



2019

# Annual Report of Washington State Elections

Secretary of State Kim Wyman



Office of the Secretary of State

Elections Division

The Office of the Secretary of State is dedicated to integrity, service excellence, visionary leadership and collaboration. These core values drive our daily commitment to conduct accurate, secure and accessible elections.

2019 was a year of innovation and implementation in election administration. Together with our county partners, we spent thousands of hours working to build a new system and a process that has put Washington's statewide voter registration and election management systems ahead of the curve. VoteWA is unique because of its integration, modernization, and collaboration. We blended 41 separate systems, and added an integrated statewide GIS layer, into a single secure system that facilitates streamlined implementation of same-day registration, automatic voter registration, the Future Voter Program, and other sweeping legislative reforms.

Every year, the Office of the Secretary of State produces a report with an analysis of election data. The analysis combines available data to provide comparisons and highlight trends across cycles regarding voter registration, turnout, and ballot counting. The analysis incorporates national statistics to the extent such information is available from the Election Assistance Commission. The report also explains new policies and improvements in Washington's election administration.

This year, I'm excited to share the story of 2019 and all of its accomplishments. From cybersecurity and other election security measures to preparing for 2020's all new presidential primary, it was a big year for safeguarding elections, modernizing systems, and providing more access than ever to the citizens of Washington state.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kim Wyman".

Kim Wyman  
Secretary of State

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## INTRODUCTION

The Report on Elections in Washington State 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). For 2019, an odd-year election cycle, the report will not be appended with federal data from the commission.

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 Washington Election Information System, the Voter Registration Database, the state's new VoteWA system, and ballot reconciliation reports submitted by each of Washington's 39 counties after each 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.

In 2019, Washington implemented a package of legislation aimed at improving participation, transparency, and fairness in Washington's election systems. The state will now permit youth aged 16 and 17 to pre-register as voters (HB 1513), expand the voter registration period prior to each election (SSB 6021), and implement automatic voter registration (HB 2595). To help carry out this new legislation, the Office of the Secretary of State introduced its new voter registration system, VoteWA. Many improvements were also made to increase the security of the state's elections and elections systems.

## VoteWA

One of the most significant achievements in Washington State elections in 2019 was the implementation of VoteWA. Every year, the U.S. Election Assistance Commission recognizes exceptional work completed across the country to improve elections administration with their Clearinghouse (“Clearie”) Awards. The Office of the Secretary of State received a 2019 Clearie Award in the Outstanding Innovations in Elections category for the VoteWA project.

VoteWA is the culmination of a five-year statewide collaboration between the Washington Office of the Secretary of State and the 39 counties to create a secure centralized system for both voter registration and elections management, and contains integrated petitions management, candidate management, and a self-service public portal. It went live on June 6, 2019 and was effectively used as the statewide voter registration and election management system in the 2019 Primary and General Elections.

Prior to VoteWA, Washington had separate systems at both the state level and the county level. At the state level, there were the Voter Registration Database and the Washington Election Information system that had been developed in 2003-04 with grants from the Help America Vote Act. The counties had 39 separate election management systems, provided by three different vendors with individual maintenance and support contracts. These systems could not accommodate desired changes in election laws or keep up with evolving technical platforms. They were also increasingly difficult to secure from cyber threats.

In 2014, the Office of the Secretary of State, along with the 39 County Auditors in Washington, initiated the VoteWA project to implement a modern Elections Management System for Washington State. This was a huge undertaking, collectively requiring tens of thousands of hours of work planning, designing, and building a system and process that has never been built before. VoteWA is a blend of 41 separate systems and required conversion of over a terabyte of data. This included over eight million voter records, 134 million audit records, and 64 million ballot history records.

VoteWA pulls all of the various functions of the previous systems into one centralized, modernized system, integrating and standardizing the data being recorded, and providing increased confidence in election security.

In addition, the VoteWA solution saves the citizens of Washington money by reducing system support and maintenance fees. VoteWA enables a number of process efficiencies that will save the state and the counties time and effort, including reduction in staff time to process reports and update data, and decreased time to validate petition signatures. With this additional time, the Office of the Secretary of State and the counties can increase service to the public and focus

on activities with a higher value proposition. VoteWA also has an improved ability to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Rehabilitation Act (Section 508), and other accessibility and language translations requirements, and will be more adaptable to any legislation changes that may come along in the future.

The VoteWA public portal, [VoteWA.gov](http://VoteWA.gov), is currently available in five different languages: English, Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Korean. Voters can use the public portal to:

- ✓ Register to vote or check their registration status.
- ✓ Update their name or address.
- ✓ View their voting history.
- ✓ Learn what's on their ballot.
- ✓ Access an online replacement ballot.
- ✓ View a voter's guide.
- ✓ Look up a local voting center.
- ✓ View elected officials at county, state, and federal levels.



Candidates filing for certain offices can also utilize VoteWA. Having a single site for all offices rather than 40 separate jurisdictions allows for more consistency and accurately sends the user and their information to their correct filing officer. Candidates will also be able to submit their statement and photo for the Voters' Pamphlet, pay filing fees, view offices open for election, and view other candidates who have filed in VoteWA.

The Office of the Secretary of State will continue to collaborate with stakeholders to add functionality to VoteWA.

## ELECTION SECURITY UPDATES

In 2019, Washington made great strides in improving the security of the state's elections and elections systems. Improvements include:

- Implementation and funding for the Security Operations Center. Security Operations Center staff have developed a comprehensive security plan for both state and county elections systems, acquired security enhancements to monitor and block threats to elections systems, coordinated with national and state cybersecurity officials, and provided training and assistance to county partners.
- Acquiring equipment and software that captures and stores the network traffic crossing the centralized election system, allowing for after-election analysis to verify no data has been tampered with or altered. This also provides real-time advanced threat monitoring, which allows for a rapid response if an anomaly is detected.
- Purchasing cybersecurity equipment and associated software to enhance Washington's election security. This includes firewalls, issue tracking software, anti-virus software, email protection, vulnerability testing equipment and software, and backup equipment and software.
- Other election security measures, including increased security for USB drives, password manager software, and assessments of Washington's election systems.
- Training for county elections officials and the Office of the Secretary of State Elections staff, including online classes and in-person trainings and exercises. A total of 332 people participated in nine election cybersecurity trainings.
- Implementation of multi-factor authentication to access VoteWA, Washington's election management system.

These improvements were made possible by money awarded to Washington from the 2018 HAVA (Help America Vote Act) Election Security Fund to improve the administration of elections. Washington was awarded \$7,907,768; a total of \$3,378,999.85 was funded during the Federal fiscal year 2019 (October 1, 2018 – September 30, 2019).

## SAME DAY REGISTRATION (SSB 6021)

### Background

In 2018, Washington passed SSB 6021, which gives the state's voters more time to register to vote or update their address before a Primary, Special, or General Election. This is known as Same Day Registration because voters can register in-person and receive a ballot that same day. Same day registration came into effect on June 30, 2019, just in time for the 2019 August Primary Election.

Previously, to be eligible to vote in an election, new registrations had to be completed in-person eight days prior to the election. New registrations submitted by mail or online had to be received by election officials twenty-nine days prior to the election. Updates to existing registration information also had to be received twenty-nine days before the election.

Now, eligible voters have up until 8:00 PM on an election day to register to vote, or update registration information, in-person at a voting center or county elections department. The deadline for registrations or updates by mail or online has been moved from twenty-nine days to eight days prior to an election.

Studies suggest that same day registration increases voter turnout, and ensures that all eligible voters with appropriate ID who wish to vote can. Among states that have implemented same day registration, the effect on voter turnout is an increase of an average of five percent<sup>1</sup>.

Together with a statewide committee of state and county election administrators, the Office of the Secretary of State envisioned same day registration in a voting by mail environment. The office adopted new Washington Administrative Codes (WACs), provided online webinars and in-person trainings, developed new procedures and work flows, and issued a statewide Clearinghouse.

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<sup>1</sup> Same Day Voter Registration - <http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/same-day-registration.aspx>

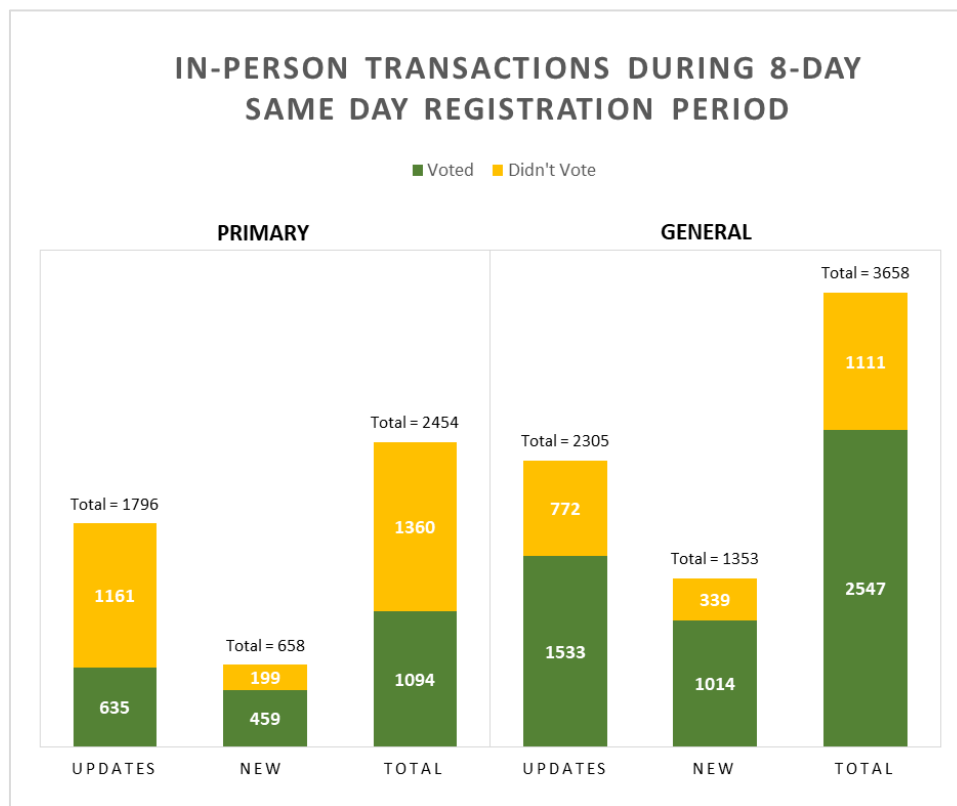


### Same Day Registration Results

In the 35 counties that participated in the 2019 Primary Election, there were a total of 2,454 citizens that registered or made updates in-person and received a ballot during the new same day registration period (the 8-day period prior to and including the Election Day). The majority of the transactions during this period were updates to existing registrations. This means same day registration provided these voters an opportunity to vote where they reside.

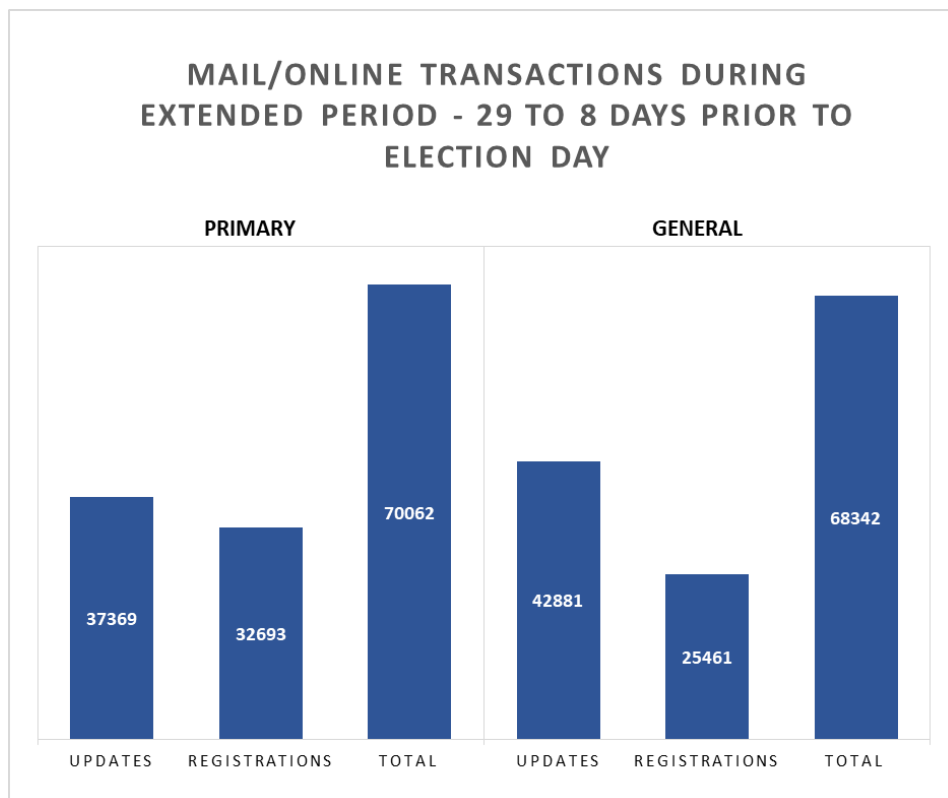
There were 658 new voter registrations during the same day registration period in the Primary Election. Almost 70% of these new voters had a ballot counted in the election. This indicates that an additional 459 people were able to cast a vote in the Primary that may not have been able to prior to the implementation of same day registration. Of the total transactions made, including both new registrations and registration updates, over 44% had a ballot counted in the election.

In the 2019 General Election, a total of 3,658 people utilized the new 8-day same day registration window to make updates, or to register to vote, and received a ballot. New registrations accounted for a larger portion of the General Election transactions, though again the majority were updates to existing registrations. 1,353 new voters registered during this period and 1,014, or almost 75%, had a ballot counted. Of the total transactions during the same day registration period in the 2019 General Election, almost 70% had a ballot counted in the election.



Before SSB 6021 passed, registrations and updates via mail or online were not accepted unless received on or before the 29<sup>th</sup> day prior to the election. Now, registrations and updates via mail or online are accepted up until the 8<sup>th</sup> day prior to an election. In this new extended period, 37,369 voters made updates and 32,693 registered via mail or online for the 2019 Primary Election. For the 2019 General election, 42,881 voters utilized the extended period to make updates and 25,461 citizens registered to vote.

Same day registration allows the voters making last minute registration changes to vote where they reside, on the races and issues they are eligible to vote on, and have their ballot counted. 80,000 provisional ballots were avoided by extending the period in which voters are allowed to make changes prior to an election.



Did implementing same day registration cause voter turnout to increase in Washington? The effects of the implementation of same day registration might be difficult to determine. Voter turnout can be influenced by a wide range of factors across election cycles, most of which are political. Turnout is generally higher in Presidential and Presidential midterm years, so looking at odd-number years provides a more meaningful comparison.

Voter turnout, as measured by the percentage of active registered voters that had a ballot counted, did increase over 2.5% between the 2017 and 2019 Primary Elections, and 8% between the 2017 and 2019 General Elections (see the Voter Turnout section on page 22).

Turnout can also be measured as a percentage of the voting eligible population that had a ballot counted. The voting eligible population is an estimate of the number of Washington residents that are 18 years of age or older and meet voting eligibility requirements, such as being a citizen and not being under the custody of the Department of Corrections. The percentage of voting eligible population that had a ballot counted increased 2% from the 2017 Primary Election to the 2019 Primary Election, and increased 7% from the 2017 General Election to the 2019 General Election.<sup>2</sup>

It is difficult to attribute this increase solely to same day registration as the state implemented other changes around the same time, including prepaid ballot return postage and automatic voter registration. Other factors, such as political climate or measures on the ballot, may have also had an effect on turnout. In the 2017 General Election, ballots contained three advisory votes and no statewide measures, while in the 2019 General Election ballots contained 12 advisory votes and statewide measures concerning taxes and affirmative action.

## Same Day Registration by State

As of June 30, 2019, a total of 21 states plus the District of Columbia have enacted some form of same day registration<sup>3,4</sup>. See Appendix A for a map of same day registration by state.

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<sup>2</sup> Voting eligible population estimates obtained from the United States Election Project at <http://www.electproject.org/>. As these estimates are only published in even years, for odd years these calculations use the voting eligible population from the previous year (2019 uses 2018 voting eligible population estimates, and 2017 uses 2016 estimates).

<sup>3</sup> Same Day Voter Registration - <http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/same-day-registration.aspx>.

<sup>4</sup> Voter Registration Deadlines - <https://www.vote.org/voter-registration-deadlines/>.

## PREPAID BALLOT RETURN POSTAGE (SB 5063)

### Background

Washington is a vote by mail state, where voters have an 18-day period to complete and return their ballot to election officials. Every eligible registered voter receives a mailed ballot every election.

For a ballot to be counted, it must be returned or postmarked by 8:00 PM on Election Day. Prior to the implementation of prepaid ballot return postage, voters had the choice of returning their ballot by placing it into a ballot drop box provided by county elections departments or by affixing a first class stamp to the ballot's return envelope and mailing it back to the county.

While assessment of Washington's vote by mail system has been largely positive and voting by mail has many advantages for voters, election officials are constantly looking for ways to refine procedures and infrastructure with the goal of increasing participation. The Legislature has found that the postage requirement on return envelopes may be a possible barrier to voting for some citizens and that voting should be free for all Washington citizens<sup>5</sup>.

Prepaid ballot return postage began as a pilot in King County. In the spring of 2018, they announced they would offer prepaid postage to all of their voters in the 2018 Primary and General Elections. Subsequently, the Secretary of State urged Governor Inslee to fund prepaid postage for all counties in the state, and even came up with half of the cost for one-time budget savings.

In 2019 the Legislature passed SB 5063, which went into effect on July 1, 2019. For all elections, SB 5063 requires that return envelopes for ballots include prepaid postage. In turn, the state will reimburse counties for the cost of return postage on ballots for elections with funds specifically set aside by law for that purpose. Funding estimates are based on historical turnout for similar elections and a mail return rate of 60% of voters<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> SB 5063 - <http://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2019-20/Pdf/Bills/Senate%20Passed%20Legislature/5063-S.PL.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> SB 5063 - <https://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=5063&Year=2019>.

At least two other states are now providing statewide prepaid postage on mail-in ballots. California Legislature passed a prepaid postage bill in 2018 that went into effect on January 1, 2019<sup>7</sup>. In Oregon, legislation requiring prepaid postage was passed in 2019 and is in effect as of January 1, 2020<sup>8</sup>.

## Results – Voter Turnout

One of the intentions behind implementing prepaid ballot return postage was to eliminate a possible barrier to voting for some citizens. Prepaid postage began in 2018, and voter turnout did increase in 2018 and 2019. Comparing similar election years, as turnout is generally higher in Presidential and other even years:

- From the 2016 Primary Election to the 2018 Primary Election, voter turnout increased by about 5%.
- From the 2017 Primary Election to the 2019 Primary Election, voter turnout increased by about 2%.
- From the 2017 General Election to the 2019 General Election, voter turnout increased by about 7%.

	Primary Elections				General Elections			
	Voting Eligible Population Turnout <sup>9</sup>	Registered Voter Turnout %	# Returned by Mail	% Returned by Mail	Voting Eligible Population Turnout	Registered Voter Turnout %	# Returned by Mail	% Returned by Mail
<b>2013</b>	17.4%	26.0%	609,238	71.8%	36.8%	45.3%	1,102,748	61.4%
<b>2014</b>	24.8%	31.2%	814,827	65.7%	43.1%	54.2%	1,276,049	59.3%
<b>2015</b>	16.6%	24.4%	442,846	74.2%	31.0%	38.5%	913,635	59.1%
<b>2016</b>	27.9%	34.9%	798,365	55.0%	65.7%	78.9%	1,437,461	42.3%
<b>2017</b>	19.9%	26.9%	511,574	49.1%	30.9%	37.1%	718,828	44.9%
<b>2018</b>	32.6%	40.8%	1,081,986	60.7%	58.3%	71.8%	1,734,205	54.7%
<b>2019</b>	21.8%	29.6%	731,613	61.2%	37.9%	45.2%	1,061,544	51.5%

<sup>7</sup> California Secretary of State Website - <https://www.sos.ca.gov/administration/news-releases-and-advisories/2019-news-releases-and-advisories/no-stamp-no-problem-all-vote-mail-ballots-now-come-prepaid-postage-return-envelopes/>.

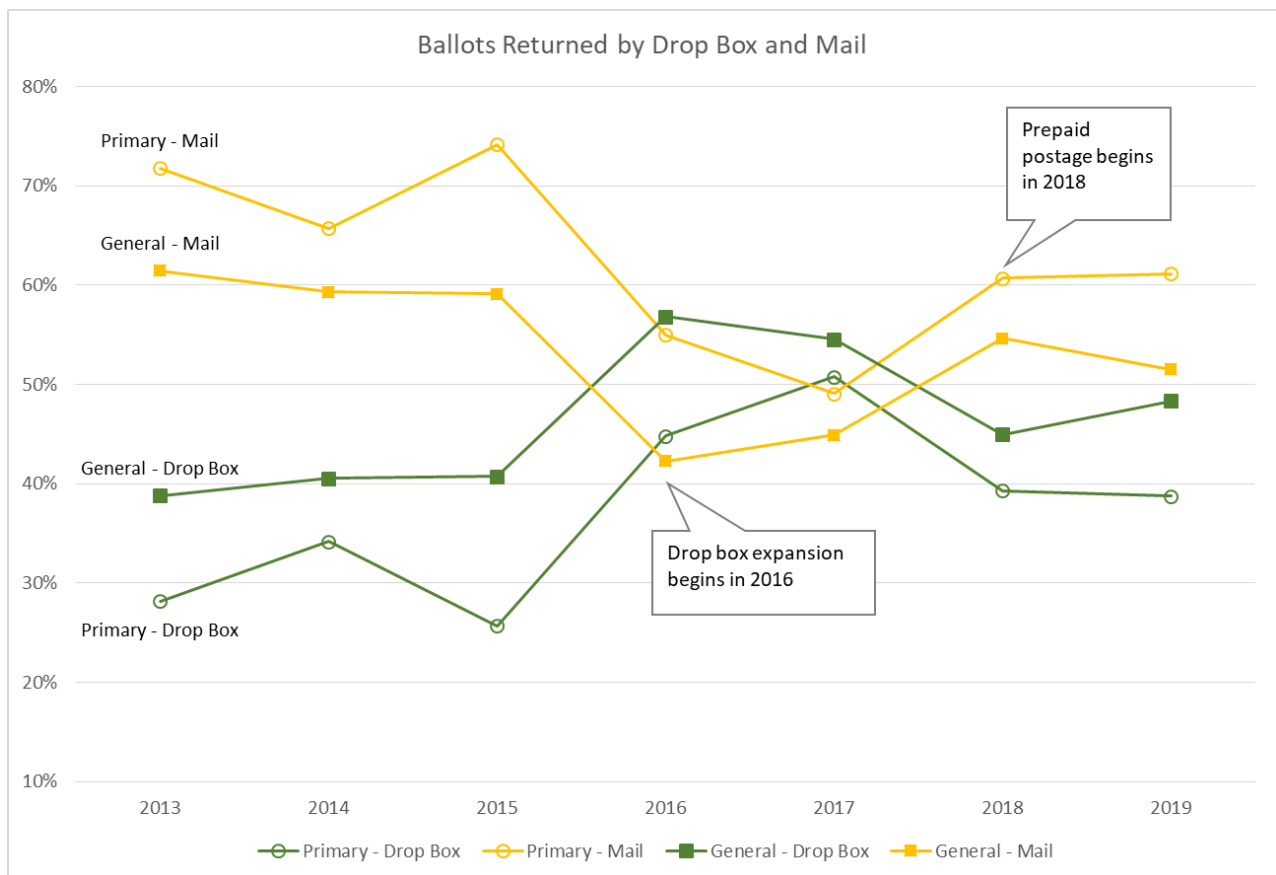
<sup>8</sup> Oregon lawmakers approve paid postage for ballots - <https://www.oregonlive.com/politics/2019/07/oregon-lawmakers-approve-paid-postage-for-ballots.html>.

<sup>9</sup> Voting eligible population estimates obtained from the United States Election Project at <http://www.electproject.org/>. As these estimates are only published in even years, for odd years these calculations use the voting eligible population from the previous year (2019 uses 2018 voting eligible population estimates, and 2017 uses 2016 estimates).

It is difficult to determine with certainty whether prepaid ballot return postage may have had an impact on these increases in voter turnout in 2018 and 2019. Other legislation implemented in 2019, general changes in the political climate, and what was on the ballot may have had an effect as well. For more information on turnout, see the Voter Turnout section on page 22.

**Results – Ballot Return Method**

The majority of ballots are returned by either mail or ballot drop box. With the exception of the 2017 Primary Election and the 2016 and 2017 General Elections, mail has been the most popular ballot return method in every Primary and General Election since 2013<sup>10</sup>. When examining ballot return trends over the years, there is a shift in 2016 that coincides with an increase in the number of drop boxes available to voters, and another shift in 2018 when prepaid postage began.



Prior to 2016, mail was clearly the most popular ballot return method. Almost 50% more ballots were returned by mail than by drop box in the 2015 Primary, and almost 20% more ballots were returned by mail than drop box in the 2015 General.

<sup>10</sup> Ballot return methods were not tracked by all counties prior to 2013.

In 2016, there was a push that began in King County to increase the number of ballot drop boxes available to voters. Although more ballots were returned by mail in the 2016 Primary Election, drop box usage had increased by almost 20% from the 2015 Primary Election. By the time of the 2016 General Election, 314 drop box locations were available throughout the state, and drop box usage increased by over 15% from the previous General Election. For the first time since 2013, drop box surpassed mail as the most popular ballot return method in an election.

In 2017, the Legislature passed SSB 5472. SSB 5472 requires each County Auditor to establish a minimum of one ballot drop box per fifteen thousand registered voters in the county and a minimum of one ballot drop box in each city, town, and census designated place in a county with a post office. By the time of the 2017 General Election, there were almost 400 drop box locations available to voters. Drop box was the most popular ballot return method for both the 2017 Primary and the 2017 General Election.

With the implementation of prepaid postage in 2018, ballot returns by mail increased by about 10% for both the 2018 Primary and General Elections, making mail the most popular return method once again.

More than 100 new drop boxes have been installed since 2016. Despite this growth, drop box usage has declined since the implementation of prepaid postage. Additional information on ballot return methods for the 2019 Primary and General Elections can be found on page 25 of this report. More information on drop box locations and usage can be found in Appendix E and F of this report.

## **ELECTION AUDITS (ESHB 2406)**

### **Background**

In March of 2018 the Legislature passed ESHB 2406, relating to election security practices around auditing and equipment. The act expands the range of options county elections officials may use to audit the results of votes cast in their jurisdiction.

Previously, County Auditors were only required to conduct post-election audits under certain circumstances depending on the type of voting equipment in the county. State law now requires county elections officials to conduct an audit of all duplicated ballots, in addition to at least one of the following audit methods: an audit of results of votes cast on direct recording electronic devices, random precinct or batch audit, or risk limiting audit. Most counties use a random batch or precinct audit. In 2019, Washington piloted the use of a risk limiting audit for the first time.

Traditional post-election audits require a fixed number of precincts or a percentage of ballots to be audited and compared to the results. Risk limiting audits are post-election audit procedures that use statistical methods and tools to audit the elections process. They aim to reduce the number of ballots audited, shorten the time required to conduct the audit, and confirm that an election is certified with the correct winner<sup>11</sup>.

Individual ballots to be audited are selected randomly, with the initial sample size determined by the total number of votes cast and the desired level of confidence in the outcome<sup>12</sup>. If the sample has substantial discrepancies with the original results, the audit continues until it is apparent that the original results are correct or until all the ballots have been manually counted<sup>13</sup>.

### **Risk Limiting Audit Pilot**

In Washington, Snohomish County piloted a risk limiting audit after the February 2019 Special Election, in collaboration with the Office of the Secretary of State and Jennifer Morrell, Democracy Fund Consultant. The goals of the pilot were to follow the procedural steps required for a risk-limiting audit as outlined in state statute, administrative code, and best practice; to determine the time requirements and constraints of a risk-limiting audit as currently outlined in state statute and administrative code; to understand the staff, equipment, facility, and supply

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<sup>11</sup> Several Jurisdictions Adopt Risk-Limiting Audits - <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2015/06/02/several-jurisdictions-adopt-risk-limiting-audits>.

<sup>12</sup> Morrell, Jennifer. "Knowing It's Right, Part One, A Practical Guide to Risk-Limiting Audits"

<sup>13</sup> A Smart and Effective Way to Safeguard Elections - <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/analysis-opinion/smart-and-effective-way-safeguard-elections>.



resources required; to understand the impacts of conducting a risk-limiting audit on the continuing needs of the election, and to better understand the benefits.

Armed with lessons learned from the Snohomish County Pilot, the Office of the Secretary of State will work with other interested counties to increase their use of risk limiting audits in the future. As we expand the use of risk limiting audits, things to consider include:

- Ballots marked with sequential numbering during the counting process would increase efficiency, but requires additional equipment.
- Consistent, documented, ballot handling and storage practices are critical.
- There is uncertainty about the time and resources necessary for a risk limiting audit.
  - A tool for ballot comparison audits must be developed.
  - The current certification period can be a constraint, especially in special and primary elections; not all ballots can be included because the curing process continues through the day prior to certification.
- Resource contentions at the county level.
  - A close race means many more ballots to pull – consideration should be made as to whether we should go to a manual hand count.
  - Small district versus large district could mean opening many more containers.
  - The district is not known until the random selection.
- Privacy implications need to be fully examined.

The Office of the Secretary of State currently offers training on post-election audits as part of the elections certification program, and printed resource guides specific to risk limiting audits are available to each county. Multiple training sessions with Jennifer Morrell were held at the 2019 statewide elections conference. County personnel earned election certification credit for attending these sessions.

## Risk Limiting Audits by State

In 2009, Colorado became the first state to enact risk limiting audit legislation. After almost ten years of training counties, testing procedures, and developing an RLA tool, in 2017 Colorado also became the first state to implement risk limiting audit legislation statewide<sup>14</sup>.

The use of risk limiting audits to increase confidence in election results is beginning to gain popularity. In addition to Colorado, three other states have legislation requiring risk limiting

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<sup>14</sup> Checking the Election: Risk-Limiting Audits - <http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/checking-the-election-risk-limiting-audits.aspx>.

audits: Nevada, Virginia, and Rhode Island. In some states, including Washington, Oregon, and California<sup>15</sup>, counties have the option of conducting risk limiting audits. Several other states have passed legislation on risk limiting audits or are conducting pilots, including Ohio<sup>16</sup>, Indiana, Georgia<sup>17</sup>, and New Jersey<sup>18</sup>.

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<sup>15</sup> California Secretary of State website - <https://www.sos.ca.gov/administration/news-releases-and-advisories/2018-news-releases-and-advisories/governor-brown-signs-bill-paving-way-county-elections-officials-conduct-post-election-risk-limiting-audits/>.

<sup>16</sup> Ohio Secretary of State website - <https://www.ohiosos.gov/media-center/press-releases/2019/2019-12-13/#gref>.

<sup>17</sup> Checking the Election: Risk-Limiting Audits - <http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/checking-the-election-risk-limiting-audits.aspx>.

<sup>18</sup> New Jersey state website - <https://nj.gov/state/press-2019-0308.shtml>.

**AUTOMATIC VOTER REGISTRATION (HB 2595)****Background**

With the passage of HB 2595, as of July 1, 2019, the Department of Licensing will automatically register to vote, or update the registration of, any individual applying for or renewing an Enhanced Washington Driver's License or Identification card. Individuals will have an opportunity to opt out, whereas previously individuals had to opt in when applying for a license. This is known as Automatic Voter Registration.

In addition to automatic voter registration at the Department of Licensing, when applying to the Washington Health Benefit Exchange applicants will be offered the opportunity to register to vote. If accepted, the application form will pre-populate with information already provided by the applicant, eliminating any need to reenter information. Certain other state agencies that verify citizenship and collect a signature as part of their services will also automatically register eligible Washington citizens to vote. Citizens may choose to opt out of voter registration.

Automatic voter registration may result in increased voter registration throughout the year. It provides an easy avenue for eligible citizens to register, as they are already providing the necessary information to the Department of Licensing or other agency approved for automatic voter registration, and it eliminates the need to pay attention to registration deadlines.

**Results**

From the automatic voter registration implementation to the end of 2019, almost 470,000 voter registration transactions came from the Department of Licensing. Of those, more than 100,000 were automatic registration transactions from individuals applying for or renewing their enhanced driver's licenses or IDs. About 15,100 were new registrations<sup>19</sup>. Out of the 7,715 that received a ballot in the 2019 General Election, 2,725 returned a ballot.

The Office of the Secretary of State also received almost 2,950 registrations from the Health Benefit Exchange from July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019, 915 of which were new registrations. Out of the 290 that received a ballot in the 2019 General Election, less than 35 returned a ballot.

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<sup>19</sup> Includes those that were in active or inactive status as of the writing of this report. An additional 200 registrations were cancelled or put in pending status, and over 400 are pending as Future Voters (Under 18).

**FUTURE VOTER PROGRAM (HB 1513)**

Washington established its Future Voter Program in 2019, with the implementation of HB 1513. As of July 1, 2019, 16 and 17 year-old citizens can enroll as Future Voters when obtaining a Washington driver's license or state ID card and then be automatically registered to vote when they turn 18. Citizens who are currently 16 or 17 years old and already have a driver's license can sign up to be a Future Voter at [votewa.gov](http://votewa.gov).

Without VoteWA, Washington's new election management system that went live in 2019, implementing the Future Voter Program would have been difficult. The old systems used by the counties and the Office of the Secretary of State did not have the functionality necessary to enroll 16 and 17 year-olds and keep them in a pending status until they turn 18 and become an active registered voter.

The Office of the Secretary of State created the #FutureVoter outreach campaign to engage and excite students to sign up for the Future Voter Program. The program also has a strong civic education component. On Temperance and Good Citizenship Day each January, students will have an opportunity to enroll as #FutureVoters in class. They can also volunteer to help sign up other #FutureVoters. The Office of the Secretary of State collaborated with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to prepare materials, including a Classroom Guide to Voter Registration, to assist teachers in this effort.

Before the legislation was implemented, The Office of the Secretary of State celebrated Temperance and Good Citizenship Day on January 16, 2019 with a soft launch of the Future Voter Program. This launch included a social media campaign and a downloadable teacher toolkit with a lesson plan, posters, coloring sheets, and registration forms. Outreach coordinators spoke to over 200 students at a Temperance and Good Citizenship Day event held at George Washington High School in Tacoma.

Other materials the Office of the Secretary of State created for the Future Voter Program include #FutureVoter buttons and stickers for classrooms and events, an FAQ posted on the Elections website, announcements included in statewide voters' pamphlets, and posters and bookmarks in collaboration with the Washington State Library.



**#FutureVoter**

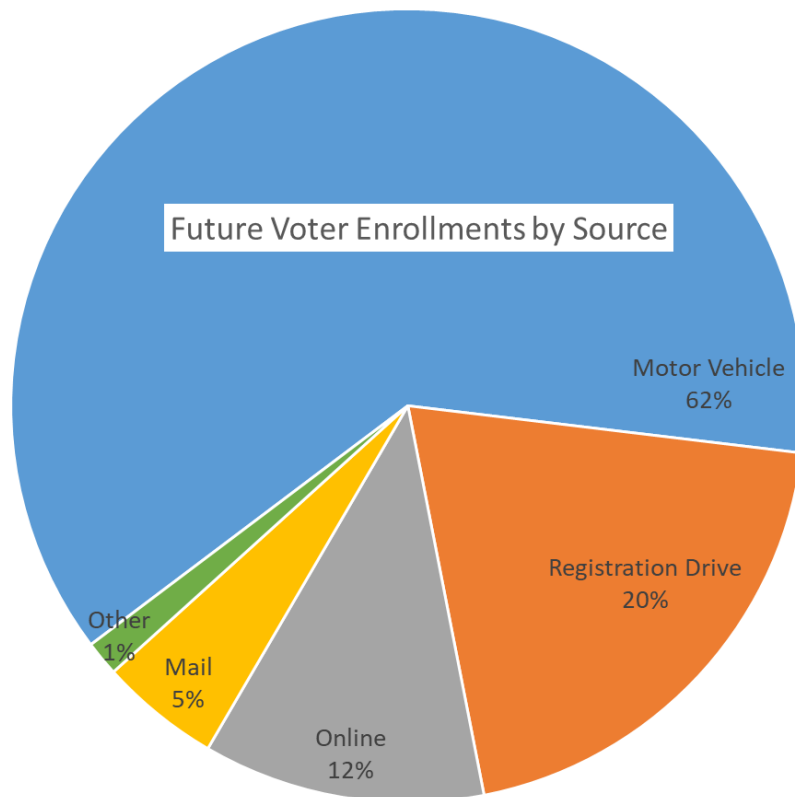
**Youth Enrollment Ages by State**

Less than a quarter of states, including California, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Utah, currently allow for youth to sign up as a future voter prior to age 18<sup>20</sup>. See Appendix B at the end of this report to view a full list of enrollment ages by state.

**Results**

The Future Voter Program has enrolled over 26,000 Washington 16 and 17 year-olds since its July 1, 2019 implementation. About 600 of those who enrolled under the Future Voter Program turned 18 prior to the 2019 General Election, and almost 200 of them cast a ballot in that election. Another 1,200 of those currently enrolled will have turned 18 by the 2020 Presidential Primary.

A large number of Future Voter enrollments come from the Department of Licensing, as 16 and 17 year-olds get signed up when applying for licenses or IDs. The second largest source of Future Voter preregistrations is registration drives.



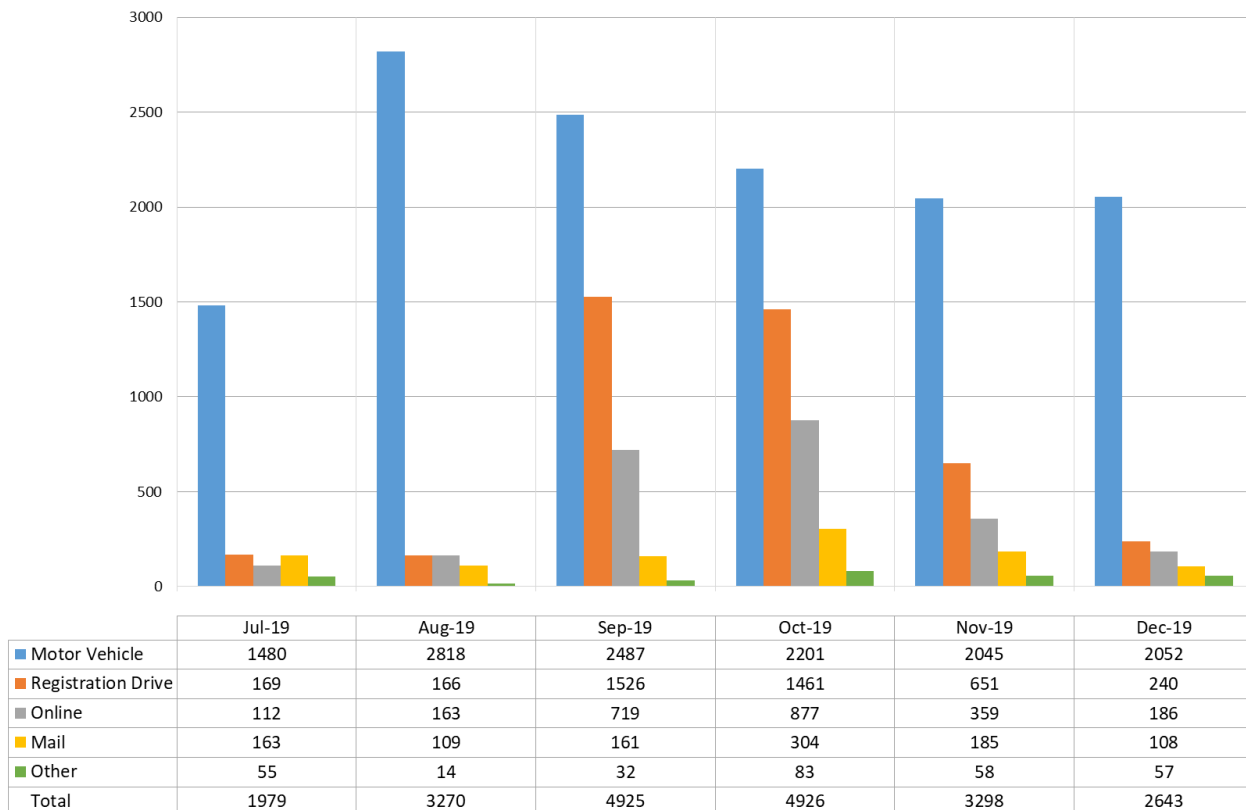
<sup>20</sup> Voter Registration Age Requirements by State - <https://www.usa.gov/voter-registration-age-requirements>

From implementation to the end of 2019, the months with the largest total Future Voter enrollments were September and October. The number of online enrollments and enrollments from registration drives peaked during September and October as the Office of the Secretary of State and other community partners organized and participated in outreach events to increase participation.

The number of enrollments as a result of a registration drive increased almost tenfold from August to September. On September 24, 2019, which was National Voter Registration Day, the Future Voter Program had more enrollments than any other day since implementation. To increase participation on National Voter Registration Day, 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.

Enrollments remained high in October. Over 23,000 students participated in an annual student mock election from October 1 to November 6. The Office of the Secretary of State provided a toolkit for teachers to download that included mock ballots, coloring sheets, and a print-friendly voter pamphlet. Just like adult voters in the state, students voted on real candidates and measures on paper ballots. The mock election was open to all Washington State public, private, tribal, and homeschool students in grades K-12.

Future Voter Enrollments by Month and Source

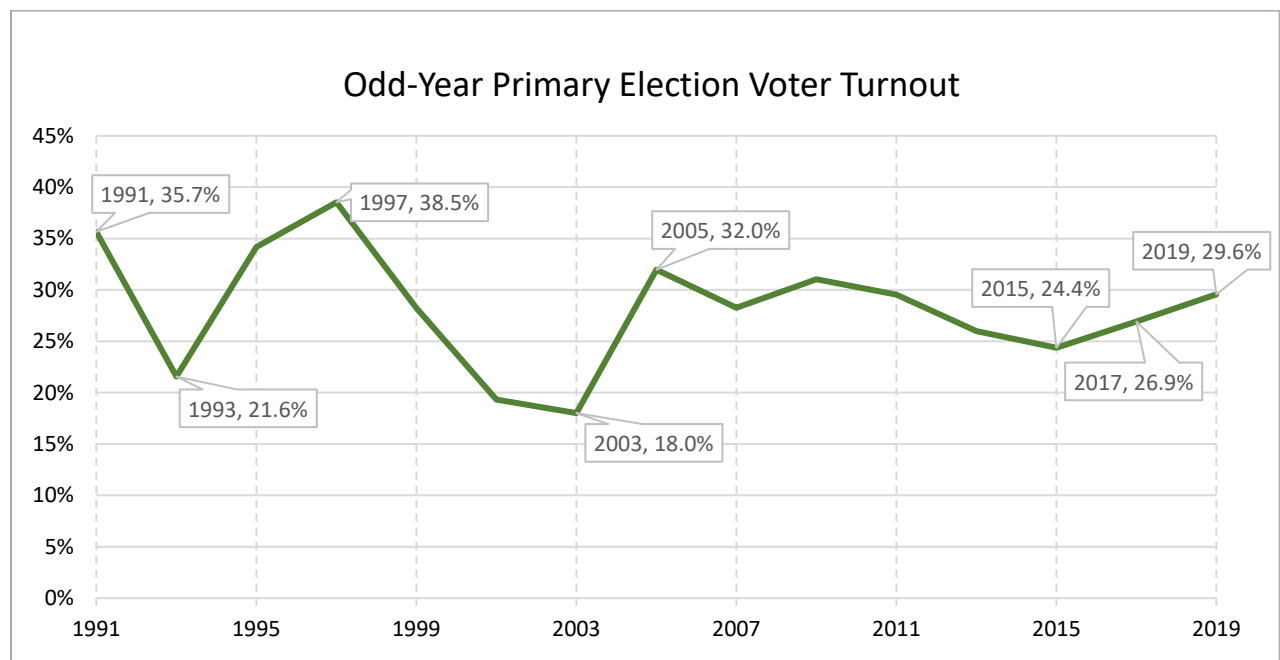


**2019 PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS**

**Voter Turnout**

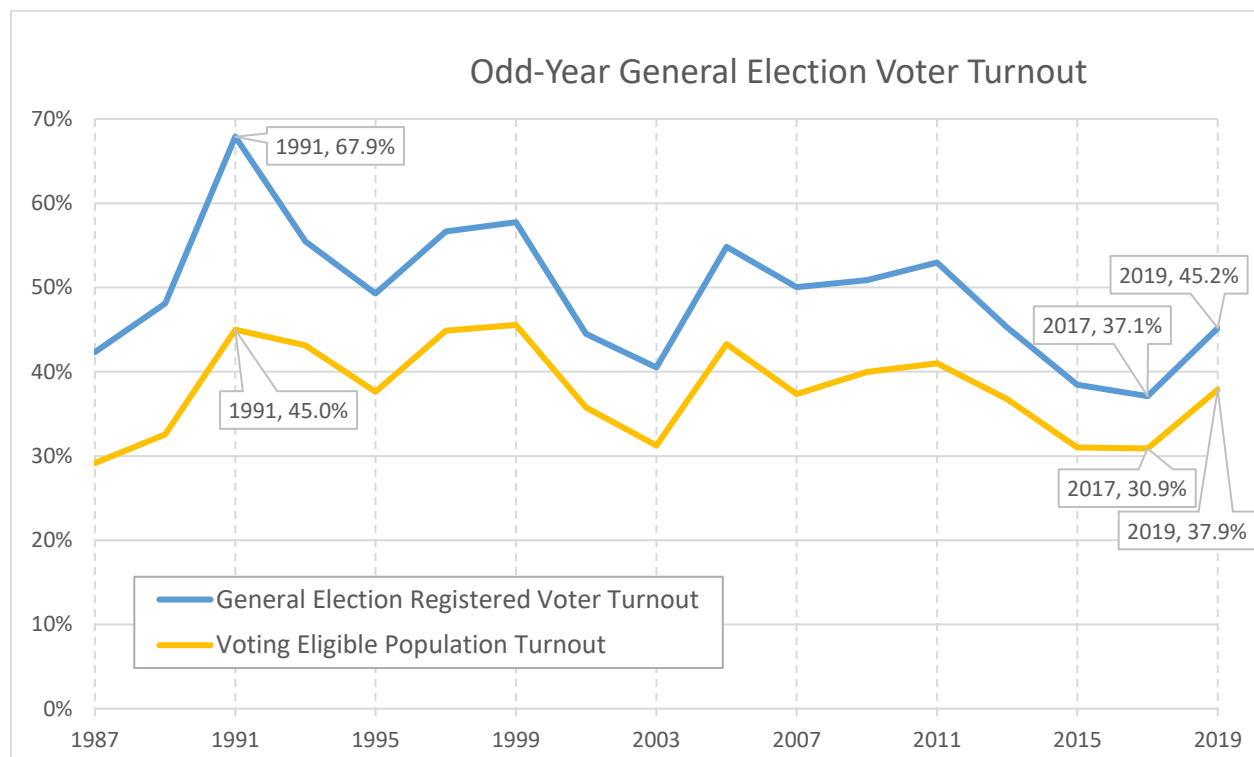
Voter turnout is generally higher in Presidential and midterm (even) years. Viewing the 2019 elections against other odd-year elections, rather than all election years, provides a more equal comparison.

In 2019, Washington State implemented a package of legislation aimed at improving voter turnout: same-day registration, automatic voter registration, and prepaid ballot return postage. Voter turnout increased from the 2017 to 2019 Primary and General Elections, although it is hard to determine whether this is solely the result of the changes in legislation or whether political climate changes and what was on the ballot could have also had an impact.



Turnout of eligible registered voters in the 2019 August Primary was 29.6%, which is the highest odd-year Primary turnout since 2009. The average turnout for odd-year Primary Elections since 1975 is 28%. The 2019 Primary Election was an increase of almost 3% from the 2017 Primary, and an increase of over 5% from the 2015 Primary.

Odd-year Primary Elections do not include any statewide measures and are used to fill vacancies in certain state and county positions and vote on county-level measures. Some counties may not even hold a Primary. 35 counties participated in the 2019 Primary Election.



Turnout of registered voters in the 2019 General Election was 45%, an increase of over 8% from the 2017 General Election. The average registered voter turnout for General Elections is 50%, with a high of 68% in 1991 and a low of 37% in 2017.

Turnout of the voting eligible population<sup>21</sup>, or all Washington citizens that are eligible to vote, in the 2019 General Election was 38%, a 7% increase from 2017. Turnout of the voting eligible population for General Elections has averaged 37% since 1981, and also had a peak in 1991 and a low in 2017, similar to registered voter turnout.

Measures and races on ballots in certain years may affect turnout. In 1991, the ballot featured measures relating to term limits, aid-in-dying for terminal patients, and abortion. In 2017, for the first time since 1985, there were no statewide initiatives or referendums on the ballot. The ballot for the 2019 General Election included measures on affirmative action and limiting annual vehicle licensing fees. This may be a factor behind the increased turnout from 2017 to 2019.

<sup>21</sup> Voting eligible population estimates obtained from the United States Election Project at <http://www.electproject.org/>. As these estimates are only published in even years, for odd years these calculations use the voting eligible population from the previous year (2019 uses 2018 voting eligible population estimates, and 2017 uses 2016 estimates).



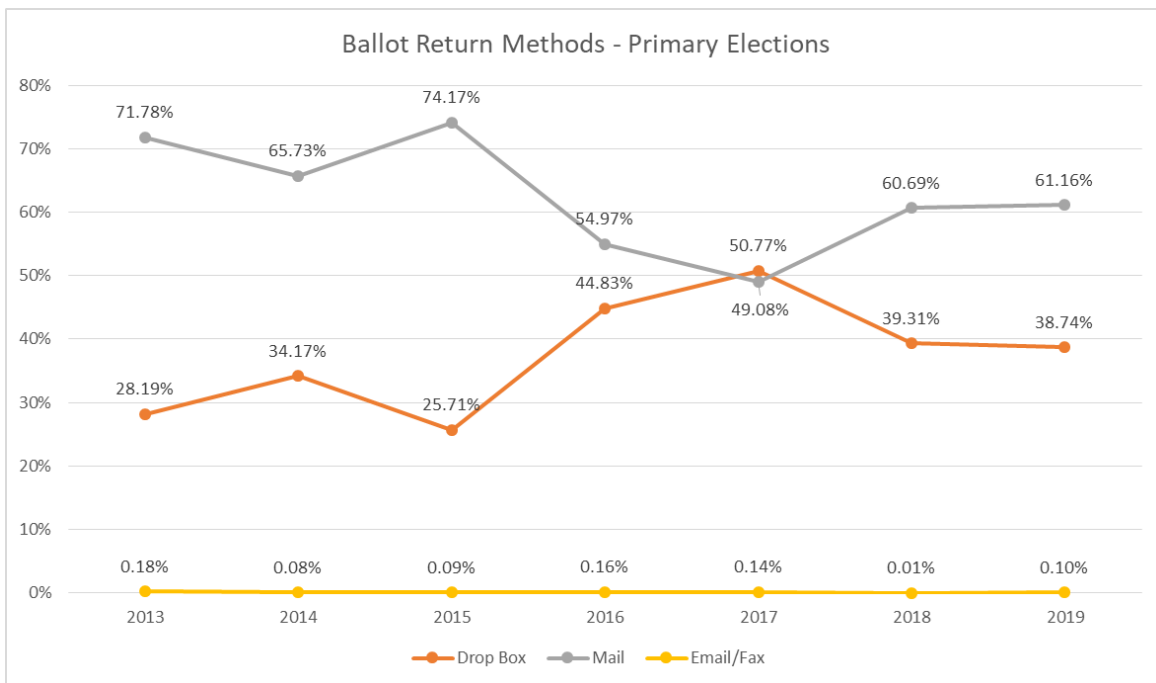
Election	Turnout	On the ballot	Initiatives/Referendums
<b>2015 General</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Registered Voters: 38.5%</li> <li>Voting Eligible Population: 31.0%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 statewide ballot measures</li> <li>4 advisory votes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Initiative 1366</b> concerning state taxes and fees.</li> <li><b>Initiative 1401</b> concerning trafficking of animal species threatened with extinction.</li> </ul>
<b>2017 General</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Registered Voters: 37.1%</li> <li>Voting Eligible Population: 30.9%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No statewide ballot measures</li> <li>3 advisory votes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<b>2019 General</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Registered Voters: 45.2%</li> <li>Voting Eligible Population: 37.9%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 statewide ballot measures</li> <li>12 advisory votes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Initiative 976</b> concerning motor vehicle taxes and fees.</li> <li>Initiative 1000 concerning affirmative action and remedying discrimination, and voters filed <b>Referendum 88</b> petition on the act.</li> <li><b>SJR 8200</b>, a constitutional amendment concerning legislative powers in times of emergency.</li> </ul>

See Appendix C for information on registered voter turnout by county.

### Ballot Return

In the 2019 Primary Election, voters returned almost 1.2 million ballots. About 61% of voters returned their ballots by mail and almost 39% returned their ballots by drop box. With the exception of the 2017 Primary, mail tends to be the most popular return method for Primary Elections. The section on prepaid ballot return postage on page 13 of this report has more information on possible factors influencing ballot return methods.

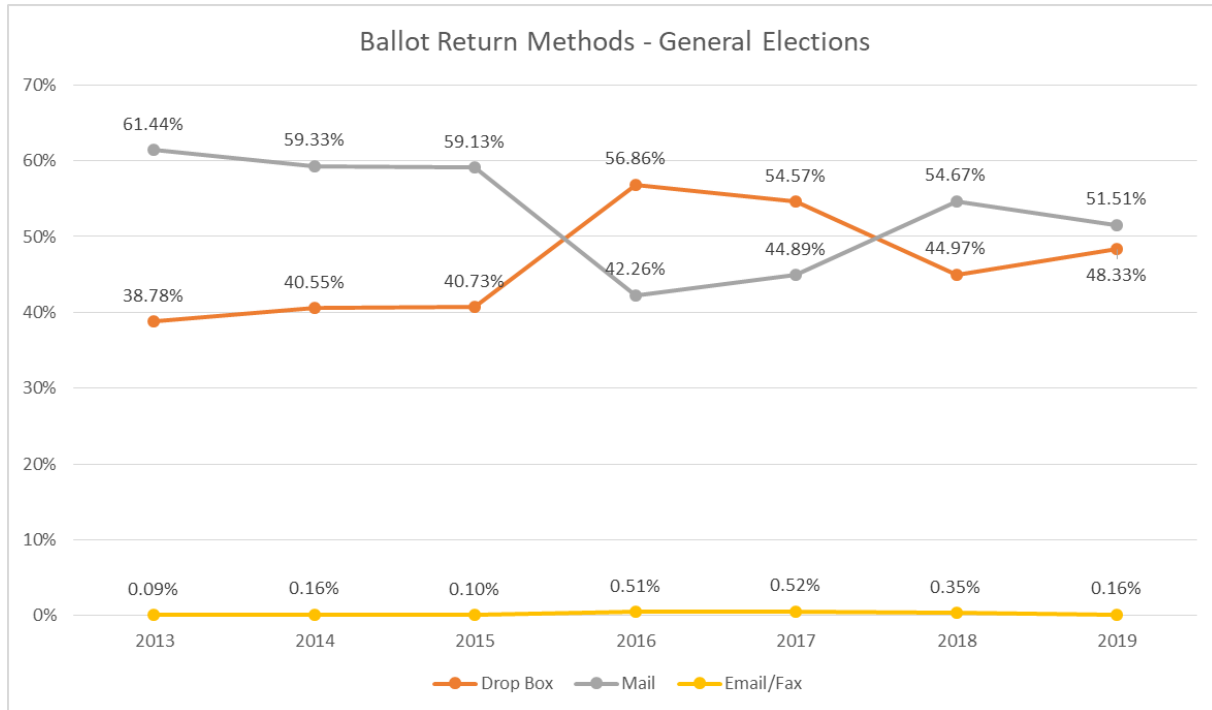
A very small percentage of ballots were returned by email or fax. This is a ballot return method reserved for UOCAVA (military and overseas) voters. Though any voter may request that their ballot be issued electronically, non-UOCAVA voters must return a paper ballot by mail, drop box, or in person. A non-UOCAVA ballot returned electronically will only be counted if an original hard copy of the ballot is also received by the county.



Voters returned over 2 million ballots in the 2019 General Election. Similar to the Primary Elections, return by mail tends to be the more common method of ballot return for General Elections. Over 51% of voters returned their ballot by mail and about 48% by drop box in the 2019 General Election. Less than a quarter of a percent were received by email or fax.

More people utilize drop boxes to return their ballot for the General Elections than for the Primary elections. In the 2019 General Election, the number of ballots returned by mail was only

3% higher than the number returned by drop boxes, whereas in the 2019 Primary over 20% more ballots were returned by mail than by drop box.



### Ballot Rejection

Of the total ballots rejected in the 2019 Primary, 65% were rejected due to a late postmark. This is typical of most elections. When a postmark is missing or illegible, state law allows counties to use the date signed by the voter in place of the postmark.

Every ballot envelope signature is examined and compared to the voter’s registration record. Ballots with a signature that did not match the registration record made up 21% of rejections, and ballots missing a signature entirely were 11%. Before a ballot with a signature issue is rejected, the voter receives notification from their local elections office and an opportunity to cure their ballot prior to certification.

2019 Primary Election - Ballot Rejection Reasons



Since the Office of the Secretary of State began recording the reasons for ballot rejection in 2017, ballots with a late postmark that were received too late to be counted have made up the largest percentage of rejected ballots in every Primary Election. This shows a need for voter outreach and education, to encourage voters that may be returning their ballots by mail late in the election to use a ballot return box instead. This would ensure that their ballot reaches the County Auditor’s office in time to be counted for the election.

### Primary Election Ballot Rejection Reasons Since 2017

Year	Total Rejection Rate	Total Ballots Rejected	Reasons for Rejection			
			Unsigned	Signature Did Not Match	Late Postmark	Other
2017	1.38%	14,380	15%	25%	52%	8%
2018	1.63%	29,031	10%	27%	59%	4%
2019	1.62%	19,341	11%	21%	65%	3%

Ballot rejection rates are slightly lower for General Elections than for Primary Elections. The 2019 General Election had a ballot rejection rate of 1.23%. Of the total ballots rejected, 56% were rejected due to a late postmark, 12% were due to a missing signature, and 29% were due to a signature that did not match the voter’s registration record.

### 2019 General Election - Ballot Rejection Reasons



When examining ballot rejection reasons for General Elections since 2017, trends are not as clear as with the Primary Elections. Ballots received with a late postmark were the most common ballot rejection reasons in the 2017 and 2019 General Elections, but in the 2018 General Election the most common rejection reason was a signature that did not match the signature on record for the voter.

### General Election Ballot Rejection Reasons Since 2017

Year	Total Rejection Rate	Total Ballots Rejected	Reasons for Rejection			
			Unsigned	Signature Did Not Match	Late Postmark	Other
2017	1.16%	18,533	18%	31%	48%	7%
2018	1.09%	34,428	14%	51%	27%	7%
2019	1.23%	25,410	12%	29%	56%	3%

See Appendix G for a map of ballot rejection rates by county.

## **Ballot Rejection – Signature Verification**

Issues with voter signatures made up 32% of ballot rejection reasons in the 2019 Primary Election and 41% in the 2019 General Election.

A ballot is not valid without a signed declaration that matches the signature on the voter's registration record. As part of the ballot counting process, county elections staff verify that every ballot return envelope has a signature that matches the signature on record for that voter. Staff assigned to verify signatures must receive training on statewide standards for signature verification and sign an oath regarding the performance of their duties. Counties often partner with the Washington State Patrol to provide this training.

When a county receives a ballot with a missing signature or a signature that does not match the voter registration record, they will attempt to resolve, or cure, the signature issue. This applies to all ballots received, including UOCAVA ballots. The county will notify the voter via first class mail of the actions that may be taken to cure the ballot. If the voter has not responded by three days before certification, the county will call the voter. The deadline to cure a ballot with a signature issue is the day before certification.

If the signature on the ballot return envelope is not the same handwriting as the signature on the voter's registration record, the voter can cure the signature by signing a new registration form or a signature update form, which includes both a ballot declaration and a voter registration oath. The signature on the new registration or signature form must match the signature on the ballot return envelope. The voter's registration record is then updated with the new signature.

If a voter signs their ballot return envelope using a nickname, initials, or any name that differs from the name on the voter's registration record, the ballot may be counted as long as the handwriting is clearly the same. If it appears the voter has changed his or her name, the county will send the voter a form to complete to change their name in the registration record.

If a ballot return envelope is missing a signature, the voter may appear in person to sign the declaration on the envelope, or sign a copy of the declaration in front of two witnesses and return it to the County Auditor's Office. The signature must match the signature on the voter's registration record.

**UOCAVA (MILITARY AND OVERSEAS VOTERS)**

A subset of Washington's voters are registered under 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 in Washington of a family member.

**2019 Primary Election**

In the 2019 Primary election, the state of Washington issued over 78,500 UOCAVA ballots, or approximately 2% of the total ballots issued. Of the UOCAVA ballots issued, 9% were returned. This is the lowest UOCAVA return rate for a Primary Election since 2005. 1.9% of UOCAVA ballots were rejected, which is slightly higher than the rejection rate of 1.6% for all ballots.

In terms of all ballots received, both UOCAVA and non-UOCAVA, the most common ballot rejection reason was a late postmark. While regular ballots must be postmarked by Election Day or before, UOCAVA ballots require that the signature date be on or before Election Day and received by the day prior to certification. The most common reason for rejection of UOCAVA ballots was a signature problem, accounting for over 75% of rejected ballots.

Military and overseas voters seem to prefer to return their ballots by mail. Only 15% of returned UOCAVA ballots were received by email or fax, a method of ballot return that is only allowed for UOCAVA voters and accounts for less than 1% of overall ballots returned. To be counted, electronic transmission must occur no later than 8:00 pm on Election Day.

**2019 General Election**

In the 2019 General election, the state issued over 93,000 UOCAVA ballots. This was approximately 2% of the total number of ballots issued. 14% of UOCAVA ballots issued were returned by voters, and of those 1.5% were rejected. Again, this is only slightly higher than the rejection rate of 1.2% for all ballots.

The most common reason for rejection in the 2019 General Election was a signature problem, accounting for over 77% of rejected ballots.

Of the UOCAVA ballots received by counties, 23% of UOCAVA ballots were returned via email or fax. Similar to the primary, this method accounted for less than 1% of all ballots returned.

Add Appendix D for UOCAVA ballot data by county for the 2019 Primary and General Elections.

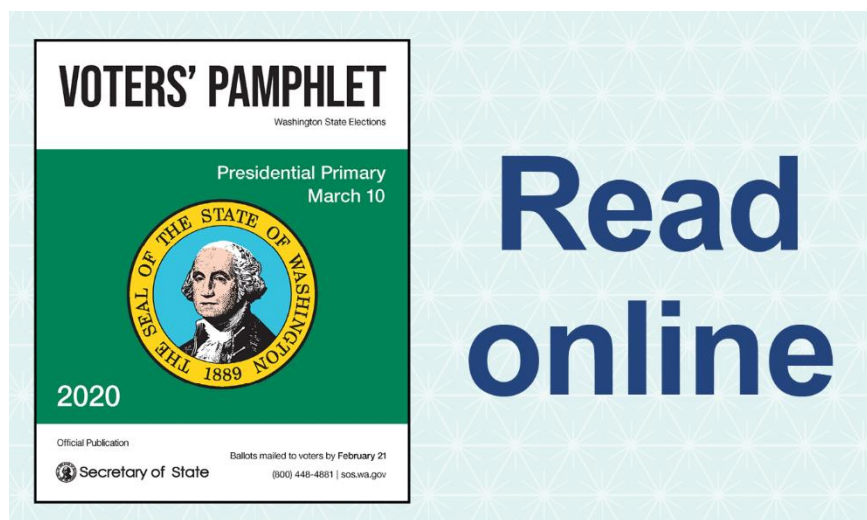
## UPCOMING IN 2020

Preparation for the 2020 Presidential Election year began early in 2019. In addition to a Primary and General Election, there will also be a February Special Election, a Presidential Primary in March, and an April Special Election. It's unusual to conduct three spring elections with overlapping deadlines. The Secretary of State Elections Division has been working with candidates, counties, and the public to prepare for the upcoming 2020 elections. Development in the VoteWA system ensures election officials can securely conduct elections with overlapping deadlines.

There are several changes to the Presidential Primary in 2020. In 2019, Washington passed legislation that moved the Presidential Primary Election Day from the fourth Tuesday in May to the second Tuesday in March. Previous Presidential Primaries were held too late to have any impact, and holding the Presidential Primary earlier in the year will give voters in Washington a greater role in determining party nominees. Parties now choose which candidates will appear on the ballots, and each party has the option of including an uncommitted delegate response position. For this election only, voters must declare a party, and then vote only from the list of candidates from the chosen party. Results will be certified 10 days after the election. For the first time, both parties are using the Presidential Primary results.

In preparation for the Presidential Primary, the Office of the Secretary of State issued a series of election advisories to the counties, provided training at the state elections conference, and certified the party declarations. In December of 2019, the Certification and Training team gave Presidential Primary training at 3 workshops to 160 elections administrators.

To help voters understand and participate in the Presidential Primary, the Elections Division provided art to the counties for standardized ballot materials including the envelope face with party declarations and a mandated informational insert.

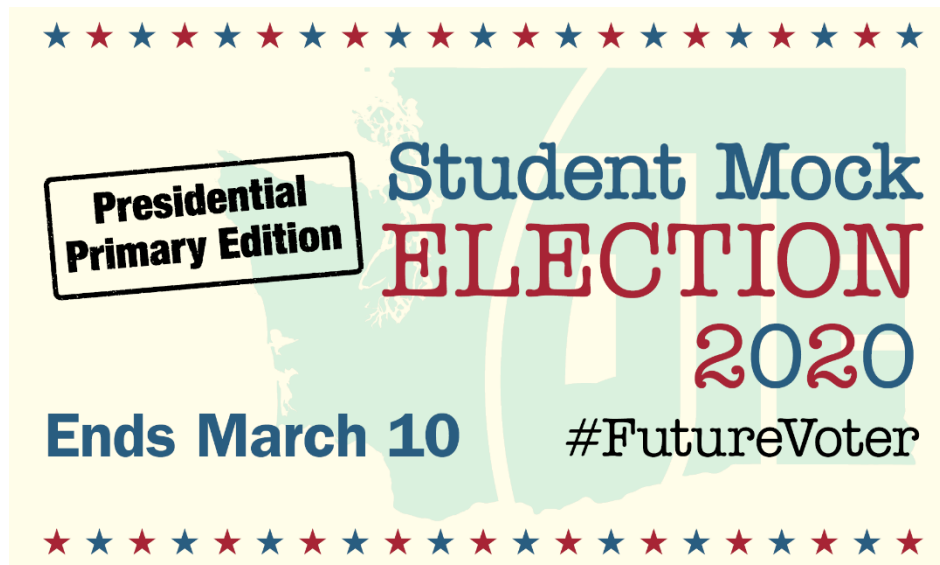




The Voter Information Services team also worked closely with 17 national campaigns and both state parties in order to get candidate statements in early enough for the Voters’ Pamphlet to be printed and ready for UOCAVA ballot mailings. In addition to the candidate statement pages, there are 13 new or revised pages, including ballot packet information, voting best practices, and #TrustedInfo2020. Five editions – English, bilingual English/Spanish, Spanish, Vietnamese, and Chinese – were compiled. An estimated 3.3 million pamphlets will be printed and mailed for the Presidential Primary. The Voters’ Pamphlet was also sent to Washington Talking Book and Braille Library (WTBBL) for audio recording.

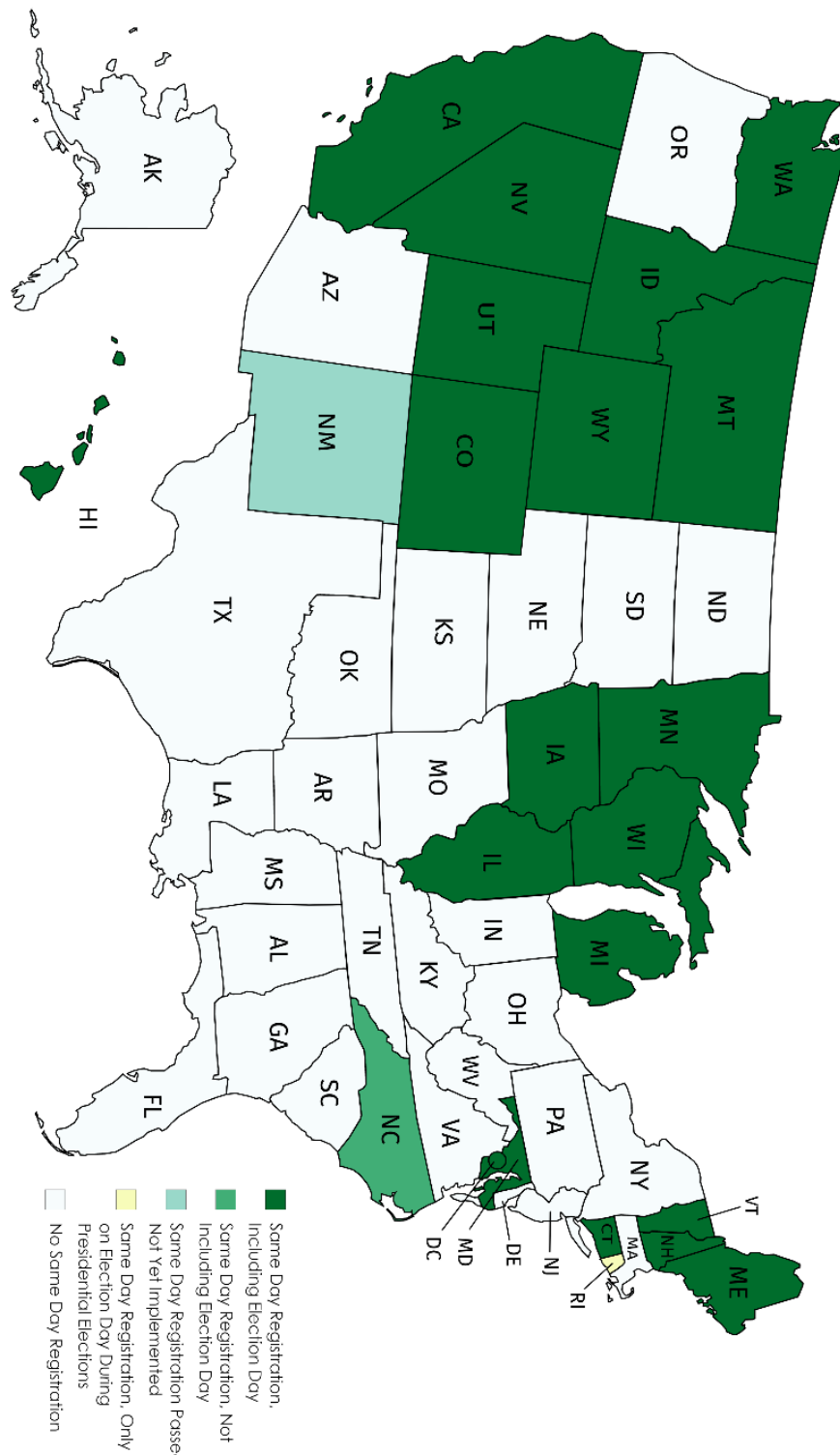
2020 will be an exciting year for the Future Voter Program. After an initial soft launch in 2019, the Office of the Secretary of State celebrated Temperance and Good Citizenship Day on January 16, 2020, and saw an increase in the number of youth enrolling to be a Future Voter.

In addition to the annual Student Mock Election, in 2020 the Office of the Secretary of State is holding a special Presidential Primary Edition of the Student Mock Election. The Office of the Secretary of State is providing a toolkit for teachers to download that includes mock ballots, coloring sheets, and a print-friendly voter pamphlet.



Appendix A – Same Day Registration by State<sup>22</sup>

Credited with imppcherr.net ©



<sup>22</sup> Same Day Voter Registration - <http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/same-day-registration.aspx>.

**Appendix B – Voting Pre-Registration Age by State<sup>23</sup>**

State	Earliest Age You Can Register
Alabama	You must be at least 18 on or before Election Day to register.
Alaska	You must be at least 18 or within 90 days of your 18th birthday to register.
Arizona	You must be 18 or older on or before the next general election to register.
Arkansas	You must be 18 or turn 18 on or before the next Election Day to register.
California	You must be 18 or older on Election Day to register. You can pre-register to vote at 16 or 17 and if you do, you will automatically be registered to vote on your 18th birthday.
Colorado	You must be at least 16 to register and 18 to vote.
Connecticut	If you are at least 17 and turning 18 before Election Day, you can register to vote and you may participate in the general primary.
Delaware	You must be 18 by the next general election to register.
District of Columbia	You can pre-register at 16. You may vote in a primary election if you are at least 17 years old and you will be at least 18 years old by the next general election.
Florida	You must be at least 16 to pre-register.
Georgia	You must be at least 17 ½ to register and 18 to vote.
Hawaii	You can pre-register at 16. You must be 18 to vote.
Idaho	You must be at least 18 on Election Day to register.
Illinois	To register, you must be 17 years old on or before the date of the Primary Election and turn 18 on or before the date of the General or Consolidated Election.
Indiana	You must be at least 18 on or before the next general, municipal, or special election to register. You can register and vote in a primary election at 17 if you'll turn 18 on or before the next general or municipal election.
Iowa	You must be at least 17 to register. You may vote if you will be 18 on or before Election Day. In the case of primary elections, you may vote if you will be 18 years old on or before the corresponding regular election.
Kansas	You must be 18 on or before the next election to register.
Kentucky	You can pre-register at 17 but you must be 18 on or before the next general election to vote. If you are 17 and will be 18 on the next general election, you may vote in the primary election.
Louisiana	You can be 16 to register in person at the Registrar of Voters office or at the Louisiana Office of Motor Vehicles. If you register another way, you must be at least 17.
Maine	You must be at least 17 to register. You can vote at age 17 in a primary if you'll be 18 by the next general election.
Maryland	You can register if you are at least 16 but cannot vote unless you will be at least 18 years old by the next general election.
Massachusetts	You can pre-register at 16 or 17. Once you become old enough to vote, your local election office will move you from the list of pre-registrants to the list of registered voters.

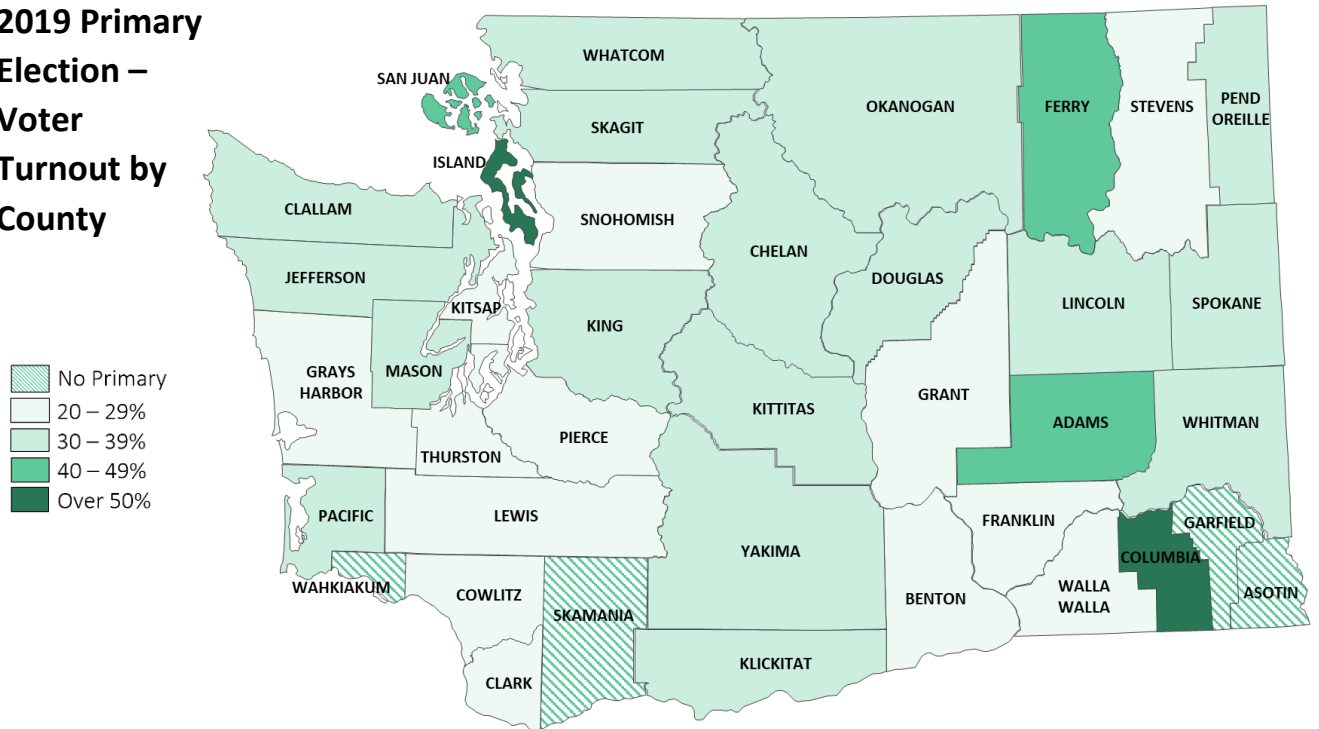
<sup>23</sup> Voter Registration Age Requirements by State - <https://www.usa.gov/voter-registration-age-requirements>

# 2019 Report on Elections in Washington State

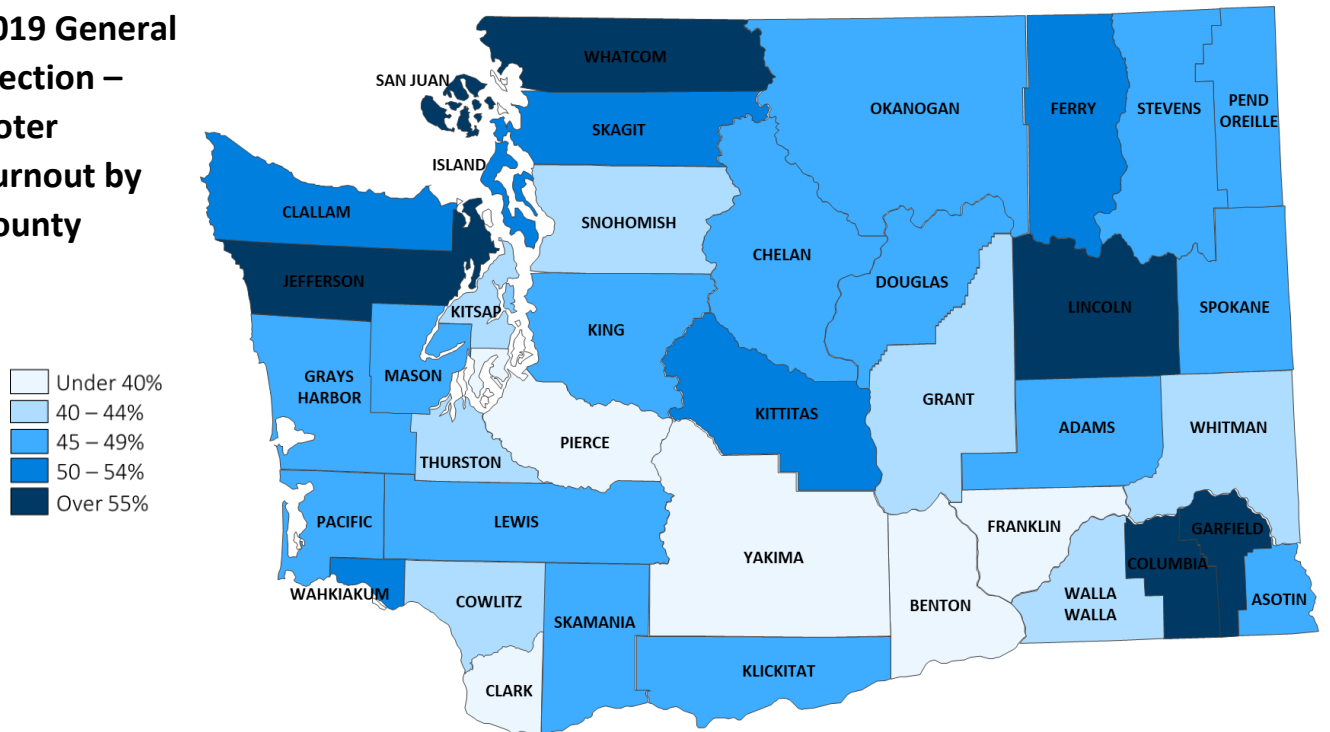
Michigan	You must be at least 18 by Election Day to register.
Minnesota	To pre-register to vote at 17, you must be at least 18 when the next election occurs (special, township, state primary, or state general).
Mississippi	You must be 18 on or before the next general Election Day to register.
Missouri	You must be at least 17 ½ to register.
Montana	You must be 18 on or before the next election to register.
Nebraska	You must be 18 on or before the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the current calendar year to register.
Nevada	You can pre-register at 17. If you've pre-registered, you're automatically deemed registered to vote on your 18th birthday unless your pre-registration is canceled.
New Hampshire	You must be 18 or older on the day of the next election to register.
New Jersey	You must be at least 17 to register.
New Mexico	You must be 18 years or older at the time of the next election.
New York	You must be 18 by the end of the calendar year in which you register to vote. You must be 18 by the date of the general, primary, or other election in which you want to vote.
North Carolina	You can pre-register to vote at 16 if you will be 18 at the time of the next general election.
North Dakota	You do not have to register to vote in North Dakota.
Ohio	If you're 17 and will be 18 on or before the general election, you can register to vote. You may also vote in the primary election to nominate candidates. But you cannot vote on issues or party central committees until you are 18.
Oklahoma	You must be 17 ½ to pre-register.
Oregon	You must be at least 16 to register.
Pennsylvania	You must be at least 18 on the day of the next election to register.
Rhode Island	You must be at least 16 to register.
South Carolina	You must be 18 on or before the next election to register.
South Dakota	You must be 18 on or before the next election to register.
Tennessee	You must be at least 18 on or before the next election to register.
Texas	You must be at least 17 and 10 months old and 18 on Election Day to register.
Utah	You can pre-register if you are 16 or 17. You will automatically be registered to vote when you turn 18.
Vermont	If you are 17 and will become 18 before the next election, you can submit your registration application. Your registration will become active when you turn 18 and take the Voter's Oath. If you will be 18 on or before a general election, you can register and vote in the primary election immediately preceding that general election.
Virginia	If you are 17 and will be 18 at the next general election, you may register in advance and vote in any primary or special election leading up to that general election.
Washington	If you're 16 or 17, you can sign up as a future voter and you'll be automatically registered to vote when you turn 18.
West Virginia	You must be at least 17 and turning 18 before the next election to register. If you're 17 and will be 18 before the next general election, you can also vote in primary elections.
Wisconsin	You may register at 17 if you will be 18 by the next election.
Wyoming	You must be 18 on or before the next election to register.

Appendix C – Voter Turnout by County

2019 Primary Election – Voter Turnout by County



2019 General Election – Voter Turnout by County



### Primary Election Voter Turnout by County

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

### General Election Voter Turnout by County

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

## Appendix D – UOCAVA Data by County

### Primary Election UOCAVA Turnout by County

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



## General Election UOCAVA Turnout by County

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

# 2019 Report on Elections in Washington State

Appendix D – UOCAVA Data by County

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## 2019 Primary Election – UOCAVA Ballots Issued, Counted, Rejected, and Reason for Rejection

County	UOCAVA Issued	% of Total Issued	# Counted	Total Rejected	Unsigned	Signature Did Not Match	Late Postmark	Other Reason
Adams	20	0.9%	1	-	-	-	-	-
Asotin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	871	0.8%	60	1	-	1	-	1
Chelan	76	0.8%	29	1	-	1	-	-
Clallam	721	1.4%	32	-	-	-	-	-
Clark	2,253	1.0%	181	7	-	4	1	2
Columbia	24	1.5%	3	-	-	-	-	-
Cowlitz	564	1.0%	28	2	1	1	-	-
Douglas	174	0.8%	11	-	-	-	-	-
Ferry	8	1.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	227	0.8%	13	-	-	-	-	-
Garfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	298	0.8%	31	3	-	1	2	-
Grays Harbor	142	0.3%	14	3	-	-	-	4
Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	391	1.8%	13	-	-	-	-	-
King	22,391	1.7%	2,391	51	22	16	13	-
Kitsap	3,889	4.2%	198	4	-	1	1	2
Kittitas	255	1.0%	25	-	-	-	-	-
Klickitat	139	1.0%	1	1	-	-	1	-
Lewis	120	0.6%	10	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	78	1.1%	15	1	-	-	1	-
Mason	611	1.5%	56	-	-	-	-	-
Okanogan	90	1.0%	4	1	-	-	-	1
Pacific	7	1.1%	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pend Oreille	99	1.1%	24	-	-	-	-	-
Pierce	20,981	4.1%	1,549	36	3	30	-	3
San Juan	241	1.7%	11	1	-	-	1	-
Skagit	915	1.6%	77	1	1	-	-	-
Skamania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snohomish	6,574	1.4%	434	8	6	2	-	-
Spokane	6,305	1.9%	798	9	4	2	-	3
Stevens	116	1.4%	13	-	-	-	-	-
Thurston	6,754	4.3%	644	10	4	5	-	1
Wahkiakum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walla Walla	293	1.1%	21	-	-	-	-	-
Whatcom	2,396	1.6%	177	1	-	1	-	-
Whitman	41	1.1%	8	-	-	-	-	-
Yakima	407	0.9%	42	2	2	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>78,771</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>7,456</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>

# 2019 Report on Elections in Washington State

Appendix D – UOCAVA Data by County

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## 2019 General Election – UOCAVA Ballots Issued, Counted, Rejected, and Reason for Rejection

County	UOCAVA Issued	% of Total Issued	# Counted	Total Rejected	Unsigned	Signature Did Not Match	Late Postmark	Other Reason
Adams	47	0.7%	7	-	-	-	-	-
Asotin	60	0.4%	11	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	830	0.7%	118	4	1	1	2	-
Chelan	379	0.8%	47	-	-	-	-	-
Clallam	734	1.4%	76	-	-	-	-	-
Clark	2,676	0.9%	254	9	2	4	3	-
Columbia	25	0.9%	5	1	-	-	1	-
Cowlitz	688	1.0%	58	2	2	-	-	-
Douglas	146	0.6%	12	-	-	-	-	-
Ferry	40	0.8%	11	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	321	0.9%	33	-	-	-	-	-
Garfield	16	1.0%	3	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	304	0.7%	36	2	-	-	2	-
Grays Harbor	144	0.3%	16	-	-	-	-	-
Island	4,384	7.5%	472	3	1	1	-	1
Jefferson	390	1.5%	26	2	-	2	-	-
King	23,377	1.8%	4,458	68	38	13	15	2
Kitsap	9,495	5.4%	1,037	18	5	7	2	4
Kittitas	245	0.9%	26	-	-	-	-	-
Klickitat	152	1.0%	14	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis	355	0.7%	37	1	-	-	1	-
Lincoln	80	1.1%	20	-	-	-	-	-
Mason	585	1.4%	57	-	-	-	-	-
Okanogan	244	1.0%	18	2	-	1	-	1
Pacific	177	1.1%	20	-	-	-	-	-
Pend Oreille	84	0.9%	25	-	-	-	-	-
Pierce	20,519	3.9%	2,717	30	4	21	-	5
San Juan	266	1.9%	27	-	-	-	-	-
Skagit	1,107	1.4%	120	3	2	1	-	-
Skamania	108	1.3%	8	-	-	-	-	-
Snohomish	6,416	1.4%	708	15	5	7	2	1
Spokane	6,059	1.8%	1,074	18	10	5	2	1
Stevens	319	1.0%	70	1	-	-	-	1
Thurston	7,866	4.2%	1,106	16	4	12	-	-
Wahkiakum	25	0.8%	3	-	-	-	-	-
Walla Walla	358	1.0%	46	-	-	-	-	-
Whatcom	2,377	1.6%	223	3	2	1	-	-
Whitman	356	1.5%	45	-	-	-	-	-
Yakima	1,269	1.1%	128	4	3	1	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>93,023</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>13,172</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>16</b>

### Appendix E – Drop Box Usage by County

#### Primary Election Drop Box Usage

County	2013 <sup>24</sup>	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adams	45.8%	48.3%	52.1%	63.7%	61.0%	49.4%	49.5%
Asotin	-	-	45.9%	52.8%	-	47.6%	-
Benton	34.0%	42.8%	-	44.2%	60.9%	47.2%	45.8%
Chelan	56.9%	60.4%	-	69.6%	70.0%	57.5%	49.4%
Clallam	54.6%	59.2%	-	69.6%	69.9%	58.3%	58.9%
Clark	20.1%	22.4%	32.5%	40.3%	33.3%	36.2%	26.2%
Columbia	-	54.8%	-	40.2%	-	44.9%	47.7%
Cowlitz	60.3%	65.9%	75.1%	74.9%	69.3%	62.4%	54.6%
Douglas	-	13.7%	-	84.5%	53.1%	45.7%	39.7%
Ferry	-	-	-	-	24.5%	18.9%	26.0%
Franklin	33.4%	43.2%	-	61.0%	59.7%	43.1%	39.20
Garfield	-	47.6%	37.3%	65.1%	67.1%	53.6%	-
Grant	19.2%	18.4%	24.1%	28.8%	20.7%	23.5%	0.2%
Grays Harbor	2.6%	13.6%	-	26.8%	-	16.9%	12.9%
Island	26.6%	34.4%	39.2%	53.8%	48.9%	34.7%	0.0%
Jefferson	45.1%	36.9%	48.2%	40.6%	48.0%	35.2%	33.2%
King	14.9%	15.9%	19.3%	35.6%	47.7%	32.3%	37.4%
Kitsap	32.7%	38.2%	-	24.4%	49.9%	44.7%	43.6%
Kittitas	2.3%	61.7%	-	67.0%	64.3%	56.2%	50.2%
Klickitat	-	69.3%	-	74.2%	78.2%	67.0%	0.2%
Lewis	12.8%	20.6%	-	43.2%	42.2%	38.5%	0.1%
Lincoln	5.3%	24.3%	33.8%	27.8%	3.4%	19.7%	14.6%
Mason	57.9%	59.5%	-	67.8%	77.3%	44.1%	37.8%
Okanogan	12.6%	15.4%	-	-	26.3%	30.3%	14.1%
Pacific	2.1%	-	-	-	18.8%	33.2%	1.2%
Pend Oreille	40.5%	45.8%	-	44.8%	43.6%	30.5%	100.0%
Pierce	43.9%	48.3%	47.8%	54.9%	54.7%	41.0%	40.4%
San Juan	77.3%	57.0%	76.9%	65.8%	72.5%	53.0%	0.1%
Skagit	-	66.3%	-	71.9%	72.4%	57.6%	48.1%
Skamania	55.4%	57.1%	-	65.6%	50.2%	58.9%	-
Snohomish	40.6%	42.5%	-	53.9%	57.4%	45.6%	42.4%
Spokane	45.2%	46.0%	-	50.5%	51.9%	35.4%	34.7%
Stevens	20.0%	-	-	-	26.2%	18.2%	6.2%
Thurston	61.9%	66.3%	-	72.3%	72.0%	57.8%	52.4%
Wahkiakum	-	44.0%	-	49.5%	-	25.7%	-
Walla Walla	46.1%	55.3%	50.8%	62.7%	60.9%	49.5%	40.5%
Whatcom	38.7%	46.6%	52.1%	67.4%	66.8%	55.4%	55.5%
Whitman	15.0%	-	-	-	35.8%	24.4%	26.1%
Yakima	12.9%	15.3%	-	20.1%	18.2%	16.9%	16.9%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	<b>35.1%</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>47.1%</b>	<b>51.1%</b>	<b>39.3%</b>	<b>38.7%</b>

<sup>24</sup> Tracking of ballot drop box usage for Primary Elections did not begin until 2013.

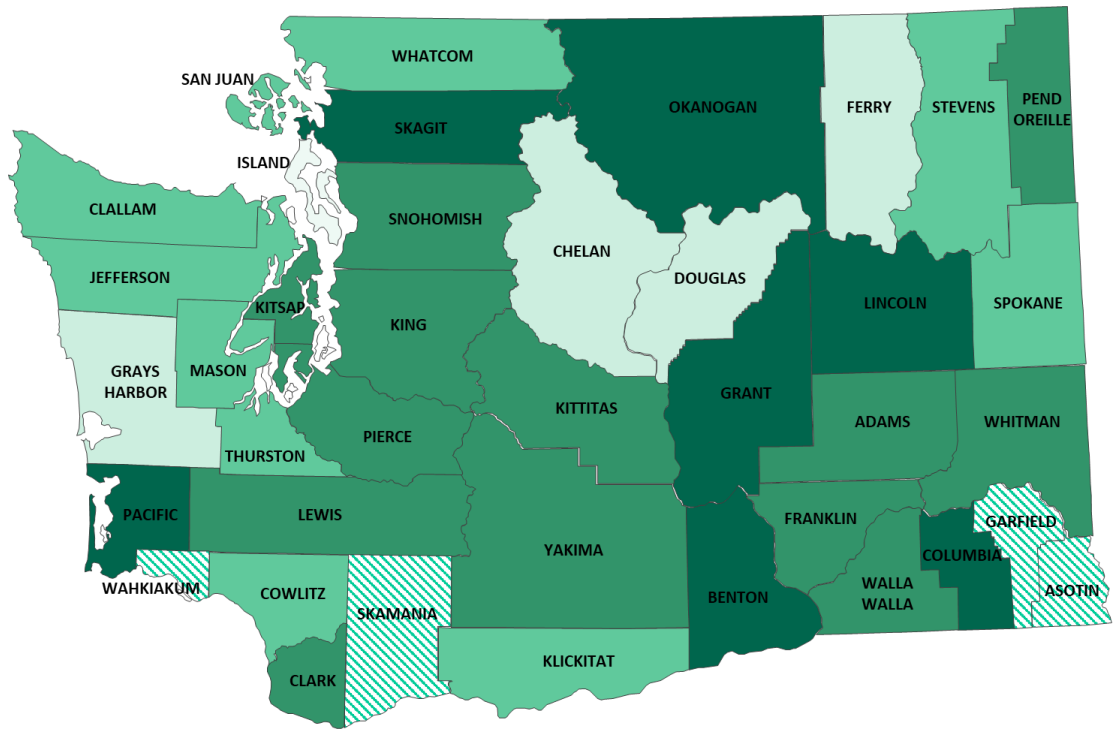
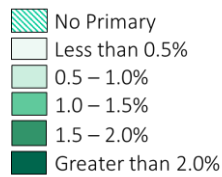
### General Election Drop Box Usage

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adams	-	50.9%	54.7%	56.0%	62.2%	63.7%	52.8%	55.4%
Asotin	-	50.8%	54.3%	55.2%	53.0%	59.2%	60.3%	51.1%
Benton	57.2%	54.1%	46.5%	57.2%	66.9%	45.6%	54.4%	54.8%
Chelan	60.6%	63.7%	67.9%	69.4%	72.9%	71.5%	59.9%	58.1%
Clallam	57.6%	60.0%	65.3%	68.4%	73.3%	73.2%	61.1%	67.5%
Clark	32.4%	29.8%	34.1%	22.3%	47.6%	42.7%	42.5%	42.1%
Columbia	59.7%	35.7%	60.5%	63.5%	69.4%	64.5%	48.6%	50.1%
Cowlitz	71.0%	69.6%	75.1%	73.0%	76.5%	23.9%	67.6%	66.9%
Douglas	46.0%	58.6%	48.1%	50.6%	64.6%	40.0%	48.9%	49.3%
Ferry	-	32.5%	29.6%	28.9%	29.5%	31.3%	21.5%	19.2%
Franklin	42.8%	43.7%	59.7%	61.7%	68.2%	64.4%	50.4%	51.1%
Garfield	-	53.5%	29.9%	68.2%	70.1%	74.8%	63.5%	65.5%
Grant	16.7%	10.0%	28.1%	25.3%	30.3%	29.6%	42.6%	40.8%
Grays Harbor	-	6.2%	10.6%	-	53.8%	23.7%	39.6%	41.2%
Island	32.2%	38.6%	41.8%	43.7%	50.6%	56.2%	45.1%	47.8%
Jefferson	6.6%	-	40.0%	40.9%	47.2%	49.9%	40.8%	41.2%
King	20.9%	20.2%	21.6%	26.3%	49.3%	53.2%	39.7%	46.6%
Kitsap	43.8%	42.3%	46.4%	36.9%	54.9%	54.8%	50.6%	50.9%
Kittitas	61.5%	62.9%	66.2%	65.1%	71.2%	67.5%	59.3%	60.6%
Klickitat	68.0%	69.5%	73.9%	71.3%	74.2%	73.4%	75.4%	73.1%
Lewis	22.8%	20.9%	24.6%	33.3%	57.8%	50.2%	44.5%	43.2%
Lincoln	23.9%	24.3%	27.2%	26.0%	28.7%	-	15.4%	21.9%
Mason	58.9%	59.1%	62.9%	62.5%	69.8%	66.8%	46.5%	48.2%
Okanogan	-	7.2%	17.4%	16.3%	26.1%	33.8%	28.1%	25.7%
Pacific	20.9%	16.8%	25.2%	22.1%	32.0%	30.6%	35.1%	41.8%
Pend Oreille	43.7%	44.5%	45.8%	42.3%	47.4%	45.8%	37.4%	31.8%
Pierce	47.9%	51.1%	54.6%	51.9%	61.1%	61.2%	43.2%	48.5%
San Juan	57.6%	59.0%	62.3%	64.2%	61.1%	65.1%	53.4%	55.7%
Skagit	68.9%	70.2%	71.7%	70.8%	77.1%	71.9%	63.0%	61.6%
Skamania	55.8%	53.7%	66.2%	56.0%	67.2%	58.3%	62.8%	65.7%
Snohomish	43.3%	44.6%	47.2%	51.0%	64.4%	60.9%	51.2%	52.1%
Spokane	50.6%	69.6%	52.6%	53.1%	61.2%	52.4%	37.8%	39.0%
Stevens	2.9%	19.8%	-	34.5%	33.5%	25.1%	20.0%	20.1%
Thurston	67.1%	70.1%	69.4%	70.0%	73.0%	74.6%	57.2%	61.7%
Wahkiakum	50.0%	-	46.7%	47.8%	50.4%	45.7%	36.4%	30.7%
Walla Walla	53.3%	52.8%	62.4%	59.9%	70.0%	61.7%	56.5%	52.6%
Whatcom	41.6%	50.1%	54.5%	66.1%	77.6%	72.7%	59.3%	62.9%
Whitman	-	-	-	-	35.8%	35.5%	31.2%	32.3%
Yakima	18.7%	16.0%	19.5%	19.4%	28.9%	24.2%	23.0%	22.1%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>37.7%</b>	<b>39.4%</b>	<b>41.1%</b>	<b>42.6%</b>	<b>56.9%</b>	<b>54.7%</b>	<b>45.0%</b>	<b>48.3%</b>

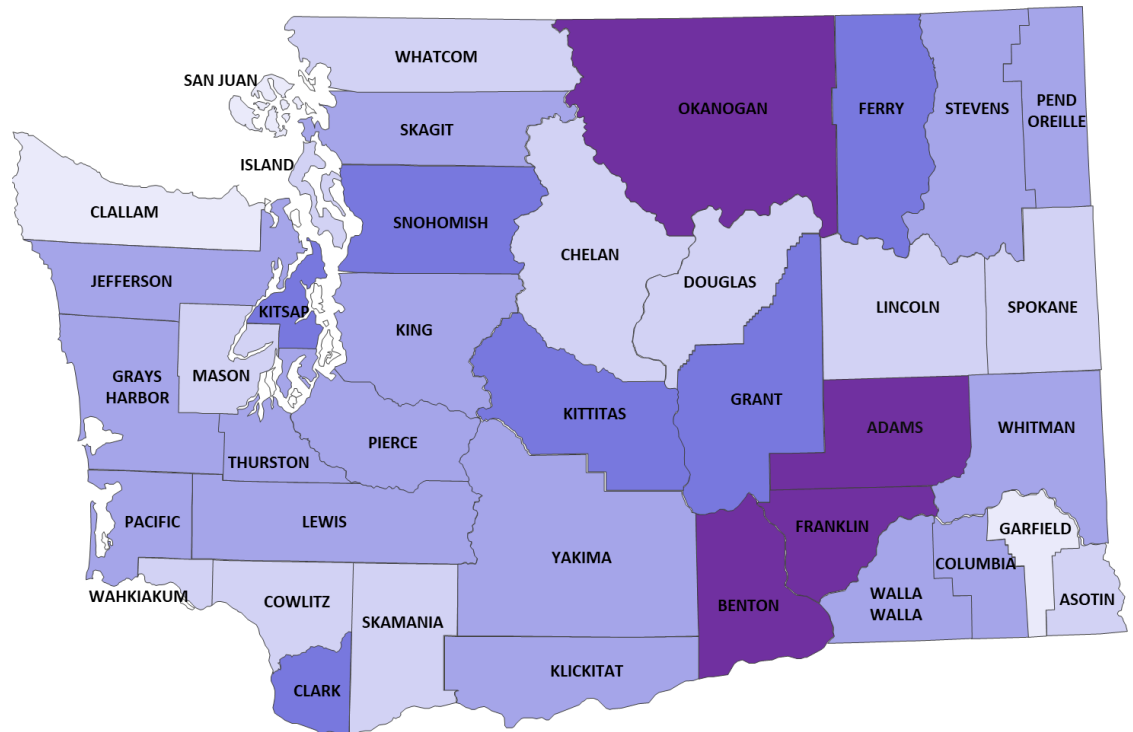
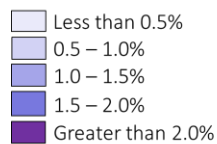


Appendix G – Ballot Rejection Rates by County

2019 Primary Election – Rejected Ballots as a Percentage of All Ballots Returned



2019 General Election – Rejected Ballots as a Percentage of All Ballots Returned



### Primary Election County Ballot Rejection Rates by Year

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



### General Election County Ballot Rejection Rates by Year

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