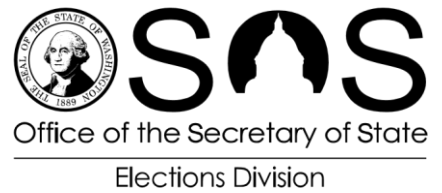


2020

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). An updated version of this 2020 report will be updated with federal data from the commission when 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.”¹ 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

¹ <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.²

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.

² <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.³

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

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.

Student Engagement Hub Locations	
County	Campus
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
New Registrations											
In-County	10		489					4		150	653
Out of County	3		39					1		50	93
Total	13		528					5	34	200	780
Replacement Ballots											
In-County			318			0			29	0	347
Out of County									8		8
Total	16	6	318					9	37		386
Other Services											
Updated Registrations			370								370
Provisional Ballots			3					1	1		5
Transfers	9							1			10
Other			29								29
Total	9		402					2	1		414

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 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).

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.

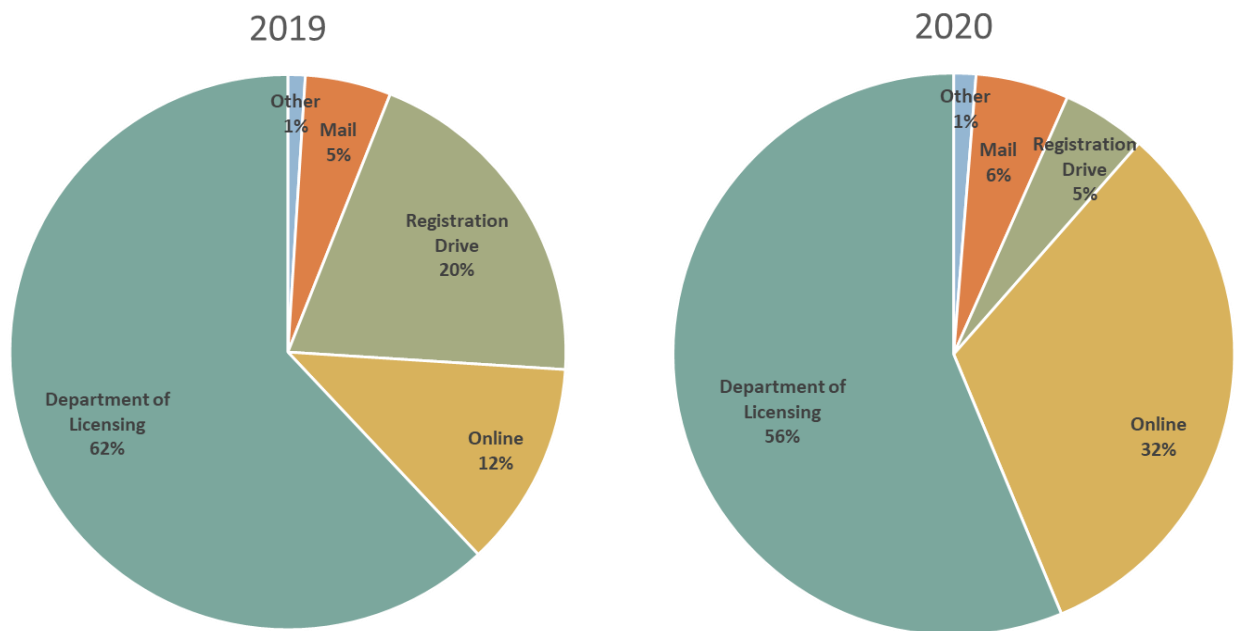
- **September 24, 2019 – National Voter Registration Day.** With approximately 800 enrollments, this is the largest number of enrollments in a single day since the Future Voter program began. The outreach team at the Office of the Secretary of State prepared social media messages in multiple languages (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.

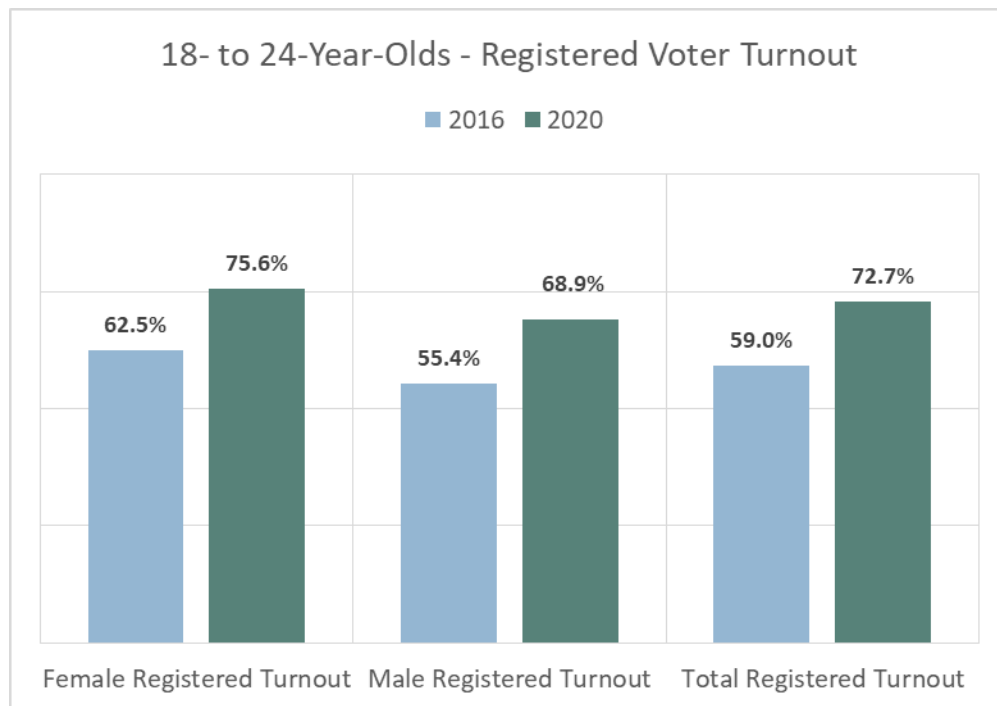


The number of Future Voter enrollments resulting from a registration drive decreased by 15 percentage points from 2019 to 2020, while online enrollments increased by 20 percentage points and DOL enrollments decreased by 6 percentage points. The decrease in the number of enrollments from registration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

Increased Participation from Young Voters

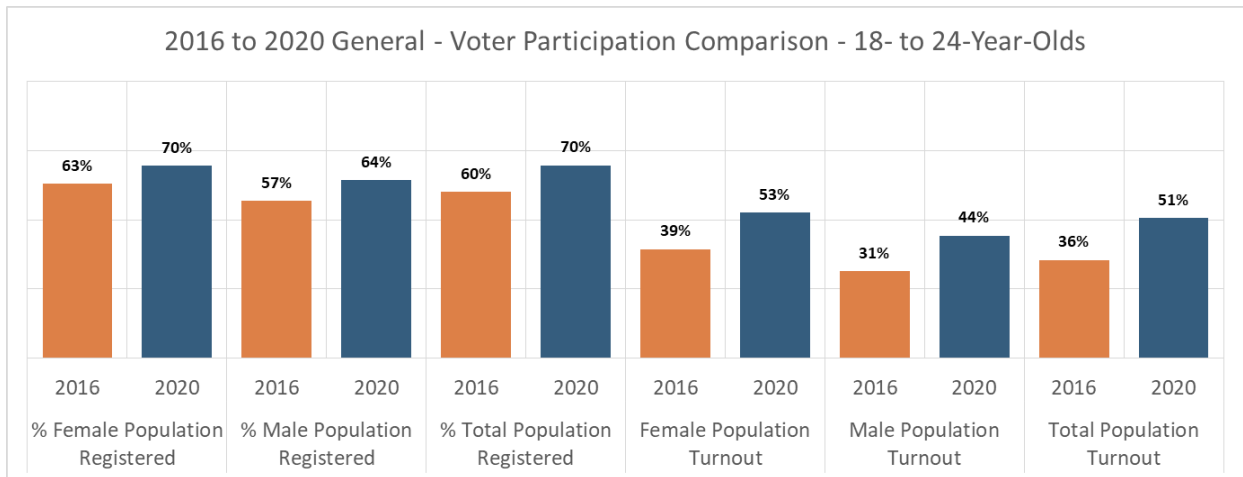
Turnout is typically lowest among younger age groups. In the 2016 General Election, only 59% of registered 18- to 24-year-olds voted. In the 2020 General Election, 72.7% of registered 18- to 24-year-olds voted. While this was still the lowest turnout among the different age groups, it was an increase 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.⁴

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.⁵



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.

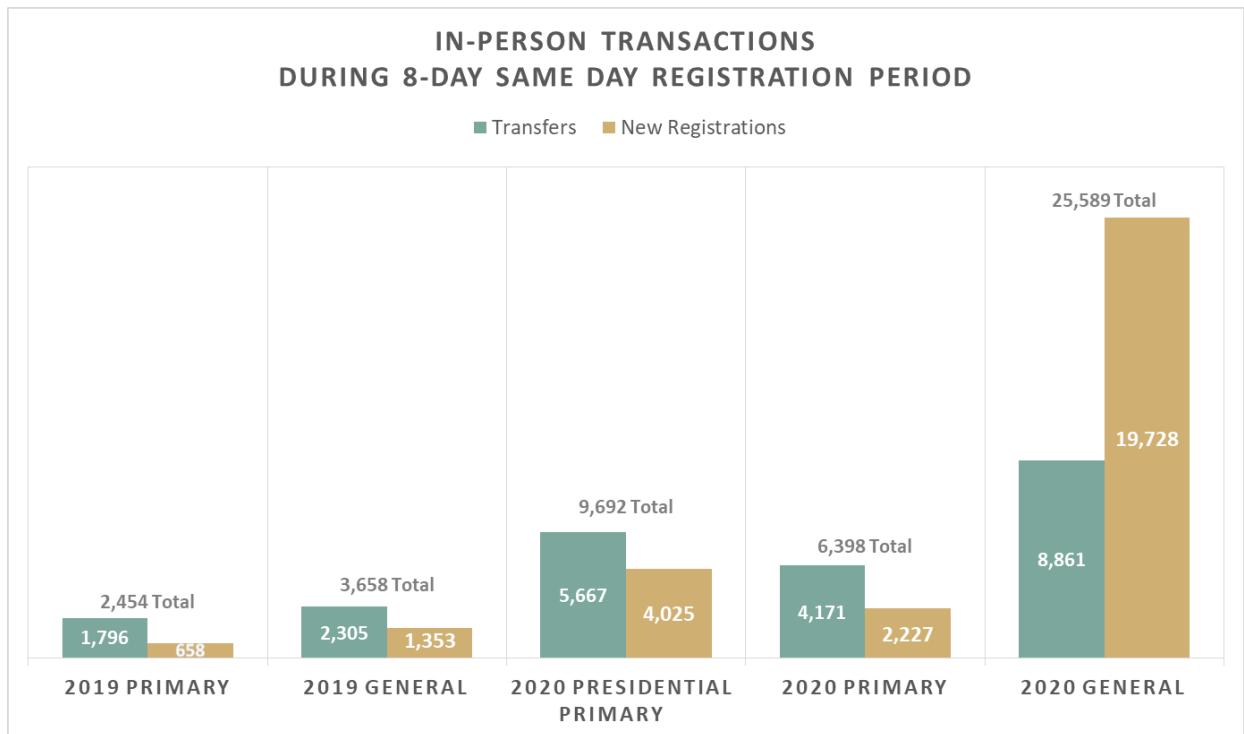
⁴ Population estimates from OFM.

⁵ 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 formally 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.⁶

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

⁶ <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.⁷

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.

⁷ 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,⁸ and 90% of the voting-eligible population.⁹ 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 51 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 55.

⁸ Voting-age population estimates from OFM.

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

CANDIDATE FILING

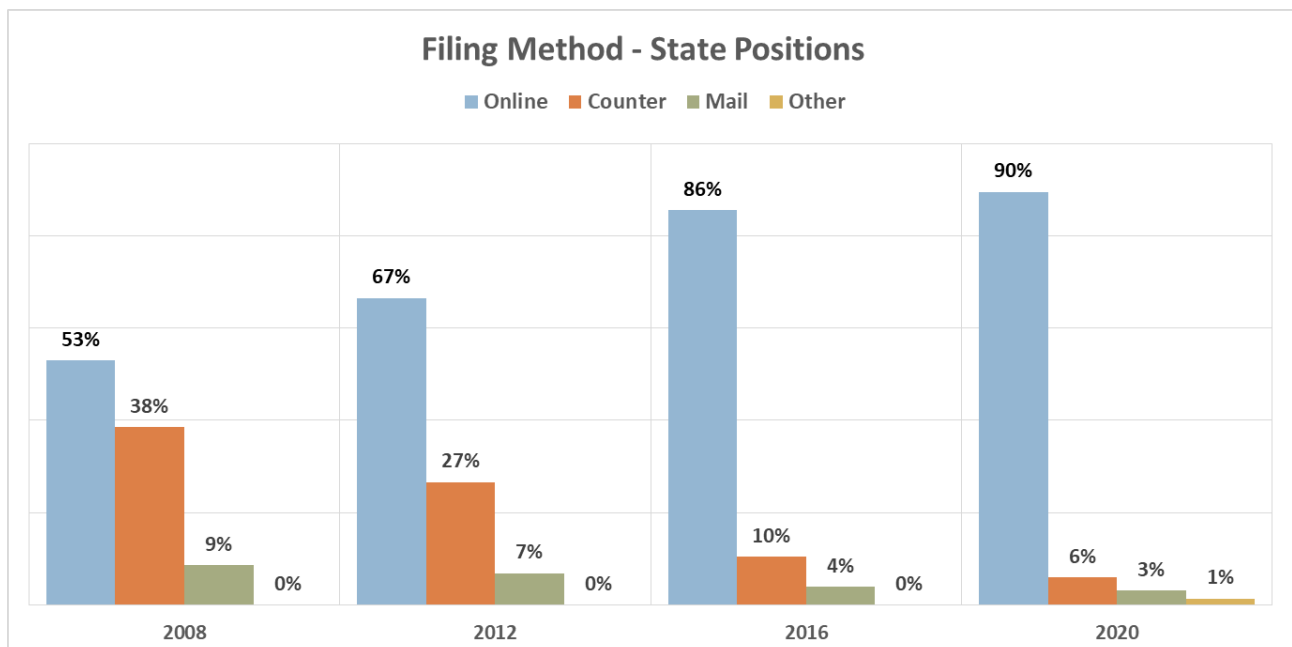
In 2020, Candidate Filing Week took place May 11-15. All candidate filing was successfully completed through VoteWA, the state’s new election management system implemented in mid-2019. This was the first time all 39 counties and the Office of the Secretary of State used the same system for candidate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

Offices by Number of Candidates Filed¹⁰	
Number of Candidates Filed	Number of Offices
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
TOTAL	482

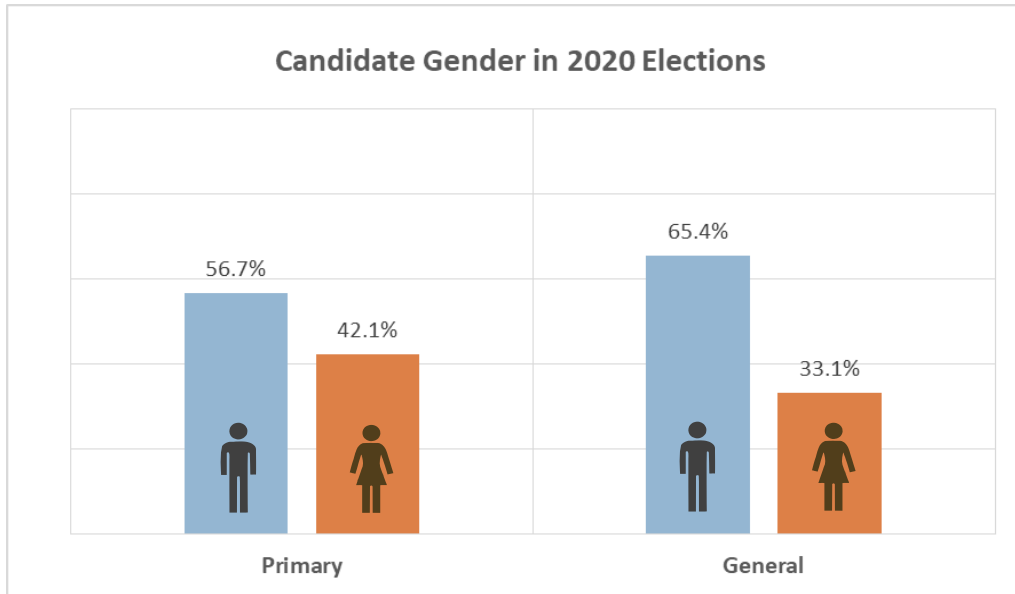
By far the office with the largest number of candidates was the office of Governor. There were 36 candidates for Governor on the 2020 Primary ballot, the record for a statewide race.¹¹ Nine of these candidates used the COVID-19 Filing Fee Petition Attestation in lieu of payment when filing. The office 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.

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

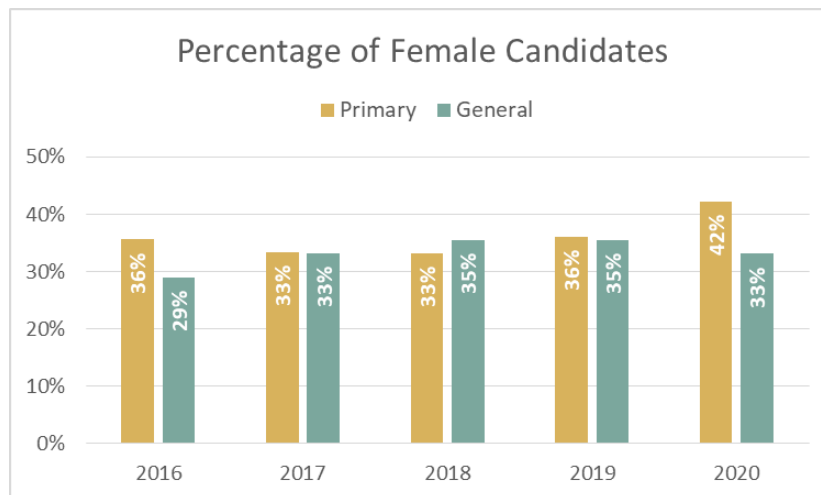
¹¹ Not including candidates who withdrew after filing week.

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.¹² On the 2020 General Election ballot, 65% of candidates were male and 33% were female.



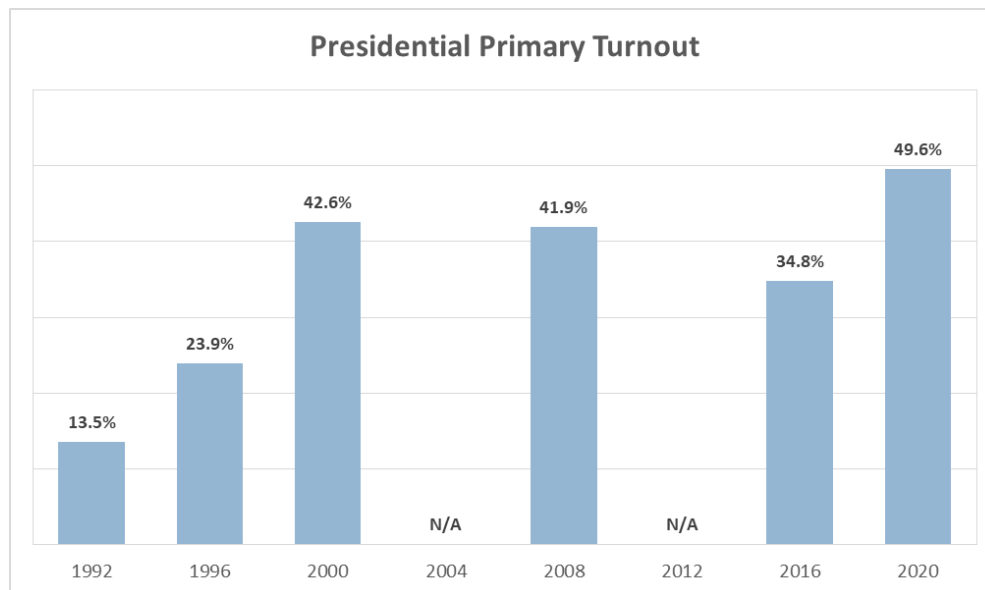
Female candidates, as a percentage of all candidates filing for office, increased from 36% in 2016 to 42% in 2020, and the number advancing to the General Election increased from 29% of all candidates to 33% of all candidates.

¹² 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%.¹³



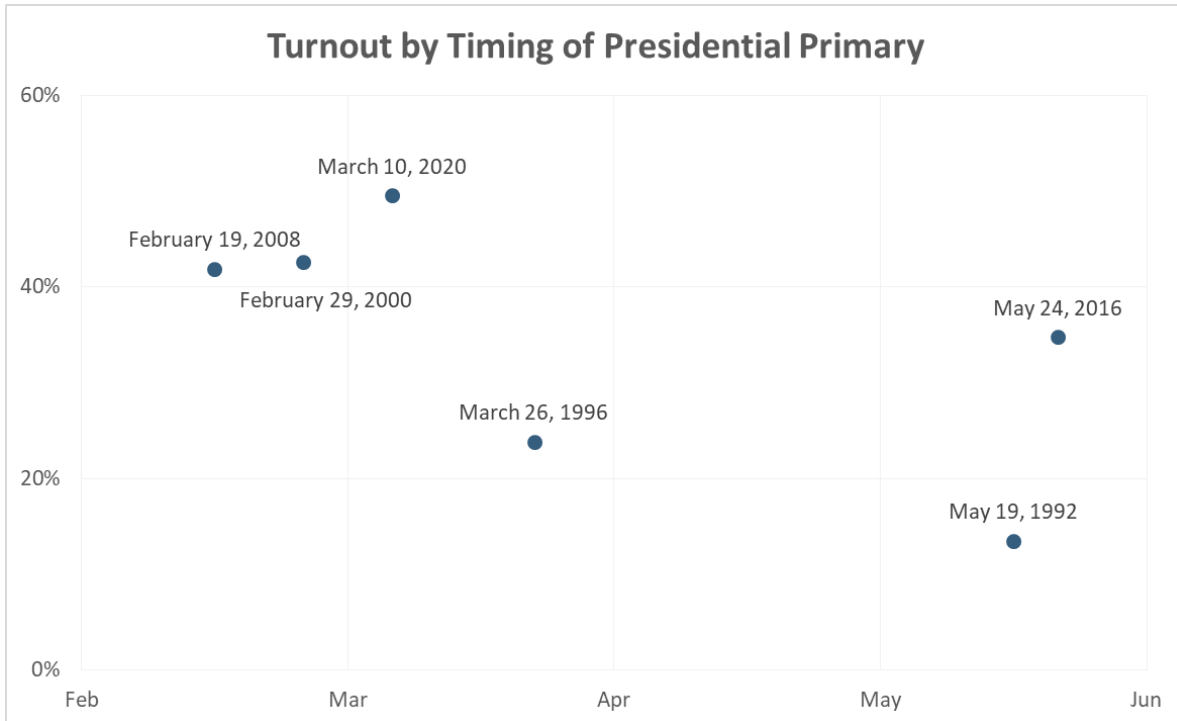
Washington had one of the highest voter turnouts of a 2020 Presidential Primary in the United States. In terms of turnout of the voting-eligible population – the population of residents that meet age and all other eligibility requirements to vote – Washington ranked fifth with 41.8%, behind Montana (45.7%),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

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.

¹³ No Presidential Primary was held in 2004 or 2012.

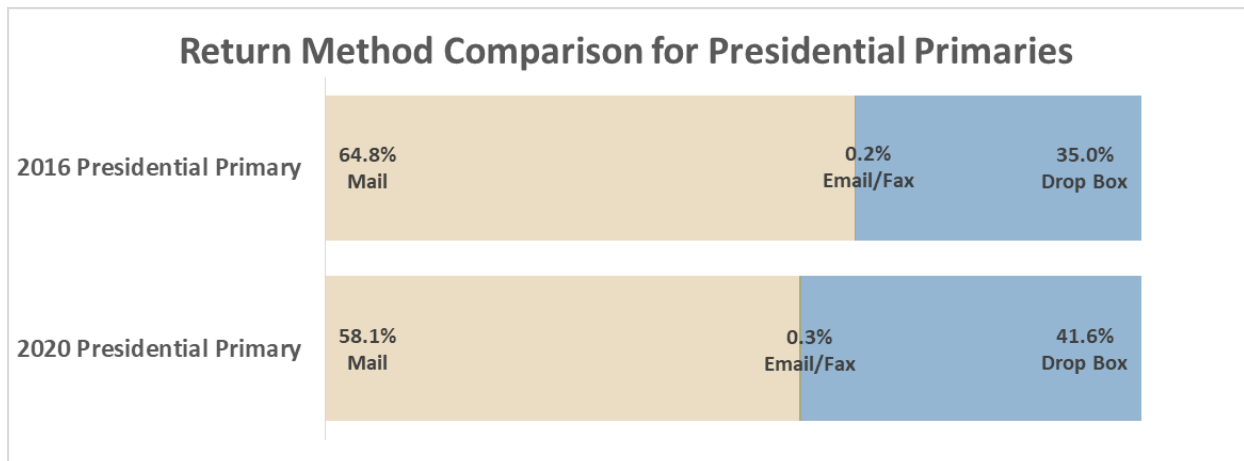
¹⁴ Data from <http://www.electproject.org/2020p>



Ballot Return

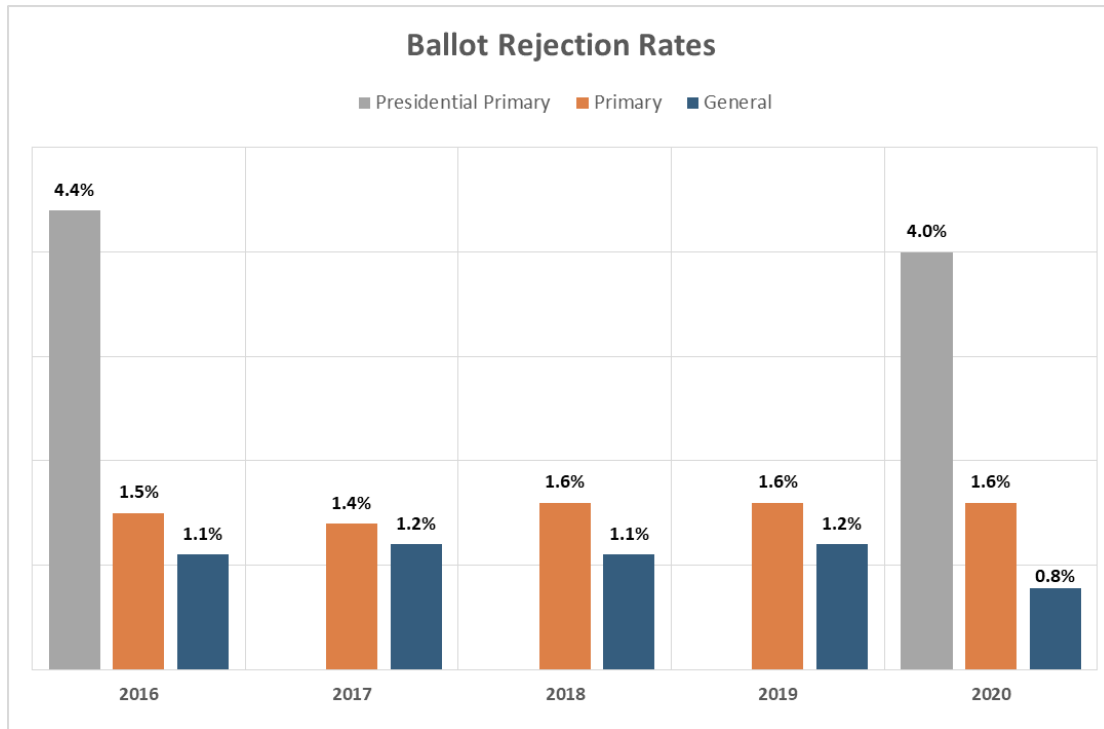
Voters returned 2,352,866 ballots in the 2020 Presidential Primary, nearly 900,000 more ballots than were returned in the 2016 Presidential Primary.

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.

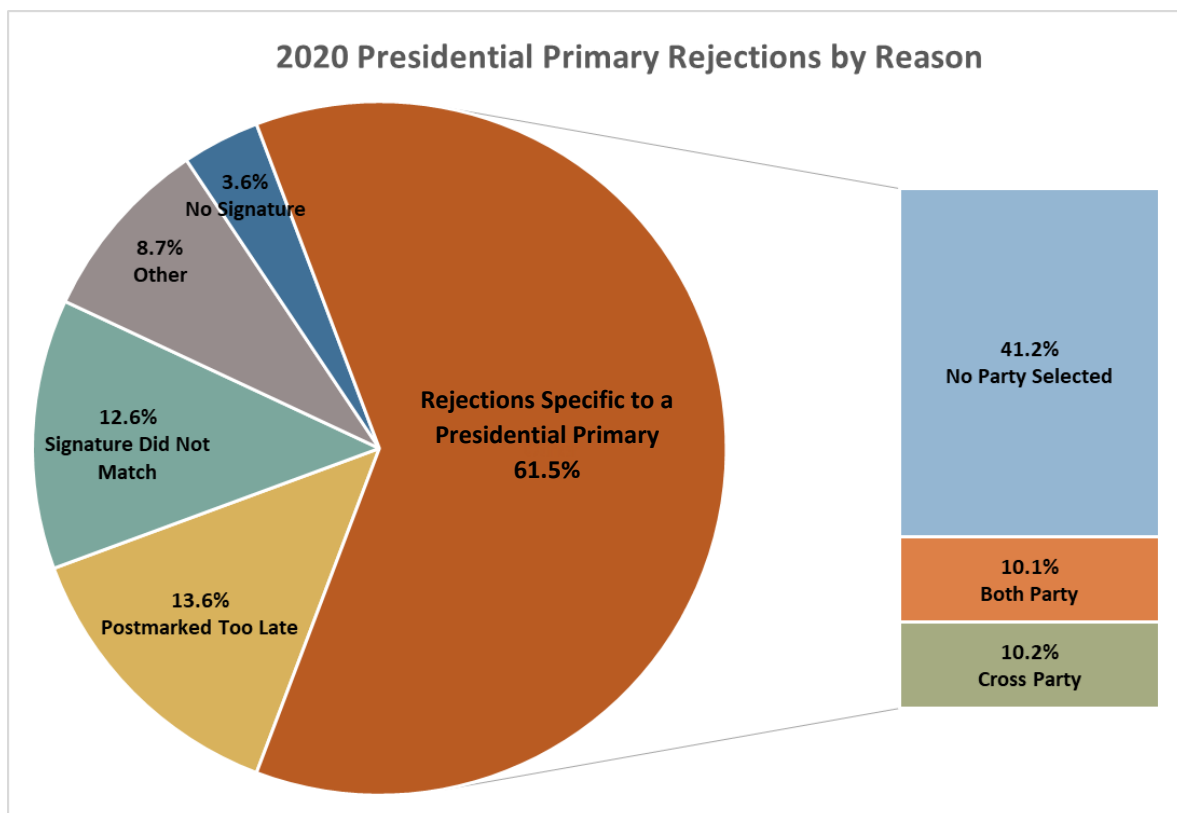
Washington voters do not register by political party. However, the political parties in our state would not accept votes from voters who did not declare themselves to be of that party, so a party declaration oath was included on the outside of the return envelope. Because of party rules and state law,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

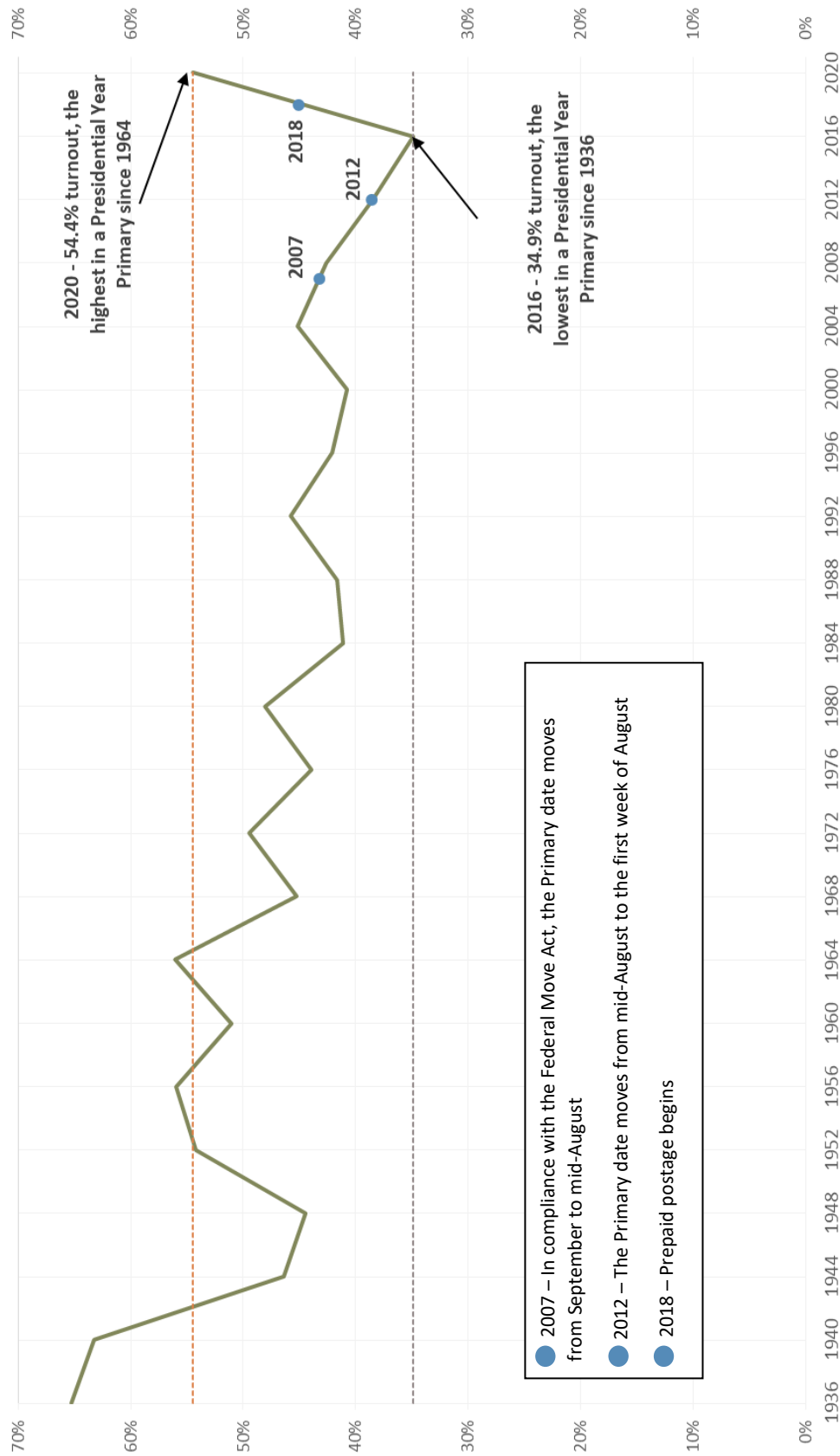
In addition to registered voter turnout, which measures the percentage of active registered voters that had a ballot counted in the election, turnout can also be measured as the percentage of the voting-eligible population. Voting-eligible population (VEP), is the population of residents that meet all 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 Estimate¹⁵	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%

¹⁵ Voting-eligible population estimates for the General Election from www.electproject.org.

Presidential Year Primary Election Registered Voter Turnout



2020 - 54.4% turnout, the highest in a Presidential Year Primary since 1964

2016 - 34.9% turnout, the lowest in a Presidential Year Primary since 1936

- 2007 – In compliance with the Federal Move Act, the Primary date moves from September to mid-August
- 2012 – The Primary date moves from mid-August to the first week of August
- 2018 – Prepaid postage begins

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 43 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.

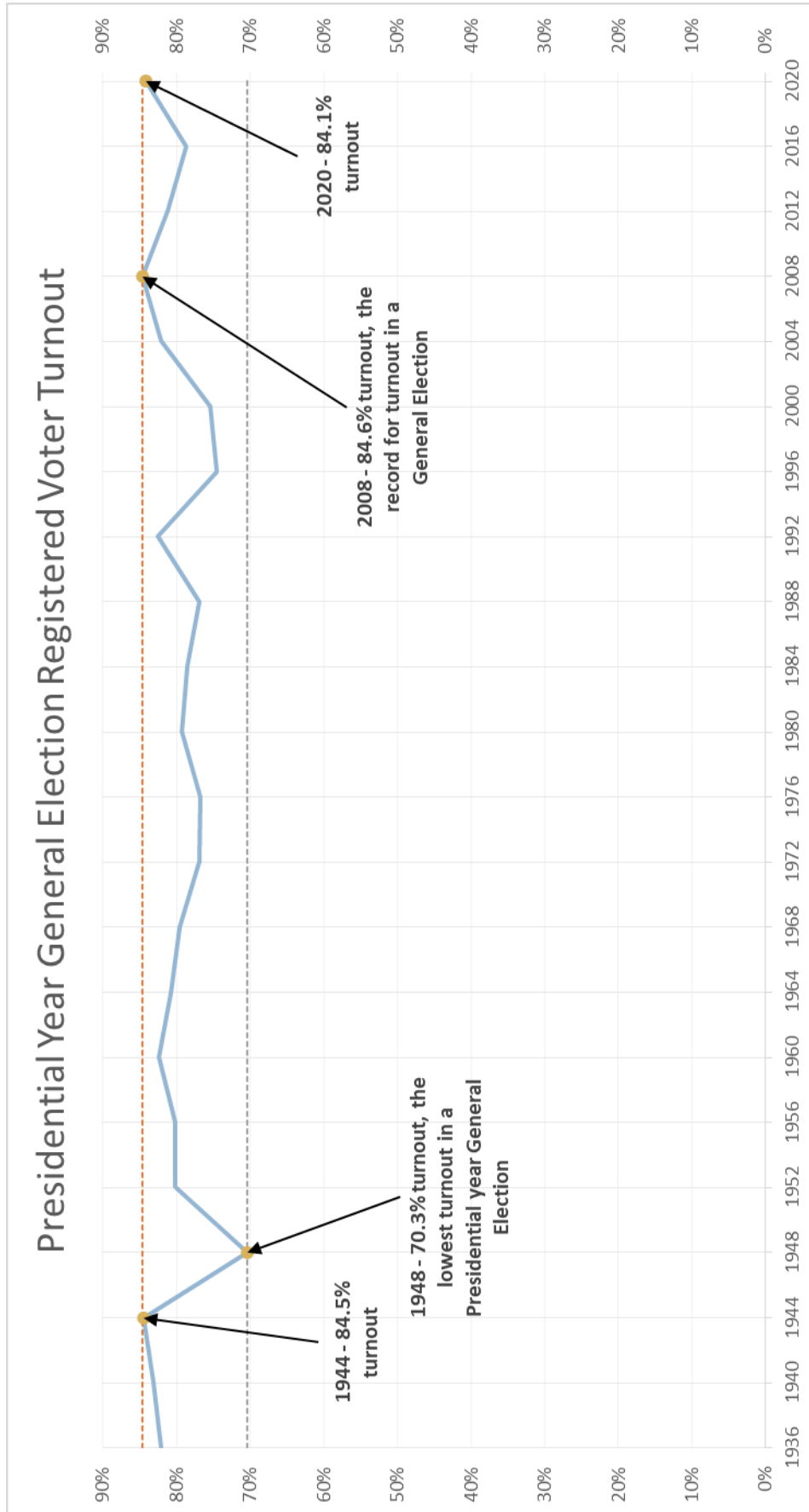
2020 General Election

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.



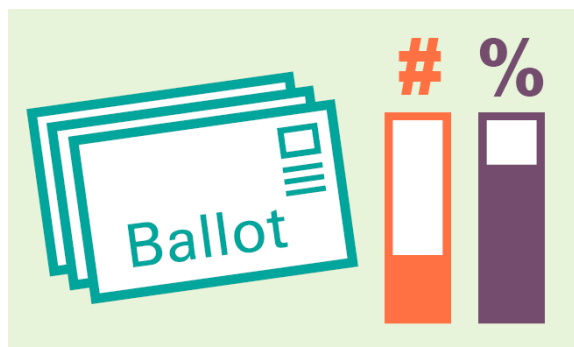
While the 2020 General Election didn't break a record in terms of the registered voter turnout,¹⁶ an estimated 90% of the voting-eligible population was registered to vote.¹⁷ With such a large percentage registered, turnout of the voting-eligible population was 75.7%, 10 percentage points higher than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

General Elections – VEP and Registered Voter Turnout

	VEP Estimate ¹⁸	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 43 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.

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

¹⁷ 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.

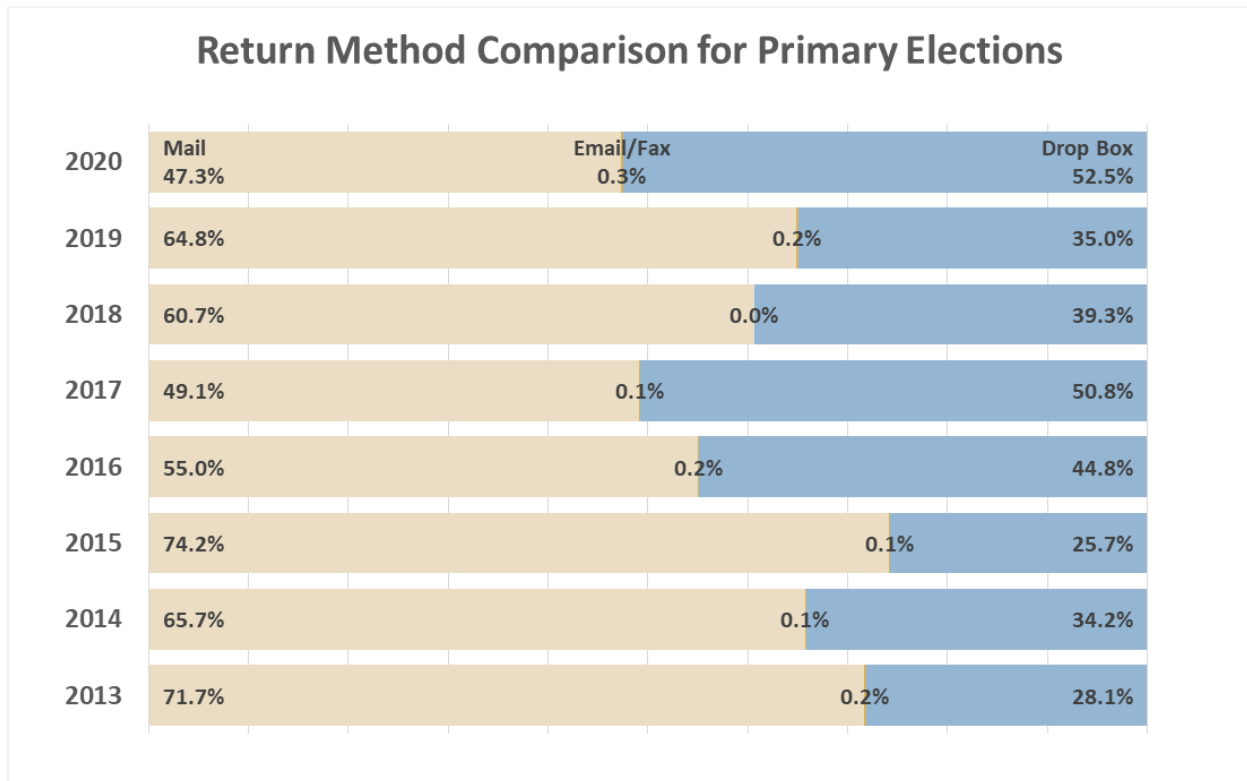
¹⁸ Voting-eligible population estimates for the General Election from www.electproject.org.

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.

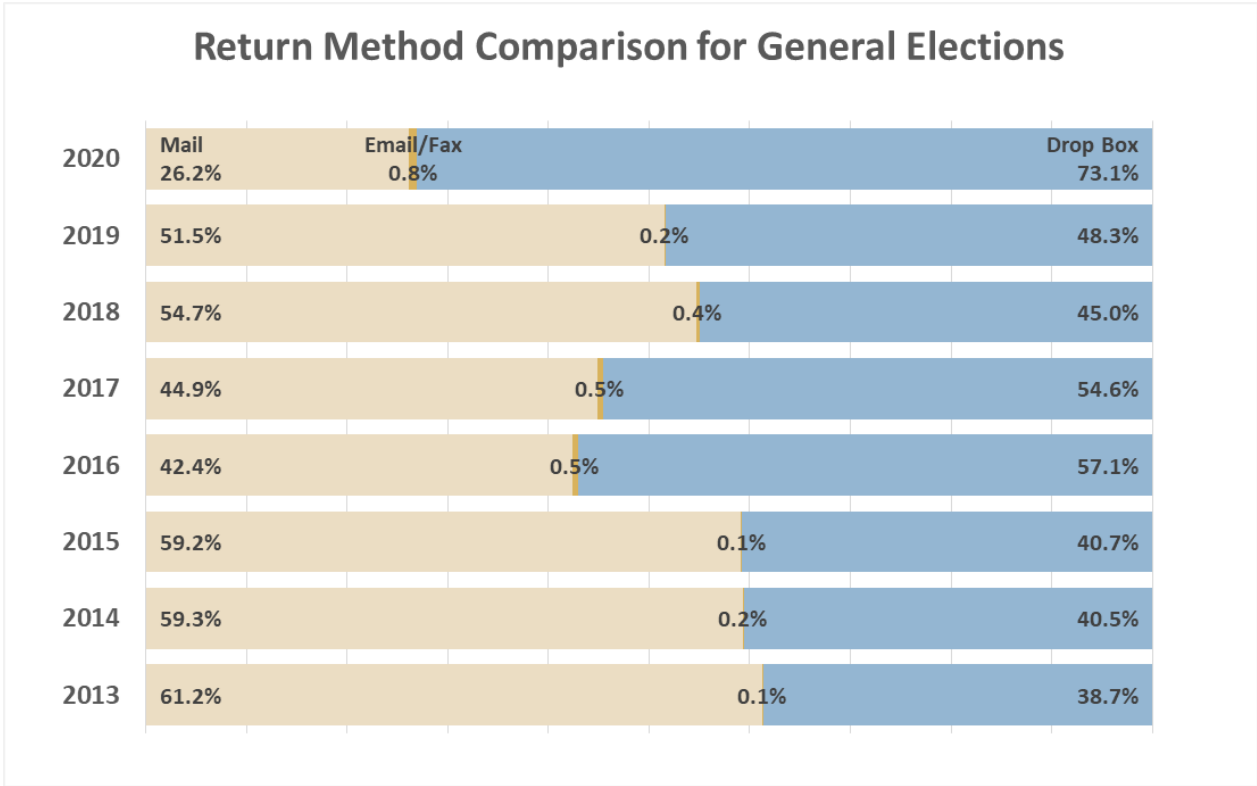


In 2020, drop box was the most common return method, but for six of the last eight primaries mail has been a more popular return method than drop box.

2020 General Election

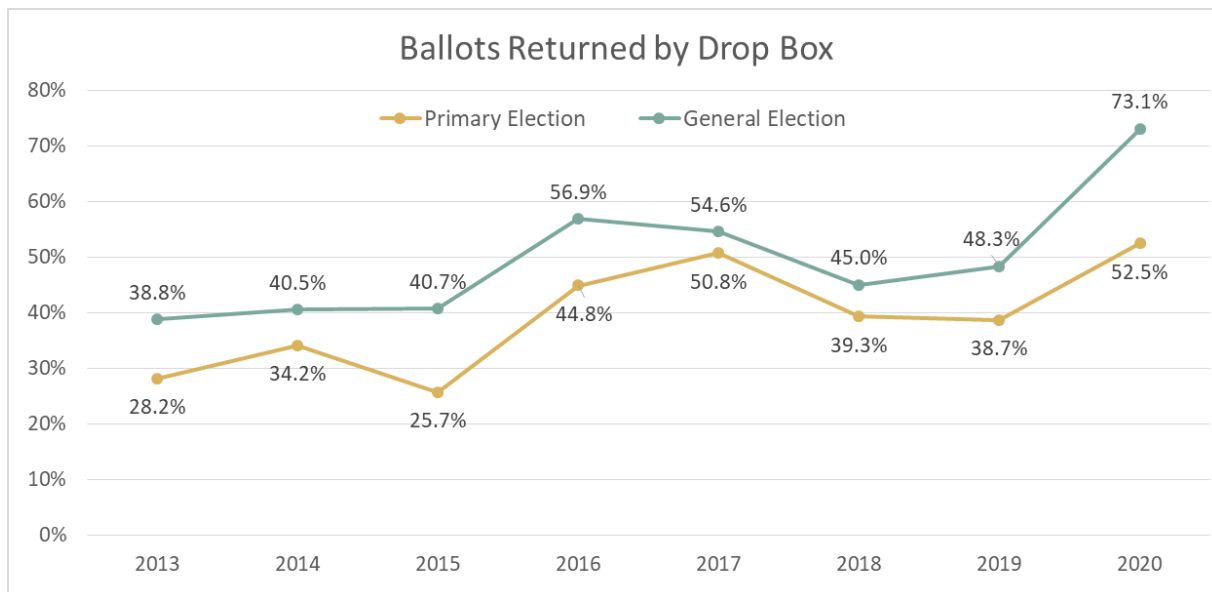
Voters returned over 4.1 million ballots in the 2020 General Election, over 750,000 more ballots than were returned in the 2016 General Election.

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.

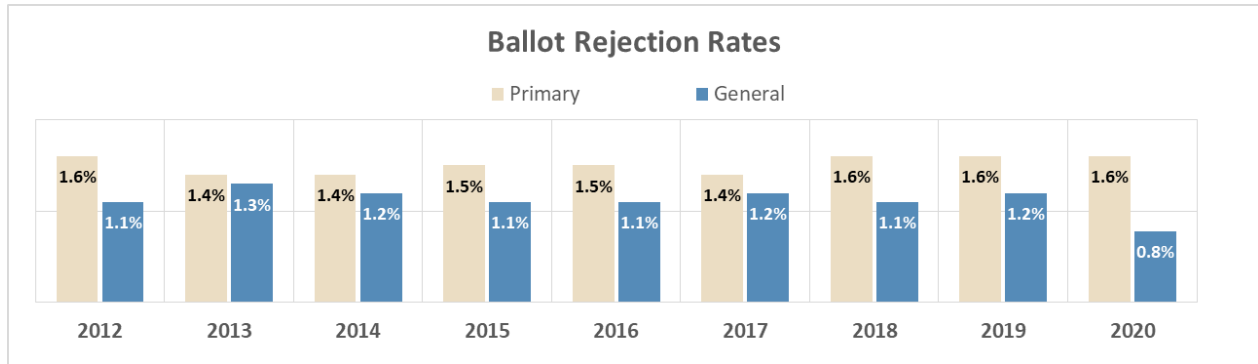
The number of new drop boxes added across the state includes drop boxes on or near Native American land. Since the 2019 General Election, 11 locations have been installed:

- 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 52.

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.

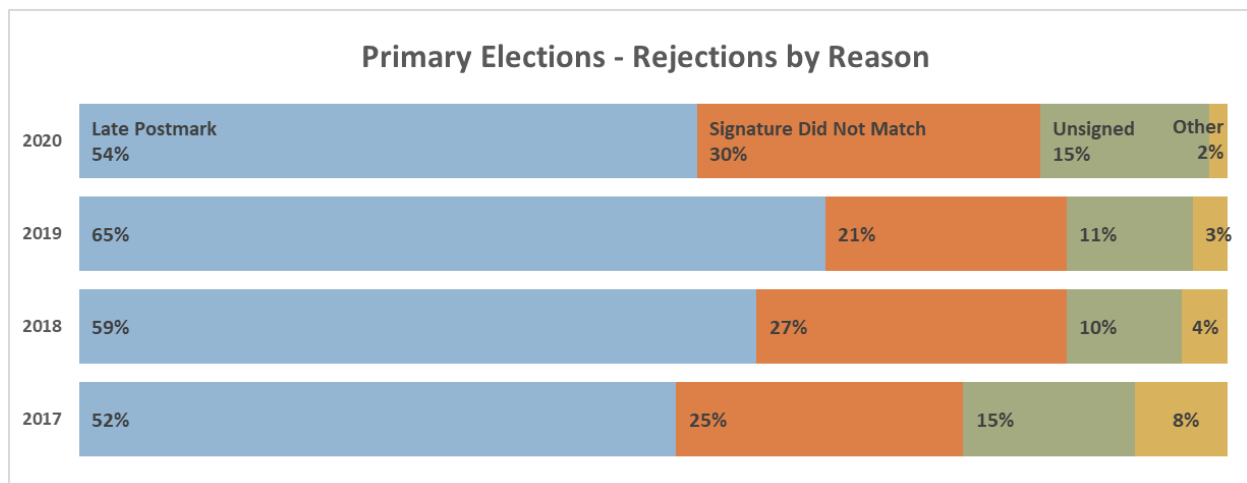


2020 Primary

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.

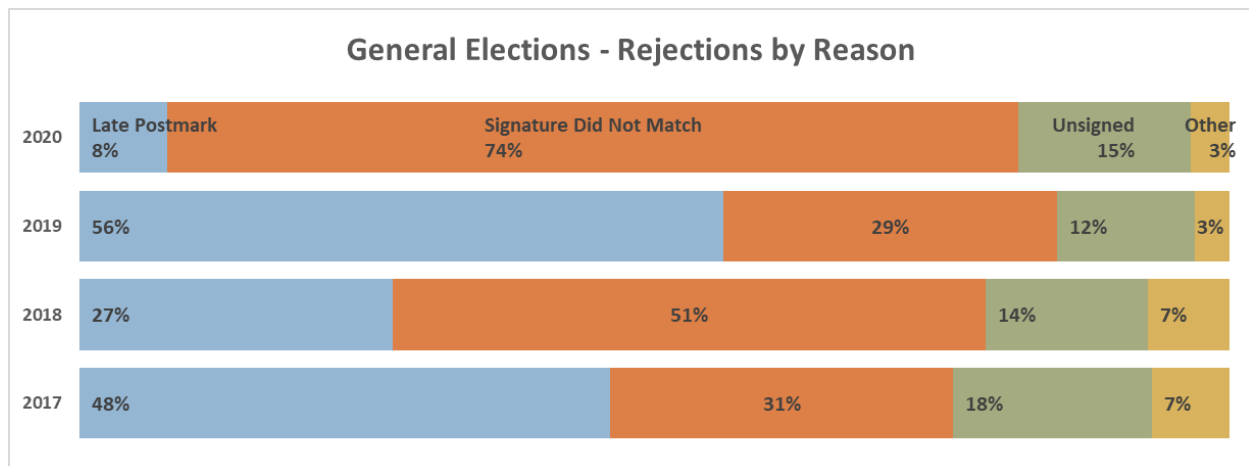


Similar to previous primaries, over half of the ballots rejected in the 2020 Primary were rejected for having a late postmark or being returned too late to be counted. The portion of ballots rejected for a late postmark in the 2020 Primary decreased 11 percentage points from the 2019 Primary, perhaps 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 45 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: 72,200 members of the U.S. Armed Forces and 48,300 non-military citizens.

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 UOCAVA turnout than the 2020 Primary, it is a decrease of more than 10 percentage points from the UOCAVA turnout in the 2016 General Election.

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 47 for more 2020 UOCAVA ballot data and UOCAVA turnout 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 Turnout¹⁹

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%
Total	38.5%	26.0%	31.2%	24.4%	34.9%	26.9%	40.8%	29.6%	54.4%

¹⁹ A dash (-) indicates no primary was held in that county.

2020 Report on Elections in Washington State

Appendix A – Voter Turnout by County

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%
Total	81.3%	45.3%	54.2%	38.5%	78.8%	33.7%	71.8%	45.2%	84.1%

Appendix B – Ballot Rejection Rates by County

Primary Elections²⁰

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%
Totals	1.56%	1.37%	1.36%	1.46%	1.45%	1.38%	1.63%	1.62%	1.58%

²⁰ 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%
Totals	1.08%	1.26%	1.22%	1.09%	1.06%	1.16%	1.09%	1.23%	0.78%

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
Total	99,738	2.1%	20.2%	20,150	273	1.3%	74	144	41	14

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
Total	135,743	2.6%	50.6%	68,636	711	1.0%	129	520	12	50

Primary UOCAVA Turnout by County²¹

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%
Totals	18.2%	11.2%	14.1%	10.4%	16.1%	10.3%	17.5%	9.5%	20.2%

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

General Election UOCAVA Turnout by County

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%
Totals	63.6%	18.1%	27.6%	15.8%	62.1%	13.3%	44.2%	14.2%	50.6%

Appendix D – Active and Inactive Voters by County

2016			
County	Active Voters	Inactive Voters	% of VAP Registered ²⁰
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 ²²
Adams	7,772	456	61.6%
Asotin	14,833	3,173	82.6%
Benton	126,264	8,292	84.3%
Chelan	50,620	2,856	83.9%
Clallam	57,691	3,580	91.6%
Clark	325,355	27,867	86.9%
Columbia	2,834	201	83.5%
Cowlitz	72,696	5,823	86.0%
Douglas	25,603	1,156	79.8%
Ferry	5,194	397	81.0%
Franklin	41,945	3,216	65.4%
Garfield	1,687	310	95.2%
Grant	47,822	3,194	68.4%
Grays Harbor	48,911	3,548	82.6%
Island	63,212	5,260	92.4%
Jefferson	27,700	2,257	99.3%
King	1,429,453	101,063	80.9%
Kitsap	190,644	13,760	89.1%
Kittitas	30,391	2,282	80.5%
Klickitat	16,045	1,100	88.9%
Lewis	54,243	3,661	87.0%
Lincoln	8,049	362	92.8%
Mason	44,161	3,692	84.2%
Okanogan	25,821	1,354	78.3%
Pacific	16,688	1,316	92.7%
Pend Oreille	10,329	1,754	92.4%
Pierce	567,803	49,623	84.2%
San Juan	14,642	745	98.1%
Skagit	85,682	3,886	84.8%
Skamania	8,972	289	92.0%
Snohomish	518,878	39,869	81.7%
Spokane	363,137	22,328	91.2%
Stevens	33,990	2,124	93.8%
Thurston	201,865	16,104	90.3%
Wahkiakum	3,480	337	98.4%
Walla Walla	37,239	3,379	76.8%
Whatcom	158,780	10,747	88.0%
Whitman	24,748	3,561	58.8%
Yakima	127,692	7,673	71.6%
State Total	4,892,871	362,595	83.4%

²² Population estimates by age and county from OFM. 2020 VAP% uses 2019 estimates by age and county and will be updated with 2020 estimates when they become available.

Appendix E – Drop Box Data and Information

Primary Elections – Drop Box Returns by County²³

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%
Totals	28.8%	35.1%	29.5%	47.1%	51.1%	39.3%	38.7%	52.5%

²³ A dash (-) indicates no primary was held in that county or the data is not available.

General Elections – Drop Box Returns by County²⁴

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%
Totals	37.7%	39.4%	41.1%	42.6%	56.9%	54.7%	45.0%	48.3%	73.1%

²⁴ 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

Appendix F – 2020 Monthly Voter Registration Transactions by Source

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

Appendix G – EAVS Data

Report will be updated when data is available mid-2021.