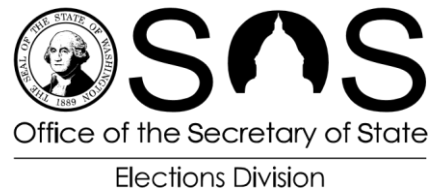


2020

# Annual Report of Washington State Elections

Secretary of State Kim Wyman



Thank you for reading this year's Annual Report of Washington State Elections. Each year, the Office of the Secretary of State analyzes reams of data to compare and highlight election trends, including voter registration and turnout, election audits and security, and much more.

2020 was an extraordinary year, with struggles and issues that struck at the heart of our health and security, and fundamentally changed how our nation conducts its elections. Yet Washington, with its nearly decade-old vote-by-mail system, was up to the task and met the challenge.

Despite a global pandemic, and amid one of the most exciting and impassioned general elections in recent memory, Washingtonians were engaged, energized, and eager to make their voices heard. Helping them exercise their constitutional right were the election officials and staff in all 39 counties, and the people of the Office of the Secretary of State – all of whom embody our core values of integrity, service excellence, visionary leadership, and collaboration. Together we conducted fair and accurate elections that balanced better access and security, and inspired greater voter confidence.

2020 broke some records and challenged others. For example:

- over 6,800 candidates filed for office statewide;
- 54.44% of all registered voters in Washington took part in the Aug. 4 Primary Election – the highest turnout rate on record for a primary in over half a century;
- nearly 4.2 million registered voters in Washington participated in the Nov. 3 General Election – more than in any election in state history; and
- the turnout rate for the general election – 84.14% – is less than half a percent shy of our all-time record set in 2008.

These benchmarks would not have been possible without our state and federal partners, including the Department of Homeland Security, FBI, U.S. Postal Service, and Washington National Guard. These strong relationships enabled us to address heightened global security risks and adapt quickly to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In addition, Washington received national attention for its successful vote-by-mail system. Ours is the only state to receive a [perfect score](#) by the Brookings Institute, which rated all 50 states in their ability to conduct an election during a pandemic, and *Election Law Journal* recently [ranked Washington No. 2](#) for ease of voting.

I am grateful for the opportunity to share our accomplishments in 2020. Despite the myriad challenges, the citizens of the great state of Washington delivered, and so did the people who are privileged to serve them.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kim Wyman". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a small star-like mark above the 'i' in "Wyman".

Kim Wyman  
Secretary of State

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## INTRODUCTION

The Annual Report of Washington State Elections is published annually by the Office of the Secretary of State with a focus on election data analysis. The report often provides an introduction to new policies and the steps taken to implement legislation. When applicable, annual reports for even-year election cycles are updated with federal statistics and comparisons after the publication of the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC). This report will be updated with federal data from the commission after it becomes available in mid-2021.

RCW 29A.60.300 requires the Office of the Secretary of State to publish data on voted ballots, rejection rates, and the reasons for those rejections. In every odd-numbered year (following an even-year elections cycle), the Office of the Secretary of State will conduct and publish a survey of County Auditors and Canvassing Boards in order to analyze current practices on acceptance and rejection of ballots, and include this data in the yearly election analysis. Results will be analyzed and compared with available national data and recognized best practices. The Office of the Secretary of State will also include recommendations for improvements that minimize rejections, with a goal of standardization where applicable.

Most of the analysis in this report combines figures drawn from the state's VoteWA system and ballot reconciliation reports submitted by each of Washington's 39 counties after every primary, special, and general election. Other facts and figures came from publications by Washington's Office of the Secretary of State, in addition to other Secretaries of State, State Boards of Elections, non-partisan institutions, and non-governmental organizations for use in national comparisons.

**ELECTION FUNDING AND GRANTS****Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act**

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) was passed and signed into law on March 27, 2020. In addition to economic assistance for American citizens, the CARES Act also included \$400 million in new Help America Vote Act (HAVA) funding authorized under Section 101 to help states “prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus, domestically or internationally, for the 2020 federal election cycle.”<sup>1</sup> CARES Act funds expire on December 31, 2020 and the funds are dedicated to costs states and counties incur as a result of the pandemic affecting 2020 federal elections.

CARES Act funding was contingent on each state’s commitment to matching 20% of the total awarded with its own funds. Washington was allocated \$8.3 million, and the state legislature appropriated matching funds in the amount of nearly \$1.7 million. Each of the state’s 39 counties was awarded \$125,000 plus an additional \$1.098 per registered voter.

The COVID-19 pandemic posed challenges to some election operations. Some voters still prefer to come in person to register to vote, print off a ballot, or return a ballot. During the candidate filing period, some candidates chose to file in person. Many temporary elections workers are retirees; as people over the age of 60 were advised to stay home, many counties needed to find additional elections staff.

CARES Act funds have been used to pay for additional staffing, facility, and equipment needs incurred as a result of the pandemic, including:

- Personal protective equipment (PPE) and sanitizing supplies;
- Plastic barriers for customer counters and workstations;
- Signage and mailers educating voters about changes in voting procedures as a result of COVID-19;
- Windows and cameras to allow observers to view elections processes from a safe distance;
- Mobile kiosks to allow voters to register or obtain ballots;
- Wi-Fi extensions that enabled county elections staff to provide curbside service;
- Peel-and-stick envelopes to eliminate the need to lick ballot return envelopes;
- Expanded spaces for elections operations, such as rentals of larger spaces or changes to existing spaces to provide safe distances between elections staff;
- Hazard pay, overtime, or hiring additional temporary elections staff;
- Laptops and conferencing equipment to allow for telecommuting; and

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.eac.gov/payments-and-grants/2020-cares-act-grants>

- Automated ballot processing machines, such as sorters, folding machines, and scanners to reduce handling of possibly contaminated ballots and to reduce the number of staff working in close proximity to each other.

### **ESB 6313**

The Voting Opportunities through Education (VOTE) Act, passed by the state legislature in March 2020, increases voting opportunities for young voters. One of the main provisions of the bill is the creation of student engagement hubs on certain college and university campuses.

The bill states that the secretary of state may, subject to appropriation, provide grants to county auditors to establish student engagement hubs. The cost to run a student engagement hub was estimated to be between \$377,600 and \$755,200 each year. If each county containing a state university campus were awarded a grant, the Office of the Secretary of State would require an appropriation of at least \$566,400. Counties would also need an additional \$94,500 to replace equipment for all student engagement hubs every three years, which would increase the appropriation amount to \$660,900 for those years.<sup>2</sup>

Due to the pandemic and social distancing requirements, the hubs had an added constraint. To assist with planning for the student hubs in the midst of a pandemic, the prospective hubs and their corresponding County Auditors determined it would be best to hire a hubs coordinator. The coordinator helped guide the planning of the hubs, ensuring that they complied with social distancing guidelines.

More information on ESB 6313 can be found on page 9 of this report.

### **Help America Vote Act (HAVA)**

The Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002 was passed by Congress to improve voting systems and voter access across the United States. Additional funding was granted with the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018, and again in 2020 with the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 which authorized \$425 million in new HAVA funds. This new funding provides states with additional resources to secure their elections systems and improve overall election security for Federal Elections.

For 2020, Washington was allocated nearly \$8.9 million, with a required state match of over \$1.7 million. The majority, or 75%, of this new funding was directed to county elections offices.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://fnspublic.ofm.wa.gov/FNSPublicSearch/GetPDF?packageID=6078>

The Security Operations Center, created in 2019 by the Office of the Secretary of State, conducted security site reviews on all 39 counties in 2020, before the 2020 federal elections. The funding has and will continue to be used to address any critical physical security needs identified in the reviews. The remaining 25% is being retained for statewide election security improvements, administration costs, and salaries for staff that monitor and distribute the grant funds.

The 2020 HAVA security funding will be used by the counties for:

- Replacing and upgrading equipment;
- Installing security devices, such as cameras;
- Adding secured access and badging to elections processing areas;
- Reducing cyber vulnerabilities;
- Establishing or improving communications plans, including Continuity of Operations Plans.
- Assuring back-up systems are in place and emergency operations can be implemented, including backups up of data and election systems hardware and software; and
- Installing generators to allow elections activities to continue in the event of a power outage.

### **Center for Election Innovation & Research (CEIR)**

The Center for Election Innovation & Research (CEIR) seeks to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of election administration by providing funds to Secretaries of State to educate, inform, and communicate with voters. In 2020, CEIR's goal was to help ensure a safe, secure, and informed general election, particularly in the face of the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

These funds were available to all states and could be used to support efforts to educate voters and communicate vital information about (but not limited to):

- Voter registration and deadlines;
- Mail voting;
- Early voting opportunities;
- Polling place locations and hours; and
- Vote counting updates.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> <https://electioninnovation.org/apply-for-a-grant/>

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The Office of the Secretary of State applied for a total grant amount of \$405,000. This includes \$395,000 budgeted for public service announcements aimed at educating and encouraging voters on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, local TV, KCTS9/Crosscut, and iHeartMedia. \$10,000 was budgeted for the Waze app, which promoted election awareness by providing drivers with reminders of drop box locations along their route.



**2020 LEGISLATION: VOTE ACT (ESB 6313)**

The Voting Opportunities through Education (VOTE) act, passed by the state legislature in March 2020, increases voting opportunities for young voters.

Some of the provisions of the VOTE act came into effect on June 11, 2020, including the creation of student engagement hubs on certain college and university campuses. Along with the creation of the hubs came universal registration, which gives voters the ability to visit any county designated location, regardless of whether that location is in their county of registration or residence, to register to vote and receive a current ballot for their county of registration.

Also effective by June 11, 2020 were: the requirement for the hub locations to be printed in the state Voters’ Pamphlet and the printed local Voters’ Pamphlet for the counties with hub locations; the ability of registered voters who will be 18 years old by the time of a Primary to file for precinct committee officer; and updates to language in the voter registration declaration to reflect changes in the voter age requirement.

Other provisions will be effective in 2022 and 2023. See the ESB 6313 timeline on page 11 for more details.

**Student Engagement Hubs**

ESB 6313 requires ten university and college campuses in nine counties to open nonpartisan student engagement hubs on campus. All student hubs must allow students to download their exact ballot from an online portal. Locations may provide voter registration services as well.

<b>Student Engagement Hub Locations</b>	
<b>County</b>	<b>Campus</b>
Benton	WSU Tri Cities
Clark	WSU Vancouver
King	University of Washington (UW)
King	UW Bothell
Kittitas	Central Washington University (CWU)
Pierce	UW Tacoma
Spokane	Eastern Washington University (EWU)
Thurston	The Evergreen State College
Whatcom	Western Washington University (WWU)
Whitman	Washington State University (WSU)

From data reported by the counties, student engagement hubs provided replacement ballots for 386 voters, registered 780 new voters, updated registrations for 380 voters, and provided other services for 414 voters. King County’s UW location, which operated similarly to a full voting center and served the entire area, helped the most voters of any of the hub locations.

# 2020 Report on Elections in Washington State

2020 LEGISLATION: VOTE ACT (ESB 6313)

	WSU Tri Cities	WSU Vancouver	UW* UW*	UW Bothell	CWU	UW Tacoma	EWU	Evergreen	WWU	WSU	Total
Days Open	5		4			1		3	1	3	
Ballots Collected		24		3		0	195	17	80	575	894
<b>New Registrations</b>											
In-County	10		489					4		150	653
Out of County	3		39					1		50	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>		<b>528</b>					<b>5</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>780</b>
<b>Replacement Ballots</b>											
In-County			318			0			29	0	347
Out of County									8		8
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>318</b>					<b>9</b>	<b>37</b>		<b>386</b>
<b>Other Services</b>											
Updated Registrations			370								370
Provisional Ballots			3					1	1		5
Transfers	9							1			10
Other			29								29
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>402</b>					<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>414</b>

## ESB 6313 Timeline

### Effective June 11, 2020

- **Voter Registration Declaration Amendment** - The declaration on the voter registration form is updated to reflect changes in the voter age requirement.
- **Student Engagement Hubs** - 10 student engagement hubs are required to be created and open for General Elections.
- **Precinct Committee Officer Filings** - Registered voters who will be 18 years of age by the date of the Primary may file for Precinct Committee Officer.
- **Universal Registration** - A voter may go to any county location to register to vote and receive a current ballot for their county of registration at any time.

### Effective September 1, 2020

- **Civics Materials and Resources for Schools** - The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction must make civic materials and resources for teachers available on the OSPI website.

### Effective January 1, 2022

- **Age Requirement Lowered for Participation in Primary** - 17 year-olds may vote in a primary if they will be 18 years of age by the date of the following General Election.
- **Agency Age Requirement Question** - Updates the qualifying age question asked by agencies when providing a voter registration application.
- **Voter Registration Challenge** - A registration may be challenged if the voter will be 18 years of age by the General Election.
- **Definition of Elector** - The definition of "elector" is amended to include persons who are 17 years of age by the date of the Primary or Presidential Primary, but will be 18 years of age by the date of the General Election.
- **Qualifications of a Registered Voter** - A Future Voter is considered a registered voter and may vote in a Primary if they are at least 17 years of age and will be 18 years of age by the date of the General Election.
- **Future Voters Not Qualified to Vote in Special & General Elections** - A Future Voter program applicant must affirmatively acknowledge that they will not vote in a special or general election until they are at least 18 years of age.

### Effective September 1, 2023

- **Automatic Voter Sign-up to Register** - The Department of Licensing must allow a future voter to be automatically added to the Future Voter Sign-up Program at the time of registration, renewal, or change of address.
- **DOL Age Requirement Question** - Updates the qualifying age question asked by Department of Licensing agents when issuing or renewing a license or identicard.

## 2019 LEGISLATION UPDATES

### Future Voter Program (HB 1513)

The Future Voter program, which allows 16- and 17-year-old citizens to enroll as future voters and be automatically registered to vote when they turn 18, took effect on July 1, 2019. Eligible youth can enroll in the program when obtaining a Washington state driver's license or ID at the Department of Licensing, by mailing in a paper registration form, in person at a county elections office, or online at [votewa.gov](http://votewa.gov) using their driver's license or ID.

Students also have an opportunity to enroll in the Future Voter program at their school during Temperance and Good Citizenship Day. Occurring annually in January, Temperance and Good Citizenship Day gives students an opportunity to learn about the importance of registering to vote and ways to become engaged, productive citizens. Resources for teachers are available on the Office of the Secretary of State's website ([sos.wa.gov/elections/civics/tgcd.aspx](http://sos.wa.gov/elections/civics/tgcd.aspx)).

Since the Future Voter program began, over 55,000 youth under the age of 18 have signed up. About 27,500 are currently still under 18 and in pending status.

There have been several large peaks in future voter enrollments since July 2019. These peaks coincide with various events and outreach efforts by the Office of the Secretary of State and other organizations.

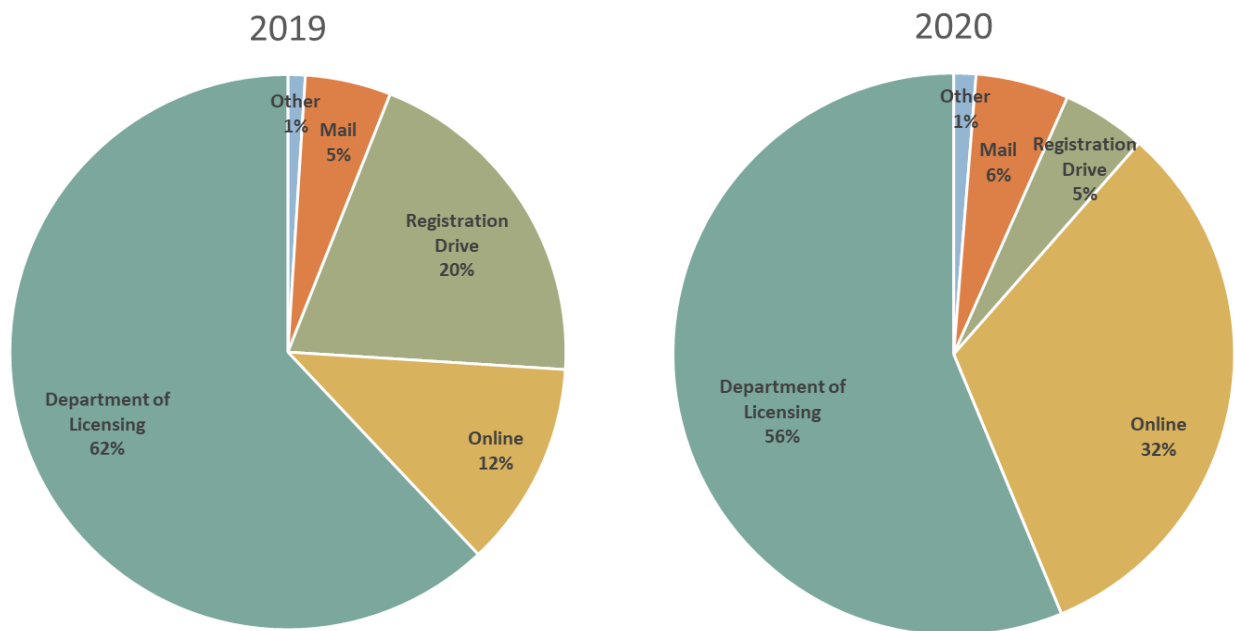
- **September 24, 2019 – National Voter Registration Day.** With approximately 800 enrollments, this is the largest number of enrollments in a single day since the Future Voter program began. The outreach team at the Office of the Secretary of State prepared social media messages in multiple languages (Spanish, Vietnamese, and Chinese) and mailed out over 3,500 promotional items including posters, guides to registering voters, stickers, and buttons.
- **January 16, 2020 – Temperance and Good Citizenship Day.** Over 500 students enrolled in the program on January 16, 2020. The Office of the Secretary of State partnered with the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction to provide materials for teachers statewide.
- **February 25, 2020 – Two weeks before the Presidential Primary.** Future voter enrollments increased in the weeks preceding the Presidential Primary, with a high of over 425 enrollments in one day occurring on February 25.
- **September 22, 2020 – National Voter Registration Day.** Over 350 future voters enrolled on this day. Posts encouraging voters to register were shared on social media, and Secretary of State Kim Wyman participated in a Reddit 'Ask Me Anything' event with Minnesota Secretary of State Steve Simon to promote National Voter Registration Day.

In 2020, Voter Education and Outreach Specialists from the Office of the Secretary of State participated in 17 presentations and events with a total of more than 1,700 attendees. Most of the events, aimed at educating youth about voting, were virtual in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Office of the Secretary of State holds an annual Student Mock Election, and in 2020 also held a special presidential primary edition. As part of the mock election, teachers could download toolkits including mock ballots, coloring sheets, and print-friendly voters' pamphlets. The 2020 Presidential Primary Mock Election had a turnout of 20,875, and the regular 2020 Mock Election had a turnout of 16,899.

### Future Voter Enrollment Methods

Since implementation, the largest source of Future Voter program enrollments is the Department of Licensing (DOL). Many 16- and 17-year-olds get signed up when applying for a driver's license or ID. In 2020, this method accounted for approximately 56% of the total enrollments. Online registrations made up 32%, registration drives 5%, and registrations by mail 6%. The remaining enrollments came from other sources, such as walk-ins at a county elections office or enrollments through a state agency.

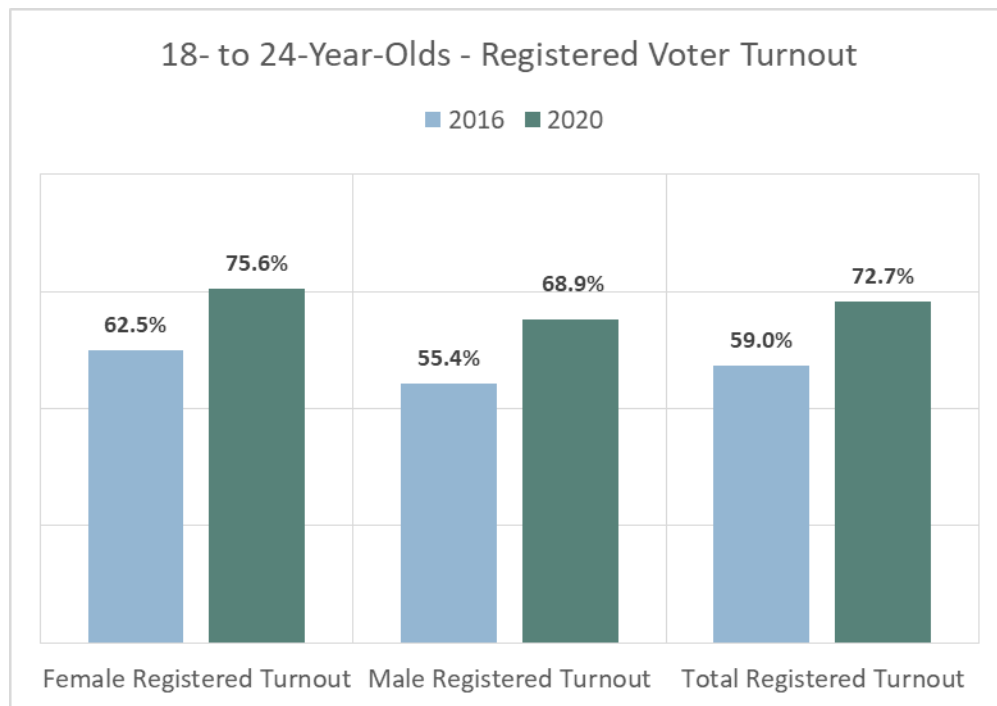


The number of Future Voter enrollments resulting from a registration drive decreased by 15 percentage points from 2019 to 2020, while online enrollments increased by 20 percentage points and DOL enrollments decreased by 6 percentage points. The decrease in the number of enrollments from registration drives may be an effect of increased restrictions on in-person events due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Increased Participation from Young Voters

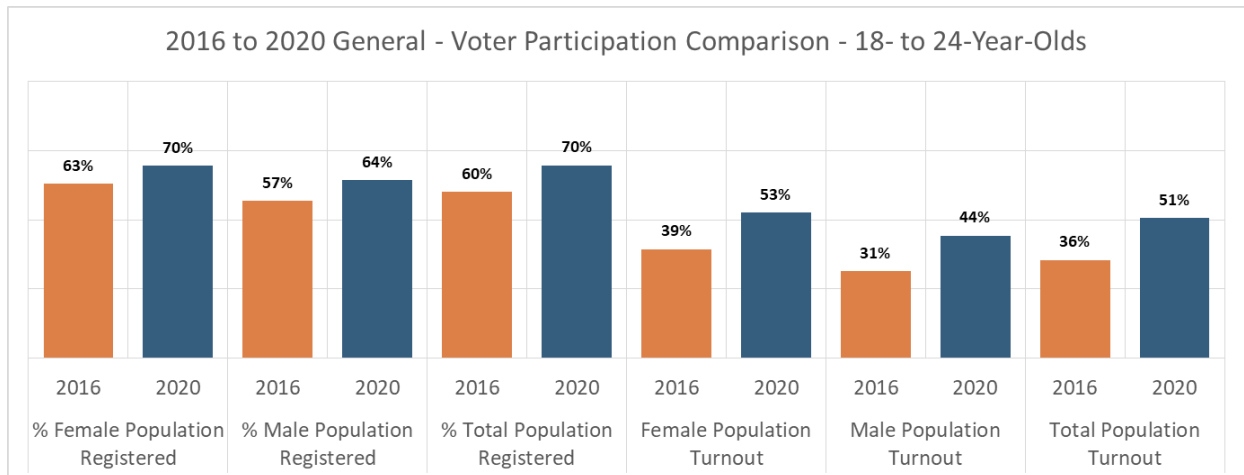
Turnout is typically lowest among younger age groups. In the 2016 General Election, only 59% of registered 18- to 24-year-olds voted. In the 2020 General Election, 72.7% of registered 18- to 24-year-olds voted. While this was still the lowest turnout among the different age groups, it was an increase of over 13 percentage points from 2016. For comparison, turnout among those aged 65 or older increased only 2 percentage points from 2016 to 2020.

In the 2020 General Election, registered voter turnout was almost 7 percentage points higher in females than in males in the 18-24 age range. However, the turnout increase from 2016 to 2020 was slightly higher for males, with an increase of 13.5 percentage points compared to the increase of 13.1 percentage points for females.



At the time of the 2016 General Election, about 60.2% of the estimated population of 18- to 24-year-olds were registered to vote. At the time of the 2020 General Election, 69.7% of that age group was registered to vote, an increase of over 9 percentage points.<sup>4</sup>

Of the estimated total population of 18- to 24-year-olds, only 36% voted in the 2016 General Election. In the 2020 General Election, turnout of the same age group was 51%, an increase of 15 percentage points.<sup>5</sup>



While not the only contributing factor, the Future Voter program, along with other outreach efforts by the Office of the Secretary of State and other organizations to engage youth in voting, may have played a part in this registration and turnout increase among young voters. Since the Future Voter program began in July 2019, approximately 27,500 young voters who enrolled in the program have turned 18 since signing up and are now active registered voters.

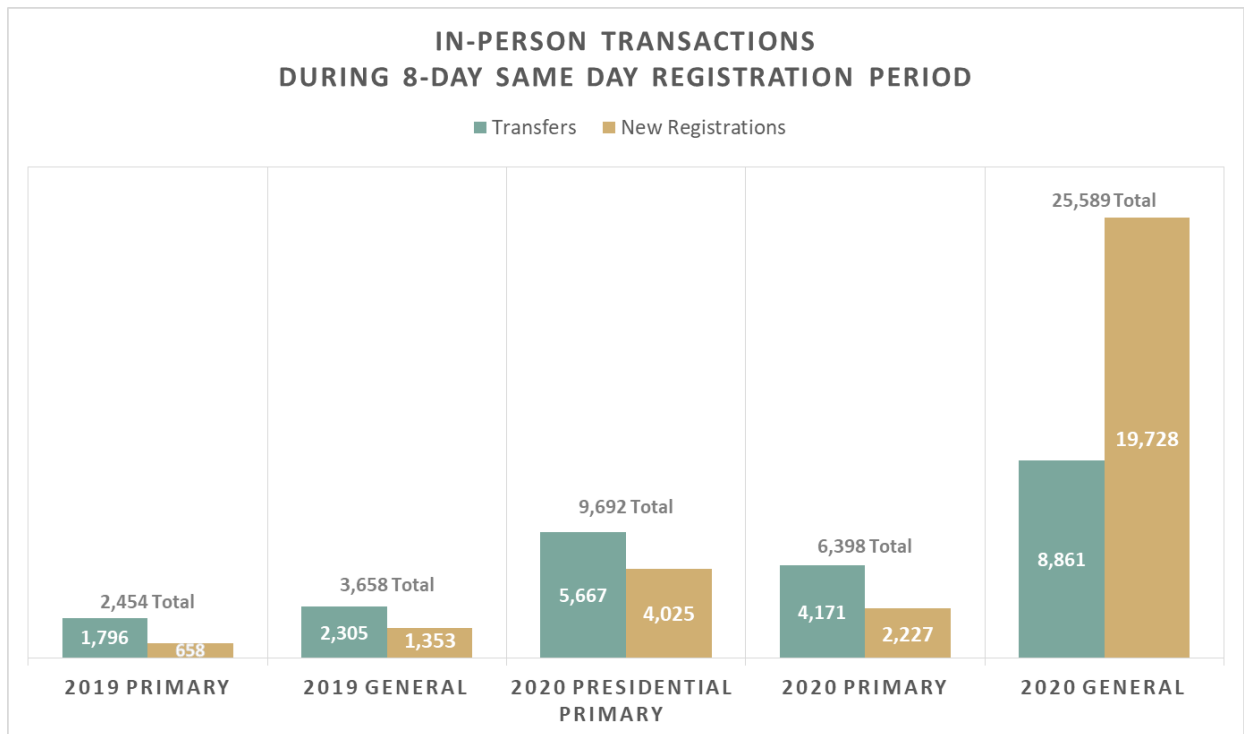
<sup>4</sup> Population estimates from OFM.

<sup>5</sup> Total population turnout increase is larger than the increase for either males or females because of the number of voters registered with a gender of unknown or other.

### Same Day Registration (SSB 6021)

Substitute Senate Bill 6021, passed in 2018 and implemented in July 2019, allows Washington’s voters to register to vote or update their registration in person up until 8 p.m. on an election day and receive a ballot that same day. The deadline for registering or updating registration information via mail or online methods was extended, allowing voters to register or make updates using these methods until eight days prior to an election. The previous deadline for registration or updates was 29 days before an election.

Voters taking advantage of the new registration deadlines increased from the 2019 Primary and 2019 General Election to the 2020 elections. The number of voters registering to vote during the new same day registration period increased more than tenfold from the 2019 General to the 2020 General.



Since being implemented, same day registration has:

- Allowed over 200,000 Washingtonians to register to vote during a time period that was formerly restricted to in-person registrations;
- Assisted nearly 300,000 of the state’s residents with updating their address during the new extended registration periods; and



- Helped over 25,000 Washingtonians register in person during a time period in which all new registrations were previously restricted, with over 10,000 of these new registrations occurring on Election Day, November 3, 2020.

As of October 2020, 22 states plus the District of Columbia have enacted some form of same day registration.<sup>6</sup>

States Currently Allowing Same Day Registration, Up to and Including Election Day	States With Some Form of Same Day Registration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• California</li> <li>• Colorado</li> <li>• Connecticut</li> <li>• Hawaii</li> <li>• Idaho</li> <li>• Illinois</li> <li>• Iowa</li> <li>• Maine</li> <li>• Maryland</li> <li>• Michigan</li> <li>• Minnesota</li> <li>• Montana</li> <li>• Nevada</li> <li>• New Hampshire</li> <li>• Utah</li> <li>• Vermont</li> <li>• Washington</li> <li>• Wisconsin</li> <li>• Wyoming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Mexico will allow registration on Election Day beginning January 1, 2021</li> <li>• North Carolina allows for same day registration during the early voting period only, not on Election Day</li> <li>• Rhode Island allows voters who missed the voter registration deadline to vote on Election Day for the offices of President and Vice President only.</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/same-day-registration.aspx>

### Automatic Voter Registration (HB 2595)

Since House Bill 2595 took effect July 1, 2019, the Department of Licensing automatically registers to vote, or updates the registration of, any individual applying for or renewing an enhanced driver's license or ID. Individuals have the opportunity to opt out of automatic voter registration, whereas previously individuals had to opt in when applying for a license.

Other state agencies that verify citizenship and collect a signature as part of their services also participate, including the Washington Health Benefit Exchange. When applying to the Health Benefit Exchange, applicants are offered the opportunity to register to vote. If they accept, a registration form will pre-populate with information already provided by the applicant, eliminating any need to reenter information.

In 2020, over 924,000 registration transactions came from the Department of Licensing. More than 290,000 of these were automatic registration transactions from individuals applying for or renewing their enhanced driver's licenses or IDs. Approximately 31,000 of these were new registrations, and of these new registrations over 20,000 had a ballot counted in the 2020 General Election.<sup>7</sup>

Registrations from the Health Benefit Exchange in 2020 totaled 8,553. 2,251 of these were new registrations. Of the new registrations, 1,240 had a ballot counted in the 2020 General Election.

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<sup>7</sup> 31,000 new registrations includes those in active or inactive status as of the writing of this report. An additional 550 automatic voter registrations from DOL were cancelled or put in pending status, and 1,940 are pending as Future Voters (under 18).

## **VOTEWA**

VoteWA is a secure, centralized system for both voter registration and elections management, and contains integrated petitions management, candidate management, and a self-service public portal. Implemented in July 2019, it has been used successfully by all 39 Washington counties and the Office of the Secretary of State for seven elections. During the first week of November 2020, 467,000 users accessed services in the VoteWA voter portal. At 8 p.m. on Election Day, the Office of the Secretary of State's results website, which pulls data from VoteWA, experienced a peak of 92,000 users.

Prior to VoteWA, Washington conducted elections using separate systems at both the state and county levels. These systems could not keep up with evolving technical platforms and changes to election laws, and were increasingly difficult to secure from cyber threats.

VoteWA's adaptability proved instrumental in implementing recent legislation, including the Future Voter program (HB 1513, see page 12), same day registration (SSB 6021, see page 16), and universal registration (ESB 6313, see page 9). Previous systems used by the state and counties simply could not accommodate this significant expansion of voter accessibility while still maintaining compensating security controls to ensure ballots are counted accurately and only one ballot per voter is accepted. The near real-time connectivity of VoteWA improved ballot accountability and reconciliation processes, and provided enhanced protections against potential cyber threats.

A plan for VoteWA operational governance was created in September 2020 and implemented in December 2020. The governance plan established an Executive Steering Committee and an Advisory Board, both consisting of representatives from county election offices and the Office of the Secretary of State. The purpose of the governance plan is to ensure delivery of VoteWA's ongoing operational value by setting strategic direction, prioritizing enhancement and support requests, resolving conflicts, and establishing routine maintenance activities.

### **VoteWA Usability and Accessibility Study**

After the VoteWA system launched, the Office of the Secretary of State continued to collaborate with stakeholders to increase the system's functionality and partnered with Anthro-Tech, a consulting firm that specializes in usability testing and user interface design, for a usability and accessibility study on VoteWA's administrative interface. The study took place in January 2020 and involved 22 participants from elections offices in 12 counties as well as the Office of the Secretary of State. The participants were asked to complete tasks in VoteWA, some of which were outside their normal job functions, and provide feedback on time and ease of completion for each task.

When providing their overall impressions of the system, study participants recognized the system's functionality and potential. Prior to VoteWA, each county and the Office of the Secretary of State had their own separate elections management systems. Participants acknowledged that real-time voter assistance and cross-county information sharing were the key advantages of the VoteWA system.

Some tasks were easy for users to complete, despite having never performed the task before, while others were not. Users mentioned a desire for similar tasks to have similar interfaces and workflows to make these tasks easier and quicker to complete, and to decrease the likelihood of the user making mistakes.

Overall, the key recommendations from the study that will increase usability and efficiency include:

- Streamline common processes and tasks across counties.
- Develop a visual user interface design system with clear hierarchy.
- Include safeguards for data entry and verification to improve data quality.
- Optimize search parameter selection and organization for reports.
- Match terminology to statewide standards.

Performance speed was mentioned by many of the study participants as a frustration and a challenge when completing tasks in VoteWA. Washington experienced record levels of turnout in the 2020 elections, and with this increase in the number of ballots and voters being processed in the system came a need to increase performance speed. Development efforts beginning in February focused on improving system performance, which made a noticeable difference to many county users during the 2020 General Election. VoteWA continues to evolve and improve and this study will help serve as a benchmark for future testing.

### VOTER REGISTRATION

#### Active and Inactive Voters

At the time of the 2020 General Election, the total number of active registered voters in Washington had reached nearly 4.9 million. This is about 82% of the voting-age population,<sup>8</sup> and 90% of the voting-eligible population.<sup>9</sup> In 2016, about 77% of the voting-age population and about 83% of the voting-eligible population was actively registered to vote.

Washington also had 362,595 inactive voters at the time of the 2020 General Election. Inactive voters are voters who have changed addresses and have not responded to follow-up communication attempts by the county elections department. A voter is placed in inactive status if any election material, including a ballot, is returned as undeliverable by the postal service. Inactive voters are not mailed a ballot, but may easily be returned back to active status at any time by contacting their county elections office or updating their address in the VoteWA voter portal. If no action is taken and a voter remains inactive for two federal elections, the voter's registration is cancelled.

See Appendix D on page 52 for more data on active and inactive voters by county.

#### Registration Transactions

Over 1.3 million voter registration transactions were processed in 2020. This includes new registrations, address updates and county to county transfers, and updates to registration type, which indicates a new form of registration was received. The number of registration transactions increased in the months leading up to the November General Election, with over 260,000 transactions in September and over 235,000 in October.

In 2020, more registration transactions were initiated online than by any other method, though registrations through the Department of Licensing also accounted for a large portion of transactions. A table of registration transactions by month can be found in Appendix F on page 56.

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<sup>8</sup> Voting-age population estimates from OFM.

<sup>9</sup> State voting-eligible population estimate collected from the United States Election Project (<http://www.electproject.org>).

**CANDIDATE FILING**

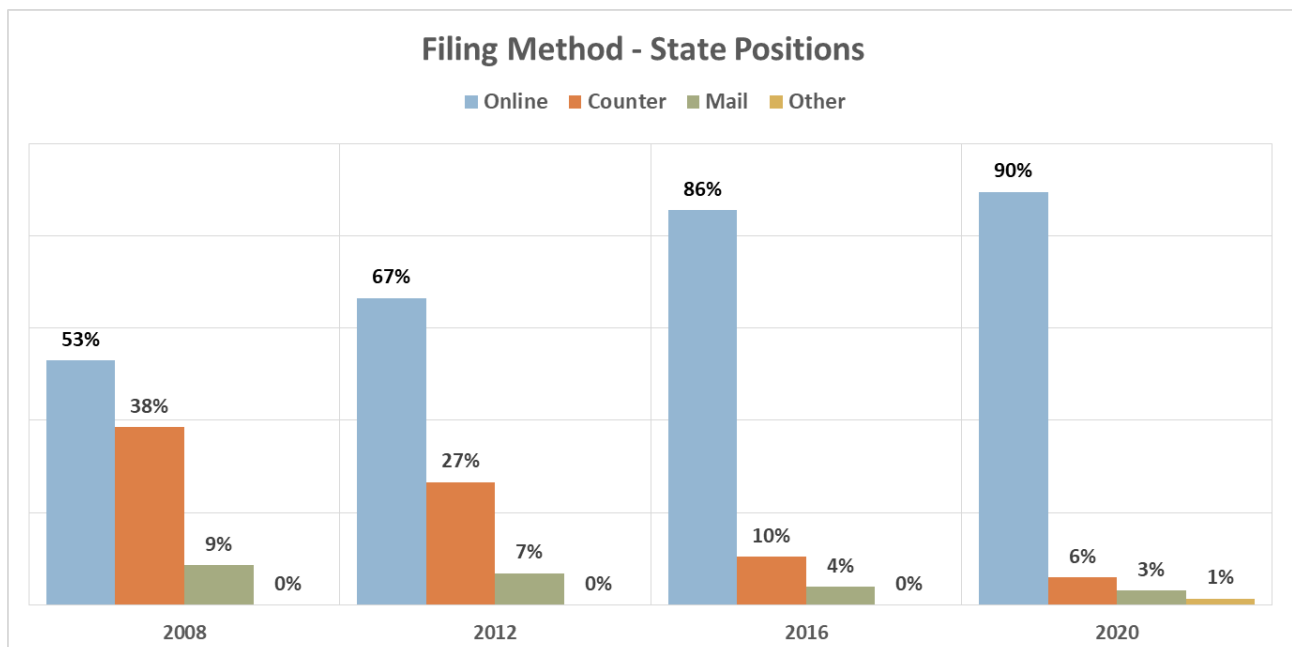
In 2020, Candidate Filing Week took place May 11-15. All candidate filing was successfully completed through VoteWA, the state’s new election management system implemented in mid-2019. This was the first time all 39 counties and the Office of the Secretary of State used the same system for candidate filing.

Using VoteWA, candidates were able to file online, submit their statement and photo for the Voters’ Pamphlet, pay filing fees, view offices open for election, and view other candidates. The VoteWA system also sent automated notices informing candidates when another candidate filed for the same office.

Candidate Filing Week took place in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. Candidates were urged to file online, though filing via mail or in person at an elections office were still available as alternative options. Due to safety issues with the pandemic and the difficulty involved with obtaining signatures during the Governor’s “Stay Home, Stay Healthy” order, candidates with insufficient funds or assets who would normally submit a filing fee petition in lieu of paying a filing fee were able to submit a special attestation instead. Over 60 candidates took advantage of this COVID-19 Filing Fee Petition Attestation when filing.

**Filing Method**

Online filing was the most popular filing method in 2020, accounting for 90% of all candidate filing. For positions filed with the Office of the Secretary of State, online filing has been the most popular filing method since 2008 and has been increasing steadily while in-person and mail filings have decreased.



**Number of Candidates Filed**

A total of 6,847 candidates filed for office during Candidate Filing Week, including local races and excluding candidates who withdrew. At the statewide level, 76 candidates applied for state Executive positions, 73 candidates applied for U.S. Representative, and 309 candidates filed for state Legislative positions. A total of 236 candidates applied for judicial positions, including Supreme Court, Superior Court, and Court of Appeals positions. At the county level, 5,803 candidates filed for precinct committee officer positions and 350 filed for other county positions.

<b>Offices by Number of Candidates Filed<sup>10</sup></b>	
<b>Number of Candidates Filed</b>	<b>Number of Offices</b>
0	7
1	235
2	107
3	70
4	27
5	14
6	9
7	4
8	4
11	2
16	1
19	1
36	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>482</b>

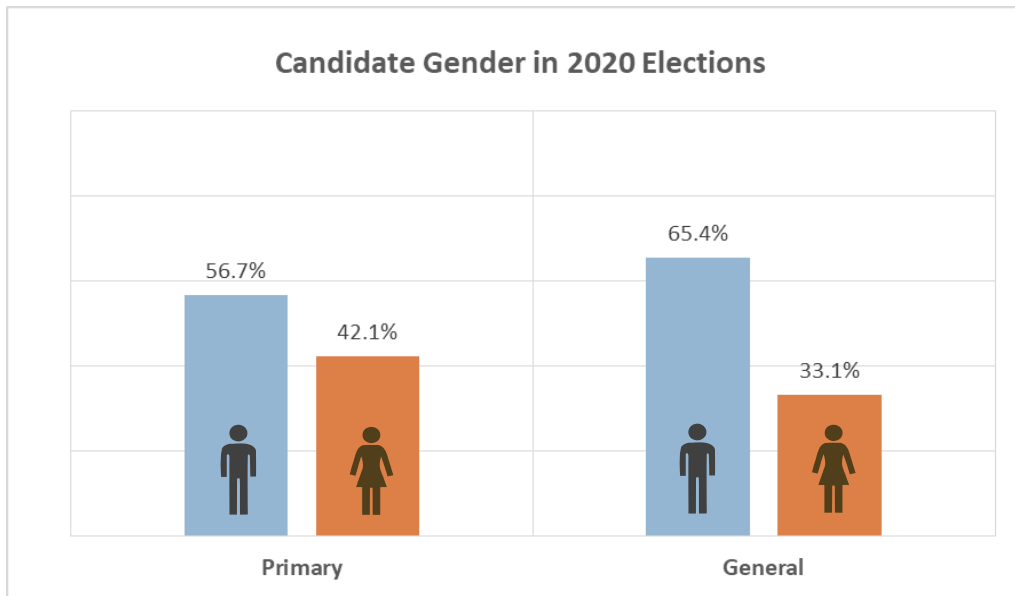
By far the office with the largest number of candidates was the office of Governor. There were 36 candidates for Governor on the 2020 Primary ballot, the record for a statewide race.<sup>11</sup> Nine of these candidates used the COVID-19 Filing Fee Petition Attestation in lieu of payment when filing. The office with the second highest number of candidates was Congressional District 10 U.S. Representative, with 19 candidates. There were seven offices for which no candidates filed during Candidate Filing Week.

<sup>10</sup> Includes all offices open statewide except for precinct committee officer positions and excludes withdrawn candidates.

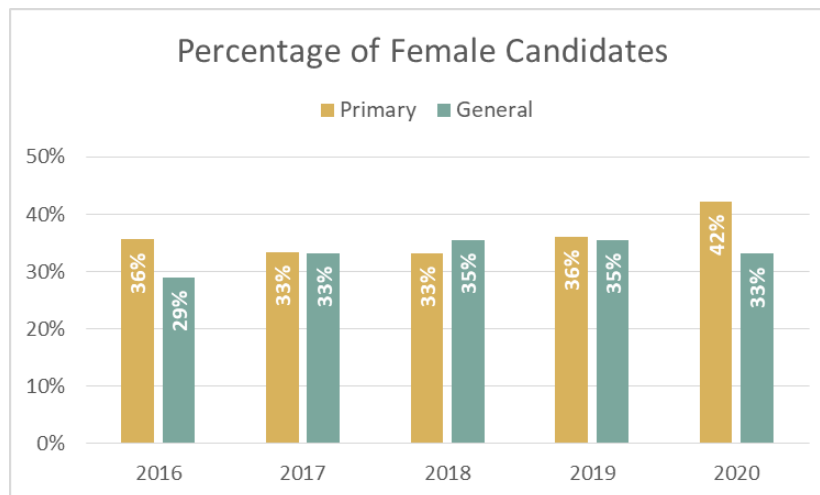
<sup>11</sup> Not including candidates who withdrew after filing week.

**Candidate Gender**

Candidates running for office are more likely to be male than female.



Of the candidates in the 2020 Primary, approximately 57% were male and 42% were female.<sup>12</sup> On the 2020 General Election ballot, 65% of candidates were male and 33% were female.



Female candidates, as a percentage of all candidates filing for office, increased from 36% in 2016 to 42% in 2020, and the number advancing to the General Election increased from 29% of all candidates to 33% of all candidates.

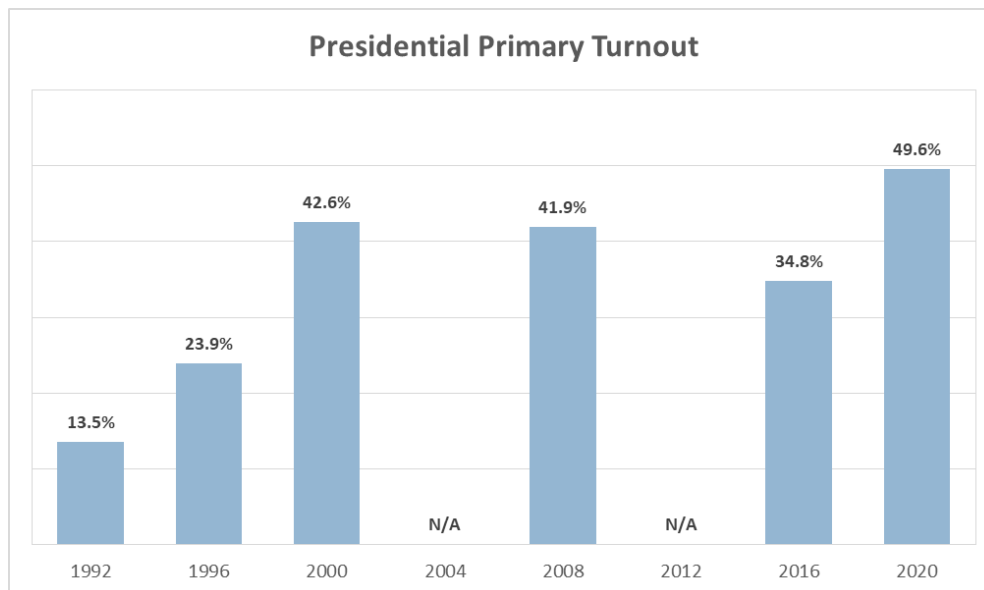
<sup>12</sup> In both the 2020 Primary and 2020 General Elections, the gender for approximately 1% of candidates is either unspecified or listed as other.



## 2020 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

### Turnout

Washington's Presidential Primary was held on March 10, 2020. Turnout of active registered voters was 49.6%, the highest turnout of any Presidential Primary in Washington since the first one was held in 1992, and an increase of almost 25 percentage points from the 2016 Presidential Primary. The average turnout in a Presidential Primary is 34.4%.<sup>13</sup>



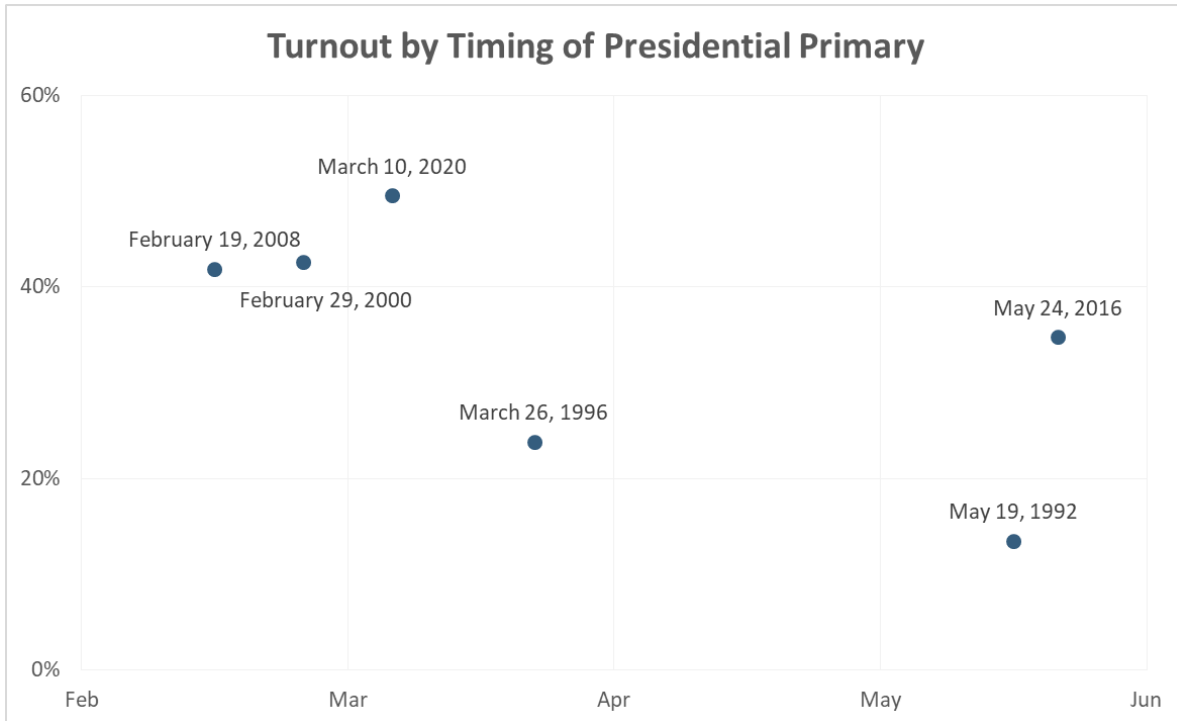
Washington had one of the highest voter turnouts of a 2020 Presidential Primary in the United States. In terms of turnout of the voting-eligible population – the population of residents that meet age and all other eligibility requirements to vote – Washington ranked fifth with 41.8%, behind Montana (45.7%), Colorado (42.6%), New Hampshire (42.4%), and Oregon (42.0%).<sup>14</sup>

Legislation passed in 2019 (Senate Bill 5273) set the default date of the Presidential Primary to the second Tuesday in March. Previously, the default date was the fourth Tuesday in May. The idea behind moving the default date was that it would increase turnout.

Turnout in 2020 was higher, but there is not enough data to determine if this increase was solely a result of moving the date to March. The data does suggest that the earlier the Presidential Primary is held, the higher the turnout (see graph on next page) but the data may also suggest a general upward trend over time (see Presidential Primary Turnout graph above). Political climate at the time of the Presidential Primary may also play a role.

<sup>13</sup> No Presidential Primary was held in 2004 or 2012.

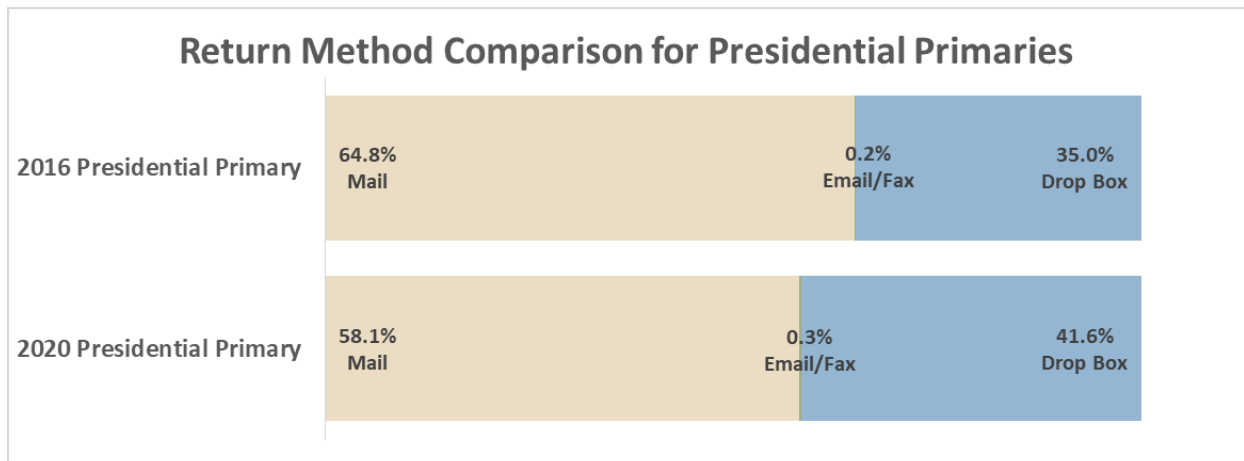
<sup>14</sup> Data from <http://www.electproject.org/2020p>



**Ballot Return**

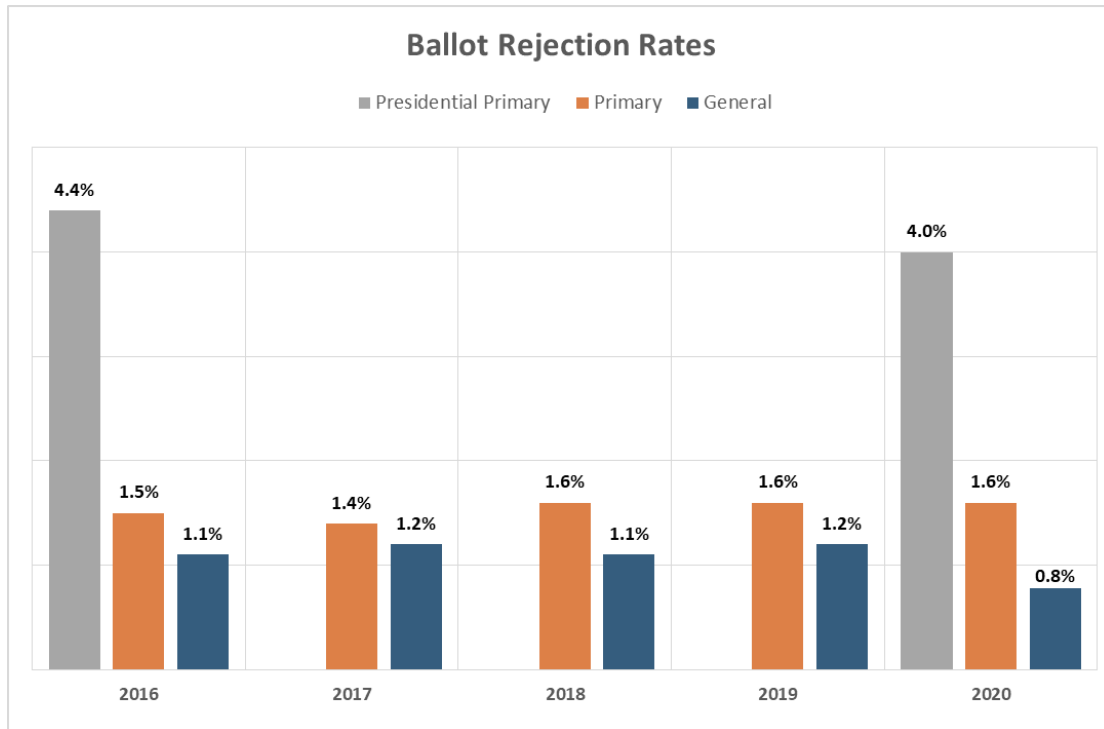
Voters returned 2,352,866 ballots in the 2020 Presidential Primary, nearly 900,000 more ballots than were returned in the 2016 Presidential Primary.

Mail tends to be the most common ballot return method in any type of election. It was the most common method of ballot return in the 2020 Presidential Primary, making up 58.1% of ballots returned. This is a 6 percentage point decrease from the number of ballots returned by mail in the 2016 Presidential Primary. There was a corresponding 6 percentage point increase in the number of ballots returned by drop box, bringing drop box returns up to 41.6% for the 2020 Presidential Primary. Ballot return by email or fax, a return method reserved for military and overseas voters, accounted for less than 1% of ballots returned.



**Ballot Rejection**

4.0% of ballots were rejected in the 2020 Presidential Primary. This is a decrease from the 4.4% rejection rate in the 2016 Presidential Primary.



Ballot rejection rates are higher in Presidential Primary elections than in other elections. This is because the Presidential Primary is held differently from other elections in Washington, and there are a few more requirements voters must meet in order to have their vote counted.

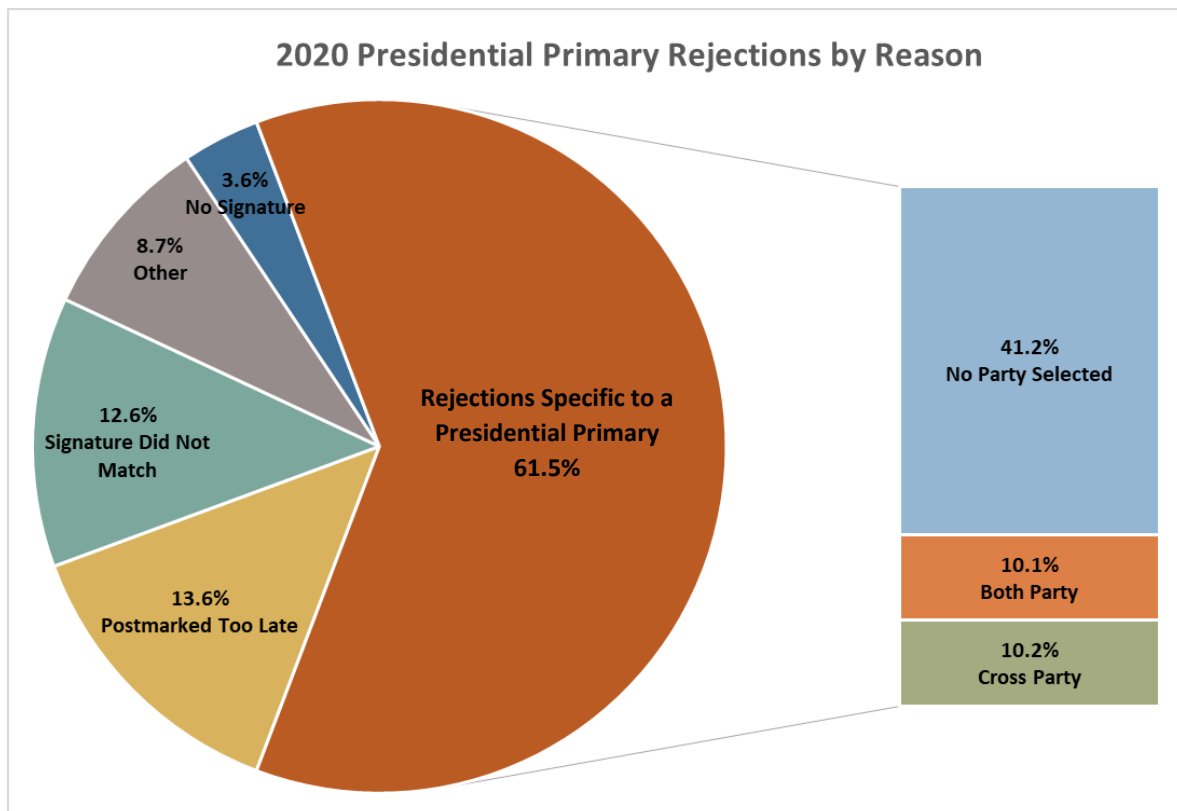
Washington voters do not register by political party. However, the political parties in our state would not accept votes from voters who did not declare themselves to be of that party, so a party declaration oath was included on the outside of the return envelope. Because of party rules and state law, any votes cast that did not match the political party oath marked on the envelope were rejected.

Voters that did not mark either political party declaration on the outside envelope were contacted by mail and given an opportunity to “cure” their ballot by completing and returning a Missing Signature/Party Choice form before the county canvassing boards met to officially reject ballots.

To assist voters in correctly filling out their Presidential Primary ballots, ballot packets included instructions about marking party choice on inserts as well as ballot return envelopes. There were also instructions in the Voters' Pamphlets that were mailed out before the ballots.

The requirement to mark a political party declaration was also mentioned in news reports (TV, radio, newspapers, and podcasts), in advertising, and publicized on social media. As mentioned previously, if voters left their party choice blank they were contacted by mail with a form to provide their party choice. If the voter provided contact information, the county elections offices also followed up with emails and phone calls to let them know what they needed to do to have their vote counted.

Despite attempts to educate voters on how to ensure their votes were counted, 61.5% of ballots rejected in the 2020 Presidential Primary were rejected due to reasons specific to a presidential primary: the voter did not select a presidential party oath on the outside of the envelope, the voter selected a candidate from a party opposite of the party oath they selected on the outside of the envelope, or the voter cast votes for candidates from both parties. Ballots rejected for reasons other than those specific to presidential primaries made up less than 1.6% of total ballots returned, a rate similar to the rejection rates for primary and general elections.



**2020 PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS**

**Voter Turnout**

Voter turnout is often highest in years when the presidential race appears on the ballot. In this report, we compare the turnout in the 2020 August Primary and November General Elections to similar election cycles, rather than all election years, to provide a more equal comparison.

Registered voter turnout increased from prior years in the Presidential Primary, the August Primary and the November General Election, with significant increases occurring in both the Presidential Primary and the August Primary. More information on the 2020 Presidential Primary can be found on page 25.

**2020 Primary**

54.4% of active registered Washington voters had a ballot counted in the 2020 August Primary. Since its last peak of 56.06% in 1964, Primary turnout in presidential election years had been trending downward and hit a low of 34.9% in 2016. The 2020 Primary turnout is an increase of almost 20% from the 2016 Primary. The presidential ticket does not appear on these ballots.

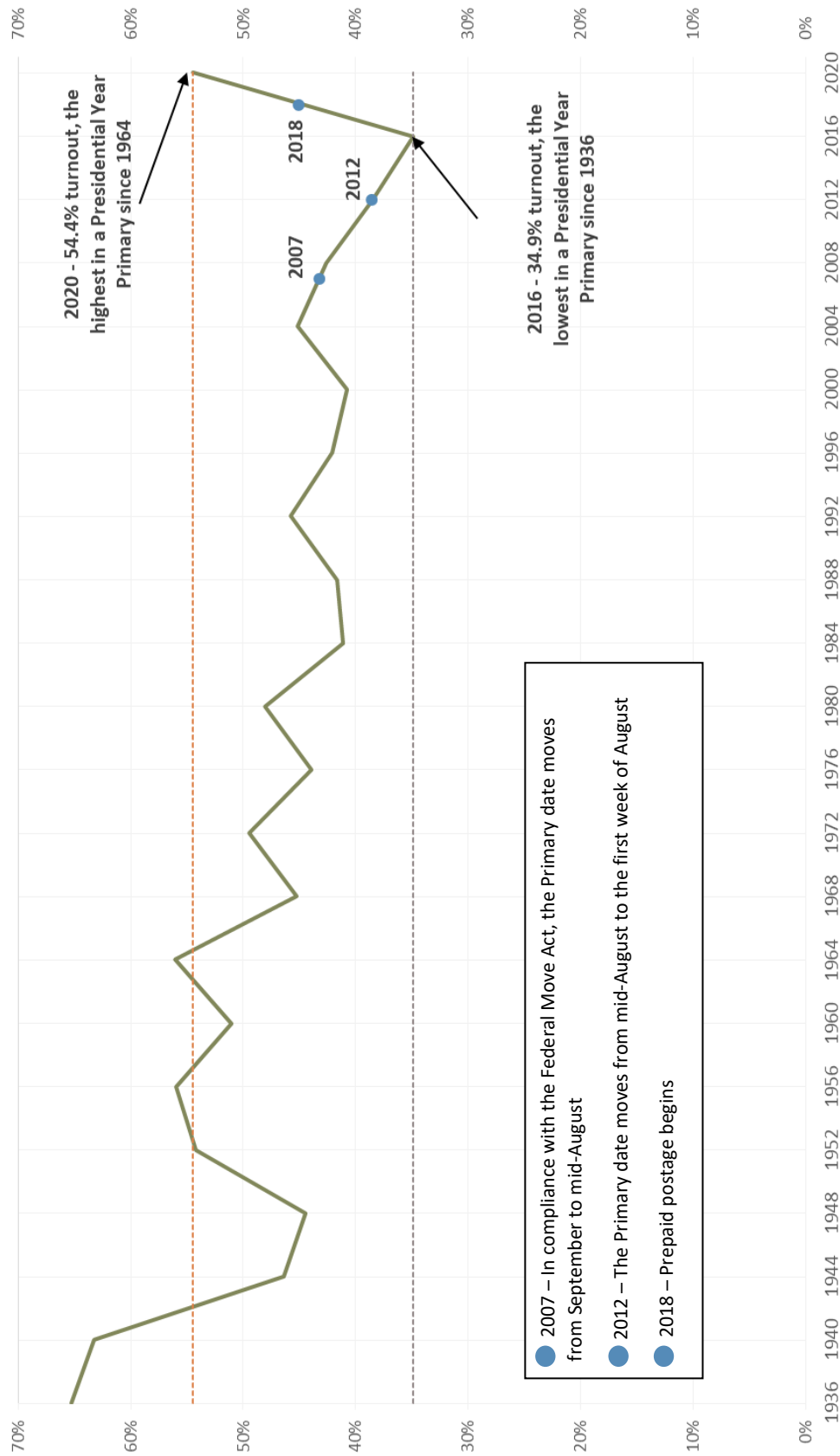
In addition to registered voter turnout, which measures the percentage of active registered voters that had a ballot counted in the election, turnout can also be measured as the percentage of the voting-eligible population. The voting-eligible population (VEP) is the population of residents that meet all eligibility requirements to vote. Residents need to be a citizen of the U.S., meet the age requirements, and not under the supervision of the Department of Corrections in order to be eligible to vote. VEP turnout, or the percentage of eligible Washington residents that voted in the 2020 August Primary, was 46.2%.

Primary Elections – VEP and Registered Voter Turnout

	VEP Estimate <sup>15</sup>	Registered Voters	VEP % Registered	Ballots Cast	VEP Turnout	Registered Voter Turnout
2000	4,098,044	3,234,700	78.9%	1,319,775	32.2%	40.8%
2004	4,272,914	3,279,205	76.7%	1,480,247	34.6%	45.1%
2008	4,561,163	3,417,355	74.9%	1,455,756	31.9%	42.6%
2012	4,822,060	3,731,657	77.4%	1,435,928	29.8%	38.5%
2016	5,123,020	4,102,624	80.1%	1,431,058	27.9%	34.9%
2020	5,437,844	4,612,018	84.8%	2,510,881	46.2%	54.4%

<sup>15</sup> Voting-eligible population estimates for the General Election from [www.electproject.org](http://www.electproject.org).

### Presidential Year Primary Election Registered Voter Turnout



At the county level, the county with the highest registered voter turnout in the 2020 Primary was Ferry County with 68.9%. Yakima County had the lowest turnout at 44.2%. All counties experienced double-digit turnout increases from the 2016 Primary to the 2020 Primary. Franklin County and Lewis County had the largest percentage increases, while Pend Oreille County and San Juan County had the lowest percentage increases.

For more turnout data by county, see Appendix A on page 44 of this report.

There are many factors that could have played a role in this great increase in turnout. In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, many people were staying at home and may have had more time to complete and return a ballot. The COVID-19 pandemic and its resulting changes in state policies and the state of the economy, may have resulted in an increased interest in politics. Political issues and voting were common news topics in 2020, as many states began to prepare to allow their voters to return their ballots by mail due to the pandemic.

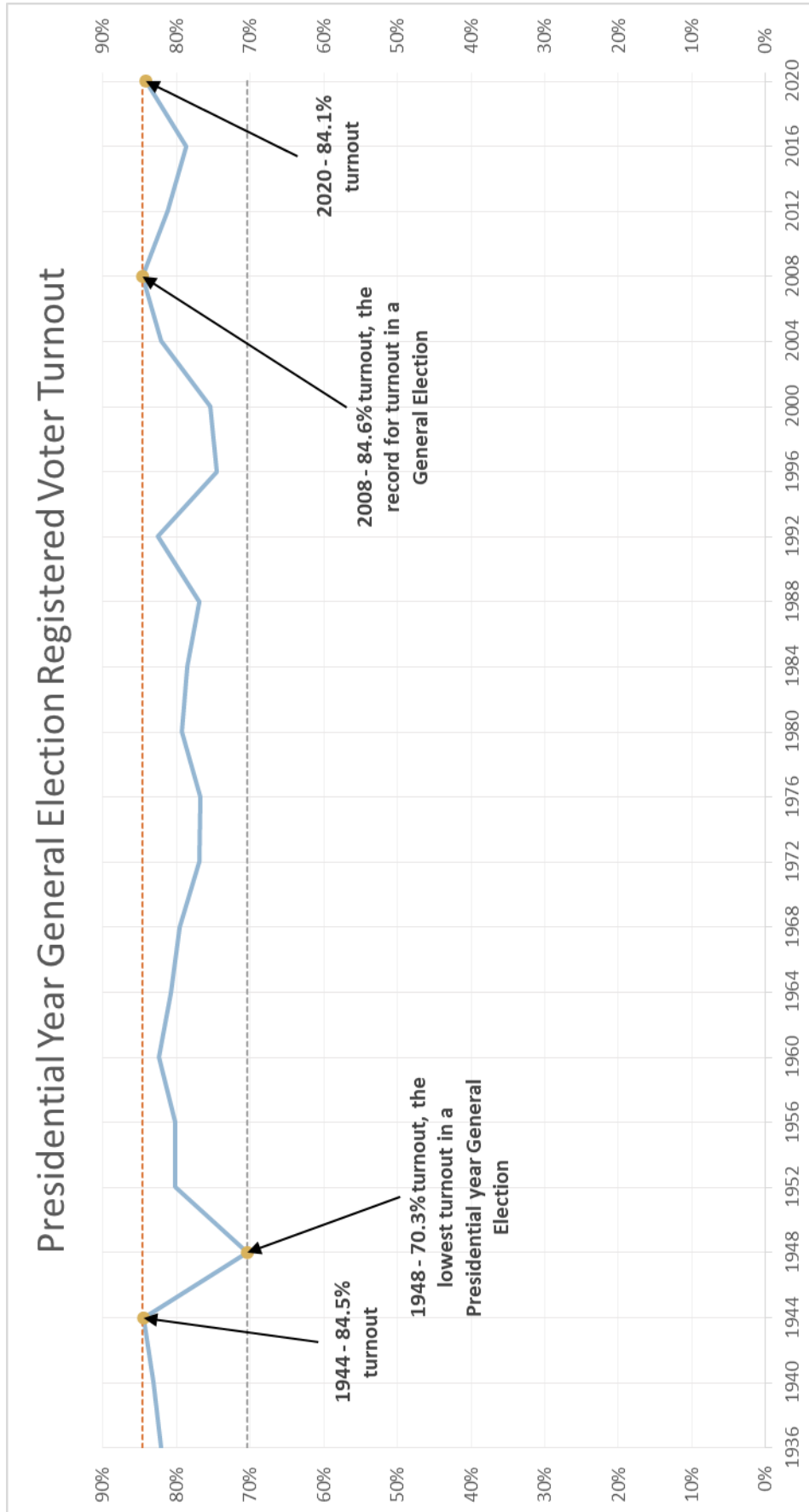
### **2020 General Election**

More voters participate in the general election in presidential election years than in any other election. For comparison, the average turnout in general elections in odd-numbered years is only 50%, while the average turnout in presidential elections is nearly 80%.

In addition to the Presidential race, the 2020 General Election ballot also included:

- Four advisory votes regarding tax increases passed by the state legislature;
- Engrossed Senate Joint Resolution 8212, a proposed constitutional amendment on investment of public funds; and
- Referendum 90, concerning comprehensive sexual health education.

84.1% of active registered voters had a ballot counted in the 2020 General Election, an increase from the 78.8% turnout in the 2016 General Election. Though not a new record, this is the third highest general election turnout since 1936. The highest registered voter turnout in a general election was 84.6% in 2008, followed by 84.5% in 1944. The lowest registered voter turnout in a presidential election was 70.3% in 1948.





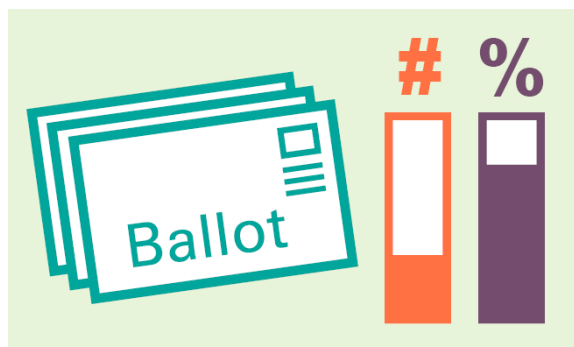
While the 2020 General Election didn't break a record in terms of the registered voter turnout,<sup>16</sup> an estimated 90% of the voting-eligible population was registered to vote.<sup>17</sup> With such a large percentage registered, turnout of the voting-eligible population was 75.7%, 10 percentage points higher than in 2016 and the highest since voting-eligible population estimates became available in 2000.

### General Elections – VEP and Registered Voter Turnout

	VEP Estimate <sup>18</sup>	Registered Voters	VEP % Registered	Ballots Cast	VEP Turnout	Registered Voter Turnout
2000	4,098,044	3,335,714	81.4%	2,517,028	61.4%	75.5%
2004	4,272,914	3,514,436	82.2%	2,883,655	67.5%	82.1%
2008	4,561,163	3,630,118	79.6%	3,071,587	67.3%	84.6%
2012	4,822,060	3,904,959	81.0%	3,172,939	65.8%	81.3%
2016	5,123,020	4,270,270	83.4%	3,363,440	65.7%	78.8%
2020	5,437,844	4,892,871	90.0%	4,116,894	75.7%	84.1%

At the county level, the county with the highest registered voter turnout in the 2020 General Election was San Juan County with 90.8% turnout. Yakima and Adams counties had the lowest turnout at 76.0%. Asotin County had the highest turnout increase from the 2016 General to the 2020 General, and Whitman County had the lowest increase.

See Appendix A on page 44 for more data on registered voter turnout by county.



*This image on the Office of the Secretary of State's website points users to ballot return statistics for an election.*

<sup>16</sup> Registered voter turnout refers to the percentage of active, registered voters that had a ballot counted in the election.

<sup>17</sup> Voting-eligible population refers to the number of residents that meet age, citizenship, and all other requirements to vote. The term was introduced by Michael P. McDonald of [www.electproject.org](http://www.electproject.org).

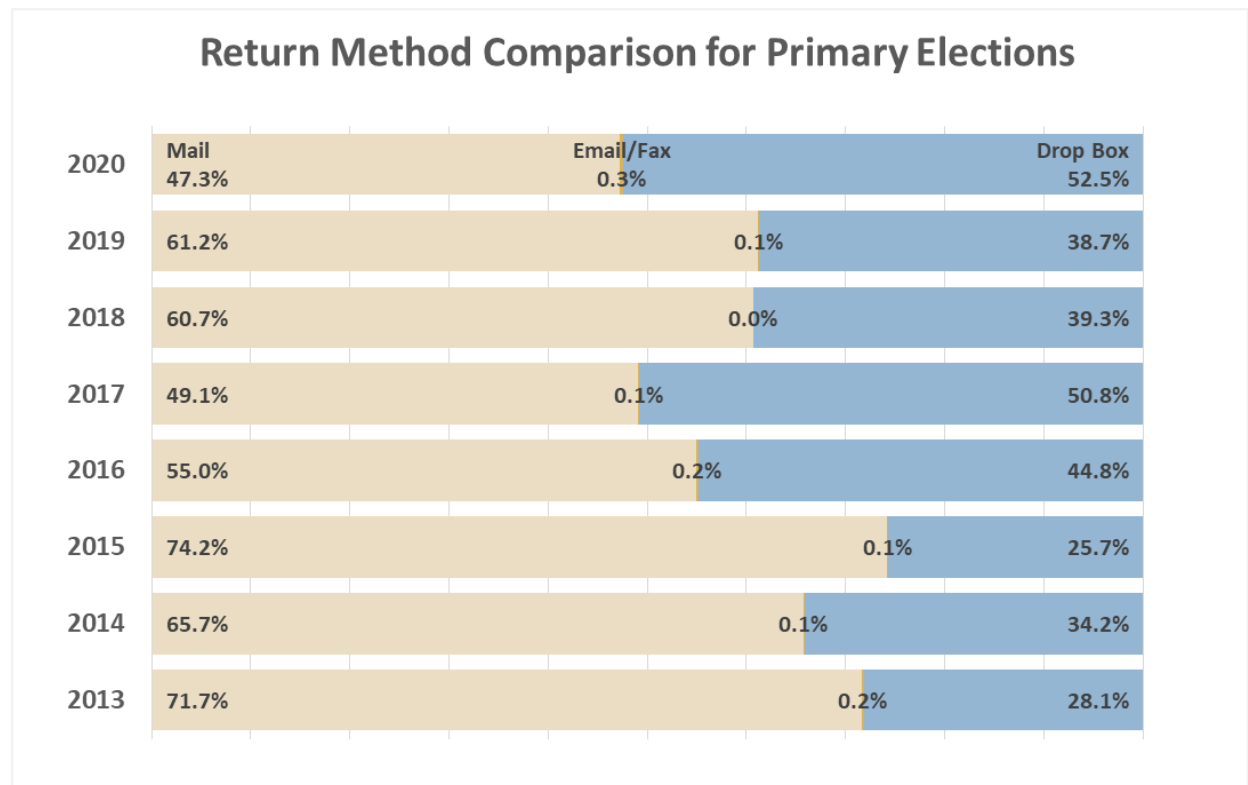
<sup>18</sup> Voting-eligible population estimates for the General Election from [www.electproject.org](http://www.electproject.org).

**Ballot Return**

**2020 Primary**

In the 2020 Primary, voters returned over 2.5 million ballots, over a million more ballots than were returned in the 2016 Primary. 1,340,412, or 47%, were returned by mail and 1,207,572, or 52.5%, were deposited at a drop box or staffed voting center. A small number of ballots, 6,688, or 0.3%, were returned by email or fax.

Ballot return by email or fax is a method reserved for Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) voters. Though any voter may request that their ballot be issued electronically, non-UOCAVA voters must return a paper ballot by mail or ballot drop box. A non-UOCAVA ballot returned electronically will only be counted if an original hard copy of the ballot is also received by the county.

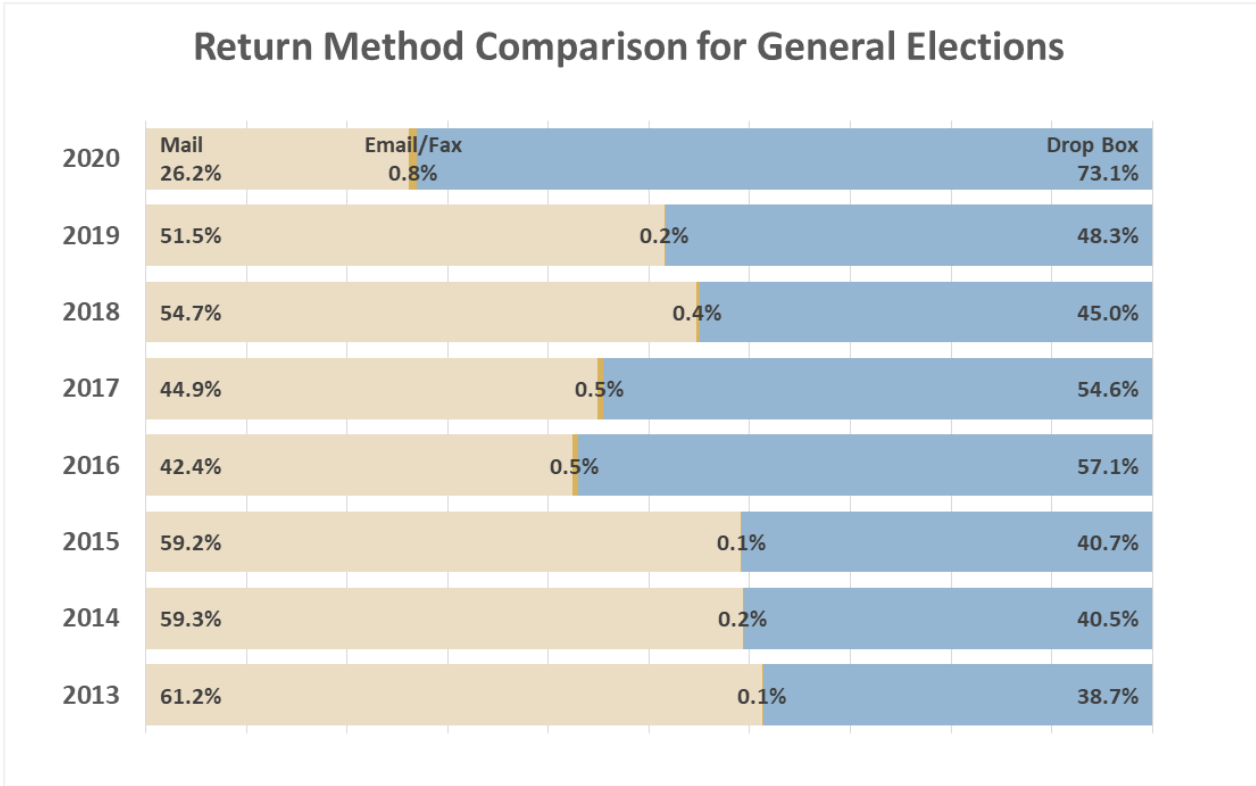


In 2020, drop box was the most common return method, but for six of the last eight primaries mail has been a more popular return method than drop box.

**2020 General Election**

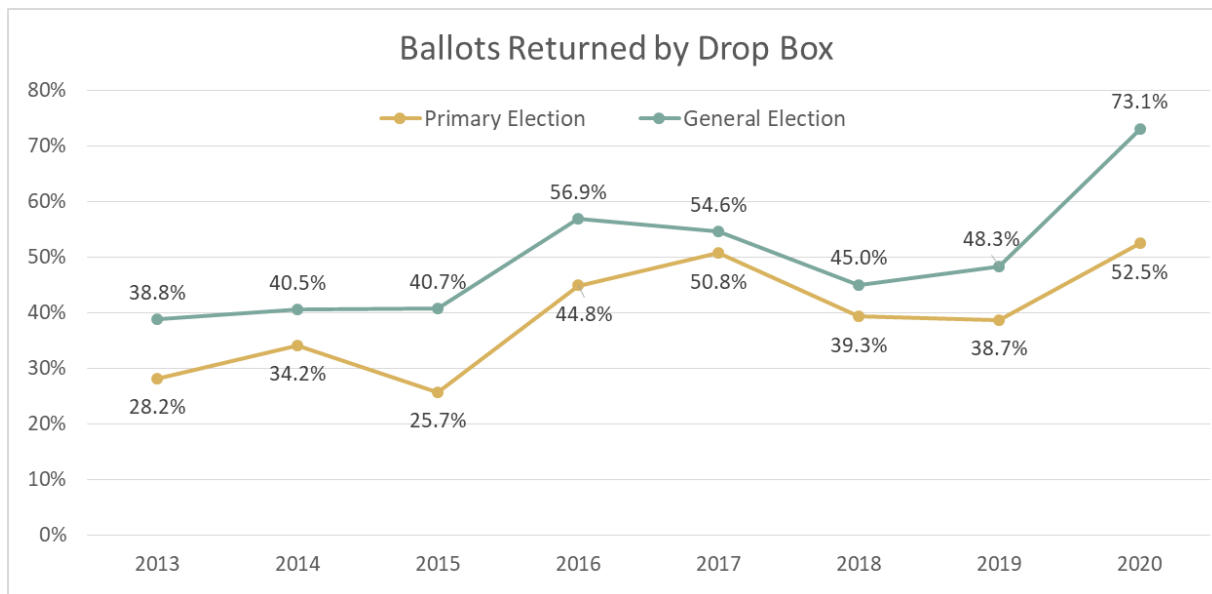
Voters returned over 4.1 million ballots in the 2020 General Election, over 750,000 more ballots than were returned in the 2016 General Election.

For most elections since 2013, mail has been the most common ballot return method. In the 2020 General Election, the majority of voters returned their ballots via drop box. 3,038,104, or 73.1% of ballots, were returned by drop box. 1,088,985 ballots, or 26.2%, were returned by mail. 31,260, or 0.8%, were returned by email or fax.



**Ballot Drop Box Increase**

Ballots returned by drop box increased significantly from the 2019 General Election to the 2020 General Election. This large increase could be partly attributed to negative media coverage about the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) at the time of the 2020 General Election, resulting in decreased voter confidence with using the mail as a reliable ballot return method. Also, the USPS, as well as the Office of the Secretary of State, urged voters planning on returning their ballot in the week before the election to use a drop box, rather than the mail, to ensure their ballots were received by the counties on time.



Another reason for the increased drop box returns could be the growth in the number of drop boxes available for voters. Since 2016, more than 100 new ballot drop boxes have been installed around the state. 314 ballot drop box locations were open statewide at the time of the 2016 Election. At the time of 2020 General Election, that number had increased to 490. Voters also had the option of returning their ballot at any of 59 open voting centers, for a total of 549 possible ballot return locations statewide.

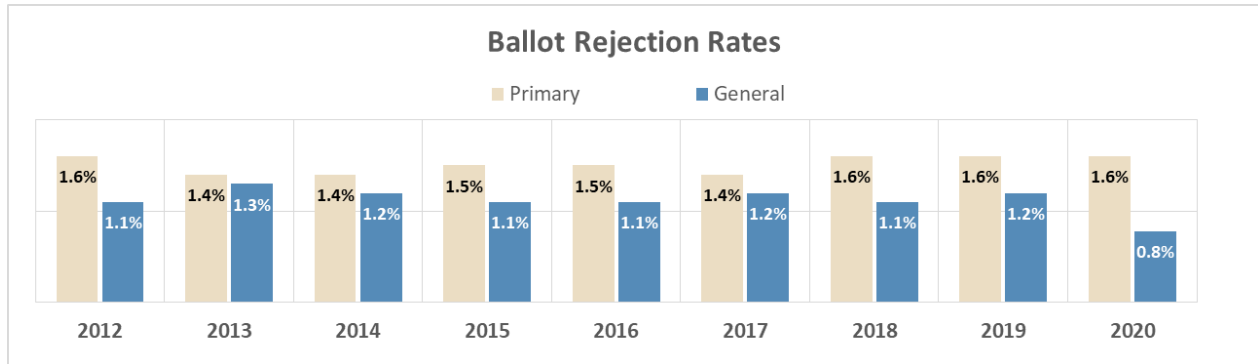
The number of new drop boxes added across the state includes drop boxes on or near Native American land. Since the 2019 General Election, 11 locations have been installed:

- Taholah (Quinault Reservation, Grays Harbor County)
- Hoh (Hoh Reservation, Jefferson County)
- Quinault Indian Nation/Queets (Quinault Reservation, Jefferson County)
- Twin Totem Store (Skokomish Reservation, Mason County)
- Nespelem Agency (Colville Reservation, Okanogan County)
- Omak Casino (Colville Reservation, Okanogan County)
- Tokeland (just outside of Shoalwater Bay Reservation, Pacific County)
- Camas Center for Community Wellness (Kalispel Reservation, Pend Oreille County)
- Sauk-Suiattle (Sauk-Suiattle Reservation, Skagit County)
- Nooksack Market Center (Nooksack Reservation, Whatcom County)
- Wapato City Hall (Yakama Nation Reservation, Yakima County)

More data on drop box usage by county and a list of locations on or near Native American land can be found in Appendix E on page 53.

### Ballot Rejection

Ballot rejection for primary and general elections normally falls between 1 and 2%, with slightly higher rejection rates for primary elections than for general elections.

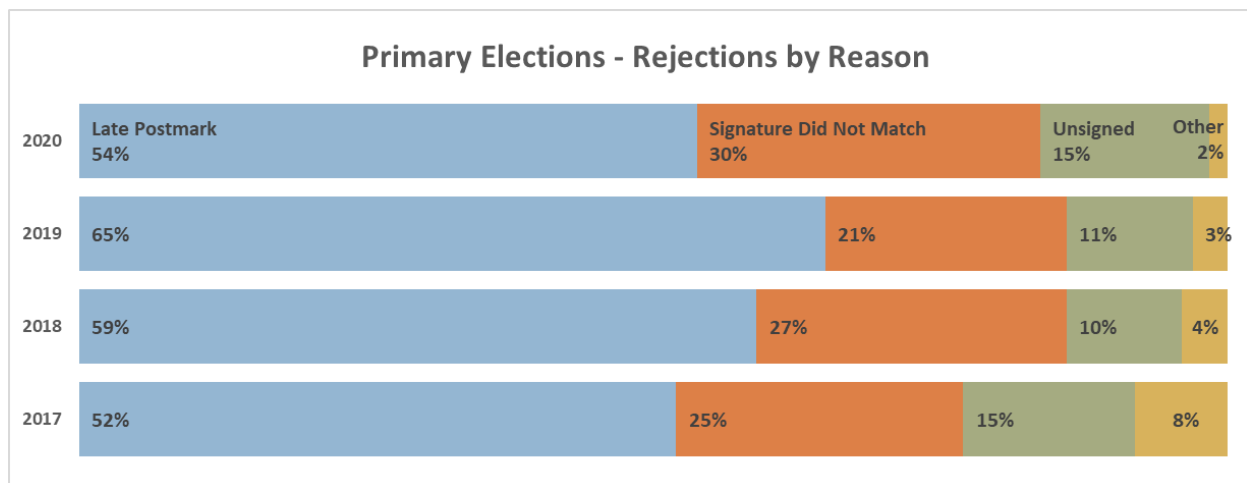


### 2020 Primary

A total of 40,299 ballots were rejected in the 2020 Primary, which is 1.6% of the total number of ballots returned. This is the same as the ballot rejection rate in the 2018 and 2019 Primaries, and a slight increase over the ballot rejection rate in the 2016 Primary.

The most common reasons for a ballot to be rejected include:

- The ballot has been postmarked after Election Day;
- The ballot envelope was not signed; and
- The signature on the ballot envelope did not match the signature on the voter’s registration record.

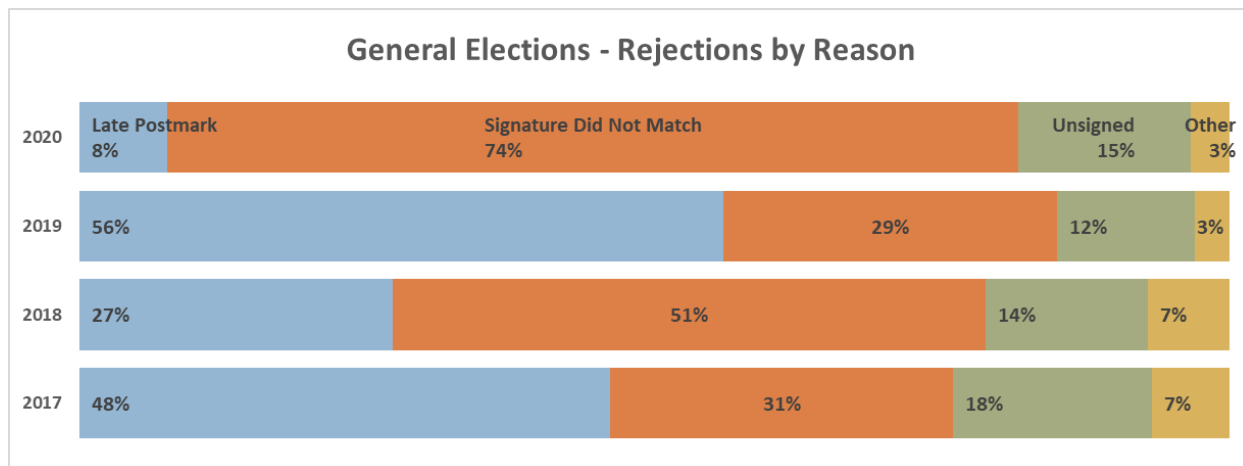


Similar to previous primaries, over half of the ballots rejected in the 2020 Primary were rejected for having a late postmark or being returned too late to be counted. The portion of ballots rejected for a late postmark in the 2020 Primary decreased 11 percentage points from the 2019 Primary, perhaps corresponding with a 13 percentage point decrease in the percentage of voters returning their ballots by mail and messaging from the state and other election partners urging voters to return their ballots by drop box if voting closer to Election Day.

The USPS recommended that voters planning to return ballots by mail do so at least a week before Election Day. Similar messaging was published by the Office of the Secretary of State, which encouraged voters mailing within a week of Election Day to be aware of mailbox collection times or to place their completed ballots in one of the many drop box locations around the state.

**2020 General Election**

A total of 32,334 ballots were rejected in the 2020 General Election. At 0.8% of returned ballots, this is the lowest rejection rate since the state began tracking the total number of rejections.



Of the total ballots rejected, 74% were rejected because the signature on the return envelope did not match the signature on file for the voter. Only 8% were rejected for having a late postmark. 15% were rejected for being unsigned, and 3% were rejected for other reasons.

The rejection rate for late postmarks in the 2020 General Election was the lowest of any election since 2017, when the state began tracking rejections by rejection reason. This low rejection rate for late postmarks may be related to more voters deciding to return their ballot by drop box rather than by mail. Only 26.2% of ballots were returned by mail in the 2020 General Election, the lowest since 2013. Timing of ballots being sent out to voters may have also had an effect.

Some counties chose to send out their ballots ahead of the ballot mailing deadline in the 2020 General Election, which could have resulted in voters having more time to complete and return their ballots by mail.

See Appendix B on page 46 for more data on ballot rejection rates by county.

### **Ballot Rejection – Signature Mismatch Best Practices**

In March 2020, the Office of the Secretary of State identified counties with low rates of ballots rejected because the signature on a voter’s return envelope did not match the voter’s record. These counties were surveyed for their best practices.

All counties surveyed reported:

- Staff checking signatures have attended signature verification training. Many have attended multiple sessions, and some attend annually. Having staff with years of experience with signature verification has reduced the number of challenged signatures. Experienced staff are aware that factors such as age, medications, etc. may impact a voter’s signature. In cases where the voter’s signature appears to have changed but still has many matching predominant signature factors, staff will process the ballot but will also send the voter a signature update letter.
- Ballots that have been challenged for a signature that does not match will be verified by at least one other trained staff member before being rejected.
- Voters with ballots challenged for a signature that does not match will be called more than three days prior to election certification, which is earlier than required.

Counties with smaller populations reported:

- When a ballot is challenged for a signature that does not match, staff will call the voter, send a cure letter, and then call the voter again if the issue has not yet been resolved.
- People completing other customer service transactions at the County Auditor’s office (Licensing, Recording, etc.) get asked if they need to update their voter registration while at the counter.
- Staff update phone numbers and email addresses obtained from ballot envelopes to ensure they have current contact information for their voters.

Counties with medium populations reported:

- Elections offices with outreach resources develop best practices for outreach and communication.
- Staff obtain mail from the post office the morning of the day before certification, to ensure any cure letters are received before the cut-off.

Counties with large populations reported:

- Signature checking is done by very experienced signature verification checkers or full-time employees.
- Though cure letters are required to be mailed to voters, counties will provide cure letters via both mail and email.

When it comes to the cure letter that is sent to voters whose ballot signature does not match the signature on their record, many counties have provided prepaid postage return envelopes with good results. One county also changed their cure letter to reflect a positive message regarding curing the ballot challenge and found that more cure letters ended up being returned.



## UOCAVA (MILITARY AND OVERSEAS VOTERS)

A subset of Washington's voters are registered under federal legislation known as the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA). Voters in this category include members of the Armed Forces of the United States in active service and their spouses and dependents. Citizens residing outside the United States are also eligible for UOCAVA status, and may register from their most recent residential address in Washington, or the most recent residential address of a family member in Washington. At the time of the 2020 General Election, there were about 120,500 active registered UOCAVA voters in Washington.

### 2020 Primary Election

In the 2020 Primary Election, the state of Washington issued over 71,000 UOCAVA ballots. This is approximately 2.1% of the total ballots issued. While non-UOCAVA ballots are mailed at least 18 days before each election, UOCAVA ballots are mailed a minimum of 45 days before each primary or general election. Of the UOCAVA ballots issued in the 2020 Primary, 20.2% were returned. This is the highest UOCAVA return rate for a primary since 2012, and an increase of over 4 percentage points from the 2016 Primary.

In the 2020 Primary, 1.3% of UOCAVA ballots were rejected, which is slightly less than the overall state rejection rate of 1.6%. The most common reason for rejection of UOCAVA ballots was a signature that did not match the signature on the voter's record, accounting for 52.7% of rejected ballots. A missing signature was the next highest rejection reason at 27.1%, followed by late postmark at 15.0%, and all other reasons at 5.1%.

Most military and overseas voters return their ballots by mail. Only 30.4% of returned UOCAVA ballots were returned by email or fax, a method of ballot return that is only allowed for UOCAVA voters and accounts for less than 0.5% of all ballots returned in the 2020 Primary. To be counted, electronic transmission must occur no later than 8 p.m. on an election day.

### 2020 General Election

Over 135,000 UOCAVA ballots were issued in the 2020 General Election, about 2.6% of the total number of ballots issued. 50.6% of these were returned and counted. While this is a higher percentage of UOCAVA ballots counted than in the 2020 Primary, it is a decrease of more than 10 percentage points from the UOCAVA return rate for 2016 General Election.

It is difficult to determine the exact reason for the decrease in the UOCAVA ballot return rate from the 2016 General to the 2020 General. Postal systems were experiencing delays, due in part to the COVID-19 pandemic. The resulting negative media coverage of USPS contributed to a significant increase in the number of ballots returned by drop box in the 2020 General. Some UOCAVA voters living out of state and overseas, with no options to return their ballots by drop

box and with decreased confidence that their ballot would arrive if returned via mail, may have opted to simply not return their ballot at all. Washington's policy on UOCAVA voters may also play a part; see the EAVS update beginning on page 57 of this report for more information and a comparison of Washington's UOCAVA turnout to the nationwide UOCAVA turnout.

1.0% of the UOCAVA ballots were rejected, a rate slightly higher than the overall state rejection rate of 0.8%. 73% of these were rejected because the signatures did not match voters' registration records. 18% were rejected for a missing signature, 2% for a late postmark, and 7% for all other reasons. See Appendix C on page 48 for more 2020 UOCAVA data by county.

### 2020 CHALLENGES

2020 was a year of many challenges for elections.

Not only did the counties and the Office of the Secretary of State have to prepare for five elections in 2020, including a presidential primary that happens only once every four years, much of this work was done in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. Extra precautions had to be taken to ensure that elections staff remained safe and healthy while helping more voters and processing more ballots than ever before.

Providing training during the pandemic was also a challenge. Every year, the Office of the Secretary of State provides training for elections officials across the state. This comprehensive training, known as Elections 101, is a requirement for becoming a Certified Elections Administrator in Washington State. The 2020 class was originally scheduled for April but was cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To help keep participants safe and healthy and to accommodate for restrictions on holding events in-person, Elections 101 was held virtually for the first time. Normally held over two full days, the virtual Elections 101 training was split into four half-day sessions that took place in mid-September. The first virtual Elections 101 was a success, with 59 students either attending for the first time or taking the course as a refresher.

The 2020 annual elections conference was also held virtually in 2020. The conference was split into several phases held in May, June, July, and September. The conference covered topics such as grants, new legislation, cybersecurity, crisis communication and incident response planning, signature verification, and redistricting. Presenters included staff from the Office of the Secretary of State, county elections officials, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Washington State Patrol. Most of the sessions had over 150 participants.

In total, the virtual Elections 101 provided almost 950 hours of training for elections staff. The virtual conference delivered another 2,000 hours of additional training, for a grand total of almost 3,000 virtual training hours for elections staff statewide.

### Appendix A – Voter Turnout by County

#### Primary Turnout<sup>19</sup>

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Adams	45.9%	45.3%	37.2%	29.2%	32.4%	31.1%	36.3%	42.7%	50.1%
Asotin	39.4%	-	38.5%	28.7%	34.1%	-	40.4%	-	50.8%
Benton	35.5%	32.9%	38.2%	16.9%	33.5%	24.6%	37.2%	21.7%	53.7%
Chelan	48.3%	17.6%	33.3%	24.5%	38.4%	34.3%	45.7%	39.2%	60.3%
Clallam	46.9%	28.9%	37.1%	35.2%	41.0%	28.8%	49.0%	30.9%	60.7%
Clark	30.8%	19.6%	28.6%	25.9%	30.6%	19.9%	36.1%	24.6%	50.8%
Columbia	49.4%	-	49.8%	-	42.6%	-	65.8%	50.6%	65.4%
Cowlitz	34.9%	25.1%	32.8%	22.1%	32.4%	20.2%	40.5%	23.1%	55.6%
Douglas	43.9%	60.2%	34.7%	63.0%	37.6%	21.4%	40.1%	35.8%	57.8%
Ferry	43.8%	36.8%	54.2%	-	44.3%	39.6%	57.3%	42.6%	68.9%
Franklin	33.6%	32.8%	33.7%	22.2%	28.1%	16.6%	33.6%	21.1%	48.8%
Garfield	46.1%	-	54.0%	48.8%	46.2%	55.5%	69.0%	-	67.8%
Grant	36.8%	30.4%	38.8%	25.0%	31.3%	24.6%	37.9%	27.9%	51.8%
Grays Harbor	41.4%	19.5%	38.8%	32.9%	35.5%	25.6%	40.2%	28.3%	54.0%
Island	52.9%	39.8%	37.0%	32.8%	44.1%	31.6%	49.2%	66.7%	62.9%
Jefferson	57.3%	41.9%	50.6%	37.1%	48.4%	35.2%	60.3%	34.7%	67.5%
King	38.9%	28.6%	29.3%	24.5%	36.1%	33.8%	42.6%	34.5%	55.1%
Kitsap	41.6%	27.7%	33.1%	22.5%	35.0%	26.0%	39.5%	22.3%	54.9%
Kittitas	45.3%	39.7%	38.8%	23.9%	38.1%	16.9%	44.4%	36.7%	60.5%
Klickitat	34.0%	42.3%	43.9%	-	35.8%	37.5%	46.6%	32.2%	58.3%
Lewis	38.6%	29.1%	34.0%	26.3%	35.2%	20.3%	40.8%	24.0%	61.1%
Lincoln	49.2%	49.8%	43.8%	26.6%	43.1%	44.7%	54.2%	37.6%	64.2%
Mason	47.3%	25.8%	39.3%	33.9%	40.0%	28.6%	44.6%	36.3%	58.7%
Okanogan	44.2%	26.4%	33.6%	35.8%	43.2%	37.3%	50.9%	34.4%	59.4%
Pacific	50.1%	42.7%	43.3%	44.3%	43.8%	33.1%	56.2%	37.3%	61.7%
Pend Oreille	45.8%	26.5%	41.6%	-	42.2%	35.4%	54.6%	38.3%	57.7%
Pierce	36.1%	19.9%	27.4%	20.5%	31.7%	18.7%	34.4%	20.6%	51.9%
San Juan	52.2%	33.2%	41.5%	38.4%	52.0%	26.7%	54.4%	40.0%	68.6%
Skagit	45.1%	43.5%	35.0%	20.2%	36.5%	28.7%	42.3%	31.3%	60.0%
Skamania	36.2%	24.2%	37.2%	33.4%	33.6%	50.0%	40.2%	-	51.6%
Snohomish	35.5%	21.9%	25.6%	22.9%	33.6%	23.9%	37.0%	24.3%	53.5%
Spokane	38.9%	22.2%	35.3%	29.6%	34.0%	22.1%	46.1%	34.4%	49.7%
Stevens	41.9%	27.9%	40.4%	21.9%	39.6%	35.2%	51.5%	26.7%	59.3%
Thurston	39.2%	25.0%	29.0%	22.3%	37.0%	22.8%	38.6%	26.2%	56.6%
Wahkiakum	52.2%	29.4%	43.3%	-	42.8%	-	63.2%	-	63.9%
Walla Walla	45.8%	21.5%	43.3%	18.1%	37.3%	24.9%	47.2%	29.3%	56.6%
Whatcom	39.8%	21.7%	33.7%	25.3%	37.1%	31.1%	44.9%	39.5%	61.7%
Whitman	39.7%	24.8%	34.0%	30.5%	34.5%	21.0%	46.4%	36.9%	52.7%
Yakima	32.5%	25.4%	31.9%	26.3%	27.6%	-	34.7%	27.7%	44.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.5%</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>31.2%</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>34.9%</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>40.8%</b>	<b>29.6%</b>	<b>54.4%</b>

<sup>19</sup> A dash (-) indicates no primary was held in that county.

# 2020 Report on Elections in Washington State

## General Election Turnout

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Adams	75.8%	46.8%	56.2%	39.1%	72.6%	33.2%	63.7%	42.8%	76.0%
Asotin	73.9%	46.7%	55.3%	43.7%	72.0%	45.4%	63.6%	42.8%	81.1%
Benton	82.7%	43.9%	55.1%	32.8%	78.6%	30.8%	69.0%	39.6%	82.1%
Chelan	81.4%	49.9%	58.7%	44.0%	80.4%	37.9%	75.7%	49.6%	86.2%
Clallam	82.1%	53.4%	62.2%	48.1%	80.5%	41.9%	76.2%	52.2%	86.1%
Clark	79.6%	37.6%	50.6%	34.0%	77.3%	30.4%	69.5%	36.1%	85.1%
Columbia	86.9%	54.3%	73.5%	52.9%	83.7%	41.2%	82.7%	59.3%	89.0%
Cowlitz	77.7%	38.6%	55.2%	33.4%	75.5%	36.1%	69.9%	44.6%	83.4%
Douglas	79.8%	46.7%	57.1%	40.1%	76.9%	23.2%	69.2%	46.8%	83.8%
Ferry	79.2%	53.8%	68.1%	47.3%	80.4%	47.6%	76.7%	52.1%	85.1%
Franklin	77.6%	41.5%	50.7%	33.4%	73.6%	34.5%	64.3%	34.2%	78.3%
Garfield	84.6%	63.3%	80.2%	60.6%	83.6%	75.2%	83.3%	64.0%	89.0%
Grant	77.0%	43.6%	57.6%	39.7%	75.7%	32.8%	66.1%	41.6%	79.3%
Grays Harbor	76.4%	48.4%	55.8%	45.3%	73.6%	34.9%	67.7%	46.1%	79.1%
Island	84.7%	56.6%	63.2%	45.3%	81.5%	40.6%	76.1%	52.0%	85.9%
Jefferson	88.4%	64.8%	70.6%	55.1%	86.2%	61.5%	83.1%	58.5%	90.1%
King	83.6%	46.9%	53.4%	39.2%	81.3%	37.4%	74.8%	48.5%	85.4%
Kitsap	82.1%	49.5%	56.0%	38.2%	78.4%	30.9%	72.4%	43.9%	83.8%
Kittitas	83.7%	49.2%	60.5%	40.8%	81.3%	35.4%	76.2%	50.9%	87.5%
Klickitat	80.2%	48.8%	65.1%	40.8%	80.6%	38.1%	76.3%	45.8%	85.1%
Lewis	78.5%	47.8%	57.1%	40.7%	77.6%	36.5%	72.5%	46.4%	84.2%
Lincoln	84.6%	56.1%	66.0%	57.8%	84.0%	46.5%	79.0%	57.0%	87.9%
Mason	81.4%	51.3%	59.5%	40.9%	77.7%	35.9%	71.7%	48.1%	84.9%
Okanogan	80.5%	50.5%	59.7%	44.6%	79.5%	32.6%	73.7%	47.5%	83.0%
Pacific	80.2%	52.8%	63.1%	47.7%	79.2%	31.9%	75.4%	49.4%	85.0%
Pend Oreille	82.7%	53.3%	64.6%	49.1%	79.9%	43.8%	77.2%	49.7%	83.5%
Pierce	78.9%	41.4%	50.0%	34.0%	74.5%	26.0%	66.4%	39.9%	82.3%
San Juan	89.4%	63.0%	71.6%	57.6%	88.3%	52.8%	83.8%	58.3%	90.8%
Skagit	83.0%	53.2%	60.8%	43.0%	79.8%	25.0%	73.4%	50.1%	86.4%
Skamania	80.4%	41.8%	60.4%	40.8%	79.2%	31.8%	72.5%	45.7%	82.1%
Snohomish	80.5%	41.5%	51.3%	34.8%	79.0%	31.5%	70.6%	42.9%	85.2%
Spokane	80.5%	43.1%	56.4%	42.1%	78.1%	30.4%	72.9%	47.5%	81.8%
Stevens	80.3%	50.1%	62.3%	43.9%	79.0%	30.7%	74.2%	48.0%	84.3%
Thurston	80.3%	44.7%	52.5%	37.0%	77.7%	33.6%	69.5%	44.3%	83.8%
Wahkiakum	82.9%	64.5%	64.5%	48.4%	82.2%	37.4%	80.5%	50.7%	86.7%
Walla Walla	80.4%	45.1%	59.7%	38.5%	79.5%	32.3%	74.7%	44.0%	84.7%
Whatcom	83.5%	54.9%	59.8%	47.3%	82.7%	45.5%	77.1%	56.3%	87.9%
Whitman	81.9%	45.6%	60.5%	44.2%	84.7%	33.5%	69.9%	44.4%	86.0%
Yakima	73.7%	37.5%	47.5%	32.7%	70.9%	27.8%	61.8%	34.1%	76.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.3%</b>	<b>45.3%</b>	<b>54.2%</b>	<b>38.5%</b>	<b>78.8%</b>	<b>33.7%</b>	<b>71.8%</b>	<b>45.2%</b>	<b>84.1%</b>

### Appendix B – Ballot Rejection Rates by County

#### Primary Elections<sup>20</sup>

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Adams	0.76%	2.37%	1.80%	1.77%	0.62%	2.15%	2.60%	1.51%	1.91%
Asotin	0.71%	-	0.66%	1.38%	0.72%	-	0.66%	-	1.28%
Benton	0.47%	1.05%	1.06%	-	5.13%	1.37%	1.79%	2.72%	2.29%
Chelan	0.75%	0.85%	0.59%	-	0.97%	0.68%	1.00%	0.90%	0.91%
Clallam	0.91%	0.89%	1.41%	-	0.82%	0.70%	0.89%	1.06%	0.74%
Clark	1.53%	1.44%	1.46%	1.65%	1.36%	1.28%	1.57%	1.78%	1.50%
Columbia	0.70%	-	0.31%	-	1.84%	-	0.45%	2.60%	2.15%
Cowlitz	0.83%	0.82%	0.88%	0.91%	0.92%	0.93%	0.93%	1.37%	0.88%
Douglas	0.96%	1.37%	1.32%	-	1.04%	1.19%	1.54%	0.90%	0.83%
Ferry	1.54%	0.95%	1.38%	-	1.42%	1.65%	1.16%	0.83%	0.70%
Franklin	0.85%	0.90%	1.81%	1.32%	1.66%	1.06%	1.75%	1.80%	3.23%
Garfield	0.43%	-	0.00%	0.00%	1.12%	0.56%	1.26%	-	1.35%
Grant	0.35%	2.18%	0.61%	1.21%	0.51%	1.72%	1.59%	2.94%	1.18%
Grays Harbor	1.60%	1.01%	1.52%	-	1.35%	1.68%	1.37%	0.75%	0.69%
Island	1.16%	1.16%	1.72%	0.90%	0.80%	1.30%	1.40%	0.00%	1.03%
Jefferson	1.13%	0.91%	0.86%	0.82%	1.08%	1.01%	1.16%	1.34%	0.94%
King	2.59%	1.95%	2.09%	1.89%	1.91%	1.57%	1.97%	1.72%	1.87%
Kitsap	1.11%	0.90%	1.06%	-	1.27%	1.08%	1.67%	1.77%	1.69%
Kittitas	1.18%	0.86%	0.98%	-	1.70%	1.65%	2.06%	1.91%	2.19%
Klickitat	0.86%	0.70%	1.09%	-	1.03%	0.77%	0.87%	1.42%	1.54%
Lewis	1.31%	1.54%	0.42%	-	1.33%	1.41%	1.53%	1.95%	1.28%
Lincoln	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	1.88%	1.14%	0.85%	0.75%	2.01%	1.46%
Mason	0.85%	0.94%	0.97%	-	0.63%	1.16%	1.02%	1.13%	1.10%
Okanogan	1.80%	1.99%	2.33%	-	1.57%	1.89%	1.84%	2.45%	1.84%
Pacific	5.56%	2.08%	2.30%	-	1.58%	4.38%	1.32%	4.82%	1.34%
Pend Oreille	0.85%	6.72%	0.78%	-	1.04%	0.98%	1.14%	1.75%	1.11%
Pierce	0.44%	0.47%	0.65%	0.59%	0.89%	1.84%	1.86%	1.68%	1.25%
San Juan	0.02%	2.38%	0.86%	0.62%	0.69%	0.95%	1.62%	1.25%	0.75%
Skagit	0.81%	0.79%	1.21%	-	1.28%	1.43%	1.48%	2.09%	1.20%
Skamania	1.17%	2.52%	1.00%	-	1.41%	1.45%	1.16%	-	1.44%
Snohomish	1.39%	1.15%	1.18%	-	1.61%	1.01%	1.57%	1.54%	1.94%
Spokane	1.38%	1.16%	1.36%	0.97%	1.09%	1.06%	1.44%	1.41%	1.52%
Stevens	1.55%	1.48%	1.49%	-	1.45%	1.48%	1.14%	1.25%	1.55%
Thurston	0.32%	0.64%	0.35%	-	0.31%	0.74%	1.13%	1.46%	1.07%
Wahkiakum	1.03%	2.13%	0.80%	-	1.43%	-	0.36%	-	1.95%
Walla Walla	1.02%	2.11%	0.95%	1.67%	1.24%	1.47%	1.09%	1.80%	0.88%
Whatcom	3.12%	1.04%	1.50%	0.94%	1.02%	0.86%	1.11%	1.01%	1.24%
Whitman	1.52%	1.90%	1.83%	2.11%	1.97%	1.57%	1.42%	1.72%	1.57%
Yakima	0.40%	0.53%	0.38%	-	0.27%	1.55%	1.61%	1.64%	1.62%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1.56%</b>	<b>1.37%</b>	<b>1.36%</b>	<b>1.46%</b>	<b>1.45%</b>	<b>1.38%</b>	<b>1.63%</b>	<b>1.62%</b>	<b>1.58%</b>

<sup>20</sup> A dash (-) indicates no primary was held in that county or the data is not available.

# 2020 Report on Elections in Washington State

## Appendix B – Ballot Rejection Rates by County

### General Elections

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Adams	0.95%	0.60%	1.30%	0.53%	1.25%	1.29%	2.58%	2.50%	1.18%
Asotin	0.56%	0.34%	0.29%	0.83%	0.49%	0.50%	0.44%	0.98%	0.77%
Benton	0.34%	1.04%	1.11%	1.13%	2.78%	1.47%	1.06%	2.23%	0.76%
Chelan	0.76%	0.62%	0.65%	0.88%	0.89%	0.56%	0.83%	0.79%	0.34%
Clallam	1.00%	0.95%	1.12%	0.94%	0.95%	0.72%	0.52%	0.49%	0.70%
Clark	0.89%	1.00%	1.12%	1.41%	1.11%	1.06%	1.09%	1.54%	0.81%
Columbia	0.30%	0.07%	0.46%	1.14%	0.18%	0.77%	0.22%	1.48%	0.08%
Cowlitz	0.74%	0.74%	0.56%	0.79%	0.42%	0.66%	0.75%	0.82%	0.53%
Douglas	0.65%	0.82%	0.19%	1.34%	0.67%	1.08%	0.90%	0.83%	0.34%
Ferry	0.73%	1.23%	0.58%	0.87%	0.24%	0.93%	0.97%	1.79%	0.31%
Franklin	0.84%	1.06%	1.05%	0.64%	1.08%	1.20%	1.14%	2.37%	1.61%
Garfield	0.08%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%	0.41%	0.50%	0.28%	0.33%
Grant	0.83%	0.63%	0.61%	1.11%	0.81%	1.72%	1.20%	1.76%	0.76%
Grays Harbor	1.42%	5.28%	1.10%	0.73%	0.98%	0.78%	0.74%	1.29%	0.48%
Island	0.66%	1.00%	0.72%	1.14%	0.54%	1.19%	0.80%	0.75%	0.58%
Jefferson	0.37%	0.63%	0.51%	1.00%	0.50%	0.90%	0.73%	1.12%	0.33%
King	1.56%	1.93%	2.04%	1.42%	1.22%	1.43%	1.33%	1.21%	0.92%
Kitsap	0.69%	0.85%	1.02%	1.14%	1.11%	1.00%	0.75%	1.51%	0.89%
Kittitas	1.53%	1.10%	1.14%	1.48%	1.64%	1.20%	1.89%	1.94%	1.18%
Klickitat	0.41%	0.39%	0.34%	0.84%	0.49%	0.63%	0.64%	1.20%	0.60%
Lewis	0.51%	0.93%	0.68%	0.97%	0.57%	1.01%	1.01%	1.21%	0.62%
Lincoln	0.10%	0.00%	0.69%	2.79%	0.68%	0.65%	1.65%	0.94%	0.74%
Mason	0.61%	0.71%	0.68%	0.58%	0.61%	0.75%	0.66%	0.69%	0.48%
Okanogan	0.74%	1.54%	0.83%	1.33%	0.70%	1.63%	1.05%	2.57%	1.32%
Pacific	2.24%	0.69%	0.38%	1.69%	0.93%	1.76%	1.02%	1.27%	0.62%
Pend Oreille	1.39%	0.64%	1.75%	1.22%	1.86%	0.89%	0.64%	1.21%	0.26%
Pierce	0.89%	0.53%	0.54%	0.58%	1.30%	1.11%	1.40%	1.04%	0.70%
San Juan	0.44%	0.55%	0.68%	0.72%	0.31%	0.59%	0.41%	0.50%	0.28%
Skagit	0.55%	0.57%	0.59%	0.83%	0.80%	1.56%	1.14%	1.35%	0.69%
Skamania	0.73%	0.92%	0.55%	0.95%	0.64%	1.42%	0.57%	0.88%	0.56%
Snohomish	0.76%	1.19%	1.13%	1.08%	0.66%	0.89%	0.86%	1.50%	1.05%
Spokane	1.30%	1.24%	1.17%	1.09%	1.20%	0.96%	0.98%	0.94%	0.54%
Stevens	0.94%	0.83%	0.76%	1.24%	0.40%	0.98%	0.90%	1.24%	0.36%
Thurston	0.43%	0.57%	0.51%	0.36%	0.59%	0.78%	0.79%	1.16%	0.55%
Wahkiakum	0.09%	0.21%	1.28%	0.07%	0.84%	0.16%	0.48%	0.91%	1.08%
Walla Walla	0.84%	1.23%	0.77%	1.13%	0.71%	1.21%	0.65%	1.11%	0.39%
Whatcom	1.66%	1.04%	0.93%	0.80%	0.73%	0.86%	0.49%	0.83%	0.52%
Whitman	2.03%	1.62%	1.28%	1.20%	1.32%	1.37%	1.59%	1.42%	0.77%
Yakima	0.53%	0.42%	0.51%	0.50%	0.54%	1.13%	0.97%	1.49%	0.41%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1.08%</b>	<b>1.26%</b>	<b>1.22%</b>	<b>1.09%</b>	<b>1.06%</b>	<b>1.16%</b>	<b>1.09%</b>	<b>1.23%</b>	<b>0.78%</b>

# 2020 Report on Elections in Washington State

Appendix C – UOCAVA Data

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## Appendix C – UOCAVA Data

### 2020 Primary

County	UOCAVA Issued	% of Total Issued	UOCAVA Turnout	UOCAVA Counted	UOCAVA Rejected	UOCAVA Rejection Rate	Un-signed	Signature Did Not Match	Late Postmark	Other Reason
Adams	49	0.7%	14.3%	7	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Asotin	60	0.4%	21.7%	13	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Benton	616	0.5%	24.8%	153	8	5.0%	0	3	3	2
Chelan	429	0.9%	13.1%	56	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Clallam	751	1.3%	15.3%	115	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Clark	3,097	1.0%	13.2%	410	6	1.4%	0	5	1	0
Columbia	20	0.7%	30.0%	6	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	651	0.9%	16.6%	108	2	1.8%	1	1	0	0
Douglas	170	0.7%	18.8%	32	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Ferry	36	0.7%	25.0%	9	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Franklin	344	0.9%	12.8%	44	1	2.2%	0	1	0	0
Garfield	16	1.0%	31.3%	5	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Grant	528	1.2%	9.1%	48	2	4.0%	0	0	2	0
Grays Harbor	192	0.4%	17.2%	33	1	2.9%	0	1	0	0
Island	4,003	6.5%	16.8%	672	10	1.5%	2	8	0	0
Jefferson	455	1.7%	13.2%	60	2	3.2%	0	1	1	0
King	27,826	2.0%	26.9%	7,475	93	1.2%	41	32	20	0
Kitsap	10,508	5.6%	15.7%	1,645	31	1.8%	3	20	2	6
Kittitas	273	0.9%	12.5%	34	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	156	1.0%	11.5%	18	1	5.3%	0	1	0	0
Lewis	434	0.8%	19.1%	83	2	2.4%	1	1	0	0
Lincoln	81	1.0%	30.9%	25	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Mason	617	1.4%	14.1%	87	1	1.1%	0	1	0	0
Okanogan	261	1.1%	12.6%	33	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Pacific	180	1.1%	16.7%	30	2	6.3%	0	0	2	0
Pend Oreille	99	1.0%	29.3%	29	1	3.3%	0	0	1	0
Pierce	18,772	3.4%	19.0%	3,562	43	1.2%	5	35	2	1
San Juan	197	1.4%	12.2%	24	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Skagit	1,113	1.3%	18.2%	203	2	1.0%	0	2	0	0
Skamania	96	1.1%	20.8%	20	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	7,577	1.5%	17.6%	1,332	29	2.1%	15	13	0	1
Spokane	6,971	2.0%	17.7%	1,235	11	0.9%	2	5	4	0
Stevens	368	1.1%	19.8%	73	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Thurston	8,055	4.1%	22.9%	1,847	17	0.9%	3	10	0	4
Wahkiakum	29	0.9%	17.2%	5	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	404	1.1%	19.1%	77	1	1.3%	1	0	0	0
Whatcom	2,665	1.7%	10.9%	290	4	1.4%	0	3	1	0
Whitman	277	1.2%	24.2%	67	1	1.5%	0	0	1	0
Yakima	1,362	1.1%	13.6%	185	2	1.1%	0	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,738</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>20,150</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>14</b>



# 2020 Report on Elections in Washington State

## 2020 General Election

County	UOCAVA Issued	% of Total Issued	UOCAVA Turnout	UOCAVA Counted	UOCAVA Rejected	UOCAVA Rejection Rate	Un-signed	Signature Did Not Match	Late Postmark	Other Reason
Adams	63	0.8%	52.4%	33	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Asotin	107	0.7%	31.8%	34	3	8.1%	0	2	1	0
Benton	1,323	1.0%	36.7%	486	13	2.6%	2	9	1	1
Chelan	590	1.1%	54.7%	323	2	0.6%	0	2	0	0
Clallam	1,032	1.7%	31.1%	321	4	1.2%	0	3	1	0
Clark	4,712	1.4%	33.0%	1,557	26	1.6%	2	22	1	1
Columbia	20	0.7%	65.0%	13	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	971	1.3%	26.9%	261	3	1.1%	1	2	0	0
Douglas	225	0.8%	37.8%	85	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Ferry	49	0.9%	34.7%	17	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Franklin	493	1.1%	30.2%	149	3	2.0%	0	3	0	0
Garfield	18	1.0%	55.6%	10	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Grant	483	1.0%	32.7%	158	3	1.9%	2	1	0	0
Grays Harbor	241	0.5%	32.4%	78	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Island	5,764	8.5%	34.8%	2,003	23	1.1%	1	22	0	0
Jefferson	617	2.1%	66.0%	407	3	0.7%	0	1	0	2
King	37,376	2.5%	60.9%	22,774	269	1.2%	69	179	5	16
Kitsap	12,764	6.2%	50.4%	6,439	85	1.3%	8	67	2	8
Kittitas	335	1.0%	58.2%	195	1	0.5%	1	0	0	0
Klickitat	213	1.3%	26.3%	56	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Lewis	577	1.0%	38.3%	221	5	2.2%	0	5	0	0
Lincoln	105	1.3%	64.8%	68	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Mason	814	1.7%	32.7%	266	2	0.7%	1	0	0	1
Okanogan	361	1.3%	24.4%	88	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Pacific	233	1.3%	36.9%	86	3	3.4%	0	3	0	0
Pend Oreille	145	1.4%	50.3%	73	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Pierce	25,315	4.2%	47.6%	12,043	104	0.9%	4	95	0	5
San Juan	368	2.4%	81.0%	298	1	0.3%	0	1	0	0
Skagit	1,830	2.0%	36.5%	668	5	0.7%	1	4	0	0
Skamania	96	1.0%	46.9%	45	1	2.2%	0	1	0	0
Snohomish	11,998	2.2%	43.7%	5,248	59	1.1%	22	33	0	4
Spokane	8,441	2.2%	47.0%	3,969	15	0.4%	2	11	1	1
Stevens	498	1.4%	44.4%	221	2	0.9%	0	2	0	0
Thurston	11,076	5.2%	56.5%	6,253	64	1.0%	10	46	0	8
Wahkiakum	35	1.0%	40.0%	14	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	518	1.3%	50.2%	260	1	0.4%	0	1	0	0
Whatcom	3,787	2.2%	72.1%	2,729	8	0.3%	2	4	0	2
Whitman	462	1.7%	30.3%	140	1	0.7%	0	0	0	1
Yakima	1,688	1.3%	32.4%	547	2	0.4%	1	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>135,743</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>50.6%</b>	<b>68,636</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>50</b>

\*Turnout is calculated here as percent counted divided by percent issued.

## Primary UOCAVA Percent of Ballots Returned and Counted<sup>21</sup>

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Adams	22.2%	11.4%	1.8%	7.5%	11.5%	14.0%	15.4%	5.0%	14.3%
Asotin	21.6%	-	-	13.7%	12.5%	-	11.7%	-	21.7%
Benton	23.6%	14.0%	17.8%	-	17.1%	11.7%	14.0%	6.9%	24.8%
Chelan	23.0%	6.7%	15.9%	-	20.8%	8.3%	19.0%	7.7%	13.1%
Clallam	20.4%	10.3%	14.1%	-	10.1%	7.5%	15.0%	4.4%	15.3%
Clark	20.8%	9.1%	16.5%	13.7%	16.9%	8.0%	20.7%	8.0%	13.2%
Columbia	8.7%	-	4.3%	-	14.3%	-	13.6%	12.5%	30.0%
Cowlitz	11.7%	1.7%	10.4%	8.9%	10.0%	6.1%	14.5%	5.0%	16.6%
Douglas	23.5%	-	12.9%	-	17.6%	6.0%	13.1%	6.3%	18.8%
Ferry	28.6%	4.2%	26.1%	-	8.5%	13.3%	22.5%	0.0%	25.0%
Franklin	16.8%	11.1%	13.9%	11.1%	12.2%	5.4%	11.4%	5.7%	12.8%
Garfield	35.7%	-	15.4%	27.3%	16.7%	35.3%	6.7%	-	31.3%
Grant	18.8%	16.7%	12.1%	11.2%	16.5%	5.5%	15.7%	10.4%	9.1%
Grays Harbor	29.8%	10.4%	15.6%	-	13.9%	7.9%	20.8%	9.9%	17.2%
Island	19.3%	15.0%	13.2%	8.5%	11.6%	9.7%	13.8%	-	16.8%
Jefferson	20.0%	12.6%	13.6%	4.1%	15.8%	5.6%	24.5%	3.3%	13.2%
King	19.4%	12.0%	13.5%	9.5%	19.4%	14.1%	21.4%	13.1%	26.9%
Kitsap	20.1%	13.0%	13.6%	-	13.6%	9.5%	16.1%	5.1%	15.7%
Kittitas	20.7%	13.7%	14.7%	-	13.8%	3.9%	15.6%	9.8%	12.5%
Klickitat	7.6%	8.8%	7.7%	-	3.7%	2.1%	11.8%	0.7%	11.5%
Lewis	19.4%	5.7%	15.4%	-	12.7%	7.2%	19.3%	8.3%	19.1%
Lincoln	25.3%	42.9%	26.0%	14.5%	0.0%	50.0%	26.0%	19.2%	30.9%
Mason	19.7%	8.1%	17.4%	-	16.0%	8.5%	17.5%	9.2%	14.1%
Okanogan	22.3%	9.8%	7.8%	-	16.7%	9.3%	13.6%	4.4%	12.6%
Pacific	18.8%	100.0%	12.4%	-	8.1%	20.0%	20.9%	28.6%	16.7%
Pend Oreille	26.2%	5.1%	15.6%	-	18.5%	17.9%	30.5%	24.2%	29.3%
Pierce	19.8%	10.6%	14.4%	10.7%	16.8%	8.5%	14.2%	7.4%	19.0%
San Juan	20.2%	0.0%	12.8%	10.1%	16.5%	9.0%	19.8%	4.6%	12.2%
Skagit	20.8%	13.8%	13.1%	-	12.9%	8.5%	13.6%	8.4%	18.2%
Skamania	16.0%	5.6%	14.3%	-	15.8%	15.7%	18.6%	-	20.8%
Snohomish	18.2%	10.7%	12.4%	-	13.5%	8.3%	14.3%	6.6%	17.6%
Spokane	20.0%	11.3%	16.8%	14.7%	15.9%	9.0%	22.5%	12.7%	17.7%
Stevens	23.8%	12.7%	22.2%	-	23.2%	21.2%	26.9%	11.2%	19.8%
Thurston	16.3%	10.7%	13.7%	-	15.1%	9.1%	15.4%	9.5%	22.9%
Wahkiakum	20.0%	20.6%	6.1%	-	7.4%	-	9.1%	-	17.2%
Walla Walla	24.2%	6.0%	15.2%	2.2%	15.4%	12.4%	25.9%	7.2%	19.1%
Whatcom	36.0%	8.9%	15.8%	7.5%	17.7%	8.1%	20.4%	7.4%	10.9%
Whitman	21.7%	12.0%	17.6%	14.7%	18.6%	7.9%	22.1%	19.5%	24.2%
Yakima	16.6%	7.1%	10.8%	-	9.7%	7.1%	13.1%	10.3%	13.6%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>20.2%</b>

<sup>21</sup> A dash (-) indicates no primary was held in that county or the data is not available.

## General Election UOCAVA Percent of Ballots Returned and Counted

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Adams	70.7%	4.1%	26.9%	5.7%	62.3%	7.5%	30.2%	14.9%	52.4%
Asotin	67.3%	15.9%	35.5%	12.5%	57.6%	9.7%	47.4%	18.3%	31.8%
Benton	67.9%	18.8%	28.7%	15.1%	72.9%	16.2%	53.1%	14.2%	36.7%
Chelan	74.3%	17.1%	26.0%	13.4%	65.3%	13.3%	44.6%	12.4%	54.7%
Clallam	64.2%	14.9%	26.6%	16.2%	59.9%	13.0%	43.4%	10.4%	31.1%
Clark	69.0%	23.1%	30.0%	20.5%	44.4%	12.3%	49.5%	9.5%	33.0%
Columbia	70.0%	10.0%	8.0%	8.7%	57.1%	17.4%	68.2%	20.0%	65.0%
Cowlitz	56.6%	10.4%	20.0%	11.4%	56.3%	8.5%	39.7%	8.4%	26.9%
Douglas	65.0%	14.0%	17.8%	15.4%	61.8%	8.6%	39.7%	8.2%	37.8%
Ferry	54.2%	18.4%	26.5%	12.2%	41.9%	21.4%	38.1%	27.5%	34.7%
Franklin	67.0%	16.6%	23.2%	15.4%	56.8%	8.7%	37.8%	10.3%	30.2%
Garfield	78.6%	26.7%	25.0%	30.0%	73.3%	33.3%	47.1%	18.8%	55.6%
Grant	61.2%	19.8%	29.1%	16.9%	63.8%	12.8%	35.2%	11.8%	32.7%
Grays Harbor	51.9%	25.4%	25.6%	18.1%	58.2%	15.7%	55.6%	11.1%	32.4%
Island	64.6%	19.2%	27.0%	14.1%	56.9%	11.2%	36.2%	10.8%	34.8%
Jefferson	65.3%	18.8%	29.7%	10.7%	69.5%	13.4%	52.4%	6.7%	66.0%
King	60.9%	18.2%	27.1%	16.2%	73.0%	16.5%	57.1%	19.1%	60.9%
Kitsap	66.4%	20.0%	27.8%	15.8%	61.0%	14.9%	43.7%	10.9%	50.4%
Kittitas	72.7%	16.8%	32.2%	14.1%	64.5%	9.5%	41.9%	10.6%	58.2%
Klickitat	56.6%	15.4%	18.5%	8.9%	50.6%	8.7%	43.1%	9.2%	26.3%
Lewis	62.4%	18.7%	22.8%	14.4%	59.8%	9.2%	44.2%	10.4%	38.3%
Lincoln	76.0%	25.9%	0.0%	21.1%	60.2%	27.9%	49.4%	25.0%	64.8%
Mason	62.2%	17.9%	33.2%	15.0%	60.9%	12.1%	38.0%	9.7%	32.7%
Okanogan	67.6%	14.5%	27.9%	17.9%	58.3%	10.3%	40.6%	7.4%	24.4%
Pacific	62.9%	16.4%	15.3%	20.5%	67.4%	13.8%	46.0%	11.3%	36.9%
Pend Oreille	71.4%	23.7%	28.4%	22.0%	61.3%	24.1%	65.9%	29.8%	50.3%
Pierce	63.3%	17.4%	26.2%	15.9%	57.3%	10.9%	34.1%	13.2%	47.6%
San Juan	69.2%	21.6%	32.1%	19.3%	78.2%	15.9%	57.9%	10.2%	81.0%
Skagit	65.3%	15.2%	23.4%	14.5%	63.6%	9.8%	39.8%	10.8%	36.5%
Skamania	67.9%	16.3%	29.5%	15.7%	60.4%	6.6%	43.3%	7.4%	46.9%
Snohomish	58.3%	14.6%	25.0%	13.1%	51.4%	10.5%	36.8%	11.0%	43.7%
Spokane	67.6%	19.9%	37.7%	18.1%	62.7%	13.5%	46.7%	17.7%	47.0%
Stevens	64.5%	28.2%	34.6%	23.9%	62.6%	20.0%	49.4%	21.9%	44.4%
Thurston	63.2%	17.8%	26.9%	14.9%	54.0%	12.6%	35.9%	14.1%	56.5%
Wahkiakum	28.9%	15.6%	15.6%	0.0%	33.3%	9.5%	35.0%	12.0%	40.0%
Walla Walla	70.3%	16.0%	27.0%	12.5%	69.7%	13.8%	54.5%	12.8%	50.2%
Whatcom	83.0%	20.1%	29.8%	16.7%	68.6%	14.1%	41.2%	9.4%	72.1%
Whitman	70.1%	21.6%	31.9%	19.8%	62.9%	13.9%	43.1%	12.6%	30.3%
Yakima	63.9%	10.5%	20.6%	13.4%	56.4%	8.9%	36.5%	10.1%	32.4%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>63.6%</b>	<b>18.1%</b>	<b>27.6%</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>62.1%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>50.6%</b>

Appendix D – Active and Inactive Voters by County

2016			
County	Active Voters	Inactive Voters	% of VAP registered
Adams	6,689	582	57.3%
Asotin	14,118	2,524	80.3%
Benton	107,775	5,988	76.4%
Chelan	43,477	2,970	74.9%
Clallam	50,987	4,350	84.0%
Clark	273,240	32,694	78.2%
Columbia	2,719	306	82.5%
Cowlitz	63,473	7,359	78.2%
Douglas	21,070	1,013	69.4%
Ferry	4,675	531	74.3%
Franklin	34,100	4,949	57.6%
Garfield	1,553	233	88.3%
Grant	39,319	6,601	59.1%
Grays Harbor	40,531	6,896	70.2%
Island	55,089	5,831	82.5%
Jefferson	24,557	2,345	90.9%
King	1,288,327	117,631	77.4%
Kitsap	166,501	16,219	80.2%
Kittitas	24,521	2,759	69.8%
Klickitat	13,974	1,967	81.9%
Lewis	46,094	3,929	76.6%
Lincoln	7,090	393	84.3%
Mason	37,824	3,236	75.3%
Okanogan	22,456	2,085	69.9%
Pacific	14,097	1,291	80.3%
Pend Oreille	8,918	1,278	82.9%
Pierce	490,666	55,903	76.6%
San Juan	12,798	775	90.6%
Skagit	73,990	6,920	78.0%
Skamania	7,451	802	80.6%
Snohomish	456,502	42,552	76.5%
Spokane	306,261	28,652	80.5%
Stevens	30,047	2,846	86.1%
Thurston	175,078	19,343	82.2%
Wahkiakum	3,008	264	89.8%
Walla Walla	33,538	3,483	70.9%
Whatcom	139,165	12,094	82.3%
Whitman	21,629	3,634	54.2%
Yakima	114,192	9,119	66.1%
State Total	4,277,499	422,347	77.0%

2020			
County	Active Voters	Inactive Voters	% of VAP registered
Adams	7,772	456	59.9%
Asotin	14,833	3,173	82.1%
Benton	126,264	8,292	82.6%
Chelan	50,620	2,856	82.4%
Clallam	57,691	3,580	90.7%
Clark	325,355	27,867	84.6%
Columbia	2,834	201	83.1%
Cowlitz	72,696	5,823	84.8%
Douglas	25,603	1,156	78.1%
Ferry	5,194	397	80.2%
Franklin	41,945	3,216	63.5%
Garfield	1,687	310	96.5%
Grant	47,822	3,194	67.3%
Grays Harbor	48,911	3,548	82.0%
Island	63,212	5,260	91.6%
Jefferson	27,700	2,257	98.4%
King	1,429,453	101,063	79.4%
Kitsap	190,644	13,760	88.5%
Kittitas	30,391	2,282	78.1%
Klickitat	16,045	1,100	87.3%
Lewis	54,243	3,661	86.3%
Lincoln	8,049	362	92.3%
Mason	44,161	3,692	83.4%
Okanogan	25,821	1,354	77.5%
Pacific	16,688	1,316	91.9%
Pend Oreille	10,329	1,754	91.7%
Pierce	567,803	49,623	83.2%
San Juan	14,642	745	97.0%
Skagit	85,682	3,886	83.9%
Skamania	8,972	289	90.4%
Snohomish	518,878	39,869	80.4%
Spokane	363,137	22,328	89.9%
Stevens	33,990	2,124	92.9%
Thurston	201,865	16,104	88.7%
Wahkiakum	3,480	337	97.8%
Walla Walla	37,239	3,379	76.1%
Whatcom	158,780	10,747	86.8%
Whitman	24,748	3,561	58.5%
Yakima	127,692	7,673	70.7%
State Total	4,892,871	362,595	82.1%

## Appendix E – Drop Box Data and Information

Primary Elections – Drop Box Returns by County<sup>22</sup>

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Adams	45.8%	48.3%	52.1%	63.7%	61.0%	49.4%	49.5%	56.2%
Asotin	-	-	45.9%	52.8%	-	47.6%	-	55.4%
Benton	34.0%	42.8%	-	44.2%	60.9%	47.2%	45.8%	60.4%
Chelan	56.9%	60.4%	-	69.6%	70.0%	57.5%	49.4%	60.5%
Clallam	54.6%	59.2%	-	69.6%	69.9%	58.3%	58.9%	67.4%
Clark	20.1%	22.4%	32.5%	40.3%	33.3%	36.2%	26.2%	44.9%
Columbia	-	54.8%	-	40.2%	-	44.9%	47.7%	53.1%
Cowlitz	60.3%	65.9%	75.1%	74.9%	69.3%	62.4%	54.6%	66.4%
Douglas	-	13.7%	-	84.5%	53.1%	45.7%	39.7%	54.7%
Ferry	-	-	-	-	24.5%	18.9%	26.0%	31.6%
Franklin	33.4%	43.2%	-	61.0%	59.7%	43.1%	39.2%	58.2%
Garfield	-	47.6%	37.3%	65.1%	67.1%	53.6%	-	63.1%
Grant	19.2%	18.4%	24.1%	28.8%	20.7%	23.5%	0.2%	44.4%
Grays Harbor	2.6%	13.6%	-	26.8%	-	16.9%	12.9%	45.2%
Island	26.6%	34.4%	39.2%	53.8%	48.9%	34.7%	0.0%	49.9%
Jefferson	45.1%	36.9%	48.2%	40.6%	48.0%	35.2%	33.2%	40.3%
King	14.9%	15.9%	19.3%	35.6%	47.7%	32.3%	37.4%	50.6%
Kitsap	32.7%	38.2%	-	24.4%	49.9%	44.7%	43.6%	56.6%
Kittitas	2.3%	61.7%	-	67.0%	64.3%	56.2%	50.2%	64.9%
Klickitat	-	69.3%	-	74.2%	78.2%	67.0%	56.6%	63.2%
Lewis	12.8%	20.6%	-	43.2%	42.2%	38.5%	27.7%	49.1%
Lincoln	5.3%	24.3%	33.8%	27.8%	3.4%	19.7%	14.6%	23.6%
Mason	57.9%	59.5%	-	67.8%	77.3%	44.1%	37.8%	57.2%
Okanogan	12.6%	15.4%	-	-	26.3%	30.3%	14.1%	35.3%
Pacific	2.1%	-	-	-	18.8%	33.2%	1.2%	37.9%
Pend Oreille	40.5%	45.8%	-	44.8%	43.6%	30.5%	100.0%	39.0%
Pierce	43.9%	48.3%	47.8%	54.9%	54.7%	41.0%	40.4%	57.4%
San Juan	77.3%	57.0%	76.9%	65.8%	72.5%	53.0%	0.1%	55.9%
Skagit	-	66.3%	-	71.9%	72.4%	57.6%	48.1%	63.6%
Skamania	55.4%	57.1%	-	65.6%	50.2%	58.9%	-	64.9%
Snohomish	40.6%	42.5%	-	53.9%	57.4%	45.6%	42.4%	55.8%
Spokane	45.2%	46.0%	-	50.5%	51.9%	35.4%	34.7%	39.4%
Stevens	20.0%	-	-	-	26.2%	18.2%	6.2%	24.9%
Thurston	61.9%	66.3%	-	72.3%	72.0%	57.8%	52.4%	67.6%
Wahkiakum	-	44.0%	-	49.5%	-	25.7%	-	34.5%
Walla Walla	46.1%	55.3%	50.8%	62.7%	60.9%	49.5%	40.5%	58.3%
Whatcom	38.7%	46.6%	52.1%	67.4%	66.8%	55.4%	55.5%	65.0%
Whitman	15.0%	-	-	-	35.8%	24.4%	26.1%	32.7%
Yakima	12.9%	15.3%	-	20.1%	18.2%	16.9%	16.9%	25.4%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>34.2%</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>44.8%</b>	<b>50.8%</b>	<b>39.3%</b>	<b>38.7%</b>	<b>52.5%</b>

<sup>22</sup> A dash (-) indicates no primary was held in that county or the data is not available.

### General Elections – Drop Box Returns by County<sup>23</sup>

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Adams	-	50.9%	54.7%	56.0%	62.2%	63.7%	52.8%	55.4%	67.4%
Asotin	-	50.8%	54.3%	55.2%	53.0%	59.2%	60.3%	51.1%	76.0%
Benton	57.2%	54.1%	46.5%	57.2%	66.9%	45.6%	54.4%	54.8%	78.2%
Chelan	60.6%	63.7%	67.9%	69.4%	72.9%	71.5%	59.9%	58.1%	77.7%
Clallam	57.6%	60.0%	65.3%	68.4%	73.3%	73.2%	61.1%	67.5%	76.3%
Clark	32.4%	29.8%	34.1%	22.3%	47.6%	42.7%	42.5%	42.1%	72.1%
Columbia	59.7%	35.7%	60.5%	63.5%	69.4%	64.5%	48.6%	50.1%	67.6%
Cowlitz	71.0%	69.6%	75.1%	73.0%	76.5%	23.9%	67.6%	66.9%	82.0%
Douglas	46.0%	58.6%	48.1%	50.6%	64.6%	40.0%	48.9%	49.3%	75.0%
Ferry	-	32.5%	29.6%	28.9%	29.5%	31.3%	21.5%	19.2%	45.2%
Franklin	42.8%	43.7%	59.7%	61.7%	68.2%	64.4%	50.4%	51.1%	76.8%
Garfield	-	53.5%	29.9%	68.2%	70.1%	74.8%	63.5%	65.5%	73.6%
Grant	16.7%	10.0%	28.1%	25.3%	30.3%	29.6%	42.6%	40.8%	64.5%
Grays Harbor	-	6.2%	10.6%	-	53.8%	23.7%	39.6%	41.2%	63.2%
Island	32.2%	38.6%	41.8%	43.7%	50.6%	56.2%	45.1%	47.8%	75.2%
Jefferson	6.6%	-	40.0%	40.9%	47.2%	49.9%	40.8%	41.2%	70.2%
King	20.9%	20.2%	21.6%	26.3%	49.3%	53.2%	39.7%	46.6%	73.9%
Kitsap	43.8%	42.3%	46.4%	36.9%	54.9%	54.8%	50.6%	50.9%	76.5%
Kittitas	61.5%	62.9%	66.2%	65.1%	71.2%	67.5%	59.3%	60.6%	82.4%
Klickitat	68.0%	69.5%	73.9%	71.3%	74.2%	73.4%	75.4%	73.1%	78.4%
Lewis	22.8%	20.9%	24.6%	33.3%	57.8%	50.2%	44.5%	43.2%	66.1%
Lincoln	23.9%	24.3%	27.2%	26.0%	28.7%	-	15.4%	21.9%	45.1%
Mason	58.9%	59.1%	62.9%	62.5%	69.8%	66.8%	46.5%	48.2%	79.7%
Okanogan	-	7.2%	17.4%	16.3%	26.1%	33.8%	28.1%	25.7%	54.8%
Pacific	20.9%	16.8%	25.2%	22.1%	32.0%	30.6%	35.1%	41.8%	64.8%
Pend Oreille	43.7%	44.5%	45.8%	42.3%	47.4%	45.8%	37.4%	31.8%	56.6%
Pierce	47.9%	51.1%	54.6%	51.9%	61.1%	61.2%	43.2%	48.5%	74.9%
San Juan	57.6%	59.0%	62.3%	64.2%	61.1%	65.1%	53.4%	55.7%	72.8%
Skagit	68.9%	70.2%	71.7%	70.8%	77.1%	71.9%	63.0%	61.6%	81.5%
Skamania	55.8%	53.7%	66.2%	56.0%	67.2%	58.3%	62.8%	65.7%	75.5%
Snohomish	43.3%	44.6%	47.2%	51.0%	64.4%	60.9%	51.2%	52.1%	75.2%
Spokane	50.6%	69.6%	52.6%	53.1%	61.2%	52.4%	37.8%	39.0%	62.4%
Stevens	2.9%	19.8%	-	34.5%	33.5%	25.1%	20.0%	20.1%	38.4%
Thurston	67.1%	70.1%	69.4%	70.0%	73.0%	74.6%	57.2%	61.7%	80.9%
Wahkiakum	50.0%	-	46.7%	47.8%	50.4%	45.7%	36.4%	30.7%	79.7%
Walla Walla	53.3%	52.8%	62.4%	59.9%	70.0%	61.7%	56.5%	52.6%	78.6%
Whatcom	41.6%	50.1%	54.5%	66.1%	77.6%	72.7%	59.3%	62.9%	80.2%
Whitman	-	-	-	-	35.8%	35.5%	31.2%	32.3%	56.5%
Yakima	18.7%	16.0%	19.5%	19.4%	28.9%	24.2%	23.0%	22.1%	52.7%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>36.7%</b>	<b>38.8%</b>	<b>40.5%</b>	<b>40.7%</b>	<b>56.9%</b>	<b>54.6%</b>	<b>45.0%</b>	<b>48.3%</b>	<b>73.1%</b>

<sup>23</sup> A dash (-) indicates the data is not available.

**Drop Box/Voting Center Locations – Native American Land**

Locations on or within 200 feet of reservation land	
Reservation	Location
Colville*	2 Ferry and 2 Okanogan County locations, plus nearby locations in Okanogan, Omak, Bridgeport, and Coulee Dam
Hoh*	Jefferson County
Kalispel*	Pend Oreille County
Lummi	Whatcom County
Makah	Clallam County
Muckleshoot	King County
Nisqually	Thurston County
Nooksack*	Whatcom County
Port Madison	2 Kitsap County locations
Puyallup	4 Pierce County locations
Quinault*	1 Grays Harbor and 1 Jefferson County location
Sauk-Suiattle*	Skagit County
Shoalwater Bay*	Pacific County
Skokomish*	Mason County
Swinomish	1 Skagit County location, plus another just off the reservation in La Conner
Tulalip	1 Snohomish County location, plus another just off the reservation in Marysville
Yakama Nation*	6 Yakima County and 1 Klickitat County location, according to the federally-recognized boundaries, plus nearby locations in Union Gap, Zillah, and Granger

Locations within 2 miles of the reservation boundary	
Reservation	Location
Chehalis	Grays Harbor County
Port Gamble	Kitsap County
Snoqualmie	King County
Squaxin Island	Mason County, between two disconnected sections of the reservation

Locations within 5 miles of the reservation boundary	
Reservation	Location
Cowlitz	Clark County
Stillaguamish	Snohomish County
Upper Skagit	Skagit County

Locations over 5 miles from the reservation boundary	
Reservation	Location
Jamestown S'Klallam	Nearest location in Sequim (Clallam County), 6.2 miles
Lower Elwha	Port Angeles (Clallam County), 5.3 miles
Quileute	Forks (Clallam County), 11.3 miles
Spokane	Loon Lake (Stevens County), 6.2 miles

\* Location(s) added to the reservation after the 2019 General Election. See page 36 for more information.

# 2020 Report on Elections in Washington State

Appendix F – 2020 Monthly Voter Registration Transactions by Source

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## Appendix F – 2020 Monthly Voter Registration Transactions by Source<sup>24</sup>

	Agency	Federal Post Card	Mail	Motor Vehicle	Online	Other	Registration Drive	Unknown	Walk-In	Total
<b>Jan</b>	1,500	446	7,922	51,051	13,316	1,686	1,455	290	2,161	<b>79,827</b>
<b>Feb</b>	1,072	543	6,152	38,256	33,314	1,911	1,849	228	2,181	<b>85,506</b>
<b>Mar</b>	970	404	7,689	25,677	24,723	2,388	1,096	469	4,868	<b>68,284</b>
<b>Apr</b>	1,584	340	13,755	44,877	18,017	3,775	600	493	2,982	<b>86,423</b>
<b>May</b>	847	251	5,714	20,426	10,240	947	228	288	1,008	<b>39,949</b>
<b>Jun</b>	1,257	607	8,433	34,334	20,054	1,612	1,334	1,333	2,655	<b>71,619</b>
<b>Jul</b>	1,542	1,243	14,732	52,828	61,876	3,812	656	450	3,469	<b>140,608</b>
<b>Aug</b>	1,248	1,841	15,601	47,989	48,746	6,830	705	528	4,996	<b>128,484</b>
<b>Sep</b>	2,062	3,324	29,302	74,831	136,162	13,451	839	406	4,572	<b>264,949</b>
<b>Oct</b>	1,007	2,934	25,631	32,699	144,023	15,928	270	8	13,291	<b>235,791</b>
<b>Nov</b>	8,243	197	13,778	9,757	6,402	21,451	85	1	5,740	<b>65,654</b>
<b>Dec</b>	518	139	10,945	49,299	9,152	10,564	190	170	1,250	<b>82,227</b>
<b>2020 Total</b>	<b>21,850</b>	<b>12,269</b>	<b>159,654</b>	<b>482,024</b>	<b>526,025</b>	<b>84,355</b>	<b>9,307</b>	<b>4,664</b>	<b>49,173</b>	<b>1,349,321</b>

<sup>24</sup> Includes new registrations, address updates and county to county transfers, and updates to registration type.



## Appendix G – 2020 EAVS Data

In accordance with RCW 29A.60.235, the Office of the Secretary of State is to include an analysis of national election statistics in its reporting when such information is available. In even-year election cycles, the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) conducts the Elections Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS). The EAVS is a comprehensive record of state and local jurisdiction-level (counties, parishes, and towns) election data used to identify trends, respond to changing voter needs and preferences, and inform the allocation of federal funds.

This section of the report was added October 2021, after the EAC released their 2020 EAVS Comprehensive Report. The 2020 EAVS report covered voting in the November 2020 General Election and voter registration activities between the November 2018 and 2020 General Elections in all 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and five U.S. territories – American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.<sup>25</sup>

### Voter Registration

The 2020 General saw an all-time high in the number of registered voters. At the time of the General Election over 209 million Americans, or 88.2% of the Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP), were actively registered to vote. This is an increase of 3.6 percentage points from the 2016 CVAP registration rate.

Most states experienced an increase in the active CVAP voter registration rate from 2016 to 2020. Washington increased from 84.2% of CVAP registered in 2016 to 90.5% of CVAP registered at the time of the 2020 General Election. This was the 16<sup>th</sup> highest percentage point increase from 2016 to 2020 among all states.

Active and inactive registered voter totals by state can be found starting on page 64 of this report.

Across the U.S., more than 103 million voter registration applications were submitted between the 2018 General Election and the 2020 General Election. The most common source for registration applications during this time period, and a similar time period prior to the 2016 General Election, was state motor vehicle departments which accounted for 39.3% of all applications in the 2020 data and 32.7% in the 2016 data. Online registration applications increased over 10 percentage points from 2016 to 2020, making up 28.2% of the 2020 totals and representing the fastest growth among registration sources tracked by the EAVS. Perhaps due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in person registrations decreased about 4 percentage points from 2016 to 2020.

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<sup>25</sup> <https://www.eac.gov/research-and-data/studies-and-reports>

Similar to the U.S. totals, the largest source of registration applications in Washington was the Department of Licensing with 45.7% of all registrations, followed by online applications at 25.1%. While the U.S. rate for in-person registrations decreased nearly 4 percentage points from 2016 to 2020, Washington’s remained at around 4% of total registrations despite the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions involving in-person events. Same Day Registration, which allows voters to register in person at an elections office until 8 p.m. on Election Day and was implemented by Washington in 2019, may have had an effect on keeping in-person registration rate in Washington steady even with the COVID -19 pandemic.

**Voter Registration Application Sources**

	Between 2014 General and 2016 General <sup>26</sup>				Between 2018 General and 2020 General			
	U.S. Total		Washington		U.S. Total <sup>27</sup>		Washington	
<b>State motor vehicle departments</b>	25,373,246	32.7%	441,167	42.1%	39,705,812	39.3%	1,402,506	45.7%
<b>Online</b>	13,485,127	17.4%	222,406	21.2%	27,681,700	28.2%	769,418	25.1%
<b>Mail, email, fax</b>	13,407,280	17.3%	153,704	14.7%	13,253,501	12.9%	449,717	14.7%
<b>Other<sup>28</sup></b>	15,826,645	20.4%	182,952	17.5%	13,246,473	15.9%	309,979	10.1%
<b>In person at local election office</b>	9,424,298	12.2%	48,632	4.6%	8,606,537	8.3%	137,107	4.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,516,596</b>		<b>1,048,861</b>		<b>103,702,513</b>		<b>3,068,727</b>	

<sup>26</sup> U.S. totals are from the 2016 EAVS Report and Washington totals are from the 2016 Report of Elections in Washington State.

<sup>27</sup> Note from 2020 EAVS Report: the percentage for each registration source is calculated independently, so the totals may not sum up to 100%.

<sup>28</sup> Other includes: public assistance offices, armed forces recruitment offices, other state agencies, registration drives, not categorized, and all other sources.

## Voter Turnout

Nationwide, the turnout rate was 67.7% of the nation’s CVAP, which represents the highest turnout of any federal election recorded by the EAVS and a 6.7 percentage point increase from the 2016 CVAP turnout.<sup>29</sup> Turnout increased from the 2016 General to the 2020 General in all 50 states plus the District of Columbia.

At 76.1%, Washington’s 2020 CVAP tied with New Hampshire for the 4<sup>th</sup> largest CVAP turnout across the U.S. In 2016, Washington had a CVAP turnout of 66.2% and ranked 10th in the nation.<sup>30</sup>

Of the turnout increases between 2016 and 2020, Washington was the 4th most improved state with a 9.9 percentage point increase. Most of the states in the top ten in terms of turnout increases from 2016 to 2020 were either all or largely vote by mail prior to 2020, or implemented vote by mail as a temporary measure in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The top two states, Utah and Hawaii, both implemented all-mail elections in 2019.

### Top 10 CVAP Turnout Increases from 2016 to 2020

State	2016 CVAP Turnout	2020 CVAP Turnout	Percentage Point Increase
Utah	57.3%	72.3%	15.0
Hawaii	42.8%	57.2%	14.4
Texas	49.7%	60.7%	11.0
Washington	66.2%	76.1%	9.9
California	58.5%	68.1%	9.6
Arizona	57.8%	66.6%	8.8
Montana	64.8%	73.6%	8.8
Nevada	58.1%	66.7%	8.6
New Jersey	64.3%	72.8%	8.5
Georgia	57.9%	66.3%	8.4

A table and map of CVAP turnout data by state can be found starting on page 66.

<sup>29</sup> For the 2020 EAVS Report, the EAC calculated voter turnout as the number of voters who had a ballot counted in an election divided by the Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP). The CVAP uses data provided by the US Census Bureau to represent the number of people who met citizen and age requirements and were eligible to participate in the election.

<sup>30</sup> In the 2016 EAVS Report, Washington’s CVAP voter turnout was listed as 68.1%. The 2020 EAVS Report uses updated CVAP estimates for 2016, resulting in a different 2016 CVAP turnout in the 2020 EAVS Report than in the 2016 EAVS Report.

**Mailed Ballot Rejection (Non-UOCAVA Ballots)**

Nationwide, a total of 0.8% of all returned, non-UOCAVA mailed ballots were rejected in the 2020 General, a slight decrease from the 1.0% rejected in the 2016 General. In Washington, the 2020 rejection rate was 0.8%, a slight decrease from the 0.9% rejected in 2016.

A non-matching signature was the most common reason for rejection of a non-UOCAVA ballot among all states that reported data. Non-matching signatures made up 32.8% of rejections nationwide. This was also the most common reason for ballot rejection in Washington, accounting for 74.4% of rejections of non-UOCAVA ballots.

Mailed Ballot Rejection Reasons	EAVS Total <sup>31</sup>		Washington	
Non-matching signature	157,477	32.8%	23,387	74.4%
“Other” reason given <sup>32</sup>	117,137	22.5%	418	1.3%
Voter voted in person	49,016	13.5%	0	-
Ballot not received on time	66,957	12.1%	2,474	7.9%
No voter signature	66,799	12.1%	4,715	15.0%
Problem with return envelope <sup>33</sup>	38,490	8.7%	111	0.4%
No witness signature	18,378	5.6%	65	0.2%
First-time voter without proper ID	7,562	2.0%	218	0.7%
Voter deceased	6,599	1.6%	29	0.1%
No ballot application on record	1,924	0.6%	0	-
No election official's signature on ballot	132	0.1%	0	-

A table and map of ballot rejection rates by state can be found starting on page 69 of this report.

<sup>31</sup> Note from EAVS: " Casewise deletion was used at the state level (percentages for each rejection reason were calculated independently and only states that reported data for a given reason were included in the analysis), and because of this, percentages do not sum to 100%."

<sup>32</sup> Includes reasons such as the voter was not eligible to vote in the jurisdiction, the ballot was missing an important document (such as an affidavit or certification), the document was incomplete or insufficient, there were identifying marks on the ballot, the ballot was missing a secrecy envelope or was outside of the secrecy envelope, or a combination of reasons.

<sup>33</sup> Includes reasons such as the ballot was returned in an unofficial envelope, multiple ballots were included in one envelope, a ballot was missing from the envelope, or no resident address was listed on envelope.

## UOCAVA Voters

States reported a total of 1.25 million registered UOCAVA voters at the time of the 2020 General Election. 42.3% are members of the military and their families, and 57.4% are non-military U.S. citizens living overseas.<sup>34</sup> In Washington, 65.8% of registered UOCAVA voters are categorized as military, and 34.2% are overseas U.S. citizens.

	<b>U.S.</b>	<b>Washington</b>
<b>Total Registered UOCAVA Voters</b>	1,245,675	127,976
<b>Military</b>	42.3%	65.8%
<b>Overseas Citizen</b>	57.4%	34.2%

With nearly 128,000 active and inactive registered UOCAVA voters at the time of the 2020 General, Washington has the third largest UOCAVA population in the United States, behind Florida with about 192,000 and California with about 187,000. These three states make up over 40% of all registered UOCAVA voters nationwide. Only seven local jurisdictions in the EAVS reported having 15,000 or more registered voters, including King County, WA, which came in with the second largest UOCAVA population and Pierce County, WA, with the third largest. The jurisdiction with the largest UOCAVA population was Los Angeles County, CA.

Washington’s UOCAVA population makes up 2.6% of its total of actively registered voters. This is the second highest UOCAVA proportion in the U.S., behind only Alaska with 2.7%.

Nearly 1.25 million ballots were transmitted to UOCAVA voters in the 2020 General Election. Of those, more than 910,000 (73%) were returned and nearly 890,000 (71.2%) were ultimately counted.

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<sup>34</sup> EAVS UOCAVA registration numbers includes both active and inactive UOCAVA voters.

**UOCAVA Ballot Rejection**

Only 1% of Washington’s UOCAVA returned ballots were rejected, which is lower than the U.S. total of 2.1%. The EAVS divided UOCAVA ballot rejections into three main rejection reasons – missed deadline, problem with voter signature, and lacked postmark – plus a category for all other reasons. Nationwide, 43.5% of all UOCAVA ballot rejections occurred because the ballot was received after a state’s deadline for UOCAVA ballot receipt. Voter signature issues were 19.6% of UOCAVA rejections, 3.3% were postmark issues, and 47.3% were for any other rejection reason.<sup>35</sup> In Washington, only 1.5% of rejected UOCAVA ballots were due to missing the return deadline. At 97.8%, Washington’s highest rejection reason for UOCAVA ballots was a signature issue.

	U.S.		Washington	
<b>Total UOCAVA Ballots Rejected</b>	19,060	2.1% of returned	678	1.0% of returned
<b>Missed Deadline</b>	8,188	43.5%	10	1.5%
<b>Problem with Voter Signature</b>	3,675	19.6%	663	97.8%
<b>Lacked Postmark</b>	369	3.3%	-	-
<b>Other</b>	7,933	47.3%	5	0.7%

**UOCAVA Turnout**

Nationwide, UOCAVA turnout was 71.2%. Turnout among military members was 61.5% and turnout among overseas citizens was 78.3%. In Washington, UOCAVA turnout was 50.0%. Turnout among Washington’s military members and their families was 44.3% while turnout among overseas U.S. citizens was 60.8%.

	U.S.	Washington
<b>Total UOCAVA Turnout</b>	71.2%	50.0%
<b>Military Turnout</b>	61.5%	44.3%
<b>Overseas Citizen Turnout</b>	78.3%	60.8%

<sup>35</sup> Note from EAVS: " Casewise deletion was used at the state level (percentages for each rejection reason were calculated independently and only states that reported data for a given reason were included in the analysis), and because of this, percentages do not sum to 100%." Total rejected was reported separately from totals rejected for each of the rejection reasons. In some states, the sum of rejection reasons may not match the reported total.

At 50%, Washington's 2020 UOCAVA turnout was the third lowest of all states. California and Florida, the other states with the largest UOCAVA populations, came in at 51.2% and 60.5% respectively, also somewhat lower than the national average.

There seems to be a connection between UOCAVA policy and UOCAVA turnout rates. In some states, a voter's UOCAVA status is temporary and will expire after a certain period of time unless an action, such as renewal of UOCAVA status or application for a UOCAVA ballot, is taken by the voter. Taking the time to complete an action to remain in UOCAVA status may relate to a UOCAVA voter being more likely to submit a ballot, resulting in a higher turnout for states with a temporary UOCAVA status policy.

In other states, a voter's UOCAVA status is permanent. In Washington, a voter will remain in UOCAVA status until they notify their county of registration that they are no longer a UOCAVA voter. This may result in the state's UOCAVA population to continuously increase over time, with voters who may not be as likely to submit a ballot as those voters in states with temporary policies that have to be proactive to remain in UOCAVA status. California – which also has a high UOCAVA population and operates similar to Washington with a policy in which a voter's UOCAVA status is permanent – also had low 2020 UOCAVA turnout.

Of the ten states with the lowest UOCAVA turnout, including Washington and California, seven have policies in place that make UOCAVA status permanent<sup>36</sup>. Of the ten states with the highest UOCAVA turnout, only three have policies in place that make UOCAVA status permanent.

Legislation to change Washington's UOCAVA policy and enable clean-up of voters' UOCAVA status may help to increase UOCAVA turnout for future elections by ensuring that voters with a UOCAVA status are truly UOCAVA voters.

UOCAVA rejected ballots and rates by state can be found on page 71.

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<sup>36</sup> Based on responses to the EAVS policy survey.

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## Active and Inactive Voter Registrations

State	CVAP Total	Total Reported Registrations	Active Registrations	Active Regs. (% of CVAP)	Active Regs. (% of Total)	Active CVAP Reg % Increase from 2016	Inactive Registrations	Inactive Regs. (% of Total)
Alabama	3,731,336	3,717,798	3,438,213	92.1	92.5	8.6	279,585	7.5
Alaska	533,151	646,093	595,647	111.7	92.2	11.6	50,446	7.8
American Samoa	--	16,341	16,341	--	100	--	0	0
Arizona	5,137,474	4,728,109	4,275,729	83.2	90.4	7	452,380	9.6
California	26,032,160	26,157,616	21,795,538	83.7	83.3	6	4,348,374	16.6
Arkansas	2,235,415	1,831,414	1,408,061	63	76.9	-2.1	423,353	23.1
Colorado	4,244,210	4,211,528	3,803,762	89.6	90.3	4	407,766	9.7
Connecticut	2,619,474	2,524,717	2,335,860	89.2	92.5	5.5	188,857	7.5
Delaware	725,178	739,672	711,287	98.1	96.2	6	28,385	3.8
District of Columbia	536,768	625,683	517,890	96.5	82.8	-1.3	107,793	17.2
Florida	15,507,315	15,231,808	14,517,002	93.6	95.3	4.6	701,422	4.6
Georgia	7,581,837	7,618,436	7,194,889	94.9	94.4	18.7	423,547	5.6
Guam	--	55,896	55,896	--	100	--	--	--
Hawaii	1,014,035	832,466	759,971	74.9	91.3	9.7	72,495	8.7
Idaho	1,282,630	1,029,763	1,029,763	80.3	100	0.2	--	--
Illinois	9,088,036	9,789,893	9,103,542	100.2	93	10.9	686,351	7
Indiana	4,978,356	4,692,091	4,170,353	83.8	88.9	-1.6	521,738	11.1
Iowa	2,348,787	2,243,758	2,094,770	89.2	93.4	0.6	148,988	6.6
Kansas	2,103,748	1,924,772	1,764,949	83.9	91.7	6.7	148,624	7.7
Kentucky	3,367,502	3,565,428	3,319,307	98.6	93.1	-0.7	246,121	6.9
Louisiana	3,463,372	3,093,004	2,963,901	85.6	95.8	1.9	129,103	4.2
Maine	1,078,770	1,138,576	1,135,008	105.2	99.7	4.9	3,568	0.3
Maryland	4,316,921	4,298,942	4,142,347	96	96.4	4	156,595	3.6
Massachusetts	5,057,192	4,812,909	4,400,254	87	91.4	5.9	412,655	8.6
Michigan	7,562,464	8,105,524	7,209,300	95.3	88.9	4.6	896,224	11.1
Minnesota	4,157,556	3,731,016	3,731,016	89.7	100	3	--	--
Mississippi	2,246,323	2,143,149	1,982,632	88.3	92.5	3.3	160,517	7.5
Missouri	4,650,318	4,338,133	3,963,980	85.2	91.4	1.7	374,153	8.6
Montana	831,760	747,439	675,971	81.3	90.4	9.3	71,468	9.6
Nebraska	1,388,950	1,266,730	1,168,708	84.1	92.3	3.4	98,022	7.7
Nevada	2,111,932	2,039,162	1,835,401	86.9	90	11.3	203,761	10
New Hampshire	1,070,215	1,087,145	1,087,145	101.6	100	6.2	--	--



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State	CVAP Total	Total Reported Registrations	Active Registrations	Active Regs. (% of CVAP)	Active Regs. (% of Total)	Active CVAP Reg % Increase from 2016	Inactive Registrations	Inactive Regs. (% of Total)
New Jersey	6,170,130	6,310,564	5,896,836	95.6	93.4	9.1	413,728	6.6
New Mexico	1,522,171	1,360,871	1,255,669	82.5	92.3	5.2	105,202	7.7
New York	13,810,830	13,555,618	12,362,997	89.5	91.2	-28.7	1,191,845	8.8
North Carolina	7,729,644	7,372,608	6,607,121	85.5	89.6	4.2	765,487	10.4
North Dakota	567,545	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northern Mariana Islands	--	18,526	18,526	--	100	--	--	--
Ohio	8,879,469	8,073,829	8,073,829	90.9	100	1.2	--	--
Oklahoma	2,875,059	2,259,107	2,021,846	70.3	89.5	5.6	237,261	10.5
Oregon	3,162,204	2,944,588	2,944,588	93.1	100	6.7	--	--
Pennsylvania	9,810,201	9,035,061	8,280,348	84.4	91.6	--	754,713	8.4
Puerto Rico	2,579,596	2,355,894	2,355,894	91.3	100	-15.5	--	--
Rhode Island	800,798	809,117	735,195	91.8	90.9	-0.1	73,922	9.1
South Carolina	3,892,341	3,854,209	3,535,061	90.8	91.7	5	319,148	8.3
South Dakota	653,394	635,256	578,683	88.6	91.1	2.7	56,573	8.9
Tennessee	5,129,580	4,436,727	4,226,928	82.4	95.3	10.5	209,799	4.7
Texas	18,875,542	16,955,519	15,279,870	81	90.1	12.8	1,675,649	9.9
U.S. Virgin Islands	--	53,341	53,341	--	100	--	--	--
Utah	2,134,249	1,861,977	1,713,297	80.3	92	7.6	148,680	8
Vermont	498,705	489,277	440,920	88.4	90.1	-0.6	48,357	9.9
Virginia	6,226,623	5,975,561	5,763,187	92.6	96.4	9	212,374	3.6
Washington	5,409,035	5,255,466	4,892,871	90.5	93.1	6.3	362,595	6.9
West Virginia	1,420,289	1,269,024	1,062,685	74.8	83.7	-3.9	206,339	16.3
Wisconsin	4,412,888	3,834,164	3,834,164	86.9	100	0.1	--	--
Wyoming	434,852	303,049	303,049	69.7	100	4.3	--	--
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>237,998,330</b>	<b>228,004,364</b>	<b>209,441,338</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>18,523,963</b>	<b>9.1</b>

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## 2020 CVAP Registration and Turnout

State	Total Active Registered Voters	Total CVAP	Active Registered Voters as % of CVAP	Total Ballots Cast	Turnout as % of Active Registration	Turnout as % of CVAP	Change from 2016
Alabama	3,438,213	3,731,336	92.1%	2,329,047	67.7	62.4	3.9
Alaska	595,647	533,151	111.7%	361,400	60.7	67.8	6.6
American Samoa	16,341	--	--	11,944	73.1	--	
Arizona	4,275,729	5,137,474	83.2%	3,420,481	80	66.6	8.8
Arkansas	1,408,061	2,235,415	63.0%	1,209,997	85.9	54.1	6.2
California	21,795,538	26,032,160	83.7%	17,720,746	81.3	68.1	9.6
Colorado	3,803,762	4,244,210	89.6%	3,320,607	87.3	78.2	4.2
Connecticut	2,335,860	2,619,474	89.2%	1,863,479	79.8	71.1	6.3
Delaware	711,287	725,178	98.1%	514,656	72.4	71	6.7
District of Columbia	517,890	536,768	96.5%	346,491	66.9	64.6	2.7
Florida	14,517,002	15,507,315	93.6%	11,137,676	76.7	71.8	5.3
Georgia	7,194,889	7,581,837	94.9%	5,023,812	69.8	66.3	8.4
Guam	55,896	--	--	29,377	52.6	--	
Hawaii	759,971	1,014,035	74.9%	580,098	76.3	57.2	14.4
Idaho	1,029,763	1,282,630	80.3%	878,527	85.3	68.5	7.7
Illinois	9,103,542	9,088,036	100.2%	6,140,545	67.5	67.6	5.9
Indiana	4,170,353	4,978,356	83.8%	3,103,284	74.4	62.3	4.0
Iowa	2,094,770	2,348,787	89.2%	1,700,130	81.2	72.4	3.9
Kansas	1,764,949	2,103,748	83.9%	1,379,623	78.2	65.6	6.6
Kentucky	3,319,307	3,367,502	98.6%	2,149,444	64.8	63.8	5.3
Louisiana	2,963,901	3,463,372	85.6%	2,169,354	73.2	62.6	3.3
Maine	1,135,008	1,078,770	105.2%	822,534	72.5	76.2	3.2
Maryland	4,142,347	4,316,921	96.0%	3,059,603	73.9	70.9	4.7
Massachusetts	4,400,254	5,057,192	87.0%	3,658,005	83.1	72.3	3.7
Michigan	7,209,300	7,562,464	95.3%	5,579,317	77.4	73.8	8.2
Minnesota	3,731,016	4,157,556	89.7%	3,290,013	88.2	79.1	4.9
Mississippi	1,982,632	2,246,323	88.3%	1,334,155	67.3	59.4	4.9
Missouri	3,963,980	4,650,318	85.2%	3,201,458	80.8	68.8	3.7
Montana	675,971	831,760	81.3%	612,141	90.6	73.6	8.8
Nebraska	1,168,708	1,388,950	84.1%	966,786	82.7	69.6	5.3
Nevada	1,835,401	2,111,932	86.9%	1,407,761	76.7	66.7	8.6
New Hampshire	1,087,145	1,070,215	101.6%	814,499	74.9	76.1	2.9
New Jersey	5,896,836	6,170,130	95.6%	4,494,659	76.2	72.8	8.5
New Mexico	1,255,669	1,522,171	82.5%	928,230	73.9	61	6.3

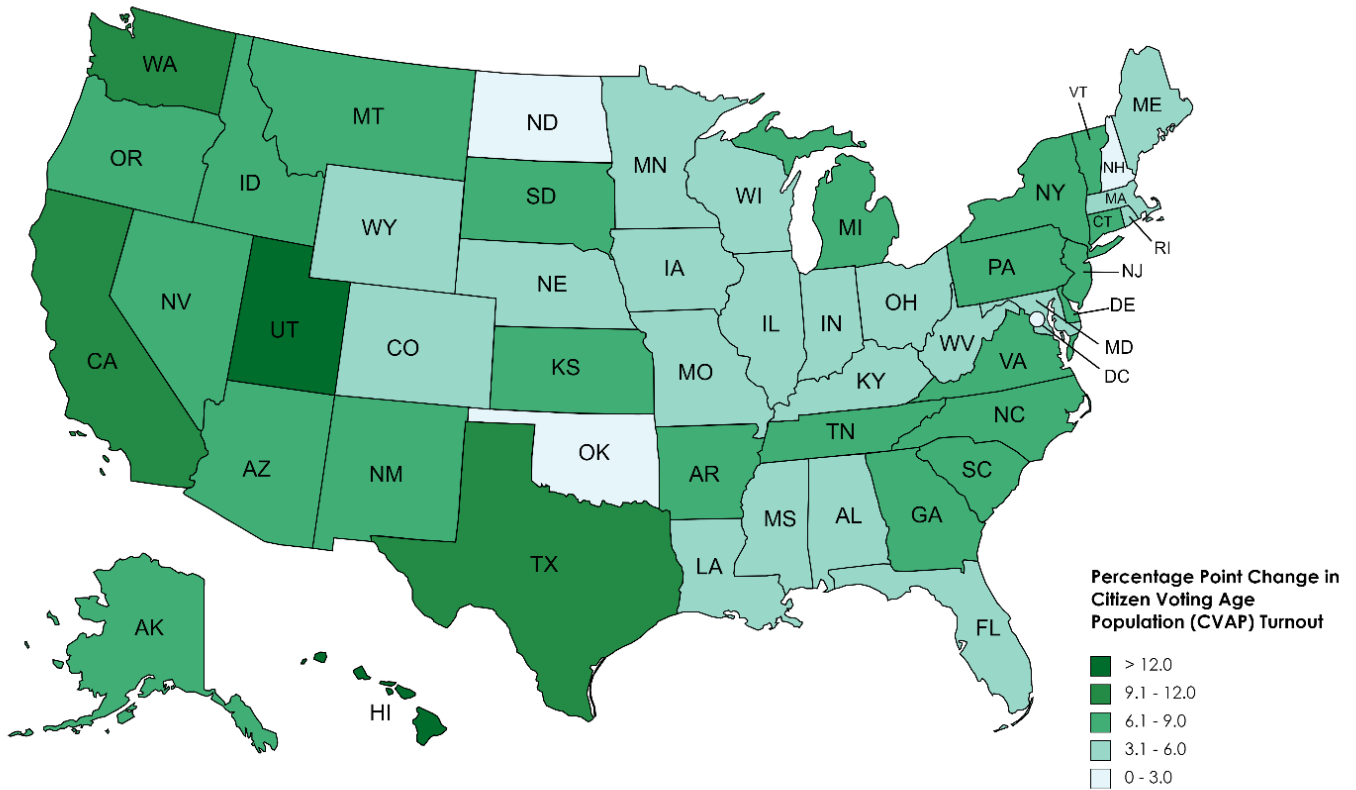
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State	Total Active Registered Voters	Total CVAP	Active Registered Voters as % of CVAP	Total Ballots Cast	Turnout as % of Active Registration	Turnout as % of CVAP	Change from 2016
New York	12,362,997	13,810,830	89.5%	8,701,749	70.4	63	6.1
North Carolina	6,607,121	7,729,644	85.5%	5,543,405	83.9	71.7	7.4
North Dakota	--	567,545	--	364,499	--	64.2	3.0
Northern Mariana Islands	18,526	--	--	13,355	72.1	--	
Ohio	8,073,829	8,879,469	90.9%	5,974,121	74	67.3	3.3
Oklahoma	2,021,846	2,875,059	70.3%	1,564,886	77.4	54.4	2.2
Oregon	2,944,588	3,162,204	93.1%	2,396,123	81.4	75.8	6.4
Pennsylvania	8,280,348	9,810,201	84.4%	6,973,951	84.2	71.1	7.3
Puerto Rico	2,355,894	2,579,596	91.3%	1,296,169	55	50.2	-8.9
Rhode Island	735,195	800,798	91.8%	519,412	70.6	64.9	5.0
South Carolina	3,535,061	3,892,341	90.8%	2,523,856	71.4	64.8	7.1
South Dakota	578,683	653,394	88.6%	427,406	73.9	65.4	6.6
Tennessee	4,226,928	5,129,580	82.4%	3,074,692	72.7	59.9	8.2
Texas	15,279,870	18,875,542	81.0%	11,449,044	74.9	60.7	11.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	53,341	--	--	18,064	33.9	--	
Utah	1,713,297	2,134,249	80.3%	1,542,529	90	72.3	15.0
Vermont	440,920	498,705	88.4%	368,075	83.5	73.8	8.4
Virginia	5,763,187	6,226,623	92.6%	4,487,338	77.9	72.1	6.1
Washington	4,892,871	5,409,035	90.5%	4,116,055	84.1	76.1	9.9
West Virginia	1,062,685	1,420,289	74.8%	801,667	75.4	56.4	6.0
Wisconsin	3,834,164	4,412,888	86.9%	3,308,331	86.3	75	6.0
Wyoming	303,049	434,852	69.7%	278,503	91.9	64	5.0
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>209,441,338</b>	<b>237,998,330</b>	<b>88.2%</b>	<b>161,303,109</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>

## CVAP Turnout Increase from 2016 to 2020 by State



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## Mailed Ballot (Non-UOCAVA) Rejection by State

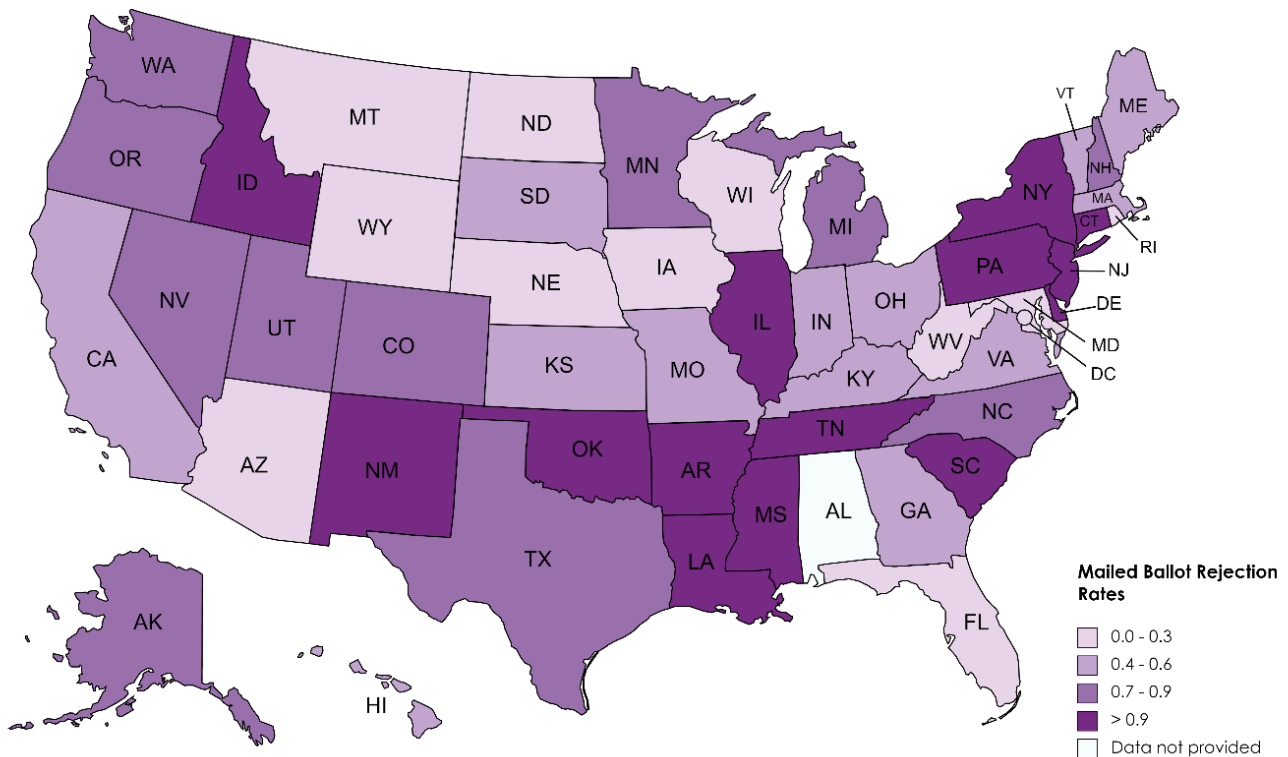
State	Mailed Ballots Counted		Mailed Ballots Rejected	
	Total	% of Returned	Total	% of Returned
Alabama	--	--	--	--
Alaska	96,701	99.3	643	0.7
American Samoa	905	99.3	6	0.7
Arizona	2,931,164	99.7	7,732	0.3
Arkansas	84,232	71.7	7,561	6.4
California	15,305,243	99.4	92,924	0.6
Colorado	3,092,904	99.1	29,536	0.9
Connecticut	667,403	99	6,496	1
Delaware	161,135	98.7	2,099	1.3
District of Columbia	234,758	99.7	728	0.3
Florida	4,740,149	99.8	13,919	0.3
Georgia	1,311,361	99.6	4,804	0.4
Guam	108	83.7	21	16.3
Hawaii	548,636	99.5	2,747	0.5
Idaho	352,641	102.2	3,613	1
Illinois	1,986,445	98.6	33,853	1.7
Indiana	535,942	99.5	2,918	0.5
Iowa	994,300	99.7	2,592	0.3
Kansas	24,924	8.4	1,361	0.5
Kentucky	631,497	99.5	3,101	0.5
Louisiana	161,292	98.6	2,364	1.4
Maine	359,331	99.1	1,326	0.4
Maryland	1,502,852	99.8	2,939	0.2
Massachusetts	1,521,052	99.4	9,949	0.6
Michigan	2,741,668	99.3	20,480	0.7
Minnesota	1,286,660	99.3	9,248	0.7
Mississippi	233,925	97.7	5,563	2.3
Missouri	899,695	99.4	5,437	0.6
Montana	597,912	99.7	1,593	0.3
Nebraska	485,195	99.7	1,649	0.3
Nevada	664,461	99.2	5,630	0.8
New Hampshire	253,932	99.2	2,003	0.8
New Jersey	4,178,875	98.8	49,812	1.2
New Mexico	328,631	96.7	17,008	5
New York	1,763,448	96.2	66,746	3.6
North Carolina	974,351	99.2	7,465	0.8
North Dakota	183,152	99.8	392	0.2
Northern Mariana Islands	1,193	71.4	144	8.6
Ohio	2,135,600	100	8,904	0
Oklahoma	275,017	98	5,089	2
Oregon	2,379,544	99	17,547	0.7

# 2020 Report on Elections in Washington State

Appendix G – 2020 EAVS Data

State	Mailed Ballots Counted		Mailed Ballots Rejected	
	Total	% of Returned	Total	% of Returned
Pennsylvania	2,619,517	99	34,171	1.3
Puerto Rico	22,402	100	--	--
Rhode Island	318,313	100	113	0
South Carolina	425,701	98.9	4,528	1.1
South Dakota	122,525	99.3	789	0.6
Tennessee	216,074	99	2,090	1
Texas	982,362	99.4	8,304	0.8
U.S. Virgin Islands	1,670	99.3	12	0.7
Utah	1,386,385	99.3	10,296	0.7
Vermont	272,318	99.5	1,465	0.5
Virginia	983,907	99.4	6,291	0.6
Washington	4,051,164	99.2	31,417	0.8
West Virginia	142,191	99.8	254	0.2
Wisconsin	1,302,101	99.8	2,981	0.2
Wyoming	85,454	99.8	173	0.2
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>69,560,318</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>560,826</b>	<b>0.8</b>

## Mailed Ballot (Non-UOCAVA) Rejection Rates



## UOCAVA Voters, Rejection, and Turnout

State/Territory	UOCAVA Registered Voters	UOCAVA Ballots Transmitted	UOCAVA Ballots Returned	UOCAVA Ballots Counted	UOCAVA Turnout	UOCAVA Ballots Rejected	UOCAVA Rejection Rate
Alabama	-	6,682	5,144	5,091	-	53	1.0%
Alaska	16,194	16,152	13,598	13,422	82.9%	176	1.3%
American Samoa	-	214	214	214	-	0	0.0%
Arizona	21,661	21,679	18,483	18,435	85.1%	48	0.3%
Arkansas	3,347	3,042	2,206	2,104	62.9%	465	21.1%
California	187,213	162,295	97,301	95,872	51.2%	1,419	1.5%
Colorado	42,291	45,558	29,631	28,762	68.0%	869	2.9%
Connecticut	-	9,950	7,874	7,689		185	2.3%
Delaware	2,899	2,899	2,429	2,305	79.5%	124	5.1%
District of Columbia	6,003	6,003	4,990	4,990	83.1%	9	0.2%
Florida	191,628	144,678	117,965	115,975	60.5%	2,127	1.8%
Georgia	27,252	28,454	18,867	18,475	67.8%	392	2.1%
Guam	120	120	69	65	54.2%	4	5.8%
Hawaii	4,835	4,623	3,624	3,503	72.5%	36	1.0%
Idaho	3,886	4,449	3,230	3,442	88.6%	90	2.8%
Illinois	30,274	29,614	24,358	23,302	77.0%	462	1.9%
Indiana	23,188	10,325	8,814	8,773	37.8%	34	0.4%
Iowa	6,772	6,776	6,000	5,980	88.3%	29	0.5%
Kansas	-	5,551	4,990	4,980	-	23	0.5%
Kentucky	6,887	6,252	4,669	4,664	67.7%	5	0.1%
Louisiana	8,950	9,131	6,132	5,872	65.6%	260	4.2%
Maine	6,527	6,421	5,701	5,674	86.9%	21	0.4%
Maryland	27,454	29,060	21,593	21,315	77.6%	278	1.3%
Massachusetts	29,184	28,533	24,890	24,685	84.6%	140	0.6%
Michigan	26,866	27,026	22,492	21,464	79.9%	1,028	4.6%
Minnesota	19,243	19,383	15,943	15,407	80.1%	536	3.4%
Mississippi	3,721	3,717	2,967	2,965	79.7%	0	0.0%
Missouri	-	13,458	10,821	10,716		105	1.0%
Montana	5,110	4,944	4,323	4,312	84.4%	11	0.3%
Nebraska	3,059	2,978	2,643	2,627	85.9%	16	0.6%
Nevada	8,847	8,850	7,258	7,224	81.7%	34	0.5%
New Hampshire	7,165	7,165	6,327	6,167	86.1%	160	2.5%
New Jersey	26,959	26,959	11,732	11,634	43.2%	81	0.7%
New Mexico	6,365	6,292	6,292	5,261	82.7%	71	1.1%
New York	67,931	58,393	69,585	66,706	98.2%	2,936	4.2%
North Carolina	33,413	58,993	26,802	26,386	79.0%	416	1.6%
North Dakota	-	1,900	1,633	1,624	-	18	1.1%

# 2020 Report on Elections in Washington State

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State/Territory	UOCAVA Registered Voters	UOCAVA Ballots Transmitted	UOCAVA Ballots Returned	UOCAVA Ballots Counted	UOCAVA Turnout	UOCAVA Ballots Rejected	UOCAVA Rejection Rate
Northern Mariana Islands	25	25	25	25	100.0%	--	--
Ohio	-	25,742	21,601	21,388	-	213	1.0%
Oklahoma	8,647	8,687	6,355	6,204	71.7%	151	2.4%
Oregon	20,477	20,477	16,751	16,534	80.7%	217	1.3%
Pennsylvania	35,597	33,772	26,952	25,589	71.9%	1,363	5.1%
Puerto Rico	587	587	587	587	100.0%	--	--
Rhode Island	-	--	--	--	-	--	--
South Carolina	15,062	14,874	12,963	12,906	85.7%	57	0.4%
South Dakota	3,583	3,159	3,059	2,939	82.0%	122	4.0%
Tennessee	17,927	17,927	14,884	14,444	80.6%	440	3.0%
Texas	85,972	85,972	62,651	59,380	69.1%	1,399	2.2%
U.S. Virgin Islands	13	13	8	8	61.5%	--	--
Utah	7,707	9,087	5,820	5,798	75.2%	22	0.4%
Vermont	-	2,753	2,753	2,723	-	30	1.1%
Virginia	41,063	41,063	33,045	31,880	77.6%	1,165	3.5%
Washington	127,976	134,777	64,632	63,954	50.0%	678	1.0%
West Virginia	2,531	2,549	2,167	2,162	85.4%	5	0.2%
Wisconsin	25,956	17,642	14,057	13,530	52.1%	527	3.7%
Wyoming	1,964	1,976	1,714	1,704	86.8%	10	0.6%
U.S. Total	1,250,331	1,249,601	911,614	889,837	71.2%	19,060	2.1%