

## 2014 Professional Practices Program A New Way of Managing a Multiple Page Ballot Marion County Clerk's Office <br> Salem Oregon

Submitted by:
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## A new way to manage the multiple page ballot, and accounting for each page.

Oregon is a Vote by Mail state but the following idea could be used by polling place jurisdictions.
Marion County Oregon has approximately 150,000 registered voters. The jurisdiction sited in this paper has 3,768 voters.

We have the Hart Intercivic Vote Tally System using Kodak i660 document scanners.
Our printer (Core Printing in Corvallis, Oregon) has a Hewlett Packard Indigo 5500 Digital Press that is used to print our ballots.

Note: While we have the Hart Intercivic Vote Tally System, we believe that the following process could be used on other paper ballot counting systems as well.

## Overview

In past elections, we have been able to squeeze all of the contests for a jurisdiction onto the most economical sized paper that is uniform for the entire county, without going to a separate page or "second ballot". This ended for the May 2014, Primary Election, when we were handed a new challenge.

A jurisdiction submitted 7 annexation measures that contained maps. Oregon law provides that a map for a measure must be printed on the ballot, included as a ballot packet insert or printed in the county voters' pamphlet for the election. The County Clerk wanted the maps printed on the ballot, so our options were:

1. Print on a larger size paper ( $11^{\prime \prime} \times 17^{\prime \prime}$ ) for the entire election for the county.

Pros: Simple to manage
Con: Increased paper cost; slower scanning time.
2. Create a separate coded Primary election for the jurisdiction that has the $11^{\prime \prime} \times 17^{\prime \prime}$ sized ballots and merge the results between the "two" elections every time we update.

Pros: Lower paper cost
Con: Harder to manage two separate elections
3. Print two $81_{2}^{\prime \prime} \times 11^{\prime \prime}$ ballot pages for the single jurisdiction and one $81 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 11^{\prime \prime}$ ballot page for the rest of the county.

Pro: Least amount of paper cost
Con: Increased accounting difficulties when the voter only returns one of the two pages or incorrect serial numbered pages.

We decided to go with option number 3. We thought that it would be a good "learning experience" in how to manage and account for dual paged ballots in an election, and it would keep our expenses at a minimum (cost savings for the tax payers). While proofing the two ballot pages side by side, an idea was born.

What if we could print the two $8^{1 / 2 \prime \prime} \times 11^{\prime \prime}$ ballots on a single $11^{\prime \prime} \times 17^{\prime \prime}$ piece of paper?
In order for us to proceed, we needed the following questions answered:

1. The two ballot pages would have to be perforated to allow them to be easily separated before counting. Could that be done?
2. The ballot would have to be printed with the 4 correct matching serial numbers on each ballot sheet. The Hart ballot has a unique serial number for each ballot generated that is printed numerically with a barcode on each side of the ballot. The barcode is scanned by the software to help prevent duplicated ballots from being counted. Could that be done?
3. The $11^{\prime \prime} \times 17$ " ballot would have to be folded along the proposed perforation, without causing premature separation, in order to form an $81 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 11^{\prime \prime}$ folded sheet. This half folded sheet would then be letter folded in order to fit into our standard sized outgoing and return ballot envelopes. Could that be done?

## It was done and we mailed the joined two-page ballots to 3,768 voters!

## Processing the returned ballots for the Election

We prepared ourselves for a multitude of issues, everything from how to process and count separated, mismatched serial numbered ballots, to possible problems arising when trying to separate the two pages prior to scanning; we had a plan in place and ready to execute. Much to our surprise, when we finished opening the envelopes, we only had one ballot returned that was separated by the voter, but it contained matching serial numbered pages.

Number of Ballots Sent: 3768

Number of Ballots Returned: 1140

Overall turnout for the entire election: 28.64\%

Turnout for the jurisdiction that contained the $11^{\prime \prime} \times 17^{\prime \prime}$ Ballot Style: 30.24\%

Number of Returned Ballots with the same serial number that were split or separated by the voter:

Number of Ballots that were split with non-Matching Serial Numbers: 0

In conclusion, we feel that the merging or fusing of the two $81 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 11^{\prime \prime}$ page ballots onto an $11^{\prime \prime} \times 17^{\prime \prime}$ sized paper was a success. If in the future we have the need to go to a two page ballot, this method will account for all pages and is proven voter friendly.

## Contact Information

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Actual Sample Ballot for the jurisdiction cited in this paper \# $1-81 / 2{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 11^{\prime \prime}$


Front
Ballot \# 2 - 81⁄2" x 11"


Back


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Page Print Layout for the 11 " x 17" jointed/Fused Ballot - Front


Folding Sample for the $11^{\prime \prime} \times 17^{\prime \prime}$ ballot


Fold \# 2


