



# 2018 Analysis of August Primary and November General Election

Secretary of State Kim Wyman

### A message from Secretary of State Kim Wyman

Welcome to the review and statistical analysis of Washington state's 2018 elections. In the pages of this report, you'll find a wealth of information about turnout, ballot processing, and other significant aspects of all four Special, Primary, and General Elections held in 2018.

As Washington's top elections official, I am pleased to report that turnout for 2018's General Election was the highest in a Washington midterm in more than four decades. Turnout is a result of many factors, chiefly voters' enthusiasm about what's on the ballot, trust in the integrity of the process, and the ease of access to casting ballots. Election turnout statistics, such as those in this report, help us measure how well government is engaging the public. As elections administrators, we have a responsibility to do everything possible to remove any barriers that keep eligible voters from making their voices heard.

My role as Secretary of State enables me to help improve ballot access for eligible voters throughout Washington, and I'm proud to have worked with the Legislature and Governor to enact laws that maintain a secure elections process while making voting more convenient. Washington's vote-by-mail system is one example of how our state's voters are provided with America's most accessible elections process. I have worked to enhance our system's conveniences by helping provide prepaid ballot-return postage statewide, by creating the Future Voter program in which students can enroll to be automatically registered on their 18th birthdays, and by supporting voter-registration expansions including automatic voter registration and later registration deadlines.

Although voter turnout in a given election is inexorably tied to how strongly voters feel about the particular issues and races on the ballot, participation trends over time do reflect how well the process of civic engagement is working. My mission is to show voters that our elections security is worthy of their confidence while empowering them to participate in the political process. This report shows the progress of that work, and provides some guidance on areas in which we can improve.

Thank you for your time and interest in Washington elections.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kim Wyman". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kim" and last name "Wyman" clearly distinguishable.

Kim Wyman  
Secretary of State

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## INTRODUCTION

During the 2015-2016 biennium, the Legislature passed HB 2852, requiring the Office of the Secretary of State to conduct and publish a statewide survey of voted ballots, rejection rates, and the reasons for those rejections in every odd-numbered year. County Auditors and Canvassing Boards review ballots and occasionally are unable to count a ballot. The data collected must include rejection rates and reasons for rejection of voted ballots for all rejections. The survey must include an analysis of current practices by County Auditors and Canvassing Boards in the acceptance and rejection of ballots, and include recommendations for improvements that minimize rejections in those practices, with a goal of statewide standardization where applicable. The results must also be analyzed and compared with available national data and recognized best practices.

During the 2017-2018 biennium, the Legislature passed HB 1507, requiring the Office of the Secretary of State to produce a report with an analysis of election data. The analysis must combine available data over multiple years, in order to provide comparisons and highlight trends across cycles regarding voter registration, turnout, and ballot counting. The analysis must also incorporate national statistics to the extent that such information is available.

Most of the analysis in this report combines figures drawn from the Washington Election Information System (WEI), the Voter Registration Database (VRDB), and ballot reconciliation reports submitted by each of Washington's 39 counties after each Special, Primary, and General Election.

Other facts and figures came from publications by Washington's Office of the Secretary of State, in addition to other Secretaries of State, State Boards of Elections, non-partisan institutions, and non-governmental organizations for use in national comparisons.

In mid-2019, data from the nationwide Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) will become available through the U.S. Election Assistance Commission. The EAVS collects data on a range of election administration topics from election jurisdictions in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories. Once the comprehensive dataset is available, an updated version of this report will be published with national performance comparisons.

## OVERVIEW OF MAJOR LEGISLATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

In 2019, the Secretary of State will implement a package of legislation aimed at improving participation, transparency, and fairness in Washington's election systems. The state will now permit minors aged 16 and 17 to pre-register as voters (HB 1513), expand the voter registration period prior to each election (SB 6021), implement automatic voter registration (HB 2595), and adhere to provisions established by the Washington Voting Rights Act (SB 6002).

### **HB 1513: Concerning the collection of youth voter registration sign up information**

Soon after the passage of HB 1513, the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) and Office of the Secretary of State began coordinating the implementation of the Future Voter Program, through which 16- and 17- year old citizens will be able to enroll as *future voters*, automatically adding them to the Voter Registration Database upon turning 18.

The Future Voter Program has a strong civic education component, through which teachers will hold in-class voter registration events for high school seniors in observance of Temperance and Good Citizenship Day.

### **SB 6021: Extending the period for voter registration**

The Office of the Secretary of State and elections staff from counties across the state of Washington have formed a workgroup to help guide the implementation process for SB 6021. The law will allow eligible voters until 8:00 p.m. on the date of a Special, Primary, or General Election to register or update registration information and cast a ballot in person. Previously, new registrations had a deadline of eight days prior to a primary or an election, and updates had a deadline of 29 days.

### **HB 2595: Concerning procedures in order to automatically register citizens to vote**

With HB 2595, the Department of Licensing will automatically register or update the registration of any individual receiving or renewing an enhanced driver's license or identicard, with an opportunity to opt-out. Previously, individuals had to opt-in when applying for a license. Washington is the 11th state to approve automatic voter registration (AVR).

Over the course of 2018, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, and New Jersey also saw the passage of legislation or ballot measures to bring AVR to their states. Upon publication of this report, fifteen states and the District of Columbia have enacted or are in the process of implementing AVR. At the time of the 2016 election, only Oregon and Georgia had enacted AVR. A detailed, state-by-state breakdown of registration deadlines and AVR policies can be found on the 29th page of this report.

## VOTER REGISTRATION

In February of 2016, Washington state surpassed 4 million active registered voters for the first time. At the time of the 2018 General Election, 4,362,459 registered voters were eligible to participate. This about 75.7 percent of the voting age population, or 82 percent of the voting eligible population<sup>1</sup>.

According to an extract of the Voter Registration Database (VRDB) taken on December 31 2018, Washington had 451,941 voters who were classified as “inactive”. Per RCW 29A.08.620, these are eligible voters who would not be issued a ballot in the next election if their status were not changed before the deadline. Inactive voters are typically individuals who have changed addresses and have not responded to follow-up communication attempts from the county in which they were most recently registered.

A voter is placed on inactive status if their ballot or any other election material is returned undeliverable by the postal service. The county elections department then attempts to reach the voter by mailing postcards to all the voter’s known addresses to notify them of the inactive status designation. The voter can easily return themselves to active status at any time by contacting the elections department or by visiting MyVote.wa.gov. If no action is taken, however, the individual’s registration will expire after two federal elections have passed. These procedures are aided by Washington’s participation in the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC), a consortium of states which share data on voter registration, driver identification, and deceased voters.

### Registrations Received

From November 2016 to November 2018, Washington received 576,197 new registrations. Over the same period, around 3.6 million registration updates occurred, a definition encompassing address changes, duplicate registrations<sup>2</sup>, as well as transactions between individuals and state agencies (such as the renewal of a driver’s license).

### Registrations by Source

Motor Voter continues to be the most popular method for voters to register in Washington for the first time, with 46 percent of new registrations in 2018 coming in through the Department of Licensing. Around 26 percent of new registrations were initiated online, using the Office of the Secretary of State’s MyVote.wa.gov website. This figure is an increase over 2016, in which 22 percent of new registrations were electronic.

Among registration updates, Motor Voter was also the most common initiation method, accounting for around 30 percent of transactions. Mail-in updates were the second most common method with 23 percent, and electronic transactions were third with 19 percent.

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<sup>1</sup> Voting eligible population estimates collected from United States Election Project (<http://www.electproject.org/2018g>)  
<sup>2</sup> A duplicate registration is a registration received by the county from an existing voter that has no name or address changes

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## Active and Inactive Voters

County	Active	Inactive	Total
Adams	6,792	668	7,460
Asotin	14,556	3,078	17,634
Benton	111,036	12,310	123,346
Chelan	45,141	3,789	48,930
Clallam	52,647	5,126	57,773
Clark	284,153	36,502	320,655
Columbia	2,729	231	2,960
Cowlitz	64,759	5,454	70,213
Douglas	21,774	2,340	24,114
Ferry	4,662	366	5,028
Franklin	35,576	6,646	42,222
Garfield	1,654	235	1,889
Grant	40,825	2,960	43,785
Grays Harbor	42,861	4,223	47,084
Island	55,834	7,152	62,986
Jefferson	25,434	2,881	28,315
King	1,297,589	101,401	1,398,990
Kitsap	168,373	21,150	189,523
Kittitas	25,835	2,553	28,388
Klickitat	14,353	1,535	15,888
Lewis	47,834	5,146	52,980
Lincoln	7,223	280	7,503
Mason	39,389	3,947	43,336
Okanogan	23,156	1,313	24,469
Pacific	14,808	1,069	15,877
Pend Oreille	9,097	1,836	10,933
Pierce	500,516	64,212	564,728
San Juan	13,485	726	14,211
Skagit	75,836	7,483	83,319
Skamania	7,842	924	8,766
Snohomish	463,281	49,375	512,656
Spokane	319,343	36,209	355,552
Stevens	31,205	3,771	34,976
Thurston	180,762	22,907	203,669
Wahkiakum	3,099	349	3,448
Walla Walla	34,819	3,980	38,799
Whatcom	144,826	13,593	158,419
Whitman	24,985	3,319	28,304
Yakima	116,195	10,902	127,097
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,374,284</b>	<b>451,941</b>	<b>4,826,225</b>

## Source of Updated Registrations

Motor Voter	30.3%
Mail	23.2%
Electronic	19.3%
In-person (County Auditor)	12.3%
Unknown	5.1%
Other	3.5%
Agency-based	3.1%
Registration drives	2.6%
Federal card	0.6%

## Source of New Registrations

Motor Voter	46.0%
Electronic	28.1%
Mail	11.4%
In-person (County Auditor)	7.6%
Registration drives	4.3%
Agency-based	2.4%
Federal card	0.2%
Other	0.1%
Unknown	0.0%



## CANDIDATE FILING

### Candidate Filing Statistics

Excluding Yakima County, which does not enter its filings into the state database, 1,254 candidates filed to run for office in 2018. This is an increase over 2014, the previous even-year midterm cycle, in which 1,094 candidates filed.

In 2018, 33.3 percent of all candidates who filed to run for office were female. Among the candidates who appeared on the General Election ballot, 35.4 percent were female. These numbers are similar to 2014, in which 29.9 percent of candidates who filed were female, and 32.5 percent of candidates on the General Election ballot were female.

No. of Candidates Filed	No. of Offices
0	6
1	311
2	189
3	76
4	35
5	19
6	6
7	2
11	1
12	1
29	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>647</b>

### 2018 — Candidates by Gender

Gender	Count	Percentage
Male	817	65.15%
Female	417	33.25%
Unknown	20	1.59%

### 2014 — Candidates by Gender

Gender	Count	Percentage
Male	739	67.55%
Female	327	29.89%
Unknown	28	2.56%

### Filing method

Online candidate filing was the most popular method candidates used to file for office in 2018. Combining state and county totals, around 53 percent of filings were submitted electronically. Around 45 percent of filings were submitted in person, and less than 2 percent were submitted by mail or used a special delivery option, in which signatures were collected and included with the filing in lieu of a filing fee.

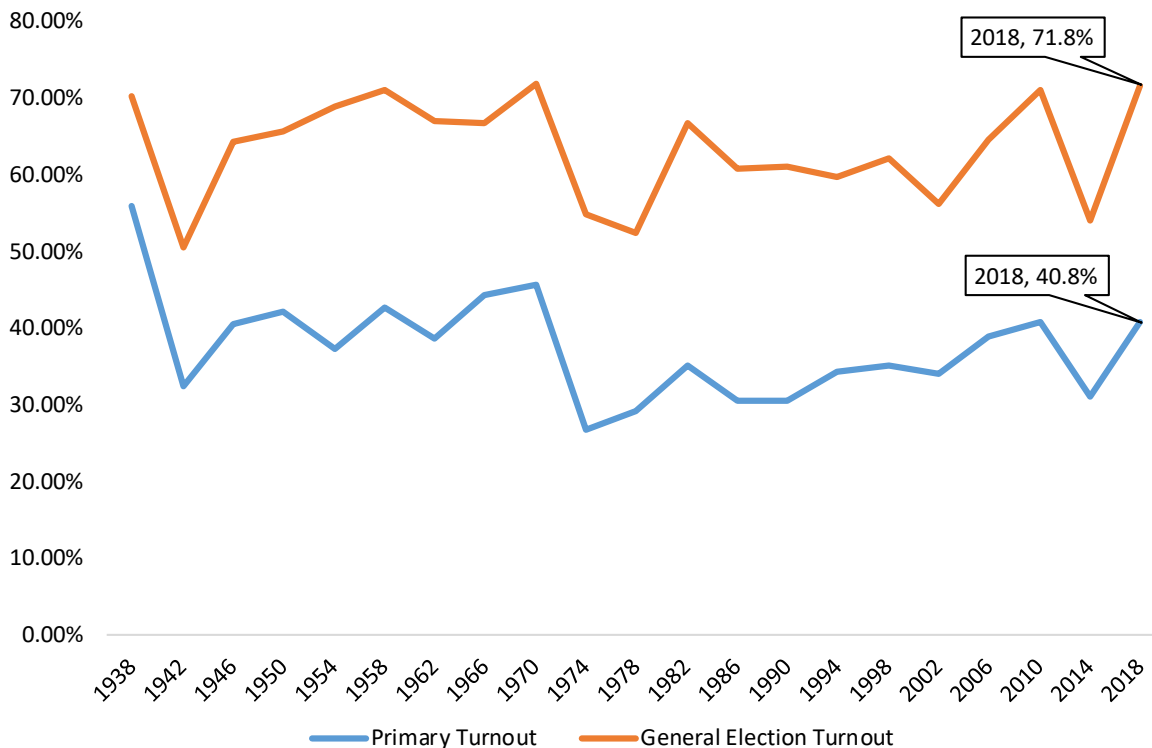
Method	Total	Percentage
Online	666	53.1%
Counter	569	45.4%
Mail	17	1.4%
Special Delivery	2	0.2%

## TURNOUT AND BALLOT COUNTING

When discussing trends in voter behavior across time, it is best to perform separate comparisons of Presidential years, odd-years, and Presidential midterm years. Most offices appearing on the ballot in a given even-year midterm election will do so each cycle due to their fixed two- or four-year terms. U.S. Senators are a notable exception to this rule due to their six-year terms, and the presence or absence of a U.S. Senate race in a given year may also affect turnout.

Prior to 1938, voter registration was handled by city clerks and, in unincorporated areas, by the County Auditor. This meant that each municipality managed its own list of voters and was not required to publish voter registration numbers. It was not until a series of election reforms in the 1930s that the oversight of voter list management was transferred to the County Auditor. Prior to this consolidation of voter data, meaningful analysis of statewide registration and turnout statistics is not possible<sup>3</sup>.

### Primary and General Election Turnout in Presidential Midterm Years



## Primary Turnout

As with General Elections, participation in Primaries is also linked to the national political climate and its effects on public engagement with elected officials. Turnout may also be influenced by the date and type of Primary conducted.

In the last twenty years, the type of primary Washington has conducted for partisan offices changed three times. From 1936 to 2003, a blanket primary was used. From 2004 to 2007, a “pick-a-party” primary was used. Since 2008, Washington has used a top-two primary<sup>4</sup>.

Historically, Washington has held its primaries in September, but in 2007 the date was moved to August in order to comply with the federal Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act (MOVE).

2018’s August 7th Primary, Washington recorded the fourth highest primary turnout of any state, with 40.8 percent of active registered voters returning ballots. Using this metric, Washington’s turnout was surpassed by Wyoming (52.6 percent), Oklahoma (42.2 percent), and Montana (41.6 percent). The State of Louisiana also surpassed Washington with 50.8 percent turnout in its primary, but should be considered separately because Louisiana conducts its own unique *jungle primary*, which is held on the national General Election date<sup>5</sup>.

## Primary Ballot Counting

According to data submitted by County Auditors, voters returned nearly 1.8 million ballots in the 2018 Primary. Roughly 40 percent of ballots were returned by drop box, a decrease of more than 10 percent from the 2017 Primary. This decrease was likely due to the statewide pilot of prepaid postage on ballot return envelopes.

The ballot rejection rate in the 2018 Primary was 1.6 percent, slightly higher than in 2016 (1.5 percent) or 2014 (1.4 percent). The most common reason for ballot rejection in the 2018 Primary was a late postmark, accounting for 59 percent of rejections. Ballots with unresolved signature issues on return envelopes made up 39 percent of rejections.

## Policy Recommendation

The Primary date falls during a time of the year when many people are on vacation and schools and colleges are not typically in session. While the Primary was moved from September to August to comply with provisions in the federal MOVE Act, the Secretary of State recommends moving the Primary to an earlier date in the year, such as before Memorial Day.

<sup>4</sup> History of Washington State Primary Systems - <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/research/history-of-washington-state-primary-systems.aspx>

<sup>5</sup> The Secretaries of State for both Wyoming and Montana report turnout statistics on their websites. The Oklahoma State Election Board does not publish raw turnout statistics, though this can be estimated by dividing the sum of ballots cast in each of the partisan primaries for Governor (the top state contest) and dividing by the number of eligible registered voters in the state

## General Election Turnout

With 71.8 percent of active voters casting valid ballots, Washington's registered population turnout was higher than any Presidential midterm year since 1970. This is slightly higher than the turnout rate in 2010, the previous midterm year with a U.S. Senate race, which stood at 71.2 percent.

Turnout in Presidential midterm years appears to be largely dependent upon whether a U.S. Senate race is on the ballot. Since reliable data has become available, General Election turnout in these cycles has only surpassed 70 percent on six occasions; 1938, 1958, 1970, 2010, and 2018. A U.S. Senate seat was up in each of these years. Turnout in 2018 was up 18 percent from 2014, which lacked a Senate race. This increase is observable in counties across the state.

In 2018, each of Washington's 39 counties reported increased General Election turnout from 2014<sup>6</sup>. King County experienced the largest surge in participation, with 21.4 percent more registered voters participating in 2018. The smallest increase over 2014 took place in Garfield County, at 3.1 percent. However, Garfield County recorded 83.3 percent turnout in 2018, the second highest of any county in the state, and 80.2 percent in 2014, the highest in the state that year.

Aside from U.S. Senate races, the competitiveness of U.S. House districts has also been associated with variation in electoral participation over time. According to political polling, three of Washington's ten U.S. House seats were considered competitive in 2018, the highest number in any year since 2012 when redistricting from the 2010 Census came into effect.

Initiatives and referenda present yet another likely contributor to the increased voter turnout in 2018. Four initiatives and one advisory vote appeared on the General Election ballot, in which some contentious policy issues were addressed. I-1634 (concerning sales taxes) and I-1639 (concerning firearms) rank ninth and tenth in state history in terms of the number of signatures submitted with their petitions.

## General Election Ballot Counting

According to data submitted by County Auditors, voters returned almost 3.2 million ballots in the 2018 General Election. A greater share of these voters returned their ballots via drop box than in the August Primary, 45 percent to 40 percent, respectively. This was a decrease of around 10 percent from levels of drop box usage seen in 2017 and 2016. As with the Primary, this decrease was likely due to the prepaid postage pilot.

The ballot rejection rate in the 2018 General Election was 1.1 percent, a level consistent across general elections since data collection began in the mid-2000s (the rejected ballot rate has always been 1.1 or 1.2 percent). Of these, 27.2 percent were rejected because of a late postmark, and 65 percent were rejected because of an unresolved signature issue. This is a reversal from the Primary, in which late postmarks were the most common rejection reason.

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6 Gilliam, Franklin D. "Influences on Voter Turnout for U. S. House Elections in Non-Presidential Years." *Legislative Studies Quarterly* 10, no. 3 (1985): 339-51. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/440035>.

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## Primary Ballots Cast & Turnout

Year	Eligible Voters	Ballots Cast	Turnout
2018	4,299,309	1,753,545	40.8%
2014	3,925,663	1,222,710	31.2%
2010	3,592,079	1,471,791	41.0%
2006	3,182,209	1,243,992	39.1%
2002	3,238,601	1,107,861	34.2%
1998	3,082,341	1,087,650	35.3%
1994	2,846,753	983,196	34.5%
1990	2,184,605	670,874	30.7%
1986	2,181,843	667,818	30.6%
1982	2,052,851	725,531	35.3%
1978	1,917,683	559,735	29.2%
1974	1,865,723	503,132	27.0%
1970	1,518,490	696,948	45.9%
1966	1,450,192	643,477	44.4%
1962	1,412,400	546,886	38.7%
1958	1,338,757	574,003	42.9%
1954	1,269,951	475,011	37.4%
1950	1,170,604	494,648	42.3%
1946	984,881	399,249	40.5%
1942	897,983	293,222	32.7%
1938	853,826	478,317	56.0%

## General Election Ballots Cast & Turnout

Year	Eligible Voters	Ballots Cast	Turnout
2018	4,362,459	3,133,462	71.8%
2014	3,922,248	2,124,330	54.2%
2010	3,601,268	2,565,589	71.2%
2006	3,264,511	2,107,370	64.6%
2002	3,209,648	1,808,720	56.4%
1998	3,119,562	1,939,421	62.2%
1994	2,896,319	1,733,371	59.9%
1990	2,225,101	1,362,651	61.2%
1986	2,230,354	1,358,160	60.9%
1982	2,105,563	1,404,831	66.7%
1978	1,960,900	1,028,854	52.5%
1974	1,896,214	1,044,425	55.1%
1970	1,562,916	1,123,000	71.9%
1966	1,577,793	1,053,525	66.8%
1962	1,446,593	971,706	67.2%
1958	1,375,035	978,400	71.2%
1954	1,292,871	890,509	68.9%
1950	1,217,942	800,573	65.7%
1946	1,078,723	694,706	64.4%
1942	913,481	462,656	50.6%
1938	898,159	632,813	70.5%

## Primary — Ballots Rejected

Reason	Total	Percentage
Late Postmark	17,167	59.1%
Missing Signature	2,890	10.0%
Bad Signature	7,932	27.3%
Electronic with no hardcopy	102	0.4%
Other Reason	940	3.2%

## General Election — Ballots Rejected

Reason	Total	Percentage
Late Postmark	9,379	27.4%
Missing Signature	4,696	13.7%
Bad Signature	17,673	51.7%
Electronic with no hardcopy	20	0.1%
Other Reason	2,414	7.1%

### UOCAVA (Military and Overseas Voters)

#### **Military and Overseas Citizens**

A subset of Washington's voters are registered under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA), and are often referred to as UOCAVA voters. Voters in this category are usually members of the Armed Forces of the United States in active service, though spouses and dependents of active duty service members can also qualify when absent from their official place of residence. In addition, citizens residing outside the United States are also eligible for UOCAVA status, and may register from their most recent residential address in Washington, or the most recent residential address in Washington of a family member.

#### **Ballots Issued and Received in 2018**

In the 2018 General election, approximately 2.2 percent of all ballots issued in the State of Washington were UOCAVA ballots. Of the UOCAVA ballots that were issued, approximately 45.3 percent were returned to the counties from which they originated, almost 25 percent lower than the return rate for regular ballots in the state.

The county issuing the greatest number of UOCAVA ballots was King County, with nearly 26,000 issued in the November General Election. Pierce County followed King with around 20,000 UOCAVA ballots issued, as well as Kitsap and Thurston with approximately 10,000 and 8,000 ballots, respectively. All four of these counties have a major military installation within their boundaries or in an adjacent county.

Of the 43,112 UOCAVA ballots that were returned to counties in the 2018 General Election, roughly 25 percent were received by email or fax. UOCAVA ballots accounted for 97 percent of all ballots returned by email or fax in Washington state.

#### **Ballots Rejected**

In the 2018 General Election, UOCAVA ballots had a rejection rate of 2.4 percent, while the cumulative rejection rate for all ballots in Washington state was 1.1 percent. Of the UOCAVA ballots that were rejected, 72.2 percent were rejected due to a missing signature or a signature that did not match what the state had on record for that voter. This is somewhat similar to cumulative figures for the entire state, in which 65 percent of ballot rejections were due to these specific, unresolved signature issues.

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### 2018 General Election: UOCAVA Ballots Received, Rejected, and Reason for Rejection

County	UOCAVA Ballots	Percent UOCAVA	Accepted	Rejected	Missing Signature	Bad Signature	Late Postmark	Other reason
Adams	53	0.8%	30.2%	-	-	-	-	-
Asotin	57	0.4%	47.4%	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	785	0.7%	53.1%	-	-	-	-	-
Chelan	381	0.8%	44.9%	0.6%	100.0%	-	-	-
Clallam	749	1.4%	43.5%	0.3%	-	-	100.0%	-
Clark	2,914	1.0%	50.8%	2.6%	41.0%	51.3%	2.6%	-
Columbia	22	0.8%	68.2%	-	-	-	-	-
Cowlitz	683	1.0%	40.4%	1.8%	-	100.0%	-	-
Douglas	179	0.8%	39.7%	-	-	-	-	-
Ferry	42	0.9%	38.1%	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	283	0.8%	38.2%	0.9%	-	100.0%	-	-
Garfield	17	1.0%	47.1%	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	310	0.8%	36.1%	2.7%	-	33.3%	66.7%	-
Grays Harbor	72	0.2%	55.6%	-	-	-	-	-
Island	4,120	7.2%	36.4%	0.6%	44.4%	33.3%	22.2%	-
Jefferson	403	1.6%	52.4%	-	-	-	-	-
King	25,945	2.0%	59.6%	4.2%	21.6%	44.3%	0.5%	33.6%
Kitsap	10,034	5.8%	44.3%	1.5%	41.5%	36.9%	7.7%	13.8%
Kittitas	234	0.9%	42.3%	1.0%	100.0%	-	-	-
Klickitat	160	1.1%	43.1%	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis	339	0.7%	44.2%	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	77	1.1%	51.9%	5.0%	50.0%	50.0%	-	-
Mason	611	1.5%	38.3%	0.9%	50.0%	50.0%	-	-
Okanogan	229	1.0%	42.4%	4.1%	-	50.0%	50.0%	-
Pacific	137	0.9%	46.0%	-	-	-	-	-
Pend Oreille	88	1.0%	65.9%	-	-	-	-	-
Pierce	19,392	3.8%	34.8%	1.8%	22.1%	72.1%	3.3%	2.5%
San Juan	221	1.6%	57.9%	-	-	-	-	-
Skagit	892	1.2%	40.0%	0.6%	100.0%	-	-	-
Skamania	104	1.3%	43.3%	-	-	-	-	-
Snohomish	6,411	1.4%	37.4%	1.6%	50.0%	36.8%	-	13.2%
Spokane	5,646	1.7%	46.9%	0.5%	21.4%	78.6%	-	-
Stevens	326	1.0%	50.0%	1.2%	-	-	-	100.0%
Thurston	8,257	4.4%	36.4%	1.5%	41.3%	34.8%	4.3%	-
Wahkiakum	20	0.6%	35.0%	-	-	-	-	-
Walla Walla	374	1.1%	54.5%	-	-	-	-	-
Whatcom	3,058	2.1%	41.9%	1.6%	9.5%	9.5%	-	81.0%
Whitman	353	1.4%	44.5%	3.2%	20.0%	80.0%	-	-
Yakima	1,271	1.1%	36.6%	0.2%	100.0%	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,249</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>45.3%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>46.5%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>24.6%</b>

### PRECINCTS, LOCATIONS, AND PROVISIONAL VOTING

#### **Precincts**

The total number of precincts in the General Election increased from 7,165 in 2016 to 7,317 in 2018.

#### **Locations**

The total number of voting centers (also referred to as service centers) in the General Election was roughly the same in 2018 as in 2016. In 2018 there were 57 voting centers, while in 2016 there were 59. These voting centers provide services such as in-person voter registration and Accessible Voting Units, or AVUs. Each county is required by law to have at least one service center available. In the 2014 General Election, there were 47 voting centers available across the state.

#### **Provisional Voting**

The total number of provisional ballots issued in the 2018 General Election increased slightly over 2014, but was substantially lower than the number issued in 2016. Of provisional ballots received, the rate of rejection rose from 14 percent in 2014 and 2016 to 46.5 percent in 2018.

Spokane County once again issued the most provisional ballots of any county in Washington, having issued 327 or roughly 28.9 percent. This figure represents a decrease from 2016 in which Spokane County accounted for 46 percent of Washington's provisional ballots. The reason for Spokane County's issuance of such a large number of provisional ballots has been due to a lack of network connectivity at its voting centers, as well as having the fourth highest population of active voters among Washington's 39 counties.

Of the 844 rejected provisional ballots, around 95 percent were rejected due to the voter not being registered or not registered in time for the November General Election. The remainder were rejected due to unresolved issues with a voter's signature, such as a non-matching signature or missing signature.



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## Provisionals

County	Issued	Received	Forwarded	Counted	Rejected
Adams	1	3	-	3	-
Asotin	5	4	-	-	4
Benton	53	102	-	55	47
Chelan	-	12	-	12	-
Clallam	-	-	-	-	-
Clark	28	35	-	7	28
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-
Cowlitz	1	2	-	1	1
Douglas	2	5	-	3	2
Ferry	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	8	12	6	4	2
Garfield	1	1	-	-	1
Grant	2	16	-	16	-
Grays Harbor	12	12	-	-	12
Island	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	3	3	-	-	3
King	66	379	65	155	159
Kitsap	85	109	24	31	54
Kittitas	9	20	2	11	7
Klickitat	-	1	-	1	-
Lewis	-	2	-	2	-
Lincoln	-	2	-	2	-
Mason	8	16	-	8	8
Okanogan	7	13	-	7	6
Pacific	-	-	-	-	-
Pend Oreille	-	-	-	-	-
Pierce	216	243	102	31	110
San Juan	-	-	-	-	-
Skagit	2	2	-	-	2
Skamania	1	1	-	-	1
Snohomish	200	298	79	93	126
Spokane	327	327	146	-	181
Stevens	6	23	1	18	4
Thurston	74	115	9	42	64
Wahkiakum	-	-	-	-	-
Walla Walla	2	2	-	-	2
Whatcom	6	41	1	27	13
Whitman	-	-	-	-	-
Yakima	8	15	1	7	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>844</b>

## Rejected Provisionals

Reason Rejected	Number	Percentage
Other reason	800	94.90%
Bad Signature	24	2.85%
Missing Signature	19	2.25%
Late Postmark	-	0.00%

## Provisionals by Year

Year	Received	Counted
2008	54,047	40,786
2010	6,081	4,481
2012	6,832	3,782
2014	1,194	784
2016	6,172	3,358
2018	1,816	536

## PREPAID POSTAGE

### Overview of the Pilot

Washington is a vote-by-mail state, in which voters have an 18-day period to fill out and return their ballots to election officials. In order to be counted, ballots must be returned or postmarked by 8:00 p.m. on Election Day. Voters have had the choice of returning their ballots by placing them in ballot drop boxes provided by county election departments, or by affixing a first class stamp to the ballot's return envelope and mailing it back to the county.

Washington's vote-by-mail system is essentially an evolution of its permanent absentee option which increased in popularity over the previous three decades. As of 2012, in-person voting only takes place at specialized elections service centers, at least one of which is available in each county.

While assessment of Washington's vote-by-mail system has been largely positive, election officials are constantly looking for ways to refine procedures and infrastructure with the goal of increasing participation.

The postage requirement on return envelopes has been identified as a possible deterrent to voting among some segments of the population. Voters may also perceive confidentiality and security issues with the placement of a signature and phone number on the outside of ballot return envelopes moving through the postal service (from 2005 to 2010, County Auditors were required to issue return envelopes with a *confidentiality flap* to cover this information)<sup>7</sup>. In order to mitigate these concerns and others, the State has required counties to increase the number of ballot drop boxes they provide as an alternative to the postal service.

Prepaid postage on ballot-return envelopes has been identified as another means to increase the ease of voting and bypass accessibility issues with drop boxes. In the past two years, King County has experimented with prepaid postage in a handful of local elections, and announced in the spring of 2018 that it would offer prepaid postage to all of its resident voters in the upcoming Primary and General Elections. Subsequently, the Secretary of State and Governor of Washington jointly agreed to fund a pilot of this program across all counties in the state.

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<sup>7</sup> ESB 6430, Bill Analysis, Washington State House of Representatives Office of Program Research, State Government and Tribal Affairs Committee, 2010 Regular Session. <http://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2009-10/Pdf/Bill%20Reports/House/6430.E%20HBA%20SGTA%2010.pdf>

## Outcomes and Analysis

It is difficult to assess the impact of the prepaid postage pilot on voter turnout, which can be influenced by a wide range of factors across election cycles, most of which are political. Changes to more specific areas of voter behavior, such as how and when voters return their ballots, are easier to identify due to their greater dependence upon elections infrastructure.

In 2017, the Legislature passed SSB 5472, which amended RCW 29A.40.160 and increased the number of drop boxes counties were required to provide. As more drop boxes have been added, their usage has increased. In the 2018 Primary and General Elections, drop box usage fell sharply, indicating a shift back to mail as the most popular return method.

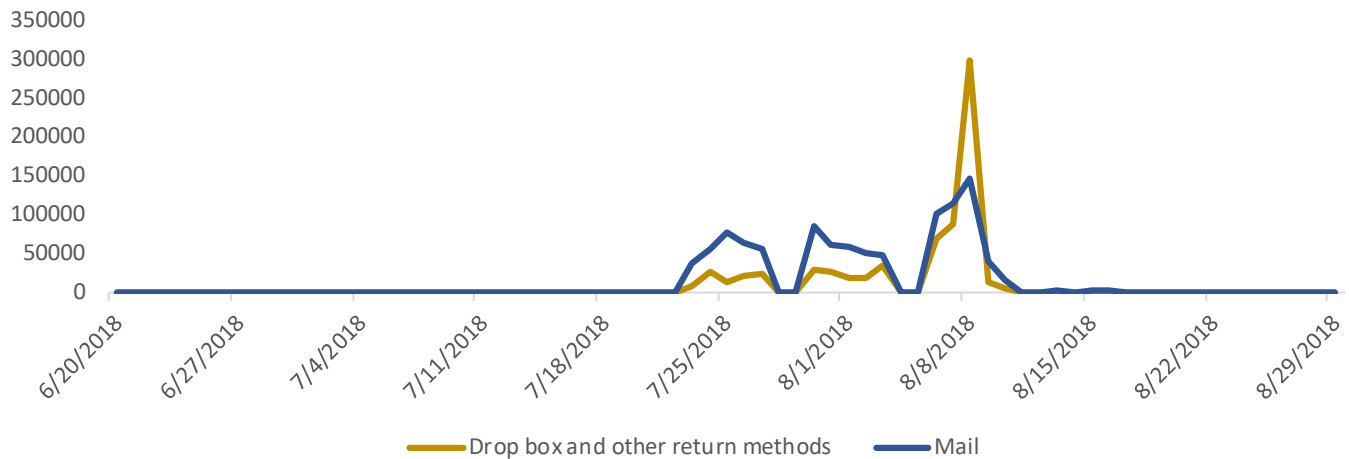
The effect of prepaid postage on when voters returned their ballots is less clear. In 2018, counties processed a greater share of ballots after the date of the August Primary than in 2016 or 2014. On the date of the Primary itself, counties processed the same proportion of ballots in 2018 as in 2014, but fewer than in 2016. The 2018 Primary had the highest percentage of returns by mail since 2015, and a very high rate of ballot rejections due to late postmarks, accounting for nearly 60 percent of rejections.

The differences between General Elections are not as pronounced. While 2016 saw slightly more ballots returned the week after the election than 2018, half as many were rejected due to late postmark. Also, proportionally more ballots were returned the two weeks prior to the election in 2018 than in 2014 or 2016.

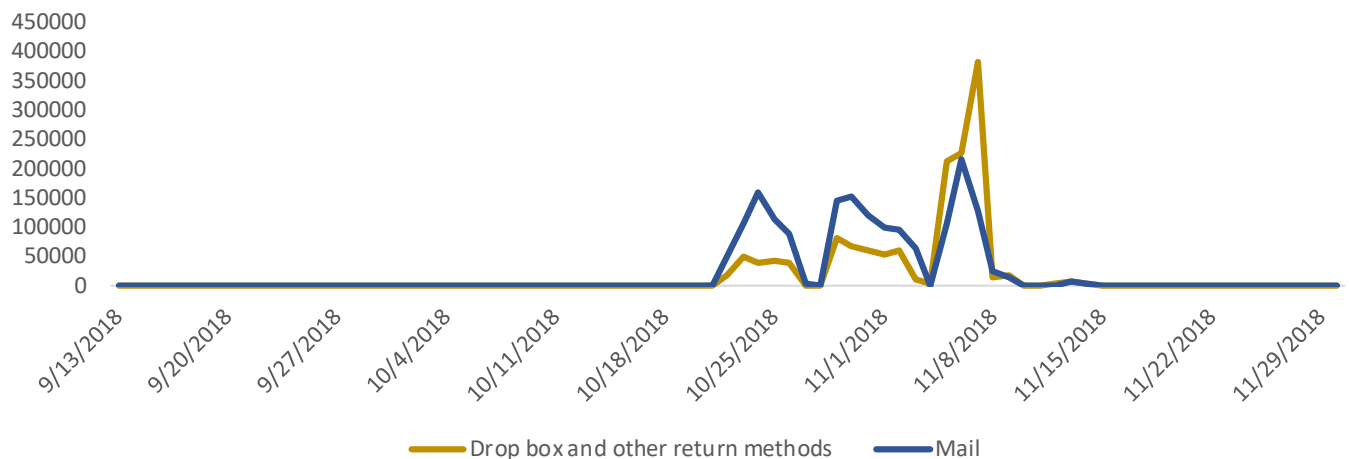
In the 2018 election cycle, counties provided voter-level data to the Secretary of State as part of a contract to receive reimbursement for business reply mail expenses incurred during the pilot. For each ballot issued, counties provided voter identification numbers; and for the ballots that were returned, the date of return and the return method (drop box or mail).

Though this data is only available for 2018, it does suggest that voters tended to return their ballots later in the Primary than in the General, and that mail returns are more evenly spread over the voting period while drop box returns are highly concentrated on Election Day and the day before. While prepaid postage encouraged voters to return their ballots by mail, and voters choosing this option are more likely to return their ballots earlier, it does not appear to have encouraged these voters to return their ballots any earlier than they did before prepaid postage was available.

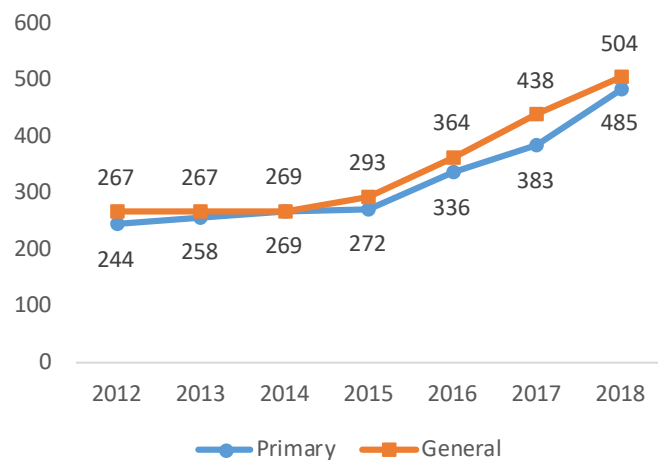
## Primary — Drop Box vs Mail Returns by Day



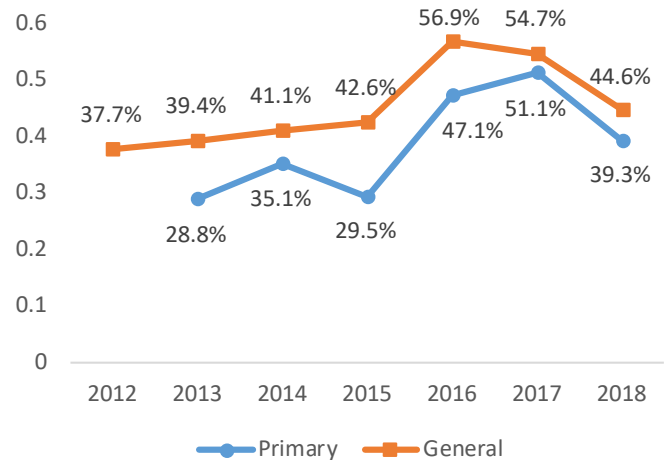
## General Election — Drop Box vs Mail Returns By Day



## Number of Ballot Drop Box Locations



## Ballot Drop Box Usage



## SURVEY ON POST-ELECTION AUDITS

In March of 2018, the Legislature passed ESHB 2406, relating to election security practices around auditing and equipment. The act amends RCW 29A.60.170 and RCW 29A.60.185 to expand the range of options county elections officials may use to audit the results of votes cast in their jurisdiction.

Previously, counties were only required to conduct post-election audits under certain circumstances depending on the type of voting equipment they used.

State law now requires county elections officials to conduct an audit of all duplicated ballots under RCW 29A.60.125, in addition to at least one audit selected from the four methods listed below:

- 1) Audit of votes cast on direct-recording electronic devices (DREs)
- 2) Random check of ballot counting equipment (random batch or precinct audit)
- 3) A risk-limiting audit (RLA)
- 4) Independent electronic audit of ballot counting equipment

Under ESHB 2406, the Secretary of State was required to survey counties on the procedures they adopted to assess compliance with state law, report discrepancies, and recommend best practices. All 39 counties responded to the survey, and 38 were found to be in full or partial compliance.

Of the 38 counties that conducted a post-election audit other than the required audit of duplicated ballots, each conducted the random batch or precinct audit. No discrepancies were reported from these audits. For the duplicated ballot audit, five counties reported that corrections to individual ballots were made as a result of conducting the audit.

In 2019, Washington counties will begin piloting risk-limiting audits (RLAs), which use statistical methods to select for manual inspection a random sample of ballots within an election jurisdiction.<sup>8</sup> RLAs have been piloted at the county level in various states, and Colorado has recently begun performing RLAs statewide.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Lindeman, M., and P. B Stark. "A Gentle Introduction to Risk-Limiting Audits." IEEE Security And Privacy, Special Issue on Electronic Voting, 10, no. 5 (2012): 42-49.

<sup>9</sup> Hoffman, Cindy. "#Countdown18: Ensuring Accuracy – Colorado." Blogs, U.S. Election Assistance Commission. <https://www.eac.gov/countdown18-ensuring-accuracy—colorado/>

## CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING

In 1992, the Office of the Secretary of State established the Certification and Training (C&T) program to help maintain standardization and uniformity in elections procedures in Washington state. The C&T team is responsible for the training of election administrators, conducting regular and special reviews of county elections procedures, providing elections assistance, and the publication of a Clearinghouse Program.

Each county is required to have at least two certified elections administrators on staff. In order to be certified, staff must attend a two-day orientation class and pass a written exam, both of which are administered by C&T, in addition to 40 hours of approved training and two years of service in an elections office. Throughout the year, C&T conducts classes and presentations to fulfill these training requirements, and approves training hours from other sources.

In 2018, C&T approved up to 61 hours of training per person through 14 separate training opportunities. Nine were eLearning opportunities, and five were in-person events. This resulted in 4,620 hours earned across the state. At the time of publication of this report, there are 168 certified elections administrators in the state.

C&T conducted 10 county reviews in Pierce, Mason, Cowlitz, Clark, Jefferson, Chelan, San Juan, Spokane, Whatcom, and Kitsap County. After the General Election, C&T oversaw five recounts, three for legislative district races and two for county races.

Opportunity	Hours	Users	Applicable Hours Provided
Elections Conference	13.5	220	2,970
E101 — Renton	13	41	533
E101 — Moses Lake	13	15	195
Table Top the Vote — Camp Murray	4.5	42	189
Table Top the Vote — Cheney	4.5	25	112.5
Cybersecurity Training CTCL	4.5	18	81
ReconciliationForm	2	69	138
Open Mic: Ballot Drop Boxes	1.5	92	138
Open Mic: Reconciliation Form EHB1507	1	80	80
Intro to Elections Administration 101	1	37	37
E101 Kick-Off	1	37	37
How to Search RCWs & WACs	0.75	97	72.75
Cybersecurity: Meet EI-ISAC	0.5	50	25
WEI Learn Matrix	0.25	50	12.5

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## Primary Drop Box Usage

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

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## General Election Drop Box Usage

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Adams	-	50.9%	54.7%	56.0%	62.2%	63.7%	52.8%
Asotin	-	50.8%	54.3%	55.2%	53.0%	59.2%	60.3%
Benton	57.2%	54.1%	46.5%	57.2%	66.9%	45.6%	38.7%
Chelan	60.6%	63.7%	67.9%	69.4%	72.9%	71.5%	59.9%
Clallam	57.6%	60.0%	65.3%	68.4%	73.3%	73.2%	61.1%
Clark	32.4%	29.8%	34.1%	22.3%	47.6%	42.7%	42.5%
Columbia	59.7%	35.7%	60.5%	63.5%	69.4%	64.5%	48.6%
Cowlitz	71.0%	69.6%	75.1%	73.0%	76.5%	23.9%	67.6%
Douglas	46.0%	58.6%	48.1%	50.6%	64.6%	40.0%	48.9%
Ferry	-	32.5%	29.6%	28.9%	29.5%	31.3%	21.5%
Franklin	42.8%	43.7%	59.7%	61.7%	68.2%	64.4%	50.4%
Garfield	-	53.5%	29.9%	68.2%	70.1%	74.8%	63.5%
Grant	16.7%	10.0%	28.1%	25.3%	30.3%	29.6%	42.6%
Grays Harbor	-	6.2%	10.6%	-	53.8%	23.7%	39.6%
Island	32.2%	38.6%	41.8%	43.7%	50.6%	56.2%	45.1%
Jefferson	6.6%	-	40.0%	40.9%	47.2%	49.9%	40.8%
King	20.9%	20.2%	21.6%	26.3%	49.3%	53.2%	39.7%
Kitsap	43.8%	42.3%	46.4%	36.9%	54.9%	54.8%	50.6%
Kittitas	61.5%	62.9%	66.2%	65.1%	71.2%	67.5%	59.3%
Klickitat	68.0%	69.5%	73.9%	71.3%	74.2%	73.4%	75.4%
Lewis	22.8%	20.9%	24.6%	33.3%	57.8%	50.2%	44.5%
Lincoln	23.9%	24.3%	27.2%	26.0%	28.7%	-	15.4%
Mason	58.9%	59.1%	62.9%	62.5%	69.8%	66.8%	46.5%
Okanogan	-	7.2%	17.4%	16.3%	26.1%	33.8%	28.1%
Pacific	20.9%	16.8%	25.2%	22.1%	32.0%	30.6%	35.1%
Pend Oreille	43.7%	44.5%	45.8%	42.3%	47.4%	45.8%	37.4%
Pierce	47.9%	51.1%	54.6%	51.9%	61.1%	61.2%	43.2%
San Juan	57.6%	59.0%	62.3%	64.2%	61.1%	65.1%	53.4%
Skagit	68.9%	70.2%	71.7%	70.8%	77.1%	71.9%	63.0%
Skamania	55.8%	53.7%	66.2%	56.0%	67.2%	58.3%	62.8%
Snohomish	43.3%	44.6%	47.2%	51.0%	64.4%	60.9%	51.2%
Spokane	50.6%	69.6%	52.6%	53.1%	61.2%	52.4%	37.8%
Stevens	2.9%	19.8%	-	34.5%	33.5%	25.1%	20.0%
Thurston	67.1%	70.1%	69.4%	70.0%	73.0%	74.6%	57.2%
Wahkiakum	50.0%	-	46.7%	47.8%	50.4%	45.7%	36.4%
Walla Walla	53.3%	52.8%	62.4%	59.9%	70.0%	61.7%	56.5%
Whatcom	41.6%	50.1%	54.5%	66.1%	77.6%	72.7%	59.3%
Whitman	-	-	-	-	35.8%	35.5%	31.2%
Yakima	18.7%	16.0%	19.5%	19.4%	28.9%	24.2%	23.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.7%</b>	<b>39.4%</b>	<b>41.1%</b>	<b>42.6%</b>	<b>56.9%</b>	<b>54.7%</b>	<b>44.6%</b>



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## Primary Voter Turnout

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Adams	45.3%	37.2%	29.2%	32.4%	31.1%	36.3%
Asotin	-	38.5%	28.7%	34.1%	-	40.4%
Benton	32.9%	38.2%	16.9%	33.5%	24.6%	37.2%
Chelan	17.6%	33.3%	24.5%	38.4%	34.3%	45.7%
Clallam	28.9%	37.1%	35.2%	41.0%	28.8%	49.0%
Clark	19.6%	28.6%	25.9%	30.6%	19.9%	36.1%
Columbia	-	49.8%	-	42.6%	-	65.8%
Cowlitz	25.1%	32.8%	22.1%	32.4%	20.2%	40.5%
Douglas	60.2%	34.7%	63.0%	37.6%	21.4%	40.1%
Ferry	36.8%	54.2%	-	44.3%	39.6%	57.3%
Franklin	32.8%	33.7%	22.2%	28.1%	16.6%	33.6%
Garfield	-	54.0%	48.8%	46.2%	55.5%	69.0%
Grant	30.4%	38.8%	25.0%	31.3%	24.6%	37.9%
Grays Harbor	19.5%	38.8%	32.9%	35.5%	25.6%	40.2%
Island	39.8%	37.0%	32.8%	44.1%	31.6%	49.2%
Jefferson	41.9%	50.6%	37.1%	48.4%	35.2%	60.3%
King	28.6%	29.3%	24.5%	36.1%	33.8%	42.6%
Kitsap	27.7%	33.1%	22.5%	35.0%	26.0%	39.5%
Kittitas	39.7%	38.8%	23.9%	38.1%	16.9%	44.4%
Klickitat	42.3%	43.9%	-	35.8%	37.5%	46.6%
Lewis	29.1%	34.0%	26.3%	35.2%	20.3%	40.8%
Lincoln	49.8%	43.8%	26.6%	43.1%	44.7%	54.2%
Mason	25.8%	39.3%	33.9%	40.0%	28.6%	44.6%
Okanogan	26.4%	33.6%	35.8%	43.2%	37.3%	50.9%
Pacific	42.7%	43.3%	44.3%	43.8%	33.1%	56.2%
Pend Oreille	26.5%	41.6%	-	42.2%	35.4%	54.6%
Pierce	19.9%	27.4%	20.5%	31.7%	18.7%	34.4%
San Juan	33.2%	41.5%	38.4%	52.0%	26.7%	54.4%
Skagit	43.5%	35.0%	20.2%	36.5%	28.7%	42.3%
Skamania	24.2%	37.2%	33.4%	33.6%	50.0%	40.2%
Snohomish	21.9%	25.6%	22.9%	33.6%	23.9%	37.0%
Spokane	22.2%	35.3%	29.6%	34.0%	22.1%	46.1%
Stevens	27.9%	40.4%	21.9%	39.6%	35.2%	51.5%
Thurston	25.0%	29.0%	22.3%	37.0%	22.8%	38.6%
Wahkiakum	29.4%	43.3%	-	42.8%	-	63.2%
Walla Walla	21.5%	43.3%	18.1%	37.3%	24.9%	47.2%
Whatcom	21.7%	33.7%	25.3%	37.1%	31.1%	44.9%
Whitman	24.8%	34.0%	30.5%	34.5%	21.0%	46.4%
Yakima	25.4%	31.9%	26.3%	27.6%	-	34.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>31.2%</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>34.9%</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>40.8%</b>

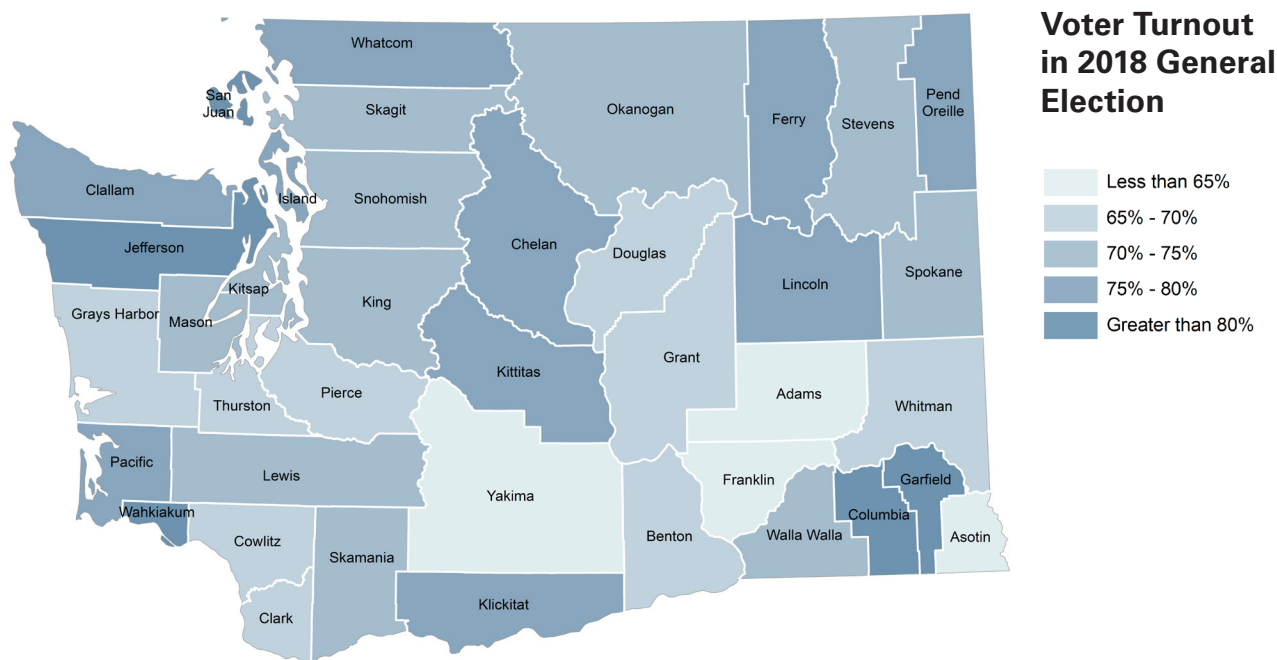
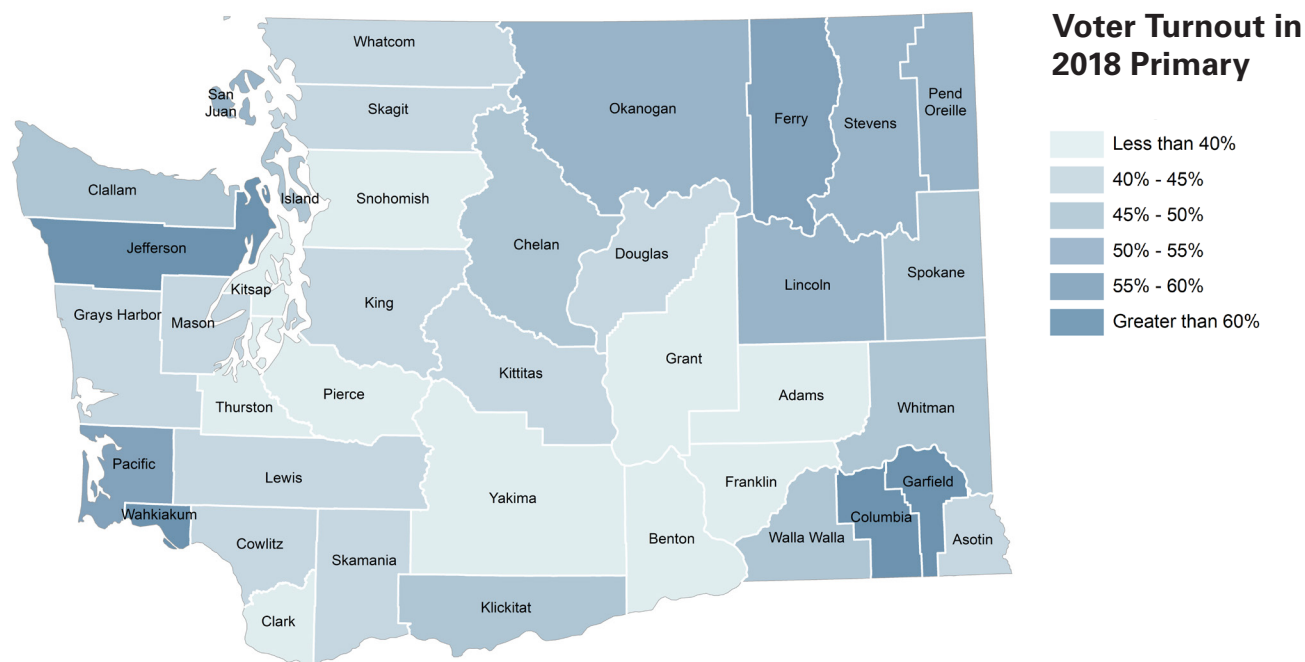
## General Election Voter Turnout

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

# 2018 Report on Elections in Washington state

January 2019

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Rejected Ballots as Percentage of All Ballots Returned in 2018 General Election

- Less than 0.5%
- 0.5% - 1%
- 1% - 1.5%
- 1.5% - 2%
- Greater than 2%

Percentage of Ballots Issued as UOCAVA in 2018 General Election

- Less than 0.5%
- 0.5% - 1%
- 1% - 1.5%
- 1.5% - 2%
- 2% - 2.5%
- 2.5% - 3%
- Greater than 3%

## Pre-Registration and Registration Deadlines by State

State	Pre-Reg Age	In Person, Days Before	Mail/Online, Days Before	Automatic VR
Alabama	18	15	15	Opt-in
Alaska	17	30	30	Opt-out
Arizona	18	29	29	Opt-in
Arkansas	18	30	30	Opt-in
California	16 & 17	15	15	Opt-out
Colorado	16 & 17	Election Day	8	Opt-out
Connecticut	17	7	7	Opt-in
Delaware	16 & 17	24	24	Opt-in
District of Columbia	16 & 17	Election Day	21	Opt-out
Florida	16 & 17	29	29	Opt-in
Georgia	17	29	29	Opt-out
Hawaii	16 & 17	29	29	Opt-in
Idaho	18	Election Day	25	Opt-in
Illinois	18	Election Day	28/16	Opt-out
Indiana	18	29	29	Opt-in
Iowa	17	10	10	Opt-in
Kansas	18	21	21	Opt-in
Kentucky	18	29	29	Opt-in
Louisiana	16 & 17	30	30/20	Opt-in
Maine	17	Election Day	21	Opt-in
Maryland*	16 & 17	5	21	Opt-in
Massachusetts	16 & 17	20	20	Opt-out
Michigan*	18	30	30	Opt-in
Minnesota	18	Election Day	21	Opt-in
Mississippi	18	30	30	Opt-in
Missouri	17	27	27	Opt-in
Montana	18	Election Day	30	Opt-in
Nebraska	18	11	18	Opt-in
Nevada	17	21	31	Opt-out
New Hampshire	18	Election Day	13	Opt-in
New Jersey	17	21	21	Opt-out
New Mexico	18	28	28	Opt-in
New York	18	25	25	Opt-in
North Carolina	16 & 17	25	25	Opt-in
North Dakota	18	25	25	Opt-in
Ohio	18	30	30	Opt-in
Oklahoma	18	25	25	Opt-in
Oregon	16 & 17	21	21	Automatic
Pennsylvania	18	30	30	Opt-in
Rhode Island	16 & 17	Election Day	30	Opt-out
South Carolina	18	30	30	Opt-in
South Dakota	18	15	15	Opt-in
Tennessee	18	30	30	Opt-in
Texas	18	30	30	Opt-in
Utah	16 & 17	7	30/7	Opt-in
Vermont	18	Election Day	Election Day	Opt-out
Virginia	18	22	22	Opt-in
Washington**	18	8	29	Opt-in
West Virginia*	17	21	21	Opt-in
Wisconsin	18	Election Day	20	Opt-in
Wyoming	18	Election Day	14	Opt-in

\* Three states enacted AVR laws in 2018 but have not yet implemented them

\*\* Washington will implement both automatic voter registration and same-day registration in 2019

Source: The Brennan Center for Justice - <http://www.brennancenter.org/analysis/history-avr-implementation-dates>