After 1,378 votes, Pilot Point's mayoral race ends in a tie?

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By J. Graham, Staff Writer jgrass@dentonrc.com
Nov 16, 2023

The new city of Pilot Point, a county city of Pilot Point mayoral race ended in a tie and is headed for a runoff election in December.

Al Key/DRC
39 Tied Races In Westmoreland County Lead To Winner By Lot

November 18, 2021 / 6:48 PM / CBS Pittsburgh

GREENSBURG, Pa. (KDKA) - After all the ballots were counted in Westmoreland County, election officials say 39 local contests ended in a dead tie.

That means candidates will draw lots on Friday to determine the winners.

A tie vote is pretty rare in elections, but it does happen, especially when there are races with no names on the ballot and voters are invited to write in names.
In 2019, lots were drawn in 10 tied races in Westmoreland County. This year, that has quadrupled to 39, affecting 177 write-in candidates in 28 municipalities.

While most of the undecided tied races are for constable, there are four council seats at stake in Adamsburg, New Alexandria, Sutersville and Youngstown and one city controller's race tied in Jeannette.

"We have 28 constable races that ended in ties by write-ins, three auditor races, one controller race, two tax collector races and then we have two partial races that are tied," Scott Ross, Westmoreland County's acting co-director of the election bureau, told KDKA political editor Jon Delano on Thursday.

Most of the candidates received one or two write-ins, and those in a tie vote have been invited to draw a number at the county courthouse on Friday.

"The decision has already been made that they will go alphabetical by last name for each race. Depending on how many people are tied for that race, we'll put that many cards in a box," says Ross. "They'll pull out a card and whoever gets number one for that race wins. So as soon as someone draws one, then you have a winner."

All those drawing number 1 in each of the 39 races will be elected, said Ross, but it's up to each municipality to determine whether the winner is eligible and qualified, for example, a resident of that community.

If the winner is not qualified or refuses to serve, then the municipality fills the vacancy as it would normally do, generally by appointment.

While most races only have a couple of write-in names, in Jeannette, where no one ran on the ballot for city controller, 30 names were written in.

"Thirty different people," says Ross, "but we actually had 38. It was just 8 of them like Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, got ruled out, but 30 people - it was kind of amazing."

Jeannette City Solicitor Tim Witt says when the incumbent decided not to seek reelection, he was surprised no one put their name on the ballot. Witt says it's an important office.
"City controller is tasked with some of the financial management and oversight responsibilities for the city, so think of them as one of the checks and balances in city government," says Witt. "They serve one of those management oversight functions, in addition to basically signing all the checks from the city that are distributed and should go out."

With a tie vote, Jeannette's next controller will be determined by drawing lots among 30 write-in names. Witt says the write-ins are a mix of qualifications.

"You have some former city officials. You have some current city officials. You have some residents who have been very active locally in the community," he says. "And there are some names on there that even I don't recognize."

The winner in this race and the 38 others will be a random luck of the draw. That will determine who gets sworn into office in January.

In: Westmoreland County

First published on November 18, 2021 / 6:48 PM

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the chair of UPMC’s Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery

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A Grady ISD election ended in a tie. What happens next?

How will the race be decided?

By Joshua Skinner
Published: Nov. 10, 2022 at 9:19 AM EST

MARTIN COUNTY, Texas (KOSA) - A very unusual situation is playing out in the Grady Independent School District.

On Tuesday, the Grady ISD District 2 election had two candidates, and neither of them won.

The school district has an oddity on its hands: a tied election with two candidates receiving the same number of votes.

If you're disgusted, join the club.

Americans don't like ties, which is probably why soccer never really caught on here.

Incumbent Danny Peugh and challenger JT Springer III received the same number of votes for District 2 Trustee: 11.

GISD representatives say they have never seen this.

You might also think that 22 total votes are extremely low, but GISD Superintendent Leandro Gonzalez said that each district of the seven districts in the rural farming community usually only has about 25 people vote.

There are three options for what happens next.

Option one is either Springer or Peugh can withdraw from the race.

Option two is another election can be held between 20 and 45 days from now.

Option three, easily the most intriguing option, is the candidates can choose to cast lots.

Unfortunately, Gonzalez says that doesn't include the option of a medieval joust or a buffalo race.

The school district says there are three likely options for drawing lots: the candidates can draw cards, flip a coin, or draw straws.

Whatever happens, whether it's a duel, dance-off, or coin flip, CBS7 will continue following this unique situation.

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4 recounts later, Stoltenberg claims victory in Iowa House District 81 race

The Iowa House District 81 race has taken another twist, after the latest ballot recount determined that Republican Luana Stoltenberg is the winner.

DAVENPORT, Iowa — The race for Iowa House District 81 has taken another twist, after the latest ballot recount determined Republican candidate Luana Stoltenberg has defeated Democrat Craig Cooper, according to a Wednesday statement from Scott County Auditor Kerri Tompkins.

It's the second time the winner of the race has flipped after four recounts.

According to Tompkins, the recount board performed a hand count and a machine count. The hand count resulted in Stoltenberg defeating Cooper by 11 votes, as she received 5,073 votes to Cooper's 5,062 votes.

However, the machine count deemed Cooper as the winner.

Despite Cooper winning the machine recount, Tompkins said Iowa law dictates that the recount board can choose which results to use when certifying their report. That's why the recount board chose to certify the hand count instead of the machine count, deeming Stoltenberg the winner.

In her administrative recount report to the Iowa Secretary of State's Office on Wednesday, Tompkins cited issues with machines jamming during counting.
"At this time, it is still unclear if the original discrepancy was due to the machines or human error," Tompkins wrote in her report. "Videos have been reviewed and nothing stands out via our process from Election Day. However, we will review our processes with ES&S and other stakeholders for additional clarity. We will modify our internal practices as necessary. In addition, we have been coordinating our efforts with the Iowa SOS office and appreciate their support and guidance. Our goal is to ensure accuracy."

"This morning I congratulated State Representative-elect Luana Stoltenberg on being elected to represent Iowa House District 81. After several recounts, she had 11 more votes," Cooper said in a Facebook post. "While I'm disappointed we came up just a few votes short, I'm proud of our work and I enjoyed meeting so many people in our community. It's clear voters are tired of politics and want lawmakers to work together to put people over politics."

Despite accepting the results of the latest recount, Cooper said in a Facebook post, "I still have grave concerns about the Republican Scott County auditor office that could not arrive at the same number of ballots cast twice. Thirty-one votes I was given in one count disappeared entirely later and made a difference in the outcome."

He told News 8 he does not plan on initiating another recount and is heading back into retirement.

"I can't say for certain because other people probably are looking at the results themselves, but not that I know of," Cooper said. "I’ll get back involved in something. Mostly volunteer work probably. I probably won’t run for office again."

On election night, it appeared that Stoltenberg had won the race by 29 votes against Cooper. On Thursday, Nov. 10, Iowa Secretary of State Paul Pate announced that an error had been discovered in the tabulation of Scott County’s absentee ballots, leading to an administrative recount the next day.

The Nov. 15 recount was conducted through voting machines with poll workers and a professional machine technician present. But the recount was stopped after the machine repeatedly jammed. This prompted a Nov. 17 hand recount, followed by a machine count on Nov. 18.

The Iowa Secretary of State’s website reported, as of Nov. 18, that Cooper was leading by just six votes after Scott County finished its final recount.

However, Stoltenberg challenged the results of the Nov. 18 recount, which led to this latest recount that named Stoltenberg the winner. "It’s kind of been like this excitement, but then is it really real?" Stoltenberg said. "So I think I’ll believe it when they’re certified."

She said that in the future, maybe the county needs to change its absentee ballot system, to help avoid another situation like this.

"Maybe we need to have more accountability with it," Stoltenberg said. "Maybe we need to hand count absentee ballots and maybe sooner as they’re coming in. Or we need to go back the way we used to do absentee ballots. If you’re out of town or you’re overseas, then you could vote absentee."

She plans on heading out to Des Moines next week to begin orientation and said she’s excited about serving the people of Iowa.

This final recount will now go the Scott County Board of Supervisors and state elections board for certification.

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A runoff election in Fairfield, Iowa, gives weight to the old adage, "Every vote counts."

Two days after a dead tie in the city's runoff election for mayor, Jefferson County Supervisor Daryn Hamilton held a container above the head of fellow supervisor Lee Dimmitt.

Dimmitt reached up, picked out a piece of paper, and passed it to supervisor Dee Sandquist, who read the name of the next mayor of Fairfield. A blind draw gave the win to Connie Boyer.

She and her opponent, Michael Halley, each received 1,048 votes in the runoff Dec. 3.

Halley has asked for a hand recount, now set for Tuesday at 9 a.m. in the Jefferson County Courthouse basement, he said Monday in a Facebook message to supporters. He said he isn't contesting the election, only asking that the mayor be chosen by voters instead of chance.

"That level of pure chance does feel bad to whoever is on the losing side, not just for the candidate but the voters voting for that candidate," he said. "To know that their candidate lost by a chance doesn’t feel democratic."

The tie came as a surprise to Halley, who received the most votes in the Nov. 5 election with 1,055 votes to Boyer's 883. A third candidate, Edward Noyes, did not receive enough votes to participate in the runoff.

"It’s unusual for a vote count this large for two candidates to get exactly the same number
when there are over 1,000 votes," Halley said.

The unconventional picking of the next mayor by the board of supervisors was conducted according to Iowa State Code. According to the Secretary of State's website, "lots are drawn (i.e. a name is pulled out of a hat) to determine the winner" if the runoff election results in a tie.

The method has been used before to decide mayoral races. RadioIowa reported in November that Elk Run Heights chose its mayor from a box after a tie, but that town's population is just more than 1,000. Fairfield has about 10,000 people.

"We're talking over 2,000 votes were cast, and it's tied," Sandquist said. "It's one thing if it's a town of 100 people."

Boyer said she will be surprised if the recount shows a difference in votes.

"I would be surprised if there's a change, because I've helped with elections down here — I've been a poll watcher — it's a pretty tight ship," she said.

Boyer said she has talked to people in the past week who decided not to vote because they forgot or thought she was a shoo-in.

"There were still votes out there, but for whatever reason, people didn't get to the polls," she said.

Halley was up by one vote before a single absentee ballot for Boyer arrived at the auditor's office last week.

The councilman has represented the city's 4th Ward for 10 years. His priorities during his campaign for mayor included growing the population of working-age residents, developing a culture of tolerance in the community for people of all backgrounds, and increasing assistance to those in poverty.

"I really wanted to give voice to the voiceless and create a more inclusive government," he said.

Boyer served on city council from 2003 to 2007 and 2011 to 2013. She said she wanted to work on improving the streets, grow the availability of housing and have more transparency in the city's budgeting process.

If the recount confirms a tie, Boyer will replace Ed Malloy, who served as mayor since
2001 and did not run for reelection.

Sarah LeBlanc covers Warren County for the Register. Reach her at 515-284-8161 or sleblanc@registermedia.com.

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Alabama sheriff’s race decided by coin toss
Alabama sheriff’s race decided by coin toss - al.com

Winning Election

By Ivana Hrynkiw | ihrynkiw@al.com

The top law enforcement official in one east Alabama county was chosen with the flip of a coin on Tuesday.

Democrat Henry Lambert and Republican James “Jim” Studdard were tied in the race for Clay County sheriff on Tuesday morning after all the votes were counted, each receiving 2,680 votes. In accordance with state law, the two men agreed to a means for selecting a winner: A coin toss. With both candidates present, the race was decided by flipping a coin.
Studdard won the toss.

Clay County Probate Judge Dianne Branch confirmed the results were decided - at least temporarily - by the flip of a coin.

“Both candidates have much for which to be proud; they are well-qualified and should be proud that the public recognized that,” she said.

The county’s probate office will hold a recount Friday morning, but officials from the probate office said it’s unlikely the second count will be different than the first.

According to Alabama law, here’s how ties are decided: "In all elections where there is a tie between the two highest candidates for the same office, for all county or precinct offices, it shall be decided by lot by the sheriff of the county in the presence of the candidates; and in the case of the office of circuit judge, senator, representative, or any state officer not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of State shall, in the presence of the Governor, and such other electors as may choose to be present, decide the tie by lot.”

This isn’t the first time a local election in Alabama has been decided via a coin toss after a tie. In 1996, Bill Berry won a third term on the Limestone County Board of Education after he called heads. In 2008, Herman Delmer Williams won a spot on the Washington County Commission. “I’ve never won anything by a coin toss before,” Williams said at the time. “I’ve always lost. I started to go ahead and leave because I thought I had lost. I guess it was just supposed to be.”

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Alabama sheriff’s race decided by coin toss - al.com
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A state senate seat in Alabama could come down to a literal coin flip.

More than a month has passed since Auburn city councilman Jay Hovey appeared to beat incumbent Tom Whatley by a single vote.

Now, the winner of the District 27 seat, which serves parts of Lee, Russell and Tallapoosa counties, is in question.

The results of the race were appealed... and this weekend, the Alabama Republican Party declared the race a tie.

Jay Hovey held a four-vote lead over incumbent senator Tom Whatley on primary election night, but the race was deemed too close to call due to outstanding provisional ballots.

Hovey held onto his lead by a single vote following the final tally, but the Whatley campaign was not finished.

ALGOP communications Director Jeannie Burniston said, “Senator Whatley filed an election contest with Alabama Republican Party.”

On Saturday, attorneys for both candidates presented evidence and testimony to the Alabama Republican party candidate committee. The committee ruled a provisional ballot initially not counted in the election should in fact be a vote for Whatley. The Alabama Law Enforcement Agency issued a statement on Sunday claiming the ballot in question was cast by a voter with a Georgia Driver’s License. While the driver had started paperwork for an Alabama license, the paperwork was not complete.

“Concerning ALEA’s statement that information was not presented in time to be included in that hearing.”

According to Alabama law, the tie will be decided by lot, which is a general term for many potential solutions. The tie could result in a coin flip, drawing of straws, or a dice roll to declare the winner.

Secretary of State John Merrill says out of the seven years he’s been in this position, this has happened only three times, including this race.

“Those two candidates for district 27 will come together, the coin toss will be conducted, and the winner of the coin toss will be the person designated as the nominee for the republican party for state senate district 27.”

The chairman and candidates are working to determine a date and location for the tiebreaker. The eventual winner will challenge Democrat Sherri...
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Russell County non-emergency offices close due to inclement weather
All Russell County non emergency offices have been closed for June 14 at 1:30 p.m. eastern time due to severe weather.
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SCOTUS orders Alabama to redraw congressional voting map

Muscogee County Republicans talk Trump's Columbus visit

Meet the Columbus native running for U.S. President
Alaska House of Representatives District 1

Alaska House of Representatives District 1 is represented by Daniel Ortiz (independent).

As of the 2020 Census, Alaska state representatives represented an average of 18,402 residents. After the 2010 Census, each member represented 9,019 residents.

About the office

Members of the Alaska House of Representatives serve two-year terms and are not subjected to term limits. The Alaska House of Representatives is the smallest legislative lower house in the United States. Alaska legislators assume office on the third Tuesday of January following their election.\(^1\)[2]

Qualifications

See also: State legislature candidate requirements by state

Article II, Section 2 of the Alaska Constitution states: "A member of the legislature shall be a qualified voter who has been a resident of Alaska for at least three years and of the district from which elected for at least one year, immediately preceding his filing for office. A senator shall be at least twenty-five years of age and a representative at least twenty-one years of age."\(^3\)

Salaries

See also: Comparison of state legislative salaries

| State legislative salaries, 2022 |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Salary                         | Per diem |

Vacancies

See also: How vacancies are filled in state legislatures

If there is a vacancy in the Alaska State Legislature, the governor is responsible for selecting a replacement. The governor must select the replacement within 30 days after the vacancy happens. The governor may not appoint a replacement if the vacancy happens before a new legislative session is scheduled to convene.[4]

See sources: Alaska Stat. §15.40.320
Redistricting

2020-2022

See also: Redistricting in Alaska after the 2020 census

Alaska completed its state legislative redistricting on May 24, 2022, when the Alaska Redistricting Board adopted a new map of state Senate districts at the direction of the state supreme court. In its ruling, the Alaska Supreme Court upheld a May 16, 2022, decision by the Third District of Alaska’s Superior Court that determined that the mapping of state House districts to Senate ones was unconstitutional and ordered the Alaska Redistricting Board to adopt another proposed plan for pairing the districts. Click here to read more about litigation surrounding Alaska’s legislative boundaries. These maps took effect for Alaska’s 2022 legislative elections.

Alaska had initially enacted legislative district boundaries on November 10, 2021, following a 3-2 vote by the Alaska Redistricting Board. The three Republican-appointed board members voted in favor of the map and the two nonpartisan board members voted against it.[5] On March 25, 2022, the Alaska Supreme Court ruled that one state House and one state Senate district did not comply with the state constitution and required they be redrawn.[6] The Alaska Redistricting Board adopted new legislative district boundaries to comply with the state supreme court’s ruling on April 13, 2022.[7]

How does redistricting in Alaska work? Because Alaska has only one congressional district, congressional redistricting is not necessary. A non-politician commission draws state legislative district lines. In place since 1998, Alaska’s redistricting commission comprises five members. Two commissioners are appointed by the governor, one by the state Senate majority leader, one by the state House majority leader, and one by the chief justice of the Alaska Supreme Court. State law mandates that commissioners “be chosen without regard to party affiliation.” One commissioner must be selected from each of the state’s judicial districts.[8]

The Alaska Constitution requires that state legislative districts be contiguous and compact. Furthermore, every state legislative district must contain a "relatively integrated socio-economic area." Each state legislative district is served by one state senator and two state representatives.[9]
Elections

2022

See also: Alaska House of Representatives elections, 2022

General election

General election for Alaska House of Representatives District 1

The ranked-choice voting election was won by Daniel Ortiz in round 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Total Votes</th>
<th>Transfer</th>
<th>Round eliminated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Nonpartisan primary election

Nonpartisan primary for Alaska House of Representatives District 1

Incumbent Daniel Ortiz, Jeremy Bynum, and Shevaun Meggitt advanced from the primary for Alaska House of Representatives District 1 on August 16, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Ortiz (Independent)</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>2,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremy Bynum (R)</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>1,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shevaun Meggitt (Independent)</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 6,699

2020

See also: Alaska House of Representatives elections, 2020

General election

General election for Alaska House of Representatives District 1

Incumbent Bart LeBon defeated Christopher Quist in the general election for Alaska House of Representatives District 1 on November 3, 2020.
### Republican primary election

Republican primary for Alaska House of Representatives District 1

Incumbent **Bart LeBon** advanced from the Republican primary for Alaska House of Representatives District 1 on August 18, 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bart LeBon</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,037</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Alaska Democratic and Independence parties primary election

Alaska Democratic and Independence parties primary for Alaska House of Representatives District 1

**Christopher Quist** defeated **Bennie Colbert** in the Alaska Democratic and Independence parties primary for Alaska House of Representatives District 1 on August 18, 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Quist</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>3,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennie Colbert</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>3,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Christopher Quist 50.3 702
Bennie Colbert C 49.7 694

Total votes: 1,396

BP There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source
C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.
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2018

General election

General election for Alaska House of Representatives District 1

Bart LeBon defeated Kathryn Dodge in the general election for Alaska House of Representatives District 1 on November 6, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bart LeBon (R)</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>2,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathryn Dodge (D) C</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>2,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 5,342

BP There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source
C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.
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Republican primary election

Republican primary for Alaska House of Representatives District 1

Bart LeBon defeated Wolfgang Falke in the Republican primary for Alaska House of Representatives District 1 on August 21, 2018.
### Alaska House of Representatives District 1 - Ballotpedia

#### Candidate Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bart LeBon</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolfgang Falke</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total votes:** 994

- **BP** There were no **incumbents** in this race. The results have been certified. [Source](https://ballotpedia.org/Alaska_House_of_Representatives_District_1)
- **C** = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection [survey](https://ballotpedia.org/Alaska_House_of_Representatives_District_1)

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**Alaska Democratic, Libertarian, and Independence parties primary election**

Alaska Democratic, Libertarian, and Independence parties primary for Alaska House of Representatives District 1


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kathryn Dodge C</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>826</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total votes:** 826

- **BP** There were no **incumbents** in this race. The results have been certified. [Source](https://ballotpedia.org/Alaska_House_of_Representatives_District_1)
- **C** = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection [survey](https://ballotpedia.org/Alaska_House_of_Representatives_District_1)

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**2016**

See also: [Alaska House of Representatives elections, 2016](https://ballotpedia.org/Alaska_House_of_Representatives_District_1)

Elections for the [Alaska House of Representatives](https://ballotpedia.org/Alaska_House_of_Representatives_District_1) took place in 2016. The primary election took place on August 16, 2016, and the general election was held on November 8, 2016. The candidate filing deadline was June 1, 2016.

Incumbent [Scott J. Kawasaki](https://ballotpedia.org/Alaska_House_of_Representatives_District_1) ran unopposed in the Alaska House of Representatives District 1 general election.[9][10]

Incumbent [Scott J. Kawasaki](https://ballotpedia.org/Alaska_House_of_Representatives_District_1) ran unopposed in the Alaska House of Representatives District 1
Democratic Primary.[11][12]

2014

See also: Alaska House of Representatives elections, 2014

Elections for the Alaska House of Representatives took place in 2014. A primary election took place on August 19, 2014. The general election was held on November 4, 2014. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was June 2, 2014. Incumbent Scott J. Kawasaki was unopposed in the Democratic primary, while Greg Brinhurst defeated Jomo L. Stewart in the Republican primary. Kawasaki defeated Brinhurst in the general election.[13][14][15][16]

### Alaska House of Representatives, District 1, General Election, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Scott J. Kawasaki Incumbent</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>2,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Greg Brinhurst</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>2,434</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Votes**

5,407

### Alaska House of Representatives, District 1 Republican Primary, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gregory Don Brinhurst</td>
<td>72.1%</td>
<td>1,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jomo Stewart</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Votes**

1,705

2012

See also: Alaska House of Representatives elections, 2012

Elections for the office of Alaska House of Representatives consisted of a primary election on August 28, 2012, and a general election on November 6, 2012. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was June 1, 2012. Doug Isaacson defeated Paul Brown, Lynette Bergh and David Gardner in the August 28 Republican primary before defeating Janice Golub (D) in the general election. Golub ran unopposed in the August 28 Democratic primary. [17][18][19]
### Alaska House of Representatives, District 1, General Election, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Doug Isaacson</td>
<td>78.1%</td>
<td>5,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Janice Golub</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>1,525</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Votes: 6,953

### Alaska House of Representatives, District 1 Republican Primary, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doug Isaacson</td>
<td>34.1%</td>
<td>770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Brown</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynette Bergh</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Gardner</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Votes: 2,259

### Campaign contributions

From 2000 to 2018, candidates for Alaska House of Representatives District 1 raised a total of $797,326. Candidates who raised money in contributions earned $36,242 on average. All figures come from [Follow the Money](https://ballotpedia.org/Alaska_House_of_Representatives_District_1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$237,244</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$79,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$28,071</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$28,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$132,296</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$44,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$93,090</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$18,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$28,495</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$14,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$26,529</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$26,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>$76,761</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$38,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$125,431</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$41,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$34,256</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$34,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$15,153</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$15,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$797,326</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>$36,242</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
See also

- Alaska State Legislature
- Alaska State Senate
- Alaska House of Representatives
- Alaska state legislative districts

External links

- The Alaska State Legislature

Footnotes

1. JUSTIA US Law, "Alaska Statutes, Sec. 24.05.080," accessed November 1, 2021
5. The Midnight Sun, ""I pray litigation is swift and just.' Redistricting Board finalizes plan with attempted dig at dissenters."

Only the first few references on this page are shown above. Click to show more.
Arizona's 5th Congressional District

Arizona's 5th Congressional District in the United States House of Representatives is represented by Andy Biggs (R).

As of the 2020 Census, Arizona representatives represented an average of 795,436 residents. After the 2010 Census, each member represented 712,522 residents.

Elections

2022

See also: Arizona's 5th Congressional District election, 2022

General election

General election for U.S. House Arizona District 5


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andy Biggs (R)</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>182,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Javier Garcia Ramos (D)</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>120,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clint Smith (Independent)</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>18,851</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Debra Jo Borden (D) (Write-in)  0.0  32

Withdrawn or disqualified candidates

- Travis Lindberg (Independent)

Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for U.S. House Arizona District 5


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Javier Garcia Ramos</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>50,647</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Withdrawn or disqualified candidates

- Benjamin Larivee (D)

Republican primary election

Republican primary for U.S. House Arizona District 5

Incumbent Andy Biggs defeated Jim Beall, Martin Callan, and David Boels in the Republican primary for U.S. House Arizona District 5 on August 2, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Total votes: 321,590

Total votes: 50,647
Andy Biggs 99.5 98,114
Jim Beall (Write-in) 0.2 197
Martin Callan (Write-in) 0.2 193
David Boels (Write-in) 0.1 66

Total votes: 98,570

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source

= candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.
Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

2020

See also: Arizona's 5th Congressional District election, 2020

General election

General election for U.S. House Arizona District 5


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andy Biggs (R)</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>262,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joan Greene (D)</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>183,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karen Stephens (R) (Write-in)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 445,657

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source

= candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.
Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.
Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for U.S. House Arizona District 5


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joan Greene</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>34,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Javier Garcia Ramos</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>26,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Ireland</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>7,214</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BP There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source

=C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey. If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

Withdrawn or disqualified candidates

- Nick Murray (D)

Republican primary election

Republican primary for U.S. House Arizona District 5


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andy Biggs</td>
<td>99.6</td>
<td>104,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Vess (Write-in)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BP Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source

=C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
Withdrawn or disqualified candidates

- Tyler Pace (R)

2018

See also: Arizona's 5th Congressional District election, 2018

General election

General election for U.S. House Arizona District 5


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andy Biggs (R)</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>186,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joan Greene (D)</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>127,027</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for U.S. House Arizona District 5


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joan Greene</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>27,222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Withdrawn or disqualified candidates

- Scott Menor (D)
- Tony Margalis (D)
- Lisa Chappelle (D)

Republican primary election

Republican primary for U.S. House Arizona District 5


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andy Biggs</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>86,418</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Arizona’s 5th Congressional District election, 2016

Heading into the election, Ballotpedia rated this race as safely Republican. Incumbent Matt Salmon (R) did not seek re-election in 2016. Andy Biggs (R) defeated Talia Fuentes (D) and Nolan Daniels (L write-in) in the general election on November 8, 2016. Fuentes defeated Kinsey Remaklus in the Democratic primary, while Biggs defeated Justin Olson, Don Stapley, and Christine Jones to win the Republican nomination. The primary elections took place on August 30, 2016. [1][2][3]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Andy Biggs</td>
<td>64.1%</td>
<td>205,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Talia Fuentes</td>
<td>35.9%</td>
<td>114,940</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Votes: 320,124

Source: Arizona Secretary of State

U.S. House, Arizona District 5 Republican Primary, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andy Biggs</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>25,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christine Jones</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>25,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don Stapley</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
<td>17,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justin Olson</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>17,386</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Votes: 85,595

Source: Arizona Secretary of State

U.S. House, Arizona District 5 Democratic Primary, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talia Fuentes</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>15,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinsey Remaklus</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>8,663</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Votes: 24,071

Source: Arizona Secretary of State

2014

See also: Arizona’s 5th Congressional District elections, 2014

The 5th Congressional District of Arizona held an election for the U.S. House of Representatives on November 4, 2014. Incumbent Matt Salmon (R) defeated James Woods (D) in the general election.

U.S. House, Arizona District 5 General Election, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Matt Salmon Incumbent</td>
<td>69.6%</td>
<td>124,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>James Woods</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td>54,596</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Votes: 179,463

Source: Arizona Secretary of State
2012

See also: Arizona's 5th Congressional District elections, 2012

The 5th Congressional District of Arizona held an election for the U.S. House of Representatives on November 6, 2012. Incumbent David Schweikert (R) sought re-election in the 6th District and Matt Salmon (R) won the 5th District seat in the general election.[4]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td><strong>Matt Salmon</strong></td>
<td>67.2%</td>
<td>183,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Spencer Morgan</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
<td>89,589</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Votes**: 273,059

Source: Arizona Secretary of State "Official Election Results, 2012 General Election".

2010

On November 2, 2010, David Schweikert won election to the United States House. He defeated Harry Mitchell (D) and Nick Coons (L) in the general election.[5]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td><strong>David Schweikert</strong></td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>110,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Harry Mitchell</td>
<td>43.2%</td>
<td>91,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libertarian</td>
<td>Nick Coons</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>10,127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Votes**: 212,250

2008

On November 4, 2008, Harry Mitchell won re-election to the United States House. He defeated David Schweikert (R), Warren Severin (L) and Ralph Hughes (Write-in) in the general election.[6]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td><strong>Harry Mitchell</strong></td>
<td>53.2%</td>
<td>149,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>David Schweikert</td>
<td>43.6%</td>
<td>122,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libertarian</td>
<td>Warren Severin</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>9,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write-in</td>
<td>Ralph Hughes</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Votes**: 280,365
2006
On November 7, 2006, Harry Mitchell won election to the United States House. He defeated J. D. Hayworth (R) and Warren Severin (L) in the general election.[7]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Harry Mitchell</td>
<td>50.4%</td>
<td>101,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>J. D. Hayworth</td>
<td>incumbent</td>
<td>46.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libertarian</td>
<td>Warren Severin</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>6,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>202,010</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2004
On November 2, 2004, J. D. Hayworth won re-election to the United States House. He defeated Elizabeth Rogers (D) and Michael Kielsky (L) in the general election.[8]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>J. D. Hayworth</td>
<td>incumbent</td>
<td>59.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Elizabeth Rogers</td>
<td>38.2%</td>
<td>102,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libertarian</td>
<td>Michael Kielsky</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>6,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>268,007</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2002
On November 5, 2002, J. D. Hayworth won election to the United States House. He defeated Craig Columbus (D) and Warren Severin (L) in the general election.[9]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>J. D. Hayworth</td>
<td></td>
<td>61.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Craig Columbus</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
<td>61,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libertarian</td>
<td>Warren Severin</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>4,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>169,812</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2000
On November 7, 2000, Jim Kolbe won re-election to the United States House. He defeated George Cunningham (D), Michael Jay Green (G) and Aage Nost (L) in the general election.[10]
### U.S. House, Arizona District 5 General Election, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td><strong>Jim Kolbe incumbent</strong></td>
<td>60.1%</td>
<td>172,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>George Cunningham</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
<td>101,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Michael Jay Green</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>9,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libertarian</td>
<td>Aage Nost</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>4,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>287,609</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1998
On November 3, 1998, Jim Kolbe won re-election to the United States House. He defeated Tim Volgy (D), Phil Murphy (L) and Robert Connery, Sr. (Reform) in the general election.[11]

### U.S. House, Arizona District 5 General Election, 1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td><strong>Jim Kolbe incumbent</strong></td>
<td>51.6%</td>
<td>103,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Tim Volgy</td>
<td>45.2%</td>
<td>91,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libertarian</td>
<td>Phil Murphy</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>4,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reform</td>
<td>Robert Connery, Sr.</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>1,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>201,473</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1996
On November 5, 1996, Jim Kolbe won re-election to the United States House. He defeated Mort Nelson (D), John Zajac (L) and Ed Finkelstein (Reform) in the general election.[12]

### U.S. House, Arizona District 5 General Election, 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td><strong>Jim Kolbe incumbent</strong></td>
<td>68.7%</td>
<td>179,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Mort Nelson</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
<td>67,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libertarian</td>
<td>John Zajac</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>7,322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reform</td>
<td>Ed Finkelstein</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>6,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>260,898</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1994
On November 8, 1994, Jim Kolbe won re-election to the United States House. He defeated Gary Auerbach (D) and Phillip Murphy (L) in the general election.[13]
### U.S. House, Arizona District 5 General Election, 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>✅ Jim Kolbe incumbent</td>
<td>67.7%</td>
<td>149,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Gary Auerbach</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>63,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libertarian</td>
<td>Phillip Murphy</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>7,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>220,771</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1992

On November 3, 1992, Jim Kolbe won re-election to the United States House. He defeated Jim Toevs (D) and Perry Willis (L) in the general election.[14]

### U.S. House, Arizona District 5 General Election, 1992

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>✅ Jim Kolbe incumbent</td>
<td>66.5%</td>
<td>172,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Jim Toevs</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>77,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libertarian</td>
<td>Perry Willis</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>9,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>259,813</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1990

On November 6, 1990, Jim Kolbe won re-election to the United States House. He defeated Chuck Phillips (D) in the general election.[15]

### U.S. House, Arizona District 5 General Election, 1990

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>✅ Jim Kolbe incumbent</td>
<td>64.8%</td>
<td>138,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Chuck Phillips</td>
<td>35.2%</td>
<td>75,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>214,617</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### District map

![District Map](https://ballotpedia.org/__data/1766264/attachment/Arizona%27s%205th%20Congressional%20District.png)
Redistricting

2020-2021

See also: [Redistricting in Arizona after the 2020 census](https://ballotpedia.org/Arizona%27s_5th_Congressional_District#2016)

On January 24, 2022, Arizona enacted its new congressional map after the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission transmitted its finalized congressional map plan to the [Secretary of State](https://ballotpedia.org/Arizona%27s_5th_Congressional_District#2016). The commission initially voted to finalize and certify the congressional map plan on Jan. 18.[17] The commission's nonpartisan chairwoman, Erika Neuberg, joined the two Republican members—David Mehl and Douglas York—voting in favor of the map. The commission's two Democratic members—Shereen Lerner and Derrick Watchman—were opposed. This map took effect for Arizona's 2022 congressional elections.[17]

The commission previously voted in favor of the congressional map by a 5-0 vote on Dec. 22, 2021, which was followed by a period for counties to request administrative changes before the final vote on Jan. 18.[18]

**How does redistricting in Arizona work?** The Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission is responsible for drawing both congressional and state legislative district lines. The commission is composed of five members. Of these, four are selected by the majority and minority leaders of
each chamber of the state legislature from a list of 25 candidates nominated by the state commission on appellate court appointments. These 25 nominees comprise 10 Democrats, 10 Republicans, and 5 unaffiliated citizens. The four commission members appointed by legislative leaders then select the fifth member to round out the commission. The fifth member of the commission must belong to a different political party than the other commissioners. The governor, with a two-thirds vote in the Arizona State Senate, may remove a commissioner “for substantial neglect of duty, gross misconduct in office, or inability to discharge the duties of office.” The Arizona State Legislature may make recommendations to the commission, but ultimate authority is vested with the commission.[19][20][21]

The Arizona Constitution requires that both congressional and state legislative districts be "contiguous, geographically compact, and respect communities of interest—all to the extent practicable." The state constitution further mandates that district lines "should [follow] visible geographic features, city, town, and county boundaries, and undivided census tracts." In addition, the constitution requires that "competitive districts be favored where doing so would not significantly detract from the goals above."[21]
2010-2011

This is the 5th Congressional District of Arizona after the 2001 redistricting process. The current district is displayed in the infobox at the top of the page.

See also: Redistricting in Arizona after the 2010 census

In 2011, the Arizona State Legislature re-drew the congressional districts based on updated population information from the 2010 census.

District analysis

See also: The Cook Political Report's Partisan Voter Index
See also: FiveThirtyEight's elasticity scores

2022

Heading into the 2022 elections, based on results from the 2020 and 2016 presidential elections, the Cook Partisan Voter Index for this district was R+11. This meant that in those two presidential elections, this district's results were 11 percentage points more Republican than the national average. This made Arizona's 5th the 134th most Republican district nationally.[22]

Daily Kos calculated what the results of the 2020 presidential election in this district would have been following redistricting. Joe Biden (D) would have received 41.0% of the vote in this district and Donald Trump (R) would have received 57.4%. [23]

2018
Heading into the 2018 elections, based on results from the 2016 and 2012 presidential elections, the Cook Partisan Voter Index for this district was R+15. This meant that in those two presidential elections, this district's results were 15 percentage points more Republican than the national average. This made Arizona's 5th Congressional District the 87th most Republican nationally.\[24\]

FiveThirtyEight's September 2018 elasticity score for states and congressional districts measured "how sensitive it is to changes in the national political environment." This district's elasticity score was 1.10. This means that for every 1 point the national political mood moved toward a party, the district was expected to move 1.10 points toward that party.\[25\]

---

### See also

- Redistricting in Arizona
- Arizona's 5th Congressional District election, 2022

### External links

- GovTrack District 5

### Footnotes


Only the first few references on this page are shown above. Click to show more.
Ballotpedia features 409,548 encyclopedic articles written and curated by our professional staff of editors, writers, and researchers. Click here to contact our editorial staff, and click here to report an error. Click here to contact us for media inquiries, and please donate here to support our continued expansion.

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<th>2023 ELECTIONS</th>
<th>2024 ELECTIONS</th>
<th>ANALYSIS</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Congress</td>
<td>2024 Presidential election</td>
<td>Election legislation tracking</td>
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<tr>
<td>Where do I vote?</td>
<td>Governors</td>
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<td>Endorsements in school board elections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do I register to vote?</td>
<td>State executives</td>
<td>2024 Congressional elections</td>
<td>State Trifectas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do I request a ballot?</td>
<td>State legislatures</td>
<td>2024 State executive elections</td>
<td>State Triplexes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When do I vote?</td>
<td>Ballot measures</td>
<td>2024 State legislative elections</td>
<td>Redistricting</td>
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<td>When are polls open?</td>
<td>State judges</td>
<td>2024 State judge elections</td>
<td>Pivot Counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who Represents Me?</td>
<td>Municipal officials</td>
<td>2024 Local elections</td>
<td>State Supreme Court Partisanship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School boards</td>
<td>2024 Ballot measures</td>
<td>Conflicts in school board elections, 2021-2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC POLICY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative State</td>
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<tr>
<td>Criminal justice policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy in the states</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ballotpedia's Candidate Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do I run for office?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do I update a page?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Election results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send us candidate contact info</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GET ENGAGED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donate to Ballotpedia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report an error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsletters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ballotpedia Podcast</td>
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<tr>
<td>Careers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ad Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballotpedia Store</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERVICES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Media inquiries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Data sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>API</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium Research Services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TRENDING

2023 Elections
2024 Presidential election
Biden Administration
Recall elections
Ballotpedia News
Arkansas House of Representatives District 34

Arkansas House of Representatives District 34 is represented by Joey Carr (R).

As of the 2020 Census, Arkansas state representatives represented an average of 30,138 residents. After the 2010 Census, each member represented 29,262 residents.

About the office

Members of the Arkansas House of Representatives serve two-year terms with term limits of no more than 12 consecutive years with the opportunity to return after a four-year break.[1] Arkansas legislators assume office on the second Monday of January following their election.[2]

Qualifications

See also: State legislature candidate requirements by state

Article 5, Section 4 of the Arkansas Constitution states: "No person shall be a Senator or Representative who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the United States, nor any one who has not been for two years next preceding his election, a resident of this State, and for one year next preceding his election, a resident of the county or district whence he may be chosen. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and Representatives at least twenty-one years of age."[3]

Salaries

See also: Comparison of state legislative salaries

State legislative salaries, 2022
**Salary** | **Per diem**
---|---
$44,357/year | For legislators residing within 50 miles of the capitol: $59/day. For legislators residing more than 50 miles from the capitol: $155/day.

**Term limits**

See also: *State legislatures with term limits*

The Arkansas legislature is one of 16 state legislatures with term limits. The Arkansas House of Representatives has been term-limited since Arkansas voters approved the Arkansas Term Limits Initiative in 1992 as an initiated constitutional amendment. The first year that the term limits enacted in 1992 impacted the ability of incumbents to run for office was 2000.

In 2014, voters approved the Arkansas Elected Officials Ethics, Transparency and Financial Reform Amendment, which permitted a legislator to serve a total of 16 years in the House or Senate during his or her lifetime.[4] In 2020, voters modified the term limits for Arkansas state legislative members. Voters passed Issue 2 in November 2020 with 55.38% of the vote. The measure imposed term limits of 12 consecutive years for state legislators with the opportunity to return after a four-year break. State legislators elected in November 2020 or already in office would be allowed to serve the former term limit of 16 years.

**Vacancies**

See also: *How vacancies are filled in state legislatures*

If there is a vacancy in the Arkansas General Assembly, the governor must call for a special election to fill the vacancy. The election must be called by the governor without delay.[5][6] For all special elections in the Senate, the county that first established the district is responsible for conducting the election.[7] If the special election is to fill a House seat, the county board of election commissioners representing the vacant district conducts the election.[8] All special elections must be held on the second Tuesday of the month, unless the second Tuesday of the month falls on a legal holiday or is in June during an even-numbered year.[9]

See sources: *Arkansas Stat. Ann. § 7-11-103* and *Arkansas Cons. Art. 5, § 6*

**District map**
Redistricting

2020-2022

See also: Redistricting in Arkansas after the 2020 census

On December 29, 2021, new state House and Senate district maps went into effect. The Arkansas Board of Apportionment—made up of the governor, secretary of state, and attorney general—initially displayed these maps on Oct. 29, 2021, beginning a month-long public comment period. The board met on Nov. 29 to incorporate feedback and then voted 3-0 in favor of the final maps. These maps took effect for Arkansas' 2022 legislative elections.

How does redistricting in Arkansas work? The Arkansas General Assembly is responsible for drawing congressional district lines. Both chambers of the state legislature must approve a single redistricting plan. The governor may veto the lines drawn by the state legislature.

Arkansas’ state legislative district lines are drawn by a politician commission, the Arkansas Board of Apportionment. The commission comprises the governor, the secretary of state, and the attorney general.
The **Arkansas Constitution** requires that **Arkansas State Senate** district lines be "contiguous, and that they follow county lines except where necessary to comply with other legal requirements." There are no such requirements in place for congressional districts.[12]

**Arkansas House of Representatives District 34**

*until January 8, 2023*

Click a district to compare boundaries.

**Arkansas House of Representatives District 34**

*starting January 9, 2023*

Click a district to compare boundaries.
2022

See also: Arkansas House of Representatives elections, 2022

General election

General election for Arkansas House of Representatives District 34

Joey Carr defeated Ollie Collins in the general election for Arkansas House of Representatives District 34 on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joey Carr</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>3,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ollie Collins</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>2,760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were no incumbents in this race. Source

= candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.
Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

Democratic primary election

The Democratic primary election was canceled. Ollie Collins advanced from the Democratic primary for Arkansas House of Representatives District 34.

Republican primary election

Republican primary for Arkansas House of Representatives District 34

Joey Carr defeated Gary Tobar in the Republican primary for Arkansas House of Representatives District 34 on May 24, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joey Carr</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Tobar</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were no incumbents in this race. Source Source 2

Total votes: 1,245 (95.00% precincts reporting)
2020

Regular election

See also: Arkansas House of Representatives elections, 2020

General election

General election for Arkansas House of Representatives District 34


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joy C. Springer (D)</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td>6,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roderick Talley (Independent)</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>2,722</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Arkansas House of Representatives District 34


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joy C. Springer</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>2,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan Davis</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>1,037</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Arkansas House of Representatives District 34 - Ballotpedia

Lee Miller 7.6 282

BP Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source
C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.
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Special election

See also: Arkansas state legislative special elections, 2020

A special election for District 34 of the Arkansas House of Representatives took place on March 3, 2020. A primary was held on January 14, 2020. A primary runoff was scheduled for February 11, 2020, after no candidates received a majority of the vote. The filing deadline for candidates was November 19, 2019.[13]

The seat became vacant on October 28, 2019, after John W. Walker (D) died.[14]

General election

Special general election for Arkansas House of Representatives District 34


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joy C. Springer (D)</td>
<td>77.9</td>
<td>2,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roderick Talley (Independent)</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>719</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BP There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source
C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.
Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

Democratic primary runoff election

Special Democratic primary runoff for Arkansas House of
Representatives District 34


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joy C. Springer</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan Davis</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source 1 Source 2

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

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Democratic primary election

Special Democratic primary for Arkansas House of Representatives District 34

Joy C. Springer and Ryan Davis advanced to a runoff. They defeated Lee Miller and H. Otis Tyler in the special Democratic primary for Arkansas House of Representatives District 34 on January 14, 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joy C. Springer</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan Davis</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee Miller</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Otis Tyler</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.
2018

See also: Arkansas House of Representatives elections, 2018

General election

The general election was canceled. Incumbent John W. Walker won election in the general election for Arkansas House of Representatives District 34.

Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Arkansas House of Representatives District 34

Incumbent John W. Walker advanced from the Democratic primary for Arkansas House of Representatives District 34 on May 22, 2018.

Candidate

John W. Walker

BP Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified.
C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.
Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

2016

See also: Arkansas House of Representatives elections, 2016

Ballotpedia's analysis revealed that only 42 of the 100 seats up for election in 2016 involved competition between Democrats and Republicans. This made it numerically impossible for Democrats to take control of either Arkansas legislative chamber in 2016.

The reason for the low competition was that candidates were in safe districts for their parties. Between 1972 and 2014, an upward trend in uncontested state legislative elections occurred.

The Democratic Party of Arkansas focused its 2016 efforts on the state's House of Representatives. Without the numbers to win the state Senate, H.L. Moody, communications director for the Democratic Party of Arkansas, told Ballotpedia that the party's goal was to “start building back where we can,” beginning with the House.

Ballotpedia spoke to political analyst Richard Winger, who said that the early primary deadline for the 2016 elections was a possible factor as well, making it difficult for Democrats to recruit
candidates early.

The primary election was held on March 1, 2016, and the general election was held on November 8, 2016. The candidate filing period began at noon local time on November 2, 2015, and ended at noon local time on November 9, 2015.[15]

Incumbent John W. Walker ran unopposed in the Arkansas House of Representatives District 34 general election.[16]

Incumbent John W. Walker ran unopposed in the Arkansas House of Representatives District 34 Democratic Primary.[17][18]

2014

See also: Arkansas House of Representatives elections, 2014

Elections for the Arkansas House of Representatives took place in 2014. A primary election took place on May 20, 2014; a runoff election took place where necessary on June 10, 2014. The general election was held on November 4, 2014. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was March 3, 2014. Incumbent John W. Walker was unopposed in the Democratic primary and was unchallenged in the general election.[19][20]

2012

See also: Arkansas House of Representatives elections, 2012

Elections for the office of Arkansas House of Representatives consisted of a primary election on May 22, 2012, and a general election on November 6, 2012. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was March 1, 2012. Incumbent John W. Walker ran unopposed in the May 22 Democratic primary before winning the general election without opposition.[21][22]

Campaign contributions

From 2000 to 2018, candidates for Arkansas House of Representatives District 34 raised a total of $341,477. Candidates who raised money in contributions earned $18,971 on average. All figures come from Follow the Money

<p>| Campaign contributions, Arkansas House of Representatives District 34 |
|----------------------|---------------------|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$0</td>
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<td>2006</td>
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### See also
- [Arkansas State Legislature](https://ballotpedia.org/Arkansas_State_Legislature)
- [Arkansas State Senate](https://ballotpedia.org/Arkansas_State_Senate)
- [Arkansas House of Representatives](https://ballotpedia.org/Arkansas_House_of_Representatives)

### External links
- [The Arkansas House of Representatives](https://ballotpedia.org/Arkansas_House_of_Representatives)

### Footnotes
2. [Justia](https://ballotpedia.org/Justia), "Arkansas Constitution Article 5 - Legislative Department Section 5 - Time of meeting," accessed October 26, 2021
3. [Justia](https://ballotpedia.org/Justia), "Arkansas Constitution Article 5 - Legislative Department Section 4 - Qualifications of senators and representatives," accessed January 24, 2023
4. [Arkansas Legislature](https://ballotpedia.org/Arkansas_Legislature), "HJR1009," accessed February 9, 2021
5. [Arkansas Legislature](https://ballotpedia.org/Arkansas_Legislature), "Arkansas Code - Unannotated," accessed February 9, 2021

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What's on my ballot?
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2023 ELECTIONS

Congress
Governors
State executives
State legislatures
Ballot measures
State judges
Municipal officials
School boards

2024 ELECTIONS

2024 Presidential election
2024 Presidential candidates
2024 Congressional elections
2024 State executive elections
2024 State legislative elections
2024 State judge elections
2024 Local elections
2024 Ballot measures

ANALYSIS

Election legislation tracking
Endorsements in school board elections
State Trifectas
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Redistricting
Pivot Counties
State Supreme Court Partisanship
Conflicts in school board elections, 2021-2022
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PUBLIC POLICY

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Criminal justice policy
Education policy
Environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) policy
Federalism
Unemployment insurance
Work requirements
Policy in the states

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How do I run for office?
How do I update a page?
Election results
Send us candidate contact info

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Premium Research Services
TRENDING

2023 Elections
2024 Presidential election
Biden Administration
Recall elections
Ballotpedia News
Berrien County commissioner’s race decided by drawing lots after race ends in tie

By Mark Peterson
Published: Nov. 16, 2020 at 6:02 PM EST

BERRIEN COUNTY, Mich. (WNDU) - Elections are designed to produce winners and losers, but it doesn’t always work that way.

In Berrien County today, officials went to plan B.

“It just goes to show you how 2020 has really been an unpredictable year. The whole thing is a little bit surreal, even the drawing today,” said declared 5th District Berrien County Commissioner winner Bruce Gorenflo (R). "The odds of it being in a tie are of course astronomical when there’s nearly 8,000 votes cast and there were 24 people wrote in names, so maybe that would have made a difference.”

Both Gorenflo and Democrat Rayonte Bell received 3,934 votes.

The tie was broken today with the candidates blindly drawing pieces of folded paper out of a box.

The paper selected by Gorenflo read "elected," the paper selected by Bell read "not elected."

"The only, I guess, other way than this to do it would be to have another election but elections cost money and we don’t want to waste taxpayer’s money on things like this when it could be decided this way," Bell told 16 News Now.

Gorenflo added, "It's kind of like a football game ending in a tie and then you just have a coin flip and that team is declared the winner.”

The Berrien County Board of Canvassers performed the tie breaking duties.

The commissioner candidates received several hundred votes fewer than the candidates running for president—a sign that many voters didn’t fill out the entire ballot.

Despite vote totals that were the same, the differences between the candidates were immense.

Gorenflo is a white 63 rear old semi retired graphic artist.

Bell is a 22 year old African American college student running his first race.

The two men said they were proud that they ran a clean, issues oriented campaign.
Berrien County commissioner’s race decided by drawing lots after race ends in tie

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GM, Samsung to build $3.5 billion EV battery plant in St. Joseph County

90 'Monroe Circle' houses to be demolished

Police seeking camera footage of woman who has been missing since Memorial Day

First Alert Forecast: Staying dry with temperatures coming back above average

Attorneys for Delphi murders suspect file motion to restrict some evidence

Mitchell man charged with misdemeanor for role in Jan. 6 Capitol riot

Indiana man charged in Jan 6. attack
First Alert Forecast: Staying dry with temperatures coming back above average

Flag Day: What you need to know about the Stars and Stripes
Breaking a tie: how a coin toss could decide the Village of Sister Bay's next village president

By: Katy Shero
SISTER BAY (NBC 26) — It's not often that it happens, but once in a while, election races result in a tie. For the Village of Sister Bay, this is the case for Village President.

Village of Sister Bay Clerk Heidi Teich said when this happens, there is a tiebreaker, and that tiebreaker is random.

"The next step is to have the municipal board of canvassers come in and conduct a tiebreaker," Teich said. "It could be a flip of the coin, drawing a name out of a hat, drawing straws...then we'll have a winner."

Both candidates, Rob Zoschke and Nate Bell, had 256 votes to be exact. There were also four write-ins, 516 total votes for Village of Sister Bay President and 594 total ballots cast.

Teich said it's been at least 20 years since a tie has happened.

"It was quite an odd occurrence for this to be a tie," Teich said

Teich said the voter turnout in this election was "excellent," with 66% of the village voting.

The losing candidate could request a recount if they wish, but Teich said it's a long process, and they have a short window to file that request.

Teich said she spoke with both of the candidates after the election and said she thinks they will both accept the results of the tiebreaker.

The tiebreaker is expected to happen on Thursday.
Mason Taylor is the Mayor-elect for the City of Butler in northern Kentucky. He won a coin toss to help break a tie in the mayor's race Tuesday night. (Spectrum News 1/Khyati Patel)

A coin toss decided this northern Kentucky town's next mayor

BY KHYATI PATEL | KENTUCKY
PUBLISHED 5:15 PM ET NOV. 09, 2022

PENDLETON COUNTY, Ky. — A northern Kentucky town is getting attention for its mayoral race. The election took place in the City of Butler and resulted in a tied number of votes. And by state law, a coin toss decided the next mayor.

What You Need To Know

• The mayor of Pendleton, Kentucky won the election after a coin toss
After all the votes were counted, both Taylor and McElfresh earned 55 votes. Kentucky State law says, “In the event of a tie vote, the tie shall be broken by a coin toss in the presence of the candidates receiving the tie vote.”

The Pendleton County Clerk’s Office brought in Pendleton’s County Sheriff, Eddie Quinn, to break the tie.

“My opponent was already sitting there, waiting. The sheriff, the current sheriff Mr. Eddie Quinn, came out and told us the incumbent was going to be heads and the challenger, which is me, was going to be tails,” Taylor said.

The sheriff conducted the proceedings.

“He flipped the coin in the air. It landed on the ground, rolled about for three times, and finally spun and hit tails,” Taylor said.

That’s how Taylor became the City of Butler’s mayor-elect. He’s also an EMS first responder and firefighter.

“I exhaled, big huge sigh of relief. So much stress had come off my shoulders but it’s a hard-fought victory and I’ll take the victory in any way,” Taylor said after the coin toss was over.

With tails landing in his favor, the 25-year-old said he has plans for the town of 600-plus people.

“Butler’s right on the cusp,” Taylor said. “They can be either thriving, by inviting businesses in expanding out into the county and one of the major highways that runs north to south US 27. Kind of growing us out to that level, bringing in hard-earned tax dollars for people, to where I want to just have a good vision forward. So that way there’s a good base, so people can truly see like they can bring their families here. They can develop a family and grow a family for the future.”

The Pendleton County Clerk’s Office said this isn’t the first time a coin toss decided an electoral race in Kentucky. In Nov. 2020, a coin flip determined the winner of a Butler City Council race.
DERBY FESTIVAL

Derby Festival sets the stage for 2024
KENTUCKY | 38 MINUTES AGO

INFLATION

Federal Reserve leaves interest rates unchanged for first time in over a year
WASHINGTON, D.C. | 1 HOUR AGO
Suspect arrested in Olive Hill officer shooting

Trump pleads not guilty to 37 felony charges in documents case
‘I’m actually living:’ Louisville car dealership partners with sober living facility

KENTUCKY | 11 HOURS AGO
Candy dish drawing picks new Osceola mayor, but current mayor alleges...
Candy dish drawing picks new Osceola mayor, but current mayor alleges one-vote lead on election day, only to see that fall to a tie with the three-term incumbent mayor after an additional ballot got added to the tally, now may have to wait to see if the town actually gets a new mayor in 2022.

382-381

On election night challenger Matt Stoll held a 382-381 lead over Mayor Tom Kedley. Kedley requested a recount. On Tuesday, County Auditor Janice White oversaw that recount which added a vote to Kedley’s total. The recount found that a voting machine didn’t count one ballot where the voter used a checkmark by Stoll’s name rather than filling in the designated oval. The recount team decided that the voter’s intent was to select Stoll.

Co-founder of iconic bicycle ride RAGBRAI passes away

382-382

On Wednesday, the county auditor and three county supervisors led the tie-breaker in a multi-purpose room at city hall. According to Iowa code when there is a tie, a community can use a drawing to determine a winner. That’s what Osceola did.

The county auditor used an emptied slip of paper with Stoll’s name and another with Kedley’s name. The chair of the supervisors, Dean Robins, turned away while White mixed up the papers in the clear candy dish. When she finished, he turned around and grabbed one piece of paper. It had Stoll’s name written on it. That would give Stoll a belated election victory.

Mayor-Elect Stoll?

But Kedley said that he had heard “rumors” that one man may have illegally voted in the election. Kedley said the man may have used as his official voting address his former home within the city limits that is now condemned. Kedley said that the man may actually live in another residence outside the city limits, which would constitute voter fraud and that could have impacted the outcome of the election.
Kedley said that he is looking at his legal options about whether to fight the outcome of the election because of the potential illegal vote.

Robotic pool cleaners that do most of the work for ...

POOLS & HOT TUBS  /  4 Hours Ago

If you’re in the market for a hassle-free pool cleaner, here are some of the best robotic cleaners to keep your pool clean with minimal effort.
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Candy dish drawing picks new Osceola mayor, but current mayor allege...
Candy dish drawing picks new Osceola mayor, but current mayor allege...
Candy dish drawing picks new Osceola mayor, but current mayor allege... https://who13.com/news/politics/candy-dish-drawing-picks-apparent-m...
Candy dish drawing picks new Osceola mayor, but current mayor alleges...

https://who13.com/news/politics/candy-dish-drawing-picks-apparent-m...
Charleston County School District, South Carolina, elections (2022)

South Carolina 2022 elections

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Nine seats on the Charleston County School District school board in South Carolina were up for general election on November 8, 2022. The filing deadline for this election was August 15, 2022.

Elections

Click on the tabs below to show more information about those topics.

Candidates and results

Additional elections on the ballot

District 1

General election
General election for Charleston County School District Board of Trustees District 1

Keith Grybowski defeated Doyle Costello in the general election for Charleston County School District Board of Trustees District 1 on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔ Keith Grybowski (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>8,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doyle Costello (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>5,432</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 14,276

BP There were no incumbents in this race. Source
C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.
Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

District 2

General election

General election for Charleston County School District Board of Trustees District 2

The following candidates ran in the general election for Charleston County School District Board of Trustees District 2 on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔ Ed Kelley (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>5,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Shad Johnson (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>3,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace Cowan (Nonpartisan) C</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>3,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Moffly (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>2,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seana Flynn (Nonpartisan) C</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Votes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pam McKinney (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>4,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashley Peele (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>3,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Collins (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>1,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Ravenell (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>864</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 10,488

There were no incumbents in this race. Source

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

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General election for Charleston County School District Board of Trustees District 4

Incumbent Courtney Waters defeated Kevin Hollinshead in the general election for Charleston County School District Board of Trustees District 4 on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Courtney Waters (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>3,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Hollinshead (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>2,031</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 5,660

● Incumbents are **bolded** and underlined. [Source]

● C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection [survey].

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, [complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey].

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? [Contact our sales team].

**District 5**

**General election**

General election for Charleston County School District Board of Trustees District 5

Carlotte Bailey defeated Vivian Sheppard Pettigrew and Melissa Couture in the general election for Charleston County School District Board of Trustees District 5 on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carlotte Bailey (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>1,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vivian Sheppard Pettigrew (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>1,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melissa Couture (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>1,157</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 4,692

● There were no incumbents in this race. [Source 1] [Source 2]

● C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection [survey].

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, [complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey].

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District 6

General election

General election for Charleston County School District Board of Trustees District 6

Incumbent Erica Cokley (Unofficially withdrew) defeated Lee Runyon, Eric Thome, and Samuel Whatley II in the general election for Charleston County School District Board of Trustees District 6 on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erica Cokley (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>3,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee Runyon (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>3,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Thome (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>2,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Whatley II (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 10,026

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. Source 1 Source 2

Candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

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District 7

General election

General election for Charleston County School District Board of Trustees District 7

Leah Whatley defeated Jen Mieras, Joy Brown, and Sydney van Bulck in the general election for Charleston County School District Board of Trustees District 7 on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leah Whatley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jen Mieras</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joy Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney van Bulck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 10,026

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. Source 1 Source 2

Candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.
Leah Whatley (Nonpartisan) 32.7 4,225
Jen Miera (Nonpartisan) 26.8 3,457
Joy Brown (Nonpartisan) 22.9 2,955
Sydney van Buick (Nonpartisan) 17.6 2,266

There were no incumbents in this race. Source

District 8
General election
General election for Charleston County School District Board of Trustees District 8

Darlene Dunmeyer defeated Travis Bedson, incumbent Helen Davis Frazier, and Doris Johnson in the general election for Charleston County School District Board of Trustees District 8 on November 8, 2022.

Darlene Dunmeyer (Nonpartisan) 34.3 4,851
Travis Bedson (Nonpartisan) 33.6 4,749
Helen Davis Frazier (Nonpartisan) 21.6 3,048
Doris Johnson (Nonpartisan) 10.5 1,479

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. Source 1 Source 2
District 9

General election

General election for Charleston County School District Board of Trustees District 9

Carol Tempel defeated Forrest Bjork and Graham Smith in the general election for Charleston County School District Board of Trustees District 9 on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carol Tempel</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>8,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forrest Bjork</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>4,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graham Smith</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>4,555</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 17,197

BP There were no incumbents in this race. Source
C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.
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What was at stake?

Report a story for this election

Ballotpedia researches issues in school board elections across the United States, but information availability is a challenge for us in many school districts. Please contact us about the issues that impact your local school district. Note that not all submissions may meet Ballotpedia's coverage requirements for inclusion.

Candidate survey

Ballotpedia invites school board candidates to participate in its annual survey. Click here to view or fill out the survey.
About the district

See also: Charleston County School District, South Carolina

The Charleston County School District is located in Charleston County, South Carolina. The district served 49,607 students during the 2017-2018 school year.[1]

See also

- Charleston County School District
- South Carolina
- School Boards
  - Charleston County School District, South Carolina, elections (2020)
  - List of school districts in South Carolina
  - South Carolina school board elections, 2022
  - Public education in South Carolina
  - Local ballot measures, South Carolina
  - School board elections, 2022
  - School board elections, 2021
Compton Unified School District, California, elections (2022)

California 2022 elections

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Four seats on the Compton Unified School District school board in California were up for general election on June 7, 2022. The filing deadline for this election was March 11, 2022. However, candidates had an additional five days to file if no incumbents filed by March 11. The extended deadline did not apply if the incumbent was not eligible to run for re-election.

The filing deadline for write-in candidates passed May 24, 2022.

Elections

Click on the tabs below to show more information about those topics.

Candidates and results

Additional elections on the ballot

General election date
June 7, 2022

Enrollment (‘17-’18)
23,017 students
Area A

General election

General election for Compton Unified School District Area A

Denzell Perry defeated LaQuisha Anderson and Adrian D. Cleveland in the general election for Compton Unified School District Area A on June 7, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denzell Perry (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaQuisha Anderson (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adrian D. Cleveland (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 1,248

BP = There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. [Source]

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, [complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey].
Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? [Contact our sales team].

Area B

General election

The general election was canceled. Ayanna Davis (Nonpartisan) won without appearing on the ballot.

Area E

General election

General election for Compton Unified School District Area E


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

6/14/2023, 5:23 PM
Compton Unified School District, California, elections (2022) - Ballotpedia

**Area G**

**General election**

General election for Compton Unified School District Area G


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Satra D. Zurita</strong></td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>1,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mary Jackson-Freeny</strong></td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>1,305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What was at stake?**

**Report a story for this election**

Ballotpedia researches issues in school board elections across the United States, but information availability is a challenge for us in many school districts. Please contact us about the issues that impact your local school district. Note that not all submissions may meet Ballotpedia's coverage requirements for inclusion.
Candidate survey

Ballotpedia invites school board candidates to participate in its annual survey. 
Click here to view or fill out the survey.

About the district

See also: Compton Unified School District, California

The Compton Unified School District is located in Los Angeles County, California. The district served 23,017 students during the 2017-2018 school year. [1]

See also

Compton Unified School District  California  School Boards
NEWS

Davis beats Tarpley in coin toss decision for Youngstown City Council 6th Ward seat

The Beloit 6-mill additional levy was defeated by one vote

Thursday, May 18th 2023, 5:02 PM EDT
Updated: Thursday, May 18th 2023, 6:34 PM EDT

By Robert McFerren

While election night in Ohio was weeks ago, some too-close-to-call results have now been decided.

At the Mahoning County Board of Elections meeting Thursday revealed the results of two races that went to a recount.

In what appeared to have been a 3-vote lead for Youngstown City Council 6th Ward seat by Janet Tarpley, three outstanding votes were added, and all three went to Davis, making a tie with 223 votes each. With a tie, a coin toss is used to decide the winner. Tarpley made the call, but ultimately Davis won the coin toss to beat her opponent.
There will be another recount in that race on Tuesday. If the result remains the same, Davis will be the official winner.

Councilwoman Davis was first elected to office in November 2015, and was running for her third term in the position.

The Village of Beloit was seeking a 6-mill additional levy for a continuous period of time for fire services but was defeated by one vote.

Have a news tip for 21-WFMJ?
(mailto:news@wfmj.com?subject=NEWS%20TIP%20Email%20fr...
Decatur Township Metropolitan School District, Indiana, elections (2022)

Indiana 2022 elections

Three seats on the Decatur Township Metropolitan School District school board in Indiana were up for general election on November 8, 2022. The filing deadline for this election was August 26, 2022.

Elections

2022

Candidates and results

Additional elections on the ballot

See also: Decatur Township Metropolitan School District, Indiana, elections (2022)

General election

Decatur Township Metropolitan School District elections

General election date
November 8, 2022

Enrollment (17-18)
6,812 students
General election for Decatur Township Metropolitan School Board, At Large (3 seats)


<table>
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<th>Candidate</th>
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<tr>
<td>Judith Collins (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>27.3</td>
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<td>Dale Henson (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>26.4</td>
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<td>S. Chase Lyday (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>23.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jimmy Ray (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>2,539</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 10,969

Incumbents are **bolded and underlined**. See [Source 1](#) and [Source 2](#).

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

---

**What was at stake?**

**Report a story for this election**

*Ballotpedia researches issues in school board elections across the United States, but information availability is a challenge for us in many school districts. Please contact us about the issues that impact your local school district. Note that not all submissions may meet Ballotpedia’s coverage requirements for inclusion.*

**Candidate survey**

*Ballotpedia invites school board candidates to participate in its annual survey. Click here to view or fill out the survey.*
About the district

*See also:* Decatur Township Metropolitan School District, Indiana

The Decatur Township Metropolitan School District is located in Marion County, Indiana. The district served 6,812 students during the 2017-2018 school year.[1]

See also

**Decatur Township Metropolitan School District**

- Decatur Township Metropolitan School District, Indiana, elections (2020)
- List of school districts in Indiana

**Indiana**

- Indiana school board elections, 2022
- Public education in Indiana
- Local ballot measures, Indiana

**School Boards**

- School board elections, 2022
- School board elections, 2021
Tied race for alderman decided by pulling winner's name from box
Wisconsin statute dictates how to break a tie

Updated: 6:15 PM CDT Apr 7, 2022

Matt Smith
Political Director

DELAFIELD, Wis. — Two candidates running for Delafield's common council ended in a tie.

Incumbent Phil Kasun and challenger Paul Price each received 172 votes.

The Board of Canvassers on Thursday reconvened to break the tie.

Each man's name was written on a piece of paper and put into a box.

The name drawn would win the race.

That ended up being Paul Price.

"Democracy at work I guess," Kasun said as he watched on. "It's what we've got."

Wisconsin statute dictates the winner of a tie must be drawn at random.

Price, who told WISN 12 he was on a long-planned vacation, didn't attend in person.

"I suppose a tie is better than losing by one vote," Price said on the phone earlier in the day. "But losing by somebody pulling a name out of a hat, that doesn't make it any fun either."

Kasun said he will request a recount, which according to state statute he has three days to do.
Milwaukee ward evenly split on mayor's race

Hartford's mayor wins re-election after gun fumbling incidents

Cavalier Johnson makes history as first elected Black mayor

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

Where to Buy Mattel's New 'Barbie' Movie Dolls Inspired by Margot Robbie and Ryan Gosling

When Is Amazon Prime Day 2023? Here's Everything We Know About the Best Early Deals
Delafeld race for alderman decided by pulling winner name from box

https://www.wisn.com/article/race-delafield-alderman-ends-in-tie-winne...
We're traveling at record numbers and now there's a new study showing which airports have the worst disruptions.

The travel app **Hopper looked at cancellations and delays** from last summer so we know what we're up against this summer. Here's a snippet from the report:

**Worst U.S. Airports for Summer Travel**

1. Chicago (MDW) - 44% of flights disrupted during summer 2022
2. Baltimore (BDWI) - 39% of flights disrupted during summer 2022
3. Newark (EWR) - 37% of flights disrupted during summer 2022
4. Dallas (DAL) - 35% of flights disrupted during summer 2022
5. New York City (JFK) - 34% of flights disrupted during summer 2022

**FAA delays flights into New York's LaGuardia airport as Canadian wildfire smoke spreads**

**Swarm of bees delays a Delta flight by three hours**

**Worst Airports in Europe for Summer Travel**
1. Brussels (BRU) - 67% of flights disrupted during summer 2022

2. Budapest (BUD) - 61% of flights disrupted during summer 2022

3. Lisbon (LIS) - 59% of flights disrupted during summer 2022

4. London Gatwick (LGW) - 58% of flights disrupted during summer 2022

5. Eindhoven (EIN) - 56% of flights disrupted during summer 2022

**Travel tricks**

Here are a few travel tricks to get you through the busy season:

1. Book early morning flights; they're the least likely to get delayed and canceled. If you've already booked, check with your airline about switching. Some offer free changes.

2. Non-stop flights are best, but if you need to book a stop, be careful. Connection times are built by airlines for the size of that airport. Make sure your connection time is at least 90 minutes to two hours.

3. Once you get off your first flight, go to the gate agent and ask for directions to your next gate. You can also ask them to call the gate and let them know you're coming. It's not a guarantee, but it's worked for us.

4. Finally, if you’re worried about the weather, check the FAA’s Twitter. It posts where severe weather may cause problems which will help you anticipate issues.

---

**Are you who you say you are? TSA tests facial recognition technology to boost airport security**

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING
Delafield race for alderman decided by pulling winner name from box
June 6, 2022

Westmoreland County Board of Elections

General Primary Election of May 17, 2022

The Westmoreland County Board of Elections met in Special Session on Monday, June 6, 2022 at the Westmoreland County Courthouse, Meeting Room #101 2 North Main Street, Greensburg, PA. The following were present: Chairman Sean Kertes, Vice-Chairman Douglas W. Chew, Secretary Gina Cerilli Thrasher and County Solicitor Melissa A. Guiddy.

The following business was conducted:

Mr. Kertes called the meeting to order at 4:15pm and led the Pledge of Allegiance

Motion was made by Mr. Chew, seconded by Mrs. Cerilli Thrasher and it was unanimously agreed to approve the following minutes:
- Special Election Board held May 27, 2022, as presented
- Regular Election Board held May 31, 2022, as presented
- Emergency Election Board held, June 1, 2022, as presented

Opportunity for Public Comment

No Public Comment

Motion was made by Mr. Chew, seconded by Mrs. Cerilli Thrasher and it was unanimously agreed to approve the following:

1) Ratification of continuance of Tie-Breakers for County Committee (both Democratic and Republican)

2) Certification of the Election Results of the General Primary held May 17, 2022, with the exception of the following:
   - Republican County Committee
   - Democratic County Committee

Motion was made by Mr. Chew, seconded by Mrs. Cerilli Thrasher and it was unanimously agreed to adjourn the meeting at 4:17pm

Certified by,

Gina Cerilli Thrasher, Esq.
Secretary
Two candidates running for a seat on the city council got the exact same number of votes in last week's election. Under the town charter, ties can be decided by a coin toss. Ermita said Miller would have done an excellent job, and he wouldn't have been upset at all if she had won instead. It's MORNING EDITION.
Election Tie In Bolton, Connecticut, Decided By Coin Toss : NPR

https://www.npr.org/2017/11/17/564752413/election-tie-in-bolton-conne...
Election Tie In Bolton, Connecticut, Decided By Coin Toss: NPR

Biden gets a root canal and postpones some events

Trump is expected to appear in a Miami court on Tuesday. Here's what to expect
Trump's federal indictment will loom large as Congress returns to session

Popular on NPR.org

Tori Bowie, an elite Olympic athlete, died of complications from childbirth
Election Tie In Bolton, Connecticut, Decided By Coin Toss: NPR

Coastal biomedical labs are bleeding more horseshoe crabs with little accountability

Nikola Jokic is an NBA champion, and fans are obsessed with the way he celebrates
Slave cases are still cited as good law across the U.S. This team aims to change that

Tracy Chapman's 'Fast Car' is the country song we didn't know we had
A woman in Ecuador was mistakenly declared dead. A doctor says these cases are rare.
HISTORY

The U.S. Army renames a base in honor of Sgt. William Henry Johnson, a Black WWI hero

ECONOMY

Taking a Breather: Fed holds interest rates steady in patient battle against inflation
Shell plans to increase fossil fuel production despite its net-zero pledge

On Flag Day, Remembering The Red, Black And Green
A court in Guatemala has sentenced a prominent journalist to 6 years in jail.
Frank Moe wins Commissioner District 1 seat after draw and recount

November 15, 2014
Rhonda Silence

Election 2014 did not come to a close for the voters in Cook County Commissioner District 1 until Monday, November 10. On election evening the two candidates—Kristen DeArruda Wharton and Frank Moe—were tied with 246 votes each. Cook County Auditor Braidy Powers had to do some research to determine how to break the tie, but on Monday, Powers convened the Cook County Election Canvass Board to certify election results and oversee a "decision by lot."

At 9:10 a.m. on November 10, the Election...
After months of campaigning, the District 1 Cook County Commissioner race came down to a decision by chance. Auditor Braidy Powers had candidates Frank Moe and Kristin DeArruda Wharton draw a colored block from a cloth bag. Whoever drew the red block was to be declared the winner. The candidates clasped the block in their palm and were asked to open their hands at the same time. Frank Moe has the red block in his hand, winning the Commissioner District 1 seat.

County Commissioner Garry Gamble—met in the Cook County Commissioner’s Room at the Cook County courthouse. Once the election results were certified and the tie in the District 1 race confirmed, Auditor Powers, under supervision of the Canvass Board, made a decision by lot.

In front of about 15 observers, Powers called the candidates—DeArruda Wharton and Moe—forward. He explained the “device” to determine the winner. He had a cloth bag. Into the bag he placed two blocks—one red; one blue. Powers said whoever draws the red block would be the winner. He then had the candidates put their hand in the bag, clasp a block in his or her hand and wait until both had drawn. Powers asked them to open their hands and Moe had the red block—he had won the decision by lot.

Because the election was a tie, either of the candidates could request a recount, to be paid for by the county. DeArruda Wharton asked for a recount, which got under way at 11 a.m.

The recount, conducted by Chief Deputy Auditor Aimee Luick and Deputy Auditor Courtnee Bernier, went quickly with no questionable ballots and the results remained the same. Since Frank Moe had won the tiebreaker, he is now the commissioner for County Commissioner District 1.

Reached the next day, Frank Moe quipped, “You can’t make this stuff up, drawing a red cube out of a bag to win an election! Well, I guess Braidy did kind of make it up.”

Turning serious, Moe said, “I’m glad I didn’t know how hard this election was going to be when I registered as a candidate. Kristin worked very hard and has a lot of supporters—the same number as I do. My job will be to represent them all as best as I can.

“You learn a lot about your community by going to everyone’s door. I like where I live even more now. Thanks to everyone who let me into your homes.

“I look forward to working with the new county board. I’ve already begun setting up meetings with all of them,” said Moe.

Reached two days after the “decision by lot” had been conducted, the *New Herald* contacted DeArruda Wharton who said, “I’m disappointed that it came down to a drawing to chose the commissioner, I think everyone is. But more important to me than winning was maintaining my
other ways in our community,” she said.

No recount requested for District 5

The race was also extremely close in Commissioner District 5 with challenger Ginny Storlie of Lutsen defeating incumbent Bruce Martinson of Schroeder by just five votes. When the News-Herald contacted Commissioner Martinson on November 5 and asked if he would request a recount because the count was so close, Martinson said he hadn’t decided.

Martinson attended the District 1 recount and afterwards made the following statement, “In consideration of the recount completed today for the District I Commissioner race with no change in the voter counts, I will not be requesting a recount in my race. I feel confident the vote tally machine properly accounted for each vote in our race. Our election system is one of the fairest and best in the world.

“I desire to support Ginny Storlie as the new District 1 Cook County Commissioner,” said Martinson.
Jana Larson retires from I.S.D. 166

After 34 years of teaching excellence, elementary school teacher Jana Larson decided to turn the page and close the book...

Ann Rosenquist takes on an epic challenge in the TV series Alone

How long would you last living alone in northern Saskatchewan in the winter with very limited survival gear, no food,...

Photo

For more pictures of graduation and the story, please turn to page B-3....

Load More
Grandview C-4 School District, Missouri, elections (2022)

Missouri 2022 elections

U.S. Senate • U.S. House • State executive offices • State Senate • State House • Supreme court • Appellate courts • State ballot measures • Local ballot measures • School boards • Municipal • Recalls • How to run for office

RELATED CONTENT: MISSOURI • LOCAL ELECTIONS • STATE ELECTIONS • FEDERAL ELECTIONS

Three seats on the Grandview C-4 School District school board in Missouri were up for general election on April 5, 2022. The filing deadline for this election was December 28, 2021.

Elections

Click on the tabs below to show more information about those topics.

Candidates and results

Additional elections on the ballot

Three-year term

General election

General election for Grandview C-4 School District Board of...
Education (2 seats)

Joshua Hill and incumbent Dawn Foy defeated incumbent Helen Ransom in the general election for Grandview C-4 School District Board of Education on April 5, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Joshua Hill</strong> (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dawn Foy</strong> (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Helen Ransom</strong> (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Total votes: 1,294

BP Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey. Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

One-year term

General election

Special general election for Grandview C-4 School District Board of Education

Incumbent Stacy Wright defeated Keith Shaw in the special general election for Grandview C-4 School District Board of Education on April 5, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stacy Wright</strong> (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Keith Shaw</strong> (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 838

BP Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
What was at stake?

Report a story for this election

Ballotpedia researches issues in school board elections across the United States, but information availability is a challenge for us in many school districts. Please contact us about the issues that impact your local school district. Note that not all submissions may meet Ballotpedia's coverage requirements for inclusion.

Candidate survey

Ballotpedia invites school board candidates to participate in its annual survey. Click here to view or fill out the survey.

About the district

See also: Grandview C-4 School District, Missouri

The Grandview C-4 School District is located in Jackson County, Missouri. The district served 4,301 students during the 2017-2018 school year.[1]
See also

**Grandview C-4 School District**
- Grandview C-4 School District, Missouri, elections (2021)
- List of school districts in Missouri

**Missouri**
- Missouri school board elections, 2022
- Public education in Missouri
- Local ballot measures, Missouri

**School Boards**
- School board elections, 2022
- School board elections, 2021

External links

- Search Google News for this topic
- Grandview C-4 School District

Footnotes

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<th>INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES</th>
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<td>Ballotpedia's Candidate Survey</td>
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<td>Send us candidate contact info</td>
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<th>GET ENGAGED</th>
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<td>Donate to Ballotpedia</td>
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<td>Recall elections</td>
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<td>Ballotpedia News</td>
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</table>
Hand recount of New York 50th Senate District race nears end

Nearly a month after Election Day, a conclusion to the ultra-tight race for New York's 50th state Senate District in Central New York is looming.

The Onondaga County Board of Elections said Tuesday evening they have finished hand counting all 95,104 votes in the uncalled race between Democratic state Sen. John Mannion and Republican challenger Rebecca Shiroll.

Now they say they will double check the tally sheets before they release the unofficial numbers on Wednesday.
Mannion was first elected in 2020 to a seat that was vacated in 2018 by longtime Republican state Sen. John DeFrancisco. He first ran in 2018 and lost narrowly to Republican Bob Antonacci.

Should Mannion's lead hold, his re-election will pad the comfortable majority Democrats have in the state Senate, which they took control of in the 2018 elections.

Luke Parsnow - Digital Content Producer

Luke Parsnow is a digital content producer at Spectrum News in Syracuse. He is an award-winning writer and political columnist and previously worked for CNYCentral in Syracuse and The Post-Star in Glens Falls, New York.
Hand recount ongoing in uncalled race for New York's 50th Senate seat

CENTRAL NY | 6 MONTHS AGO
Hand recount of New York 50th Senate District race nears end

ALBANY | 6 MONTHS AGO

NEW YORK state Senate candidates tout Micron’s CNY investment

NEW YORK STATE | 7 MONTHS AGO
New York Senate GOP on the offense in 2022 elections

NEW YORK STATE | 1 YEAR AGO
Hand recount of New York 50th Senate District race nears end
Winning by a single vote? Happens all the time

Despite national attention on a Philadelphia man who won an election judge post with a single write-in vote, it's not uncommon. We explain how it works.

By Dave Davies  -  December 6, 2017
Philadelphia Acting Supervisor of Elections Kevin Kelly breaks a tie in an election board race by drawing numbered tokens from a coffee can. (Dave Davies/WHYY)

Manayunk graduate student Phillip Garcia had a moment of fame this week when the Washington publication The Hill ran a story on how Garcia won a Philadelphia election board seat with just one vote. It turns out that’s not such a novelty.

A tweet about Garcia’s one-vote victory to become election judge at a Philadelphia polling place got more than 58,000 favorites on social media.

They say that one vote doesn’t matter, but I literally wrote in my own name and won an election because I guess no-one else ran/voted for this position. [Link to Twitter](https://twitter.com/43iam091np)

— p.e. garcia (@AvantGarcia) December 1, 2017

But Al Schmidt, co-chair of the Philadelphia city commission that runs elections, said he’s seen this plenty.

“It’s actually quite common,” Schmidt said in an interview. “We had 71 judges of elections win through one write-in vote” in the Nov. 7 election.

Every four years, Pennsylvania voters cast ballots for three members of their local election board — those folks who sit at folding tables at polling places and run our elections. That’s 1,686 elections in Philadelphia alone.

Besides the 71 single-vote election judges, there were more than 30 ties for election board posts, nearly all among candidates who had just one vote each.

Ties were resolved Tuesday at a commissioners’ meeting when Acting Supervisor of Elections
Kevin Kelly drew numbered tokens from a coffee can.

The handful of candidates who showed up, including Jesse Breitbart, could pluck their own.

“I picked a one!” Breitbart said after picking his winning token to the applause of the commissioners and their staff. “Thank you, thank you, it’s an honor to be a minority.”

Breitbart won the post of minority inspector for his polling place in West Philadelphia.

When candidates run for election inspector, the election code provides that the top vote-getter becomes majority inspector, and the runner-up the minority inspector.

It’s intended to ensure two different parties are represented, but in some Philadelphia precincts Republicans are scarce, and the election board can be all Democrats.

Schmidt says all of the posts can be hard to fill, including that of election judge.

“We have, still, after that election about 500 of those positions where nobody ran for judge of elections,” Schmidt said.

That’s right. For 500 precincts, nearly one out of three in the city, nobody ran for election judge, and nobody wrote in his or her name.

That’s also not unusual, Schmidt said. Election board members have to attend training sessions, then work 14 hours on Election Day for $100 — before taxes. So it can be hard to recruit people.

There are two ways to fill empty election board posts. With the signatures of three voters from your precinct, you can get a court order to occupy one of them.

Or, Schmidt says, there’s another way.

“The election code in Pennsylvania provides for something called a curbside election,” Schmidt said. “That means that the people who assemble at that polling place at the time the polling place is opened organize themselves, and have a vote amongst themselves to determine who’s going to do what on Election Day.”

It sounds stranger than it is. What really happens is that people in the community, some recruited by the city commissioner staff, trade phone calls and agree to volunteer to show up for Election Day duty.
Winning by a single vote in Philly? Happens all the time - WHYY

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Dave Davies: Off Mic

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Fresh Air  Things To Do
Good Souls  Voices in the Family
Half Vaxxed  You Oughta Know
March On  Young Creators Studio
Movers & Makers  Your Democracy
On Stage at Curtis
He Didn’t Get to Vote in His Race. It Tied, Then He Lost by a Roll of the Dice.

By Niraj Chokshi
Dec. 13, 2018

Never underestimate the value of a single vote. That’s a fact that Cliff Farmer, of Hoxie, Ark., knows all too well.

Last week, Mr. Farmer missed an opportunity to vote for himself in a City Council election, with the vote ending in a 223-to-223 draw, according to an election official.

The tie was broken around midday Thursday at the nearby county courthouse by a roll of dice. Mr. Farmer, the challenger, rolled a 4, losing to the incumbent, Becky Linebaugh, who rolled a 6, according to Ashlyn Griffin, the deputy clerk of Lawrence County, Ark.

Court proceedings were paused as a few dozen people gathered in the courthouse lobby, where a little area was cleared out, to watch the tiebreaker unfold, Ms. Griffin said.

We “warned them not to roll too hard,” she said. “It was over really quickly.”

Mr. Farmer congratulated Ms. Linebaugh and shook her hand. (Neither Mr. Farmer nor Ms. Linebaugh immediately returned requests for comment after the tiebreaker on Thursday.)

So what was so important that Mr. Farmer couldn’t make it to the polls last week? Work, it turns out.

Mr. Farmer, an assistant manager at a lumber store, had just missed the voting window on Dec. 4, because he was returning with his family from an all-expenses-paid work trip to Orlando, Fla., he said in an interview on Wednesday before the tiebreaker.
"I was about 30 minutes out of town when they called me with the election results," he said.

Mr. Farmer had also tried to vote before leaving for the trip, he said, but early voting at the local courthouse had shorter hours than in the days before the general election, during which he had voted early.

"It wasn’t like I thought, ‘Hey I’m just going to party in Florida and forget this vote,’” he said.

The trip to Florida, which included an awards ceremony, dinner and visit to the Disney World complex, was a reward from Mr. Farmer’s employer, Barton’s Lumber, a chain with stores in Arkansas and Missouri, for his being named the best assistant store manager in his district, he said.

Despite his inability to cast his own ballot, the importance of each and every vote hadn’t been lost on Mr. Farmer, who urged his wife, Sara Farmer, to make sure her voice was heard.

“He told me, ‘Make sure you vote — if I lose by one vote, it’s going to be on you,’” Ms. Farmer, who voted early herself, said in an interview Wednesday.
Hoxie, in northeast Arkansas, is home to about 2,700 people and is about a 90-minute drive from Memphis, where the Farmer family’s flight landed on Election Day last week. Its City Council has six members who handle the kinds of issues that most similar bodies face, such as passing ordinances, fixing roads and determining how city funds are allocated.

In such small towns, campaigning is often a low-key affair. (The story of the runoff’s results and Mr. Farmer’s missed opportunity was picked up by a local newspaper, The Jonesboro Sun, and some national news media.)

“You pretty well know everybody,” Ms. Linebaugh, a two-term council member, said in an interview on Wednesday. “It’s mainly just about who knows you and if they think you’ll do a good job or not.”

Ms. Linebaugh, Mr. Farmer and a third candidate faced off in the Nov. 6 election, according to Tina Stowers, the clerk of Lawrence County. But, after none garnered a majority of the 694 votes cast, Ms. Stowers said in an interview on Wednesday, the top two contenders, Mr. Farmer and Ms. Linebaugh, moved on to the Dec. 4 runoff election. (Ms. Linebaugh said she voted early in the runoff.)

Students from Hillcrest High School watched the roll of the dice on Thursday. Andrea Morales
In Arkansas, a tie in a county or municipal election is decided by a runoff, but a tied runoff is decided “by lot at an open public meeting” with both candidates, according to state law.

“I have never had a tie before; it’s not a common thing,” said Ms. Stowers, who has held her position for 14 years, though she added that she has heard of ties elsewhere in the state.

The exact method by which the tie was to be broken wasn’t going to be determined until Thursday, Ms. Stowers said.

“We have laughingly said here in the office it could be a joust on the court lawn; it could be a duel,” she had said. (On Wednesday, Ms. Linebaugh said she would have preferred a coin flip; Mr. Farmer said he would have preferred to draw cards.)

In 27 states, tied votes in elections are decided by similarly random methods, according to a roundup published in January by the National Conference of State Legislatures, a bipartisan group. As of January, 15 states would call a new election in the case of a tie, while a smattering left it up to the governor, state board of elections or Legislature to break a tie. New Jersey, as of then, had no statute governing the breaking of ties.

In January, control of the Virginia House of Delegates was decided by one such random drawing. After a House race ended in a tie, the winner was decided by an official who pulled a name, that of David Yancey, from a blue and white bowl. As a result, Mr. Yancey, a Republican, was declared the winner, handing his party narrow control of the statehouse.

Speaking on Wednesday, Mr. Farmer said he intended to respect the outcome of Thursday’s tiebreaker and would work to attract business to the town whether he won or not.

“This is the way I look at it, half the people wanted her, half of them wanted me,” said Mr. Farmer. “So there’s going to be just as many people happy with her as there was with me.”

A version of this article appears in print on , Section A, Page 20 of the New York edition with the headline: Candidate Held Deciding Vote. Chance Dealt Him a Loss.
Idaho State Senate District 15 is represented by Rick Just (D).

As of the 2020 Census, Idaho state senators represented an average of 52,611 residents. After the 2010 Census, each member represented 44,957 residents.

About the chamber

Members of the Idaho State Senate serve two-year terms and are not subject to term limits. Idaho legislators assume office on the first day in December following the general election.¹

Qualifications

See also: State legislature candidate requirements by state

Article III, Section 6 of the Idaho Constitution states: "No person shall be a senator or representative who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the United States, and an elector of this state, nor anyone who has not been for one year next preceding his election an elector of the county or district whence he may be chosen."²

Salaries

See also: Comparison of state legislative salaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State legislative salaries, 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salary</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$18,875/year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vacancies

See also: How vacancies are filled in state legislatures

If there is a vacancy in the Idaho State Legislature, the governor is responsible for appointing a replacement.

The political party committee that last held the vacant seat has 15 days after the vacancy to submit a list of three recommended candidates to the governor. The governor makes the selection based on the recommendations.

If any party committee fails to submit a list of recommended candidates after the 15-day deadline, the governor has 5 days to appoint a person from the political party that last held the seat. The person appointed to the seat serves for the remainder of the unfilled term.[3]

See sources: Idaho Code §59-904A

District map
Redistricting

2020-2022

See also: Redistricting in Idaho after the 2020 census

On November 12, 2021, the Idaho Independent Redistricting Commission formally submitted its final legislative map to the secretary of state. On November 10, 2021, the commission voted 6-0 in favor of the final legislative map.[4] The commission had earlier voted in favor of the map on November 5, 2021, but chose to recast their votes on November 10, 2021, due to concerns regarding Idaho's open meetings laws.[4][5][6] Idaho has 35 legislative districts, each of which elects one senator and two representatives.

How does redistricting in Idaho work? In 37 states, legislatures are primarily responsible for drawing congressional district lines. Seven states have only one congressional district each, rendering congressional redistricting unnecessary. Four states employ independent commissions to draw the district maps. In two states, politician commissions draw congressional district lines.

State legislative district lines are primarily the province of the state legislatures themselves in 37 states. In seven states, politician commissions draw state legislative district lines. In the remaining six states, independent commissions draw the lines.[7]

In Idaho, an independent commission is responsible for drawing both congressional and state legislative district lines. The commission is composed of six members.[8]

1. One member is appointed by the majority leader of the Idaho State Senate.
2. One member is appointed by the minority leader of the Idaho State Senate.
3. One member is appointed by the majority leader of the Idaho House of Representatives.
4. One member is appointed by the minority leader of the Idaho House of Representatives.
5. The chairs of the state’s two largest political parties each appoint one member.

According to the Idaho Constitution, no member may be an elected or appointed official while serving on the commission. The state constitution further requires that the commission produce draft congressional and state legislative maps within 90 days of the commission’s formation. There is no explicit deadline for final plans.[8]

The state constitution requires that state legislative districts "be contiguous, and that counties be preserved intact where possible." State statutes require that both congressional and state legislative districts meet the following criteria:[8]

- County lines must be maintained "to the extent possible."
- Districts must "preserve traditional neighborhoods, communities of interest, and (if possible) voting precinct boundaries."
- Districts should not be "oddly shaped."
- In districts comprising more than one county or a portion thereof, "those constituent pieces must also be connected by a state or federal highway."

**Idaho State Senate District 15**

**until November 30, 2022**
Click a district to compare boundaries.

**Idaho State Senate District 15**

**starting December 1, 2022**
Click a district to compare boundaries.

---

**Elections**
2022

See also: *Idaho State Senate elections, 2022*

**General election**

General election for Idaho State Senate District 15

Rick Just defeated Codi Galloway and Sarah Clendenon in the general election for Idaho State Senate District 15 on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rick Just (D)</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>9,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codi Galloway (R)</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>8,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Clendenon (Constitution Party)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

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**Democratic primary election**

Democratic primary for Idaho State Senate District 15

Rick Just advanced from the Democratic primary for Idaho State Senate District 15 on May 17, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rick Just</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,498</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source

Total votes: 1,498
## Republican primary election

Republican primary for Idaho State Senate District 15

*Codi Galloway* defeated incumbent *Fred S. Martin* and *Dorothy Greenzang* in the Republican primary for Idaho State Senate District 15 on May 17, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Codi Galloway</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>3,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred S. Martin</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>2,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorothy Greenzang</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 6,919

**BP** Incumbents are **bolded and underlined**. The results have been certified. [Source](https://ballotpedia.org/Idaho_State_Senate_District_15)

## Constitution primary election

Constitution primary for Idaho State Senate District 15

*Sarah Clendenon* advanced from the Constitution primary for Idaho State Senate District 15 on May 17, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Clendenon</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 10

**BP** There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. [Source](https://ballotpedia.org/Idaho_State_Senate_District_15)
2020

See also: Idaho State Senate elections, 2020

General election

General election for Idaho State Senate District 15


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fred S. Martin</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>12,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rick Just</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>10,654</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
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Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Idaho State Senate District 15

Rick Just advanced from the Democratic primary for Idaho State Senate District 15 on June 2, 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rick Just</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
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Republican primary election

Republican primary for Idaho State Senate District 15


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fred S. Martin</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>3,322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Clendenon</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>1,078</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 4,400

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

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2018

See also: Idaho State Senate elections, 2018

General election

General election for Idaho State Senate District 15

Incumbent Fred S. Martin defeated Jim Bratnober in the general election for Idaho State Senate District 15 on November 6, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fred S. Martin (R)</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>8,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Bratnober (D)</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>8,942</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 17,890

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

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Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Idaho State Senate District 15

Jim Bratnober advanced from the Democratic primary for Idaho State Senate District 15 on May 15, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jim Bratnober</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,027</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 2,027

BP There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified.

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.
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Republican primary election

Republican primary for Idaho State Senate District 15

Incumbent Fred S. Martin defeated Sarah Clendenon in the Republican primary for Idaho State Senate District 15 on May 15, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fred S. Martin</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>2,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Clendenon</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>1,382</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 4,219

BP Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified.

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.
Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

2016

See also: Idaho State Senate elections, 2016

Elections for the Idaho State Senate were held in 2016. The primary election took place on May 17, 2016, and the general election was held on November 8, 2016. The candidate filing deadline was March 11, 2016.
Incumbent Fred S. Martin defeated Laura Metzler in the Idaho State Senate District 15 general election. [9][10]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Idaho State Senate, District 15 General Election, 2016</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Party</td>
<td>Candidate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>✔ Fred S. Martin Incumbent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Laura Metzler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Votes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Idaho Secretary of State

Laura Metzler ran unopposed in the Idaho State Senate District 15 Democratic primary. [11][12]

Incumbent Fred S. Martin ran unopposed in the Idaho State Senate District 15 Republican primary. [13][14]

2014

See also: Idaho State Senate elections, 2014

Elections for the Idaho State Senate took place in 2014. A primary election took place on May 20, 2014. The general election was held on November 4, 2014. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was March 14, 2014. Richard Keller was unopposed in the Democratic primary, while incumbent Fred S. Martin defeated Diego Rodriguez in the Republican primary. Keller was defeated by Martin in the general election. Quane Kenyon, Sr. (R) filed to run but did not appear on the primary ballot. [15][16][17]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Idaho State Senate, District 15, General Election, 2014</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PARTY</td>
<td>CANDIDATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>✔ Fred S. Martin Incumbent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Richard Keller</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Votes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Idaho State Senate, District 15 Republican Primary, 2014</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CANDIDATE</td>
<td>VOTE %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔ Fred S. Martin Incumbent</td>
<td>60.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diego Rodriguez</td>
<td>39.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Votes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2012

See also: Idaho State Senate elections, 2012
Elections for the office of Idaho State Senate consisted of a primary election on May 15, 2012, and a general election on November 6, 2012. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was March 9, 2012. Fred S. Martin (R) defeated Betty Richardson (D) in the general election. Neither candidate faced opposition in their primary. [18][19]

### Idaho State Senate, District 15, General Election, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td><strong>Fred S. Martin</strong></td>
<td>52.1%</td>
<td>9,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Betty Richardson</td>
<td>47.9%</td>
<td>8,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>18,328</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Campaign contributions

From 2000 to 2018, candidates for Idaho State Senate District 15 raised a total of $643,363. Candidates who raised money in contributions earned $23,828 on average. All figures come from Follow the Money.

#### Campaign contributions, Idaho State Senate District 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$113,951</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$37,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$58,858</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$29,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$63,976</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$21,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$214,946</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$107,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$12,330</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$6,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$12,700</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$12,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>$55,244</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$13,811</td>
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<td>2004</td>
<td>$24,994</td>
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<td>$12,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$54,164</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$13,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$32,200</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$8,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$643,363</strong></td>
<td><strong>27</strong></td>
<td><strong>$23,828</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Idaho State Legislature
• Idaho State Senate
• Idaho House of Representatives

External links

• The Idaho State Legislature

Footnotes

1. Idaho Constitution, "Article III, Section 3," accessed December 18, 2019
2. Idaho Legislature, "Article III Legislative Department - Section 6," accessed January 25, 2023
3. Idaho Legislature, "Idaho Statutes," accessed May 22, 2014 (Statute 59-904A)
5. FiveThirtyEight, "The partisan breakdown of Idaho’s new map," accessed Nov. 16, 2021
6. Boise State Public Radio, "Final iterations of Idaho’s districting maps are proposed,"

Only the first few references on this page are shown above. Click to show more.
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RENO — As the presidential primary season has shifted to Nevada, the Silver State’s system of settling caucus ties – drawing from a deck of cards – has been the subject of curiosity and derision throughout the Twittersphere.

The rest of the country is now looking at Nevada as if it’s breaking ties via thumb wrestling or chicken poop bingo. On the contrary, Nevada’s system is equal to – and in extreme cases, better than – the traditional coin flip used elsewhere.

**Much ado about nothing**

Although Nevada’s tiebreaking method has received a high level of scrutiny in the past week, it’s rarely implemented. Article 7 of the Nevada Republican Central Committee bylaws allows for high card draws to determine the winner of NRCC elections, but the Nevada presidential caucus awards delegates proportionally based on a statewide preference poll vote, rather than by individual precinct results – in other words, it doesn’t come into play. Saturday’s Democratic caucuses produced only one reported high-card precinct tiebreaker out of Nevada’s 1,714 Democratic precincts. At one site in the Southern Nevada town of Pahrump, Hillary Clinton’s representative drew an ace of clubs to top Bernie Sanders’ six of hearts.

In 2008, the last time there was a contested Democratic caucus, there were only two tiebreaking draws. Barack Obama’s representatives bested Hillary Clinton’s in the Northern Nevada communities of Genoa and Zephyr Cove.

Nevada Republican caucuses: A viewer’s guide
It’s not just for caucuses

Determining the outcome of a handful of caucuses may not affect the ultimate outcome of the presidential race, but occasionally Nevada does seat actual elected officials based on drawing lots – generally for local elections to county commissions, general improvement district boards and the like, where a small number of voters are more likely to produce tie votes.

Nevada historian Patty Cafferata notes that Nevada elections have been determined by card draws, coin flips and rolls of the dice. As Esmeralda County’s district attorney in 2002, Cafferata oversaw a draw of the cards to determine a seat on the county commission.

“It’s a clean way to do it,” Cafferata said of Nevada’s tiebreaker method. “If the voters are that divided, in theory it doesn’t matter ... this is the best way to determine who gets the seat.”

Card drawing: the superior system

Technically, Nevada state law doesn’t require drawing from a deck of cards (Nevada Revised Statute 293.400 simply says election officials will break ties “by lot”). But since at least 1982, card draws have customarily been used in case of general election voting ties. It’s not like Nevadans don’t have decks of cards handy, after all.

At the party level, though, the bylaws for both Democrats and Republicans in the state explicitly describe the high-card draw as the official tiebreaking method for caucuses and other party elections. Neither set of bylaws goes into great detail for the actual procedure, but tradition dictates that the deck must be brand-new, the administrator must shuffle the deck seven times, and the cards should be fanned out on the table prior to selection.

Drawing from a deck of cards has 52 different values while flipping a coin has two, but it doesn’t change the odds of winning when there are only two competitors – if both candidates have an equal chance to draw the high card, the odds are 50-50.

In fact, the drawing of cards has the added advantage of being able to split ties between three or more candidates – all the way up to 52.

Before you roll your eyes at the possibility of a 12-way tie, remember – 22 candidates filed
with the FEC as Republican presidential candidates for 2016.

Yes, suits are ranked

There’s an element of old-school European feudalism in Nevada’s democratic tiebreaking system. Should candidates draw cards of equal rank, the cards’ suits determine the winner: spades represent royalty as the highest rank; hearts, are next, representing the clergy; diamonds represent the merchant class while clubs, the lowest ranked-suit, represent the peasants.

For a state known primarily for gambling, Nevada’s method of drawing cards to settle up electoral ties seems too cute and excessively coordinated, like a 5-year-old’s birthday party. But maybe the opposite is true – other states just aren’t themed enough. Perhaps Iowa would have had less controversy if contested precincts were determined by an impromptu butter-sculpting contest.
Iowa House of Representatives District 55

Iowa House of Representatives District 55 is represented by Shannon Latham (R).

As of the 2020 Census, Iowa state representatives represented an average of 31,924 residents. After the 2010 Census, each member represented 30,538 residents.

About the chamber

Members of the Iowa House of Representatives serve two-year terms and are not subject to term limits. Iowa state representatives always assume office the first day of January after their election.[1][2]

Qualifications

See also: State legislature candidate requirements by state

The Iowa Constitution states, "No person shall be a member of the house of representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, be a citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall have had an actual residence of sixty days in the county, or district he may have been chosen to represent."[3]

Salaries

See also: Comparison of state legislative salaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State legislative salaries, 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000/year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vacancies

See also: How vacancies are filled in state legislatures

If there is a vacancy in the Iowa General Assembly, the vacant seat must be filled by a special election. The governor of Iowa is required within five days of a vacancy in the General Assembly to call for a special election. If the vacancy happens in session or within 45 days of the session convening, the governor must call for an election as soon as possible with at least an 18-day notice. All other special elections require a 40-day notice as long the election does not happen on the same day as a school election within the district.[4]

See sources: Iowa Code § 69.14

2016 pivot county

See also: Pivot Counties and Legislative districts intersecting with Pivot Counties

This district was one of 710 state legislative districts that, based on boundaries adopted after the 2010 census, intersected with one or more Pivot Counties. These 206 Pivot Counties voted for Donald Trump (R) in 2016 after voting for Barack Obama (D) in 2008 and 2012.

The 206 Pivot Counties are located in 34 states. Iowa, with 31, had the most such counties. At that time, the partisan makeup of state legislative districts intersecting with Pivot Counties was slightly more Republican than the overall partisan makeup of state legislatures throughout the country.[5]

District map
Redistricting

2020-2022

See also: Redistricting in Iowa after the 2020 census

On November 4, 2021, Iowa Gov. Kim Reynolds (R) signed new congressional and state legislative maps into law after the state's Legislative Services Agency had proposed them on October 21, 2021. The Iowa legislature approved the maps on October 28, 2021, by a vote of 48-1 in the state Senate and 93-2 in the state House. [6] The legislature could only vote to approve or reject the maps and could not make any amendments. These maps took effect for Iowa's 2022 congressional and legislative elections.

How does redistricting in Iowa work? The Legislative Services Agency prepares redistricting plans for approval by the Iowa State Legislature. According to All About Redistricting, the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) consists of "civil servants committed to nonpartisanship and otherwise charged with tasks like legal and fiscal analysis of state legislation and state government oversight." The LSA is assisted by a commission, which consists of the following members:[7]
1. one member selected by the majority leader of the Iowa State Senate
2. one member selected by the majority leader of the Iowa House of Representatives
3. one member selected by the minority leader of the Iowa State Senate
4. one member selected by the minority leader of the Iowa House of Representatives
5. one member selected by the first four members

The members of this commission cannot "hold partisan public office or an office in a political party, and none may be a relative or employee of a federal or state legislator (or the legislature as a whole)."[7]

Working with this commission, the LSA drafts congressional and state legislative district lines. The maps are presented as a single bill to the state legislature, which may approve or reject the bill without altering it (the legislature can provide feedback). If the legislature rejects the plan, the LSA must draft a second proposal. If the legislature rejects the second proposal, the LSA must draft a third, and final, set of maps. If the legislature rejects this plan, it may then approve its own maps. Since the implementation of this process in 1980, the state legislature has never chosen not to approve an LSA proposal. Redistricting plans are also subject to gubernatorial veto. In addition, the legislature may repeal or revise the maps at any time, though it has never done so.[7]

State law establishes the following criteria for both congressional and state legislative districts:[7]

1. Districts must be "convenient and contiguous."
2. Districts must "preserve the integrity of political subdivisions like counties and cities."
3. Districts must "to the extent consistent with other requirements, [be] reasonably compact—defined in terms of regular polygons, comparisons of length and width, and overall boundary perimeter."

In addition, state House districts are required to be contained within state Senate districts "where possible, and where not in conflict with the criteria above." It is explicit in state law that district lines cannot be drawn "to favor a political party, incumbent, or other person or group."[7]
Elections

2022

See also: Iowa House of Representatives elections, 2022

General election

General election for Iowa House of Representatives District 55

Incumbent Shannon Latham won election in the general election for Iowa House of Representatives District 55 on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shannon Latham (R)</td>
<td>98.3</td>
<td>10,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 10,326

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. Source

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.
Republican primary election

Republican primary for Iowa House of Representatives District 55

Incumbent Shannon Latham advanced from the Republican primary for Iowa House of Representatives District 55 on June 7, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shannon Latham</td>
<td>99.8</td>
<td>2,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 2,141

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. Source

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

2020

See also: Iowa House of Representatives elections, 2020

General election

General election for Iowa House of Representatives District 55


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michael Bergan</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>8,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayla Koether</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>7,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 16,363

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source
Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Iowa House of Representatives District 55

Kayla Koether advanced from the Democratic primary for Iowa House of Representatives District 55 on June 2, 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kayla Koether</td>
<td>99.7</td>
<td>2,861</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other/Write-in votes: 0.3 votes (10)

Total votes: 2,871

Republican primary election

Republican primary for Iowa House of Representatives District 55

Incumbent Michael Bergan advanced from the Republican primary for Iowa House of Representatives District 55 on June 2, 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michael Bergan</td>
<td>99.5</td>
<td>2,288</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other/Write-in votes: 0.5 votes (12)

Total votes: 2,300
2018

See also: Iowa House of Representatives elections, 2018

General election

General election for Iowa House of Representatives District 55

Incumbent Michael Bergan defeated Kayla Koether in the general election for Iowa House of Representatives District 55 on November 6, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔ Michael Bergan (R)</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>6,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayla Koether (D)</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>6,915</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other/Write-in votes 0.1 7

Total votes: 13,846

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source

Candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

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Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Iowa House of Representatives District 55

Kayla Koether advanced from the Democratic primary for Iowa House of Representatives District 55 on June 5, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔ Kayla Koether</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,494</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 1,494

There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified.

Candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
Republican primary election

Republican primary for Iowa House of Representatives District 55

Incumbent Michael Bergan advanced from the Republican primary for Iowa House of Representatives District 55 on June 5, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michael Bergan</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.
Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

2016

See also: Iowa House of Representatives elections, 2016

Elections for the Iowa House of Representatives took place in 2016. The primary election took place on June 7, 2016, and the general election was held on November 8, 2016. The candidate filing deadline was March 18, 2016. Incumbent Darrel Branham (R) did not seek re-election.

Michael Bergan defeated Pat Ritter in the Iowa House of Representatives District 55 general election.[8][9]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iowa House of Representatives, District 55 General Election, 2016</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Party</td>
<td>Candidate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>✔ Michael Bergan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Pat Ritter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Votes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Iowa Secretary of State

Pat Ritter defeated Steve McCargar in the Iowa House of Representatives District 55 Democratic primary.[10][11]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iowa House of Representatives, District 55 Democratic Primary, 2016</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Party</td>
<td>Candidate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>✔ Pat Ritter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Steve McCargar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Michael Bergan defeated Alex Popenhagen in the Iowa House of Representatives District 55 Republican primary.\[10][11]

**Iowa House of Representatives, District 55 Republican Primary, 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Michael Bergan</td>
<td>60.15%</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Alex Popenhagen</td>
<td>39.85%</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Votes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,187</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This district was included in the Democratic Legislative Campaign Committee's list of "2016 Essential Races." Read more »

**2014**

See also: Iowa House of Representatives elections, 2014

Elections for the Iowa House of Representatives took place in 2014. A primary election took place on June 3, 2014. The general election was held on November 4, 2014. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was March 14, 2014. Rick Edwards was unopposed in the Democratic primary, while Darrel Branhagen was unopposed in the Republican primary. Edwards faced Branhagen in the general election.\[12][13][14] Branhagen defeated Edwards in the general election.\[15]

**Iowa House of Representatives District 55, General Election, 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Darrel Branhagen</td>
<td>50.1%</td>
<td>5,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Rick Edwards</td>
<td>49.9%</td>
<td>5,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Votes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,897</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**2012**

See also: Iowa House of Representatives elections, 2012

Elections for the Iowa House of Representatives consisted of a primary election on June 5, 2012, and a general election on November 6, 2012. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was March 16, 2012. Incumbent Roger Thomas (D) defeated Michael T. Klimesh (R) in the general election and was unopposed in the Democratic primary. Klimesh defeated Marshall A. Nessa and Dustin Noble in the Republican primary.\[16][17]
Iowa House of Representatives, District 55, General Election, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Roger Thomas Incumbent</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
<td>7,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Michael T. Klimesh</td>
<td>49.4%</td>
<td>7,585</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Votes 15,366

Iowa House of Representatives, District 55 Republican Primary, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michael T. Klimesh</td>
<td>47.3%</td>
<td>892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Nessa</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
<td>593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dustin Noble</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Votes 1,884

Campaign contributions

From 2000 to 2018, candidates for Iowa House of Representatives District 55 raised a total of $2,250,641. Candidates who raised money in contributions earned $112,532 on average. All figures come from [Follow the Money](https://www.followthef Money.org).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$513,733</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$256,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$587,068</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$146,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$448,995</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$224,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$310,312</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$77,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$19,375</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$19,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$45,462</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$22,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>$33,698</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$33,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$31,492</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$31,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$22,067</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$22,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$238,439</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$119,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$2,250,641</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>$112,532</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
See also

- Iowa State Legislature
- Iowa State Senate
- Iowa House of Representatives
- Iowa state legislative districts

External links

- The Iowa State Legislature

Footnotes

1. Iowa Constitution, "Article III, Legislative Department, Section 3," accessed November 1, 2021
2. Iowa Secretary of State, "Terms of Offices for Elected Officials," accessed November 1, 2021
5. The raw data for this study was provided by Dave Leip of Atlas of U.S. Presidential Elections.

Only the first few references on this page are shown above. Click to show more.

Current members of the Iowa House of Representatives
At least one county in Iowa's 2nd Congressional District has begun the recount process in the closest federal race in the country.

Republican Mariannette Miller-Meeks currently leads Democrat Rita Hart by just 47 votes out of more than 394,000 cast. Miller-Meeks has claimed victory, but Hart last week requested recounts in all 24 counties in the district.

The winner of the race is not likely to be known until the end of the month, when the state certifies its election results.

Scott County Auditor Roxanna Moritz said her county convened a recount board at 8 a.m. Tuesday to begin a machine recount the nearly 90,000 votes cast in the race there. The three-member board is made up of one person chosen by the Hart campaign, one person chosen by the Miller-Meeks campaign and a third person agreed upon by the other two.

"This is a great opportunity in democracy because it's a check and balance to us — to our system and to our equipment," Moritz said. "And while I have full faith in the process, it allows the public to see that it works."

That "check and balance" will allow voters to know their vote was counted, she said.

"What I love about elections is even if you make a mistake, as an election administrator, in the rules, there's someplace to fix it," she said. "So this is not something that's wrong, but it's the process to allow, to ensure — especially in a congressional race that is this close — that every single vote counted."
Moritz said she did not know how long her county's recount would take to complete, but counties are required to complete the recount process by Nov. 28. If the recount changes the result in any county, the county's board of supervisors will have to amend its certified numbers. The Iowa Secretary of State's office will then certify Iowa's election results on Nov. 30.

The remaining counties in the 2nd District will begin their own recounts in the coming days, following the same process. Johnson County tentatively plans to begin its recount on Wednesday, Lucas County will begin on Thursday, Decatur County will begin on Friday and Henry County will begin on Monday, Kevin Hall, a spokesperson for the Iowa Secretary of State's office, told the Des Moines Register. Hall did not immediately know the schedule for the remaining 19 counties.

While Lucas and Jasper counties have already conducted countywide administrative recounts and hand audits of precincts in each county where errors occurred, they are still required to perform another recount under the Hart campaign's request. While the earlier recounts in those two counties were performed by county election staff, the new recounts will be conducted by recount boards.

The recount boards in each county will only examine votes cast in the race for Congress and will not look at any other race on the ballot. The boards may choose whether to conduct a machine recount or a hand recount.

Hart has pointed to the closeness of the race and to the errors discovered in Lucas and Jasper counties in arguing that she could still win and that voters in the district deserve to know their ballots were counted accurately.

"During the last two weeks, we have seen the incredibly slim margin in this race shift back and forth between the two candidates due to reporting errors in several precincts," Hart's campaign manager, Zach Meunier, said in a Monday night memo laying out how the campaign sees the recount process. "Given the number of errors that have emerged, Iowans deserve to know that all results are accurate before they are finalized."

"This race is far from over," he added, "and recounts in close elections have a history of changing the outcome of elections with close margins."

Eric Woolson, a spokesperson for the Miller-Meeks campaign, said in a statement Thursday that he is confident the recounts will show Miller-Meeks won the race.
"The recount of votes in all 24 counties, which have already been officially certified, will ensure once again that every legal vote has been counted — that has been Sen. Miller-Meeks' expectation, desire and commitment throughout the campaign," he said. "We look forward to a speedy and efficient process to confirm that she is the winner of this race."

Stephen Gruber-Miller covers the Iowa Statehouse and politics for the Register. He can be reached by email at sgrubermil@registermedia.com or by phone at 515-284-8169. Follow him on Twitter at @sgrubermiller.
It's heads! Alcohol sales allowed at Buckhorn Lake State Park after coin toss

(WYMT)
By Connor James
Published: Nov. 6, 2018 at 4:39 PM EST
After all the votes were counted, Buckhorn voted to stay dry as a precinct, but the vote to allow sales at Buckhorn Lake State Resort Park ended in a tie.

The final count was 155 to 155. County Clerk Haven King says he has never seen this with a ballot issue.

"For us this is history, we never had this happen before," said King. "And people say their vote doesn't count!"

For candidates that tie, it is usually broken by a coin toss. The same tiebreaker was used to determine the wet-dry vote.

The coin toss was held at the old Perry County courthouse on Thursday at 2 p.m. Heads meant wet, tails meant dry. The coin landed heads up and the park will now soon be able to sell alcohol.

Lodge supporters were thankful it was heads.

"I'm always a glass half full kind of gal so I was thinking it was going to turn our good," said Robin Gabbard. "Very happy about today's results."

She says the lodge will now be able to host more weddings and parties.

"Parties, weddings, individuals who want to be a little bit isolated but in the most gorgeous place on earth," she said.

Original story:

One of the issues drawing in a lot of attention is in the Buckhorn precinct of Perry County.

Voters will decide if the area and/or Buckhorn Lake State Resort Park will be able to sell alcohol.

The questions on the ballot could either allow the sale of alcohol in all of Buckhorn, just the Buckhorn Lake State Resort Park or no alcohol sales at all.

Buckhorn is one of three precincts in Perry County that is still dry, the other two being Chavies and Viper.
Empty Alaska Cruise Cabins Cost Almost Nothing

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Kids affected by EKY floods attend free summer camp

Southern KY first responder loses battle with cancer
It's heads! Alcohol sales allowed at Buckhorn Lake State Park after coin toss

https://www.wynt.com/content/news/Buckhorn-voters-decide-if-precinct-stays-dry-499865201.html
TOP STORY

Jason Demas wins draw in tied Yorkville 115 School Board race

Ethan Kruger
Apr 25, 2023

Jason Demas shortly after he won in a random draw to determine the outcome of a tied election. WSPYnews.com photo by Kruger.

Jason Demas won the draw in a tied race for the Yorkville District 115 Board of Education Tuesday afternoon.

The race was determined by the drawing of ping pong balls from an empty coffee container. State
law says it has to be done by lot in the case of a tie.

The number one ball was assigned to Demas and the number 2 ball was assigned to fellow candidate Leslie Smogor.

Demas and Smogor both won 1,591 votes in this month’s election between Kendall and Kane counties which both have portions in the school district.

Demas is appreciative of the community’s interest in the race which led to the tie.

Smogor congratulated Demas on the victory.

Demas says he wants to continue the good work of the current board of education.

Demas is firefighter with the Aurora Fire Department. He says he was surprised by the announcement that Supt. Tim Shimp is retiring later this week.

Head of Elections for the Kendall County Clerk’s Office Natalie Hisaw says to her knowledge, this is the first time there has had to be a tiebreaker in an election.

Darren Crawford was the top vote getter with 1,658 votes in the Bristol Township district in a vote-for-two race. Demas and Smogor were tied for second. The board of education will be sworn-in next month.
Jefferson Parish Public School System, Louisiana, elections (2022)

Louisiana 2022 elections

U.S. Senate • U.S. House • State executive offices • Special state legislative • Supreme court • Appellate courts • State ballot measures • Local ballot measures • School boards • Municipal • Recalls • How to run for office

Nine seats on the Jefferson Parish Public School System school board in Louisiana were up for general election on December 10, 2022. A primary was scheduled for November 8, 2022. The filing deadline for this election was July 22, 2022.

Elections

Click on the tabs below to show more information about those topics.

Candidates and results

Additional elections on the ballot

District 1

Louisiana elections use the majority-vote system. All candidates
compete in the same primary, and a candidate can win the election outright by receiving more than 50 percent of the vote. If no candidate does, the top two vote recipients from the primary advance to the general election, regardless of their partisan affiliation.

### Nonpartisan primary election

**Nonpartisan primary for Jefferson Parish School Board District 1**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔️ <a href="https://ballotpedia.org/Gerard_LeBlanc">Gerard LeBlanc</a> (R)</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>7,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://ballotpedia.org/Miguel_Romar">Miguel Romar</a> (D)</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>3,641</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 10,715

[BP] Incumbents are **bolded and underlined**. [Source](https://ballotpedia.org/)

*C* = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, [complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey](https://ballotpedia.org/).

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? [Contact our sales team](mailto:).  

### District 2

Louisiana elections use the [majority-vote system](https://ballotpedia.org/). All candidates compete in the same primary, and a candidate can win the election outright by receiving more than 50 percent of the vote. If no candidate does, the top two vote recipients from the primary advance to the general election, regardless of their partisan affiliation.

### Nonpartisan primary election

**Nonpartisan primary for Jefferson Parish School Board District 2**

Incumbent [Ricky Johnson](https://ballotpedia.org/Ricky_Johnson) won election outright against [Maia Yordanov](https://ballotpedia.org/Maia_Yordanov), [John Neal](https://ballotpedia.org/John_Neal), and [Darold Ingram](https://ballotpedia.org/Darold_Ingram) in the primary for Jefferson Parish School Board District 2 on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔️ <a href="https://ballotpedia.org/Ricky_Johnson">Ricky Johnson</a> (D)</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>6,176</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Maia Yordanov (R) C 26.8 2,651
John Neal (D) 7.0 695
Darold Ingram (Independent) 3.6 352

Total votes: 9,874

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. Source
C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

District 3

Louisiana elections use the majority-vote system. All candidates compete in the same primary, and a candidate can win the election outright by receiving more than 50 percent of the vote. If no candidate does, the top two vote recipients from the primary advance to the general election, regardless of their partisan affiliation.

Nonpartisan primary election

The primary election was canceled. Kriss Fairbairn Fortunato (R) won the election without appearing on the ballot.

District 4

Louisiana elections use the majority-vote system. All candidates compete in the same primary, and a candidate can win the election outright by receiving more than 50 percent of the vote. If no candidate does, the top two vote recipients from the primary advance to the general election, regardless of their partisan affiliation.

Nonpartisan primary election

The primary election was canceled. Clay Moise (R) won the election without appearing on the ballot.

District 5

Louisiana elections use the majority-vote system. All candidates compete in the same primary,
and a candidate can win the election outright by receiving more than 50 percent of the vote. If no candidate does, the top two vote recipients from the primary advance to the general election, regardless of their partisan affiliation.

**Nonpartisan primary election**

Nonpartisan primary for Jefferson Parish School Board District 5

**Derrick Shepherd** won election outright against **Jessica Bertrand McClendon** in the primary for Jefferson Parish School Board District 5 on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Derrick Shepherd (D)</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>6,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jessica Bertrand McClendon (D)</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>2,795</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 9,235

**Withdrawn or disqualified candidates**

- **Simeon Dickerson** (D)

**District 6**

Louisiana elections use the **majority-vote system**. All candidates compete in the same primary, and a candidate can win the election outright by receiving more than 50 percent of the vote. If no candidate does, the top two vote recipients from the primary advance to the general election, regardless of their partisan affiliation.

**General election**

General election for Jefferson Parish School Board District 6

**Michael Pedalino** defeated **Lauren Jewett** in the general election for Jefferson Parish School Board District 6 on December 10, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michael Pedalino</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauren Jewett</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jefferson Parish Public School System, Louisiana, elections (2022) - Ballotpedia

Nonpartisan primary election

Nonpartisan primary for Jefferson Parish School Board District 6


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michael Pedalino (R)</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>3,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauren Jewett (D) C</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>3,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Moore (R)</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>3,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diane Schnell (R)</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>1,850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 12,282

District 7

Louisiana elections use the majority-vote system. All candidates compete in the same primary, and a candidate can win the election outright by receiving more than 50 percent of the vote. If no candidate does, the top two vote recipients from the primary advance to the general election, regardless of their partisan affiliation.
Nonpartisan primary election

Nonpartisan primary for Jefferson Parish School Board District 7

Ralph Brandt won election outright against James Kytle in the primary for Jefferson Parish School Board District 7 on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ralph Brandt</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>8,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Kytle</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>5,681</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 13,737

There were no incumbents in this race. Source

BP = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

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District 8

Louisiana elections use the majority-vote system. All candidates compete in the same primary, and a candidate can win the election outright by receiving more than 50 percent of the vote. If no candidate does, the top two vote recipients from the primary advance to the general election, regardless of their partisan affiliation.

Nonpartisan primary election

The primary election was canceled. Chad Nugent (R) won the election without appearing on the ballot.

District 9

Louisiana elections use the majority-vote system. All candidates compete in the same primary, and a candidate can win the election outright by receiving more than 50 percent of the vote. If no candidate does, the top two vote recipients from the primary advance to the general election, regardless of their partisan affiliation.

Nonpartisan primary election

The primary election was canceled. Steven Guitterrez (R) won the election without appearing on
What was at stake?

Report a story for this election

Ballotpedia researches issues in school board elections across the United States, but information availability is a challenge for us in many school districts. Please contact us about the issues that impact your local school district. Note that not all submissions may meet Ballotpedia's coverage requirements for inclusion.

Candidate survey

Ballotpedia invites school board candidates to participate in its annual survey. Click here to view or fill out the survey.

About the district

See also: Jefferson Parish Public School System, Louisiana

The Jefferson Parish Public School System is located in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. The district served 48,750 students during the 2017-2018 school year. [1]
See also

**Jefferson Parish Public School System**
- List of school districts in Louisiana

**Louisiana**
- Louisiana school board elections, 2022
- Public education in Louisiana
- Local ballot measures, Louisiana

**School Boards**
- School board elections, 2022
- School board elections, 2021

External links

- Search Google News for this topic
- Jefferson Parish Public School System

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<td>2024 State executive elections</td>
<td>State Triplexes</td>
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<td>Report an error</td>
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<td>Volunteer</td>
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| 2024 Presidential election | |
| Biden Administration | |
| Recall elections | |
| Ballotpedia News | |
Kansas House of Representatives District 76

Kansas House of Representatives District 76 is represented by Eric Smith (R).

As of the 2020 Census, Kansas state representatives represented an average of 23,527 residents. After the 2010 Census, each member represented 22,911 residents.

About the chamber

Members of the Kansas House of Representatives serve two-year terms and are not subject to term limits. Kansas legislators assume office the second Monday of January after their election.

Qualifications

See also: State legislature candidate requirements by state

Section 4 of Article 2 of the Kansas Constitution states, "During the time that any person is a candidate for nomination or election to the legislature and during the term of each legislator, such candidate or legislator shall be and remain a qualified elector who resides in his or her district."[1]

Salaries

See also: Comparison of state legislative salaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State legislative salaries, 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salary</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$88.66/session day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Vacancies**

See also: [How vacancies are filled in state legislatures](https://ballotpedia.org/Kansas_House_of_Representatives_District_76#2016)

If there is a vacancy in the Kansas State Legislature, the governor is responsible for appointing a replacement, and a special election is held if the vacancy occurs before May 1 of the second year of the officeholder's term. If the vacancy occurs after or on May 1 of the officeholder's second year, the governor is responsible for appointing a replacement, and that person serves out the rest of the term.\[2\][3]


---

**District map**

![District map of Kansas House of Representatives District 76](https://www.ballotpedia.org/Kansas_House_of_Representatives_District_76)
Redistricting

2020-2022

See also: Redistricting in Kansas after the 2020 census

Kansas enacted legislative district boundaries on May 18, 2022, when the Kansas Supreme Court unanimously upheld the validity of the legislative districts that Kansas Gov. Laura Kelly (D) signed into law on April 15, 2022.[4][5] Both chambers of the legislature passed the redistricting legislation on March 30, 2022, after a joint House-Senate conference committee had developed it.[6] The Kansas House of Representatives approved the legislative boundaries, 83-40, and the State Senate approved them, 29-11.[6] After Kelly signed the maps, Andrew Bahl and Rafael Garcia of the Topeka Capital-Journal wrote, "The state Senate and House maps were mildly contested in the Legislature, particularly in the Senate where the map will create a fourth, Democrat-leaning district in Topeka and Lawrence."[7]

How does redistricting in Kansas work? In Kansas, the state legislature draws both congressional and state legislative district lines. Redistricting plans are subject to veto by the governor. State legislative district maps must be submitted for final approval to the Kansas Supreme Court, which must determine whether the maps are constitutional. If the court rules that the maps violate the law, the state legislature may attempt to draw the lines again. There are no such provisions in place for congressional redistricting.[8]

In 2002, Kansas adopted guidelines for congressional and state legislative redistricting. These guidelines ask that "both congressional and state legislative districts be contiguous, as compact as possible, and recognize and consider communities of common 'social, cultural, racial, ethnic, and economic' interests." In addition, these guidelines stipulate that state legislative districts should "preserve existing political subdivisions and avoid contests between incumbents to the extent possible." Congressional districts should "preserve whole counties and maintain the core of existing districts where possible." The state legislature may amend these guidelines at its discretion.[8]

Elections

2022

See also: Kansas House of Representatives elections, 2022

General election

General election for Kansas House of Representatives District 76

Incumbent Eric Smith defeated Chuck Torres in the general election for Kansas House of Representatives District 76 on November 8, 2022.
### Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Kansas House of Representatives District 76

Chuck Torres advanced from the Democratic primary for Kansas House of Representatives District 76 on August 2, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chuck Torres</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Republican primary election

Republican primary for Kansas House of Representatives District 76

Incumbent Eric Smith defeated Robert Harmon in the Republican primary for Kansas House of Representatives District 76 on August 2, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eric Smith</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>3,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Harmon</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>1,923</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2020

See also: Kansas House of Representatives elections, 2020

General election

General election for Kansas House of Representatives District 76


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ Eric Smith (R)</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>9,413</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Republican primary election

Republican primary for Kansas House of Representatives District 76


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ Eric Smith</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>3,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Harmon</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>1,452</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 9,413

Total votes: 4,661
2018

General election

General election for Kansas House of Representatives District 76

Incumbent Eric Smith won election in the general election for Kansas House of Representatives District 76 on November 6, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔ Eric Smith (R)</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>7,038</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incumbents are **bolded and underlined**. The results have been certified. Source

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

Republican primary election

Republican primary for Kansas House of Representatives District 76

Incumbent Eric Smith advanced from the Republican primary for Kansas House of Representatives District 76 on August 7, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔ Eric Smith</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,832</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incumbents are **bolded and underlined**. The results have been certified. Source

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

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Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

2016

See also: Kansas House of Representatives elections, 2016
Elections for the Kansas House of Representatives were held in 2016. The primary election was held on August 2, 2016, and the general election was held on November 8, 2016. The candidate filing deadline was June 1, 2016. Incumbent Peggy Mast (R) did not seek re-election.

Eric Smith defeated Teresa Briggs in the Kansas House of Representatives District 76 general election.\(^9[10]\)

| Kansas House of Representatives, District 76 General Election, 2016 |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| Party      | Candidate   | Vote %  | Votes  |
| Republican | ✔ Eric Smith | 63.69%  | 5,955  |
| Democratic | Teresa Briggs | 36.31%  | 3,395  |
| **Total Votes** |  | **9,350** |  |

Source: Kansas Secretary of State

Kelly Atherton defeated Teresa Briggs in the Kansas House of Representatives District 76 Democratic primary.\(^11[12]\)

| Kansas House of Representatives, District 76 Democratic Primary, 2016 |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| Party      | Candidate    | Vote %  | Votes  |
| Democratic | Teresa Briggs | 50.06%  | 398    |
| Democratic | ✔ Kelly Atherton | 49.94% | 397    |
| **Total Votes** |  | **795** |  |

Eric Smith ran unopposed in the Kansas House of Representatives District 76 Republican primary.\(^11[12]\)

2014

See also: Kansas House of Representatives elections, 2014

Elections for the Kansas House of Representatives took place in 2014. A primary election was held on August 5, 2014, and a general election was held on November 4, 2014. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was June 2, 2014. Teresa Briggs was unopposed in the Democratic primary. Incumbent Peggy Mast defeated Jeffrey Freeman in the Republican primary. Bill Otto ran as an independent candidate. Mast defeated Briggs and Otto in the general election.\(^13[14]\)

| Kansas House of Representatives District 76, General Election, 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|
| PARTY      | CANDIDATE            | VOTE %  | VOTES  |
| Republican | ✔ Peggy Mast \textit{incumbent} | 47.9%  | 3,516  |
| Democratic | Teresa Briggs       | 31%    | 2,279  |
| Independent| Bill Otto            | 21.1%  | 1,548  |
| **Total Votes** |  | **7,343** |  |
Kansas House of Representatives, District 76 Republican Primary, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peggy Mast Incumbent</td>
<td>68.9%</td>
<td>1,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeffrey Freeman</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
<td>751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2,414</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2012

See also: Kansas House of Representatives elections, 2012

Elections for the office of Kansas House of Representatives consisted of a primary election on August 7, 2012, and a general election on November 6, 2012. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was June 11, 2012. Incumbent Peggy Mast (R) defeated Janet L. Lewis (D) in the general election. Lewis was unopposed in the Democratic primary, while Mast defeated incumbent Bill Otto and incumbent William Prescott in the Republican primary. [15][16]

Campaign contributions

From 2000 to 2018, candidates for Kansas House of Representatives District 76 raised a total of $383,390. Candidates who raised money in contributions earned $15,336 on average. All figures come from Follow the Money

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$10,600</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$10,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$28,276</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$9,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$92,447</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$23,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$48,851</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$12,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$36,685</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$18,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$59,145</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$19,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>$36,276</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$18,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$30,700</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$15,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$30,003</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$10,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$10,407</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$10,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$383,390</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>$15,336</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
See also

- Kansas State Legislature
- Kansas State Senate
- Kansas House of Representatives

External links

- The Kansas State Legislature

Footnotes

4. Kansas Supreme Court. "In the Matter of the Petition of DEREK SCHMIDT, Attorney General, to Determine the Validity of Substitute for Senate Bill 563." May 18, 2022
5. Kansas, Office of the Governor. "Governor Laura Kelly Signs Redistricting Maps for

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- 2024 State judge elections
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Kansas House of Representatives District 106

Kansas House of Representatives District 106 is represented by Lisa Moser (R).

As of the 2020 Census, Kansas state representatives represented an average of 23,527 residents. After the 2010 Census, each member represented 22,911 residents.

About the chamber

Members of the Kansas House of Representatives serve two-year terms and are not subject to term limits. Kansas legislators assume office the second Monday of January after their election.

Qualifications

See also: State legislature candidate requirements by state

Section 4 of Article 2 of the Kansas Constitution states, "During the time that any person is a candidate for nomination or election to the legislature and during the term of each legislator, such candidate or legislator shall be and remain a qualified elector who resides in his or her district."[1]

Salaries

See also: Comparison of state legislative salaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State legislative salaries, 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$88.66/session day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vacancies

See also: How vacancies are filled in state legislatures

If there is a vacancy in the Kansas State Legislature, the governor is responsible for appointing a replacement, and a special election is held if the vacancy occurs before May 1 of the second year of the officeholder's term. If the vacancy occurs after or on May 1 of the officeholder's second year, the governor is responsible for appointing a replacement, and that person serves out the rest of the term. [2][3]

Redistricting

2020-2022

See also: Redistricting in Kansas after the 2020 census

Kansas enacted legislative district boundaries on May 18, 2022, when the Kansas Supreme Court unanimously upheld the validity of the legislative districts that Kansas Gov. Laura Kelly (D) signed into law on April 15, 2022.[4][5] Both chambers of the legislature passed the redistricting legislation on March 30, 2022, after a joint House-Senate conference committee had developed it.[6] The Kansas House of Representatives approved the legislative boundaries, 83-40, and the State Senate approved them, 29-11.[6] After Kelly signed the maps, Andrew Bahl and Rafael Garcia of the Topeka Capital-Journal wrote, "The state Senate and House maps were mildly contested in the Legislature, particularly in the Senate where the map will create a fourth, Democrat-leaning district in Topeka and Lawrence."[7]

How does redistricting in Kansas work? In Kansas, the state legislature draws both congressional and state legislative district lines. Redistricting plans are subject to veto by the governor. State legislative district maps must be submitted for final approval to the Kansas Supreme Court, which must determine whether the maps are constitutional. If the court rules that the maps violate the law, the state legislature may attempt to draw the lines again. There are no such provisions in place for congressional redistricting.[8]

In 2002, Kansas adopted guidelines for congressional and state legislative redistricting. These guidelines ask that "both congressional and state legislative districts be contiguous, as compact as possible, and recognize and consider communities of common 'social, cultural, racial, ethnic, and economic' interests." In addition, these guidelines stipulate that state legislative districts should "preserve existing political subdivisions and avoid contests between incumbents to the extent possible." Congressional districts should "preserve whole counties and maintain the core of existing districts where possible." The state legislature may amend these guidelines at its discretion.[8]

Elections

2022

See also: Kansas House of Representatives elections, 2022

General election

General election for Kansas House of Representatives District 106

Incumbent Lisa Moser won election in the general election for Kansas House of Representatives District 106 on November 8, 2022.
Republican primary election

Incumbent Lisa Moser advanced from the Republican primary for Kansas House of Representatives District 106 on August 2, 2022.

2020

See also: Kansas House of Representatives elections, 2020

General election

James Swim (D) 24.9 2,772

There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

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Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Kansas House of Representatives District 106


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔ James Swim C</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 750

Republican primary election

Republican primary for Kansas House of Representatives District 106


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔ Lisa Moser</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>2,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon Ungerer</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>2,704</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 5,414

There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source
2018

General election

General election for Kansas House of Representatives District 106

Bill Pannbacker won election in the general election for Kansas House of Representatives District 106 on November 6, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bill Pannbacker (R)</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>7,539</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source

Republican primary election

Republican primary for Kansas House of Representatives District 106

Bill Pannbacker advanced from the Republican primary for Kansas House of Representatives District 106 on August 7, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bill Pannbacker</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,151</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source

2014

See also: Kansas House of Representatives elections, 2014
Elections for the Kansas House of Representatives took place in 2014. A primary election was held on August 5, 2014, and a general election was held on November 4, 2014. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was June 2, 2014. Incumbent Sharon Schwartz was unopposed in the Republican primary and was unopposed in the general election. [9][10]

2012

See also: Kansas House of Representatives elections, 2012

Elections for the office of Kansas House of Representatives consisted of a primary election on August 7, 2012, and a general election on November 6, 2012. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was June 11, 2012. Incumbent Sharon Schwartz (R) defeated Nick Levendofsky (D) in the general election and defeated incumbent Clay Aurand in the August 7 Republican primary. Levendofsky was unopposed in the Democratic primary.[11][12]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kansas House of Representatives, District 106, General Election, 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PARTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kansas House of Representatives, District 106 Republican Primary, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔Sharon Schwartz Incumbent</td>
<td>50.9%</td>
<td>2,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay Aurand Incumbent</td>
<td>49.1%</td>
<td>2,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4,824</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Campaign contributions

From 2000 to 2018, candidates for Kansas House of Representatives District 106 raised a total of $199,827. Candidates who raised money in contributions earned $11,755 on average. All figures come from Follow the Money

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campaign contributions, Kansas House of Representatives District 106</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### See also

- Kansas State Legislature
- Kansas State Senate
- Kansas House of Representatives

### External links

- The Kansas State Legislature

### Footnotes

4. Kansas Supreme Court, "In the Matter of the Petition of DEREK SCHMIDT, Attorney General, to Determine the Validity of Substitute for Senate Bill 563," May 18, 2022
5. Kansas, Office of the Governor, "Governor Laura Kelly Signs Redistricting Maps for

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Kansas House of Representatives District 106 - Ballotpedia
https://ballotpedia.org/Kansas_House_of_Representatives_District_10...
Kentucky House of Representatives District 13

Kentucky House of Representatives District 13 is represented by D.J. Johnson (R).

As of the 2020 Census, Kentucky state representatives represented an average of 45,093 residents. After the 2010 Census, each member represented 43,506 residents.

About the chamber

Members of the Kentucky House of Representatives serve two-year terms and are not subject to term limits. Kentucky legislators assume office the first day of January after their election.

Qualifications

See also: State legislature candidate requirements by state

Section 32 of the Kentucky Constitution states: "No person shall be a Representative who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of Kentucky, has not attained the age of twenty-four years, and who has not resided in this State two years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof in the county, town or city for which he may be chosen."[1]

Salaries

See also: Comparison of state legislative salaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State legislative salaries, 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$188.22/calendar day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vacancies

See also: How vacancies are filled in state legislatures

If there is a vacancy in the Kentucky General Assembly, a special election must be held to fill the vacant seat. The governor must call for an election if the General Assembly is not in session. The presiding officer in the house where the vacancy happened must call for an election if lawmakers are in session. All nominating petitions must be filed at least 49 days before the election.

See sources: Kentucky Rev. Stat. § 118.730

District map
Redistricting

2020-2022

See also: Redistricting in Kentucky after the 2020 census

Kentucky adopted new state House district boundaries on January 20, 2022, after the general assembly overrode Gov. Andy Beshear’s (D) veto of the plan. The vote to override the governor’s veto was 24-10 in the state Senate with all votes in favor by Republicans and eight Democrats and two Republicans voting against. The override vote was 69-23 in the state House, with all votes in favor by Republicans and 22 Democrats and one Republican voting to sustain Beshear’s veto.[4] Gov. Beshear allowed the redistricting proposal for new state Senate districts to become law without his signature on January 21, 2022. That legislation had passed the state Senate on January 6, 2022, 28-4, and the state House on January 8, 2022, 67-23.[5]

Ryland Barton of National Public Radio affiliate WFPL wrote that, "The House map further divides several urban areas in the state and connects them with rural districts in surrounding areas."[6] Steve Rogers of WTVQ wrote that, "During debate on the legislative districts, especially the 100 House districts, Democrats objected that the GOP-drawn map unfairly split urban areas to the benefit of Republicans. The bill recasting the Senate's 38 districts easily cleared the Senate, with a handful of lawmakers objecting."[7]

How does redistricting in Kentucky work? In Kentucky, both congressional and state legislative district boundaries are drawn by the state legislature. District maps may be vetoed by the governor.[8]

Guidelines adopted in 1991 stipulate that congressional districts ought to be contiguous. In addition, county lines and communities of interest should be maintained if possible. These guidelines are not statutory; consequently, they may be amended by the legislature at its discretion.[8]

The Kentucky Constitution requires that state legislative districts "be contiguous ... and preserve whole counties where possible."[8]

Kentucky House of Representatives District 13 until December 31, 2022

Click a district to compare boundaries.

Kentucky House of Representatives District 13 starting January 1, 2023

Click a district to compare boundaries.
## Elections

### 2022

*See also:* [Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2022](https://ballotpedia.org/Kentucky_House_of_Representatives_District_13_Elections_2022)

### General election

General election for Kentucky House of Representatives District 13


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D.J. Johnson (R)</td>
<td>63.3</td>
<td>8,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Johnson (D)</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>4,870</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Democratic primary election

The Democratic primary election was canceled. Michael Johnson advanced from the Democratic primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 13.

Republican primary election

The Republican primary election was canceled. Incumbent D.J. Johnson advanced from the Republican primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 13.

2020

See also: Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2020

General election

General election for Kentucky House of Representatives District 13


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D.J. Johnson (R)</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>9,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Glenn Jr. (D)</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>8,167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Democratic primary election

The Democratic primary election was canceled. Incumbent James Glenn Jr. advanced from the Democratic primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 13.

Republican primary election
The Republican primary election was canceled. D.J. Johnson advanced from the Republican primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 13.

2018

See also: Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2018

The certified results of the general election for Kentucky House of Representatives District 13 counted 6,219 votes for Glenn and 6,218 votes for Johnson. In February 2019, a recount requested by Johnson found that the candidates were tied. The Kentucky House of Representatives formed an election contest board to adjudicate the process of determining a winner, but on February 8, 2019, Johnson withdrew from the election.[9]

General election

General election for Kentucky House of Representatives District 13

James Glenn Jr. defeated incumbent D.J. Johnson in the general election for Kentucky House of Representatives District 13 on November 6, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Glenn Jr.</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>6,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.J. Johnson</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>6,318</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BP Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source

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Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 13

James Glenn Jr. advanced from the Democratic primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 13 on May 22, 2018.
Republican primary election

Republican primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 13

Incumbent D.J. Johnson advanced from the Republican primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 13 on May 22, 2018.

2016

See also: Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2016

Elections for the Kentucky House of Representatives took place in 2016. The primary election took place on May 17, 2016, and the general election was held on November 8, 2016. The candidate filing deadline was January 26, 2016.

D.J. Johnson defeated incumbent James Glenn, Jr, in the Kentucky House of Representatives District 13 general election.[10][11]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kentucky House of Representatives District 13, General Election, 2016</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Party</td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>Vote %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>✔ D.J. Johnson</td>
<td>50.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>James Glenn, Jr</td>
<td>49.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Votes</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,604</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kentucky State Board of Elections

Incumbent James Glenn, Jr ran unopposed in the Kentucky House of Representatives District 13 Democratic primary.[12]

D.J. Johnson ran unopposed in the Kentucky House of Representatives District 13 Republican
2014

See also: Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2014

Elections for the Kentucky House of Representatives took place in 2014. A primary election took place on May 20, 2014. The general election was held on November 4, 2014. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was January 28, 2014. Incumbent Jim Glenn defeated Jeremy Warfield in the Democratic primary, while Alan Braden ran unopposed in the Republican primary. Glenn defeated Braden in the general election.[14][15][16]

Kentucky House of Representatives, District 13 General Election, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Jim Glenn Incumbent</td>
<td>52.3%</td>
<td>6,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Alan Braden</td>
<td>47.7%</td>
<td>5,708</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Votes 11,961

Kentucky House of Representatives, District 13 Democratic Primary, 2014

2012

See also: Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2012

Elections for the office of Kentucky House of Representatives consisted of a primary election on May 22, 2012, and a general election on November 6, 2012. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was February 7, 2012. Incumbent James Glenn, Jr. (D) defeated Bill Barron (I) in the general election and defeated Jeremy Warfield in the Democratic primary.[17][18]

Kentucky House of Representatives, District 13, General Election, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>James Glenn, Jr. Incumbent</td>
<td>50.8%</td>
<td>7,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>Bill Barron</td>
<td>49.2%</td>
<td>7,740</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Votes 15,731

Kentucky House of Representatives, District 13 Democratic Primary, 2012
Kentucky House of Representatives District 13 - Ballotpedia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jim Glenn Incumbent</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>2,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremy Warfield</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Votes</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,556</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Campaign contributions

From 2000 to 2018, candidates for Kentucky House of Representatives District 13 raised a total of $1,389,484. Candidates who raised money in contributions earned $69,474 on average. All figures come from [Follow the Money](https://ballotpedia.org/Kentucky_House_of_Representatives_District_13). 

| Campaign contributions, Kentucky House of Representatives District 13 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Amount | Candidates | Average |
| 2018 | $192,912 | 1 | $192,912 |
| 2016 | $105,522 | 2 | $52,761 |
| 2014 | $299,045 | 3 | $99,682 |
| 2012 | $280,993 | 3 | $93,664 |
| 2010 | $108,713 | 2 | $54,357 |
| 2008 | $109,633 | 2 | $54,817 |
| 2006 | $138,086 | 2 | $69,043 |
| 2004 | $82,257  | 2 | $41,129 |
| 2002 | $4,200   | 1 | $4,200  |
| 2000 | $68,123  | 2 | $34,062 |
| Total | $1,389,484 | 20 | $69,474 |

### See also

- Kentucky State Legislature
- Kentucky State Senate
- Kentucky House of Representatives

### External links
Footnotes


Only the first few references on this page are shown above. Click to show more.
Kentucky House of Representatives District 27

Kentucky House of Representatives District 27 is represented by Nancy Tate (R).

As of the 2020 Census, Kentucky state representatives represented an average of 45,093 residents. After the 2010 Census, each member represented 43,506 residents.

About the chamber

Members of the Kentucky House of Representatives serve two-year terms and are not subject to term limits. Kentucky legislators assume office the first day of January after their election.

Qualifications

See also: State legislature candidate requirements by state

Section 32 of the Kentucky Constitution states: "No person shall be a Representative who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of Kentucky, has not attained the age of twenty-four years, and who has not resided in this State two years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof in the county, town or city for which he may be chosen."[1]

Salaries

See also: Comparison of state legislative salaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State legislative salaries, 2022</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
<td>Per diem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$188.22/calendar day</td>
<td>$170.50/day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vacancies

See also: How vacancies are filled in state legislatures

If there is a vacancy in the Kentucky General Assembly, a special election must be held to fill the vacant seat. The governor must call for an election if the General Assembly is not in session. The presiding officer in the house where the vacancy happened must call for an election if lawmakers are in session.[2] All nominating petitions must be filed at least 49 days before the election.[3]

See sources: Kentucky Rev. Stat. § 118.730
Redistricting

2020-2022

See also: Redistricting in Kentucky after the 2020 census

Kentucky adopted new state House district boundaries on January 20, 2022, after the general assembly overrode Gov. Andy Beshear's (D) veto of the plan. The vote to override the governor's veto was 24-10 in the state Senate with all votes in favor by Republicans and eight Democrats and two Republicans voting against. The override vote was 69-23 in the state House, with all votes in favor by Republicans and 22 Democrats and one Republican voting to sustain Beshear's veto.[4] Gov. Beshear allowed the redistricting proposal for new state Senate districts to become law without his signature on January 21, 2022. That legislation had passed the state Senate on January 6, 2022, 28-4, and the state House on January 8, 2022, 67-23.[5]

Ryland Barton of National Public Radio affiliate WFPL wrote that, "The House map further divides several urban areas in the state and connects them with rural districts in surrounding areas."[6] Steve Rogers of WTVQ wrote that, "During debate on the legislative districts, especially the 100 House districts, Democrats objected that the GOP-drawn map unfairly split urban areas to the benefit of Republicans. The bill recasting the Senate's 38 districts easily cleared the Senate, with a handful of lawmakers objecting."[7]

How does redistricting in Kentucky work? In Kentucky, both congressional and state legislative district boundaries are drawn by the state legislature. District maps may be vetoed by the governor.[8]

Guidelines adopted in 1991 stipulate that congressional districts ought to be contiguous. In addition, county lines and communities of interest should be maintained if possible. These guidelines are not statutory; consequently, they may be amended by the legislature at its discretion.[8]

The Kentucky Constitution requires that state legislative districts "be contiguous ... and preserve whole counties where possible."[8]
### Elections

#### 2022

See also: [Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2022](https://ballotpedia.org/Kentucky_House_of_Representatives_District_27)

## General election

General election for Kentucky House of Representatives District 27

Incumbent [Nancy Tate](https://ballotpedia.org/Nancy_Tate) won election in the general election for Kentucky House of Representatives District 27 on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☑ Nancy Tate (R)</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>9,365</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 9,365

*BP* Incumbents are **bolded and underlined.** [Source](https://ballotpedia.org/Nancy_Tate)
Republican primary election

The Republican primary election was canceled. Incumbent Nancy Tate advanced from the Republican primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 27.

2020

See also: Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2020

General election

General election for Kentucky House of Representatives District 27

Incumbent Nancy Tate defeated Brian Chism in the general election for Kentucky House of Representatives District 27 on November 3, 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Tate</td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>11,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Chism</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>7,998</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 19,177

Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 27


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brian Chism</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>2,911</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Republican primary election

The Republican primary election was canceled. Incumbent Nancy Tate advanced from the Republican primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 27.

2018

See also: Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2018

General election

General election for Kentucky House of Representatives District 27

Nancy Tate defeated incumbent Jeff Greer in the general election for Kentucky House of Representatives District 27 on November 6, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Tate (R)</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>6,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeff Greer (D)</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>6,932</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 27

Incumbent Jeff Greer advanced from the Democratic primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 27 on May 22, 2018.
Republican primary election

Republican primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 27

Nancy Tate defeated Rachelle Frazier in the Republican primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 27 on May 22, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Tate</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>1,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachelle Frazier</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>1,097</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2016

See also: Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2016

Elections for the Kentucky House of Representatives took place in 2016. The primary election took place on May 17, 2016, and the general election was held on November 8, 2016. The candidate filing deadline was January 26, 2016.

Incumbent Jeff Greer defeated Rachelle Frazier in the Kentucky House of Representatives District 27 general election.[9][10]
Incumbent Jeff Greer ran unopposed in the Kentucky House of Representatives District 27 Democratic primary.[11]

Rachelle Frazier ran unopposed in the Kentucky House of Representatives District 27 Republican primary.[12]

2014

See also: Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2014

Elections for the Kentucky House of Representatives took place in 2014. A primary election took place on May 20, 2014. The general election was held on November 4, 2014. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was January 28, 2014. Incumbent Jeff Greer ran unopposed in the Democratic primary, while Rachelle Frazier ran unopposed in the Republican primary. Greer defeated Frazier in the general election.[13][14][15]

Kentucky House of Representatives, District 27 General Election, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>✔ Jeff Greer Incumbent</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
<td>7,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Rachelle Frazier</td>
<td>43.2%</td>
<td>5,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Votes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12,382</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2012

See also: Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2012

Elections for the office of Kentucky House of Representatives consisted of a primary election on May 22, 2012, and a general election on November 6, 2012. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was February 7, 2012. Incumbent Jeff Greer (D) defeated Dalton Jantzen (R) in the general election. Neither candidate faced opposition in their primary.[16][17]

Kentucky House of Representatives, District 27, General Election, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>✔ Jeff Greer Incumbent</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>7,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Dalton Jantzen</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>7,252</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Campaign contributions

From 2000 to 2018, candidates for Kentucky House of Representatives District 27 raised a total of $1,346,835. Candidates who raised money in contributions earned $67,342 on average. All figures come from Follow the Money.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$327,684</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$109,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$149,877</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$74,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$189,420</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$94,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$297,805</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$148,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$142,609</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$71,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$50,081</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$25,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>$142,525</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$71,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$34,298</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$17,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$3,700</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$3,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$8,836</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$4,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$1,346,835</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>$67,342</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also

- Kentucky State Legislature
- Kentucky State Senate
- Kentucky House of Representatives

External links

- The Kentucky State Legislature
Footnotes


Only the first few references on this page are shown above. Click to show more.
Kentucky House of Representatives District 91

Kentucky House of Representatives District 91 is represented by Billy Wesley (R).

As of the 2020 Census, Kentucky state representatives represented an average of 45,093 residents. After the 2010 Census, each member represented 43,506 residents.

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Salaries

See also: Comparison of state legislative salaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State legislative salaries, 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$188.22/calendar day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vacancies

See also: How vacancies are filled in state legislatures

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See sources: Kentucky Rev. Stat. § 118.730

District map
Redistricting

2020-2022

See also: Redistricting in Kentucky after the 2020 census

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The Kentucky Constitution requires that state legislative districts "be contiguous ... and preserve whole counties where possible."[8]
Elections

2022

See also: Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2022

General election

General election for Kentucky House of Representatives District 91

Incumbent Billy Wesley defeated Martina Jackson in the general election for Kentucky House of Representatives District 91 on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Billy Wesley</strong> (R)</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>8,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Martina Jackson</strong> (D)</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>3,867</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Democratic primary election

The Democratic primary election was canceled. Martina Jackson advanced from the Democratic primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 91.

Republican primary election

Republican primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 91

Incumbent Billy Wesley defeated Darrell Billings in the Republican primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 91 on May 17, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Billy Wesley</strong></td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>2,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Darrell Billings</strong></td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>1,459</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2020

See also: Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2020

General election

General election for Kentucky House of Representatives District 91


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Billy Wesley</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

Democratic primary election
Democratic primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 91

Paula Clemons-Combs defeated Letha Hogan and Bruce Shouse in the Democratic primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 91 on June 23, 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paula Clemons-Combs C</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>1,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letha Hogan</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>1,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruce Shouse</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>634</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Republican primary election
Republican primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 91


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Billy Wesley</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>12,274</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kentucky House of Representatives District 91 - Ballotpedia

There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source

= candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

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Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

2018

See also: Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2018

General election

General election for Kentucky House of Representatives District 91

Cluster Howard defeated incumbent Toby Herald in the general election for Kentucky House of Representatives District 91 on November 6, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Howard (D)</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>7,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toby Herald (R)</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>7,378</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

Democratic primary election
Democratic primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 91

Cluster Howard defeated Bruce Shouse in the Democratic primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 91 on May 22, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Howard</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td>5,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruce Shouse</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>1,660</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified.

Republican primary election

Republican primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 91


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toby Herald</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>2,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Goe</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>2,180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified.

See also: Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2016

Elections for the Kentucky House of Representatives took place in 2016. The primary election took place on May 17, 2016, and the general election was held on November 8, 2016. The
candidate filing deadline was January 26, 2016.

**Toby Herald** defeated incumbent **Cluster Howard** in the Kentucky House of Representatives District 91 general election.[9][10]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td><strong>Toby Herald</strong></td>
<td>55.21%</td>
<td>8,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td><strong>Cluster Howard</strong> incumbent</td>
<td>44.79%</td>
<td>7,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [Kentucky State Board of Elections](https://ballotpedia.org/Kentucky_House_of_Representatives_District_91)

Incumbent **Cluster Howard** ran unopposed in the Kentucky House of Representatives District 91 Democratic primary.[11]

**Toby Herald** defeated **Randall Christopher** in the Kentucky House of Representatives District 91 Republican primary.[12]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td><strong>Toby Herald</strong></td>
<td>51.31%</td>
<td>1,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td><strong>Randall Christopher</strong></td>
<td>48.69%</td>
<td>1,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,740</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2014**

*See also: [Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2014](https://ballotpedia.org/Kentucky_House_of_Representatives_elections,2014)*

Elections for the [Kentucky House of Representatives](https://ballotpedia.org/Kentucky_House_of_Representatives) took place in 2014. A primary election took place on May 20, 2014. The general election was held on November 4, 2014. The [signature filing deadline for candidates](https://ballotpedia.org/Kentucky_House_of_Representatives_elections,2014) wishing to run in this election was January 28, 2014. **Cluster Howard** defeated **Arch Johnson Jr.** in the Democratic primary, while incumbent **Gary "Toby" Herald** ran unopposed in the Republican primary. Howard defeated Herald in the general election. Unofficial results put Howard ahead by 15 votes, with the official count reducing the margin to 14.[13][14][15]

**Kentucky House of Representatives, District 91 General Election, 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td><strong>Cluster Howard</strong></td>
<td>50.1%</td>
<td>6,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Gary Herald incumbent</td>
<td>49.9%</td>
<td>6,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13,860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kentucky House of Representatives, District 91 Democratic Primary, 2014

2012

See also: Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2012

Elections for the office of Kentucky House of Representatives consisted of a primary election on May 22, 2012, and a general election on November 6, 2012. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was February 7, 2012. Gary Wayne Herald (R) defeated incumbent Ted "Teddy" Edmonds (D) in the general election. Neither candidate faced opposition in their primary.[16][17]

Kentucky House of Representatives, District 91, General Election, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>✔ Gary Wayne Herald</td>
<td>50.5%</td>
<td>6,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Ted Edmonds</td>
<td>49.5%</td>
<td>6,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12,530</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Campaign contributions

From 2000 to 2018, candidates for Kentucky House of Representatives District 91 raised a total of $654,428. Candidates who raised money in contributions earned $25,170 on average. All figures come from Follow the Money.

<p>| Campaign contributions, Kentucky House of Representatives District 91 |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$55,013</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$13,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$266,204</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$88,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$75,458</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$25,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$64,610</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$32,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$55,235</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$13,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$8,534</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$8,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>$6,950</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$6,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$5,200</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$5,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$36,128</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$18,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$81,096</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$16,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$654,428</strong></td>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
<td><strong>$25,170</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
See also

- Kentucky State Legislature
- Kentucky State Senate
- Kentucky House of Representatives

External links

- The Kentucky State Legislature

Footnotes


Only the first few references on this page are shown above. Click to show more.
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Kentucky House of Representatives District 96

Kentucky House of Representatives District 96 is represented by Patrick Flannery (R).

As of the 2020 Census, Kentucky state representatives represented an average of 45,093 residents. After the 2010 Census, each member represented 43,506 residents.

About the chamber

Members of the Kentucky House of Representatives serve two-year terms and are not subject to term limits. Kentucky legislators assume office the first day of January after their election.

Qualifications

See also: State legislature candidate requirements by state

Section 32 of the Kentucky Constitution states: "No person shall be a Representative who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of Kentucky, has not attained the age of twenty-four years, and who has not resided in this State two years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof in the county, town or city for which he may be chosen."[1]

Salaries

See also: Comparison of state legislative salaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State legislative salaries, 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$188.22/calendar day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vacancies

See also: How vacancies are filled in state legislatures

If there is a vacancy in the Kentucky General Assembly, a special election must be held to fill the vacant seat. The governor must call for an election if the General Assembly is not in session. The presiding officer in the house where the vacancy happened must call for an election if lawmakers are in session.[2] All nominating petitions must be filed at least 49 days before the election.[3]

See sources: Kentucky Rev. Stat. § 118.730
Redistricting

2020-2022

See also: Redistricting in Kentucky after the 2020 census

Kentucky adopted new state House district boundaries on January 20, 2022, after the general assembly overrode Gov. Andy Beshear’s (D) veto of the plan. The vote to override the governor’s veto was 24-10 in the state Senate with all votes in favor by Republicans and eight Democrats and two Republicans voting against. The override vote was 69-23 in the state House, with all votes in favor by Republicans and 22 Democrats and one Republican voting to sustain Beshear’s veto.[4] Gov. Beshear allowed the redistricting proposal for new state Senate districts to become law without his signature on January 21, 2022. That legislation had passed the state Senate on January 6, 2022, 28-4, and the state House on January 8, 2022, 67-23.[5]

Ryland Barton of National Public Radio affiliate WFPL wrote that, "The House map further divides several urban areas in the state and connects them with rural districts in surrounding areas."[6] Steve Rogers of WTVQ wrote that, "During debate on the legislative districts, especially the 100 House districts, Democrats objected that the GOP-drawn map unfairly split urban areas to the benefit of Republicans. The bill recasting the Senate’s 38 districts easily cleared the Senate, with a handful of lawmakers objecting."[7]

How does redistricting in Kentucky work? In Kentucky, both congressional and state legislative district boundaries are drawn by the state legislature. District maps may be vetoed by the governor.[8]

Guidelines adopted in 1991 stipulate that congressional districts ought to be contiguous. In addition, county lines and communities of interest should be maintained if possible. These guidelines are not statutory; consequently, they may be amended by the legislature at its discretion.[8]

The Kentucky Constitution requires that state legislative districts "be contiguous ... and preserve whole counties where possible."[8]
### Elections

#### 2022

See also: [Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2022](https://ballotpedia.org/Kentucky_House_of_Representatives_District_96/Election_history)

#### General election

General election for Kentucky House of Representatives District 96

Incumbent [Patrick Flannery](https://ballotpedia.org/Patrick_S_Flannery) won election in the general election for Kentucky House of Representatives District 96 on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Flannery (R)</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>11,282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. Source

Candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
**Republican primary election**

The Republican primary election was canceled. Incumbent Patrick Flannery advanced from the Republican primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 96.

**2020**

*See also: Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2020*

**General election**

General election for Kentucky House of Representatives District 96


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Flannery (R)</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>12,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathy Hinkle (D)</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>5,759</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Democratic primary election**

The Democratic primary election was canceled. Incumbent Kathy Hinkle advanced from the Democratic primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 96.

**Republican primary election**

Republican primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 96

There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

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2018

See also: Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2018

General election

General election for Kentucky House of Representatives District 96

Kathy Hinkle defeated incumbent Jill York in the general election for Kentucky House of Representatives District 96 on November 6, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kathy Hinkle</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>7,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jill York</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>7,131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

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Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 96

Kathy Hinkle advanced from the Democratic primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 96 on May 22, 2018.
There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified.

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Withdrawn or disqualified candidates

- Brandon Music (D)

Republican primary election

Republican primary for Kentucky House of Representatives District 96


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jill York</td>
<td>66.9</td>
<td>2,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Clark</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>1,216</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 3,670

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

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2016

See also: Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2016

Elections for the Kentucky House of Representatives took place in 2016. The primary election took place on May 17, 2016, and the general election was held on November 8, 2016. The candidate filing deadline was January 26, 2016.

Incumbent Jill York defeated Josh McGuire in the Kentucky House of Representatives District 96 general election.[9][10]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>✅ Jill York Incumbent</td>
<td>58.05%</td>
<td>9,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Josh McGuire</td>
<td>41.95%</td>
<td>6,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>16,113</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Kentucky State Board of Elections*

**Josh McGuire** ran unopposed in the Kentucky House of Representatives District 96 Democratic primary.[11]

Incumbent **Jill York** ran unopposed in the Kentucky House of Representatives District 96 Republican primary.[12]

**2014**

*See also: Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2014*

Elections for the Kentucky House of Representatives took place in 2014. A primary election took place on May 20, 2014. The general election was held on November 4, 2014. The **signature filing deadline for candidates** wishing to run in this election was January 28, 2014. Barry Webb ran unopposed in the Democratic primary, while incumbent **Jill York** ran unopposed in the Republican primary. York defeated Webb in the general election.[13][14][15]

**Kentucky House of Representatives, District 96 General Election, 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>✅ Jill York Incumbent</td>
<td>55.7%</td>
<td>7,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Barry Webb</td>
<td>44.3%</td>
<td>5,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>13,532</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2012**

*See also: Kentucky House of Representatives elections, 2012*

Elections for the office of Kentucky House of Representatives consisted of a primary election on May 22, 2012, and a general election on November 6, 2012. The **signature filing deadline for candidates** wishing to run in this election was February 7, 2012. Incumbent **Jill York** (R) was unopposed in both the general election and Republican primary.[16][17]

**Campaign contributions**
From 2000 to 2018, candidates for Kentucky House of Representatives District 96 raised a total of $650,724. Candidates who raised money in contributions earned $32,536 on average. All figures come from [Follow the Money](https://ballotpedia.org/Kentucky_House_of_Representatives_District_96).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$115,681</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$38,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$50,530</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$25,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$136,847</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$68,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$12,341</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$12,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$91,694</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$22,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$46,007</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$46,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>$71,893</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$35,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$110,804</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$36,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$7,250</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$7,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$7,677</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$7,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$650,724</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>$32,536</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**See also**

- [Kentucky State Legislature](https://ballotpedia.org/Kentucky_State_Legislature)
- [Kentucky State Senate](https://ballotpedia.org/Kentucky_State_Senate)
- [Kentucky House of Representatives](https://ballotpedia.org/Kentucky_House_of_Representatives)

**External links**

- [The Kentucky State Legislature](https://ballotpedia.org/The_Kentucky_State_Legislature)

**Footnotes**

1. [Kentucky General Assembly, "Section 32 Qualifications of Senators and Representatives," accessed January 26, 2023](https://ballotpedia.org/Kentucky_General_Assembly)
**Current members of the Kentucky House of Representatives**

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<td>Governors</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do I register to vote?</td>
<td>State executives</td>
<td>2024 Congressional elections</td>
<td>State Trifectas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do I request a ballot?</td>
<td>State legislatures</td>
<td>2024 State executive elections</td>
<td>State Triplexes</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>When are polls open?</td>
<td>State judges</td>
<td>2024 State judge elections</td>
<td>Pivot Counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who Represents Me?</td>
<td>Municipal officials</td>
<td>2024 Local elections</td>
<td>State Supreme Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School boards</td>
<td>2024 Ballot measures</td>
<td>Partisanship</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Lancaster County in 'homestretch' of finalizing Nov. 2 election; Winners to be decided in tie races Friday

GILLIAN McGOLDRICK | Staff Writer

Nov 19, 2021

Volunteers separate ballots for the upcoming recount of Commonwealth Court votes Lancaster County Government Building in Lancaster Monday Nov. 15, 2021

ANDY BLACKBURN

Lancaster County Board of Elections workers are in the “homestretch” of counting the record-breaking 52,308 write-in votes cast in the Nov. 2 election, according to Christa Miller, the county’s election chief clerk and registrar.
About 4,000 write-in votes remained to be counted as of Thursday afternoon. All write-ins must be counted by Monday to meet the deadline counties have to report final tallies to the state.

Elections staff are also expected to complete a state-ordered recount of votes cast in the race for a Commonwealth Court seat. Final results statewide showed Democrat Lori Dumas leading Republican Drew Crompton by a margin of about 0.33%.

The recount is about two-thirds complete, Miller said. An issue with the county's high-speed scanners set staff back by about two hours, but they are “still on track” to finish the recount Friday. The county does not need to submit its recount results until Tuesday.

Tied races

Two candidates for a Quarryville Borough council seat who wound up with the same number of votes will draw lots on Friday to determine the winner.

Pennsylvania law requires tied races to be resolved by the same drawing of numbers used by candidates to decide their name’s positioning on the ballot. Candidates will pull a numbered ball -- similar to a Bingo ball -- and whoever has the number closest to the county’s chosen number is elected into that position. If a candidate does not show up on Friday, the county will pull a ball for them.

Rick Aument and James Kreider were tied for the third and fourth position on the ballot with 246 votes each. But write-in candidate Cheryl Bowman received 265 total votes.

The drawing of lots of the Quarryville Borough race will be done at noon in the commissioner’s hearing room in the county government building in Lancaster city.

Other tied races will also be settled by the same process. Most of these contests involve write-in votes cast in races where there was no official candidate on the ballot, such as auditor or constable positions, Miller said.

Warwick undecided
The race for a seat on the Warwick school board remained unresolved as of late Thursday afternoon. A lawyer for write-in candidate Emily Zimmerman filed a motion with Judge Dennis Reinaker asking Reinaker to reconsider his decision to exclude 139 votes for “Emily Zimmer.” The motion says these votes were clearly intended for Zimmerman but were cut-off by the county’s write-in processing software.

Zimmerman would need at least 92 of the 139 excluded votes to be added to her total to win the seat. Reinaker said he does not know when he will rule on the motion.
Elanco superintendent files as a candidate for PA-11 race to challenge Smucker, changes political parties
Democrat Latino Caucus eyeing third candidate to enter primary for Sturla's seat
Write-ins fall short in Cocalico, Penn Manor school board races

The Lancaster GOP is celebrating its big wins across the county in Tuesday's election. Will it last? [analysis]
Write-ins on track to win in Solanco, Warwick and Manheim Central school board races
Lancaster city council President Smith-Wade-El announces his primary challenge of Rep. Mike Sturla
Bingo? A look at how Lancaster County decides tie-breakers in local elections
The Democratic candidate in an eastern Iowa House race is ahead by six votes after Scott County completed an administrative recount of its absentee ballots Friday.

Democrat Craig Cooper leads Republican Luana Stoltenberg in Davenport's Iowa House District 81 with 5,093 votes to her 5,087, according to unofficial results.

Before the administrative recount, which election officials called after finding a discrepancy in their absentee ballot tabulations, Stoltenberg had been ahead by 29 votes.

"It has been an amazing day on a long, rewarding journey," Cooper said in a statement Friday. "I look forward to serving all the residents of Iowa House District 81. I pledge to start every day thinking about the people I represent."

Scott County's board of supervisors will meet Monday to canvass the results, and candidates will have three business days after that canvass if they want to request a recount of an individual race.

Stoltenberg plans to ask for her own recount of the House District 81 race said Melissa Deatsch, a spokesperson for Iowa House Republicans.

If Democrats ultimately win the seat, they'll still be in the minority. There are a handful of legislative races around the state where the Associated Press has not called a winner.

If each party wins all the seats where they are currently leading, Republicans would have a 63-37 majority in the Iowa House. That’s a gain of three seats for Republicans and a loss of three seats for Democrats.
Scott County election officials began conducting a machine recount of the absentee ballots on Tuesday, but the machines repeatedly jammed during the process, said Scott County Auditor Kerri Tompkins. So the county conducted a hand recount Thursday and a final machine recount Friday, she said.

"Every legal ballot that we have received by the deadline has been counted and we know that the machine matched it," Tompkins said.

**More:** Some close Iowa elections could see recounts this year. How do they work?

Tompkins said the county conducted the recount in public and that Iowans should have confidence in the results.

"Every legal ballot has been within our custody, under lock, seal and camera during this entire process," Tompkins said.

Iowa Secretary of State Paul Pate thanked Scott County for conducting the recount in a statement Friday.

“Accuracy is the most important factor in elections, and we want to make sure the results are correct before they are certified,” Pate said. “The checks and balances we have in place caught the error and I extend my thanks to Scott County for fixing it in a transparent, bipartisan manner. The integrity of Iowa’s elections is once again upheld.”

**Which other Iowa House races will see recounts this year?**

Candidates in several close Iowa House contests this year have indicated their plans to request recounts of their races, in addition to Stoltenberg.

Aside from Scott County, the deadline to request a recount in most counties was Friday at 5 p.m.

State Rep. Garrett Gobble, R-Ankeny, said he would request a recount of the Iowa House District 42 race, where he trails Democrat Heather Matson by 23 votes, 49.9% to 50.1%.

Republican Sarah Abdouch requested a recount in the open Iowa House District 20 seat in Council Bluffs. She trails Democrat Josh Turek by seven votes.

Republican Jennifer Smith has requested a recount in Iowa House District 72 in Dubuque, where she trails Democratic Rep. Chuck Isenhart by 95 votes.
In Cerro Gordo County, Democratic Rep. Sharon Steckman told KIMT earlier this month that her Republican opponent, Doug Campbell, planned to request a recount in the Iowa House District 59 race. The Associated Press has declared Steckman the winner of that race. She leads Campbell by 6%, or 739 votes.

*Stephen Gruber-Miller covers the Iowa Statehouse and politics for the Register. He can be reached by email at sgrubermil@registermedia.com or by phone at 515-284-8169. Follow him on Twitter at @sgrubermiller.*
List of close election results

This is a list of close election results on the national level and within administrative divisions. It lists results that have been decided by a margin of less than 1 vote in 1,000 (a margin of less than 0.1 percentage points): single-winner elections where the winning candidate was less than 0.1 ahead of the second-placed candidate, as well as party-list elections where a party was less than 0.1% short of the electoral threshold or two lists that obtained seats are less than 0.1 percentage points apart. This list is limited to elections in which at least 1,000 votes were cast.

To provide context, the section on "Distribution of elections" shows the distribution of winning margins in different areas. Depending on the area, from 1 in 40 to 1 in 500 election contests is decided by less than 1 vote in 1,000.

According to a 2001 study of state and federal elections in the United States between 1898 and 1992, "one of every 100,000 votes cast in U.S. elections, and one of every 15,000 votes cast in state elections, "mattered" in the sense that they were cast for a candidate that officially tied or won by one vote."[1]

While not an election, a member of Congress once owed his seat to the drawing of lots. In 1902, after more than 7,000 votes at three conventions, the Democrats were unable to decide among three candidates for nomination to Texas's 12th congressional district. Two candidates put their names in a hat, drew one out and the loser agreed to withdraw and support the winner. Oscar W. Gillespie won the game of lots, the nomination and the following general election, serving in Congress for eight years.[2]

There are a variety of ways in which tied elections are settled. Some are decided by drawing lots or other games of chances. Others lead to a runoff or special election. Still others are decided by some third party such as the legislature or a high-ranking elected official. In one case in Wynnetown, Indiana, in 1891, two candidates for town treasurer agreed to settle their 339–339 tie by a foot-race.[3] However, despite some fictionalized accounts, the town board overruled the agreement and determined that then-incumbent William Simms would remain in office for another term, and the proposed race never occurred.[4]

Table of close national and state elections

Tied elections
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country / Region</th>
<th>Election</th>
<th>District/Race</th>
<th>Margin (%)</th>
<th>Margin (votes)</th>
<th>Total votes cast for winner</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Victorian Legislative Council</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bolted ties with Rosemary Varty, but won the seat with a vote cast by the returning officer, who drew lives from a hat. Adding to the drama, the seat decided control of the Legislative Council. Before lives could take his seat, the result was subsequently voided by a Court of Disputed Returns on the grounds that 44 votes had been incorrectly excluded from the count, and the court ordered a by-election. Varty then won the by-election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Swiss federal</td>
<td>Ticino</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23,979</td>
<td></td>
<td>Initially, a computer program was used to draw lots and Widmer was declared the winner. Following complaints and appeals, the Federal Supreme Court ruled against the Cantons' decision to use a computer program for the lottery and ordered new manual lottery. This was conducted on November 25 and Marco Romano emerged as the winner. (There were 760,995 votes cast for 8 seats. The PPD won two seats. Romano and Widmer, both of the PPD, were tied for the PPD’s second seat.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>National Assembly of Quebec</td>
<td>Saint-Jean</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16,536</td>
<td></td>
<td>Incumbent Liberal Michel Charbonneau tied with Parti Quebecois candidate Roger Paquin. Consequently, a new vote was held 42 days later, which Paquin won by 532 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Virginia House of Delegates</td>
<td>District 19</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16,410</td>
<td></td>
<td>The initial vote count had Republican William Moss ahead of Democrat Jim Burch by 1 vote for the sixth-large seat in what was then a six-member district. But then a three-judge court council ruled that one of the ballots was “defaced” because the names of two candidates were crossed out with the notation “Do not desire to vote for these two.” They did this even though the person who cast this vote (which was known because it was a signed absentee ballot) testified that he intended to vote for Moss. Throwing out the ballot created a tied vote. The names of the two candidates were placed in sealed envelopes, and a blindfolded Elections Board chairman picked one from a silver living cup. Moss won. Two years later Moss would lose re-election by 0.03% of the vote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>National Assembly of Quebec</td>
<td>Champlain</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11,852</td>
<td></td>
<td>PQ candidate Noëlla Champagne tied with Liberal Pierre Brouillette. Consequently, a new vote was held 36 days later, which Champagne won by 842 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Virginia House of Delegates</td>
<td>District 94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,608</td>
<td></td>
<td>The initial vote count had incumbent Republican David Yancey ahead by 13 votes. After a canvas that included provisional ballots, Yancey’s lead was cut to 10 votes. Following a recount, Yancey trailed Democratic challenger Shelly Simonds by one vote, 23,215 to 23,214. After review by a three-judge panel appointed by the Virginia Supreme Court, a disputed ballot that had been excluded as an overlay was instead counted for Yancey and the race was certified as a tie with the candidates to draw lots to determine a winner. The drawing of lots was later postponed after Simonds asked a state court to reconsider the disputed ballot. On January 4, 2018, the names of each candidate was placed inside a film canister, both canisters were placed in a bowl and one canister was drawn at random by the Elections Board of Elections chairman James Alcorn. David Yancey won the draw and the seat, giving Republicans control of the House 51–49. Had Simonds won instead, a 50–50 split would have created a power sharing arrangement between the two major parties. In 2019, the two met in a rematch in a redrawn district and Simonds won.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Massachusetts House of Representatives</td>
<td>6th Worcester district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,587</td>
<td></td>
<td>After Peter J. Durant was initially declared the winner by 1 vote, judge Richard T. Tucker ruled that one absentee ballot that was incorrectly discarded was to be counted for Geraldito Alcado creating an exact tie. Six months later, a special election was held where Durant beat Alcado by 56 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>House of Commons of Canada</td>
<td>Pontiac — Témiscamingue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,448</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paul Martineau (Progressive Conservative) and Paul-Oliva Goulet (Liberal) each received 6,448 votes in the Quebec electoral district of Pontiac — Témiscamingue. Because the vote was tied, the returning officer cast a vote for Martineau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Massachusetts Senate Democratic Primary</td>
<td>Plymouth District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,543</td>
<td></td>
<td>George F. Buckley and Michael Creeden tied, but Creeden secured the nomination and later the seat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>House of Commons of the United Kingdom</td>
<td>Ashton-under-Lyne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,049</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative incumbent John Edmund Wantworth Addison and Liberal challenger (and English cricketer!) Alexander Büller Rowley were tied, 3,049–3,049. The Returning Officer (and also mayor) William Eden broke the tie by casting a vote for Addison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Rhode Island Senate</td>
<td>Senatorial District 29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,110</td>
<td></td>
<td>Both Russell and Flynn had exactly 4,110 votes in the general election. On Jan 9th, 1979, a special election was held where Flynn beat Russell 2,546–2,038.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>New Hampshire Senate Republican Primary</td>
<td>District 16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,438</td>
<td></td>
<td>Incumbent Frank Wageman found himself in a tied election after a hospitalization left him unable to vote in the election. Two numbered balls were placed in a black leather bottle, and the first one to roll out was the winner. Wageman’s ball came out first and challenger Eleanor P. Poddes demanded a recount that did not change the outcome. Poddes won a rematch in 1982.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Wyoming House of Representatives</td>
<td>District 21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,941</td>
<td></td>
<td>Republican Randall Luhf and independent candidate Larry Call each received 1,941 votes in a state House race in northern Lincoln County. On live TV (NBC’s “Today Show”) Secretary of State Kathy Karpan drew a ping pong ball with Luhf’s name out of Governor Sullivan’s rumpled cowboy hat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1826</td>
<td>United States House of Representatives</td>
<td>Pennsylvania’s 2nd District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,597</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adams Federalist John Sergeant and Jacksonian Henry Horn tied at 1,597, with a 3rd candidate getting 1,391 votes. The governor treated it as a vacancy, but did not call a new election until both Sergeant and Horn relinquished their claims. Sergeant deferred former Representative Joseph Hemphill in the special election a year later and was seated. Residents of the district contested the election, arguing that ballots were found that would’ve swung the election to Horn, but the House dismissed the contest because Horn had voluntarily relinquished his rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Alaska House of Representatives Democratic Primary</td>
<td>District 37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,534</td>
<td></td>
<td>After a recount, a state Supreme Court challenge and wrangling over five disputed ballots the race was decided by a coin toss, using a special coin with a walrus on one side and the seal of Alaska on the other. Brieza Edgmon, the winner of the coin toss, went on to be Speaker of the Alaska House of Representatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>House of Commons of Canada</td>
<td>Joilette</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,532</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Édouard Guibault tied Liberal F. Neveu, but won the seat after the deciding vote was cast by the returning officer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>House of Commons of Canada</td>
<td>Assiniboia West</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,502</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conservative Nicholas Flood Gavin tied independent John K. McNichol. The deciding vote in Gavin’s favor was cast by the returning officer after the two candidates tied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>Varnam River-Straitford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,173</td>
<td></td>
<td>On Declaraction Day, Mary Ellen McIsaac and Alan McIsaac had 1,172–1,174 votes. McIsaac filed a petition for a judicial recount. Provincial Court Judge John Douglas discovered that for a vote, McIsaac was mistakenly put in the pile for Mr. McIsaac. The result of the recount was thus that they were tied 1,173–1,173. Pursuant to section 102 of the Election Act, the loss of a coin was completed by the Returning Officer. The results of the coin toss were in favor of Al McIsaac.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of close election results in single-winner, majoritarian and STV races
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country / Region</th>
<th>Election</th>
<th>District/Race</th>
<th>Margin (%)</th>
<th>Margin (votes)</th>
<th>Total votes cast for winner</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Governor of Massachusetts</td>
<td>0.00098%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>51,034</td>
<td></td>
<td>Marcus Morton and the incumbent Whig Edward Everett received 51,034 votes respectively, with the remainder of 307 votes being scattered. The Massachusetts House of Representatives, asking for another recount, on the grounds that 22 votes were erroneously excluded due to poll worker error (and Iowa law had no way to remedy this) and that the recount was not done uniformly over the district. Miller-Meeks was provisionally sworn in and requested the House Committee on Administration dismiss the contest, but that request was denied. On March 31, after several Democratic House members publicly stated that they wouldn't vote to change the result, Hart withdrew her contest. It was the second closest House race in US history and the closest since 1824.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Philippine Senate</td>
<td>At-large</td>
<td>0.00308%</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>3,964,966</td>
<td></td>
<td>The initial count showed that Democrat Frank McClintock had won by 72 votes, but Indiana's Republican Secretary of State refused to certify him pending a legal challenge by his Republican challenger Rick McIntyre. After a re-run election was found a month later McIntyre took the lead by 34 votes and was certified by the Secretary, even though a recount was on-going. When the House opened it chose to seat neither person, but to pay them as though they were both members. The House conducted three recounts in late January and gave McIntyre a 418 vote lead, but against the Democratic-controlled House chose not to seat McIntyre, against the wishes of Republicans. The House conducted three more recounts, in which they made several controversial decisions, and seated McClintock after declaring the winner by just 4 votes. Republicans, who sought to declare the election void and call for a special election, staged a procedural protest and a walk out to protest what they viewed as a stolen seat. As the recount was taking place it became apparent that there were some missing ballots, which was greater than the margin, so the election was voided and a re-run was conducted in 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Russian legislative</td>
<td>Sverdlovsk Oblast District 163</td>
<td>0.0034%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>73,083</td>
<td></td>
<td>Before senate electoral reform in 2016, the Australian senate was elected by a series of complex preference deals. At one point the next party to be eliminated was between the Shooters and Fishers Party and the Australian Christians. The margin was effectively one vote at that point in the count and depending on which party was ahead either the Labor Party or PUP or the Sports Party and the Greens would have been elected. As the recount was taking place it became apparent that there were some missing ballots, which was greater than the margin, so the election was voided and a re-run was conducted in 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>United States House of Representatives</td>
<td>Indiana's 8th District</td>
<td>0.00711%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>116,645</td>
<td></td>
<td>The initial count showed that Democrat Frank McKinley had won by 72 votes, but Indiana's Republican Secretary of State refused to certify him pending a legal challenge by his Republican challenger Rick McIntyre. After a re-run election was found a month later McIntyre took the lead by 34 votes and was certified by the Secretary, even though a recount was on-going. When the House opened it chose to seat neither person, but to pay them as though they were both members. The House conducted three recounts in late January and gave McIntyre a 418 vote lead, but against the Democratic-controlled House chose not to seat McIntyre, against the wishes of Republicans. The House conducted three more recounts, in which they made several controversial decisions, and seated McClintock after declaring the winner by just 4 votes. Republicans, who sought to declare the election void and call for a special election, staged a procedural protest and a walk out to protest what they viewed as a stolen seat. As the recount was taking place it became apparent that there were some missing ballots, which was greater than the margin, so the election was voided and a re-run was conducted in 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>United States House of Representatives</td>
<td>Virginia's 1st District</td>
<td>0.00476%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10,505</td>
<td></td>
<td>The initial tally had incumbent Democratic George T. Garrison up 70 votes on Readjuster challenger Robert M. Mayo. The Readjuster-controlled State Board of Canvassers then threw out the 70 votes of Gloucester County and issued (preliminary) results of 32 to 31 for the left to remain. The Democrats appealed the decision, requesting a recount on the basis of, first, such a narrow margin and, second, such a readily available legal argument for invalidating disputed ballots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>United States House of Representatives</td>
<td>North Carolina's 7th District</td>
<td>0.00484%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10,329</td>
<td></td>
<td>The initial tally had incumbent Democratic George T. Garrison up 70 votes on Readjuster challenger Robert M. Mayo. The Readjuster-controlled State Board of Canvassers then threw out the 70 votes of Gloucester County and issued (preliminary) results of 32 to 31 for the left to remain. The Democrats appealed the decision, requesting a recount on the basis of, first, such a narrow margin and, second, such a readily available legal argument for invalidating disputed ballots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Washington gubernatorial</td>
<td>Governor of Washington</td>
<td>0.00482%</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>1,373,363</td>
<td></td>
<td>Democrat Christine Gregoire defeated Republican Dino Rossi, following two recounts, after the initial count and first recount showed Rossi as the winner. After the polls closed it became clear that the election result was very close. There were four recounts overnight, and the Returning Officer declared the result to be a tie in the early hours to return later in the day. At the end of the fourth recount, the Returning Officer declared Rossi as the winner by a margin of two votes over the sitting Republican. The result remained the joint smallest majority in any individual constituency election since universal suffrage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>United States House of Representatives</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>0.00569%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17,587</td>
<td></td>
<td>The initial tally had incumbent Democratic George T. Garrison up 70 votes on Readjuster challenger Robert M. Mayo. The Readjuster-controlled State Board of Canvassers then threw out the 70 votes of Gloucester County and issued (preliminary) results of 32 to 31 for the left to remain. The Democrats appealed the decision, requesting a recount on the basis of, first, such a narrow margin and, second, such a readily available legal argument for invalidating disputed ballots.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2002 | Irish general | Limerick West | 0.0084% | 1 | 8,564 | | Going into the fourth (and final) count, sitting Fine Gael TD Dan Neville trailed his party colleague Michael Noonan, also an outgoing TD. The final count showed Noonan leading by 66 votes. Having won the first four recounts transferred from the eliminated candidates, six more than his opponent, to win by one vote. Finucane requested a recount, but when it became clear that the margin of his defeat would only increase, he declined. Finucane then requested the returning officer to terminate the recount, thus leaving the official margin of defeat at one vote. "I am happy enough with the findings and I accept it. Democracy has spoken and I am sure there are many
<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Illinois 7th District</td>
<td>0.00962%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8,452</td>
<td>On the initial tally, incumbent Democrat James C. Allen was ahead of challenger Republican William B. Archer by one vote: 8,452–8,451. Archer contested. Livingston precinct had initially certified Allen and Archer's votes as 47–100 (in that precinct). But they later certified that they had made a mistake and the vote (in that precinct) should instead have been 46–102. In which case the overall vote should have been 8,451–8,453. The Committee of Elections concluded that Allen had won by at least 1 and probably 2 votes and recommended that he be seated. However, the House voted 64–90 that Allen was not qualified and also voted 91–89 that Archer would not be seated either. The seat was thus vacated. A special election in 1956 was a rematch between Allen and Archer, and Allen soundly defeated Archer 13,081–10,136.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>legislature</td>
<td>Gwangju</td>
<td>0.00614%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16,675</td>
<td>GNP Park Hyuk-kyu defeated MDP Moon Hak-jin by an official tally of 3-vote difference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Indiana's 6th District</td>
<td>0.00697%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7,455</td>
<td>Whip George D. Dunn defeated Democrat David M. Dobson 7,455–7,454.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>North East Fife</td>
<td>0.00727%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13,743</td>
<td>Stephen Gethins of the Scottish National Party saw off a challenge by Elizabeth Riches of the Liberal Democrats to retain the seat of former leader Murdo Fraser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>gubernatorial</td>
<td>Governor of Minnesota</td>
<td>0.00734%</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>619,842</td>
<td>The vote after election day had Governor Elmer L. Anderson in the lead by 142 votes. Then-Lieutenant Governor Karl Rolvaag went to court and won the right for a recount. After the recount, it was determined that Rolvaag of the DFL, had defeated Anderson, Republican, by 91 votes out of 1.2 million cast. Rolvaag collected 619,642 votes to Anderson's 619,751.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Judicial</td>
<td>Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court</td>
<td>0.00744%</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>2,695,951</td>
<td>Following a recount, court and hand-to-eye recount in 1% of precincts, incumbent Chief Justice Cheri Beasley was defeated by Justice Paul Newby. The result meant that Republicans won all 8 statewide judicial races in the 2020 general election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Iowa's 11th District</td>
<td>0.00768%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26,033</td>
<td>In the initial vote count, the sitting member Republican George C. Scott was won by a majority of 111 votes, which Thomas J. Stiele contested, alleging failure to count votes cast for the contestant and illegal counting of votes for the contestee. After a series of recounts, during which the lead switched back and forth and the contest was even tied at one point, the tally changed to 26,033–26,029 and after some legal wrangling (about lost ballots and votes by Iowa National Guardsmen serving at the Texas border), Scott was declared elected by the Democratically-controlled House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>District 53</td>
<td>0.00770%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6,493</td>
<td>After a recount, Jim Scott won by a single vote, earning him the nickname &quot;Landslide Jim.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Representives</td>
<td>0.00795%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6,319</td>
<td>In the initial count, Democrat Jim Glenn defeated Republican incumbent DJ Johnson by 1 vote, which was confirmed by a recount. Johnson filed for a recount, and Glenn was seated on January 9, 2019. The House later ordered another recount which was carried out over the weekend of January 30. Following that recount, Glenn emerged as the winner by 3 votes, but the County Board of Elections voted to recount one of the votes taken from Johnson earlier in the day and later to count five of 17 rejected absentee ballot. The result was a 6,323–6,321 tie. On February 8, 2019, when Glenn threatened to sue if a coin toss were held and he lost, Johnson withdrew his challenge, thus settling the election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>District 5</td>
<td>0.00813%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30,746</td>
<td>Lindsay McKee Luther defeated Kent Harrell for North Carolina District Court, District 5 by five votes: 30,746–30,741.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>26th Legislative District</td>
<td>0.00852%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>gubernatorial</td>
<td>Governor of Kansas</td>
<td>0.00866%</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>167,437</td>
<td>George H. Hodges defeated the popular Republican Arthur Capper by a razor-thin margin of 29 votes out of 396,644. Hodges went on to narrowly win the general election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Senate Democratic Primary Runoff</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>0.00880%</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>494,191</td>
<td>Lyndon B. Johnson was declared the winner over Coke R. Stevenson despite suspicion about 202 votes reported six days after the election from Precinct 13 of Jim Wells County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>Rutland County</td>
<td>0.00911%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10,978</td>
<td>There were six candidates for the Rutland County Senate seat. The race was tight and the incumbent Democrat Maynard beat his challenger Macaulay by a razor-thin margin of 29 votes out of 396,644. Maynard increased his lead to 30,000 votes and got re-elected. Macaulay petitioned for a recount, whereupon the Rutland Superior Court determined that Maynard still beat Macaulay by two votes: 10,978–10,976. Macaulay’s petition for further relief was dismissed by the Senate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>presidential</td>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>0.00921%</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>2,912,790</td>
<td>Republican George W. Bush was ahead of Democrat Al Gore after the initial count of 1,784 votes. After a mandatory statewide recount his lead was cut to 327. After military and overseas ballots were added in, he lead increased to 930. An additional hand recount was held by the United States Supreme Court which resulted in the certified margin. Florida was the tipping point state for Bush’s presidential victory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>Marino</td>
<td>0.00929%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>62,330</td>
<td>Olive Tree candidate Severino Lavagnini was elected but the defeated House of Freedoms candidate won a seat via levelling seats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>District 8</td>
<td>0.00934%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,352</td>
<td>Incumbent George Wiggins (R) defeated Fred Belair (D) by one vote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Fermanagh and South Tyrone</td>
<td>0.00939%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21,304</td>
<td>Michelle Gildernew (Sinn Féin) defeated independent Rodney Connor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>District 61</td>
<td>0.00944%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>District 116</td>
<td>0.01037%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Country / Region</td>
<td>Election</td>
<td>District/Race</td>
<td>Margin (%)</td>
<td>Margin (votes)</td>
<td>Total votes cast for winner</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>presidential</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>0.01044%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19,160</td>
<td>National Republican Henry Clay carried Maryland by four votes over Democratic President Andrew Jackson, but this is trivia since all of the votes were chosen based on the outcome in four districts. Hi! Jackson won the statewide vote but it wouldn't have changed the electoral college vote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Exeter</td>
<td>0.0156%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,777</td>
<td>Henry Duke (Conservative), the incumbent at the time of the general election, regained the seat from Henry Fflour (Liberal) on an election petition in 1911. The court changed the original result (under which the Liberal had won by four votes). The revised result was the smallest numerical majority in a UK Parliamentary election in the twentieth century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>District 79</td>
<td>0.0109%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,585</td>
<td>After Democratic incumbent Blaine Easton fed Republican Mark Tutlos with 4,589 votes each, he won re-election by drawing the long straw. However, Tutlos asked the Senate to review the results, which they did, resulting in them throwing out five affidavit ballots for Eaton. The ballots were cast by people who had moved within 30 days prior to the election and had not updated their address. The vote for the seat was largely a party-line vote and gave Republicans a super-majority. Five which ballots invalidated was never publicly stated, but they were all for Eaton and so the committee stopped counting the votes because even if the other four were for Tutlos and also invalid, Tutlos would still win by 1 vote. The final official count is unknown, and the count here is based on that decision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Arizona Attorney General</td>
<td>0.01116%</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>1,254,809</td>
<td>Democrat Kris Mayes originally defeated Republican Abraham Hamadeh by 511 votes, but after a recount, her lead was narrowed to 280 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>presidential</td>
<td>President of Cape Verde</td>
<td>0.0112%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>79,529</td>
<td>Pedro Pires (African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde) defeated Carlos Veiga (Movement for Democracy) in the second round of the election after neither won more than 50% in the first round.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Leeds, West</td>
<td>0.014%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13,057</td>
<td>Labour Party candidate Thomas Stamford defeated Conservative Party candidate A.F.G. Benton 13,057–13,054. This was the closest margin of victory in a Leeds parliamentary election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>Massachusetts's 10th District</td>
<td>0.0121%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16,533</td>
<td>Representative Joseph F. O'Connell, a Democrat, defeated J. Mitchell Galvin, a Republican, by four votes, 16,553 to 16,549. The record does not disclose the official returns, but a recount before a bipartisan board under the laws of Massachusetts gave O'Connell 16,553 votes, Galvin 16,549 votes, and two other candidates 1,380 and 1,187 votes, respectively, a plurality of 4 votes for Galvin, the sitting member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Devon, Tiverton</td>
<td>0.0122%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12,303</td>
<td>Liberal Party incumbent Francis Dyke Acland defeated Conservative Party candidate Gilbert John Acland (Troy) 12,303–12,300. Acland had also defeated Acland-Troy (Troy) in the by-election that same year, but Acland-Troy would defeat Acland in 1924.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>0.0123%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16,328</td>
<td>Liberal incumbent Norman Calf defeated Progressive Conservative Frank Charles McGee by 1,176 in this district would have resulted in a 105–108 tie with the Liberals in the overall seat count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Italian Chamber</td>
<td>of Deputies</td>
<td>Guidonia Montecelio</td>
<td>0.01269%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>55,360</td>
<td>M5S candidate Sebastiano Cubeddu defeated CDX candidate Barbara Sallamarmi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>0.01287%</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>1,212,629</td>
<td>After the first count, Norm Coleman edged out AFK by 215 votes, but after a statewide mandated recount, AFK was declared the winner by 220 votes. Coleman contested the recount, after which Franken’s lead grew to 321. After the Minnesota Supreme Court unanimously rejected Coleman’s appeals, he conceded the race to Franken on June 30, 2009, 238 days after the election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Chesnole, Northwich</td>
<td>0.01292%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15,477</td>
<td>In this three-way race, Conservative Party incumbent Lord Colytton-Chetwynd defeated Labour Party candidate Mrs. Barbara Armstrong by 15,477 votes to 15,383.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>Connecticut's 2nd district</td>
<td>0.0133%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>79,188</td>
<td>In this three-way race between Democrat Sam Gejdenson, Republican Edward Munster, and Connecticut Party candidate David Bingham, the official final tally was 79,189–79,187. With 188,030 total votes cast, the Connecticut Supreme Court ruled instead that the correct final tally was 79,186–79,187, awarding the seat to Gejdenson. (However the Court did not mention what the correct total number of votes cast was.) Munster contested the election in the election-controlled House, but withdrew his contest citing the expense and time it would take.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>Democratic Primary</td>
<td>0.0135%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,709</td>
<td>Superior Court Judge Timothy Tomasi determined that Francis K. Brooks defeated fourth-place finisher Ashley Hill by one vote in the Democratic primary for the three-member at-large Washington County district, 3,709–3,708. The victory hinged on a dispute ballot from Worcester that Tomasi determined contained a vote for Brooks, but not one for Hill. Brooks went on to finish third in the general election that fall, unseating longtime incumbent Republican Bill Doyle by 191 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>South Australia</td>
<td>House of Assembly</td>
<td>Seat of Millicent</td>
<td>0.0138%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,935</td>
<td>On 2 March 1908, Martin Cameron contested the seat of Millicent for the House of Assembly, standing against incumbent Labor member, Dis. Conv. The election was held by one vote (3635–3634), the Liberal and Country League challenged the declaration and the election was referred to the South Australian Court of Disputed Returns. The court ordered an by-election, which was held on 22 June. This was won comfortably by Cameron (3994–3964), the Dunstan-Lee Australian Labor Party running the campaign on electoral reform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Yamaska</td>
<td>0.0143%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3,505</td>
<td>Liberal incumbent Aimé Boucher defeated Conservative Paul-François Comtois. The riding result was later declared void, and Boucher won the seat in the 1933 by-election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>federal</td>
<td>Leeds</td>
<td>0.01478%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13,536</td>
<td>Progressive Conservative Desmond Cole defeated Liberal incumbent John Matheson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Worcester</td>
<td>0.01479%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13,523</td>
<td>In this three-way race, Conservative Party candidate George Ward defeated Labour Party-Co-operative Party candidate J. Evans, 13,523–13,519.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>Legislative Assembly</td>
<td>Bundaberg</td>
<td>0.0148%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30,287</td>
<td>Australian Labor Party candidate won seat, from sitting Liberal National Party MP, by just 9 votes, after distribution of minor candidate preferences. The margin had been initially reported as 11 votes, but was reduced to 9 votes after a formal recount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>federal</td>
<td>Annapolis—Kings</td>
<td>0.0152%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13,202</td>
<td>Liberal Angus Alexander Elderkin defeated Progressive Conservative incumbent George Newland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>State Senate</td>
<td>District 37</td>
<td>0.01529%</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>104,630</td>
<td>After the initial tally, challenger feaasa Garcia led incumbent Jose Javier Rodriguez by 21 votes. An automatic hand recount extended that lead to 32 votes. The race was name fated by a third candidate who lost the race by more than 10,000 votes. After a mysterious donor who funded an ad campaign that seemed designed to confuse voters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>District 25</td>
<td>0.01533%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6,523</td>
<td>Official court stated a margin of 3 votes for Joseph L. Looby (D) over Wilmer R. Waters (R), but it was later found that two votes for Mr. Looby were counted twice. The actual margin was 2 votes. An election committee investigated, but could make no proclamation of the true margin. After Waters appealed to the United States Supreme Court, it voted unanimously to seat Looby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>District 65</td>
<td>0.0155%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,236</td>
<td>Republican Anne Ruwet defeated Democrat John S. Kovaleski by one vote (3,236–3,235).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>New York's 21st District</td>
<td>0.0156%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>32,089</td>
<td>Sitting Member Royal H. Weiler had been returned by an official plurality of 245 votes, which the constituent M. Arcingo contested. Following a recount, the tally was 32,089–32,079 and Weiler was declared elected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Brighton</td>
<td>0.0157%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22,308</td>
<td>Labour Party challenger Dennis Hobden defeated incumbent Conservative Party David James 22,308–22,301.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>state legislature</td>
<td>Republican primary</td>
<td>0.0159%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,146</td>
<td>After a hand-eye recount that added one vote to his total, Pratik Bhakta defeated Sherry M. Higgins.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of close election results - Wikipedia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country / Region</th>
<th>Election</th>
<th>District/Race</th>
<th>Margin (%)</th>
<th>Margin (votes)</th>
<th>Total votes cast for winner</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Indiana's 4th District</td>
<td>0.0159%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12,561</td>
<td>Republican Jeremiah M. Wilson defeated Democrat David S. Gooding by 4 votes: 12,561–12,557. After the initial count, Republican Arthur B. Jenks was declared elected by 550 votes, however a recount was called and the final margin was 4 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Maryland Senate</td>
<td>Garrett county</td>
<td>Garrett county</td>
<td>0.0162%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,080</td>
<td>Republican incumbent Roy R. Herber defeated Democratic challenger Alex Chadwick by one vote: 3,080–3,079. The US House then voted 214–213 to seat Wilson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Leicester South</td>
<td>0.0163%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21,424</td>
<td>Conservative Party challenger Derek Spencer defeated Labour Party incumbent Jim Marshall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Canada Senate</td>
<td>London—Middlesex</td>
<td>London—Middlesex</td>
<td>0.0165%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18,534</td>
<td>Progressive Conservative MP Terry Clifford narrowly edged out Liberal Garnet Bloomfield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Governor's Council</td>
<td>3rd District</td>
<td>0.0196%</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>68,773</td>
<td>The initial count was 41,716–41,715. In the recount, Robert B. Kennedy led Herbert Connolly by one vote: 41,716–41,715. Connolly contested the result. The Supreme Judicial Court considered 116 contested votes and decided ultimately that Kennedy won by five votes: 41,709–41,704.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>New Hampshire's 1st District</td>
<td>0.0193%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>51,702</td>
<td>After the initial count, Republican Arthur B. Jenks was declared elected by 550 votes, however a recount was called and the final margin was 15 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Canada Senate</td>
<td>Montmagny—Iles-d'Aquitaine—Richelieu-du-Loup</td>
<td>Montmagny—Iles-d'Aquitaine—Richelieu-du-Loup</td>
<td>0.0189%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17,285</td>
<td>Conservative incumbent Bernard Généreux was initially declared elected by 9 votes. Subsequently, the returning officer determined that approximately 300 votes for the New Democratic candidate, François Lapointe, had been allocated to the Green Party candidate in error. After the correction, Lapointe was declared elected by 5 votes, prompting an automatic judicial recount. As a result of this recount, Lapointe was confirmed as the victor over Généreux by 9 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Somaliland</td>
<td>presidential</td>
<td>President of Somaliland</td>
<td>0.0195%</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>205,595</td>
<td>The presidential election was held on 15 October 2002 and a runoff was held on 9 November 2002. After the runoff, President Farah Directed the Prime Minister to hold new elections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Bedmin</td>
<td>0.0196%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20,283</td>
<td>The Conservative Party's candidate, William Forsythe McCreary, defeated the Labour Party's candidate, William H. Haslam, by 20,283 votes. The election was held on 28 November 1974.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>Rome Centre</td>
<td>0.0196%</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>68,773</td>
<td>The Senate of the Republic of Italy consists of 20 senators for each of the 20 regions of Italy. The senators are elected by proportional representation from the list of candidates of each political party or alliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>District 25</td>
<td>0.0208%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4,798</td>
<td>Initially Democrat Darrell Issa beat Republican Tom Good by two votes for the United States House of Representatives seat in his 25th district. But during the recounts, a Hughes County judge ruled that four ballots were invalid due to fraud or mistake and that in such a conflict the ballots should be considered the best evidence of the vote cast; and that they found that four additional ballots should be awarded to Issa raising his total to 51,682. The minority of the committee argued that they could not establish both by testimony and the tally sheet, there was no evidence that any ballots had disappeared due to fraud or mistake and that in such a conflict the ballots should be considered the best evidence of the vote cast; and they found that four additional ballots should be awarded to Issa raising his total to 51,682. The minority of the committee argued that they could not establish both by testimony and the tally sheets that more people had voted in Newton than there were ballots to count; that in every race in Newton Republicans had lost 34 votes and Democrats had lost 30; that the number of ballots (used and unused) returned to the state was 34 lower than what was sent. In the end the Democratically-controlled House decided to accept the majority's position, and on June 9, 1938 Issa was sworn in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>United States Senate</td>
<td>Commonweath's Attorney Special Election</td>
<td>Radford District</td>
<td>0.0211%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,375</td>
<td>Chris E. Rehak defeated Patrick Moore by 1 vote, and a recount didn't change the margin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1821</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Maryland's 6th District</td>
<td>0.02136%</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>970,886</td>
<td>The election of 1821 was a close contest between John Quincy Adams and Martin Van Buren for the presidency. The election was held on November 1, 1820. The margin of victory was just 221 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>United States Senate</td>
<td>Democratic Primary</td>
<td>Florida's 20th District</td>
<td>0.02144%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11,662</td>
<td>In the Democratic primary for the chance to replace Aline Hastings who had died in April, healthcare executive Sheila Cherfilus-McCormick defeated Broward County Commissioner Dale Holness by just 5 votes. The election day results had Cherfilus-McCormick ahead by 12 votes, but a recount narrowed that lead to 6 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>Ontario North</td>
<td>0.0215%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,328</td>
<td>The election was held on June 5, 1886. The Conservative Party's candidate, George Brown, defeated the Liberal candidate, Charles Tupper, by 2,328 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>United States Senate</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>Maryland's 6th District</td>
<td>0.021575%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18,539</td>
<td>The election was held on November 5, 1924. The margin of victory was just 125 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Setlir</td>
<td>0.0230%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,172</td>
<td>This was the second time in a row that a Liberal candidate defeated a Conservative candidate in this riding by a single vote. The election was held on July 8, 1904. The margin of victory was just 108 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>United States Senate</td>
<td>presidential</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>0.0233%</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>109,497</td>
<td>The election was held on November 8, 1904. The margin of victory was just 87 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Ipswich</td>
<td>0.0234%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>27,704</td>
<td>The election was held on May 1, 1970. The margin of victory was just 74 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>South East Derbyshire</td>
<td>0.0236%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25,374</td>
<td>The election was held on October 16, 1959. The margin of victory was just 249 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>United States Senate</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>District 48</td>
<td>0.0339%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25,023</td>
<td>The election was held on November 2, 2010. The margin of victory was just 174 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>0.0420%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20,815</td>
<td>The election was held on May 7, 1964. The margin of victory was just 272 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1822</td>
<td>United States Senate</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>New York's 29th District</td>
<td>0.0241%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,072</td>
<td>The election was held on November 8, 1822. The margin of victory was just 27 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Country / Region</td>
<td>Election</td>
<td>District/Race</td>
<td>Margin (%)</td>
<td>Margin (votes)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Canadian federal</td>
<td>Châteauguay—LaSalle</td>
<td>0.0241%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18,029</td>
<td>Liberal incumbent Brenda Shanahan defeatsBloc Québécois candidate Patrick O'Hara after a recount.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Canadian federal</td>
<td>Bruce North</td>
<td>0.0418%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,965</td>
<td>Liberal-Conservative incumbent Alexander McNaill defeated Liberal J. E. Campbell. Later the election was voided.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Italian Chamber of Deputies</td>
<td>Ravenna</td>
<td>0.0419%</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>75,596</td>
<td>CDS candidate Alice Buongianni defeated CSX candidate Odaik Bakkali.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>New York Senate</td>
<td>8th District</td>
<td>0.0256%</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>64,499</td>
<td>John Brooks secured a spot in the State Senate by defeating incumbent Republican Michael Venditto.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Utah House of Representatives</td>
<td>District 44</td>
<td>0.0259%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,931</td>
<td>A recount gave Republican Bob Curn 1-vote victory over the incumbent Democrat Jen Patterson, after leading by 2 votes following the official canvass.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Australian House of Representatives</td>
<td>Werriwa</td>
<td>0.0266%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13,162</td>
<td>John Lynch defeated the sitting member Alfred Conroy by seven votes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Canadian federal</td>
<td>Norfolk—Elgin</td>
<td>0.0266%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9,424</td>
<td>Liberal William H. Taylor defeated Conservative John Lawrence Stansell.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>United States House of Representatives</td>
<td>Ohio's 7th District</td>
<td>0.02675%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3,739</td>
<td>William Allen (later 31st Governor of Ohio) defeated General and 11th Governor of Ohio Duncan McArthur by two votes. 3739–3737. According to Niles National Register, a third candidate by the name of Murphy also won 55 votes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>New Zealand House of Representatives</td>
<td>Riccarton</td>
<td>0.02678%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,867</td>
<td>Incumbent MP William Robson lost his seat to Liberal challenger George Warren Russell after a margin of only 1 vote separated the two on the final count.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>United States House of Representatives</td>
<td>Massachusetts' 2nd District</td>
<td>0.0268%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9,313 (depending on which court uses)</td>
<td>After much investigation, the Committee of Elections gave Waverly Bridge the 5-vote majority over Benjamin Dean.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Massachusetts House of Representatives</td>
<td>14th Essex</td>
<td>0.02722%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5,513</td>
<td>In a 3-way race, Edward J. Grimley, Jr. topped Gerard A. Guimette by 3 votes, but Guimette ran in the general and topped him by 2.2%. The two would meet again in both the 1972 primary and general with Grimley winning both, also in close races. Guimette would then serve two terms representing 25th Essex.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Massachusetts House of Representatives</td>
<td>17th Worcester</td>
<td>0.02723%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3,674</td>
<td>Andrew Collaro defeated Robert J. Bohigian, but then Bohigian defeated him by 904 votes in the general. Collaro and Bohigian would repeat this process in 1972 and then Collaro would represent 22nd and 15th Worcester from 1974 to 1992. Bohigian would serve until the last re-election in 1990.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>French legislative (2nd round)</td>
<td>Loiret's 4th constituency</td>
<td>0.0275%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14,561</td>
<td>Four-term incumbent Jean-Pierre Door of The Republicans (LR) narrowly defeated Mélusine Harté of La République En Marche! by 8 votes in the second round. Harté filed an appeal to the Constitutional Council which annulled the election on 18 December 2017 due to the number of ballots not corresponding to the number of signatures in one commune and the improper dissemination of electoral materials which was considered sufficient to potentially alter the result of the election. Door won the seat in a 2018 election.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>United States House of Representatives</td>
<td>Indiana's 7th District</td>
<td>0.0276%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5,441</td>
<td>Democrat Joseph A. Wright defeated Whig Edward W. McGaughy 5,441–5,438.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>New Hampshire House of Representatives</td>
<td>Hillsborough 16 District</td>
<td>0.0278%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,799</td>
<td>After initially being behind by 23 votes, Democrat Maxine Mosley defeated Republican Larry Gagne by 1 vote after a recount.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Australian federal</td>
<td>Division of McEwen</td>
<td>0.02704%</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>48,339</td>
<td>Liberal Fran Bailey defeated Labor Rob Mitchell following a recount and court challenge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>Canadian federal</td>
<td>Wentworth South</td>
<td>0.02821%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,773</td>
<td>Conservative Franklin Carpenter defeated Liberal James T. Russell.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>United States House of Representatives</td>
<td>New York's 1st District</td>
<td>0.02822%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17,726</td>
<td>Initial election returns handed Republican Frederick C. Hicks, a 15 vote win over Representative Lathrop Brown, a Democrat. A review of ballots by the New York Supreme Court took more than a year and when it was completed the lead was cut to four votes, 17,726 to 17,722. A review by the Court of Appeals changed the plurality to 10 votes. Hicks issued a certificate of election on December 21, 1915 - more than 13 months after he election, making this one of the longest in the history of the House. Brown contested the election, arguing that there were errors made by the inspectors (and that some precinct workers were drunk on election day), but the House found that they could not review the ballots unless the returns had been discredited, which they had not.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Rhode Island House of Representatives</td>
<td>District 26</td>
<td>0.0284%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,760</td>
<td>After recounts, Democrat John F. Hagan beat the Republican nominee Benedetto A. Cerilli.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>United Kingdom general</td>
<td>Torbay</td>
<td>0.0285%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21,064</td>
<td>Liberal Democrat candidate Adrian Sanders gained the seat from the sitting Conservative MP Rupert Atkinson.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Canadian federal</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>0.0286%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,746</td>
<td>Conservative Walter Humphries Montague defeated liberal incumbent Charles Wesley Coler.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Maryland House of Delegates</td>
<td>Montgomery County Executive</td>
<td>0.0287%</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>111,246</td>
<td>Marc Elrich originally beat David Blair by 35 votes, but after a recount that narrowed to 32. The race was a rematch of 2018 when Elrich beat Blair by only 77 votes (0.10%).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Canadian federal</td>
<td>Selkirk</td>
<td>0.02920%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,713</td>
<td>Liberal John Alexander MacDonald defeated Conservative Hugh Armstrong.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Virginia Senate</td>
<td>District 37</td>
<td>0.0290%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15,379</td>
<td>Madison Marye (D) defeated Edwin E. Stone (R) by 20 votes and a December 4, 1979 narrowed the margin to 9 votes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Canadian federal</td>
<td>Vancouver—Burnard</td>
<td>0.0294%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10,215</td>
<td>Liberal Gerald Grattan McGeer defeated Co-operative Commonwealth candidate Arnold Alexander Webster by 6 votes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Philippine House of Representatives</td>
<td>Northern Samar's 1st District</td>
<td>0.02951%</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>80,157</td>
<td>Liberal incumbent Raul Daza defeated Nationalists Harlin Abayon in a rematch of the 2013 election where Abayon won by 52 votes. Daza won against Abayon's protest in the House of Representatives Electoral Tribunal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>Kalesija</td>
<td>0.0305%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,572</td>
<td>The incumbent mayor of Kalesija, Sead Džafic, declared victory while leading in the preliminary results by 58 votes, but postal votes put his challenger, Zijad Kulanci, ahead by just one vote. After discrediting invalid ballots from one polling station, Džafic took the lead again with 5 votes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>United States presidential</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>0.0307%</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>283,610</td>
<td>Former President Theodore Roosevelt, running on the Republican and Progressive ballot lines in California (Republican President William Howard Taft was not on the ballot in the state, although he did receive 3,914 write-in votes), narrowly edged out Democrat Woodrow Wilson in California, but Wilson won a landslide in the Electoral College due to divided Republican opposition.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>New Hampshire Senate</td>
<td>District 16</td>
<td>0.0318%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7,867</td>
<td>Patricia Krueger (R) defeated Stephen DelStefano (D) by 16 votes. Following a recount that was narrowed to 7, DelStefano appealed the recount but the count was only changed by 2 votes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Country / Region</td>
<td>Election</td>
<td>District/Race</td>
<td>Margin (%)</td>
<td>Margin (votes)</td>
<td>Total votes cast for winner</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>0.0324%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15,408</td>
<td>Labour Party candidate (unofficial) Hugh Lester Hutchinson defeated Conservative Party incumbent Frederick William Cundiff 15,408–15,398.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>Democratic Primary</td>
<td>0.0330%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19,694</td>
<td>Edward McColgan beat Edward O'Brien and then lost the general election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>Macquarie</td>
<td>0.0331%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13,566</td>
<td>Samuel Nichols defeated the sitting member Ernest Carr by nine votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>federal</td>
<td>Souris</td>
<td>0.0333%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4,504</td>
<td>Liberal-Progressive George William McDonald defeated Progressive Conservative incumbent Errick French (Winnipeg West).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Watakarie</td>
<td>0.0334%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13,465</td>
<td>National incumbent Paula Bennett retained her seat over Labour challenger Carmel Sepuloni after a judicial recount was requested by Bennett. The original official result had Sepuloni winning with a margin of 11 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Scottish Parliament</td>
<td></td>
<td>Glasgow - Airdrie</td>
<td>0.0339%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10,329</td>
<td>Incumbent Labour MSP BILL BUTLER was defeated by BILL KIDD of the Scottish National Party (SNP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Preston North</td>
<td>0.0340%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20,566</td>
<td>Conservative Party incumbent Julian Amery defeated Labour Party challenger Russell Kerr 20,566–20,552.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>Connecticut's 2nd District</td>
<td>0.0342%</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>121,248</td>
<td>Democratic challenger Joe Courtney was up 167 votes on Republican incumbent Rob Simmons after the initial vote. On the recount, Courtney remained the victor by 83 votes: 121,248–121,165.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>House of Delegates</td>
<td>District 55</td>
<td>0.0346%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,891</td>
<td>John A. Mackenzie (D) defeated William J. Moody (D).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>New York's 22nd District</td>
<td>0.0349%</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>156,098</td>
<td>Republican Claudia Tenney, after a lengthy set of recounts and court cases, defeated Anthony Brindisi by 109 votes in a race that wasn't decided until early February. When the polls initially closed, Tenney held a large 28,422-vote lead based on the in-person vote. But as mail-in ballots poured in, her lead dwindled to 12 votes. As the courts reviewed ballots the lead grew and shrank until a judge ruled the race over and that Tenney should be certified. With appeals still pending, Brindisi conceded and dropped all legal challenges on February 8, 2021.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Córdoba</td>
<td>Legislature</td>
<td>Pocho Department</td>
<td>0.0355%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>Hugo Cuello (Union para Córdoba) won the seat for the Pocho Department by 1,106 votes against RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ (Togolese for Córdoba).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Senate Republican Primary</td>
<td>District 14</td>
<td>0.0356%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4,215</td>
<td>Incumbent Thomas J. Clareveau (D) defeated Phyllis Keaney (R).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>Illinois' 6th District</td>
<td>0.0364%</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>58,928</td>
<td>Democrat James R. Buckley defeated incumbent Republican John J. Gorman by 42 votes. Gorman contested the election on the basis that there were many errors, mistakes, and irregularities and a recount would show he had won. However Gorman failed to submit his evidence within the 30 days required and therefore had no standing. In a rematch in 1924, Gorman regained his seat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>0.03656%</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>67,336</td>
<td>Democratic incumbent Howard Cannon defeated Republican Paul Laxalt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Philippine House</td>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>Northern Samar's 1st District</td>
<td>0.03569%</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>72,857</td>
<td>Nacionalista Harlin Abayon defeated Liberal incumbent Raul Daza. Daza won on a recount by the House of Representatives Electoral Tribunal and replaced Abayon, but Abayon won an appeal in the Supreme Court. Abayon was not seated in the last day of the 16th Congress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>federal</td>
<td>Chichester-Harri</td>
<td>0.0357%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11,141</td>
<td>Progressive Conservative Frank Stanford defeated Liberal incumbent Gordon Timlin Punty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>District 69</td>
<td>0.03606%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,387</td>
<td>Unofficial counts said it was tied, but all subsequent counts were 1,387–1,386. Winner was Walter R. Shurbourne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>North Carolina's 10th District</td>
<td>0.0361%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18,008</td>
<td>When ballots were originally canvassed, James J. Brett held a scant 13 vote lead over challenger Zebran Weaver. However, Buncombe County decided to accept 60 unmarked ballots (ballots that were printed as 'fill in your name' for a Democratic or Republican ballot) those ballots gave Brett a slim 4 vote lead. When Brett contested the election and provisionally sealed his win, Weaver contested the election. The House found in his favor, but by the time he was sworn in there was only 4 days remaining in his term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Ohio Attorney General</td>
<td>0.03672%</td>
<td>1,234</td>
<td>1,680,698</td>
<td>Democratic candidate Les Fisher defeated Republican Paul Pfeifer after a six-week recount, earning him the ironic nickname &quot;Landslide Les.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>federal</td>
<td>Champlain</td>
<td>0.03674%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20,423</td>
<td>Bloc Québécois candidate Marcel Cagnon narrowly edged out Liberal Julie Boulet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>Tennessee's 9th District</td>
<td>0.0371%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9,437</td>
<td>Emerson Etheridge defeated Democrat John DeWitt Clinton Atkins, 9,437–9,430. After weeks of deadlock, Bryce Edgmon (who originally won his seat with a coin toss) switched his party affiliation from Democratic to Independent and was re-elected Speaker and several committees were set up with bipartisan leadership.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>Legislative Assembly</td>
<td>Electoral district of Ripon</td>
<td>0.03745%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20,035</td>
<td>Incumbent Louise Staley of the Liberal Party defeated Sarah Santh of the Labour Party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>District 1</td>
<td>0.03755%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,663</td>
<td>Republican nominee Bart LeBouef defeated Democrat Kathryn Dodge 2,663–2,662 following a recount and a state supreme court challenge. Dodge challenged the findings of the Division of Elections on three ballots, two that were counted and one that was not, but the Supreme Court upheld the count and Dodge conceded. The race decided control of the Alaska House of Representatives, technically giving Republicans a majority, but due to defections created a 20–20 tie instead of Democratic control. After weeks of deadlock, Bryce Edgmon (who originally won his seat with a coin toss) switched his party affiliation from Democratic to Independent and was re-elected Speaker and several committees were set up with bipartisan leadership.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Belfast West</td>
<td>0.03769%</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>33,174</td>
<td>Irish Labour candidate Jack Beattie defeated UUP incumbent Thomas Teavan, 33,174–33,149.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>federal</td>
<td>Comox—Alberni</td>
<td>0.03771%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11,939</td>
<td>Liberal Richard Durante defeated New Democratic incumbent Thomas Speakman Barnett. The result was later declared void and Durante lost the by-election to Barnett in 1969.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Kingswinford</td>
<td>0.0382%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20,925</td>
<td>Labour Party challenger Arthur Henderson defeated Conservative Party incumbent Alan Livesey Stuart Todd, 20,925–20,919.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>federal</td>
<td>York East</td>
<td>0.03841%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,907</td>
<td>Independent Conservative incumbent William F. McLean defeated Liberal Henry R. Frankland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>federal</td>
<td>Kitchener-Waterloo</td>
<td>0.0390%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21,830</td>
<td>Conservative Peter Brand defeated Liberal Andrew Telegdy after a recount.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1828 | United States    | House of Representatives | New York's 20th District | 0.03917%   | 7             | 8,999                       | In 1828, the 20th district had two representatives and all candidates ran in one race. Jacksonian Stigs Wright, Jr. finished in 3rd place, 7 votes behind Adams-supporter George Fisher. Wright contested the outcome and a House investigation found that 150 votes for Wright had not been returned for him because of mistakes by election officials. The House removed Fisher, who did not object to the outcome and
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country / Region</th>
<th>Election</th>
<th>District/Race</th>
<th>Margin (%)</th>
<th>Margin (votes)</th>
<th>Total votes cast for winner</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Alaska House of Representatives</td>
<td>District 7</td>
<td>0.0398%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5,024</td>
<td>Incumbent Republican Mike Kelly defeated Democratic challenger Karl Kasel, 5,024–5,020, following a recount.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Illinois House of Representatives</td>
<td>55th district</td>
<td>0.0406%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7,392</td>
<td>Initially, Rosemary Mulligan and Penny Pfitz were certified as having 7,431–7,400 votes and Mulligan was declared the winner. The trial court ordered a recount that then had them tied at 7,387–7,387. The Illinois Court of Appeals determined that the ballots be resolved by lot. Mulligan won the coin flip and was declared the winner by the trial court. Pfitz then appealed, and the Illinois Supreme Court decided that the correct vote count was 7,353–7,386, with Pfitz declared the winner. Two years later Mulligan took another swing at the seat, and defeated Pfitz in a race so close it also required a recount.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Virginia House of Delegates</td>
<td>District 58</td>
<td>0.0408%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8,561</td>
<td>C. Timothy Lindstrom (D) was originally declared the winner, but later it was discovered that election officials in Greene County misread a &quot;9&quot; as a &quot;0&quot; and Peter Way (R) won to win the election.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Virginia General</td>
<td>Virginia Attorney General</td>
<td>0.0411%</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>1,105,045</td>
<td>Democratic candidate Mark Merrin defeated Republican candidate Mark Obenshain. The initial count was 1,105,044–1,105,045. Here — a .75 or .5% margin. The recount was 1,105,044–1,105,045. This is a .5% margin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Massachusetts Governor's Council</td>
<td>Democratic Primary</td>
<td>4th District</td>
<td>0.0420%</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30,989</td>
<td>Christopher A. Iannelli, Jr. defeated John J. Kerrigan. Iannelli won the general unopposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>United States House of Representatives</td>
<td>South Carolina's At-large District (unrecognized)</td>
<td>0.0425%</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>71,803</td>
<td>South Carolina was readmitted to Congress in 1868, after passage of the 14th Amendment. That amendment ended the three-fifths rule effectively raising the population of states that once had slaves. As a result, South Carolina and other slave states tried to seat extra members of Congress. South Carolina choose two additional congress members during-at-large election. In one of those, Johann Peter Martin Epping defeated Lucius W. Wimbush by 61 votes: 71,803–71,742. But the House refused to seat him and the other at-large winner. &quot;A number of southern states upon readmission claimed that since their slaves were emancipated, they were entitled to larger delegations in the House. Epping's election falls in this category. The claims were rejected by the House.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Queensland Legislative Assembly</td>
<td>Mundingbumba</td>
<td>0.04301%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18,600</td>
<td>General election saw return of Australian Labor Party MP Ken Davies and his Liberal Party challenger, Frank Tanti, after a by-election caused by the death of sitting independent MP Bob Such. The Australian Labor Party candidate Nat Cook beat the Liberal Party candidate, Heidi Harris, by 9 votes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Parliament of South Australia</td>
<td>Fisher state by-election</td>
<td>0.04371%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10,299</td>
<td>By-election caused by the death of sitting independent MP Bob Such. The Australian Labor Party candidate Nat Cook beat the Liberal Party candidate, Heidi Harris, by 9 votes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Canadian federal</td>
<td>Drummond</td>
<td>0.0447%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14,561</td>
<td>Liberal Yvon Piard defeated Social Credit incumbent Jean-Marie Boisvert.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Canadian federal</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>0.0453%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16,570</td>
<td>Progressive Conservative George Cooper defeated Liberal Brian Flemming.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Vermont Auditor of Accounts</td>
<td>Vermont Auditor of Accounts</td>
<td>0.0456%</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>111,770</td>
<td>The initial count gave the victory to Randy Brock (R) by 137 votes, but after a recount, Thomas M. Salmon (D) was declared the winner by just 102 votes. The initial tally gave Salmon 111,770 votes and Republican Brock 111,668.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>United Kingdom general</td>
<td>Portsmouth, Central</td>
<td>0.0457%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7,666</td>
<td>In this five-way race, Conservative Party candidate Frank Privett defeated National Liberal candidate T. Fisher 7,666–7,665.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>British Columbia general</td>
<td>Vancouver-Burrard</td>
<td>0.0458%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12,099</td>
<td>On election night, Tim Stevenson of the British Columbia New Democratic Party had the lead over Lorne Mayencourt of the British Columbia Liberal Party, but Mayencourt had a 17-vote lead after a recount. When the absentee ballots were counted later, Mayencourt widened his lead to 1 vote. Following an additional recount ordered by the courts, Mayencourt retained an 11-vote lead and was declared the winner. Stevenson sued, arguing that 71 absentee ballots had improperly certified and thus uncounted and that a new election was needed, but then dropped the suit to run for a seat on the city council.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>United States House of Representatives</td>
<td>Indiana's 4th District</td>
<td>0.0461%</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>107,357</td>
<td>In the official count after election day, Republican George O. Chambers defeated Democrat J. Edward Roush by 3 votes and by 12 votes after the canvass was certified. He was declared the winner, but Roush contested the outcome. The House refused to seat him and the other at-large winner. &quot;A number of southern states upon readmission claimed that since their slaves were emancipated, they were entitled to larger delegations in the House. Epping's election falls in this category. The claims were rejected by the House.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Canadian federal</td>
<td>Edmonton Northwest</td>
<td>0.0476%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12,599</td>
<td>Liberal candidate Anne McLellan narrowly edged out Reform candidate Richard Kayler.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Connecticut House of Representatives 65th district Democratic primary</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>0.0481%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,079</td>
<td>Representatives Addo Bonetti and John M. Miszkowski were both moved into the 65th district after legislative redistricting in 1972. Bonetti was initially defeated in the primary by Miszkowski by one vote, however, Judge George Sadeck invalidated the primary and ordered a new one due to a Republican having mistakenly voted in the primary. Bonetti defeated Miszkowski in the second primary and won in the general election against Republican nominee Edwin R. Chadwick.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>United Kingdom general</td>
<td>Penrhyn and North Porthinshire</td>
<td>0.0482%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21,804</td>
<td>The incumbent Scottish National Party narrowly defeated Conservative candidate Ian Duncan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>United Kingdom general</td>
<td>Cheshire, Northwich</td>
<td>0.0486%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15,477</td>
<td>In this three-way race, Conservative Party candidate John Foster defeated Labour Party candidate Prof. Robert Charley 15,477–15,475.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Canadian federal</td>
<td>Oshawa—Whitby</td>
<td>0.0493%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15,224</td>
<td>New Democrat Ed Broadbent defeated Progressive Conservative incumbent Michael Starn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Ukrainian parliamentary</td>
<td>7th constituency (Vasylivka)</td>
<td>0.0495%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17,197</td>
<td>An independent representative of Zaporizhia Iron Ore Works Oleksandr Hnyhorchuk initially defeated the pro-Party of Regions incumbent Mykhayly Bodunov by 138 votes. Bandunov contested the result and obtained a recount, and won with a margin of 17 votes following the recount. Hnyhorchuk contested the recount as irregular.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Vermont House of Representatives</td>
<td>Windsor-Orange District</td>
<td>0.0498%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,004</td>
<td>This was the fourth matchup between incumbent Democrat Sarah Buxton and Republican David Ainsworth (their first match had also been decided by one vote). The initial tally had Buxton leading by 3 votes: 1,003–1,000. The first recount had them tied at 1,000. The second recount then had Ainsworth win by one vote, 1,004–1,003. Buxton did not make any further appeals and this was the final result.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Kansas gubernatorial</td>
<td>Governor of Kansas</td>
<td>0.0505%</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>425,928</td>
<td>Burke came within 430 votes of beating Gov. Ratner for reelection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>United States House of Representatives</td>
<td>Pennsylvania's 9th District</td>
<td>0.0510%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7,842</td>
<td>Democrat John Cadevalder defeated anti-Nebraska Whig Jones 7,842–7,834.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country / Region</th>
<th>Election</th>
<th>District/Race</th>
<th>Margin (%)</th>
<th>Margin (votes)</th>
<th>Total votes cast for winner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Party Leader</td>
<td>Action démocratique du Québec</td>
<td>0.0511%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>United States House of Representatives</td>
<td>Indiana's 2nd District</td>
<td>0.0520%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>District 45</td>
<td>0.0521%</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>66,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>United States House of Representatives</td>
<td>Pennsylvania's 17th District</td>
<td>0.05324%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Canadian federal</td>
<td>Montmorency</td>
<td>0.05328%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>United States House of Representatives</td>
<td>Arizona's 5th District</td>
<td>0.0535%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>85,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>United Kingdom general</td>
<td>Caithness and Sutherland</td>
<td>0.0539%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>United Kingdom general</td>
<td>Peterborough</td>
<td>0.05407%</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>United Kingdom general</td>
<td>Hyndburn</td>
<td>0.0514%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>United States House of Representatives</td>
<td>New Jersey's at-large District</td>
<td>0.05455%</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>United States House of Representatives</td>
<td>Tennessee's 4th District</td>
<td>0.0564%</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>69,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>United States House of Representatives</td>
<td>North Carolina's 6th District</td>
<td>0.05645%</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>144,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>United Kingdom general</td>
<td>Ealing North</td>
<td>0.0561%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>20,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Vermont House of Representatives</td>
<td>Windsor-Orange 1 District</td>
<td>0.0567%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>United States presidential</td>
<td>Iowa Republican caucuses</td>
<td>0.0570%</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>29,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Kansas gubernatorial</td>
<td>Governor of Kansas</td>
<td>0.0570%</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>217,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Australian House of Representatives</td>
<td>Riverina</td>
<td>0.0576%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Ukrainian parliamentary</td>
<td>22nd constituency (Lutsk)</td>
<td>0.0578%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>24,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>United Kingdom general</td>
<td>Birmingham All Saints</td>
<td>0.05806%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Canadian federal</td>
<td>Nipissing—Timiskaming</td>
<td>0.05812%</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>United States House of Representatives</td>
<td>Pennsylvania's 16th District</td>
<td>0.0584%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>11th Essex</td>
<td>0.0599%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Newfoundland general</td>
<td>Labrador South</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Ghanaian general</td>
<td>Sene West</td>
<td>0.0606%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>Ukrainian parliamentary</td>
<td>184th constituency (Nova Kakhovka)</td>
<td>0.0607%</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>French legislative (2nd round)</td>
<td>Combats 2nd constituency</td>
<td>0.06105%</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Country / Region</td>
<td>Election</td>
<td>District/Race</td>
<td>Margin (%)</td>
<td>Margin (votes)</td>
<td>Total votes cast for winner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Kensington</td>
<td>0.06126%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>District 7</td>
<td>0.06128%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>gubernatorial</td>
<td>Governor of Michigan</td>
<td>0.0614%</td>
<td>1,154</td>
<td>935,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>District 15</td>
<td>0.0615%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Washington State</td>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>District 42</td>
<td>0.06204%</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>36,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>gubernatorial</td>
<td>Republican Primary</td>
<td>0.06209%</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>155,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>District 12</td>
<td>0.06217%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>presidential</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>0.06224%</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>269,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>presidential</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>0.06226%</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>92,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>District 6th Hampden</td>
<td>0.0625%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>District 2nd Essex and Middlesex</td>
<td>0.06262%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Australian</td>
<td>federal</td>
<td>Division of Fairfax</td>
<td>0.06264%</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>42,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>presidential</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>0.06352%</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>218,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>District 37</td>
<td>0.0638%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>presidential</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>0.0639%</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>286,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>presidential</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>0.06400%</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>43,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1828</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>Maine’s 5th District</td>
<td>0.0642%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>Republican Primary</td>
<td>0.06438%</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>District 29th</td>
<td>0.0645%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>0.06466%</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>43,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>District 55</td>
<td>0.06503%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>District 5A</td>
<td>0.06510%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>District 67</td>
<td>0.06515%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Chamber of Deputies</td>
<td>0.06516%</td>
<td>24,755</td>
<td>19,002,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>Delegates District 23</td>
<td>0.0677%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Canadian</td>
<td>federal</td>
<td>Vancouver South</td>
<td>0.06833%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>New York’s 18th District</td>
<td>0.06834%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2004 | North Carolina   | general  | Commissioner of Agriculture | 0.06868% | 2,287 | 1,666,197 | Republican Steve Troxler defeated Democrat Britt Cobb. A failure by poll workers to change the memory card in a voting machine used for early voting in Cabarrus County led to the loss of 4,000 votes. The State Board of Elections voted 3-2 in favor of calling a new statewide election for the seat over calling a new election in Cabarrus County alone; 4 votes would have been required to take action on either option. In early
### List of close election results - Wikipedia


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Margin (votes)</th>
<th>Total votes cast for winner</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Missouri's 3rd District</td>
<td>0.0704%</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>32,669</td>
<td>According to the returns as originally certified, incumbent Jacob L. Milligan and challenger H. F. Lawrence had 32,665–32,626 votes. The recount of this precipitately gave Milligan a clear majority of 46 votes, with the vote being 32,669–32,625.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>presidential</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>0.07065%</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>495,729</td>
<td>Dwight Eisenhower was elected president in a landslide, but lost Kentucky by the smallest margin of any state presidential battle for thirty-six years, giving a sixth straight Democratic win in the Bluegrass State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>0.0714%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,803</td>
<td>Jennifer Callahan defeated Robert Dubois by 4 votes and then went on to win the seat. She lost re-election in 2010 and Dubois won nomination for the seat in 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>0.0717%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6,978</td>
<td>James M. Kelcourse (R) defeated Edward C. Cameron (D).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Northern Territory</td>
<td>general election</td>
<td>Electoral division of Banky</td>
<td>0.0727%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3441</td>
<td>The sitting member, Gerry McCarthy, resigned and while the Labor candidate was ahead on the night, Country liberal candidate Steve Ellington pulled ahead by 5 votes on postal votes making it the first time since 1990 that Labor had not held the seat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>River Valley</td>
<td>0.07294%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>People’s Action Party candidate Lim Cheng Lock defeated Soh Ghee Soon of the Singapore People’s Alliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>0.07343%</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>109,704</td>
<td>Martha McSally defeated Ron Barber, officially announced a month after the election, after a legally mandated recount. McSally had lost to Barber in 2012 by 2,454 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>gubernatorial</td>
<td>Governor of Maryland</td>
<td>0.0735%</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>112,240</td>
<td>After several days of vote counting, Albert Ritchie was declared the winner by Harry Nice, 112,240 votes to 112,075. Ritchie would serve four terms as Governor, but would be defeated in 1934 by Noah, who won by 6,194.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>0.0737%</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12,226</td>
<td>Democrat incumbent George M. Adams defeated Republican challenger Hugh F. Finley by 18 votes: 12,226–12,208.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>0.07381%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>18,082</td>
<td>Democrat Perry Warren defeated Republican Ryan Gallagher for District 31 of the PA House of Representatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>0.07403%</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>81,789</td>
<td>In the first race in this newly created Congressional district, Republican Bob Beauprez narrowly beat out Democrat Mike Feasey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>federal</td>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>0.07438%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8,073</td>
<td>Liberal Party candidate Barrett Oldfield defeated the incumbent Conservative Party member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Huddersfield</td>
<td>0.0746%</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17,430</td>
<td>Labour Party candidate James Hudson defeated Liberal Party candidate Arthur Marshall 17,430–17,404. In the three-way race, Conservative Party candidate Trinder won 12,604 votes. The second race was held in the previous year’s General Election (1922), Marshall had narrowly beaten Hudson by a 0.5% margin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>federal</td>
<td>Northumberland, Ontario</td>
<td>0.07533%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>18,600</td>
<td>Liberal candidate Christian Stewart narrowly edged out Progressive Conservative Reg Jewell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Commissioner of Agriculture</td>
<td>0.07535%</td>
<td>6,753</td>
<td>4,032,954</td>
<td>After a recount, Democrat Nikki Fried defeated Republican Matt Caldwell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>District 39</td>
<td>0.0755%</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>21,217</td>
<td>William C. Wampler Jr. (R) defeated John S. Bundy (D) by 32 votes and a December 15, 1987 recount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>federal</td>
<td>Parry Sound—Muskoka</td>
<td>0.0756%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>18,513</td>
<td>Conservative candidate Tony Clement narrowly edged out Liberal MP Andy Mitchell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>gubernatorial</td>
<td>Governor of Arizona</td>
<td>0.0760%</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>28,094</td>
<td>The initial count had Thomas Campbell up by 30 votes. The results of the initial ballot counting was close with Kean leading Florio by 1,677 votes. A revote should be limited to those voters whose votes were lost. A Wake County superior court judge overturned this decision on December 17, calling it “arbitrary and capricious” and “contrary to law,” requiring the Board of Elections to recount the vote. On December 29, the State Board of Elections ordered a new statewide election for the post. On January 13, 2005, the superior court invalidated this order and sent the contest back to the Elections Board for resolution. Following this ruling, Cobb chose to concede defeat rather than continue a court battle with no clear way to resolve the issue. On February 4, the State Board of Elections officially certified Troxler as the winner of the 2004 election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>0.0780%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8,341</td>
<td>The initial count had Thomas Campbell up by 30 votes. The results of the initial ballot counting was close with Kean leading Florio by 1,677 votes. A revote should be limited to those voters whose votes were lost. A Wake County superior court judge overturned this decision on December 17, calling it “arbitrary and capricious” and “contrary to law,” requiring the Board of Elections to recount the vote. On December 29, the State Board of Elections ordered a new statewide election for the post. On January 13, 2005, the superior court invalidated this order and sent the contest back to the Elections Board for resolution. Following this ruling, Cobb chose to concede defeat rather than continue a court battle with no clear way to resolve the issue. On February 4, the State Board of Elections officially certified Troxler as the winner of the 2004 election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>gubernatorial</td>
<td>Governor of New Jersey</td>
<td>0.0784%</td>
<td>1,797</td>
<td>1,145,999</td>
<td>The results of the initial ballot counting was close with Kean leading Florio by 1,677 votes. A revote should be limited to those voters whose votes were lost. A Wake County superior court judge overturned this decision on December 17, calling it “arbitrary and capricious” and “contrary to law,” requiring the Board of Elections to recount the vote. On December 29, the State Board of Elections ordered a new statewide election for the post. On January 13, 2005, the superior court invalidated this order and sent the contest back to the Elections Board for resolution. Following this ruling, Cobb chose to concede defeat rather than continue a court battle with no clear way to resolve the issue. On February 4, the State Board of Elections officially certified Troxler as the winner of the 2004 election.</td>
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<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Saltford, North</td>
<td>0.0836%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11,388</td>
<td>In this three-way race, Labour Party incumbent Ben Tillett defeated Conservative Party challenger Samuel Finburgh 11,388–11,349. Tillett faced Finburgh again in the 1923 and 1924 General Elections, winning in 1923 but losing in 1924.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Idaho's 2nd District</td>
<td>0.08399%</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>7,637</td>
<td>The first count showed that Richard H. Stallings had defeated the incumbent Republican George V. Hansen by 133 votes. A partial recount up that margin to 170, Hansen, who in the spring prior to the election had been convicted of filing false financial disclosure statements contested the election arguing that illegally registered voters were allowed to vote and that he was denied a full recount. A review by the Idaho Attorney General determined that no unqualified persons voted and that the partial recount did not show enough material differences for a full recount to change the outcome, so the House dismissed his contest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>Selkirk</td>
<td>0.0840%</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>17,872</td>
<td>New Democrat incumbent Doug Rowland defeated Progressive Conservative Dean Whiteway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>2nd Bristol</td>
<td>0.08436%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>16,609</td>
<td>Democrat Edward P. Coury defeated fellow Democrat Ronald Anthony Fina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Canadian federal</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Salford, North</td>
<td>0.0836%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11,368</td>
<td>Republican Goodrow defeated Liberal Mauro Coltorti by 157 votes. The final count gave him a 14 vote lead and a recount increased that to 105. The House dismissed his contest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>0.08439%</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>447,706</td>
<td>Democrat Frank A. Antonelli lost Joseph Whelan by 3 votes and then lost the general election. He would win the nomination two more times and lose it again two more times, but never win the seat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Democratic Primary</td>
<td>0.08443%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,778</td>
<td>Democrat Tom Daschle lost in the election, but was able to win the House seat. The House was satisfied with the count of the Iowa court and found no grounds to change the results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>South Dakota's 1st District</td>
<td>0.08512%</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>64,683</td>
<td>Labour candidate Liz Evans was defeated by the Conservative Byron Davies by 27 votes, less than 0.1% of votes cast, which made it the most marginal seat in the UK election. The House rejected Brooks's challenge of the result, but the House dismissed his contest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Gower</td>
<td>0.08516%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15,862</td>
<td>Democrat Tom Daschle lost in the election, but was able to win the House seat. The House was satisfied with the count of the Iowa court and found no grounds to change the results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>1st Plymouth</td>
<td>0.0858%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6,417</td>
<td>Republican Vinny M. deMaio defeated Democrat Joseph R. Galiffano.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>Laval Centre</td>
<td>0.08851%</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>23,746</td>
<td>Bloc Quebécois MP Madeleine Dalphond-Guiral narrowly edged out Liberal Pierre Lafleur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Legislative</td>
<td>Euro second constituency</td>
<td>0.08928%</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>21,860</td>
<td>Socialist Jean-Louis Destans defeated incumbent Jean-Pierre Nicolai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>New Jersey's 3rd District</td>
<td>0.0895%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8,942</td>
<td>On election night, Democrat Robert Emonde was declared the winner, but the House did not recognize his victory until 105 votes were found. A third candidate Andrew E. Andrews won 545 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Presidential</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>0.0896%</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>80,426</td>
<td>Democrat Thomas R. Marshall defeated Republican John R. Kernodle by 80,426 votes. Marshall was seated in March 1980. He served two terms as Senator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Presidential</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>0.09066%</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>347,203</td>
<td>Republican William Howard Taft defeated Democrat Alton B. Parker by 347,203 votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Connecticut's 5th District</td>
<td>0.0926%</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>42,132</td>
<td>Republican Edward W. Goss defeated his challenger Martin Goremy by 78 votes. Goremy challenged the election in the House of Representatives, but was unsuccessful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>0.0931%</td>
<td>2,229</td>
<td>1,199,437</td>
<td>The final tally gave him a 14 vote lead and a recount increased that to 50. The House dismissed his contest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>District 66</td>
<td>0.0933%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,684</td>
<td>Republican Edward W. Goss defeated his challenger Martin Goremy by 78 votes. Goremy challenged the election in the House of Representatives, but was unsuccessful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>Ancona</td>
<td>0.09328%</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>93,601</td>
<td>The contest was won by 78 votes. The House dismissed his contest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Presidential</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>0.09347%</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>74,481</td>
<td>In a four-way race, Constitutional Union candidate John Bell defeated Southern Democrat John C. Breckinridge, 74,481–74,325, with a further 18,085 votes cast between Democratic Stephen A. Douglas and Republican Abraham Lincoln. However, Lincoln won the Electoral College.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>House of</td>
<td>Leeds South</td>
<td>0.09372%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,602</td>
<td>Conservative David Ford Jones beat challenger W. F. Arscott.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1835 | United States    | House of | North Carolina's 12th District | 0.0938% | 7 | 3,733 | Anti-Jacksonian James Graham defeated National Republican David Neilson by 7 votes. Neilson contested the race and a review of ballots by the House gave the election to Neilson by 12 votes, but the House ignored the committee's recommendation to replace Graham with Neilson and voted 105-99 to
List of close election results between parties passing the threshold in party-list proportional races

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<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>Virginia’s 15th District</td>
<td>0.09652%</td>
<td>4,207</td>
<td>Democrat William Lucas defeated Whig Richard Barton 2,074–2,070</td>
<td>No recount necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>general</td>
<td>Hampshire, Hemel Hempstead</td>
<td>0.0956%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8,892</td>
<td>Liberal Party challenger John Freeman Dunn defeated Conservative Party incumbent J C C Davidson 8,992–8,875. Dunn would retain the seat in 1924.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>Ohio’s 19th District</td>
<td>0.0947%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8,454</td>
<td>Democrat Charles Sweetzer defeated Whig Daniel Duncan 8,454–8,438.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>Massachusetts’s 3rd District</td>
<td>0.0983%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8,655</td>
<td>Democrat Matthew C. Patrick defeated Republican Larry F. Wheatley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>Montana’s 1st District</td>
<td>0.0960%</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>31,634</td>
<td>In this 3-way race, the initial tally for Linda McCulloch, Gail Gray, and Mike Schwinden was 31,573–31,508–28,739. Gray requested a recount and McCulloch still won by 61 votes: 31,634–31,573–28,785 votes. McCulloch would also go on to win the general election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>California’s 25th District</td>
<td>0.0982%</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>169,638</td>
<td>Republican Mike Garcia defeated Democrat John Ensign by 333 votes. On election day, Smith appeared to be up by 1,287 votes but by the next day she was down by 157 votes. Further vote drops extended Garcia’s lead and at the end of the month, Smith conceded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>New York’s 15th District</td>
<td>0.0967%</td>
<td>4,207</td>
<td>Republican Michael Grimm defeated Democrat Minnie Bragonier 2,074–2,070.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Legislative</td>
<td>National Council</td>
<td>0.0167%</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>1,244,087</td>
<td>Nationally, the far-right Freedom Party of Austria (FPÖ, second place) and the center-right Austrian People’s Party (ÖVP, third place) were only 0.15% apart while Movement for Autonomous Democracy–Party for Moravia and Slovakia (MOV–SMS) was only 0.06% behind ÖVP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>New York’s 26th District</td>
<td>0.0996%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8,546</td>
<td>Democrat Andrew Oliver defeated the Whig candidate, James H. Woods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>legislative</td>
<td>Loire’s 1st constituency</td>
<td>0.0972%</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11,544</td>
<td>Régis Juancio of the Socialist Party (PS), a supporter of Benoît Hamon, held onto his seat narrowly against Magalie Viallon, candidate of La République En Marche (REM).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List of close election results - Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_close_election_results
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<th>District/Race</th>
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<th>Votes (%)</th>
<th>Votes (#)</th>
<th>Electoral threshold in percentage</th>
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<th>Margin (%)</th>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Slovak parliamentary</td>
<td>National Council</td>
<td>National results</td>
<td>Slovak National Party</td>
<td>5.06%</td>
<td>128,908</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>126,470</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
<td>2,438</td>
<td>SNS narrowly crossed the threshold. [143]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>North Rhine-Westphalia state</td>
<td>Landtag of North Rhine-Westphalia</td>
<td>Statewide results</td>
<td>The Greens</td>
<td>5.05%</td>
<td>469,098</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>464,599</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
<td>4,499</td>
<td>Grüne narrowly passed the threshold by 0.05%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Brandenburg state parliament</td>
<td>Landtag of Brandenburg</td>
<td>Statewide results</td>
<td>Brandenburg United Civic Movement/Free Voters</td>
<td>5.05%</td>
<td>63,851</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>63,256</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>BVB/FW narrowly crosses threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Hungarian parliamentary</td>
<td>Országgyűlés</td>
<td>National results</td>
<td>Hungarian Democratic Forum</td>
<td>5.04%</td>
<td>272,831</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>270,403</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
<td>2,428</td>
<td>MDF narrowly crossed the threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Serbian parliamentary</td>
<td>National Assembly</td>
<td>National results</td>
<td>Dveri–Democratic Party of Serbia</td>
<td>5.04%</td>
<td>190,530</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>188,947</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
<td>1,583</td>
<td>Dveri–DSŠ narrowly crossed the threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Danish general</td>
<td>Folketing</td>
<td>National results</td>
<td>Christian People’s Party</td>
<td>2.04%</td>
<td>68,047</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>66,583</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
<td>1,464</td>
<td>KP narrowly crossed the threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>European Parliament</td>
<td>European Parliament</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Politics Can Be Different</td>
<td>5.04%</td>
<td>116,904</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>115,975</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>LMP wins one MEP.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Saarland state parliament</td>
<td>Landtag of Saarland</td>
<td>Statewide results</td>
<td>Alliance 90/The Greens</td>
<td>5.04%</td>
<td>24,252</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>24,065</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>Greens narrowly crossed the threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Hessian state</td>
<td>Landtag of Hesse</td>
<td>Statewide results</td>
<td>Free Democratic Party</td>
<td>5.03%</td>
<td>157,451</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>156,540</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>FDP narrowly passed the threshold by 0.03%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Serbian parliamentary</td>
<td>National Assembly</td>
<td>National results</td>
<td>Alliance for a Better Serbia</td>
<td>5.02%</td>
<td>189,564</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>188,947</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>CŽBS narrowly crossed the threshold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>Friuli-Venezia Giulia regional</td>
<td>Regional Council of Friuli-Venezia Giulia</td>
<td>Statewide results</td>
<td>Slovene Union</td>
<td>1.02%</td>
<td>4,016</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3,950</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>SŠS narrowly crosses threshold for linguistic minorities.[144]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Thuringia state parliament</td>
<td>Landtag of Thuringia</td>
<td>Statewide results</td>
<td>Free Democratic Party</td>
<td>5.01%</td>
<td>55,493</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>55,420</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>FDP narrowly crosses threshold, later forms 26-day government.[145]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>Friuli-Venezia Giulia regional</td>
<td>Regional Council of Friuli-Venezia Giulia</td>
<td>Statewide results</td>
<td>Open – Left FVG</td>
<td>1.51%</td>
<td>5,957</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>5,925</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>OPEN narrowly crosses threshold for parties inside of coalitions.[145]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Danish general</td>
<td>Folketing</td>
<td>National results</td>
<td>Left Socialists</td>
<td>2.03%</td>
<td>57,184</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>57,093</td>
<td>0.003%</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>Left Socialists narrowly crossed the threshold in their first election.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Georgian parliamentary</td>
<td>Parliament</td>
<td>National results</td>
<td>Georgian Labour Party</td>
<td>1.003%</td>
<td>19,314</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>19,244</td>
<td>0.003%</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Georgian Labour Party narrowly crosses threshold but withdrew from parliament later.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Bosnian general</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>Party of Democratic Activity</td>
<td>3.001%</td>
<td>29,726</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>29,676</td>
<td>0.001%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>The Party of Democratic Activity (A-SDA) had already won enough votes for a direct seat in their district, however if they had not done so, they would have been awarded a compensational seat and still be represented in the House of Representatives. [145]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Dutch general</td>
<td>Second Chamber</td>
<td>National results</td>
<td>Reform Party</td>
<td>0.6624%</td>
<td>39,972</td>
<td>0.6667%</td>
<td>39,998</td>
<td>-0.0043%</td>
<td>-26</td>
<td>The party initially had enough votes to get into the Tweede Kamer and the leader of the party, L.P. Laning, met with the Dutch Queen Juliana to discuss forming the government a day after the election. However, the party was ultimately 26 votes short, and its seat awarded to the PvdA. [147]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Saarland state parliament</td>
<td>Landtag of Saarland</td>
<td>Statewide results</td>
<td>Alliance 90/The Greens</td>
<td>4.99%</td>
<td>22,598</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>22,621</td>
<td>-0.005%</td>
<td>-23</td>
<td>Greens narrowly missed the threshold by 0.005%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>Friuli-Venezia Giulia regional</td>
<td>Regional Council of Friuli-Venezia Giulia</td>
<td>Statewide results</td>
<td>Together Free</td>
<td>3.98%</td>
<td>15,712</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>15,799</td>
<td>-0.02%</td>
<td>-87</td>
<td>IL narrowly missed the threshold by 0.02%. [148]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of close election results - Wikipedia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country / Region</th>
<th>Election</th>
<th>Legislature</th>
<th>District/Race</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Votes (%)</th>
<th>Votes (#)</th>
<th>Electoral threshold in percentage</th>
<th>Electoral threshold in votes</th>
<th>Margin (%)</th>
<th>Margin (votes)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Hamburg state</td>
<td>Hamburg Parliament</td>
<td>Statewide results</td>
<td>German People's Union</td>
<td>4.98%</td>
<td>40,957</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>41,126</td>
<td>-0.02%</td>
<td>-169</td>
<td>DVU narrowly missed the threshold by 0.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Danish general</td>
<td>Folketing</td>
<td>National results</td>
<td>Christian People's Party</td>
<td>1.98%</td>
<td>57,072</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>57,678</td>
<td>-0.02%</td>
<td>-606</td>
<td>KF narrowly missed the threshold in their first election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>North Rhine-Westphalia state</td>
<td>Landtag of North Rhine-Westphalia</td>
<td>Statewide results</td>
<td>Free Democratic Party</td>
<td>4.98%</td>
<td>489,225</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>490,926</td>
<td>-0.02%</td>
<td>-1,499</td>
<td>FDP narrowly missed the threshold by 0.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Dutch general</td>
<td>Second Chamber</td>
<td>National results</td>
<td>Reformational Political Federation</td>
<td>0.64%</td>
<td>53,220</td>
<td>0.667%</td>
<td>55,451</td>
<td>-0.027%</td>
<td>-2,231</td>
<td>RP narrowly missed the threshold in their first election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Bremen state parliament</td>
<td>Bürgerschaft of Bremen</td>
<td>Bremerhaven</td>
<td>Alternative for Germany</td>
<td>4.97%</td>
<td>7,936</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7,985</td>
<td>-0.03%</td>
<td>-49</td>
<td>AfD narrowly missed the threshold in Bremerhaven and only got seats from Bremen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>Latvian parliamentary</td>
<td>Saeima</td>
<td>National results</td>
<td>Development/For!</td>
<td>4.97%</td>
<td>45,452</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>45,701</td>
<td>-0.03%</td>
<td>-249</td>
<td>Development/For! narrowly missed the 5% threshold, and initially had enough to obtain seats in the Saeima but eventually failed to meet the threshold within the last minute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Schleswig-Holstein state</td>
<td>Landtag of Schleswig-Holstein</td>
<td>Statewide results</td>
<td>Alliance 90/The Greens</td>
<td>4.97%</td>
<td>74,014</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>74,396</td>
<td>-0.03%</td>
<td>-382</td>
<td>Grüne narrowly missed the threshold by 0.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>Slovak parliamentary</td>
<td>National Council</td>
<td>National results</td>
<td>Progressive Slovakia–Together</td>
<td>6.97%</td>
<td>200,780</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>201,706</td>
<td>-0.03%</td>
<td>-926</td>
<td>PS/Spolu needed 7% to meet the threshold as a coalition of two parties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Hamburg state</td>
<td>Hamburg Parliament</td>
<td>Statewide results</td>
<td>Free Democratic Party</td>
<td>4.97%</td>
<td>202,059</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>203,118</td>
<td>-0.03%</td>
<td>-1,059</td>
<td>FDP missed the 5% threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Israel legislative</td>
<td>Knesset</td>
<td>National results</td>
<td>The New Right</td>
<td>3.22%</td>
<td>138,598</td>
<td>3.25%</td>
<td>140,652</td>
<td>-0.03%</td>
<td>-1,454</td>
<td>The New Right party missed the threshold of 3.25% necessary to obtain seats in the Knesset. Initially, the margin was close enough that absentee votes could affect the result, however, after absentee ballots were counted the party remained outside the Knesset, and demanded a recount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>European Parliament</td>
<td>European Parliament</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>Party of the Hungarian Community</td>
<td>4.96%</td>
<td>48,929</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>49,284</td>
<td>-0.04%</td>
<td>-355</td>
<td>SMK-MKP lost their MEP in the Hungarian party from Slovakia won seats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>Slovenian parliamentary</td>
<td>National Assembly</td>
<td>National results</td>
<td>Slovenian People's Party</td>
<td>3.95%</td>
<td>34,548</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>43,715</td>
<td>-0.05%</td>
<td>-9,167</td>
<td>SLS narrowly missed the threshold for the first time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>Slovak parliamentary</td>
<td>National Council</td>
<td>National results</td>
<td>Christian Democratic Movement</td>
<td>4.94%</td>
<td>128,908</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>130,388</td>
<td>-0.06%</td>
<td>-1,480</td>
<td>KDH narrowly missed the threshold by 0.06%.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distribution of elections by winning margin

Close elections not only demonstrate the effect of individual voters, they may reflect extra efforts from candidates or supporters when elections are close. Close elections not only demonstrate the effect of individual voters, they may reflect extra efforts from candidates or supporters when elections are close. Close elections not only demonstrate the effect of individual voters, they may reflect extra efforts from candidates or supporters when elections are close. 

Election contests, by winning margin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic area</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Includes towns?</th>
<th>No. of election contests</th>
<th>No. of ties</th>
<th>No. won by 1 vote</th>
<th>% of elections where winning margin was up to</th>
<th>Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>99.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>2014-17</td>
<td>most</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>97.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>2014-17</td>
<td>few</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the United States in 2018, 88 state legislative elections were decided by less than half a percent. 

See also

- Election audits
- Elections
- Electoral integrity
- List of controversial elections

Notes

a. There is considerable disagreement among historians about the exact vote totals. As Kenneth Ackerman explained in his 2003 book: "Because (a) voting was decentralized, (b) states certified electoral votes, not popular votes as 'official', and (c) Democratic votes were divided among various splinter groups, there remains today a range of published 'final results' for the 1880 presidential popular vote." The federal government lists the margin of victory as 1,898, which is used in this article. Others give the margin as 7,018, 9,457 or 9,457 among others.
List of close election results - Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_close_election_results
The list of close election results can be found on Wikipedia. For example:

- "Wampler wins seat in recount" from the Burlington Free Press.

These sources provide detailed information about close election results in various countries and time periods.
List of close election results - Wikipedia


Lucky winner picked from hat in tied Mount Dora council race

By ELYSSA CHERNEY|
PUBLISHED: December 3, 2014 at 1:58 a.m. | UPDATED: June 18, 2018 at 10:04 a.m.

MOUNT DORA — It all came down to a game of chance, a red tablecloth and a felt top hat.

Not the way elections are usually decided in the U.S. But that’s how a deadlocked City Council race here was resolved Tuesday night.

With the two candidates holding the hat, City Clerk Gwen Johns pulled out a sealed envelope and tore it open.

“The winner is Marie Rich,” Johns said, ending a monthlong soap opera over how to determine a winner in the at-large City Council race. Shorty after, Rich, 55, took the oath of office and then her seat at the ensuing meeting.
It was a long and winding road to get to this point after Rich and incumbent Nick Girone both received 2,349 votes in the Nov. 4 election.

About 100 people, including members of a Cub Scout troop trying to earn their citizens badges, friends of the candidates and residents intrigued by the saga, crowded around the steps of a bright City Hall in the arty town of about 13,000 adorned with Christmas lights and trimmings.

While not everyone on hand agreed with the method chosen by the city, they were engaged by the drama. Though drawing lots to settle an election is rare, it’s happened before in Central Florida. A 2001 Deltona City Commission race and a 2004 Groveland City Council race were decided by the flip of a coin.

"I find it comical," said Josh Hemingway, 58, an audio engineer who added he would have preferred another election. "But it’s entertaining... Welcome to Mount Dora."

For weeks, the seat Girone had held since 2010 remained in limbo as debate swirled about whether to hold another election at a cost of about $15,000 or to go the chance route. Fourteen Mount Dora residents sought to block what happened Tuesday, filing a lawsuit in hopes of forcing another election to break the tie.

They won a temporary injunction preventing the council from deciding the race Nov. 18. Circuit Judge Mark Nacke said drawing a winner then was premature without a legal determination about whether to conduct another election.
Council members voted 4-2 in favor of drawing lots. At another hearing Nov. 20 Nacke sided with the city, agreeing that Mount Dora should draw lots because the city charter didn’t explicitly address how to proceed in the event of a tie.

City Attorney Cliff Shepard had argued that the city must follow state law, which says that “if two or more persons receive an equal and highest number of votes for the same office, such persons shall draw lots...” That set the stage for Tuesday night’s event, which took on a festive tone.

Andrew Mullen, a former mayoral candidate who emceed faux Groundhog Day celebrations in 2011 and 2012, was happy to donate his “regal” top hat for the occasion. It will remain in a glass display box outside City Hall in the coming weeks, he said.

Rich, a property manager who had advocated for the chance method to save taxpayers money, welled up with tears as she learned she had won.

“Oh, my God, I am so excited!” she said. “I feel so relieved ... I am your independent voice, and I will get to know you... I am ready to get to work.”

Girone, a 70-year-old retired school business administrator, said he plans to take a trip to Disney with his wife to celebrate their 51st wedding anniversary.

“It’s been tough on the family,” he said. “It’s one of those things where you don’t have any control.”

echerney@tribune.com

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Brain Surgeon - If Anyone Has Tinnitus (Ear Ringing) Do This
Lucky winner picked from hat in tied Mount Dora council race – O...
Lucky winner picked from hat in tied Mount Dora council race – O...
Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools, Tennessee, elections (2022)

Tennessee 2022 elections

U.S. House • Governor • State Senate • State House • Supreme court • Appellate courts • State ballot measures • Local ballot measures • School boards • Municipal • How to run for office

Four seats on the Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools school board in Tennessee were up for general election on August 4, 2022. A primary was scheduled for May 3, 2022. The filing deadline for this election was February 17, 2022.

Elections

Click on the tabs below to show more information about those topics.

Candidates and results

Additional elections on the ballot

District 2

General election

Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools elections

Primary date
May 3, 2022

General election date
August 4, 2022

Enrollment ('17-'18)
84,728 students
General election for Metropolitan Nashville Board of Education District 2

Incumbent Rachael Elrod defeated Todd Pembroke and Edward Arnold in the general election for Metropolitan Nashville Board of Education District 2 on August 4, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rachael Elrod (D)</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>4,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todd Pembroke (R) C</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>2,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Arnold (Independent)</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 7,572

Incumbents are **bolded and underlined**. Source: [Ballotpedia](https://ballotpedia.org/Metropolitan_Nashville_Public_Schools,_Tennes...)

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, [complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey](https://ballotpedia.org/Metropolitan_Nashville_Public_Schools,_Tennes...).

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? [Contact our sales team.](https://ballotpedia.org/Metropolitan_Nashville_Public_Schools,_Tennes...)

Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Metropolitan Nashville Board of Education District 2

Incumbent Rachael Elrod advanced from the Democratic primary for Metropolitan Nashville Board of Education District 2 on May 3, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rachael Elrod</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>2,923</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other/Write-in votes: 1.0 votes

Total votes: 2,954

Incumbents are **bolded and underlined**. Source: [Ballotpedia](https://ballotpedia.org/Metropolitan_Nashville_Public_Schools,_Tennes...)

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, [complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey](https://ballotpedia.org/Metropolitan_Nashville_Public_Schools,_Tennes...).

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? [Contact our sales team.](https://ballotpedia.org/Metropolitan_Nashville_Public_Schools,_Tennes...)

Republican primary election

Republican primary for Metropolitan Nashville Board of Education District
Todd Pembroke defeated Mark Woodward and Janeen Kingma in the Republican primary for Metropolitan Nashville Board of Education District 2 on May 3, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Todd Pembroke</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Woodward</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janeen Kingma</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were no incumbents in this race. [Source 1] [Source 2]

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, [complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey].
Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? [Contact our sales team].

District 4

General election

General election for Metropolitan Nashville Board of Education District 4 on August 4, 2022.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berthena Nabaa-McKinney</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>4,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelli Phillips</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>2,984</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were no incumbents in this race. [Source]

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, [complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey].
Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? [Contact our sales team].
**Democratic primary election**

Democratic primary for Metropolitan Nashville Board of Education District 4

**Berthena Nabaa-Mckinney** defeated incumbent **John Little** in the Democratic primary for Metropolitan Nashville Board of Education District 4 on May 3, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berthena Nabaa-Mckinney</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>2,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Little</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>1,645</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other/Write-in votes: 0.2 votes (9)

**Total votes: 4,342**

*BP* Incumbents are bolded and underlined. [Source](https://ballotpedia.org/Metropolitan_Nashville_Public_Schools,_Tennes...)

*C* = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, [complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey](https://ballotpedia.org/complete-the-ballotpedia-candidate-connection-survey).

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? [Contact our sales team](https://ballotpedia.org/contact-us).

---

**Republican primary election**

Republican primary for Metropolitan Nashville Board of Education District 4

**Kelli Phillips** advanced from the Republican primary for Metropolitan Nashville Board of Education District 4 on May 3, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kelli Phillips</td>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>791</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other/Write-in votes: 1.9 votes (15)

**Total votes: 806**

*BP* There were no incumbents in this race. [Source](https://ballotpedia.org/Metropolitan_Nashville_Public_Schools,_Tennes...)

*C* = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, [complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey](https://ballotpedia.org/complete-the-ballotpedia-candidate-connection-survey).

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? [Contact our sales team](https://ballotpedia.org/contact-us).
### District 6

#### General election

General election for Metropolitan Nashville Board of Education District 6

Cheryl Mayes defeated incumbent Fran Bush in the general election for Metropolitan Nashville Board of Education District 6 on August 4, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cheryl Mayes (D) C</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>3,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fran Bush (Independent)</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>1,410</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BP** Incumbents are **bolded and underlined**. Source

*C* = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

#### Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Metropolitan Nashville Board of Education District 6

Cheryl Mayes defeated Natalie Martin in the Democratic primary for Metropolitan Nashville Board of Education District 6 on May 3, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cheryl Mayes C</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>1,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natalie Martin</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>1,603</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BP** There were no incumbents in this race. Source 1 Source 2 Source 3

*C* = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.
District 8

General election

General election for Metropolitan Nashville Board of Education District 8

Erin O’Hara Block defeated Amy Pate in the general election for Metropolitan Nashville Board of Education District 8 on August 4, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erin O’Hara Block (D) C</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>7,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amy Pate (Independent) C</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>3,463</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 10,961

BP There were no incumbents in this race. Source
C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.
Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Metropolitan Nashville Board of Education District 8

Erin O’Hara Block defeated Chris Moth in the Democratic primary for Metropolitan Nashville Board of Education District 8 on May 3, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erin O’Hara Block C</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>3,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Moth</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>3,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 7,494

BP There were no incumbents in this race. Source 1 Source 2
C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.
Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.
What was at stake?

Report a story for this election

Ballotpedia researches issues in school board elections across the United States, but information availability is a challenge for us in many school districts. Please contact us about the issues that impact your local school district. Note that not all submissions may meet Ballotpedia’s coverage requirements for inclusion.

Candidate survey

Ballotpedia invites school board candidates to participate in its annual survey. Click here to view or fill out the survey.

About the district

See also: Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools, Tennessee

Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools is located in Davidson County, Tennessee. The district served 84,728 students during the 2017-2018 school year.[1]
**External links**

- Search Google News for this topic
- Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools

**Footnotes**


Ballotpedia features 409,548 encyclopedic articles written and curated by our professional staff of editors, writers, and researchers. Click here to contact our editorial staff, and click here to report an error. Click here to contact us for media inquiries, and please donate here to support our continued expansion.
## INFORMATION ABOUT VOTING

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<th>2024 ELECTIONS</th>
<th>ANALYSIS</th>
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<td>Where do I vote?</td>
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<tr>
<td>How do I register to vote?</td>
<td>State executives</td>
<td>2024 Congressional elections</td>
<td>State Trifectas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do I request a ballot?</td>
<td>State legislatures</td>
<td>2024 State executive elections</td>
<td>State Triplexes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When do I vote?</td>
<td>Ballot measures</td>
<td>2024 State legislative elections</td>
<td>Redistricting</td>
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<tr>
<td>When are polls open?</td>
<td>State judges</td>
<td>2024 State judge elections</td>
<td>Pivot Counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who Represents Me?</td>
<td>Municipal officials</td>
<td>2024 Local elections</td>
<td>State Supreme Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School boards</td>
<td>2024 Ballot measures</td>
<td>Partisanship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conflicts in school board elections, 2021-2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## PUBLIC POLICY

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<th>SERVICES</th>
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</tr>
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<td>Criminal justice policy</td>
<td>How do I run for office?</td>
<td>Contact us</td>
<td>Data sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education policy</td>
<td>How do I update a page?</td>
<td>Report an error</td>
<td>API</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) policy</td>
<td>Election results</td>
<td>Events</td>
<td>Premium Research Services</td>
</tr>
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<td>Federalism</td>
<td>Send us candidate contact info</td>
<td>Newsletters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance</td>
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<td>Ballotpedia Podcast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work requirements</td>
<td></td>
<td>Careers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy in the states</td>
<td></td>
<td>Volunteer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ad Policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## TRENDING

- 2023 Elections
- 2024 Presidential election
- Biden Administration
- Recall elections
- Ballotpedia News

https://ballotpedia.org/Metropolitan_Nashville_Public_Schools,_Tenn...
Minnesota House of Representatives District 5A

Minnesota House of Representatives District 5A is represented by Krista Knudsen (R).

As of the 2020 Census, Minnesota state representatives represented an average of 42,610 residents. After the 2010 Census, each member represented 19,832 residents.

About the chamber

Members of the Minnesota House of Representatives serve two-year terms and are not subject to term limits. Minnesota legislators assume office on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January after the election. When the first Monday in January falls on January 1, legislators assume office on the first Wednesday after the first Monday.[1][2]

Qualifications

See also: State legislature candidate requirements by state

To be eligible to run for the Minnesota House of Representatives, a candidate must:[3]

- Be eligible to vote in Minnesota
- Be 21 years of age or more upon assuming office
- Be a resident of Minnesota for at least one year before the general election
- Be a resident of the legislative district for at least six months before the general election
- Have not filed for another office at the upcoming primary or general election
- Participated in the party's most recent precinct caucuses, or intend to vote for a majority of the party's candidates at the next general election (if major party candidate)

must have participated in the party's most recent precinct caucuses, or intend to vote for a majority of the party's candidates at the next general election
Salaries

See also: Comparison of state legislative salaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State legislative salaries, 2022</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
<td>Per diem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$46,500/year</td>
<td>For senators: $86/day. For representatives: $66/day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vacancies

See also: How vacancies are filled in state legislatures

Vacancies in the Minnesota State Legislature are filled through election. If there are more than 150 days before the next state general election, and the legislature will not be in session before the results are canvassed, then any vacancy is filled at the next state general election.[4][5]

If the vacancy happens during the legislative session, the governor has five days to issue a writ calling for a special election. The election must take place no more than 35 days after the issuance of the writ. If the legislature is out of session and there are fewer than 150 days before the next state general election, the governor must call for a special election so the winner of the election can take office when the legislature reconvenes.[5][6]

See sources: Minnesota Cons. Art. 4, § 4 and Minnesota Stat. § 204D.19

2016 pivot county

See also: Pivot Counties and Legislative districts intersecting with Pivot Counties

This district was one of 710 state legislative districts that, based on boundaries adopted after the 2010 census, intersected with one or more Pivot Counties. These 206 Pivot Counties voted for Donald Trump (R) in 2016 after voting for Barack Obama (D) in 2008 and 2012.

The 206 Pivot Counties are located in 34 states. Iowa, with 31, had the most such counties. At that time, the partisan makeup of state legislative districts intersecting with Pivot Counties was slightly more Republican than the overall partisan makeup of state legislatures throughout the
Redistricting

2020-2022

See also: Redistricting in Minnesota after the 2020 census

Minnesota enacted new legislative district boundaries on February 15, 2022, when a special judicial redistricting panel issued an order adopting final maps. Minnesota Supreme Court Chief
Justice Lorie Gildea established the five-judge special redistricting panel in June 2021 to hear legal challenges regarding redistricting and adopt maps should the legislature not agree on them. The panel consisted of two state court of appeals justices and three state district court judges. Republican governors originally appointed two of the five justices, Democratic governors originally appointed two, and former Gov. Jesse Ventura (Reform) originally appointed one justice.

**How does redistricting in Minnesota work?** In Minnesota, congressional and state legislative district boundaries are drawn by the Minnesota State Legislature. These lines are subject to veto by the governor.[8]

The Minnesota Constitution requires "that state Senate districts be contiguous, and that Representative districts be nested within Senate districts." State statutes apply contiguity requirements to all congressional and state legislative districts. Furthermore, state statutes stipulate that political subdivisions should not be divided "more than necessary."[8]
Elections

2022

See also: Minnesota House of Representatives elections, 2022

General election

General election for Minnesota House of Representatives District 5A


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔ Krista Knudsen</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>14,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Hobson</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>6,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 20,904

BP There were no incumbents in this race. Source 1 Source 2

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

Democratic primary election

The Democratic primary election was canceled. Brian Hobson advanced from the Democratic primary for Minnesota House of Representatives District 5A.

Republican primary election

The Republican primary election was canceled. Krista Knudsen advanced from the Republican primary for Minnesota House of Representatives District 5A.
2020

See also: *Minnesota House of Representatives elections, 2020*

**General election**

General election for Minnesota House of Representatives District 5A


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matt Bliss (R)</td>
<td>53.4</td>
<td>11,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Persell (D)</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>9,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 21,514

- **Incumbents** are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. [Source](https://ballotpedia.org/Minnesota_House_of_Representatives_District_5A)
- If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
- Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

**Democratic primary election**

The Democratic primary election was canceled. Incumbent John Persell advanced from the Democratic primary for Minnesota House of Representatives District 5A.

**Republican primary election**

The Republican primary election was canceled. Matt Bliss advanced from the Republican primary for Minnesota House of Representatives District 5A.

2018

See also: *Minnesota House of Representatives elections, 2018*

**General election**

General election for Minnesota House of Representatives District 5A

John Persell defeated incumbent Matt Bliss in the general election for Minnesota House of
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Persell (D)</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>8,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matt Bliss (R)</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>8,444</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other/Write-in votes 0.0 7

Total votes: 16,903

Democrat primary election

Democratic primary for Minnesota House of Representatives District 5A

John Persell advanced from the Democratic primary for Minnesota House of Representatives District 5A on August 14, 2018.

Republican primary election

Incumbent Matt Bliss advanced from the Republican primary for Minnesota House of Representatives District 5A on August 14, 2018.
Minnesota House of Representatives District 5A - Ballotpedia

In the Minnesota House of Representatives District 5A general election, Matt Bliss defeated incumbent John Persell in 2016. Incumbent John Persell ran unopposed in 2014. The Minnesota Secretary of State is the source for this information.

## 2016

See also: [Minnesota House of Representatives elections, 2016](https://ballotpedia.org/Minnesota_House_of_Representatives_elections,2016)

Elections for the Minnesota House of Representatives took place in 2016. The primary election took place on August 9, 2016, and the general election was held on November 8, 2016. The candidate filing deadline was May 31, 2016.

**Matt Bliss** defeated incumbent **John Persell** in the Minnesota House of Representatives District 5A general election.¹⁹[¹⁰]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>✔ Matt Bliss</td>
<td>53.95%</td>
<td>10,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>John Persell <em>Incumbent</em></td>
<td>46.05%</td>
<td>8,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19,126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Minnesota Secretary of State

Incumbent **John Persell** ran unopposed in the Minnesota House of Representatives District 5A Democratic primary.¹¹[¹²]

**Matt Bliss** ran unopposed in the Minnesota House of Representatives District 5A Republican primary.¹¹[¹²]

## 2014

See also: [Minnesota House of Representatives elections, 2014](https://ballotpedia.org/Minnesota_House_of_Representatives_elections,2014)

Elections for the Minnesota House of Representatives took place in 2014. A primary election was held on August 12, 2014, and a general election took place on **November 4, 2014**. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was June 3, 2014. Incumbent **John Persell** defeated **Lavern Pederson** in the Democratic primary. **Phillip Nelson** was unopposed in the Republican primary. Persell defeated Nelson in the general election.¹³[¹⁴][¹⁵]
### Minnesota House of Representatives, District 5A General Election, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>✔ John Persell Incumbent</td>
<td>55.2%</td>
<td>7,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Phillip Nelson</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
<td>6,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write-in</td>
<td>Write-in</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14,270</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Minnesota House of Representatives, District 5A Democratic Primary, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔ John Persell Incumbent</td>
<td>84.6%</td>
<td>1,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavern Pederson</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,825</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2012

See also: [Minnesota House of Representatives elections, 2012](https://ballotpedia.org/Minnesota_House_of_Representatives_District_5A)

Elections for the Minnesota House of Representatives consisted of a primary election on August 14, 2012, and a general election on November 6, 2012. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was June 5, 2012. Incumbent John Persell (D) defeated incumbent Larry Howes (R) in the general election. Neither candidate faced opposition in their primary. [16][17]

### Minnesota House of Representatives, District 5A, General Election, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>✔ John Persell Incumbent</td>
<td>56.2%</td>
<td>10,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Larry Howes Incumbent</td>
<td>43.8%</td>
<td>8,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19,398</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Campaign contributions

From 2000 to 2018, candidates for Minnesota House of Representatives District 5A raised a total of $528,113. Candidates who raised money in contributions earned $25,148 on average. All figures come from [Follow the Money](https://ballotpedia.org/Minnesota_House_of_Representatives_District_5A)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$88,462</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$44,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$60,254</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$30,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$57,367</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$19,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$51,494</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$25,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$38,391</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$19,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$61,470</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$30,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>$46,360</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$23,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$52,304</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$26,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$44,244</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$22,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$27,767</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$13,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$528,113</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>$25,148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also

- Minnesota State Legislature
- Minnesota State Senate
- Minnesota House of Representatives

External links

- The Minnesota State Legislature

Footnotes

New face joins council, Palmer wins third term

By Ciera Hughes (https://franklincountytimes.com/author/Ciera Hughes/)
Email the author (mailto:ciera.hughes@fct.wpengine.com)

Published 3:59 pm Tuesday, October 13, 2020

The remaining members of the Russellville City Council have been decided after the Oct. 6 run-off election, and the city council has a new face to represent District 2.

Darren Woodruff won District 2 over incumbent William Nale by a vote of 238-193 in a runoff necessitated by a tie between the two contenders in the Augst election.

“I am humbled by the turnout and support from my district,” Woodruff said.

Nale and Woodruff received a similar turnout at the polls, with Nale leading 154-152, but absentee votes put Woodruff over the top with 86 votes to Nale’s 39.

“First, I want to thank the people of District Two for their support in this campaign,” Woodruff said. “Alone, it is difficult for one person to create change. Together, though, we can do amazing things.
“Regardless of where you stood in this campaign, today marks a new beginning,” he added. “I look forward to representing all the citizens of District Two as we work together the next four years – and I want to add a special thank you to my wife Margie, my family, friends and everyone who helped with this campaign. I will always appreciate your support.”

In District 1, incumbent David Palmer will begin his third term after defeating Aaron Harbin 319-295 in the run-off election.

Palmer secured a position in the run-off election by garnering 213 votes to Harbin’s 216 votes and Terry Bolton’s 82 votes.

Palmer said he cannot put into words how amazing it is to be selected to represent District 1 for a third term. “It is an absolutely humbling experience for me every time I run,” Palmer said. “I am thankful for everyone who comes out to support.”

Palmer said he would also like to give a special thanks to everyone in his campaign who went above and beyond to help him.

This run-off election was reviewed by Alabama Secretary of State John Merrill after it was brought to his attention that several members in Russellville were concerned about the election process.

After discussing with local leaders, Merrill decided to dispatch election observers from his office for the run-off election.

Workers from his office overviewed on-site voting actions, reviewed the absentee ballot application process and oversaw the process of counting absentee ballots.

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New Hampshire State Senate District 7

New Hampshire State Senate District 7 is represented by Dan Innis (R).

As of the 2020 Census, New Hampshire state senators represented an average of 57,462 residents. After the 2010 Census, each member represented 55,060 residents.

About the office

Members of the New Hampshire State Senate serve two-year terms and are not subject to term limits. New Hampshire legislators assume office on the first Wednesday of December following the general election.

Qualifications

See also: State legislature candidate requirements by state

To be eligible to serve in the New Hampshire State Senate, a candidate must be:

- At least 30 years of age
- A registered voter
- A resident of the state for seven years immediately preceding the election
- A resident of the district for which the candidate is running

Salaries

See also: Comparison of state legislative salaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State legislative salaries, 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
$100/year | No per diem is paid.

**Vacancies**

See also: [How vacancies are filled in state legislatures](https://ballotpedia.org/New_Hampshire_State_Senate_District_7)

If there is a vacancy in the New Hampshire General Court, a special election must be held to fill the vacant seat. The governor and executive council must call a special election within 21 days of receiving proof of a vacancy or a request that a vacancy be filled.[2][3][4]


---

**District map**

![District Map of New Hampshire State Senate District 7](https://ballotpedia.org/New_Hampshire_State_Senate_District_7)
Redistricting

2020-2022

See also: Redistricting in New Hampshire after the 2020 census

On March 23, 2022, Gov. Chris Sununu (R) signed a new state house map into law. On May 6, Sununu signed a new state senate map into law. These maps took effect for New Hampshire's 2022 elections.

On Jan. 5, 2022, the New Hampshire House of Representatives voted 186-168 to approve the state House map. On Feb. 16, the New Hampshire State Senate voted 14-10 to approve the map. On Feb. 16, the New Hampshire State Senate voted 14-10 to approve the map.

On Feb. 16, the state Senate voted 14-10 to approve the state Senate map. On April 21, the House voted 172-149 to approve the map.

How does redistricting in New Hampshire work? In New Hampshire, both congressional and state legislative district boundaries are drawn by the state legislature. These lines are subject to veto by the governor.

State law requires that state legislative districts "be contiguous, and maintain the boundaries of towns, wards, or unincorporated places." There are no such requirements in place for congressional districts.

New Hampshire State Senate District 7 until May 5, 2022

Click a district to compare boundaries.

New Hampshire State Senate District 7 starting May 6, 2022

Click a district to compare boundaries.
Elections

2022

See also: New Hampshire State Senate elections, 2022

General election

General election for New Hampshire State Senate District 7


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dan Innis (R)</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>13,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Lobban Jr. (D)</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>11,146</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 24,559

BP There were no incumbents in this race. Source 1 Source 2
C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.
Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.
Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for New Hampshire State Senate District 7

Richard Lobban Jr; advanced from the Democratic primary for New Hampshire State Senate District 7 on September 13, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Lobban Jr.</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,288</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BP Incumbents Source
C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.
Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

Republican primary election

Republican primary for New Hampshire State Senate District 7

Dan Innis defeated Thomas Dunne Jr, in the Republican primary for New Hampshire State Senate District 7 on September 13, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dan Innis</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>3,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Dunne Jr.</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>2,044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BP Incumbents Source 1 Source 2
C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.
Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

2020

See also: New Hampshire State Senate elections, 2020

General election

General election for New Hampshire State Senate District 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Harold French</strong> (R)</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>17,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Philip Spagnuolo Jr.</strong> (D)</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>12,907</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 30,708

Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for New Hampshire State Senate District 7

Philip Spagnuolo Jr. advanced from the Democratic primary for New Hampshire State Senate District 7 on September 8, 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Philip Spagnuolo Jr.</strong></td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>4,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 4,746

Republican primary election

Republican primary for New Hampshire State Senate District 7

Incumbent Harold French advanced from the Republican primary for New Hampshire State Senate District 7 on September 8, 2020.
Harold French

Other/Write-in votes

2018

General election

General election for New Hampshire State Senate District 7

Incumbent Harold French defeated Mason Donovan in the general election for New Hampshire State Senate District 7 on November 6, 2018.

Harold French (R)

Mason Donovan (D)

Democratic primary election

Mason Donovan advanced from the Democratic primary for New Hampshire State Senate District 7 on September 11, 2018.
Republican primary election

Republican primary for New Hampshire State Senate District 7

Incumbent Harold French advanced from the Republican primary for New Hampshire State Senate District 7 on September 11, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harold French</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>4,101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2016

See also: New Hampshire State Senate elections, 2016

Elections for the New Hampshire State Senate took place in 2016. The primary election took place on September 13, 2016, and the general election was held on November 8, 2016. The candidate filing deadline was June 10, 2016.

Harold F. French defeated incumbent Andrew Hosmer in the New Hampshire State Senate District 7 general election. [8][9]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Hampshire State Senate, District 7 General Election, 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Votes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: New Hampshire Secretary of State
Incumbent Andrew Hosmer ran unopposed in the New Hampshire State Senate District 7 Democratic primary.\[10][11]

Harold F. French ran unopposed in the New Hampshire State Senate District 7 Republican primary.\[10][11]

### 2014

**See also:** New Hampshire State Senate elections, 2014

Elections for the New Hampshire State Senate took place in 2014. A primary election took place on September 9, 2014. The general election was held on November 4, 2014. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was June 13, 2014. Incumbent Andrew Hosmer was unopposed in the Democratic primary, while Kathleen Lauer-Rago was unopposed in the Republican primary. Hosmer and Lauer-Rago faced off in the general election.\[12] A mandatory recount was triggered due to Hosmer winning by 131 votes.\[13] A recount took place on Wednesday, November 12, 2014, and Hosmer was declared the winner.\[14][15]

#### New Hampshire State Senate District 7, General Election, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Andrew Hosmer Incumbent</td>
<td>50.3%</td>
<td>9,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Kathleen Lauer-Rago</td>
<td>49.5%</td>
<td>9,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Scatter</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Votes**: 19,025

### 2012

**See also:** New Hampshire State Senate elections, 2012

Elections for the office of New Hampshire State Senate consisted of a primary election on September 11, 2012, and a general election on November 6, 2012. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was June 15, 2012. Andrew Hosmer (D) defeated Joshua Youssef (R) in the general election. Hosmer was unopposed in the Democratic primary. Youssef defeated William Grimm in the Republican primary.\[16] [17][18][19]

#### New Hampshire State Senate, District 7, General Election, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Andrew J. Hosmer</td>
<td>59.1%</td>
<td>15,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Joshua F. Youssef</td>
<td>40.9%</td>
<td>10,768</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Votes**: 26,341
Campaign contributions

From 2000 to 2018, candidates for New Hampshire State Senate District 7 raised a total of $1,244,496. Candidates who raised money in contributions earned $51,854 on average. All figures come from Follow the Money

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$96,504</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$48,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$131,784</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$65,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$166,059</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$83,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$113,445</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$28,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$151,679</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$75,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$121,944</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$40,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>$182,187</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$91,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$56,755</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$28,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$87,900</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$29,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$136,239</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$68,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$1,244,496</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>$51,854</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also

- New Hampshire General Court
- New Hampshire State Senate
- New Hampshire House of Representatives
- New Hampshire state legislative districts

External links

- The New Hampshire State Legislature

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Education policy
Environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) policy
Federalism
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Work requirements
Policy in the states

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Ballotpedia Store

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Biden Administration
Recall elections
Ballotpedia News
New Mexico House of Representatives District 29

New Mexico House of Representatives District 29 is represented by Joy Garratt (D).

As of the 2020 Census, New Mexico state representatives represented an average of 30,289 residents. After the 2010 Census, each member represented 29,532 residents.

About the office

Members of the New Mexico House of Representatives serve two-year terms and are not subject to term limits. New Mexico legislators assume office on the first day of January after a general election.¹

Qualifications

See also: State legislature candidate requirements by state

Article 4, Section 3 of the New Mexico Constitution states:

“Senators shall not be less than twenty-five years of age and representatives not less than twenty-one years of age at the time of their election. If any senator or representative permanently removes his residence from or maintains no residence in the district from which he was elected, then he shall be deemed to have resigned and his successor shall be selected as provided in Section 4 of this article. No person shall be eligible to serve in the legislature who, at the time of qualifying, holds any office of trust or profit with the state, county or national governments, except notaries public and officers of the militia who receive no salary.”²³

Salaries

See also: Comparison of state legislative salaries
State legislative salaries, 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Per diem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0/year</td>
<td>$165/day (January and February); $202/day (March). Tied to federal rate. Vouchered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vacancies

See also: How vacancies are filled in state legislatures

If there is a vacancy in the New Mexico State Legislature, the board of county commissioners is responsible for filling the vacancy. There are no deadlines set by Article IV, Section 4 of the New Mexico Constitution, which governs legislative vacancies. If the legislative district spans more than one county, the boards of county commissioners each submit one name to the governor, who appoints a candidate from the list.[4] The appointed replacement serves for the remainder of the unfilled term.[5]

See sources: New Mexico Const. Art. 4, Sec. 4

District map
Redistricting

2020-2022

See also: Redistricting in New Mexico after the 2020 census

Gov. Michelle Lujan Grisham (D) signed a new state House map into law on December 29, 2021, and a new state Senate map on January 6, 2022. These maps took effect for New Mexico's 2022 legislative elections. The state House approved the House map bill 43-23 on December 10, 2021, and the state Senate approved the bill 24-13 on December 16, 2021.[6] The state Senate approved the Senate map 25-13 on December 16, and the state House approved the map 38-22 on December 17.[7]

How does redistricting in New Mexico work? In New Mexico, congressional and state legislative district boundaries are drawn by the state legislature. These lines are subject to veto by the governor.[8]

State statutes require that state legislative districts be contiguous and compact. Redistricting guidelines adopted in 2011 suggest that congressional and state legislative districts meet the following criteria:[8]

1. All districts should be "reasonably compact."
2. Districts should "not split voting precincts."
3. Districts should "attempt to preserve communities of interest and take into consideration political and geographic boundaries."

These guidelines are nonbinding and may be altered by the legislature at its discretion.[8]

On April 6, 2021, Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham (D) signed SB304 into law, forming a seven-member advisory redistricting commission. The legislation bars public officials, candidates, political party officeholders, federal legislative or state employees, and the relatives of federal or state officeholders from serving on the commission. The commission’s proposals do not bind the state legislature, which retains the authority to adopt, amend, or discard the proposals as it sees fit.[9]
Elections

2022

See also: New Mexico House of Representatives elections, 2022

General election

General election for New Mexico House of Representatives District 29
Incumbent Joy Garratt defeated Gregory Cunningham in the general election for New Mexico House of Representatives District 29 on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joy Garratt (D)</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>7,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregory Cunningham (R)</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>6,432</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 13,725

**Democratic primary election**

Democratic primary for New Mexico House of Representatives District 29

Incumbent Joy Garratt advanced from the Democratic primary for New Mexico House of Representatives District 29 on June 7, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joy Garratt</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 2,175

**Republican primary election**

Republican primary for New Mexico House of Representatives District 29

Gregory Cunningham defeated Adellious Stith in the Republican primary for New Mexico House of Representatives District 29 on June 7, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gregory Cunningham</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>1,383</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Mexico House of Representatives District 29 - Ballotpedia

Adelious Stith 33.6 699

Total votes: 2,082

There were no incumbents in this race. Source

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

2020

See also: New Mexico House of Representatives elections, 2020

General election

General election for New Mexico House of Representatives District 29


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joy Garratt (D)</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>10,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelious Stith (R) C</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>9,135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 20,025

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for New Mexico House of Representatives District 29

Incumbent Joy Garratt advanced from the Democratic primary for New Mexico House of Representatives District 29 on June 2, 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joy Garratt</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,971</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 9,971
## Republican primary election

Republican primary for New Mexico House of Representatives District 29

**Adelious Stith** advanced from the Republican primary for New Mexico House of Representatives District 29 on June 2, 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✅ <strong>Adelious Stith</strong></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,528</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2018**

See also: [New Mexico House of Representatives elections, 2018](https://ballotpedia.org/New_Mexico_House_of_Representatives_District_29)  

## General election

General election for New Mexico House of Representatives District 29

Joy Garratt defeated incumbent David Adkins in the general election for New Mexico House of Representatives District 29 on November 6, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✅ <strong>Joy Garratt</strong> (D)</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>7,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>David Adkins</strong> (R)</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>6,184</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

- **Incumbents** are **bolded and underlined**. The results have been certified. [Source](https://ballotpedia.org/New_Mexico_House_of_Representatives_District_29)
- 📈 = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection [survey](https://ballotpedia.org/New_Mexico_House_of_Representatives_District_29)
- [Contact our sales team](https://ballotpedia.org/New_Mexico_House_of_Representatives_District_29)
Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for New Mexico House of Representatives District 29

Joy Garratt advanced from the Democratic primary for New Mexico House of Representatives District 29 on June 5, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔ Joy Garratt</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BP There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified.
C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

Republican primary election

Republican primary for New Mexico House of Representatives District 29

Incumbent David Adkins advanced from the Republican primary for New Mexico House of Representatives District 29 on June 5, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔ David Adkins</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>928</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BP Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified.
C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

2016

See also: New Mexico House of Representatives elections, 2016

Elections for the New Mexico House of Representatives took place in 2016. The primary election took place on June 7, 2016, and the general election was held on November 8, 2016. The candidate filing deadline was March 8, 2016.
Incumbent David Adkins defeated Ronnie Martinez in the New Mexico House of Representatives District 29 general election.\[10\][11]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Mexico House of Representatives District 29, General Election, 2016</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Party</td>
<td>Candidate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>✔ David Adkins Incumbent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Ronnie Martinez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Votes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: New Mexico Secretary of State

Ronnie Martinez ran unopposed in the New Mexico House of Representatives District 29 Democratic primary.\[12\]

Incumbent David Adkins ran unopposed in the New Mexico House of Representatives District 29 Republican primary.\[13\]

2014

See also: New Mexico House of Representatives elections, 2014

Elections for the New Mexico House of Representatives took place in 2014. A primary election took place on June 3, 2014, and a general election took place on November 4, 2014. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was February 4, 2014. David Adkins defeated incumbent Thomas Anderson in the Republican primary, while Ronnie Martinez was unopposed in the Democratic primary. Adkins defeated Martinez in the general election.\[14\][15]

New Mexico House of Representatives, District 29 General Election, 2014

[Collapse]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>✔ David Adkins</td>
<td>53.7%</td>
<td>4,027</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Ronnie Martinez</td>
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<td>46.3%</td>
<td>3,470</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7,497</td>
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</table>

New Mexico House of Representatives, District 29 Republican Primary, 2014

[Expand]

2012

See also: New Mexico House of Representatives elections, 2012

Elections for the office of New Mexico House of Representatives consisted of a primary election
on June 5, 2012, and a general election on November 6, 2012. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was March 20, 2012. Incumbent Thomas Anderson (R) defeated Democrat Lloyd Ginsberg in the general election. Anderson ran and defeated Peggy L. Muller-Aragon in the June 5 Republican primary. Ginsberg was unopposed in the Democratic primary.[16][17][18]

New Mexico House of Representatives, District 29, General Election, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td><strong>Thomas Anderson</strong> Incumbent</td>
<td>52.2%</td>
<td>1,768</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Democratic Lloyd S. Ginsberg</td>
<td>47.8%</td>
<td>1,622</td>
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</table>

Total Votes 3,390

New Mexico House of Representatives, District 29 Republican Primary, 2012

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<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Thomas Anderson</strong> Incumbent</td>
<td>57.5%</td>
<td>679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peggy L. Muller-Aragon</td>
<td>42.5%</td>
<td>502</td>
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</table>

Total Votes 1,181

Campaign contributions

From 2000 to 2018, candidates for New Mexico House of Representatives District 29 raised a total of $697,651. Candidates who raised money in contributions earned $27,906 on average. All figures come from Follow the Money

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
<th>Average</th>
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<td>2018</td>
<td>$289,520</td>
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<td>$144,760</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$125,640</td>
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<td>$62,820</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>$70,814</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>$58,932</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$19,644</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>$35,167</td>
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<td>$29,924</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>$697,651</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>$27,906</td>
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See also

- New Mexico State Legislature
- New Mexico State Senate
- New Mexico House of Representatives
- New Mexico state legislative districts

External links

- The New Mexico State Legislature

Footnotes

1. New Mexico Constitution, "Article IV, Section 4, accessed November 1, 2021
2. New Mexico Secretary of State, "New Mexico Constitution," accessed February 10, 2023
3. Note: This text is quoted verbatim from the original source. Any inconsistencies are attributable to the original source.
5. New Mexico Legislature, "New Mexico Constitution," accessed February 11, 2021 (Article IV, Section 4)

Only the first few references on this page are shown above. Click to show more.
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<th>ANALYSIS</th>
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<td>Where do I vote?</td>
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<td>How do I register to vote?</td>
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<td>How do I request a ballot?</td>
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<td>State Triples</td>
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<td>When do I vote?</td>
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<td>Redistricting</td>
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<td>API</td>
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<td>Premium Research Services</td>
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TRENDING

2023 Elections
2024 Presidential election
Biden Administration
Recall elections
Ballotpedia News
Norris School District 160, Nebraska, elections (2022)

Three seats on the Norris School District 160 school board in Nebraska were up for general election on November 8, 2022. A primary was scheduled for May 10, 2022. The filing deadline for incumbents in this election was February 15, 2022. For non-incumbents, the filing deadline was March 1, 2022.

Elections

Click on the tabs below to show more information about those topics.

Candidates and results

Additional elections on the ballot

Ward 2

General election
General election for Norris School District 160 school board Ward 2


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patty Bentzinger (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>2,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justin Drahota (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>2,058</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
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<td>11</td>
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</table>

**Nonpartisan primary election**

Nonpartisan primary for Norris School District 160 school board Ward 2


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Justin Drahota (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patty Bentzinger (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travis Buel (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blake Kuebler (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Incumbents** are **bolded and underlined**. The results have been certified. Source

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.
Ward 4

General election

General election for Norris School District 160 school board Ward 4


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aaron Wubbels</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>2,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Craig</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>1,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 3,950

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. Source

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

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Nonpartisan primary election

The primary election was canceled. Incumbent Jim Craig and Aaron Wubbels advanced from the primary for Norris School District 160 school board Ward 4.

Ward 6

General election

General election for Norris School District 160 school board Ward 6


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Craig Gana</td>
<td>97.0</td>
<td>3,263</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.
Norris School District 160, Nebraska, elections (2022) - Ballotpedia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incumbents</th>
<th>Other/Write-in votes</th>
<th>Total votes: 3,363</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BP</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>100</td>
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</table>

**Nonpartisan primary election**

The primary election was canceled. Incumbent Craig Gana advanced from the primary for Norris School District 160 school board Ward 6.

**What was at stake?**

**Report a story for this election**

Ballotpedia researches issues in school board elections across the United States, but information availability is a challenge for us in many school districts. Please contact us about the issues that impact your local school district. Note that not all submissions may meet Ballotpedia's coverage requirements for inclusion.

**Candidate survey**

Ballotpedia invites school board candidates to participate in its annual survey. Click here to view or fill out the survey.
About the district

See also: Norris School District 160, Nebraska

Norris School District 160 is located in Lancaster County, Nebraska. The district served 2,358 students during the 2017-2018 school year.[1]

See also

Norris School District 160

- Norris School District 160, Nebraska, elections (2020)
- List of school districts in Nebraska

Nebraska

- Nebraska school board elections, 2022
- Public education in Nebraska
- Local ballot measures, Nebraska

School Boards

- School board elections, 2022
- School board elections, 2021

External links

- Search Google News for this topic
- Norris School District 160

Footnotes

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</table>
Upon the completion of the official canvassing of election results across Ohio from the November 2nd General Election, eighteen races resulted in a tie that had to be determined by coin flip or by some similar method. In all, following the official statewide canvass, twelve candidate races and six local issue races ended in ties. While tied candidate races are ultimately decided by a coin flip administered by the county board of elections, issue races resulting in a tie are defeated, as Ohio law requires a majority of affirmative votes for passage.

“In November, eighteen different local races in eighteen different counties ended in a tie, and any single, solitary voter would have made the difference in the outcome,” said Ohio Secretary of State Frank LaRose. “Every Ohioan has the uniquely American ability to impact how we are all governed, and I encourage each eligible Ohioan to register to vote and participate in every election. These election results are proof positive that your vote matters.”

Under Ohio law, the tie is broken by the board of elections to determine the winner, either by flipping a coin or by other methods, such as drawing straws, picking a name written on paper out of a hat, or cutting cards. Following the November election, all but two of the tied races were determined by a coin flip; Fulton County and Shelby County chose to decide on its winner of the Metamora Village Council race and the Jackson Center Village Council by randomly drawing the winning name of the tied candidates.

While winners have been declared in these races, because they were so close, a recount was performed.

**Ohio Recounts**

Under Ohio law, a board of elections must order the automatic recount for any county,
municipal, township, school district race, local question, or issue election wholly contained within the county when the difference between votes cast for a declared winner and the defeated nominee or issue is equal to or less than one-half of one percent (0.5%) of the total votes cast. The Secretary of State will then order an automatic recount in any multi-county district elections. The Secretary also orders the automatic recount of any statewide election when the difference between votes cast for the declared winner and the defeated nominee or issue is equal to or less than one-fourth of one percent (0.25%) of the total votes cast in the race or issue.

Tied Races from the November 2nd General Election

Candidate races (decided by coin flip or by other means)

- **Brown**: Higginsport Village Council- Scott Null
- **Crawford**: Galion City 1st Ward Council - Kenneth E. Bodkins, Sr
- **Fulton**: Metamora Village Council- John Pupos
- **Guernsey**: Pleasant City Village Council- Melanie Scurlock
- **Licking**: Board of Education - Newark CSD- Mark Christenberry
- **Lucas**: Anthony Wayne School Board- Andrew Prine
- **Noble**: Jefferson Township Trustee- Travis Zerger
- **Putnam**: Jackson Township Trustee- Craig J. Brinkman
- **Seneca**: Fostoria City Council, 4th Ward FTC-Thomas Lake
- **Shelby**: Jackson Center Village Council-Jim Gooding
- **Stark**: Sugarcreek Township Trustee- Bill Burtt
- **Wayne**: Doylestown Charter Commission- Anthony Martin

Issues (tie votes fail)

- **Clermont**: Milford Charter Referendum
- **Mahoning**: Sebring Village additional Levy for Park and Recreational Purposes
- **Perry**: New Straitsville Parks & Rec Levy
- **Paulding**: Latty Village Tax Levy
- **Pickaway**: Village of Williamsport EMS Levy
- **Tuscarawas**: Barnhill Village Tax Levy

###

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NOVEMBER'S GENERAL ELECTION RESULTED IN 18 TIED RACES STATEWIDE

OFFICIAL CANVASSING RESULTS REAFFIRM THAT EVERY VOTE MATTERS

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Election 2018 Baltimore County Executive

Olszewski wins by 9 votes over Brochin

Democratic primary loser will decide whether to seek recount

John Olszewski Jr. embraces a supporter outside the Towson Courthouse after a 9-vote lead over Jim Brochin in the Democratic primary for Baltimore County executive was declared. (Karl Merton Ferron/Baltimore Sun)

By Pamela Wood The Baltimore Sun
Election officials declared former Del. Johnny Olszewski Jr. the winner of the Democratic nomination for Baltimore County executive — by a mere nine votes — after a count of absentee and provisional ballots Friday. But the margin is almost certain to trigger a recount.

The room was quiet as the final election results were announced Friday night at the county elections office in Hunt Valley, where supporters of Olszewski and his rivals, state Sen. Jim Brochin and County Councilwoman Vicki Almond, had waited anxiously.

“We are so humbled ... by today’s results,” Olszewski said at a late-night news conference outside the county government’s Historic Courthouse in Towson. “To everyone who helped get us get to this point, thank you for believing in us.”

Olszewski said the tight margin of victory shows that every vote counts.

Andrew Bailey, attorney for the county elections board, said Maryland elections officials have already begun to review the count, given how close the results were. The candidates have the option to petition for a recount. Bailey said the state board would hold a webinar Monday to give the campaigns more information about the recount process.

Given that the margin between the top two candidates — Olszewski and Brochin — is less than 0.1 percent, a candidate who petitions for a recount would not pay the cost, according to the state’s election laws.

Brochin’s campaign manager and attorneys quickly cleared out of the elections office after the results were announced. They said they would need to confer with Brochin about whether to ask for a recount.

Maryland does not have automatic recounts.

The winner will face Republican Al Redmer Jr., the state insurance commissioner and ally of Gov. Larry Hogan, in November’s general election. Redmer easily defeated state Del. Pat McDonough in the GOP primary.
In a Facebook post Friday night, Redmer said: “I would like to congratulate Johnny O on his apparent nomination this evening.”

He said he looked forward to “civil and spirited discussion of issues as we each present our visions for Baltimore County to our fellow citizens.”

The result came after a hard-fought campaign among the three leading candidates and a ballot-counting process that lasted for more than a week.

At the end of election day, Olszewski had a 346-vote lead over Brochin. That dwindled to 42 votes after the first round of absentee ballots last week, and then to seven votes Friday afternoon after a second round of absentee ballots. The final margin after all votes were counted was nine votes.

Almond finished third, less than 1,000 votes behind Olszewski.

Kevin Francis Marron, who said he spent just $150 on his campaign for business cards, finished a distant fourth. Marron was the only candidate present at the elections office when the results were announced.

Olszewski positioned himself as a progressive candidate who would focus on adding universal pre-kindergarten, giving raises to teachers, advocating for an increased minimum wage and making government more transparent.

Despite having some more conservative votes on his record as a state delegate, Olszewski avoided heavy criticism from the other candidates. He was mainly challenged for not voting for a 2013 law that bans many assault weapons in Maryland, and responded that he now feels the vote was a mistake.

Brochin, meanwhile, focused his campaign squarely on a promise to end overdevelopment in the suburban county. He said he would end what he called a “pay-to-play” culture where developers gain influence by making campaign donations. But he also found himself defending his record on gun control, including taking campaign donations in the past from the National Rifle Association — even though guns are not regulated at the county level.
Most of those attacks came from Almond’s supporters. A campaign slate headed by former county executive Jim Smith, sent several campaign mailers to voters that attacked Brochin’s record on gun control.

Almond’s official campaign, meanwhile, focused on her experience rising from PTA parent to community leader and county councilwoman. Almond often said that she knows county government well enough to understand how to improve it.

The next county executive will succeed Don Mohler, who was appointed to the job in May following the death of Kevin Kamenetz.

pwood@baltsun.com

twitter.com/pwoodreporter
One vote can turn an election

Published 9:21 pm Tuesday, October 24, 2017

By Post Opinion (https://www.salisburypost.com/author/post-opinion/)

Does one vote really make a difference in an election?

A new study from the nonpartisan shows that in a surprising number of cases a handful of votes can determine who wins
or loses, especially in odd-year municipal elections like those now underway across the state.

By analyzing elections held in November 2015, Democracy North Carolina’s researchers identified 69 cities in the state where the mayor or a town council member won their election by five or fewer votes.

In 31 cities, how one person decided to vote made the difference in who won or lost.

“I was surprised to see how many places had very close contests,” said Bob Hall, Democracy North Carolina’s executive director. “Of course, many of these are small towns but the elections involve mayors and even several ties settled by a coin toss or another method that follows state law.”

In the Sparta in western North Carolina, one candidate in a tied-vote election for town council called heads —and lost. A coin toss also broke ties for council seats in Sylva, West Jefferson, Clarkton (Bladen County), and Godwin (Cumberland County), while drawing the winner’s name from a box decided a council seat in Dover (Craven County). In Garland (Sampson County), the tied candidates put colored pens in a box, and the elections board chair picked the winner, a purple pen.

The mayors of Spruce Pine, St. Pauls and Biscoe squeaked by with one-vote victories. Mayors in nine other towns won by five or fewer votes: Angier, Atkinson, Cooleemee, Mooresboro, Newton Grove, Roxobel, Sylva, St. Paul and Teachey.

Other cities with races settled by five or fewer votes in 2015 include Bladenboro, Bryson City, Chadbourn, Creedmoor, Lumberton, Marshville, Nashville, Oriental, Plymouth, Ramseur, Wallace, and Whiteville.

A complete list is at demnc.co/2015close.

“Participating in local elections can have an immediate impact on voters’ daily lives and shape the pipeline for political leaders long term,” said Sunny Frothingham, senior researcher at Democracy North Carolina. “The winners oversee the police, decide funding for vital services, shape neighborhood development, set tax rates, and more.”

“These local officials may win by a narrow margin, but history shows they may eventually become a state legislator or even member of Congress,” she added. “Participating in local elections can have an immediate impact on voters’ daily.”

**When to vote**

Early voting continues in most towns until 1 p.m. on Saturday, Nov. 4. The State Board of Elections and Ethics Enforcement has created a list of the locations and hours of all early voting sites at demnc.co/earlyvote17.

On Election Day, Nov. 7, polls will be open from 6:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.

People in cities with elections can see their personal ballot by following the directions at demnc.co/ballot.

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The Surprising Symptoms of Dementia

Natural Testosterone Replacement in Older Men
Pennsylvania House of Representatives District 31 is represented by Perry Warren (D).

As of the 2020 Census, Pennsylvania state representatives represented an average of 64,098 residents. After the 2010 Census, each member represented 62,734 residents.

About the chamber

Members of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives serve two-year terms and are not subject to term limits. Pennsylvania legislators assume office on the first day of December after a general election.[1]

Qualifications

See also: State legislature candidate requirements by state

Article II of the Pennsylvania Constitution states:

"Senators shall be at least 25 years of age and Representatives 21 years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States or of this State), and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.[2][3]

Salaries

See also: Comparison of state legislative salaries

State legislative salaries, 2022
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Per diem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$95,432/year</td>
<td>$178/day for representatives and $181/day for senators.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vacancies**

*See also: [How vacancies are filled in state legislatures](https://ballotpedia.org/Pennsylvania_House_of_Representatives_District_31)*

If there is a vacancy in the [Pennsylvania General Assembly](https://ballotpedia.org/Pennsylvania_General_Assembly), a special election must be held to fill the vacant seat. The presiding officer in the house where the vacancy happened must call for an election. There are no deadlines set in the [state constitution](https://ballotpedia.org/Pennsylvania_State_Constitution) on when a special election can be held.[4]

*See sources: [Pennsylvania Cons. Art. II, §2](https://ballotpedia.org/Pennsylvania_House_of_Representatives_District_31)*

---

**District map**

[Map of Pennsylvania House of Representatives District 31](https://ballotpedia.org/Pennsylvania_House_of_Representatives_District_31)
Redistricting

2020-2022

See also: Redistricting in Pennsylvania after the 2020 census

On February 4, 2022, the Pennsylvania Legislative Reapportionment Commission voted 4-1 to approve new state House and Senate maps. House Majority Leader Kerry Benninghoff (R) voted no, while Senate Majority Leader Kim Ward (R), state Rep. Joanna McClinton (D), state Sen. Jay Costa (D), and chairman Mark Nordenberg voted yes. These maps took effect for Pennsylvania's 2022 legislative elections.

How does redistricting in Pennsylvania work? In Pennsylvania, the statutory authority to draw congressional district boundaries is vested with the Pennsylvania General Assembly. These lines are subject to gubernatorial veto.

State legislative district lines are drawn by a politician commission. Established in 1968, the commission comprises five members:

1. The majority leader of the Pennsylvania State Senate appoints one member.
2. The minority leader of the Pennsylvania State Senate appoints one member.
3. The majority leader of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives appoints one member.
4. The minority leader of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives appoints one member.
5. The first four commissioners appoint a fifth member to serve as the commission's chair. If the commission is unable to reach an agreement, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court must appoint a commission chair.

The Pennsylvania Constitution requires that state legislative districts be contiguous and compact. Further, state legislative districts should "respect county, city, incorporated town, borough, township and ward boundaries." There are no such requirements in place for congressional districts.

Pennsylvania House of Representatives District 31
until November 30, 2022

Pennsylvania House of Representatives District 31
starting December 1, 2022

Click a district to compare boundaries.
## Elections

### 2022

See also: [Pennsylvania House of Representatives elections, 2022](https://ballotpedia.org/Pennsylvania_House_of_Representatives_District_31)

### General election

General election for Pennsylvania House of Representatives District 31


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Pennsylvania House of Representatives District 31

Incumbent Perry Warren advanced from the Democratic primary for Pennsylvania House of Representatives District 31 on May 17, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perry Warren</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>10,058</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Republican primary election

Republican primary for Pennsylvania House of Representatives District 31


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bernie Sauer</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>4,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Spillane</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>4,132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

## 2020

See also: Pennsylvania House of Representatives elections, 2020

### General election

General election for Pennsylvania House of Representatives District 31


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perry Warren</td>
<td>59.7</td>
<td>26,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Adcock</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>17,742</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Pennsylvania House of Representatives District 31

Republican primary election

Republican primary for Pennsylvania House of Representatives District 31


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles Adcock</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5,831</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2018

See also: Pennsylvania House of Representatives elections, 2018

General election

General election for Pennsylvania House of Representatives District 31


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perry Warren (D)</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>20,583</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Pennsylvania House of Representatives District 31


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔ Perry Warren</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5,720</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Republican primary election

Republican primary for Pennsylvania House of Representatives District 31


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔ Ryan Gallagher</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,821</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BP Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.
2016

See also: Pennsylvania House of Representatives elections, 2016

Elections for the Pennsylvania House of Representatives took place in 2016. The primary election was held on April 26, 2016, and the general election was held on November 8, 2016. The candidate filing deadline was February 16, 2016. Incumbent Steve Santarsiero (D) did not seek re-election.

Perry Warren defeated Ryan Gallagher in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives District 31 general election.[7][8]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pennsylvania House of Representatives District 31, General Election, 2016</th>
<th>[hide]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Party</td>
<td>Candidate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>✔ Perry Warren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Ryan Gallagher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td><strong>38,067</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Pennsylvania Department of State

Perry Warren ran unopposed in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives District 31 Democratic primary.[9][10]

Ryan Gallagher ran unopposed in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives District 31 Republican primary.[9][10]

2014

See also: Pennsylvania House of Representatives elections, 2014

Elections for the Pennsylvania House of Representatives took place in 2014. A primary election took place on May 20, 2014. The general election was held on November 4, 2014. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was March 11, 2014. Incumbent Steve Santarsiero was unopposed in the Democratic primary, while David Gibbon was unopposed in the Republican primary. Santarsiero defeated Gibbon in the general election.[11][12][13]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pennsylvania House of Representatives, District 31 General Election, 2014</th>
<th>[Collapse]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PARTY</td>
<td>CANDIDATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>✔ Steve Santarsiero <em>incumbent</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Republican  David Gibbon  42%  9,639
Total Votes  22,962

2012

See also: Pennsylvania House of Representatives elections, 2012

Elections for the office of Pennsylvania House of Representatives consisted of a primary election on April 24, 2012, and a general election on November 6, 2012. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was February 16, 2012. Incumbent Steve Santarsiero (D) defeated Anne Chapman (R) in the general election and was unopposed in the Democratic primary. Chapman defeated Helen Bosley in the Republican primary.\[14\]\[15\]

Pennsylvania House of Representatives, District 31, General Election, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>✔ Steve Santarsiero Incumbent</td>
<td>57.7%</td>
<td>20,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Anne Chapman</td>
<td>42.3%</td>
<td>15,105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total Votes    |                    |        | 35,745 |

Pennsylvania House of Representatives, District 31 Republican Primary, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔ Anne Chapman</td>
<td>62.7%</td>
<td>3,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen Bosley</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
<td>1,842</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total Votes    |        | 4,932 |

Campaign contributions

From 2000 to 2018, candidates for Pennsylvania House of Representatives District 31 raised a total of $3,720,628. Candidates who raised money in contributions earned $186,031 on average. All figures come from Follow the Money

<p>| Campaign contributions, Pennsylvania House of Representatives District 31 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Year           | Amount | Candidates | Average |
| 2018           | $92,761| 1       | $92,761 |
| 2016           | $1,128,072| 2      | $564,036 |
| 2014           | $220,436| 2      | $110,218 |
| 2012           | $658,810| 3      | $219,603 |
| 2010           | $756,067| 2      | $378,034 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Tallies</th>
<th>Total Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$719,723</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$359,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>$47,869</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$15,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$36,343</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$18,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$48,497</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$24,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$12,050</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$12,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$3,720,628</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>$186,031</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also

- Pennsylvania State Legislature
- Pennsylvania State Senate
- Pennsylvania House of Representatives
- Pennsylvania state legislative districts

External links

- The Pennsylvania State Legislature

Footnotes

1. Pennsylvania Constitution, "Article II, Section 2," accessed November 1, 2021
3. Note: This text is quoted verbatim from the original source. Any inconsistencies are attributable to the original source.
5. Only the first few references on this page are shown above. Click to show more.
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2024 State legislative elections
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Coin toss determines Port Edwards election race; no recount for Nekoosa mayor

A coin toss determined the outcome of a seat on one Wood County village board, and a mayoral race in a nearby city was determined by only three votes.

Caleb McGregor claimed the third open seat on the Port Edwards Village Board after Tuesday's election by winning a coin toss on election night, said Village Clerk Diane Tremmel. McGregor and Megan Duellman both received 135 votes after the results were tallied.

Six candidates sought three seats on the board this spring. Incumbent Dana Duncan did not seek reelection, and John Bingham, who also served on the board, died in December.

Lonn Radtke and incumbent Erik Saylor received the most votes – 204 and 194, respectively – to earn seats on the board.

In neighboring Nekoosa, a candidate for mayor came up only three votes short on election night. Incumbent Mayor Daniel Carlson retained his seat by defeating challenger Alan Marcoux 200 votes to 197 votes.

Marcoux will not seek a recount, according to City Clerk Joseph Rusch.

RELATED: Wisconsin Rapids Area Election Results: April 2022

RELATED: After three major floods in the past decade, Wisconsin River west bank
targeted for levee upgrades this spring

*Contact reporter Alan Hovorka at 715-345-2252 or ahovorka@gannett.com. Follow him on Twitter at @ajhovorka.*
Pratik Bhakta, a hotelier in South Asheville, is leading the Republican primary for House District 115 by the slimmest of margins. Bhakta is edging out Sherry Higgins, a certified public accountant from Arden, by seven votes with all precincts reporting.

If the results hold, Bhakta will square off against Democrat Lindsey Prather in the general election. Prather, who didn't face a primary challenge, is a former Buncombe County Schools teacher who now works as a director of admission at UNC-Asheville.

The 115th District encompasses the southwest corner of Buncombe County, which is currently represented by Democrat Brian Turner. Turner is not seeking reelection.

North Carolina law allows candidates to request recounts in local elections if the final margin is at or less than 1%. Higgins said she intends to request a recount if she doesn't close the narrow gap through late-arriving absentee ballots.

Under state election law, absentee ballots received after Election Day will be counted if they are postmarked on or before Election Day and received no later than 5 p.m. on the Friday after the Election.

Bhakta said he expects the race to come down to a recount.

"As a proponent of voter integrity, I want to make sure everything's done properly," he said. "If my opponent wants a recount, I wholeheartedly welcome that."

Brian Gordon is a statewide reporter with the USA Today Network in North Carolina. Feel free to email him at bgordon@gannett.com or follow him on Twitter @skyoutbriout
Pratik Bhakta leading House District 115 Republican primary by 7 votes

https://www.citizen-times.com/story/news/2022/05/17/pratik-bhakta-lea...
Primary election for Winona County commissioner ends in tie, will head to board of canvass

Jacob Shafer
May 9, 2023

Winona County residents still don’t know the final result of Tuesday’s primary election for a county commissioner vacancy after the bottom two polling stalls in Stockton sit empty Tuesday afternoon during a special primary election for Winona County District 3 Commissioner. Just 12.8% of the district's voters cast ballots in the election.

Harrison Tremarello
Primary election for Winona County commissioner ends in tie, will head...

vote-getters tied with 184 votes each.

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By Jacob Shafer
News Reporter
Recount ends in tie, prompting run-off in Bel-Nor alderman race

Erin Heffernan
May 25, 2023

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Recount ends in tie, prompting run-off in Bel-Nor alderman race

Recount ends in tie, prompting run-off in Bel-Nor alderman race
A recount of three tight races from the Nov. 7 general election in Ashland County generated the same results as the election night tabulation.

Board of Elections director Kathy Howman, deputy director Shannon Johnson and the four board members formed three two-person teams — each with one Democrat and one Republican — to conduct the hand recount Tuesday of the vote for Savannah and Mifflin village councils and Vermillion Township trustee. The recount took about 40 minutes to complete.

“The totals didn’t change any,” Howman said after the count of the election day, absentee and provisional ballots were added together.

The recount revealed that Ralph E. Owens was elected a Vermillion Township trustee over James R. Lessig by a two-vote margin, 358 to 356.

Doug Kamenik also won a Vermillion Township trustee spot with 456 votes.

Owens was the only candidate to attend Tuesday’s recount. All the candidates involved in the three races were invited to attend.

In Savannah, Ben Kunkel and Stephen D. Brown remained tied with 45 votes each for a village council position. In Mifflin, Dustin Bright and Brandy Bright remained tied with nine votes each for a village council post.

Kunkel and Dustin Bright were declared winners last week by a blind draw.

“It’s kind of unusual to have three races to recount,” Johnson said. “We need to certify the recount totals (which the board did by a 4-0 vote) and then we can issue certificates of election.”
Voters in Mifflin and Savannah each selected four council members from among five candidates. Other winners in Mifflin were Pamela Crain, Gilbert Goodwill and Dawn Vesper. Other winners in Savannah were Kris M. Hickey, Bruce Richards and Doug Yoho.

Mike Buettner can be reached at 419-281-0581, ext. 238, or at mbuettner@times-gazette.com.
Incumbent Democratic state Rep. Bo Eaton drew the box with the long, green coffee straw from the red secretary of state tote sack Friday, making him the winner of the tied House District 79 race, for now anyway.

"I'm a Southern Baptist, but I have about a quarter Presbyterian in me, so I believe whatever will be will be," Eaton, a cattle farmer from Taylorsville, said after a reporter jokingly asked if he had used a strategy for drawing the long straw. "... I'm a farmer, so I gamble every day, with the wind and the rain and the weather."

His opponent, Republican Mark Tullos, drew the short, red coffee stirrer, but his lawyer announced to Gov. Phil Bryant and Secretary of State Delbert Hosemann that Tullos is contesting the results of the race — and thereby the straw drawing — to the state House, which is the final arbiter of House election disputes.

The straws may have gone Eaton's way, but the cards may be stacked against him in the House challenge of the election.

The House is majority Republican, and a Tullos victory would give the GOP a 3/5 supermajority of 74 in the 122-member chamber. This would allow the Republican Caucus to steam-roll Democrats on tax, revenue and other bills that require a 3/5 vote and generally cement the dominance of the GOP, which took a House majority in 2011 for the first time in more than 130 years.

Even Eaton in recent days had indicated a full House vote to decide the tied, disputed race would mean he was toast. He had said if he drew the short straw Friday, he'd call it quits. But after drawing the long one, he was more upbeat about keeping the legislative seat he's held for 19 years.
"I believe the Mississippi House of Representatives will be fair to me," Eaton said. "... I have a lot of Republican friends who I believe will look at the facts and be fair ... Especially if y'all give me some good press, they might be scared to run me off."

Eaton called Tullos, "a fair and honorable man, and a good lawyer who ran a good race."

"He ran a clean race, on the issues, and I'm sorry about this," Eaton said. "It's not fair to him or the people of the district. But it's the law, and I always follow the law."

There is no runoff provision for most state general elections. State law says ties are to be determined by lot, or games of chance, such as flipping a coin or drawing straws. In multi-county elections, the tiebreaker must be overseen by the governor and secretary of state.

But legislative race results can be appealed to the House or Senate. The House when it convenes in January will have the final say on whether Eaton or Tullos is the District 79 representative.

In the final count from the Nov. 3 general election, Eaton and Tullos tied at 4,589 votes for the House District 79 seat, which serves Smith and Jasper counties.

An earlier vote count days after the election had Tullos ahead by six votes, with only four photo ID affidavits still out. State Republican leaders had already claimed a "supermajority" victory. But Tullos said local election officials, without notifying him or allowing him to be present, went back and counted nine affidavit ballots they had previously rejected, resulting in the tie. Tullos is questioning the veracity of the re-counted affidavits.

"What would you expect them to say," said Eaton's attorney, William Ruffin of Bay Springs. "That's about all I'm going to say (on Tullos' challenge) right now."

Tullos' attorney, Mike Wallace, announced the challenge of the election results before the straws were drawn.

Tullos had little comment after drawing straws Friday but said he would be making statements later after meeting with his attorney.

The governor's conference room in the Sillers Building downtown was packed Friday for the straw drawing, mostly with media including some national news outlets.

Bryant, as he had several days before, voiced his opposition to using a game of chance to
determine a winner, but noted it is the law. Most states — at least 35 — have some sort of provision on the books for breaking election ties by “drawing lots” or games of chance. Proponents of such tie breakers say having another election would cost taxpayers money and delay governance.

Hosemann said his office could find no other past legislative race that had ended in a tie, although ties — and coin tosses or drawing of lots — have happened in local races across the state from time to time.

Stephanie Bounds was among those in the audience watching Eaton and Tullos draw straws Friday. She wants to change Mississippi law and end the game-of-chance tie breakers.

Bounds last year lost a tied Poplarville alderman's race after drawing the short straw from a mock top hat made from a Clorox bottle. She had been astonished to learn her election was to be decided by chance and said the whole process seemed "archaic." She said she had no problem with losing, and congratulated her opponent, but said voters, not coins or straws, should decide tied elections.

Bounds successfully lobbied for bills to be filed in the state House and Senate in the 2015 session requiring subsequent elections to break ties, but neither bill made it out of committee.

On Friday, Bounds said she hopes the "spectacle" of the Eaton-Tullos race would give some momentum to change, and she said House Appropriations Chairman Herb Frierson, R-Poplarville, has agreed to file her bill again this year.

Bounds said she also opposes the practice of a governing body, such as the House of Representatives or a county board of supervisors, deciding the winner of a tied election.

"That's still being decided by people who were not voted on by that district or area," Bounds said. "It's still leaving the people out of deciding who represents them."

Nathan Wells, chief of staff for House Speaker Philip Gunn, this week said that the last legislative election challenge in the House was sometime in the late 1980s or early 1990s, although there have been a couple of more recent cases in the Senate. Another close election still up in the air, the Senate District 37 race between incumbent Sen. Melanie Sojourner and former Sen. Bob Dearing, may head to that chamber for resolution, depending the results of examinations and recounts.
Wells said once a challenge is filed, Gunn would appoint five House members to a committee to hold hearings and investigate the election. The committee would then make a recommendation to the full House, which would have the final say with a vote.

"It's like the election that keeps on giving," Wells said.

House Democratic Minority Leader Bobby Moak, who was defeated in his re-election bid Nov. 3, called the straw process Friday "archaic," but noted that Eaton followed the law and process and agreed to abide by the results. Moak called on the Republican-controlled House to do the same.

"(Eaton) passed the test of statesmanship and character," Moak said. "Now we wait to see if the majority of members in control of the Mississippi House of Representatives can pass the same test."

Contact Geoff Pender at (601) 961-7266 or gpender@jackson.gannett.com. Follow @GeoffPender on Twitter.
Richard Arthur wins Neptune Beach council seat Saturday morning in game of chance after tie vote

Bill Bortzfield
Published 7:36 a.m. ET Nov. 15, 2014

A game of chance decided the Neptune Beach City Council District 4 race Saturday morning.

Incumbent Richard Arthur was declared the winner by Supervisor of Elections Jerry Holland. Arthur faced off against challenger Rory Diamond in the general election, which resulted in a tie vote.

The game was selected by Holland. It began with drawing names to determine which candidate called the coin toss, according to the official rules.

The coin toss winner chose whether to go first or second in the next step - reaching into a bag filled with pingpong balls numbered 1 to 20.

The candidate who drew the highest-numbered ball was certified the winner, according to the rules.

Shortly after the winning ball was drawn Neptune Beach mayor Harriet Pruette posted on her Facebook page that Arthur got the high ball: number 12.

Holland confirmed the results in a news release saying Diamond drew the lower number of four.

"What a privilege to serve our county in my capacity of Supervisor of Elections during such a historic event," said Holland in the release.

The District 4 race was still tied after no military and overseas ballots came in and after a manual recount was done. Each candidate had 1,488 votes.
The Duval County Canvassing Board ordered the drawing of lots when the tie remained, more commonly known as a game of chance.

"I am proud of how we conducted this election and we continue to convey the voice of the people by providing fair, accurate and accessible elections with transparency and integrity," said Holland.

This was the first tie in Holland's 10 years as Duval elections supervisor and Pruette said she did not know of another recount in the city's past.

"We have never had one that close, ever," she said. "This is making history for Neptune Beach."

Earlier Diamond said if he did not win in the recount or game of chance he might file a lawsuit. But Diamond said afterward that he had ruled out a court fight.

"We would have loved to win," Diamond said. "My opponent, he picked the high ball. We congratulate him."

Times-Union writers Steve Patterson and Beth Reese Cravey contributed to this report.

Bill Bortzfield (904) 359-4226
Here's how to watch 2023 SF Pride Parade on ABC7
Richmond City Council race ends in tie; winner to be determined by name draw

This is why they say, every vote matters.

By Suzanne Phan
Friday, December 2, 2022

The race for the Richmond City Council seat has been declared a tie, as now the winner will be decided by a drawing of a name.

RICHMOND, Calif. (KGO) -- Every vote counts, and that's apparent in Richmond where the race for a city council seat has been declared a tie.

Candidates Andrew Butt and Cesar Zepeda put in a lot of time, energy and
money into their race for Richmond City Council District 2.

**Election results for key races across Bay Area, California**

And now because of a tie, it comes down to a game of chance.

"Throughout history, in the country, it's often been decided by bizarre ways including by rolling die, rolling a hand of poker, a coin toss. It's really surreal," said Butt.

Contra Costa County election officials recounted the all the votes by hand to be sure.

**MORE:** [Georgia launches election audit with roll of dice for secretary of state race](https://abc7news.com/richmond-city-council-race-tie-breaker-election-result/)

Both candidates for the Richmond City Council race received 1,921 votes. And now, it goes to an unusual tie breaker.

The Richmond city clerk will conduct a tie breaker most likely some time next week.

"We would put our names into a green envelope. The envelope would be sealed. It would be put into a bag," said Butt. "We would each have an opportunity to shake the bag and the city clerk would then draw the envelope, or draw one envelope, open it and that would be the winner."

Both candidates have a good sense of humor about the tie breaker.

"I was telling Andrew, we've been running a race for this campaign. We should do a quick race," said Zepeda.

**MORE:** [Oakland Mayor-elect Sheng Thao makes history, becomes 1st Hmong mayor of major US city](https://abc7news.com/richmond-city-council-race-tie-breaker-election-result/)

"Maybe we can do a dance off or a rochambeau or something like that. It's a bit
off the wall that will really go down in the history books," said Butt.

In all seriousness, both candidates recognize the importance of voting.

"I'm very excited to see democracy come to life. When people usually say 'my vote doesn't matter,' they can literally see their vote matter," said Zepeda. "Democracy is working and we're going to be working until the very end. What we need to do now, whoever ends up winning, is that we bring the community together. Our politics were different. Our approach was different. But that we bring the community together."

"It's just wild you know. In some ways, it's interesting and exciting to be a part of it right now because there's history being made here, but obviously incredibly nerve-wracking," said Butt.

The last time there was a tie in Contra Costa County was in 2018. In a race for the director of the Byron-Bethany Irrigation District, each candidate received 51 votes. The tie was broken with a roll of the dice.
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Richmond City Council race ends in tie; winner to be determined by na...
ROCHESTER — An election recount that could determine the balance of power in the New Hampshire House resulted in a tie Wednesday for two candidates competing for a Rochester state representative seat.

Republican David Walker, a former city mayor, had initially defeated incumbent Democratic state Rep. Chuck Grassie by one vote, 971-970, according to Nov. 8 general election results announced by the city for the Strafford County District 8 House seat. The seat represents Rochester's Ward 4.

The recount in Concord resulted in a 970-970 tie, leaving Republicans with a tentative 200-199 majority in the House with more recounts to come this week and next.

Anna Fay, spokesperson for the New Hampshire secretary of state's office, confirmed Wednesday the undecided Walker vs. Grassie race will go to the Ballot Law Commission on Nov. 28. Grassie said three ballots and one absentee ballot will be reviewed by the commission, which could uphold the secretary of state's recount decision or change it.

If the Ballot Law Commission rules the race is a tie, the state Legislature will decide when to hold a vote to decide the winner, according to Fay. Walker said he has been told that vote would be in December.

Both Walker and Grassie acknowledged the outcome of a House vote would depend on the numbers of Democrats and Republicans who show up to vote that day. Paul Smith, the New Hampshire House clerk, recently tweeted that in most cases like this, the House has voted to hold a special or runoff election to decide the winner.
NH House majority on line with more recounts to go

The 400-set New Hampshire House initially appeared to remain in Republican control with 203-197 advantage for the GOP following the Nov. 8 general election.

Democrats, however, won two recounts this week in races that initially went to Republicans, bringing the GOP's advantage down to 200-199 with the Walker vs. Grassie seat undecided. If Grassie were to win and no other results change in recounts, there would be a 200-200 evenly split House seated in January.

Republicans continue to control the governor's office with the reelection of Chris Sununu and the state Senate, where a 14-10 advantage is expected, pending recount results.

Gridlock or bipartisanship?: 400-member NH House splits almost evenly between GOP, Dems

Walker and Grassie have both served on the Rochester City Council and Planning Board.

"Chuck and I are friends and are both very well known in our ward," Walker said. "I knew it would be a close race. I didn't know it would be this close."

"I think the city did a great job with the election," Grassie said. "The state did well also today. There were two teams of counters. David Walker was here throughout, as was I. ... Our district is pretty purple, split down the middle Republicans and Democrats, so I am not completely surprised by this."

Rochester news: City may combine two elementary schools: What to know about why and when.

Grassie says 2022 election is not his first tie vote

"In the early '80s, I was in a tie for city council with Ralph Torr," Grassie said. "We agreed to settle it through a coin toss, which I won."

No matter which way the 2022 election result against Walker goes, Grassie said attendance in the House is going to be very important and have definite sway over votes. Which party has more House members in attendance could make a big difference.

In Dover: Al Fleury buys Ear Craft Music building. What's next? 'Music, food, hospitality?'
"In the past couple of years, we had people concerned with COVID and that impacted decision making," he said. "If people do not stay on top of it, we could theoretically have a challenge to the speakership every day. During the COVID fears, I know issues have been taken out of schedule when the votes would be favorable."

Grassie said he hopes the two parties make an effort to work together.

"This could go one of two ways," he said. "People can get along and work together or it an be a nightmare."
Tied Election in Michigan Town Council Race Settled by Drawing Pieces of Paper Out of a Bowl

The new council member in Rogers City: Timeen Adair, whose paper said “elected.”

Published November 16, 2022 • Updated on November 16, 2022 at 2:36 pm

The election to fill a city council seat in a Michigan town was settled by drawing two pieces of paper from a bowl, days after a 616-616 tie.
The new council member in Rogers City: Timeen Adair, whose paper said "elected."

Brittany VanderWall's paper said "not elected." There were hugs by the pair Monday — and no hard feelings, The Alpena News reported.

"I told people, either way, Rogers City wins," VanderWall said before the drawing.

Feeling out of the loop? We'll catch you up on the Chicago news you need to know. Sign up for the weekly Chicago Catch-Up newsletter here.

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**NOV 16, 2022**
Same-Sex Marriage Legislation Clears Key Senate Hurdle

Adair said the Election Day tie meant the northern Michigan town, population 2,800, should be satisfied with both candidates.

"The people have spoken, and they said, 'Eh, either one,'" Adair said.

VanderWall is already looking ahead to the next election.

"Congrats," she told Adair. "Do good work. I'll see you in two years."

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61°F

81°F

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'Every vote counts': Two candidates eke out one-vote wins in county election finale

Gordon Gates called his 19-vote win over Melissa Hahn Moseley for a trustee's seat on the Lincoln Land Community College board "an odd, but ultimately gratifying result."

Gates' slim margin of victory wasn't the only oddity that played out in the Sangamon County Election office where officials tabulated late arriving vote-by-mail and provisional ballots Tuesday.

Vote-by-mail ballots could be received up until Tuesday to count. The ballots, or "qualified returns," would have to have been postmarked by April 4, said Sangamon County clerk Don Gray.

More: Gill gets two-year contract extension; will 'wait and see' if it's a final negotiation

Developer Dirk McCormick retained his seat on the Riverton school board by picking up a vote from a provisional ballot, breaking an election-day deadlock with another candidate, political newcomer David A. Leach.

Provisional ballots are cast by voters who had a vote-by-mail ballot but surrendered it at a polling place to vote on Election Day. In those cases, election judges would have to make sure the voter did not submit the vote-by-mail ballot along with the provisional ballot.

There was also a late vote-by-mail ballot in the race, but the voter didn't fill in the school board field.

In Loami, there was no change in the vote total, meaning that Steven Lambert has claimed a one-vote win over longtime village president Al Mann.
Springfield Mayor-Elect Misty Buscher saw her vote total finalized over incumbent Mayor Jim Langfelder.

Officially, Buscher had 13,614 votes to Langfelder's 12,841 votes.

City communications director Julia Frevert and Sangamon County Recorder Joshua Langfelder were also on hand to watch the proceedings.

Mayor Langfelder told The State Journal-Register later Tuesday that he would not file for a discovery recount or otherwise contest the election.

Candidates who are within 5% have that process open to them, Gray said. Statutorily, candidates have until April 30 to file for a discovery recount.

Gates, who is the vice chair of the LLCC board, held a nine-vote lead over Hahn Moseley in the District 3 race going into Tuesday. There were 45 qualified late-arriving vote-by-mail ballots and 11 provisional ballots counted Tuesday in that race.

Gates won a four-year term. He has already served one six-year term.

"I enjoyed, actually, watching the sacred rite to run for office and to watch the vote play out here and I'm looking forward to working with my fellow board members," said Gates, a Springfield attorney "The administration, the staff and the students at LLCC, we have big plans and I'm looking forward to them."

Gates said he hoped Hahn Moseley would share her skills and passion for LLCC "in other ways. I certainly welcome her input. It's always nice to talk to someone who's a fan of the college."

McCormick logged 400 votes to 399 for Leach. McCormick was appointed to his seat on the Riverton school board two years ago. He will serve a four-year term.

Joseph Betz, the school board's treasurer, and newcomer Misty Anderson were the top vote getters in the four-person field.

"I think this a reminder if you have a preference, you need to vote," McCormick said Tuesday. "I also appreciate Mr. Leach throwing his hat into the ring."

Lambert, the vice president for inclusive enrollment at Blackburn College, had 84 votes to 83 for Mann.
Mann, who is retired from construction, has served as village president for 15 years.

Lambert said the village's high voter turnout reflected "the energy and the care people have for the community. We're excited for everybody because it was a healthy election that we really needed."

It is the first time Lambert has held political office.

Even though the 120 vote-by-mail and provisional ballots in the city wouldn't have turned the election, Buscher said she wanted to watch history play out and conceded she had "butterflies in my stomach" watching it.

"I'm not going to lie. I talked to the clerk's office every day (about the number of incoming ballots)," Buscher admitted.

Gray said Tuesday's process went smoothly.

"It's important to ensure that all those who have cast a qualified ballot have that opportunity for it to be recorded," he said. "This is the conclusion to that process, making sure these late arriving vote-by-mail ballots and provisionals are properly treated and handled and added to the returns.

"Every vote does count. The manner in which every opportunity is conducted for those (ballots) to be processed properly is important and we take that very seriously in Sangamon County."

Gray said his next step is to bring together cumulative outcomes of every race into the official certification document which will be presented to the State Board of Elections as finalized results.

"We'll hopefully have that done within a few days," he said.

*Contact Steven Spearie: 217-622-1788, sspearie@sj-r.com, twitter.com/@StevenSpearie.*
Sangamon County election officials finalized voting tallies Tuesday
Shaw wins tiebreaker in Kronenwetter race

April 13, 2022

Tim Shaw will hold a seat on the Kronenwetter Board of Trustees after a tiebreaker Wednesday, village officials announced.

The recount of votes cast for the trustee race in the April 5 Spring Election generated numbers matching the initial election count. These results left candidates Danielle Bergmann and Timothy J. Shaw in a tie.

The tiebreaker consisted of two names in a bucket and Village of Kronenwetter Police Lieutenant Chris Smart. Smart pulled Shaw’s name declaring him the winner.

Shaw joins Ken Charneski and Tami Bloch in filling the three open Village Board Trustee positions.

Shaw on April 8 petitioned for the recount. Originally, Shaw came in fourth with 605 votes, but a stuck ballot in a voting machine changed the numbers and brought a tie between him and Bergmann.
The results of the April 5, 2022 Spring Election are as follows:

**Village Board Trustee (winners in bold)**

Danielle Bergmann – 606

Ken Charneski – 771

Jason Holmes – 588

**Timothy J. Shaw – 606 (winner in tiebreaker)**

Tami Bloch – 706

Jordyn Wadle-Leff – 401

The recount took place from 9 a.m. to 4:09 p.m. in the Kronenwetter Municipal Center on Wednesday, April 13.

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Sheboygan council race decided by card draw in election tiebreaker

Sheboygan Press.

ELECTIONS
Here’s why a Sheboygan city council race was determined by a card draw Friday

Maya Hilty
Sheboygan Press

Published 12:12 p.m. CT April 11, 2022 | Updated 1:03 p.m. CT April 11, 2022

SHEBOYGAN - Joseph Heidemann won the District 10 seat on Sheboygan's city council with a card draw.

Election night results last Tuesday showed Heidemann won the race against incumbent Andre Walton by just one vote, but additional processing of votes showed the two candidates tied with 403 votes apiece.

The additional vote for Walton came from an absentee ballot that was initially rejected by the machine because the voter overvoted in another race (choosing two candidates for the in-city Sheboygan Area School District seat instead of one), City Clerk Meredith DeBruin said.

When this happened, poll workers set aside the ballot in an envelope — and the tapes and poll workers' inspector statements recorded one more voter than ballots in that ward, DeBruin said.

Under state law, even if a voter overvoted for candidates in one race, all other votes on the ballot should be counted.

On Friday, Sheboygan's Municipal Board of Canvassers counted other offices on the rejected ballot that were still a valid vote, bringing the District 10 candidates to a tie. It has likely been more than 20 years since candidates for a city office have tied in elections, if ever, DeBruin said.

State law mandates that candidates draw lots to break a tie, so the board used a card draw
to determine the winner, DeBruin said.

As reported by the Sheboygan Sun, Heidemann drew a king and Walton drew a three, making Heidemann the winner.

Heidemann, 71, has previously served one term as mayor of Sheboygan Falls and has served on the city councils in both Sheboygan Falls and Sheboygan for several years.

He said important issues he will address on the council include retaining city staff and ensuring public safety.

More: Sheboygan voters re-elect Mary Lynne Donohue to school board after 20-year hiatus

More: Voters elect five new faces and five familiar ones to the Sheboygan County Board in the spring general election

Reach Maya Hilty at 920-400-7485 or MHilty@sheboygan.gannett.com. Follow her on Twitter at @maya_hilty.
Somerset Independent School District, Texas, elections (2022)

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Four seats on the Somerset Independent School District school board in Texas were up for general election on November 8, 2022. The filing deadline for this election was August 22, 2022.

The election for District 2 was cancelled after Tim Segura (Nonpartisan) ran unopposed.[1]

Elections

Click on the tabs below to show more information about those topics.

Candidates and results

Additional elections on the ballot

District 1

General election date
November 8, 2022

Enrollment (’17-’18)
4,169 students
General election

General election for Somerset Independent School District 1


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michael Lujan (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandra Rosales (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. Source: https://ballotpedia.org/Somerset_Independent_School_District,_Texas,_... Total votes: 315

BP = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

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District 2

General election

The general election was canceled. Tim Segura (Nonpartisan) won without appearing on the ballot.

District 3

General election

General election for Somerset Independent School District 3


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Hansen (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omar Pachecano (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Somerset Independent School District, Texas, elections (2022) - Ballotpedia
https://ballotpedia.org/Somerset_Independent_School_District,_Texas,_...
About the district

See also: Somerset Independent School District, Texas

The Somerset Independent School District is located in Bexar and Atascosa counties in Texas. The district served 4,169 students during the 2017-2018 school year.[2]

See also

- Somerset Independent School District
- Texas school board elections, 2022
- Public education in Texas
- Local ballot measures, Texas
- School board elections, 2022
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Southwest Allen County Metropolitan School District, Indiana, elections (2022)

Two seats on the Southwest Allen County Metropolitan School District school board in Indiana were up for general election on November 8, 2022. The filing deadline for this election was August 26, 2022.

Elections

Click on the tabs below to show more information about those topics.

Candidates and results

Additional elections on the ballot

At Large

General election
General election for Southwest Allen County School Board At Large (2 seats)

Kim Moppert and Stephanie Veit defeated incumbent Doug Copley, Amanda Tokos, and Dawn Fritts in the general election for Southwest Allen County School Board At Large on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kim Moppert</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>7,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephanie Veit</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>6,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doug Copley</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>6,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amanda Tokos</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>6,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawn Fritts</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>1,598</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 29,074

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. Source 1 Source 2

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What was at stake?

Report a story for this election

Ballotpedia researches issues in school board elections across the United States, but information availability is a challenge for us in many school districts. Please contact us about the issues that impact your local school district. Note that not all submissions may meet Ballotpedia's coverage requirements for inclusion.

Candidate survey

Ballotpedia invites school board candidates to participate in its annual survey. Click here to view or fill out the survey.
About the district

See also: Southwest Allen County Schools, Indiana

The Southwest Allen County Metropolitan School District is located in Allen County, Indiana. The district served 7,371 students during the 2017-2018 school year.[1]

See also

Southwest Allen County Metropolitan School District

- Southwest Allen County Metropolitan School District, Indiana, elections (2020)
- List of school districts in Indiana

Indiana

- Indiana school board elections, 2022
- Public education in Indiana
- Local ballot measures, Indiana

School Boards

- School board elections, 2022
- School board elections, 2021
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Sun Prairie Area School District, Wisconsin, elections (2022)

Wisconsin 2022 elections

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Three seats on the Sun Prairie Area School District school board in Wisconsin were up for general election on April 5, 2022. A primary was scheduled for February 15, 2022. The filing deadline for this election was January 4, 2022.

Elections

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Candidates and results

Additional elections on the ballot

At-Large

General election

Sun Prairie Area School District elections

Primary date
February 15, 2022

General election date
April 5, 2022

Enrollment ('17-'18)
8,409 students
General election for Sun Prairie Area School District Board of Education
At-large (3 seats)


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diana McFarland</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>3,663</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latoya Holiday</td>
<td>20.5</td>
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<td>Steve Schroeder</td>
<td>18.8</td>
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<td>Lisa Goldsberry</td>
<td>18.8</td>
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<td>Stephen Elmer</td>
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<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 14,203

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source

Candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

Nonpartisan primary election

The primary election was canceled. Incumbent Steve Schroeder, Stephen Elmer, Lisa Goldsberry, Latoya Holiday, and Diana McFarland advanced from the primary for Sun Prairie Area School District Board of Education At-large.

What was at stake?

Report a story for this election
Ballotpedia researches issues in school board elections across the United States, but information availability is a challenge for us in many school districts. Please contact us about the issues that impact your local school district. Note that not all submissions may meet Ballotpedia’s coverage requirements for inclusion.

Candidate survey

Ballotpedia invites school board candidates to participate in its annual survey. [Click here to view or fill out the survey.]

About the district

See also: Sun Prairie Area School District, Wisconsin

The Sun Prairie Area School District is located in Dane County, Wisconsin. The district served 8,409 students during the 2017-2018 school year.[1]

See also

Sun Prairie Area School District  Wisconsin  School Boards
Sunnyvale city council election decided after difference of just one vote

https://www.mercurynews.com/2022/12/14/sunnyvale-city-council--...

NEWS > POLITICS > ELECTION • News

Votes in Sunnyvale’s District 3 election to be recounted after results were certified

Murali Srinivasan and Justin Wang finished with a difference of one vote

By VANDANA RAVIKUMAR | vravikumar@bayareanewsgroup.com |
Bay Area News Group
PUBLISHED: December 14, 2022 at 2:48 p.m. | UPDATED: December 15, 2022 at 4:58 p.m.

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Sunnyvale’s newest councilmember squeaked through a tight race that ended with a difference of just one vote.

Murali Srinivasan, an engineer, finally emerged as the winner of District 3 last week after securing 2,813 votes. He became the first Indian councilmember in Sunnyvale to fill the District 3 seat.
His opponent, Justin Wang, finished the race with 2,812 votes. Srinivasan was declared the winner after the Santa Clara County Registrar of Voters conducted an automatic recount of the votes and determined that the results hadn’t changed, according to City Clerk David Carnahan.

Srinivasan and new District 5 councilmember Richard Mehlinger will be sworn in at a council meeting on Jan. 3, Carnahan said.

Srinivasan said he felt the results were “a victory for democracy” — not because of his own victory, but because he felt District 3 voters had a more robust turnout than expected.

“If you look at District 5 and District 3, we pulled nearly 1,100 more votes,” Srinivasan said. “It’s definitely a great victory for democracy and District 3 voters — credit should go to them.”

He added that waiting for election results was “interesting and stressful.” Wang initially had the lead in the race and maintained that lead for over three weeks until the last day of the vote count.

“The interesting thing is, as an engineer, I look for some trends,” Srinivasan said. “And the trend was in my favor, in the sense that the number of votes I was trailing by was decreasing. So, provided that there were enough uncounted ballots, I knew it would become closer and closer.”

He said he feels honored to represent District 3 for the first time, as well as to represent the Indian American community within Sunnyvale’s local government. Upon taking office, he hopes to address Sunnyvale’s most important issues, such as climate change and lack of access to affordable housing, as well as work on ways to boost civic engagement in the city.

“What I want to accomplish is to have the residents participate in local policy and the local governance of Sunnyvale as a city,” Srinivasan said. “I want residents’ voices to be heard ... in addition to whatever mechanisms we have, such as sending emails, contacting the council members and speaking at council meetings, we need to come up with other mechanisms for more participation from the residents.”

He also thinks Wang would have both represented the city well, though he
Wang was not immediately available for comment. But during his campaign, Wang ran on a platform of policy expertise and community involvement, emphasizing his past affiliation with the advocacy group Livable Sunnyvale and touting a deep knowledge of the city’s issues and ways to potentially solve them.

“There’s no two ways about it – we need to work together for the betterment of the city and community,” he said. “It’s not just District 3, it’s the entire city of Sunnyvale … my opponent’s experience and work is very, very valuable. His help will definitely be sought after.”
Sunnyvale city council election decided after difference of just one vote

https://www.mercurynews.com/2022/12/14/sunnyvale-city-council-...
The Vegas way: Buttigieg backer pulls winning card to break tie at Nevada caucus

That’s how Democrats settle matters in the state that’s home to the nation’s most famous gaming mecca.


By Lauren Egan and Gadi Schwartz

LAS VEGAS – It was the luck of the draw for Pete Buttigieg at a Nevada caucus on Saturday. Literally.

At the North Valleys High School caucus site in Reno, Buttigieg’s supporters drew from a card deck the number 3, while Vermont Sen. Bernie Sanders’ backers picked a 2, breaking a delegate tie between the candidates and making the former South Bend, Indiana, mayor the
The Vegas way: Buttigieg backer pulls winning card to break tie at Nev...

The Nevada Democratic Party has used a deck of cards to break ties since 2008. Per party rules, if two caucus groups are tied, then representatives from each candidate draws a single card from a deck in order to break the tie. The winner is the high card, with aces the highest.

Watch Pete Buttigieg’s full speech after Nevada caucus loss

If both candidates draw the same card, then the winner is determined by the suit of the card. Spades are the highest suit, followed by hearts, diamonds and clubs.

The Nevada Democratic Party said they had distributed an un-opened deck of cards to all precinct locations and that the deck should be shuffled by a precinct chair at least seven times before being used.

The supporter who drew Buttigieg's card told NBC News that after an unlucky go at the Blackjack table the night before, her winning draw was a welcomed consolation prize.

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Three Incumbents, newcomer claim victory in close Sangamon County village races

Tiffani Jackson, State Journal-Register
April 5, 2023 · 2 min read

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5. When home appraisals are not equal: Biden administration rolls out plan to fight discrimination
Three incumbents and a newcomer claimed victory in races for the president's position in Sangamon County villages on Tuesday.

Races were contested in the villages of Loami, Southern View, Grandview and Spaulding.

Trustee races were also contested in the village of Southern View and Spaulding. Four candidates ran for three positions in both villages.

**Grandview**

Incumbent Maria 'Mia' Ray claimed victory against challenger David Lester in the village of Grandview. Ray had 131 votes to Lester's 37.
Gary Nation, Diana Jarrett, and Leland Rhodes were elected as village trustees. Nation had 125 of the votes to Jarrett's 117, and Rhodes' 114.

Loami

Newcomer Steven Lambert defeated incumbent Al Mann by one vote in the village of Loami. Lambert had 84 votes while Mann had 83.

Lambert said his love for Loami and dependence on community feedback is what fueled his campaign. Mann won three consecutive four-year terms since being appointed as village president and served in the position for 15 years.

Mann's wife, Rose, was elected for village trustee alongside John Branson and Todd Lawson. Mann had 119 votes, Branson had 99, and Lawson had 92.

Southern View

In the village of Southern View Incumbent Mike Patche defeated Nora Petrosky 216 votes to 161.

Three Incumbents, newcomer claim victory in close Sangamon County vote... https://money.yah...
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The House has rejected an effort to censure California Rep. Adam Schiff, voting to turn aside a Republican attempt to fine the Democrat over his comments about former President...

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House blocks push to censure Adam Schiff for alleging collusion between Donald Trump and Ri

A Republican effort to censure Rep. Adam Schiff, D-Calif., was blocked by the House Wednesday 225-196.

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Federal Reserve: Economists mixed on whether Fed pause is a ‘bluff’ or a ‘skip’

The Federal Reserve maintained it's benchmark interest rate on Wednesday but economists are mixed on what that means for future Fed meetings.

Henrietta Lacks, whose stolen cancer cells changed medicine, is nominated for Congressional Gold Medal

Advocates, congressional leaders, and the family of Henrietta Lacks say she deserves to be honored for her unknowing contribution to medicine that has played a vital role in the poli...
Donald Trump faces liabilities with mounting legal challenges.

Donald Trump's indictments have 34% of Republican and Independent voters saying they are now less likely to support him in 2024.

New York grand jury indicts former Marine in killing of Jordan Neely

A New York grand jury on Wednesday voted to indict Daniel Penny, a former U.S. Marine sergeant, in last month's killing of Jordan Neely with a chokehold on a Manhattan subway car...

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A U.S. appeals court in Manhattan on Wednesday said the exiled Chinese businessman Guo Wengui should remain in jail while he awaits trial over an alleged fraud that federal...

Woman, 28, posed as 17-year-old student at Louisiana high school

A 28-year-old woman was arrested, along with her mother, after she posed as a 17-year-old student at a Louisiana high school by using a false identification, authorities said.

Court hears arguments over records related to Biden gift of Senate papers to University of Delaware

The state Supreme Court is mulling whether the University of Delaware was justified in denying requests from Judicial Watch and the Daily Caller News Foundation for records related to t...

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Both sides are trying to get the upper hand on the battlefield and the information front as the Ukrainian counteroffensive unfolds.
Fed pauses interest rate hikes but signals more tightening ahead

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The White House references Fox News' $787 million settlement with Dominion Voting Systems in defending Biden over 'wannabe dictator' chyron.

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After their daughters swallowed water beads, these moms are raising awareness of the dangers

Water beads are a popular toy, but their colorful appearance and squishy feel make them attractive for younger kids to swallow.

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Federal Reserve holds interest rates steady, forecasts two more rate hikes this year

Officials paused in June but signaled a willingness to raise rates again to tame inflation.

45m ago
It hasn't been this hard for homebuyers to get a mortgage since 2013. An index measuring mortgage availability overall slid for the third month in a row to the lowest level since January 2013.
Tie broken: Freemansburg mayoral race is set

By Kurt Bresswein | For lehighvalleylive.com

Candidates for Freemansburg mayor cast lots Tuesday in Easton to determine the winner of the May 16 Republican primary election that resulted in a tie.

Incumbent Mayor Gerald Yob won and will appear as the Republican candidate on the Nov. 7 general election ballot, according to the Northampton County Election Division.

He and former borough Councilman Donald Lasso each garnered 11 votes in the Republican primary.

Both had cross-filed to appear on the Republican and Democratic primary election ballots, and Lasso narrowly won the Democratic primary with 64 votes versus 62 for Yob.

Their respective wins set up November's general election contest.

The mayor’s term is four years.

The primary results for Freemansburg are now official, county elections officials said.

Kurt Bresswein may be reached at kbresswein@lehighvalleylive.com. Follow him on Twitter @KurtBresswein. Find lehighvalleylive.com on Facebook.

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POPLARVILLE — A tied election in Poplarville will be decided by candidates drawing straws, unless one voter shows up before Tuesday to show photo identification.

Glenn Bolin and Stephanie Bounds each received 177 votes in Tuesday's special election runoff for alderman. One voter arrived at the polls without a government-issued photo ID, as now required by law in Mississippi, and voted affidavit. That voter has five business days to bring in a valid ID, and that could determine who wins the election.

Bolin and Bounds were among four candidates in a special election to fill a seat vacated by Randy Brown, who resigned after the state auditor determined he had a conflict of interest with his job with the Biloxi Police Department.

"It just proves to me that every vote counts," Bounds told The Clarion-Ledger (http://on.thec-l.com/1VU74R). "That's what we've heard, we may be drawing straws. It's strange, but I will support the outcome, whatever it is. I'm all for history being made. I will support Mr. Bolin if he's determined to be the winner."

Bolin said officials won't tell the candidates the name of the affidavit voter.

"My thinking is that person is not going to come in because they don't want all the attention of being the one vote," Bolin said. "We were told last night that after five days, we'll draw straws."

Mississippi law, like most other states, says a runoff tie "shall be determined by lot." The Secretary of State's Office said the method of drawing of lots is determined by the local government or election boards. Some past Mississippi elections have been determined by a coin toss, or by drawing straws.
Elections Office holds coin toss to decide winner

"In 1970, they decided that the proper way to settle such a contest in the event of a tie, was a coin toss, and that's how we've done it for 50 years."

CANYON COUNTY, Idaho — The Idaho Elections Office held a coin toss in Canyon County to decide a winner in the tied election for precinct 26 committeemen.

"The reason why we had the coin flip today is based on the statute that was written long before I was born," one of the tied candidates, Garrett Peterson said. "In 1970, they decided that the proper way to settle such a contest in the event of a tie, was a coin toss, and that's how we've done it for 50 years."

Idaho Code, Section 34-1210 states: "In the case of a tie vote between candidates at a primary election or general election, the interested candidates shall appear before the county clerk within two (2) days after the canvass and the tie shall be determined by a toss of a coin."

Both candidates tied their race for precinct 26 with 101 votes each. Sandi Layton, the other tied candidate, was chosen to pick heads or tails during the toss; she selected heads, but the coin landed on tails, making Peterson the winner.

"It was a very interesting experience, I never thought we would settle a political contest with a coin toss," Peterson said. "My opponent ran a terrific campaign and I'd like to congratulate her on that. It was fantastic."

"I've never done a coin toss or anything, so it was a little different but pretty exciting," Layton said, "there's always next time."

"I think it's a fun way to settle it, you know, more relaxed." Peterson said, "It's not, you know,
Tied Idaho primary race decided by coin toss | ktvb.com

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MERCER — The Mercer County Department of Voter Registration and Elections broke ties in 47 races from the Nov. 7 election through a drawing of lots held Wednesday at the county courthouse.

All of the ties were for municipal auditors and poll workers. All but four of the elections were won by candidates receiving one vote.

With the drawing, Election Director Jeff Greenburg said his office will now inform winners from the election and present certificates to office holders. Municipal election winners who do not want to serve in their elected offices should inform officials from their home municipality. Election judges and inspectors who want to decline their offices should contact the county election department.

Municipal winners: Delaware Township auditor, William E. Anthony, 2 votes; Fairview auditor (6-year term), Andy Patterson, 1; Fairview auditor (4-year term), Gary Hlusko, 1; Greene Township auditor (4-year term), Lindsey Carr, 1; Greene Township auditor (2-year term), Adesta Banko-Mastowski, 1; Hempfield Township auditor, Jamie Allison, 1; Jackson Center auditor (6-year-term), Linda Ramsay, 1; Jackson Center auditor (4-year-term), 1; Laura Root, 1; Lackawannock Township auditor (4-year-term), Esther Lazor-Zrile (4-year-term), 1; Lackawannock Township auditor (2-year-term), Laura Root; Pymatuning Township auditor, Rick Whitten, 1; Shenango
Township auditor, James O'Brien, 1; Springfield Township auditor (4-year term), Chris Dumbroski, 2.

Judges of elections: Findley Township, Kris Rowan, 1; Greene Township, Barbara Calvin, 1; Grove City 3, Maureen Walsh, 1; Hempfield 3, Bruno Novak, 1; Hermitage SW-1, Karrie Frances Johnson, 1; Hermitage SW-2, James Bortner, 1; Sharon 4-6, Sandra Andree, 2; Sharpsville 2, Tom Butler, 1.

Inspectors of Elections: Farrell 1-3 majority, Thomas Clark, 1; Farrell 1-3 minority, James Morrison, 1; Findley Township, Dorrin Mace, 1; Greenville 1, Michael Greenaway, 1; Greenville 2, Carol Nay, 1; Greenville 3, Erin Reed, 1; Grove City 1 majority, Cathryn Uber, 1; Grove City 1 minority, Emilie McFeely, 1; Hermitage NW-2 majority, Thomas Crisan, 1; Hermitage NW-2 minority, 1; Hermitage NW-4 majority, Dennis Staul, 1; Hermitage NW-4 minority, Marcia J. Radcliffe, 1; Hermitage SW-1 majority, Karrie Frances Johnson, 1; Hermitage SW-1 minority, Scott Lewis, 1; Hermitage SW-2 majority, James Bortner, 1; Hermitage SW-2 minority, Gregory Reichert, 1; Hermitage SE-1 majority, Kristoffer Bach, 1; Hermitage SE-2 minority, Mattew Ian Bentley, 1; Hermitage SE-4, Dorothy Stefanak, 1; Mercer North majority, Frank Curl, 1; Mercer North minority, Charles Schwartz, 1; Pine Township 2, Sue Hamilton, 1; Sharon 1-1 majority, Jesse Riffle, 1; Sharon 1-1 minority Margaret Hamelly, 1; Sharon 2-3 majority, Andrew Martin Frank, 1; Sharon 2-3 minority, Jeff Thompkins, 1; Sharon 4-2 majority, Alexandria Jackson, 1; Sharon 4-2 minority, Kathy Puhala, 1; Sharon 4-3, Shawn Small, 1; Sharon 4-6 majority, Christopher Paul Myers. 1; Sharon 4-6 minority, Nick Cerroni, 1; Sharpsville 2 majority, Tom Butler, 1; Sharpsville 2 minority, Robert Rannard, 1; Sharpsville 3 majority, Pauline Radasevich, 1; Sharpsville 3 minority, Sharon Cline; Stoneboro, Cody Campbell, 1; West Middlesex, Joanne Womer, 1; West Salem West majority, Gregory A. Jones, 2; West Salem West minority, Frances J. Wilkin, 2.

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Two D.C. Races Are Tied, Setting Up Casting Of Lots | DCist

DECEMBER 1, 2022, 10:13 AM

Democracy Was Tired And Failed, Thus Two D.C. Races Will Be Settled By A Game Of Chance

Martin Austermuhle

Virginia State Board of Elections chairman, James Alcorn, holds up the name of David Yancey, the winner of a drawing to determine the winner of a tied election for the 94th district House of Delegates seat at the Capitol in Richmond, Va., Thursday, Jan. 4, 2018. Yancey won the drawing over Democrat Shelly Simonds.

Steve Helber / AP Photo
In a democracy, it is the people who decide who wins elections. But when the people can’t decide, we leave it up to total chance.

Two races for Advisory Neighborhood Commission seats in D.C. remained tied after the D.C. Board of Elections certified the final results from the Nov. 8 general election on Wednesday, thus triggering the rare yet legally mandated “drawing of lots” to determine the ultimate winner.

In the race for the ANC 6E02 seat in Mt. Vernon Square/Shaw, write-in candidates Charles Panfil and George Viedma tied with 12 votes apiece. And in the race for the new ANC 3E07 seat that encompasses a portion of the American University campus, candidates Diego Carney and Micah Rogers each got a single vote. (Yes, that means that the only votes they received were presumably their own: The Eagle recently reported that few students living on university campuses are registered to vote in D.C., thus complicating voter outreach efforts for candidates.)

D.C. law doesn’t mandate the method for the game of chance that will ultimately determine the winner; while flipping a coin is an acceptable method, a name picked out of a hat was the preferred method the last time a local race ended in a tie, back in 2020 and 2014 before that. (Yes, those were also ANC races.) Oddly enough, D.C. law is quite specific on the timing, making it sound like the competing candidates will be forced into a cowboy-style duel: “The candidates receiving the tie vote shall cast lots before the Board at 12:00 noon on a date to be set by the Board.”

A date hasn’t yet been set for the casting of lots, largely because there is a seven-day wait period for a recount to be requested. But given the small number of votes at play, recounts are unlikely. “Since I was told that the write-in votes were reviewed multiple times to confirm the tie, I see no need to request a recount,” Panfil tweeted this week.

Now, such games of chance to determine the winner of elections aren’t just a D.C. thing; a tied 2018 race for a somewhat more consequential seat in the Virginia House of Delegates drew national attention when the ultimate winner’s name was drawn from a film canister. In fact, some 28 states rely on chance to settle tied elections, while 14 (including Maryland) call a new election. Texas, being Texas, splits the difference by allowing candidates to choose a new election or a casting of lots. (If ever there was an appropriate place for a proper duel, we assume Texas would be it.)

There are some 350 Advisory Neighborhood Commissioners across D.C., each representing districts of roughly 2,000 residents each. These elected volunteers are the city’s hyperlocal ears-on-the-ground; while they have little formal authority, they do weigh in on everything from liquor license applications to zoning changes. These races are often hotly contested, and sometimes petty: in late October some residents unsuccessfully tried to recall their ANC commissioner from office, and she later cruised to re-election.

Stay tuned to DCist/WAMU, because there’s a solid chance we’ll be covering the games of chance that will decide these two ANC elections.

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**Two Choices, But Only One Vote: Under-Voting Persists in At-Large Elections, But No Single Reason Why**
One seat on the Union Public Schools school board in Oklahoma was up for general election on April 5, 2022. A primary was scheduled for February 8, 2022. The filing deadline for this election was December 8, 2021.

Elections

Click on the tabs below to show more information about those topics.

Candidates and results

Additional elections on the ballot

Zone 2

General election

General election for Union Public Schools Board of Education
Incumbent Chris McNeil defeated Shelley Gwartney in the general election for Union Public Schools Board of Education Zone 2 on April 5, 2022.

<table>
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<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
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<td>Chris McNeil</td>
<td>54.8</td>
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<td>Shelley Gwartney</td>
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Total votes: 1,252

Nonpartisan primary election

Nonpartisan primary for Union Public Schools Board of Education Zone 2

Incumbent Chris McNeil and Shelley Gwartney defeated Derek Rader in the primary for Union Public Schools Board of Education Zone 2 on February 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chris McNeil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shelley Gwartney</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>471</td>
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<tr>
<td>Derek Rader</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 1,049

What was at stake?
Report a story for this election

Ballotpedia researches issues in school board elections across the United States, but information availability is a challenge for us in many school districts. Please contact us about the issues that impact your local school district. Note that not all submissions may meet Ballotpedia's coverage requirements for inclusion.

Candidate survey

Ballotpedia invites school board candidates to participate in its annual survey. 
Click here to view or fill out the survey.

About the district

See also: [Union Public Schools, Oklahoma](https://ballotpedia.org/Union_Public_Schools,_Oklahoma)

Union Public Schools is located in [Tulsa County, Oklahoma](https://ballotpedia.org/Tulsa_County,_Oklahoma). The district served 15,847 students during the 2017-2018 school year.\(^1\)
External links

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Footnotes

Three Kenosha County Board races were nearly too close to call, with unofficial vote totals of less than 10 votes likely to trigger free recounts if requested by one of the candidates in those races.

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By Jack Hogan jhogan@newspost.com
Jul 29, 2022

Frederick County Council candidates, clockwise from top left, Jazmin Di Cola, M.C. Keegan-Ayer, Michael Blue and Mason Carter

The Frederick County Council president lost her reelection bid by three votes, and both she and the council's vice president lost to first-time candidates, according to unofficial primary election results from Friday, the final day of ballot counting.
Council President M.C. Keegan-Ayer lost the Democratic nomination for the council's District 3 seat to Jazmin Di Cola, a business owner and community advocate. District 3 encompasses the west side of Frederick.

Di Cola received 2,300 votes — or 50.03% — unofficial results from the Frederick County Board of Elections show.

Keegan-Ayer, who has been the council’s president since 2018, got 2,297 — or 49.97%.

“My constituents, they’re looking for change,” Di Cola said in a phone interview with the News-Post on Friday.

Di Cola said she campaigned with a promise to use a seat on the council to voice concerns from people — including working families, Spanish speakers, immigrant communities and women — who have felt underrepresented and unheard in the county government.

“We wanted a voice, an authentic voice,” she said.

Keegan-Ayer could not immediately be reached for comment by call or text message on Friday.

A candidate can request a recount under Maryland state law, Nikki Baines Charlson, the deputy administrator for the Maryland State Board of Elections, said in a phone interview with the News-Post on Friday. There are no automatic recounts based on certain thresholds.

A candidate who requests a recount must post a bond to pay for it, however there is no charge for the recount under certain conditions, such as if a recount leads to a change in results or if the difference between the first- and second-place finishers is within 0.25%, according to Maryland law.

The recount petition must be filed within three days after a local board of elections certifies the results.

Frederick County election officials plan to certify the primary results on Monday, Elections Director Barbara Wagner said. By that timetable, Keegan-Ayer would have until Thursday to request a recount.
If the unofficial results hold, Di Cola will advance to the Nov. 8 general election to face former Frederick Alderman Shelley Aloi, who ran unopposed for the Republican nomination. Aloi is the executive director of the Marriage Resource Center of Frederick County Inc.

The second member of the County Council’s leadership duo, Vice President Michael Blue, lost the Republican nomination for the District 5 seat to 18-year-old Mason Carter, who helped form a Republican club at Walkersville High School before graduating in May.

Carter received 2,843 votes, or 53.5%, and Blue received 2,473, or 46.5%, unofficial results show.

Blue said in a phone interview with the News-Post on Friday that he was considering running as a write-in candidate in the general election. He said that an exploratory committee would examine the district’s voter data to determine what his chances of winning could be, and he planned to announce whether he would pursue a write-in candidacy in the coming weeks.

But under state law, a candidate who is defeated in a primary election may not file as a write-in candidate in the next general election, Henry Fawell, of Campfire Communications, wrote in an email Friday on behalf of the State Board of Elections.

Blue said he underestimated Carter’s ability to get out the far-right Republican vote in District 5, which includes areas of the county north of Frederick.

Blue, who owns Brownie’s Auto Repair in Walkersville, also said he overestimated how little voters would consider a candidate’s political experience when casting their vote.

“Not one vote my opponent got had anything to do with his experience. And that’s sad,” Blue said.

Carter said in a phone interview with the News-Post on Friday that people have said to him they were surprised by his primary victory, especially considering his age and that he was running against the council’s vice president.

“We had to hold [Blue] accountable,” Carter said. “He campaigned [previously] like a staunch conservative, and he didn’t legislate like one.”
Blue, though, said he is a moderate Republican.

Carter will face first-time candidate Julianna Lufkin in the general election. Lufkin, a self-employed teacher of homeschool enrichment classes, ran unopposed for the Democratic nomination.

A Republican has been elected to represent District 5 on the council each of the last two elections.

Blue won in 2018 with 12,010 votes, or 63.8%. In 2014, Kirby Delauter — who Carter has said is one of his political influences — won with 8,730 votes, or 54.7%.

Frederick County adopted a charter form of government, with a County Council that legislates and a separate executive branch headed by the county executive, in 2014. Previously, the now defunct Board of County Commissioners comprised five elected members who each represented the county at-large.

The Board of Elections’ final tally also showed which eight of the 16 candidates for the county Board of Education will advance to the general election.

The four “apple ballot” candidates — incumbent Karen Yoho, Rae Gallagher, Dean Rose and Ysela Bravo, whom the unions representing Frederick County Public Schools’ employees have endorsed — received the most votes in the race. Yoho was the top vote-getter, with 19,707, or 11.8%.

Nancy Allen and Cindy Rose, both of whom are part of the Education Not Indoctrination slate, were fifth and sixth in the race, respectively.

The slate is a conservative group seeking to take control of the seven-member school board and wield influence over how the school system teaches students about subjects such as racism, sexuality and health.

Board member Liz Barrett was seventh and Olivia Angolia, who is also part of the Education Not Indoctrination slate, was eighth.

David Brooks finished ninth. The fourth member of the slate, Mark Joannides, finished 10th.
Below are all of the unofficial tallies the county Board of Elections released after finishing its ballot counting on Friday (winners for races entirely decided in Frederick County are in bold).

**GOVERNOR**

(Frederick County results only)

**Republicans**

Dan Cox: 10,898
Kelly Schulz: 9,684
Robin Ficker: 419
Joe Werner: 229

**Democrats**

Tom Perez: 8,105
Wes Moore: 5,848
Peter Franchot: 4,382
John King: 1,395
Doug Gansler: 1,288
Ashwani Jain: 896
Rushern Baker (withdrew from race): 785
Jon Baron: 714
Jerome Segal: 206
Ralph Jaffe: 150

COMPTROLLER

(Frederick County results only)

Republicans

Barry Glassman: 16,337

Democrats

Brooke Lierman: 17,244

Tim Adams: 4,874

ATTORNEY GENERAL

(Frederick County results only)

Republicans

Michael Peroutka: 8,948

Jim Shalleck: 7,907

Democrats

Katie Curran O'Malley: 12,946

Anthony Brown: 10,186

U.S. SENATOR

(Frederick County results only)

Republicans
Updated: Unofficial results show political newcomers defeating Freder... https://www.fredericknewspost.com/news/continuing_coverage/electio...

Chris Chaffee: 3,146

John Thormann: 2,753

Lorie Friend: 2,404

Joseph Perez: 2,146

George Davis: 1,277

Reba Hawkins: 1,158

James Tarantin: 1,158

Jon McGreevey: 1,148

Todd Puglisi: 951

Nnabu Eze: 784

**Democrats**

Chris Van Hollen: 19,398

Michelle Smith: 4,096

**U.S. REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 6**

(Frederick County results only)

**Republicans**

Neil Parrott: 10,464

Matthew Foldi: 3,339

Mariela Roca: 2,293
Updated: Unofficial results show political newcomers defeating Frederi...

Colt Black: 2,023
Jonathan Jenkins: 1,401
Robert Poissonnier: 132

**Democrats**

David Trone: 17,984
Ben Smilowitz: 4,035
George Gluck: 1,127

**STATE SENATOR, DISTRICT 2**

(Frederick County results only)

**Republican**

Paul Corderman: 1,138

**Democrat**

Shawn Demetrious Perry: 565

**STATE SENATOR, DISTRICT 3**

**Republican**

Angela Ariel McIntosh: 4,199

**Democrat**

Karen Lewis Young: 8,137
Jay Mason: 3,336
STATE SENATOR, DISTRICT 4

Republicans

William “Bill” Folden: 9,069

Stephen Barrett: 3,556

Democrat

Carleah Summers: 8,486

STATE SENATOR, DISTRICT 5

(Frederick County results only)

Republican

Justin Ready: 290

Democrat

none

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DISTRICT 2A (Two seats)

(Frederick County results only)

Republicans

William Valentine: 964

William Wivell: 802

Bradley Belmont: 326

Seth Edward Wilson: 230
Democrat

none

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DISTRICT 3 (Three seats)

Republicans

Justin Wages: 3,899

Kathy Diener: 3,818

Democrats

Ken Kerr: 5,640

Kris Fair: 5,608

Karen Simpson: 4,448

Josh Bokee: 3,622

Tarloyn Thrasher: 3,496

William "Billy" Reid: 3,300

Stephen Slater: 2,371

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DISTRICT 4 (Three seats)

Republicans

Jesse Pippy: 10,460

April Fleming Miller: 8,064

Barrie Ciliberti: 7,367
Heath Barnes: 5,403

Democrats

Andrew Duck: 7,784

Millicent Hall: 7,725

Brandon Duck: 7,157

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DISTRICT 5 (Two seats)

(Frederick County results only)

Republicans

April Rose: 203

Christopher Eric Bouchat: 187

Chris Tomlinson: 165

Sallie Taylor: 72

Stephen Wantz: 58

Dennis Frazier: 55

Scott Willens: 48

Scott Jendrek: 37

Democrats

none

FREDERICK COUNTY EXECUTIVE
Republican

Michael Hough: 17,227

Democrats

Jessica Fitzwater: 13,537

Kai Hagen: 6,752

Daryl Boffman: 2,925

FREDERICK COUNTY COUNCIL, AT LARGE (Two seats)

Republicans

Philip Dacey: 12,571

Tony Chmelik: 9,419

Dylan Diggs: 8,631

Democrats

Brad Young: 17,447

Renee Knapp: 17,347

FREDERICK COUNTY COUNCIL, DISTRICT 1

Republicans

John Distell: 2,182

Bill Miskell: 1,871

Democrat
Updated: Unofficial results show political newcomers defeating Frederi...
Kavonte Duckett: 2,019
Betty Law: 1,456
John Funderburk: 950
Nicholas Augustine: 565

**FREDERICK COUNTY COUNCIL, DISTRICT 5**

Republicans

Mason Carter: 2,842
Michael Blue: 2,473

Democrat

Julianna Lufkin: 2,449

**FREDERICK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE**

Republican/Democrat

Kathleen Diane English: 15,775 from Republicans, 18,021 from Democrats

**FREDERICK COUNTY STATE’S ATTORNEY**

Republican

Charlie Smith: 16,855

Democrat

none

**FREDERICK COUNTY CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT**
Updated: Unofficial results show political newcomers defeating Frederi...
https://www.fredericknewspost.com/news/continuing_coverage/electio...

Republican

Sandra Dalton: 16,721

Democrat

Megan LeRoux: 18,182

FREDERICK COUNTY REGISTER OF WILLS

Republicans

Mary Rolle: 11,811

Nate Wilson: 5,706

Democrat

Chris Manners: 18,007

FREDERICK COUNTY JUDGE OF THE ORPHAN'S COURT (Three seats)

Republicans

Jimmy Trout: 14,027

Susan Wilson: 13,459

Wesley Gregory: 12,970

Democrats

Bonnie Nicholson: 16,484

Michael Powell: 15,544

Marvin Schwab: 14,701
FREDERICK COUNTY SHERIFF

Republican

Chuck Jenkins: 18,633

Democrats

Karl Bickel: 14,475

Daniel Thomas McDowell: 7,054

FREDERICK COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION (Four seats; top eight advance to general election)

Karen Yoho: 19,707

Rae Gallagher: 18,559

Dean Rose: 17,910

Ysela Bravo: 16,941

Nancy Allen: 13,340

Cindy Rose: 12,318

Liz Barrett: 12,173

Olivia Angolia: 10,417

David Brooks: 10,124

Mark Joannides: 9,956

April Marie Montgomery: 5,991
Heather Michelle Fletcher: 5,650

Ashley Nieves: 5,002

Tiffany Noble: 4,136

Justi Thomas: 2,336

Rayna Remondini: 2,254

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE (Vote for nine)

Jesse Pippy: 11,477

Dylan Diggs 8,632

Karen Dacey: 8,192

Colt Black: 7,744

Pamela Ciliberti: 7,632

Rebecca Chmelik: 7,627

Shelley Alo: 6,809

Jason Miller: 6,008

Kelly McGuire: 5,385

Patricia “Patti” Price: 4,469

John Fer: 4,014

Kevin Buker: 3,844

James “Mr. Boomstick” Grose: 3,660
Rob Gossweiler: 3,355
Kat Harper: 3,274
Teresa Mena: 3,253
Connie Onspaugh: 2,897
Ralph Siegrist: 2,789
Cary Moorman: 2,301

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE (Vote for 13)

Mari Lee: 13,168
Shelly Beaird-Francois: 12,658
Violet Williams: 12,495
Deb Reynolds: 11,921
Regan Riley: 11,779
Antonio Bowens: 11,766
Thomas Slater: 11,433
Josh Cramer: 10,773
McCammie DeArmon Patterson: 10,561
Thomas Jackson: 10,282
Glenn Edward Blanchard: 10,060
Robert Van Rens: 9,649
Updated: Unofficial results show political newcomers defeating Frederi...
Vermont House of Representatives Washington-1 District

Vermont House of Representatives Washington 1 District is represented by Anne Donahue (R) and Kenneth Goslan (R).

As of the 2020 Census, Vermont state representatives represented an average of 4,290 residents. After the 2010 Census, each member represented 4,202 residents.

About the office

Members of the Vermont House of Representatives serve two-year terms and are not subject to term limits. Vermont legislators assume office the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January.

Qualifications

See also: State legislature candidate requirements by state

The Vermont Constitution states, "No person shall be elected a Representative or a Senator until the person has resided in this State two years, the last year of which shall be in the legislative district for which the person is elected."[1]

Salaries

See also: Comparison of state legislative salaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State legislative salaries, 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

https://ballotpedia.org/Vermont_House_of_Representatives_Washington...
$742.92/week during session

$75/day for remote. $127/night for lodging and $69/day for meals for in person.

Vacancies

See also: How vacancies are filled in state legislatures

If there is a vacancy in the Vermont General Assembly, the governor must select a replacement to fill the vacant seat.

The governor must select a replacement that will serve for the remainder of the unexpired term. There are no deadlines set by statute on when a vacancy has to be filled.[2][3]


District map
Redistricting

2020-2022

See also: Redistricting in Vermont after the 2020 census

Vermont Gov. Phil Scott (R) signed H722 on April 6, 2022, enacting new legislative districts for the state House and Senate.[4] The Vermont House of Representatives voted 129-13 to advance the state legislative redistricting bill on March 16.[5] On March 25, the Vermont State Senate unanimously approved H722, sending it to Scott.[6] These maps took effect for Vermont’s 2022 legislative elections.

How does redistricting in Vermont work? Because Vermont has only one congressional district, congressional redistricting is not necessary. The state legislature draws state legislative district lines with the assistance of an advisory commission. This advisory commission consists of the following members:[7]

1. The governor appoints one member each from the state’s political parties. To qualify for consideration in this context, a political party must have had “at least three state legislators for six of the previous 10 years.”
2. The chairs of the aforementioned political parties each appoint an additional member.
3. The chief justice of the Vermont Supreme Court appoints the commission’s chair.

Commissioners cannot be legislators, nor can they be employed by the legislature. The commission may make recommendations to the legislature, but these recommendations are non-binding.[7]

State law requires that state legislative districts be contiguous and compact and that they "adhere to county and other political subdivision boundaries, except where necessary to comply with other legal requirements." In addition, state statutes specify that districts should account for "patterns of geography, social interaction, trade, political ties, and common interests."[7]

Vermont House of Representatives
Washington-1 District until January 3, 2023

Click a district to compare boundaries.

Vermont House of Representatives
Washington-1 District starting January 4, 2023

Click a district to compare boundaries.
Elections

2022

See also: Vermont House of Representatives elections, 2022

General election

General election for Vermont House of Representatives Washington 1 District (2 seats)

Incumbent Anne Donahue and incumbent Kenneth Goslant defeated Laura Hill-Eubanks in the general election for Vermont House of Representatives Washington 1 District on November 8, 2022.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anne Donahue</strong> (R / D)</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>1,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kenneth Goslant</strong> (R)</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>1,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Laura Hill-Eubanks</strong> (D / Vermont Progressive Party)</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>1,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 5,017

**Incumbents** are **bolded and underlined**. The results have been certified. [Source](https://ballotpedia.org/Vermont_House_of_Representatives_Washington-1_District).

**C** = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection [survey](https://ballotpedia.org/Vermont_House_of_Representatives_Washington-1_District). If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, [complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey](https://ballotpedia.org/Vermont_House_of_Representatives_Washington-1_District).

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? [Contact our sales team](https://ballotpedia.org/Vermont_House_of_Representatives_Washington-1_District).

### Republican primary election

Republican primary for Vermont House of Representatives Washington 1 District (2 seats)

Incumbent **Kenneth Goslant** and incumbent **Anne Donahue** advanced from the Republican primary for Vermont House of Representatives Washington 1 District on August 9, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kenneth Goslant</strong></td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anne Donahue</strong></td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 605

**Incumbents** are **bolded and underlined**. [Source](https://ballotpedia.org/Vermont_House_of_Representatives_Washington-1_District). If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, [complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey](https://ballotpedia.org/Vermont_House_of_Representatives_Washington-1_District).

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See also: Vermont House of Representatives elections, 2020

**General election**

General election for Vermont House of Representatives Washington 1 District (2 seats)


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anne Donahue (R)</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>2,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth Goslant (R)</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>1,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denise MacMartin (D)</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>1,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Lehmert (D)</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon Bock (Berlin-Northfield Alliance Party)</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other/Write-in votes: 0.2, 13

Total votes: 6,875

Incumbents are **bolded and underlined**. The results have been certified. [Source](https://ballotpedia.org/Vermont_House_of_Representatives_Washington-1_District#General_Election)

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, [complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey](https://ballotpedia.org/Vermont_House_of_Representatives_Washington-1_District#Democratic_Presidential_Primary_Election)

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? [Contact our sales team](https://ballotpedia.org/Vermont_House_of_Representatives_Washington-1_District#Democratic_Presidential_Primary_Election)

**Democratic primary election**

Democratic primary for Vermont House of Representatives Washington 1 District (2 seats)


<table>
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<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denise MacMartin</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Lehmert C</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon Bock</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. [Source](https://ballotpedia.org/Vermont_House_of_Representatives_Washington-1_District#2020).

**Republican primary election**

Republican primary for Vermont House of Representatives Washington 1 District (2 seats)

Incumbent Anne Donahue and incumbent Kenneth Goslan advanced from the Republican primary for Vermont House of Representatives Washington 1 District on August 11, 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anne Donahue</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth Goslan</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2018, the Vermont House of Representatives elections were held. See also: [Vermont House of Representatives elections, 2018](https://ballotpedia.org/Vermont_House_of_Representatives_elections,2018).
General election

General election for Vermont House of Representatives Washington 1 District (2 seats)

The following candidates ran in the general election for Vermont House of Representatives Washington 1 District on November 6, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anne Donahue (R)</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>1,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth Goslan (R)</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>1,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denise MacMartin (D)</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>1,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremy Hansen (Vermont Progressive Party)</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>1,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Trower (Independent)</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon Bock (Berlin-Northfield Alliance Party)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 5,509

**BP** Incumbents are **bolded and underlined**. The results have been certified. [Source]

*C* = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection [survey](https://ballotpedia.org/Vermont_House_of_Representatives_Washington...)

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Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Vermont House of Representatives Washington 1 District (2 seats)


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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denise MacMartin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Stevens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon Bock</td>
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Vermont House of Representatives Washington-1 District - Ballotpedia

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denise MacMartin</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Stevens</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon Bock</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source

BP = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey. Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

Republican primary election

Republican primary for Vermont House of Representatives Washington 1 District (2 seats)

Incumbent Anne Donahue and Kenneth Goslant advanced from the Republican primary for Vermont House of Representatives Washington 1 District on August 14, 2018.

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anne Donahue</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth Goslant</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 935

BP = incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey. Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

Vermont Progressive Party primary election

Vermont Progressive Party primary for Vermont House of Representatives Washington 1 District (2 seats)

There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.
Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

2016

See also: Vermont House of Representatives elections, 2016

Elections for the Vermont House of Representatives took place in 2016. The primary election took place on August 9, 2016, and the general election was held on November 8, 2016. The candidate filing deadline was May 26, 2016.

Incumbent Anne Donahue and incumbent Patti Lewis defeated Gordon Bock and Jeremy Hansen in the Vermont House of Representatives Washington-1 District general election.[8][9]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td><strong>Anne Donahue</strong> Incumbent</td>
<td>35.97%</td>
<td>2,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td><strong>Patti Lewis</strong> Incumbent</td>
<td>28.00%</td>
<td>1,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Gordon Bock</td>
<td>17.52%</td>
<td>1,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Jeremy Hansen</td>
<td>18.51%</td>
<td>1,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,039</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Vermont Secretary of State

Gordon Bock and Jeremy Hansen were unopposed in the Vermont House of Representatives Washington-1 District Democratic primary.[10][11]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td><strong>Gordon Bock</strong></td>
<td>45.76%</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td><strong>Jeremy Hansen</strong></td>
<td>54.24%</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>791</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incumbent Anne Donahue and incumbent Patti Lewis were unopposed in the Vermont House of Representatives Washington-1 District Republican primary.[10][11]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td><strong>Anne Donahue</strong> incumbent</td>
<td>50.61%</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td><strong>Patti Lewis</strong> incumbent</td>
<td>49.39%</td>
<td>689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Votes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,395</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2014

See also: Vermont House of Representatives elections, 2014

Elections for the Vermont House of Representatives took place in 2014. A primary election took place on August 26, 2014. The general election was held on November 4, 2014. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was June 12, 2014. Washington-1 has two state representatives. Marvin Malek and Jeremy Hansen were unopposed in the Democratic primary. Incumbents Anne Donahue and Patti Lewis were unopposed in the Republican primary. Donahue and Lewis defeated Malek and Hansen in the general election.

Vermont House of Representatives Washington-1 District, General Election, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td><strong>Anne B. Donahue</strong> incumbent</td>
<td>36.2%</td>
<td>1,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td><strong>Patti J. Lewis</strong> incumbent</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
<td>1,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Jeremy Hansen</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
<td>785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Marvin Malek</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Votes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,082</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2012

See also: Vermont House of Representatives elections, 2012

Elections for the office of Vermont House of Representatives consisted of a primary election on August 28, 2012, and a general election on November 6, 2012. Republican incumbents Anne Donahue and Patti Lewis defeated Democrat Colin Bright in the general election. Donahue and Lewis were unopposed in the Republican primary election. Bright was unopposed in the Democratic primary election.

Vermont House of Representatives, Washington 1 District, General Election, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td><strong>Anne Donahue</strong> incumbent</td>
<td>40.4%</td>
<td>2,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td><strong>Patti Lewis</strong> incumbent</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>1,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Colin Bright</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
<td>1,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Votes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,275</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Campaign contributions

From 2000 to 2018, candidates for Vermont House of Representatives Washington 1 District raised a total of $103,494. Candidates who raised money in contributions earned $3,450 on average. All figures come from Follow the Money

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$26,935</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>$3,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$12,480</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$3,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$11,959</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$2,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$13,589</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$4,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$3,739</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$3,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$7,787</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$3,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>$2,083</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$2,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$7,619</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$3,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$7,875</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$3,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$9,428</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$2,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$103,494</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$3,450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also

- Vermont State Legislature
- Vermont House of Representatives
- Vermont State Senate

External links

- Vermont State Legislature

Footnotes


Only the first few references on this page are shown above. Click to show more.
Vermont State Senate Washington District

Vermont State Senate Washington District is represented by Ann Cummings (D), Andrew Perchlik (D), and Anne Watson (D).

As of the 2020 Census, Vermont state senators represented an average of 21,450 residents. After the 2010 Census, each member represented 21,011 residents.

About the office

Members of the Vermont State Senate serve two-year terms and are not subject to term limits. Vermont legislators assume office the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January.

Qualifications

See also: State legislature candidate requirements by state

The Vermont Constitution states, "No person shall be elected a Representative or a Senator until the person has resided in this State two years, the last year of which shall be in the legislative district for which the person is elected."[1]

Salaries

See also: Comparison of state legislative salaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State legislative salaries, 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salary</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$742.92/week during session</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Vacancies**

See also: [How vacancies are filled in state legislatures](https://ballotpedia.org/Vermont_State_Senate_Washington_District#2016)

If there is a vacancy in the [Vermont General Assembly](https://ballotpedia.org/Vermont_General_Assembly), the [governor](https://ballotpedia.org/Governor_of_Vermont) must select a replacement to fill the vacant seat.

The governor must select a replacement that will serve for the remainder of the unexpired term. There are no deadlines set by statute on when a vacancy has to be filled.[2][3]

Redistricting

2020-2022

See also: Redistricting in Vermont after the 2020 census

Vermont Gov. Phil Scott (R) signed H722 on April 6, 2022, enacting new legislative districts for the state House and Senate.[4] The Vermont House of Representatives voted 129-13 to advance the state legislative redistricting bill on March 16.[5] On March 25, the Vermont State Senate unanimously approved H722, sending it to Scott.[6] These maps took effect for Vermont's 2022 legislative elections.

How does redistricting in Vermont work? Because Vermont has only one congressional district, congressional redistricting is not necessary. The state legislature draws state legislative district lines with the assistance of an advisory commission. This advisory commission consists of the following members:[7]

1. The governor appoints one member each from the state's political parties. To qualify for consideration in this context, a political party must have had "at least three state legislators for six of the previous 10 years."
2. The chairs of the aforementioned political parties each appoint an additional member.
3. The chief justice of the Vermont Supreme Court appoints the commission's chair.

Commissioners cannot be legislators, nor can they be employed by the legislature. The commission may make recommendations to the legislature, but these recommendations are non-binding.[7]

State law requires that state legislative districts be contiguous and compact and that they "adhere to county and other political subdivision boundaries, except where necessary to comply with other legal requirements." In addition, state statutes specify that districts should account for "patterns of geography, social interaction, trade, political ties, and common interests."[7]
## Elections

### 2022

See also: Vermont State Senate elections, 2022

### General election

General election for Vermont State Senate Washington District (3 seats)

The following candidates ran in the general election for Vermont State Senate Washington District on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ann Cummings (D)</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>20,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Watson (D / Vermont Progressive Party)</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>17,860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Vermont State Senate Washington District (3 seats)

Anne Watson, incumbent Ann Cummings, and incumbent Andrew Perchlik defeated Jared Duval and Jeremy Hansen in the Democratic primary for Vermont State Senate Washington District on August 9, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anne Watson</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>7,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Cummings</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>7,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Perchlik</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>6,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jared Duval</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>5,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremy Hansen</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>2,952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Republican primary election

Republican primary for Vermont State Senate Washington District (3 seats)

Dwayne Tucker, Paul Bean, and Dexter Lefavour advanced from the Republican primary for Vermont State Senate Washington District on August 9, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔ Dwayne Tucker</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>1,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔ Paul Bean</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>1,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔ Dexter Lefavour</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source

2020

See also: Vermont State Senate elections, 2020

General election

General election for Vermont State Senate Washington District (3 seats)

The following candidates ran in the general election for Vermont State Senate Washington District on November 3, 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Votes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ann Cummings</strong> (D)</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>21,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anthony Pollina</strong> (Vermont Progressive Party / D)</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>17,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Andrew Perchlik</strong> (D / Vermont Progressive Party)</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>15,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dwayne Tucker</strong> (R)</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>9,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dawnmarie Tomasi</strong> (R)</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>9,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ken Alger</strong> (R)</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>9,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paul Vallerand</strong> (Independent)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 83,814

**Democratic primary election**

Democratic primary for Vermont State Senate Washington District (3 seats)


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ann Cummings</strong></td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>8,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anthony Pollina</strong></td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>7,643</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Vermont State Senate Washington District - Ballotpedia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Perchlik</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>6,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theo Kennedy</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>4,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 27,737

**Incumbents** are **bolded and underlined**. The results have been certified. [Source](https://ballotpedia.org/Vermont_State_Senate_Washington_District#2016)

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, [complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey](https://ballotpedia.org/complete_the_Ballotpedia_Candidate_Connection_Survey).

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? [Contact our sales team](https://ballotpedia.org/Contact_our_sales_team).

### Republican primary election

Republican primary for Vermont State Senate Washington District (3 seats)


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dawnmarie Tomasi</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>2,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwayne Tucker</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>2,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ken Alger</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>2,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brent Young</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>1,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 9,566

There were no **incumbents** in this race. The results have been certified. [Source](https://ballotpedia.org/Vermont_State_Senate_Washington_District#2016)

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, [complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey](https://ballotpedia.org/complete_the_Ballotpedia_Candidate_Connection_Survey).

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? [Contact our sales team](https://ballotpedia.org/Contact_our_sales_team).
2018

See also: Vermont State Senate elections, 2018

General election

General election for Vermont State Senate Washington District (3 seats)

The following candidates ran in the general election for Vermont State Senate Washington District on November 6, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ann Cummings (D)</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>16,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Pollina (VPP/D)</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>14,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Perchlik (D)</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>12,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Bradley (R)</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>7,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ken Alger (R)</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>7,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwayne Tucker (R)</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>7,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barry Wadle (I)</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 68,609

**BP** Incumbents are **bolded and underlined**. The results have been certified. [Source]

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Vermont State Senate Washington District (3 seats)
Incumbent Ann Cummings and Andrew Perchlik defeated Ashley Hill, Theo Kennedy, and Andrew Brewer in the Democratic primary for Vermont State Senate Washington District on August 14, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ann Cummings</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>4,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Perchlik</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>3,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashley Hill</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>2,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theo Kennedy</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>2,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Brewer</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>2,033</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 15,425

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source

Republican primary election

Republican primary for Vermont State Senate Washington District (3 seats)


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chris Bradley</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>1,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwayne Tucker</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>1,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ken Alger</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>1,645</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vermont Progressive Party primary election

Vermont Progressive Party primary for Vermont State Senate Washington District (3 seats)


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Pollina</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>4,793</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2016

See also: Vermont State Senate elections, 2016

Elections for the Vermont State Senate took place in 2016. The primary election took place on August 9, 2016, and the general election was held on November 8, 2016. The candidate filing deadline was May 26, 2016.

The following candidates ran in the Vermont State Senate Washington District general election.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vermont State Senate, Washington District General Election, 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Votes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Vermont Secretary of State
Francis Brooks, Ann Cummings and incumbent Anthony Pollina defeated Ashley Hill in the Vermont State Senate Washington District Democratic primary.[10][11]

| Vermont State Senate, Washington District Democratic Primary, 2016 |  
|---|---|---|---|
| **Party** | **Candidate** | **Vote %** | **Votes** |
| Democratic | ✓ Francis Brooks | 18.99% | 3,709 |
| Democratic | ✓ Ann Cummings | 30.87% | 6,028 |
| Democratic | ✓ Anthony Pollina *Incumbent* | 31.15% | 6,083 |
| Democratic | Ashley Hill | 18.99% | 3,708 |
| **Total Votes** | 19,528 |

2014

See also: Vermont State Senate elections, 2014

Elections for the Vermont State Senate took place in 2014. A primary election took place on August 26, 2014. The general election was held on November 4, 2014. The signature filing deadline for candidates wishing to run in this election was June 12, 2014. Washington has three state senators. Incumbent Ann Cummings, incumbent Anthony Pollina and Sandra Gaffney were unopposed in the Democratic primary, while incumbent William Doyle, Pat McDonald and Dexter Lefavour were unopposed in the Republican primary.[12][13][14][15] Cummings, Doyle and Pollina defeated Lefavour, McDonald and Gaffney in the general election.[16]

Vermont State Senate Washington District, General Election, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>✓ William &quot;Bill&quot; Doyle <em>Incumbent</em></td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>11,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>✓ Ann Cummings <em>Incumbent</em></td>
<td>21.1%</td>
<td>11,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>✓ Anthony Pollina <em>Incumbent</em></td>
<td>19.8%</td>
<td>10,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Pat McDonald</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
<td>8,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Dexter Lefavour</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>5,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Sandra &quot;Sandy&quot; Gaffney **</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>5,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td>52,878</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Pollina appeared on the ballot as both a Progressive and Democratic nominee.
**Gaffney appeared on the ballot as both a Progressive and Democratic nominee.

2012

See also: Vermont State Senate elections, 2012
Elections for the office of Vermont State Senate consisted of a primary election on August 28, 2012, and a general election on November 6, 2012. Democratic incumbents Ann Cummings and Anthony Pollina and Republican William E. Doyle defeated Republicans Bernard Barnett and Dexter LeFavour and Independent candidate Jeremy Hansen in the general election. Cummings and Pollina were unopposed in the Democratic primary election. Doyle, Barnett, and LeFavour were unopposed in the Republican primary election.[17][18][19][20]

### Vermont State Senate, Washington District, General Election, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>CANDIDATE</th>
<th>VOTE %</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Ann Cummings Incumbent</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
<td>16,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Anthony Pollina Incumbent</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>14,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>William Doyle Incumbent</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
<td>17,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Bernard Barnett</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>8,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Dexter LeFavour</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>6,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>Jeremy Hansen</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>4,097</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Votes: 67,632

### Campaign contributions

From 2000 to 2016, candidates for Vermont State Senate Washington District raised a total of $724,182. Candidates who raised money in contributions earned $12,274 on average. All figures come from Follow the Money

### Campaign contributions, Vermont State Senate Washington District

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$40,139</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>$5,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$82,161</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$13,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$51,751</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$8,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$104,897</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$13,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$75,496</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$12,583</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>$100,406</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$16,734</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$55,607</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$11,121</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$71,962</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>$10,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$141,763</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$17,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$724,182</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>$12,274</td>
</tr>
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See also

- Vermont State Legislature
- Vermont State Senate
- Vermont House of Representatives

External links

- Vermont State Legislature

Footnotes

1. Vermont Constitution, "Chapter II, Section 15," accessed February 8, 2023
4. VTDigger, "Scott signs new legislative maps into law, solidifying Vermont's political

Only the first few references on this page are shown above. Click to show more.

Current members of the Vermont State Senate [show]
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TRENDING
- 2023 Elections
- 2024 Presidential election
- Biden Administration
- Recall elections
- Ballotpedia News
Vineland Elementary School District, California, elections (2022)

California 2022 elections

U.S. Senate • U.S. House • Congressional special elections • Governor • State executive offices • State Senate • State Assembly • Special state legislative • Supreme court • Appellate courts • Local judges • State ballot measures • Local ballot measures • School boards • Municipal • Recalls • How to run for office

RELATED CONTENT: CALIFORNIA • LOCAL ELECTIONS • STATE ELECTIONS • FEDERAL ELECTIONS

Three seats on the Vineland Elementary School District school board in California were up for general election on November 8, 2022. The filing deadline for this election was August 12, 2022. However, candidates had an additional five days to file if no incumbents filed by August 12. The extended deadline did not apply if the incumbent was not eligible to run for re-election.

Elections

Click on the tabs below to show more information about those topics.

Candidates and results

Additional elections on the ballot

General election

Vineland Elementary School District elections

General election date
November 8, 2022
Enrollment ('17-'18)
732 students
General election for Vineland Elementary School District Board of Trustees (3 seats)

Incumbent Alejandra Segura, Tiffany Castillo-Gonzalez, and incumbent Francisco Segura Jr defeated incumbent Mario Pena in the general election for Vineland Elementary School District Board of Trustees on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓   Alejandra Segura (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓   Tiffany Castillo-Gonzalez (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓   Francisco Segura Jr (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mario Pena (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source

= candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

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What was at stake?

Report a story for this election

Ballotpedia researches issues in school board elections across the United States, but information availability is a challenge for us in many school districts. Please contact us about the issues that impact your local school district. Note that not all submissions may meet Ballotpedia’s coverage requirements for inclusion.

Candidate survey

Ballotpedia invites school board candidates to participate in its annual survey. Click here to view or fill out the survey.
About the district

See also: Vineland Elementary School District, California

The Vineland Elementary School District is located in Kern County, California. The district served 732 students during the 2017-2018 school year.[1]

See also

Vineland Elementary School District

California

School Boards

- Vineland Elementary School District, California, elections (2020)
- List of school districts in California
- California school board elections, 2022
- Public education in California
- Local ballot measures, California
- School board elections, 2022
- School board elections, 2021
External links

- Search Google News for this topic
- Vineland Elementary School District

Footnotes

Virginia Republican David Yancey is the winner of a tie-breaking drawing for a House of Delegates seat, a result that appears to allow Republicans to barely hang on to control of the chamber.

Each candidate's name was placed in a film canister; those were then placed into a bowl and one name was drawn.
It's the latest chapter in an unusual and drawn-out process to decide a winner in House District 94 in Newport News. After a December recount, the Democratic candidate, Shelly Simonds, was initially declared the winner by just one vote.

That result appeared to wrest control of the chamber away from Republicans, who'd gone into November with nearly a two-thirds majority in the House of Delegates. That majority was all but swept away in a Democratic wave that boosted the party up and down the ballot.

But then, after another ballot was re-examined and counted for Yancey, the Republican incumbent, the race was declared a tie. Each candidate was determined to have 11,607 votes, according to James Alcorn, chair of the Virginia elections board.

The ballot that was re-examined has marks next to both candidates. But the mark next
to Simonds' bubble also has a slash through it, so judges determined that the voter did not intend to select her.

As NPR's Brett Neely reported, Virginia law says that when candidates have an equal number of votes, the state election board shall "determine by lot which of the candidates shall be declared elected."

The tie-breaking drawing was initially scheduled for the week of Christmas, but it was postponed after Democrats asked a court to review the process that was used to determine the winner of the disputed ballot. On Wednesday, a court denied Democrats' request to throw out that ballot and said the drawing could proceed this week as planned.

With Yancey's win, the GOP appears poised to retain control of the chamber. A win for Democrat Simonds would have likely meant a 50-50 split.

Simonds could choose to ask for another recount of the original ballots, though observers from both parties acknowledge it would likely be difficult to convene another recount panel in time for the Virginia General Assembly to convene on Jan. 10 in Richmond.

If the session begins with the District 94 seat still uncertain, Republicans would remain in control by a 50-49 majority. Republican leaders have said under that scenario, they would move forward with electing leaders and making rules to govern the legislative session.

Another House of Delegates seat, District 28, is still in dispute: in the Fredericksburg area, a group of Democratic voters has asked a federal judge for a new election after a mix-up over district boundaries caused some voters to be assigned to the wrong districts. The Republican in that race, Robert Thomas, was certified as the winner in late November over Democrat Joshua Cole. A hearing regarding the request for a new
election is scheduled for Friday in Alexandria.

**Correction**

Jan. 4, 2018

A previous version of this story said Republican Joshua Cole was certified as the winner in District 28. In fact, Republican Robert Thomas was certified as the winner. Cole is a Democrat.

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White House press secretary Karine Jean-Pierre violated the Hatch Act, watchdog says
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Taking a Breather: Fed holds interest rates steady in patient battle against inflation

CLIMATE
Shell plans to increase fossil fuel production despite its net-zero pledge
On Flag Day, Remembering The Red, Black And Green
Tied Wauwatosa alderman election decided by 1 provisional vote
The race for the District 5 seat between incumbent Rob Gustafson and challenger Sean Lowe was tied at 702 votes after Tuesday's election.

WAUWATOSA, Wis. — A tied election for Wauwatosa alderman was decided by a single vote.

The Board of Canvassers met Friday to review the ballots cast and certify a winner.

The race for the District 5 seat between incumbent Rob Gustafson and challenger Sean Lowe was tied at 702 votes after Tuesday's election.

One provisional ballot was cast in the race.

It was opened and determined to be valid.

The ballot was for Lowe, officially making him the winner.

It was an emotional scene as the ballot was opened and read aloud.

"Just a little bit of emotion, understanding that most of my adult life I've been fighting for civil rights and racial justice," Lowe said.

He now makes history as the first Black man elected to the Wauwatosa Common Council.

Lowe joined Margaret Arney, who was elected Tuesday as the first Black woman to the council.

"The people of Wauwatosa have spoken and they said the things that I have been campaigning for are important to them," Lowe told WISN 12.

Gustafson said he prepared himself for the possibility of losing his seat.
He said he would take the weekend to decide whether he will request a recount.

No additional provisional ballots were found.

Per Wisconsin law, Gustafson can request a recount until Wednesday.

That would be conducted Thursday, if requested, and open to the public.

The Wauwatosa Common Council chose Gustafson, instead of Lowe, in 2020 to fill the remaining term of an alderman who resigned.

Milwaukee Court Clerk George Christenson said the county's canvass was progressing without issue.

Rumors that the canvass had stopped were incorrect.

"The election canvass is an open process and every member of the public is free to observe it," Christenson said in a statement. "Individuals spreading false claims are encouraged to come to Room G7 of the Courthouse and see for themselves that the canvass is ongoing, before making inaccurate and misleading statements."

The canvass is open to the public and is subject to the State's Open Meetings Law.

The Milwaukee County Election Commission began the canvassing of the 18th District Supervisory write-in race and will continue by hand.

A winner will be declared in that race by next Friday.

The deputy city clerk in West Allis said 133 absentee ballots were initially left out of the results of its election.

They were not provided to the board of absentee ballot canvassers on election day.

Officials said the ballots were left in a locked bin within a secure room in the clerk's office on
This occurred because absentee ballots delivered to the clerk's office are normally immediately transferred into a particular box in the secure room in preparation for counting on election day, the deputy clerk said.

On Friday, there was a higher number of ballots delivered than normal, so the clerk's office instead kept those ballots in the locked bin, rather than immediately transferring the ballots to the boxes ready for counting.

That's why the ballots were not counted on election day.

The ballots never left the secure room between Friday and Tuesday and were always going to be discovered through the clerk's office protocols.

"While it was an error to not process them on election day, they were processed now in the same manner as every other ballot," the deputy clerk said in a statement. "The number of ballots to be processed does not exceed the margin that would be necessary to change any tentative results, so no change in election results is expected."
Tied race for alderman decided by pulling winner's name from box

Cavalier Johnson makes history as first elected Black mayor

All Wisconsin spring general election results

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING
West Oso Independent School District, Texas, elections (2022)

Texas 2022 elections

U.S. House • Congressional special elections • Governor • Lt. Gov. • Attorney General • State executive offices • State Senate • State House • Special state legislative • Supreme court • Appellate courts • State ballot measures • Local ballot measures • School boards • Municipal • Recalls • How to run for office

Three seats on the West Oso Independent School District school board in Texas were up for general election on November 8, 2022. The filing deadline for this election was August 22, 2022.

Elections

Click on the tabs below to show more information about those topics.

Candidates and results

Additional elections on the ballot

At-large

General election

West Oso Independent School District elections

General election date
November 8, 2022

Enrollment ('17-'18)
2,105 students
General election for West Oso Independent School District Board of Trustees (3 seats)

Oscar Arredondo, incumbent Liz Gutierrez, and incumbent Cella Boyd defeated incumbent Rose Marie Soto in the general election for West Oso Independent School District Board of Trustees on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oscar Arredondo (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liz Gutierrez (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cella Boyd (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Marie Soto (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 1,880

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. Source 1 Source 2
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
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What was at stake?

Report a story for this election

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Candidate survey

Ballotpedia invites school board candidates to participate in its annual survey. Click here to view or fill out the survey.
About the district

See also: West Oso Independent School District, Texas

The West Oso Independent School District is located in Nueces County, Texas. The district served 2,105 students during the 2017-2018 school year.[1]

See also

West Oso Independent School District

Texas

School Boards

- West Oso Independent School District, Texas, elections (2020)
- List of school districts in Texas
- Texas school board elections, 2022
- Public education in Texas
- Local ballot measures, Texas
- School board elections, 2022
- School board elections, 2021
## Internal links

1. Search Google News for this topic
2. West Oso Independent School District

## Footnotes


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Westmoreland certifies primary results; tiebreaker held to settle Democratic race for Hempfield supervisor

RICH CHOLODOFSKY | Monday, June 5, 2023 10:00 p.m.

Results from Westmoreland County’s spring primaries are official.

The county’s elections board on Monday voted to certify results from the 195 races that appeared on the May ballot, setting the stage for the November general election that will feature county, municipal and school board contests.

Two countywide races will top the ballot in the fall. Incumbent Republicans Sean Kertes and Doug Chew will seek second terms in office on the three-member board as will Democrats Ted Kopas and Sydney Hovis.

Democrats are seeking to reclaim a majority on the board. The top three vote-getters will win seats.

Incumbent Sheriff James Albert will seek a second term in office when he faces Democrat Tommy John Hamacher. Albert was elected as a Democrat in 2019 but a year into his term switched to the GOP and is making his first run for public office as a registered Republican.

Commissioner and sheriff are the only contested county races in November. Republican incumbents Treasurer Jared Squires, Register of Wills Sherry Magretti Hamilton, Controller Jeffrey Balzer and Recorder of Deeds Frank Schiefer are unopposed.

Meanwhile, in the race to fill two seats on the Hempfield board of supervisors, Republican incumbent George Reese was declared one of two winners in the Democratic primary and will appear on the November ballot representing both political parties, according to county Election Bureau Director Greg McCloskey.

Reese, along with incumbent Jay Anderson, won the Republican nominations in May. Joseph R. Svetkovich topped the Democrat race after he received 139 write-in votes. Reece finished in a tie for the second Democratic nomination with Ralph A. Stoup, each having received 133 write-in votes.
Westmoreland certifies primary results; tiebreaker held to settle Democra... https://triblive.com/local/westmoreland/westmoreland-certifies-primary... Westmoreland County's Elections Board voted Monday to certify results from the May Republican and Democratic primaries.

Reese was declared the winner of the second Democratic nomination after the election bureau broke the tie through a random drawing.
More than 680 write-in votes were cast in the Democratic primary for Hempfield supervisor.

All final certified results from the May primary are posted on the county’s election results website.
Wilson Elementary School District, Arizona, elections (2022)

Arizona 2022 elections

U.S Senate • U.S. House • Governor • State executive offices • State Senate • State House • Supreme court • Appellate courts • Local judges • State ballot measures • Local ballot measures • School boards • Municipal • How to run for office

Three seats on the Wilson Elementary School District school board in Arizona were up for general election on November 8, 2022, including one at-large seat that was up in a special election for a two-year term. The regular election for two four-year terms was canceled due to a lack of opposition. The filing deadline for this election was July 11, 2022.

Elections

Click on the tabs below to show more information about those topics.

Candidates and results

Additional elections on the ballot

Regular election

Wilson Elementary School District elections

General election date
November 8, 2022 (canceled)

Special election date
November 8, 2022

Enrollment ('17-'18)
1,075 students
General election

The general election was canceled. **Anna Martinez** (Nonpartisan) and **Mario Martinez** (Nonpartisan) won without appearing on the ballot.

Special election

General election

Special general election for Wilson Elementary Governing Board At-large

**Maria Felix** defeated incumbent **Hector Banda Lopez** in the special general election for Wilson Elementary Governing Board At-large on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maria Felix (Nonpartisan)</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hector Banda Lopez (Nonpartisan) (Write-in)</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BP** Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. [Source]

- **C** = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
- If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, [complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey](https://ballotpedia.org/Wilson_Elementary_School_District,_Arizona,#candida...)
- Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? [Contact our sales team](https://ballotpedia.org/Wilson_Elementary_School_District,_Arizona,#candida...)

What was at stake?

Report a story for this election

Ballotpedia researches issues in school board elections across the United States, but information availability is a challenge for us in many school districts. Please [contact us](https://ballotpedia.org/Wilson_Elementary_School_District,_Arizona,#candida...) about the issues that impact your local school district. Note that not all submissions may meet Ballotpedia's coverage requirements for inclusion.

Candidate survey
About the district

See also: Wilson Elementary School District, Arizona

The Wilson Elementary School District is located in Maricopa County, Arizona. The district served 1,075 students during the 2017-2018 school year. [1]

List of school districts in Arizona

Arizona school board elections, 2022
Public education in Arizona
Local ballot measures, Arizona
School board elections, 2022
School board elections, 2021

External links

- Search Google News for this topic
- Wilson Elementary School District

Footnotes


Ballotpedia features 409,548 encyclopedic articles written and curated by our professional staff of editors, writers, and researchers. Click here to contact our editorial staff, and click here to report an error. Click here to contact us for media inquiries, and please donate here to support our continued expansion.
With the toss of a coin, Collette Sorgel wins Oneida County District 13 seat

WXPR | By Katie Thoresen
Published April 8, 2022 at 2:06 PM CDT

LISTEN • 1:56

People lean in to see the results of the coin flip that decided the Oneida County District 13 race. It landed on heads, which means Collette Sorgel won the seat.

With the flip of coin, the winner of the Oneida County District 13 race was decided.

Unofficial results on Election night showed Collette Sorgel and Brian Slizewski each receiving 177 votes.

Those results held up during the Board of Canvass on Thursday, according to Oneida County Clerk Tracy Hartman.

The Byrds - There Is a Season
Iâ€™ll Feel a Whole Lot Better
“There were no major changes that were made. The state of Wisconsin asks for a scattering that’s called the write-ins,” said Hartman. “There’s some poll workers that get that confused with what is an undervote. There were a couple of small one scattering, there were actually no scattering, so we had to change that number. But no changes to candidate ballot numbers from Tuesday night.”

It’s not very often that a race ends in a tie.

“This has been an interesting process,” said Hartman.

Something similar happened in 2016, when Lisa Zunker and Jeff Vollmer tied with equal numbers of votes in District 19. Zunker won a coin flip to claim the seat on county board.

This was the first time Hartman had to conduct the tiebreaker.

Like all of her clerk duties, she took this one very seriously.

“You never want to mess something like this up. You don’t want to be the county clerk that gets the news story for having done it incorrectly,” said Hartman. “I went to the state statutes, read the state statute, read the Wisconsin Elections Commission’s guidance, and then reached out to all 71 other county clerks to see if there was specific process they followed for this. It’s pretty cut and dry.”

Hartman did have a couple options for how to break the tie.

She could have pulled names out of hat, have them chose a card with the highest card the winner, or toss a coin in the air.

The coin landed face up on the floor meaning Collette Sorgel won the coin toss.

Hartman says she felt the coin flip was the fairest option.

Based on ballot order, heads went to Sorgel, tails to Slizewski.

In front of the board of canvass and members of the public in the Oneida County board room, Hartman flipped a silver dollar and let it land on the floor.

With President Eisenhower’s profile landing face up, Sorgel will be the newest Oneida County board member.

“It’s always fun to see something different in elections. After 15 years, you feel like you’ve seen it all. I think I’m getting closer to seeing it all,” said Hartman.

Slizewski can ask for a recount. He has until the end of day Wednesday if he so wishes.

“What the state rules are is that in elections where there are under 4,000 voters, which is where we’re at right now. That candidate’s, if there under 10 separating them, they can request a recount. If there are 10 or over, they can request a recount but they would have to pay for it,” said Hartman.

Candidates in District 10 in Oneida County could also get a recount under that rule.

Only four votes separated the candidates in that race.
With the toss of a coin, Collette Sorgel wins Oneida County District 13 s...

https://www.wxpr.org/election/2022-04-08/with-the-toss-of-a-coin-collet...
Spring Election 2022

Voter turnout was strong in Lincoln County, but not everywhere

Erin Gottsacker, April 8, 2022

About 30 percent of registered voters in Oneida and Vilas County took to the polls on Tuesday. That number was higher in Lincoln County, where about 44 percent of registered voters turned in a ballot.
With the toss of a coin, Collette Sorgel wins Oneida County District 13 s...
Candidate appointed after tied election in Oakland City

by: Cody Bailey
Posted: Jun 1, 2023 / 09:53 PM CDT
Updated: Jun 1, 2023 / 10:08 PM CDT

OAKLAND CITY, Ind. (WEHT) – A resolution is made after an Oakland City Council race ended in a tie during the May primary. The Gibson County Republican Party held a special meeting to select a nominee for the November general election.

“This is an incredible real-life example of how much every vote matters,” says Gibson
County Republic Chairman John Perkins.

What happens when a race for elected office ends in a tie? It’s an occurrence so rare, even Perkins himself wasn’t sure.

“I actually talked to the Secretary of State about that,” explains Perkins. “He said, ‘It happens. It’s rare’. So, you know, there’s times I really enjoy being the chair, and there’s times where, you know, it gets a little more difficult. And this was one of those times.”

Henderson firefighters deliver baby in family’s minivan

The two candidates, Kaye Gowin and Bethany Brewer, each received 23 votes in the primary election for the Republican nomination for Oakland City Council’s district 4 seat. Gowin and Brewer each had equal time to tell voters and the appointment committee why they should be on the November ballot.

“I believe it is my responsibility to be involved in the systems and processes that induce change,” says Brewer, who spoke via video message due to being out of town for a graduation ceremony.

“I am a loyal Republican,” says Gowin, “I am fiscally responsible and will not waste the taxpayers’ hard-earned money.”

After a brief recess, the decision was made by Perkins to appoint Brewer as the Republican nominee, a decision he says was not easy.

“We are looking for people who are going to bring that energy and are going to bring that expertise within the preview that they sit,” explains Perkins. “I wanted to make sure that we had people who were elected, at least by this community, come out so they could express their voice and their opinion.”

Gowin told those in attendance she was thankful for the opportunity to express her desire to serve the residents of Oakland City. Speaking with Eyewitness News after the caucus, Gowin says she does not plan on pursuing public office again in the future.
Brewer sent the following statement to Eyewitness News following her appointment:

“I would like to thank God, my husband Josh, and our three children, and my church family at Greater Grace Apostolic Church for believing in me throughout this process. I am so honored to be the Republican Candidate for District 4 City Council, and I’m looking forward to running in the election, and hopefully leading Oakland City forward with our council. I would also like to thank John Perkins for trusting me in this council race, Mayor James Deffendall, and the other Republican leaders who serve our county with excellence. I believe we are entering into a new chapter in both our county’s and our city’s history and I’m grateful to be a part.”
Wyoming House of Representatives District 41

Wyoming House of Representatives District 41 is represented by Bill Henderson (R).

As of the 2020 Census, Wyoming state representatives represented an average of 9,318 residents. After the 2010 Census, each member represented 9,472 residents.

About the office

Members of the Wyoming House of Representatives serve two-year terms and are not subject to term limits. Wyoming legislators assume office the first Monday in January in odd-numbered years.[1]

Qualifications

See also: State legislature candidate requirements by state

Section 2 of Article 3 of the Wyoming Constitution states, "No person shall be a senator who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, or a representative who has not attained the age of twenty-one years, and who is not a citizen of the United States and of this state and who has not, for at least twelve months next preceding his election resided within the county or district in which he was elected."[2]

Salaries

See also: Comparison of state legislative salaries

| State legislative salaries, 2022 |
|------------------|------------------|
| Salary | Per diem |

| $150/day | $109/day. Set by legislature. Vouchered. Legislators also receive an additional $300/month; 1/2 salary for 1 day of preparation for each day the legislator is engaged in work for the Management Council or any committee; and 1/2 salary for each day the member travels to/from an interim activity for which they are entitled to receive a salary. |

**Vacancies**

*See also: [How vacancies are filled in state legislatures](https://ballotpedia.org/Wyoming_House_of_Representatives_District_...)*

If there is a vacancy in the [Wyoming State Legislature](https://ballotpedia.org/Wyoming_State_Legislature), the board of county commissioners representing the vacant district must select a replacement. The meeting to pick the candidates should take place no later than 15 days after the state central committee is notified of the vacancy. The state central committee of the political party that last held the seat must submit a list of three candidates to the board of county commissioners. Within five days of receiving the list of three candidates, the board of county commissioners shall appoint one of the candidates to fill the vacancy. [3]


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**District map**

![District map](https://leaflet.stadia-maps.com/...)

Leaflet | © Stadia Maps

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Redistricting

2020-2022

See also: Redistricting in Wyoming after the 2020 census

On March 25, Wyoming Gov. Mark Gordon (R) allowed the state's legislative maps to become law without signing the redistricting bill approved by the legislature. The legislature approved Wyoming HB100 on March 11. The bill added one Senate seat and two House of Representatives seats to the state legislature. The Senate passed legislative redistricting plans, voting 20-10 to approve an amended version of the Joint Corporations, Elections and Political Subdivisions Interim Committee's proposal.[4] The House rejected maps approved by the Senate in a 46-11 vote on March 8. Legislative leaders formed a committee of three representatives and three senators to resolve disputes over the proposals.[5] On March 11, the House passed the maps in a 44-12 vote, and the Senate passed the maps in a 17-12 vote.[6]

How does redistricting in Wyoming work? Wyoming is home to one at-large congressional district, making congressional redistricting unnecessary. State legislative district lines are drawn by the state legislature. State legislative district plans are subject to veto by the governor.[7]

In 2011, a joint legislative committee adopted the following guidelines for state legislative redistricting:[7]

1. Districts should be contiguous and compact.
2. Districts should "reflect a community of interest."
3. Districts should "consider significant geographic features."
4. "A majority of the population of each county" should reside within a single district.
5. "Consideration should be given to nesting two House districts in each state Senate district."

Wyoming House of Representatives
District 41
until January 1, 2023

Wyoming House of Representatives
District 41
starting January 2, 2023
Elections

2022

See also: Wyoming House of Representatives elections, 2022

General election

General election for Wyoming House of Representatives District 41
Incumbent Bill Henderson defeated Jen Solis and Matt Freeman in the general election for Wyoming House of Representatives District 41 on November 8, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bill Henderson (R)</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>1,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jen Solis (D)</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>1,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matt Freeman (Constitution Party)</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 2,806

Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Wyoming House of Representatives District 41

Jen Solis advanced from the Democratic primary for Wyoming House of Representatives District 41 on August 16, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jen Solis (Write-in)</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 102

Republican primary election

There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source

C = candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.
If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.
Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.
Republican primary for Wyoming House of Representatives District 41

Incumbent Bill Henderson advanced from the Republican primary for Wyoming House of Representatives District 41 on August 16, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bill Henderson</td>
<td>96.3</td>
<td>1,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 1,929

2020

See also: Wyoming House of Representatives elections, 2020

General election

General election for Wyoming House of Representatives District 41


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bill Henderson (R)</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>2,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Fields (D)</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>1,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 4,139
Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Wyoming House of Representatives District 41

Rebecca Fields advanced from the Democratic primary for Wyoming House of Representatives District 41 on August 18, 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔ Rebecca Fields</td>
<td>98.9</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were no incumbents in this race. The results have been certified. Source

Republican primary election

Republican primary for Wyoming House of Representatives District 41

Incumbent Bill Henderson advanced from the Republican primary for Wyoming House of Representatives District 41 on August 18, 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔ Bill Henderson</td>
<td>97.8</td>
<td>1,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in votes</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incumbents are bolded and underlined. The results have been certified. Source

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

2018

See also: Wyoming House of Representatives elections, 2018
General election

General election for Wyoming House of Representatives District 41

Incumbent Bill Henderson defeated Sean Castaneda in the general election for Wyoming House of Representatives District 41 on November 6, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bill Henderson</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>1,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sean Castaneda</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>1,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Write-in</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 3,063

Democratic primary election

Democratic primary for Wyoming House of Representatives District 41

Sean Castaneda advanced from the Democratic primary for Wyoming House of Representatives District 41 on August 21, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sean Castaneda</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>441</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 441

Republican primary election

Republican primary for Wyoming House of Representatives District 41
Incumbent Bill Henderson advanced from the Republican primary for Wyoming House of Representatives District 41 on August 21, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔ Bill Henderson</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,235</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes: 1,235

Incumbents are **bolded and underlined**. The results have been certified. Source

صرف - candidate completed the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection survey.

If you are a candidate and would like to tell readers and voters more about why they should vote for you, complete the Ballotpedia Candidate Connection Survey.

Do you want a spreadsheet of this type of data? Contact our sales team.

2016

See also: *Wyoming House of Representatives elections, 2016*

Elections for the *Wyoming House of Representatives* took place in 2016. The primary election took place on August 16, 2016, and the general election was held on November 8, 2016. The candidate filing deadline was May 27, 2016. Incumbent Ken Esquibel (D) did not seek re-election.

Bill Henderson defeated Amy Simpson in the Wyoming House of Representatives District 41 general election. [8]

**Wyoming House of Representatives, District 41 General Election, 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>✔ Bill Henderson</td>
<td>50.81%</td>
<td>1,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Amy Simpson</td>
<td>49.19%</td>
<td>1,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,889</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: *Wyoming Secretary of State*

Amy Simpson defeated Rich Wiederspahn in the Wyoming House of Representatives District 41 Democratic primary. [9][10]

**Wyoming House of Representatives, District 41 Democratic Primary, 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>✔ Amy Simpson</td>
<td>62.06%</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>Rich Wiederspahn</td>
<td>37.94%</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bill Henderson defeated Patrick Fitzgerald in the Wyoming House of Representatives District 41 Republican primary. [9][10]

**Wyoming House of Representatives, District 41 Republican Primary, 2016**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Vote %</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td><strong>Bill Henderson</strong></td>
<td>50.09%</td>
<td>584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Patrick Fitzgerald</td>
<td>49.91%</td>
<td>582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Votes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2014

See also: [Wyoming House of Representatives elections, 2014](https://ballotpedia.org/Wyoming_House_of_Representatives_District_41)


#### Wyoming House of Representatives, District 41, General Election, 2014

[| PARTY          | CANDIDATE               | VOTE % | VOTES |
---|----------------|-------------------------|--------|-------|
| Democratic     | **Ken Esquibel Incumbent** | 60%    | 1,479 |
| Republican     | Donna Roofe             | 40%    | 987   |
| **Total Votes** |                         |        | 2,466 |

Source: [Wyoming Secretary of State](https://ballotpedia.org/Wyoming_House_of_Representatives_District_41)

### 2012

See also: [Wyoming House of Representatives elections, 2012](https://ballotpedia.org/Wyoming_House_of_Representatives_District_41)


#### Wyoming House of Representatives, District 41, General Election, 2012

[| PARTY          | CANDIDATE               | VOTE % | VOTES |
---|----------------|-------------------------|--------|-------|
| Democratic     | **Ken Esquibel Incumbent** | 57.2%  | 2,164 |
| Republican     | Donna Roofe             | 42.6%  | 1,612 |
| Write-Ins      | Various                 | 0.2%   | 6     |
| **Total Votes** |                         |        | 3,782 |

### Campaign contributions


From 2000 to 2018, candidates for Wyoming House of Representatives District 41 raised a total of $264,842. Candidates who raised money in contributions earned $10,594 on average. All figures come from [Follow the Money](https://ballotpedia.org/Wyoming_House_of_Representatives_District_41).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$42,871</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$21,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$51,593</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$12,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$14,549</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$7,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$9,700</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$4,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$12,753</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$6,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$42,519</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$21,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>$28,695</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$5,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$23,075</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$11,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$37,947</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$12,649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$1,140</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$1,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$264,842</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>$10,594</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**See also**

- [Wyoming State Legislature](https://ballotpedia.org/Wyoming_State_Legislature)
- [Wyoming State Senate](https://ballotpedia.org/Wyoming_State_Senate)
- [Wyoming House of Representatives](https://ballotpedia.org/Wyoming_House_of_Representatives)

**External links**

- [Wyoming State Legislature](https://ballotpedia.org/Wyoming_State_Legislature)

**Footnotes**
