

# ALTERING VOTES IN ELECTRONIC BALLOTS USING PDF SCRIPTING

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## I. INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, it has become increasingly common to transmit absentee ballots electronically in American elections. Although all states permit some form absentee voting, laws on which voters are eligible to receive and return electronic ballots vary from state to state [5]. Military and overseas voters, for example, can receive their ballots electronically in all states, and are permitted to return their ballots as PDF email attachments in over half of all states [3],[6]. In addition to the electronic distribution and submission of ballots, some states also provide electronic means of marking ballots, such as Nevada's EASE system. This service allows certain voters to receive, fill out, and return their ballot all without having to use pen or physical paper [1]. Furthermore, there exist commercial products like Democracy Live's Omniballot, which has been used in over 21 states as a voting tool that allows voters to receive, mark, and, in some cases, download their ballots as PDFs before submission [2].

It may seem intuitive that from a security perspective, PDF ballots are analogous to physical paper ballots, because both are used to display voter preferences. However, PDFs have many additional capabilities outside of displaying images that make them far more exploitable. PDFs can, for example, play video and audio, launch applications, open webpages, and, most relevant to this article, execute JavaScript code. I will demonstrate how this internal scripting capability of PDFs makes them inherently insecure for ballot usage, and discuss the consequences of this insecurity.

## II. DEMONSTRATION

The following page contains a demonstration PDF ballot that was altered from an existing sample ballot from Missouri to include interactive PDF

forms [4]. This ballot is meant to represent how a real interactive PDF ballot might behave. At this point, feel free to mark your vote on this PDF ballot. Once you do so, you can even imagine closing this document and sending it off to election officials to have your vote counted. A non-technical voter may assume that once they stop interacting with this document, their vote is essentially secure. However, as you may notice, this ballot is able to change the vote it contains, even after it has been manually marked. Specifically, every minute, the ballot will alter itself to vote for Michael R. Brown, Bryan Cribbs, Emily Stone, and "No" on the middle proposition.

## III. TECHNICAL DETAILS

The basis of this vulnerability is the use of PDF form fields, which can be altered programatically using internal PDF scripting. I now will describe the specific form fields and PDF scripts in this demonstration.

### A. Form Fields

PDFs support interactive form fields ranging from text boxes, to dropdowns, to buttons, to radio buttons, and more. All of these form fields are manipulable using internal JavaScript. This demonstration uses the button form field to display custom ballot bubbles. Each ballot bubble is created using two PDF form field buttons – one button displaying an empty bubble and another displaying a full bubble. At any given time, one of these buttons is hidden and the other is visible.

These form fields are named to reflect which of the four votes they count towards and which candidate within that vote they represent. For example, Emily Stone's bubble forms are named "vote4\_cd2\_empty" and "vote4\_cd2\_full", because she is the second candidate in the fourth vote.

**OFFICIAL BALLOT**  
GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION  
CASS COUNTY, MISSOURI  
TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 2022

**NOTICE OF ELECTION**

Notice is hereby given that the General Municipal Election will be held in the County of Cass on Tuesday, April 5, 2022 as certified to this office by the participating entities of Cass County. The ballot for the Election shall be in substantially the following form.

JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT OF  
METROPOLITAN KANSAS CITY,  
MISSOURI

**FOR BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
SUBDISTRICT NUMBER 6  
SIX YEAR TERM**

**Vote for ONE**

☐ **MICHAEL R. BROWN**

☐ **CHRIS BENJAMIN**

☐

\_\_\_\_\_  
**WRITE IN**

EAST LYNNE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO.  
40

**FOR BOARD MEMBER  
THREE YEAR TERM**

**Vote for TWO**

☐ **RYAN P. MILLER**

☐ **BRYAN CRIBBS**

☐

\_\_\_\_\_  
**WRITE IN**

☐

\_\_\_\_\_  
**WRITE IN**

**PROPOSITION STUDENTS,  
GROWTH, AND SAFETY**

"Shall the Board of Education of the East Lynne School District No. 40, Missouri, borrow money in the amount of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000) for the purpose of providing funds for site development, construction, equipping, and furnishing the reconfiguration of current spaces to address recent growth within the district, to replace and/or repair roofs; to implement safety and security improvements, including secure entrances; to the extent funds are available, complete other repairs and improvements to the existing facilities of the District; and issue general obligation bonds for the payment thereof resulting in an estimated increase to the debt service property tax levy of \$0.2400 per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation?

If this proposition is approved, the adjusted debt service levy of the School District is estimated to increase from \$0.0000 to \$0.2400 per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation of real and personal property."

☐ **YES**

☐ **NO**

HARRISONVILLE R-IX SCHOOL  
DISTRICT

**QUESTION:**

**To choose by ballot two (2) directors who shall serve as members of the Board of Education of said School District for a term of three (3) years each.**

**Vote for TWO**

☐ **BRITTNEY SEXTON**

☐ **EMILY STONE**

☐ **JENNY WAGONER**

☐ **DAVID W. REECE**

☐ **DAVID PETERMAN**

☐

\_\_\_\_\_  
**WRITE IN**

☐

\_\_\_\_\_  
**WRITE IN**

### B. Internal JavaScript

Each of these form fields is programmed to run a JavaScript once clicked to toggle that bubble's appearance. All form fields have a display property that can be set to hidden or visible, among other options, according to the fields of the Adobe-defined display object. So as an example, Emily Stone's ballot bubble could be filled with the following document-level JavaScript:

```
this.getField("vote4_cd2_empty").display = display.hidden;  
this.getField("vote4_cd2_full").display = display.visible;
```

We have inserted a document-level JavaScript function called SelectBubble that, given a vote and candidate number, essentially does the work of selecting that candidate and deselecting all other candidates in that vote.

Altering votes without explicit user input, then, is just a matter of calling SelectBubble after non-user triggers. In this demonstration, the non-user trigger is a JavaScript interval that is started by a document-level script when the document is opened. Every second, this interval will run a function to check if the minute has changed, and when it has, it executes a function UpdateForm which calls SelectBubble with predetermined arguments and clears all write-in text form fields.

## IV. EXTENSIONS

This is a simple demonstration used to show an easily-detectable attack on a specific type of ballot. However, the internal scripting capabilities of PDFs make them security vulnerabilities in many other voting contexts. More sophisticated scripting attacks could, for example, manipulate ballots only after the voting deadline, could execute based on machine's time zone, could remove candidates from blank ballots sent to voters, could allow hackers to target only a small percentage of corrupted ballots, and could programatically delete evidence of tampering after the fact. Furthermore, because PDF scripting allows malicious code to hide and display images, a hidden image of a pre-filled ballot could also be programatically revealed to "overwrite" the entirety of a legitimate ballot. This means that even PDF ballots that do not use form fields to record voter preferences

can still be manipulated in a compromised PDF. Demonstrations and a more rigorous discussion of many of these attack extensions are explored in the full version of this article.

## V. CONCLUSIONS

In the domain of voting security and ballot technology, PDF files possess often overlooked capabilities that make them inherently at-risk for manipulation attacks. Although online voting might increase accessibility and voter turn out, it also makes the election process more dependent on the security of voters' and election officials' personal machines. If either party has a corrupted PDF reader, or if voters are phished, PDF ballots with malicious JavaScript code are liable to enter into the system, compromising the integrity of the election. Because it is infeasible to expect all voters and election officials to maintain secure personal machines and follow secure technical voting protocols, it is advisable to minimize the usage of PDF ballots in official elections.

## VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## VII. TROUBLESHOOTING

If the included demonstration appears to not be working, please consider the following. This document must be a PDF file, and not some other image file. Additionally, it must be viewed in a relatively advanced PDF viewer like Adobe Acrobat or the Chrome browser. Other readers like Apple's Preview restrict much PDF functionality such as the execution of JavaScript code, and will not run the demonstration. An original version of

this file can be found at: <https://github.com/henryprinceton/senior-thesis-demos>.

## REFERENCES

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