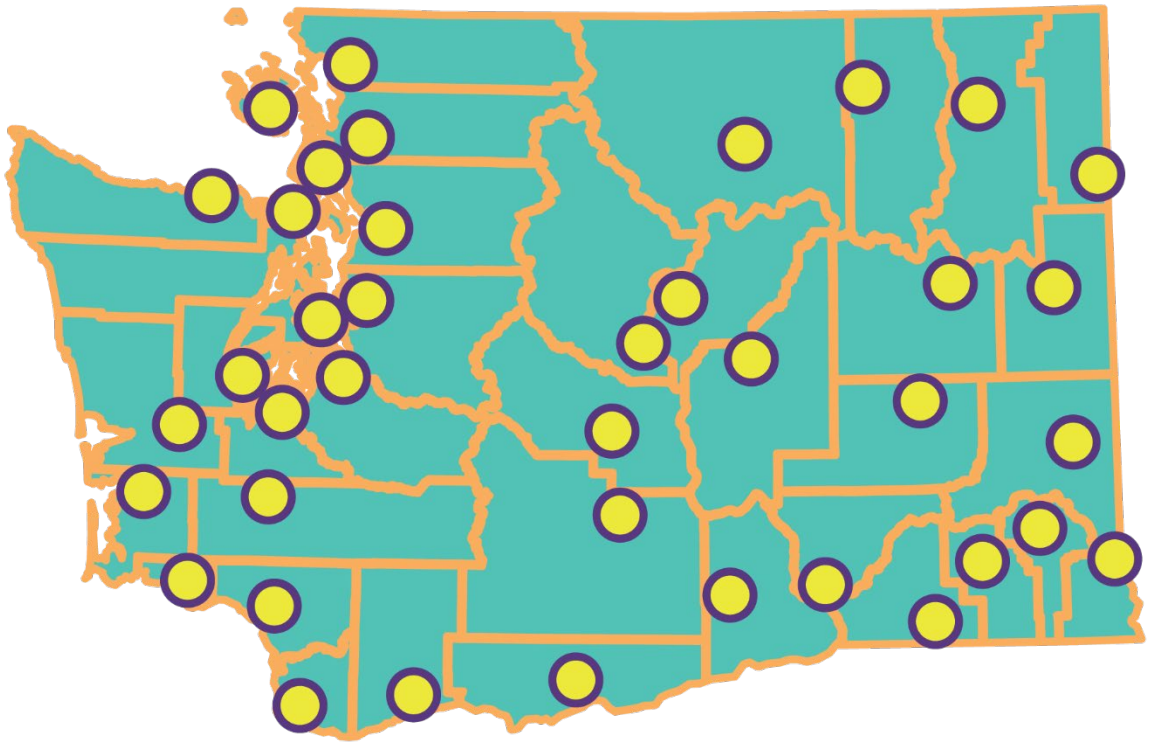


2025

Annual Report of Washington State Elections

Secretary of State Steve Hobbs

WASHINGTON
Secretary of State
Elections Division

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Letter from the Secretary of State

The Office of the Secretary of State is pleased to share the 2025 Annual Elections Report, which provides a thorough analysis of elections in Washington state. This report highlights key aspects of our work, including voter participation, ballot processing, and registration.

Elections in 2025 had a strong local focus, from the February Special Election through the November General Election, with important races and measures decided in communities across the state. Throughout the year, my office partnered with county election officials to ensure every eligible voter had the opportunity to participate in elections that directly affect their communities.

This year's report highlights several notable accomplishments:

- Washington's election administration efforts continue to receive national recognition, including awards for accessibility and voter communications. Several county election offices were also recognized for excellence in election communications and security innovation.
- Election outreach in 2025 reached its highest level since the COVID-19 pandemic, with outreach specialists engaging voters in their communities and working with county election officials to share accurate and reliable election information.
- Voter registration continued to grow, with more than 5 million registered voters statewide as of December 1, 2025.
- Ballot drop boxes remained the predominant method of ballot return, with an average of 65% of voters statewide using a drop box. This is up from 54% in 2024.
- Continued investments in secure and accessible voting options, such as same-day registration, expanded drop-box locations, and robust absentee-ballot services, helped sustain strong participation and a resilient election infrastructure.

At the heart of these efforts are Washington's county election officials and staff, whose professionalism, collaboration, and commitment to public service make our election system work. Their partnership with the Office of the Secretary of State reflects our shared values of integrity, transparency, accessibility, and service to voters.

Thank you for your confidence in Washington's electoral system. We remain committed to safeguarding every vote and ensuring that our democracy remains strong, secure, and inclusive.

Sincerely,

Steve Hobbs

Secretary of State

Introduction

The 2025 Annual Report of Washington State Elections, published by the Office of the Secretary of State, Elections Division (*hereinafter the Office*), provides a comprehensive and data-driven overview of election administration across Washington State. The report examines key aspects of the electoral process, including voter registration, voter participation, ballot processing, and election outcomes. Together, these analyses offer policymakers, election officials, researchers, and members of the public a clear and objective understanding of how elections are administered statewide. By grounding its findings in verified data and transparently documenting sources and methodologies, the office seeks to support informed decision-making and reinforce public confidence in the integrity, accessibility, and transparency of Washington's elections.

The analyses presented in this report primarily draw upon ballot reconciliation reports submitted by each of Washington's 39 county election offices following every election, as well as data maintained in the state's VoteWA system. Implemented statewide in 2019, VoteWA is a secure, centralized platform for voter registration and election administration. Since its implementation, VoteWA has been used consistently by all 39 counties and the Office providing a reliable and uniform source of election data across jurisdictions.

Consistent with prior editions of the Annual Report of Washington State Elections, this report emphasizes clarity, consistency, and comparability over time. Where appropriate, analyses include comparisons between the 2019 and 2025 election cycles. These years provide meaningful points of reference due to similarities in election administration structures, voting methods, and reporting standards. Comparative analyses are included to offer historical context and to illustrate long-term trends, while recognizing that changes in law, technology, voter behavior, and external conditions may influence election outcomes across cycles.

Washington's election system is administered by professionally trained election officials within the office and across the state's 39 counties. Their expertise, diligence, and collaboration are central to ensuring that elections are conducted securely and accurately, while remaining accessible to all eligible voters. This work reflects the Office's core values of integrity, service excellence, visionary leadership, and collaboration, which guide the administration of elections statewide.

Election Overview / Milestones

The 2025 election cycle in Washington state reflected the continued administration of elections within an established vote-by-mail system, supported by uniform statewide procedures, statutory requirements, and data-driven transparency. Throughout the year, the Office worked in close partnership with county election officials to conduct two special elections, a primary, and a general election in compliance with state and federal law, while advancing strategic priorities related to accessibility, security, and public confidence.

As of December 1, 2025, Washington had more than 5.4 million registered voters, with approximately 93 percent classified as active. More than 860,000 voter registration transactions were processed statewide during the year, including new registrations, address updates, and registration type changes. Registration activity increased in the months preceding the General Election, consistent with historical patterns. Motor vehicle registration through the Department of Licensing continued to account for the largest number of transactions, reflecting the sustained impact of automatic voter registration provisions.

Registered voter turnout in the 2025 Primary was 28.6 percent, while turnout in the General Election was 39.2 percent. Historical comparisons indicate that turnout in odd-numbered years is typically lower than in even-numbered years and is strongly influenced by ballot content, particularly the number of statewide contests or measures.

The 2025 legislative session resulted in several election-related laws affecting election security, voter registration processes, ballot verification, and voter outreach. In addition, voters approved a constitutional amendment proposed in Senate Joint Resolution 8201, authorizing the investment of long-term care services and supports funds as provided by law.

The 2025 cycle also marked the most extensive year of in-person voter outreach since the COVID-19 pandemic. Outreach efforts expanded engagement among youth voters, voters with disabilities, language minority communities, military and overseas voters, and other historically underserved communities. The statewide Voters' Pamphlet was distributed in multiple formats and languages, supporting broad access to nonpartisan election information.

Certification and training initiatives further strengthened election administration statewide. The Office expanded the use of hybrid training formats to increase accessibility while preserving opportunities for peer collaboration and knowledge sharing among county election administrators. Training and certification activities emphasized proactive preparation, with training scheduled in advance of major election milestones and system updates, allowing counties to integrate changes into local procedures ahead of upcoming elections.

Washington's election administration efforts were also recognized nationally in 2025 through the U.S. Election Assistance Commission's Clearinghouse Awards[1]. The Office received two national awards for accessibility and voter communications initiatives and an honorable mention for contingency planning. In addition, several county election offices received national recognition for excellence in election communications, security innovation, and effective use of federal funding.

In summary, the 2025 election cycle demonstrates the continued effectiveness and resilience of Washington's election administration framework. Through consistent application of election law, robust data reporting, expanded outreach, professional training, national recognition for innovation, and transparent post-election verification, Washington state upheld the integrity of its elections while continuing to adapt to evolving voter needs and statutory requirements.

[1] Clearinghouse Awardees and Honorable Mentions

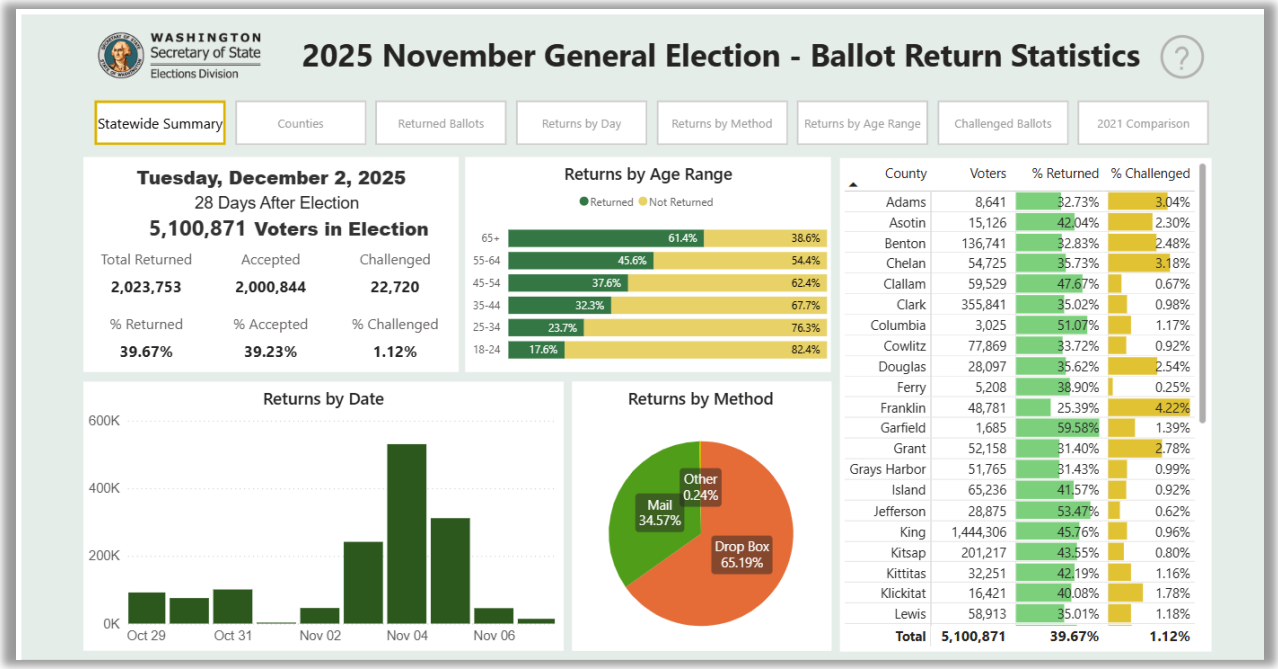
Election Data and Reporting – Interactive Dashboards

To promote transparency, public understanding, and timely access to election information, the Office publishes several interactive dashboards that present election data monthly and throughout each election cycle. These tools provide statewide reporting on ballot activity, voter registration, and voter participation, and are designed for use by policymakers, election officials, researchers, and the public.

I. Daily Ballot Return Statistics

The Ballot Return Statistics dashboard displays the cumulative number and percentage of ballots returned by county election offices. This dashboard enables users to monitor ballot return patterns over the course of the voting period, offering insight into voter participation trends leading up to Election Day and continuing through certification.

Figure 1: Statewide Summary Tab of the Ballot Return Statistics Dashboard for the 2025 General Election[2]



The dashboard is updated daily beginning two weeks before Election Day and continues through the close of the voting period. Updates are generally posted after 5:00 p.m. each business day, excluding state holidays.

[2] For additional detail and interactive visualizations, refer to dashboard: https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/data-research/election-data-and-maps/election-results-and-voters-pamphlets/2025-general-election

II. Ballot Status Report

The Ballot Status Reports dashboard commonly referred to as the "matchback report" provides detailed information on the processing status of returned ballots. The dashboard categorizes ballots as returned, accepted and challenged offering visibility into each stage of the ballot verification process. Because all voter information included in these reports is public, the dashboard enhances transparency into how ballots are tracked and resolved by election officials.

Figure 2: Ballot Status Reports Dashboard for the General Election

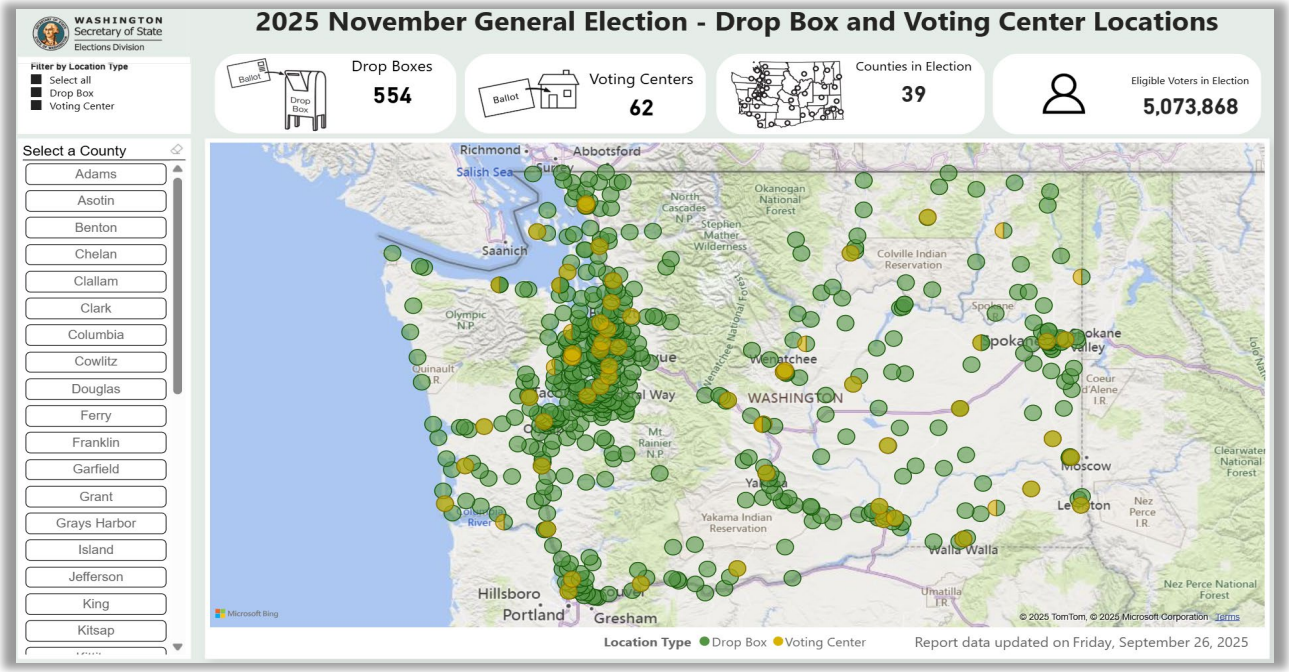


Ballot Status Reports become available as counties begin processing and reporting ballot activity, including during the early voting period. Similar to the Ballot Return Statistics dashboard, this report is updated daily beginning two weeks before Election Day and continues through certification. Updates are generally posted after 5:00 p.m. each business day, excluding state holidays.

III. Drop Box and Voting Center Locations

The Drop Box and Voting Center Locations dashboard is published in advance of each election, generally after counties confirm official locations for the current election cycle. Locations are made public before the start of the voting period, typically prior to the ballot transmission deadline for voters covered by the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA), allowing voters to plan for ballot return or to receive assistance at a voting center.

Figure 3: Drop Box and Voting Center Locations Dashboard for the General Election

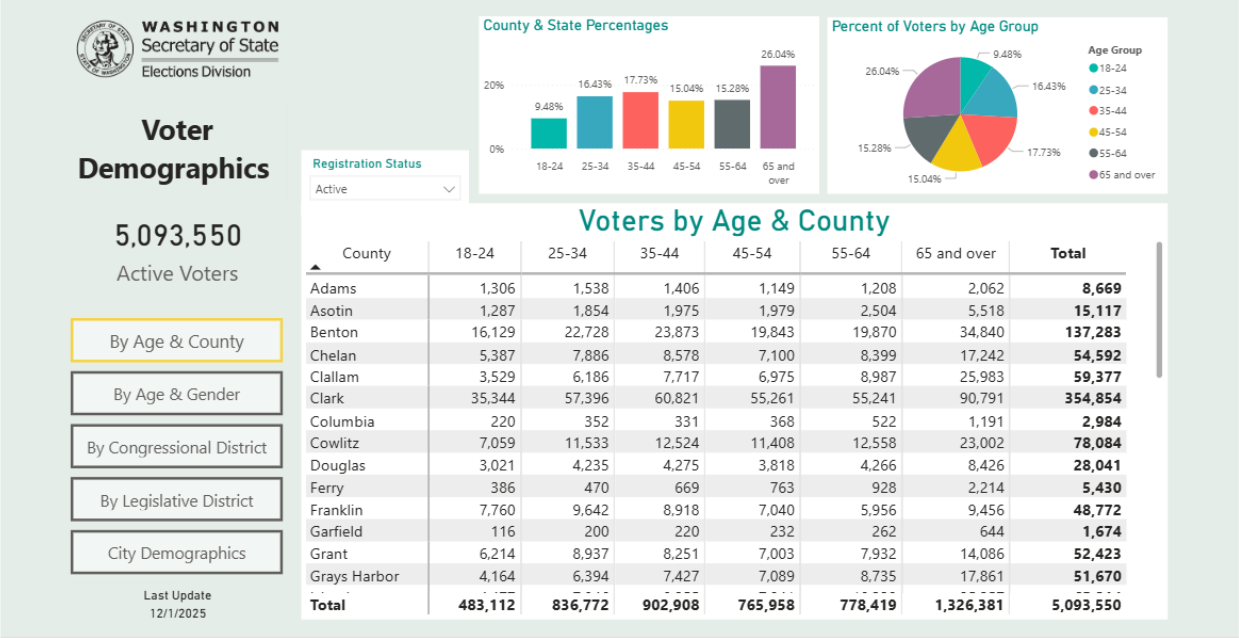


This interactive map displays official ballot drop box locations and voting centers statewide, including location-specific details. In addition to the interactive map, Excel and PDF versions of drop box and voting center locations are also made available on the website.

IV. Voter Demographics

The Monthly Voter Demographics dashboard provides an overview of the registered voter population in Washington state. The dashboard presents voter counts across multiple demographic dimensions, including age group, county, gender, congressional district, legislative district, and incorporated city or town.

Figure 4: Monthly Voters Demographics Dashboard, as of December 1, 2025



County	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Adams	1,306	1,538	1,406	1,149	1,208	2,062	**8,669**
Asotin	1,287	1,854	1,975	1,979	2,504	5,518	**15,117**
Benton	16,129	22,728	23,873	19,843	19,870	34,840	**137,283**
Chelan	5,387	7,886	8,578	7,100	8,399	17,242	**54,592**
Clallam	3,529	6,186	7,717	6,975	8,987	25,983	**59,377**
Clark	35,344	57,396	60,821	55,261	55,241	90,791	**354,854**
Columbia	220	352	331	368	522	1,191	**2,984**
Cowlitz	7,059	11,533	12,524	11,408	12,558	23,002	**78,084**
Douglas	3,021	4,235	4,275	3,818	4,266	8,426	**28,041**
Ferry	386	470	669	763	928	2,214	**5,430**
Franklin	7,760	9,642	8,918	7,040	5,956	9,456	**48,772**
Garfield	116	200	220	232	262	644	**1,674**
Grant	6,214	8,937	8,251	7,003	7,932	14,086	**52,423**
Grays Harbor	4,164	6,394	7,427	7,089	8,735	17,861	**51,670**
Total	**483,112**	**836,772**	**902,908**	**765,958**	**778,419**	**1,326,381**	**5,093,550**

Moreover, this dashboard is updated on the first business day of each month and reflects the voter registration snapshot as of that date.

V. Voter Registration Transactions

The Monthly Voter Registration Transactions dashboard summarizes statewide voter registration activity by month. Key metrics include new voter registrations, address updates (including county-to-county transfers), and changes to registration type, which reflect updates to a voter's registration status.

This dashboard provides information on the number and types of voter registration activity processed across the state and is updated on the first business day of each month. Voter registration activity reflected in this dashboard is supported through close collaboration between the Office, county election offices, and other state and local agencies that provide voter registration services.

Figure 5: Monthly Voter Registration Transactions Dashboard, as of December 1, 2025

WASHINGTON Secretary of State Elections Division

Voter Registration Transactions

Report data updated on January 2, 2026

Select all
NEW
UPDATE

Year	Agency	Federal Postcard	Mail	Motor Vehicle	Online	Other	Registration Drive	Unknown	Walk-in	Total
2025										
December	2,223	160	11,119	73,132	9,718	5,271	804	287	1,990	**104,704**
November	667	178	6,527	50,151	9,058	2,267	591	81	2,279	**71,799**
October	596	112	4,957	45,219	12,481	2,046	1,055	55	1,330	**67,851**
September	1,729	288	11,761	76,770	13,650	4,767	993	360	2,426	**112,744**
August	983	148	6,537	64,201	8,756	2,273	383	130	1,517	**84,928**
July	813	115	7,436	64,891	11,261	3,002	655	186	1,467	**89,826**
June	1,065	131	8,437	65,718	9,298	2,676	609	341	1,824	**90,099**
May	809	34	5,465	57,224	5,215	1,538	412	78	686	**71,461**
April	912	78	5,674	58,386	6,973	1,899	559	131	1,111	**75,723**
March	1,472	121	8,649	62,744	9,355	3,176	684	292	1,905	**88,398**
February	596	31	3,298	29,468	3,172	971	274	64	426	**38,300**
January	1,131	234	6,993	49,845	7,055	2,315	390	195	1,205	**69,363**
2024	**17,550**	**14,232**	**130,066**	**621,645**	**271,945**	**47,416**	**11,874**	**2,725**	**53,198**	**1,170,651**
2023	**15,796**	**1,018**	**119,563**	**575,562**	**113,315**	**42,532**	**9,077**	**2,772**	**18,143**	**897,778**
2022	**13,118**	**2,360**	**165,680**	**611,005**	**182,451**	**70,904**	**8,396**	**3,461**	**33,588**	**1,090,963**
2021	**13,020**	**1,518**	**156,398**	**591,954**	**147,922**	**74,394**	**7,268**	**3,927**	**22,691**	**1,019,092**
2020	**21,850**	**12,269**	**159,654**	**482,024**	**526,025**	**84,355**	**9,307**	**4,664**	**49,173**	**1,349,321**
2019	**20,187**	**2,446**	**101,479**	**506,615**	**154,711**	**28,204**	**20,681**	**18,059**	**36,844**	**889,226**
2018	**32,140**	**3,670**	**202,545**	**435,290**	**237,563**	**34,193**	**31,871**	**45,239**	**80,444**	**1,102,955**
2017	**32,006**	**2,436**	**151,831**	**343,951**	**134,296**	**33,004**	**17,966**	**62,895**	**56,304**	**834,689**
2016	**43,234**	**8,774**	**272,345**	**428,311**	**331,006**	**48,082**	**33,302**	**80,191**	**137,192**	**1,382,437**

In addition to the interactive dashboards above, the Office's website provides access to other interactive data and reports that present both current and historic election information, including:

- Ballot Box Usage by Year
- Voter Participation Table
- Voter Participation Data
- Voter Turnout by Election
- General Election Turnout
- Reconciliation Report
- Same Day Registration

Together, these tools allow the relevant stakeholders to examine election activity at varying levels of detail, support historical and comparative analysis across election cycles, and improve public access to standardized election data published by the Office.

Overview Of Legislation and Implementation

The 105-day 2025 legislative session convened on January 13, 2025, and adjourned sine die on April 27, 2025. During the session, the Washington State Legislature considered several bills with implications for election administration, many of which were reviewed through the State Government and Tribal Relations Committee. This section summarizes election-related legislation enacted during the 2025 session and signed into law by the Governor. Unless otherwise noted, legislation passed during the session took effect on July 27, 2025. Additional information on these and other bills considered by the Legislature is available on the legislature's website.

Elections Legislation Passed During the 2025 Session

Substitute House Bill 5014 – Election Security

This legislation strengthens election security requirements statewide. It requires certain election systems to be preapproved by the Secretary of State prior to use in an election, establishes security breach disclosure requirements for specified organizations, and mandates that each county auditor implement defined cybersecurity measures by July 1, 2027.

Substitute House Bill 5077 – Agency Voter Registration

This bill expands voter registration services offered by government agencies. It authorizes the Governor to designate additional agencies to provide voter registration services, including automatic voter registration (AVR). The legislation permits the Health Benefit Exchange to transmit information for certain applicants to the Office of the Secretary of State for AVR purposes and authorizes the Office to facilitate online voter registration through designated websites.

House Bill 1573 – Timing of Oath of Office

This legislation revises the period during which individuals elected to certain local offices may take the oath of office. Under the revised provisions, the oath must be taken at any time between certification of the election and the day before the elected official's term begins.

Earlier Legislation Effective in 2025

House Bill 1962 – Voter Address Changes

This bill improves voter registration list accuracy by updating processes related to voter address changes. The legislation extends address transfer methods previously limited to within county moves to all registered voters statewide, removes the requirement that voters reregister when moving between counties within Washington, and modifies notification and registration procedures for county election offices.

Prior to the law's effective date of June 1, 2025, the Office of the Secretary of State's Certification and Training team conducted two statewide trainings – Election Education Days (eED Talks)[3] to brief election administrators on the new voter registration policies and their implementation within VoteWA. Consistent with the bill's requirements, amendments were also made to the relevant Washington Administrative Code (WAC) provisions related to voter registration and confirmation notices.

Substitute House Bill 6269 – Alternative Voter Verification

This legislation establishes an alternative voter verification options pilot project to develop and test supplemental methods, other than signature verification, to verify that a ballot was completed and returned by the intended voter.

The Office of the Secretary of State launched the Alternative Verification Options Pilot for the April 2025 Special Election and invited all 39 counties to participate. King County applied and was approved to participate, subject to the condition that the verification portal securely exchange information with VoteWA through an application programming interface, as required under RCW 29A.40.111.

During the April 2025 Special Election, participating voters in King County were offered the option to verify their ballot using a Washington State driver's license or identification number, or the last four digits of their Social Security number, in lieu of providing a signature on the return envelope. Signature verification remained available, and voters retained discretion in determining how to verify and return their ballots.

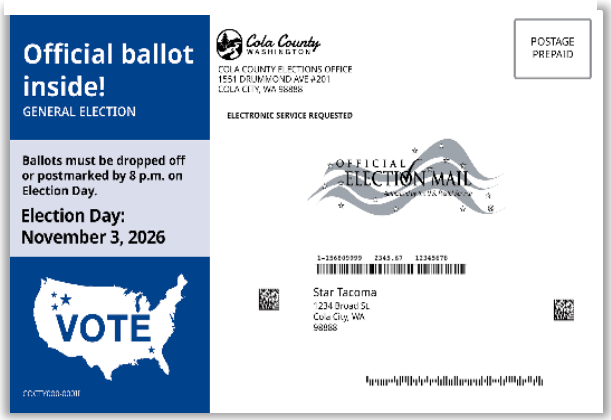
[3] An educational presentation or briefing intended to inform election administrators about a specific aspect of election administration, policy, or process.

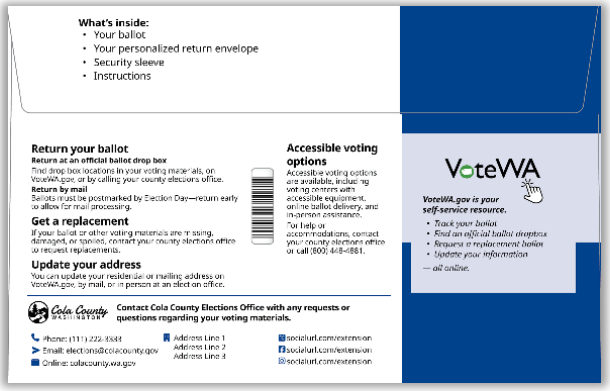
Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5890 – Ballot Rejection

This bill establishes a comprehensive framework to reduce ballot rejection rates by strengthening ballot curing, canvassing, reporting, and voter outreach practices statewide. The legislation requires county auditors to use additional methods of communication to notify voters of unsigned ballots or signature mismatches and to provide opportunities to cure such ballots. It further directs the Secretary of State to adopt uniform, statewide standards and related tools for signature verification and ballot curing. The bill also requires canvassing board meetings to be held at times and locations accessible to the public and mandates that county auditors develop community outreach plans to educate voters about signature verification requirements.

In addition, the legislation calls for the establishment of a work group to approve a uniform ballot envelope design for use by all 39 counties. In response, the Office of the Secretary of State convened a statewide work group, with technical assistance from Anthro-Tech, a human-centered design (HCD) and research consultancy, to research, design, test, revise, and approve standardized ballot envelope templates. The work group engaged in an iterative process that incorporated usability testing, accessibility considerations, and feedback from both voters and county election offices.

Figure 6: Sample Uniform Ballot Envelope Design





The resulting envelope template packages include standardized designs for outgoing, return, and secrecy envelopes and were approved for statewide use beginning with the 2026 Primary. Two size options were developed to accommodate varying county operational needs. A bilingual version of the larger envelope package was also approved to support compliance with language access requirements in Section 203 of the federal Voting Rights Act. Throughout the development process, voter usability, accessibility, and operational feasibility were balanced with logistical requirements from the United States Postal Service and commercial print vendors. As mandated by the Legislature, the approved envelope designs establish a uniform, voter-centered standard intended to improve ballot processing consistency and reduce preventable ballot rejections across Washington state.

Voter Registration

Voter Registration Policies

Washington's voter registration policies are established in statute and administrative rule and are designed to ensure an accurate, secure, and uniform statewide voter registration system that complies with federal requirements under the National Voter Registration Act and the Help America Vote Act. The Office maintains a single, centralized statewide voter registration database that serves as the official list of registered voters and is used by all 39 county election offices for election administration.

State law requires that voter list maintenance activities be uniform and nondiscriminatory, balancing the need to keep voter rolls current with protections against improper removal of eligible voters. Washington's policies provide clear standards for maintaining voter records, including the use of inactive status and confirmation notices when a potential address change is identified, and defined conditions under which a voter registration may be canceled, such as confirmed relocation out of state or death. These policies align with federal guidelines by emphasizing due process, voter notification, and transparency, while supporting public confidence in the integrity of the voter registration system

Voter Registration Process

Washington offers multiple accessible pathways for eligible citizens to register to vote or update their registration information. Voters may register online, by mail, in person at county elections offices, or through agency-based transactions, including automatic voter registration associated with certain licensing activities. Eligible individuals may also update their name or address through these same channels, ensuring their voter record remains current.

Washington permits voter registration up to eight days before Election Day through any registration method, with same-day registration available in person at designated locations through 8:00 p.m. on Election Day. County election officials process registration and update transactions within the statewide voter registration system, ensuring consistency across jurisdictions. Ongoing list maintenance activities, conducted in coordination with the Secretary of State, help ensure that voter records accurately reflect voter eligibility while preserving the ability of voters to confirm or update their information at any time. Together, these processes promote broad access to voter registration while maintaining compliance with federal standards and safeguarding the accuracy of the voter rolls.

Registration Transactions in 2025

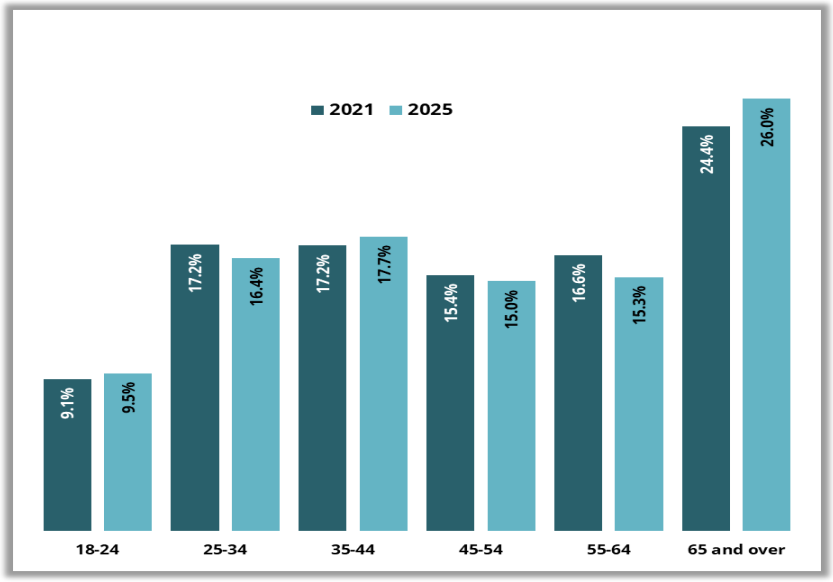
Active and Inactive Voters

As of December 1, 2025, Washington state had a total of 5,470,163 registered voters.[4] Of these, 5,093,550 voters were classified as active, meaning they were eligible to vote without any additional administrative action. The remaining 376,613 voters were considered inactive, indicating that address verification is required under the provisions of the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) before their ballots may be counted.

Inactive status does not remove a voter from the registration rolls. Rather, voters classified as inactive must respond to address confirmation notices or otherwise verify their current residence with their county election office in order to return to active status. This process supports list maintenance requirements while preserving voter eligibility in accordance with federal and state law.

Age-based analysis of the active voter population shows that voters aged 65 and older comprised the largest share of registered active voters in 2025, totaling 1,326,381 individuals, or 26.0 percent of the active voter population. In contrast, voters aged 18 to 24 represented the smallest share, with 483,112 active registered voters, or 9.5 percent. This distribution is consistent with patterns observed during the most recent comparable odd-year cycle. In 2021, voters aged 65 and older similarly represented the largest active voter group, while voters aged 18 to 24 comprised the smallest. Figure 7 presents a comparison of registered voter transactions by age group for 2021 and 2025.

Figure 7: Registered Voters Transactions by Age Group 2021 vs 2025



[4] Additional information about active and inactive voters, including statistics by county, can be found in Table 17 of this report.

Registration Transactions

In 2025, more than 960,000 voter registration transactions[5] were processed statewide. These transactions include new voter registrations, address updates (including county-to-county transfers), and updates to registration type, which indicate that a new registration form was received. Registration activity peaked in September, with 112,744 transactions processed, as illustrated in Figure 8, reflecting typical increases in voter engagement in advance of a general election.

Motor vehicle-related transactions accounted for the majority of registration activity in 2025, with 697,749 transactions processed through the Department of Licensing. This pattern is consistent with trends observed from 2015 through 2025, except for 2020, when online voter registration accounted for the largest share of transactions. The sustained prominence of motor vehicle-assisted registration highlights the ongoing role of agency-based registration in maintaining robust voter registration levels statewide, as illustrated in Figure 9, Voter Registration Methods with Over 75,000 Transactions, 2015–2025.

The consistently high volume of registrations processed through the Department of Licensing may, in part, be attributed to the implementation of Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 5112, which took effect on July 23, 2023. This legislation expanded automatic voter registration by enabling individuals who prove citizenship when applying for enhanced driver's licenses or state identification cards to be automatically registered to vote. By streamlining registration processes and reducing administrative barriers, the legislation has increased access to voter registration for new voters and individuals relocating to Washington, contributing to sustained registration activity across election cycles.

[5] Additional information about transactions source, including statistics by month, can be found in Table 18 of this report.

Figure 8: Voter Registration Transactions by Month 2025

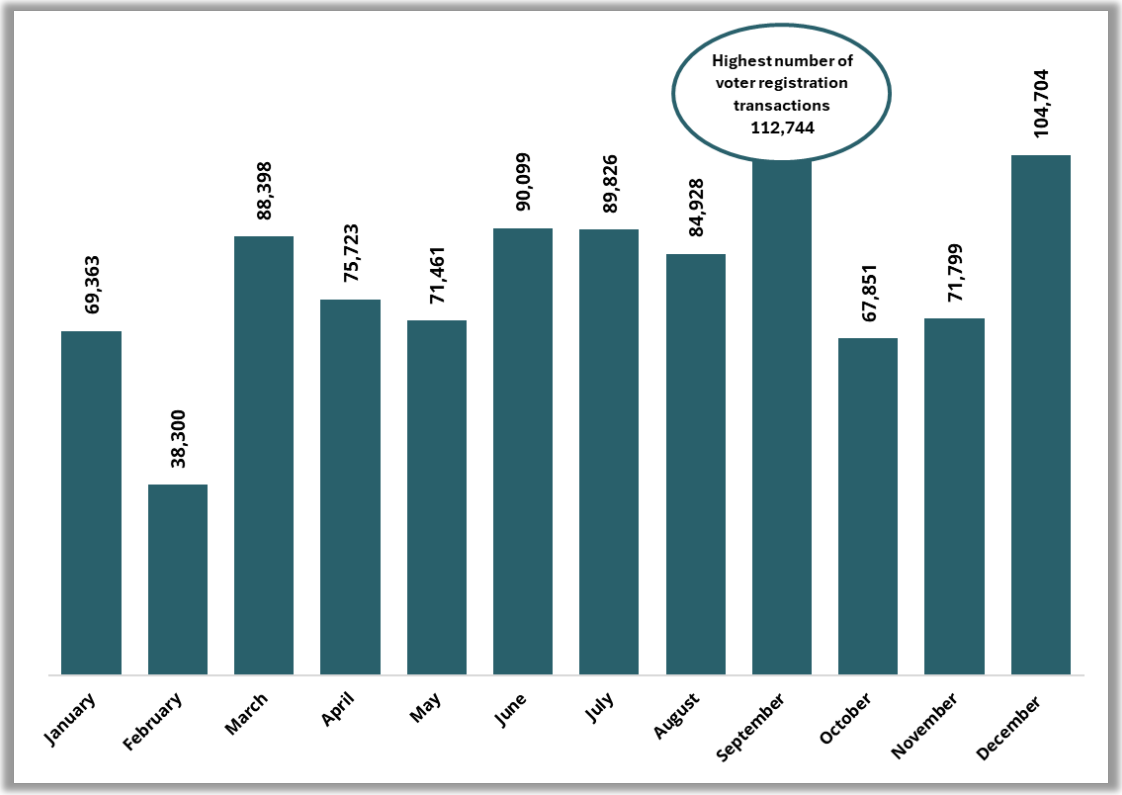
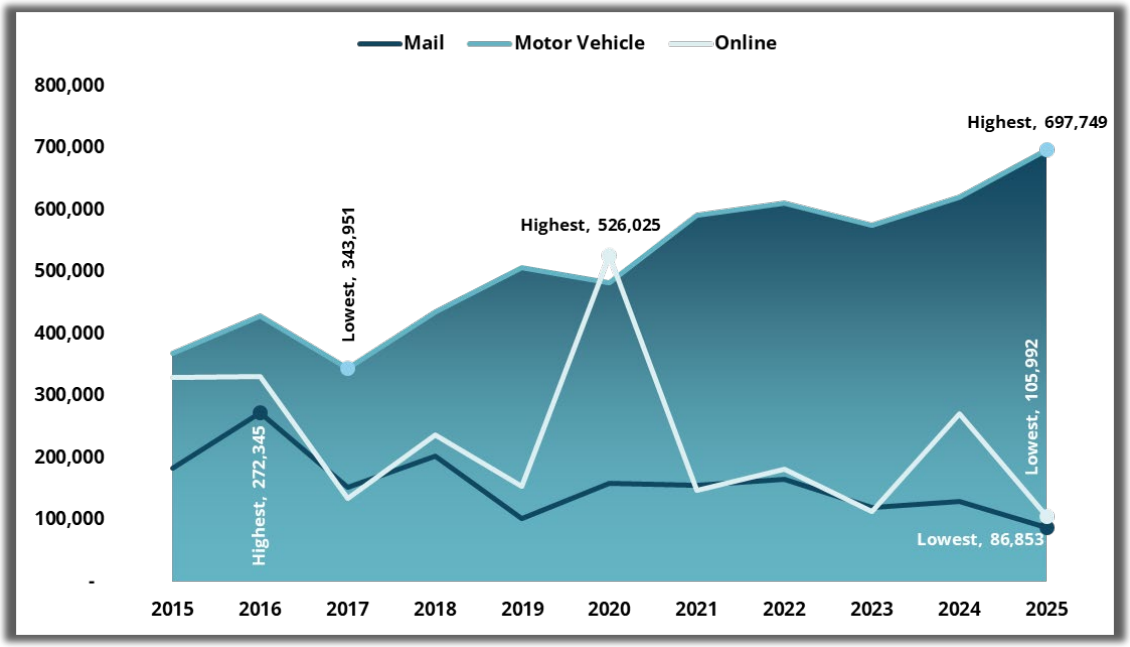


Figure 9: Top Three Voter Registration Methods, 2015-2025



Special Elections

Under Washington state law, a special election is defined as any election that is not a general election and may be conducted independently or in conjunction with a primary or general election (RCW 29A.04.175). State law further establishes the dates on which cities, counties, school districts, and other municipal entities may submit ballot measures such as bonds or levies to voters, as well as the deadlines by which a submitting jurisdiction must file an election resolution with the county auditor.

Special elections are most commonly held to fill vacancies in local offices or to seek voter approval of local ballot measures. To initiate a special election, the governing body of the submitting jurisdiction such as a city council, board of county commissioners, or special purpose district board must adopt and submit a resolution requesting the election to the county auditor. Special elections may be conducted on the second Tuesday in February, the fourth Tuesday in April, the day of the primary election, or the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November (RCW 29A.04.330).

Although special elections differ from general elections in purpose and timing, they are administered using the same statewide election framework. Ballots are prepared, distributed, and counted in accordance with Washington's uniform election laws and procedures, ensuring consistency, accessibility, and integrity across all election types. In 2025, Washington conducted two statewide special elections, held in February and April.

February 2025 Special Election

The February Special Election was held on February 11, 2025. A total of 1,527,017 registered voters across 32 counties were eligible to participate. The counties not conducting elections in February were Franklin, Garfield, Klickitat, Pend Oreille, San Juan, Wahkiakum, and Whatcom. The ballot included measures and contests across 65 districts, comprising a total of 81 ballot measures.

Voter turnout for the February Special Election was 35.1 percent of eligible registered voters. Of the 1,550,961 ballots issued, 536,578 ballots were counted.

April 2025 Special Election

The April Special Election was held on April 22, 2025. A total of 2,161,077 registered voters across 23 of Washington's 39 counties were eligible to vote. The ballot included contests and measures in 39 districts, representing 39 ballot measures.

Voter turnout for the April Special Election was 26.8 percent of eligible registered voters. Of the 2,185,609 ballots issued, 579,680 ballots were counted.

Candidate Filing

Overview Candidate Filing Period

Washington state conducts a statutory candidate filing period each May for offices scheduled to appear on the upcoming primary ballot. During this period, prospective candidates for federal, statewide, legislative, judicial, and local offices must formally declare their candidacy with the appropriate filing officer to be eligible for ballot placement.

Candidate filing is administered by the Office of the Secretary of State for statewide, federal, legislative, and certain judicial offices, and by county election officials for county, municipal, and special district offices. The filing process is governed by state law and guided by the Candidate Filing Guide published on the Office of the Secretary of State's elections website.

Candidate Filing Process

To file for office, a candidate must meet the statutory qualifications for the position sought, including voter registration and residency requirements within the applicable jurisdiction. Candidates file by submitting a Declaration of Candidacy during the designated filing week, which typically spans five business days in May.

Candidates may file:

- Online, using the Secretary of State's candidate filing system (for eligible offices),
- In person at the appropriate filing office, or
- By mail, provided the declaration is received by the filing deadline.

For offices with an annual salary, candidates are required to pay a filing fee equal to one percent of the annual salary of the office. Candidates who are unable to pay the filing fee may instead submit a filing fee petition signed by registered voters within the jurisdiction. Filing fees are non-refundable under state law.

Following the close of filing week, candidates may withdraw their candidacy by the statutory deadline. After withdrawals are finalized, a public lot draw is conducted to determine the order in which candidate names appear on the primary ballot.

Address Confidentiality Program and Filing for Office

The Washington Address Confidentiality Program (ACP) supports candidates filing for public office by allowing eligible individuals to participate in the electoral process without publicly disclosing their residential address, thereby reducing safety risks.

Under state law (RCW 40.24), candidates who are active ACP participants may use the ACP substitute address in place of their actual residence address when filing a declaration of candidacy with the Secretary of State or a county elections office. This ensures that required filing documents remain compliant with statutory requirements while protecting sensitive location information from public disclosure.

By providing this protection, the ACP enables survivors of violence, stalking, trafficking, and other qualifying individuals to seek and hold public office safely. The program supports equitable access to candidacy while maintaining the transparency, integrity, and legal sufficiency of Washington's candidate filing and election administration processes.

2025 Candidate Filing Week

Candidate filing week for the 2025 election cycle was held from May 5 through May 9, 2025. Candidates were permitted to withdraw their declarations of candidacy at any time prior to May 12, 2025, at 5:00 p.m., in accordance with state law. During the filing period, a total of 4,234 candidates submitted declarations of candidacy. Of these, 27 candidates filed with the Secretary of State for legislative and judicial positions to fill vacancies, while the remaining candidates filed for local offices with their respective county election offices, as prescribed by statute.

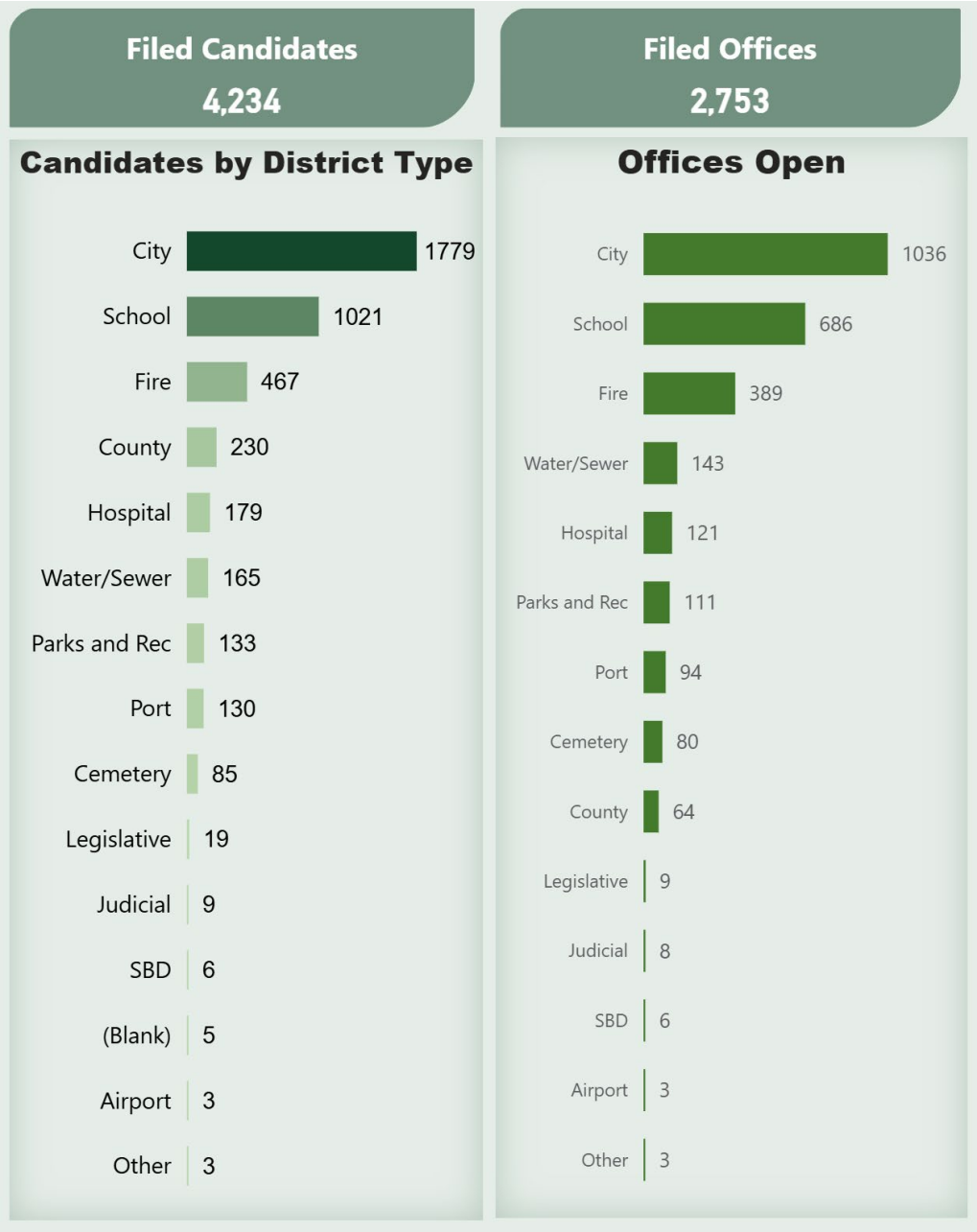
Table 1 summarizes candidate filing outcomes, including the number of filings approved, rejected, and withdrawn. Declarations of candidacy may be rejected if a candidate fails to submit required information at the time of filing, does not pay the applicable filing fee, or does not meet eligibility requirements, such as residency within the district for the office sought.

Table 1: Candidate Filings by Status

Filing Status	Number of County Candidates	Number of State Candidates	Total
Approved	3,944	27	**3,971**
Rejected	29	-	**29**
Withdrawn	233	1	**234**
Total	**4,206**	**28**	**4,234**

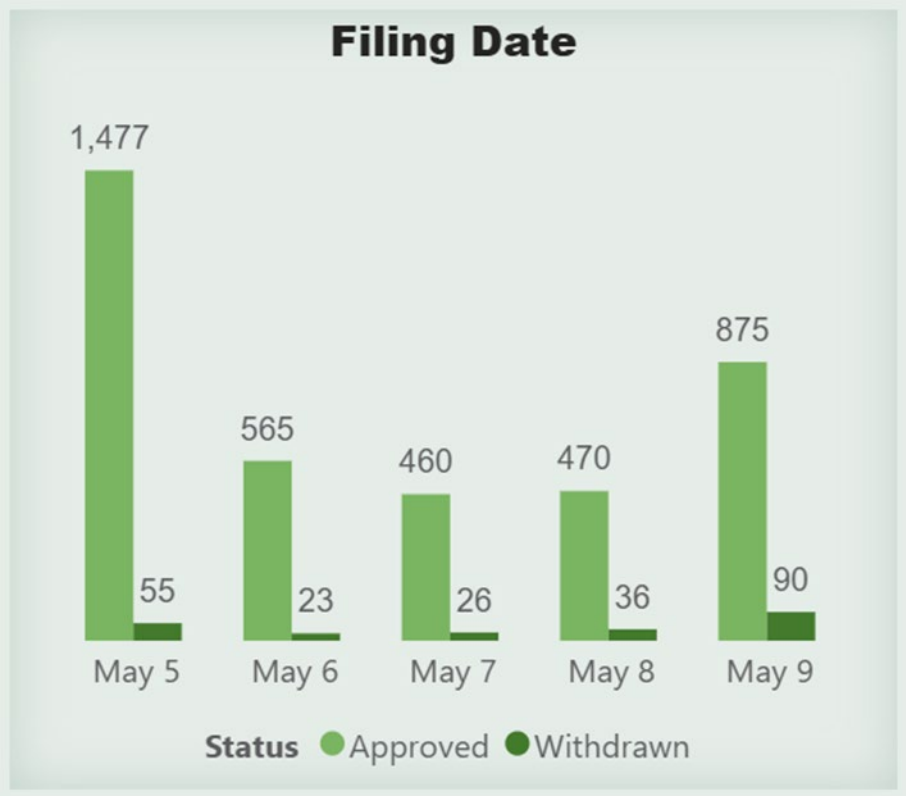
The 4,234 candidates filed for a total of 2,753 offices that were open for election statewide. These offices included city, county, and judicial positions, as well as positions within a range of special purpose districts. City and school district positions accounted for the largest share of offices open for election. Figure 10 provides a breakdown of open offices and candidate filings by district type.

Figure 10: Open Offices and Candidate Filings by District Type



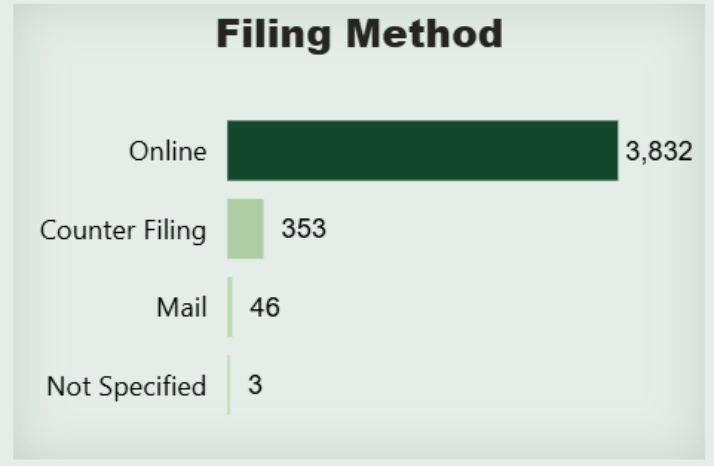
Filing activity varied across the filing period. Monday, May 5, recorded the highest number of approved candidate filings, followed by Friday, May 9. Candidates approved on the final day of filing were also the most likely to withdraw prior to the withdrawal deadline. Figure 11 illustrates the number of candidates approved each day of filing week. In this figure, columns labeled as "approved" reflect candidates who remained in the race, while columns labeled as "withdrawn" reflect candidates who were initially approved on those dates but subsequently withdrew by the May 12 deadline.

Figure 11: Approved Candidate Filings by Date



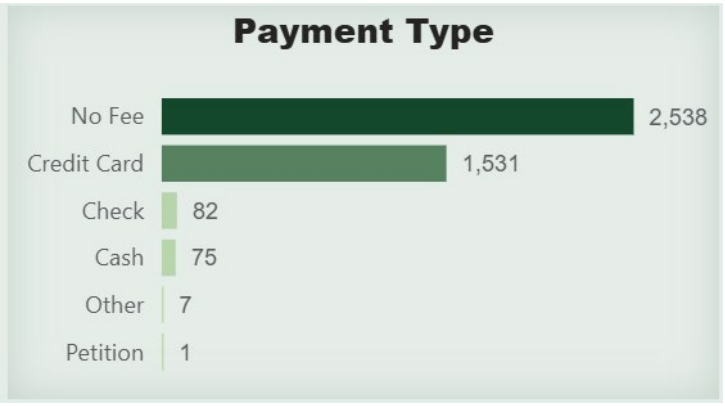
Candidates were permitted to file online, by mail, or in person at an elections office. Consistent with trends observed over the previous five years, most candidates in 2025 elected to file online. In-person filing was the second most common method, while filing by mail remained the least utilized option. Figure 12 presents a breakdown of candidate filings by submission method.

Figure 12: Candidate Filings by Filing Method



Candidate filing fees are established in RCW 29A.24.091. For positions with an annual salary, the filing fee is generally equal to one percent of the annual salary of the office, while offices with no annual salary carry no filing fee. In 2025, 2,538 candidates filed for offices with no filing fee. Candidates may alternatively submit a petition in lieu of paying the filing fee; such petitions must contain at least as many valid signatures from registered voters in the candidate's district as the whole-dollar amount of the filing fee. Only one candidate submitted a petition in lieu of paying the filing fee in 2025. Among candidates who paid a filing fee, payment by credit card was the most common method, followed by cash or check. Figure 13 illustrates the distribution of filing fee requirements and payment methods statewide.

Figure 13: Candidate Filings by Payment Type



2025 Primary and General Elections

Voter Turnout

Primary Turnout

Primaries in Washington state serve to narrow the field of candidates for the general election and, in some cases, to allow voters to consider local ballot measures. Odd-year primaries differ from even-year primaries in that they generally do not include federal or statewide contests. In many local races, when no more than two candidates file for an office, state law does not require a primary to be held. As a result, the scope and geographic coverage of odd-year primaries vary by year and by jurisdiction.

The 2025 Primary was held on August 5, 2025. Many districts did not have offices or measures subject to a primary, and some counties did not conduct primaries at all. In 2025, Garfield and Columbia counties did not have any districts with primary contests.

Because not all registered voters are eligible to participate in odd-year primaries, and because detailed voting-age population data are not available for every jurisdiction, estimating turnout based on voting-age population is not practicable for this type of election. Accordingly, registered voter turnout is used as the primary measure of participation for odd-year primary elections.

Registered voter turnout for the 2025 Primary was 28.6 percent.[6] A total of 1,265,106 ballots were returned and counted out of 4,424,713 registered voters who were eligible to participate. Turnout in 2025 declined by 1.1 percentage points compared to the odd-year primary held in 2021, which had a registered voter turnout of 29.7 percent. Despite the statewide decrease, six counties experienced turnout increases of more than five percentage points between the two elections. Figure 14 presents a county-level map of registered voter turnout for the 2025 Primary.

Figure 15 illustrates registered voter turnout for odd-year primary from 1991 through 2025. Viewed in historical context, turnout in the 2025 Primary was within the typical range for odd-year primaries. It fell above the historical low of 18.0 percent recorded in 2003 and below the historical high of 38.5 percent recorded in 1997, placing the 2025 turnout approximately midway within the observed range for comparable primaries.

[6] Additional information about primary turnout, including statistics by county, can be found in Table 5 of this report

Figure 14: Primary Voter Turnout by County

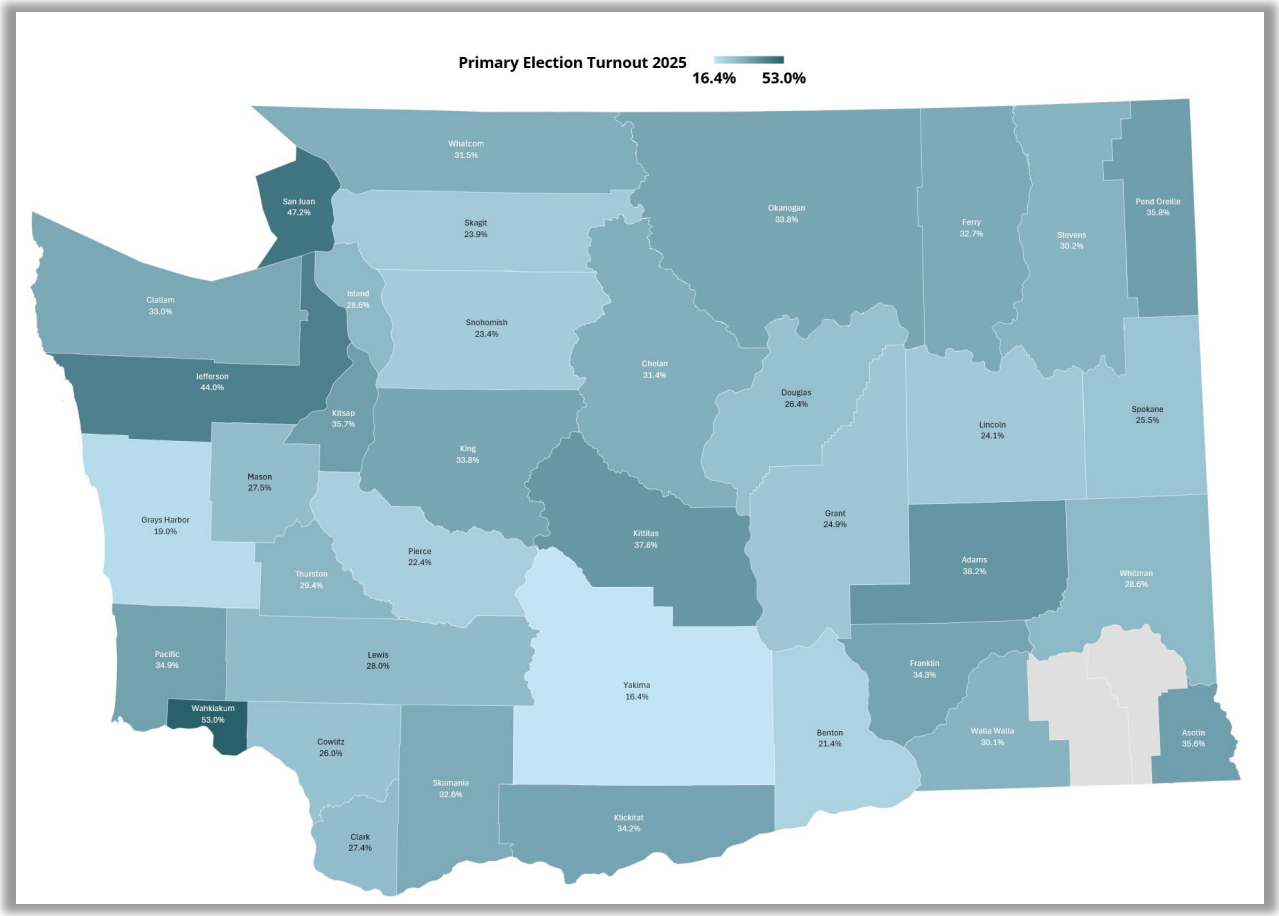
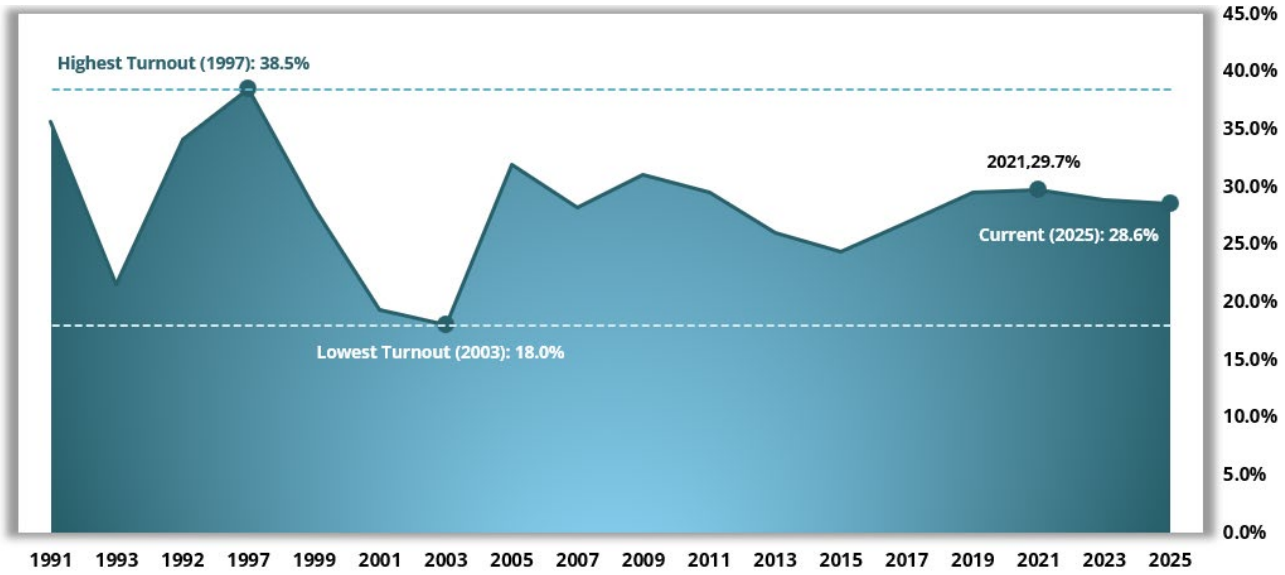


Figure 15: Odd-Year Primary Registered Voter Turnout since 1991



General Election Turnout

In odd-numbered election years, statewide contests or ballot measures are often a key driver of voter turnout, as federal and statewide offices are generally not included on the ballot. In 2025, the general election ballot included one statewide measure, Senate Joint Resolution 8201, related to taxes.

The 2025 General Election was held on November 4, 2025. Registered voter turnout for the election was 39.2 percent,[7] with 2,001,425 ballots returned and counted out of 5,100,871 active registered voters. Turnout declined by 0.2 percentage points compared to the 2021 odd-year general election, which had a registered voter turnout of 39.4 percent. Figure 16 presents a county-level map of registered voter turnout for the 2025 General Election.

Historical comparisons illustrate the relationship between statewide ballot content and voter participation in odd-numbered years. The highest odd-year general election turnout occurred in 1991, when registered voter turnout reached 67.9 percent and eight statewide measures appeared on the ballot. Figure 17 displays registered voter turnout for odd-year general elections from 1991 through 2025, providing historical context for participation levels observed in the 2025 General Election.

[7] Additional information about primary turnout, including statistics by county, can be found in Table 6 of this report

Figure 16: General Voter Turnout by County

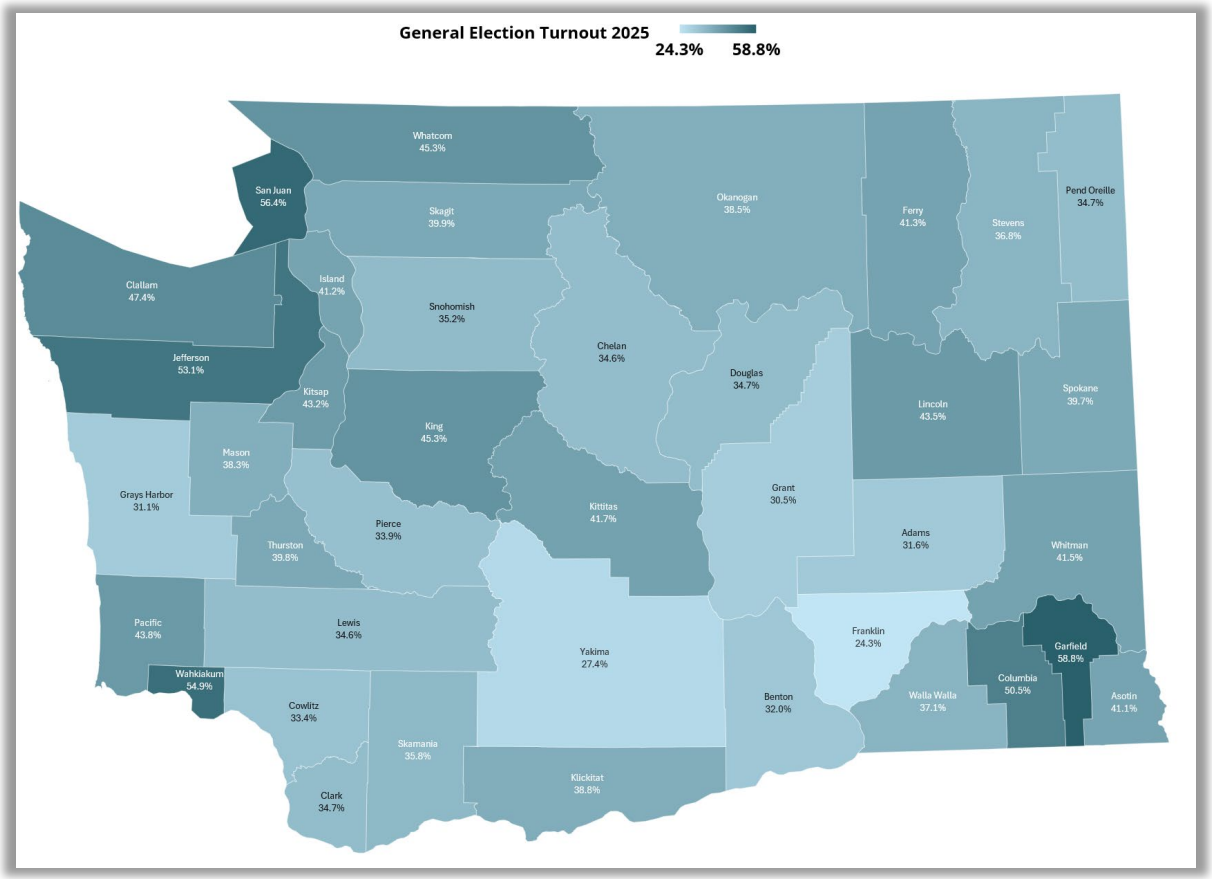
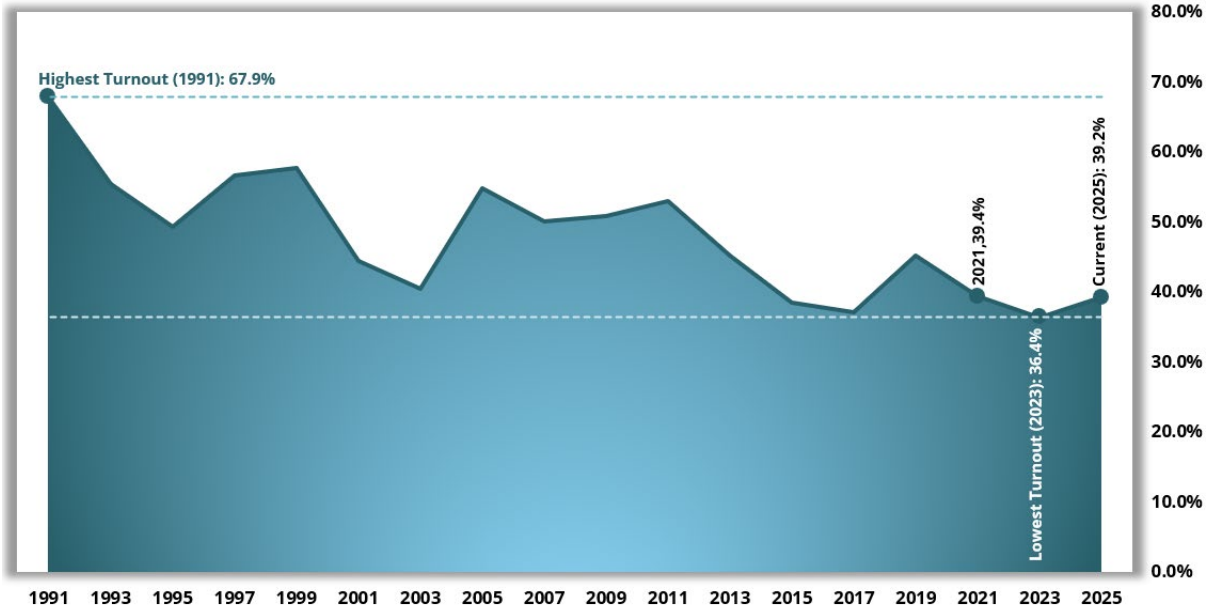


Figure 17: Odd-Year General Registered Voter Turnout since 1991



Ballot Return

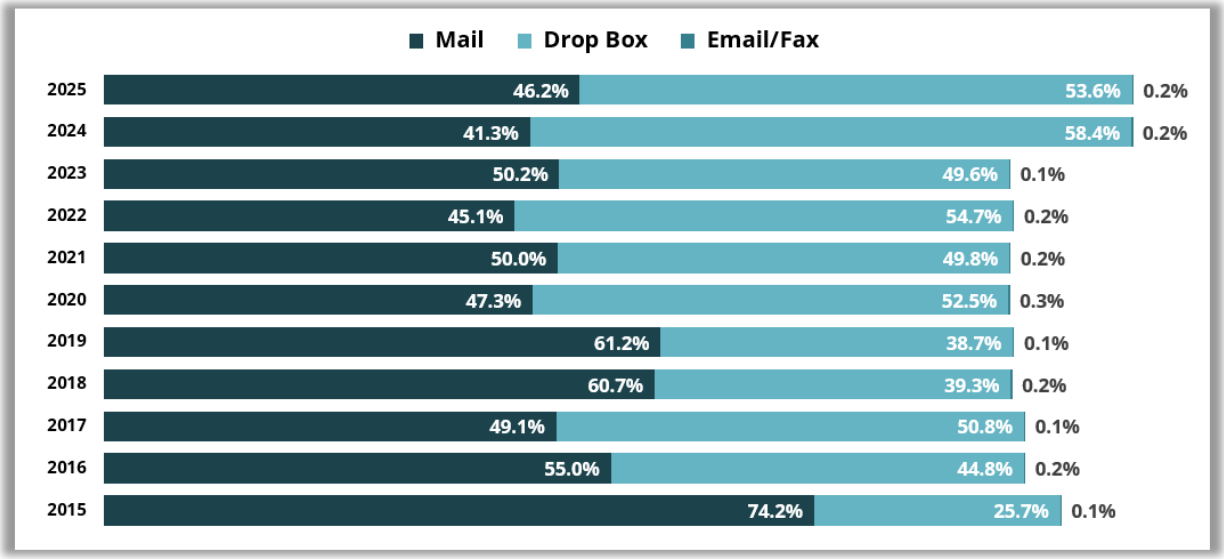
Primary

In the August 2025 Primary, voters returned more than 1.2 million ballots, resulting in a registered voter turnout of 28.6 percent. This represented a decrease of 1.1 percentage points compared to the 2021 primary turnout of 29.7 percent. The decline is consistent with broader participation trends observed in recent odd-year primaries.

Of the ballots returned in the 2025 Primary, 595,956 ballots (46.2 percent) were returned by mail, while 691,670 ballots (53.6 percent) were deposited at ballot drop boxes or returned at staffed voting centers. A small number of ballots (2,234, or 0.2 percent) were returned electronically via email or fax. Electronic ballot return is available exclusively to UOCAVA voters. While any voter may request an electronic ballot delivery option, non-UOCAVA voters are required to return a paper ballot by mail or at a ballot drop box or voting center.

In 2025, ballot drop boxes accounted for the majority of ballot returns, continuing a long-term shift in voter return behavior. Figure 18 illustrates trends in ballot return methods from 2015 through 2025, highlighting the growing reliance on drop box returns over time.

Figure 18: Return Method Comparison for Primary Elections



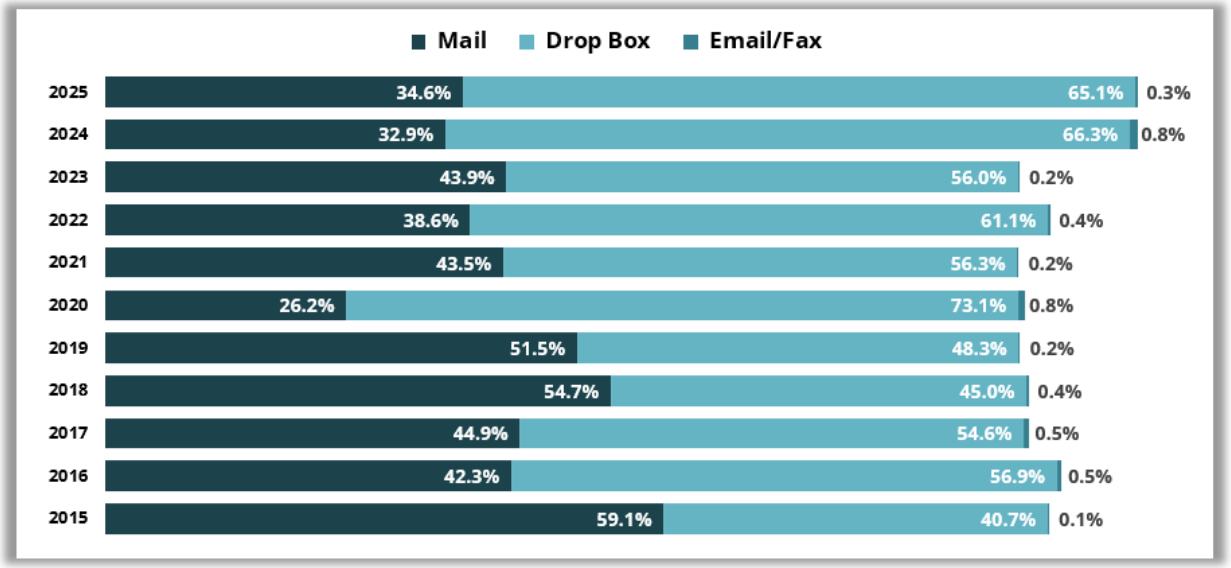
General Election

More than 2.0 million ballots were returned statewide during the 2025 General Election. Ballot drop boxes continued to be the predominant method of ballot return, with 1,319,287 ballots returned via drop box, representing 65.1 percent of all ballots counted. This pattern is consistent with voter behavior observed in recent election cycles and reflects the continued preference for secure, in-person ballot return options, as shown in Figure 19.

Ballots returned by mail accounted for 700,990 ballots, or 34.6 percent of total returns. A very small share of ballots (4,994, or 0.2 percent) were returned electronically via email or fax. Electronic ballot return remains limited to UOCAVA voters, and its minimal usage is consistent with prior general elections.

Overall, ballot return method trends in the 2025 General Election underscore the sustained reliance on ballot drop boxes as the primary means of participation, while mail and electronic return methods continue to serve more limited, though important, roles within Washington's vote-by-mail system.

Figure 19: Return Method Comparison for General Elections



Ballot Rejection

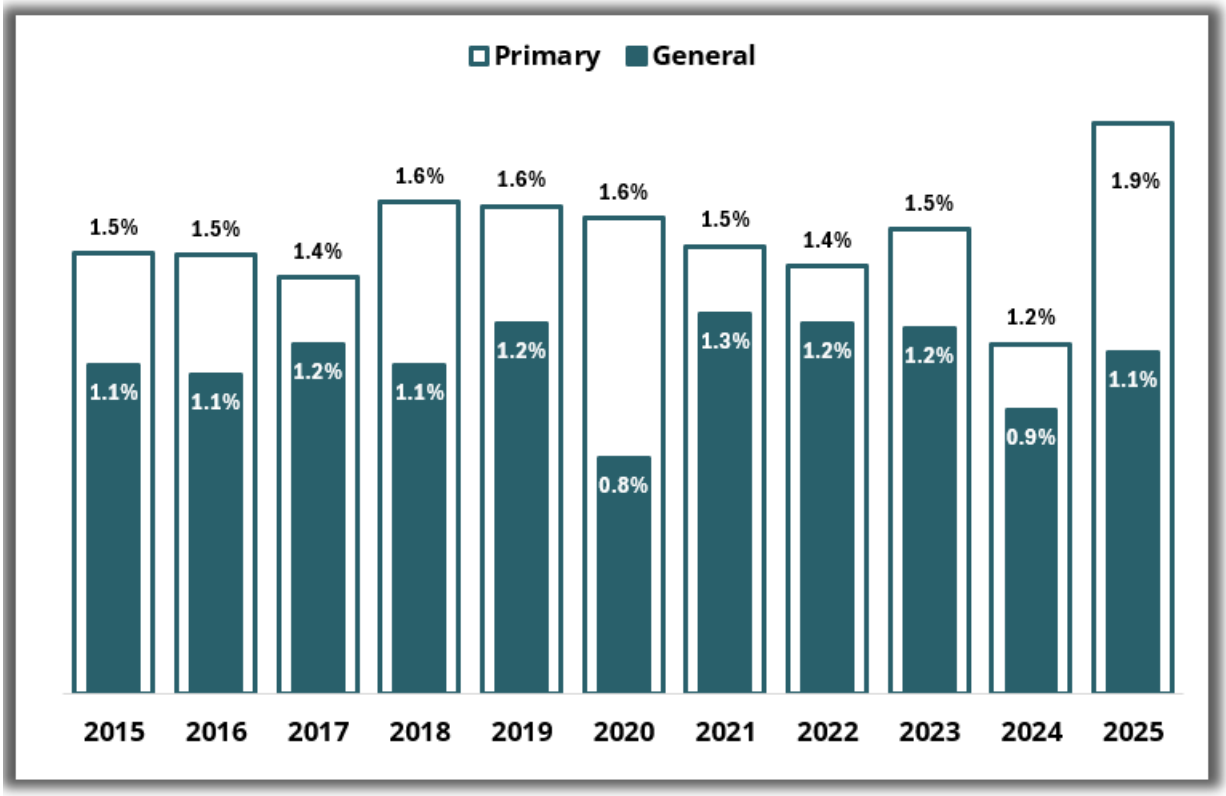
Ballots can be rejected for several reasons, predominantly: late postmark, signature mismatch, missing signature, and other reasons.

During the 2025 Primary, 24,437 ballots were rejected out of 1,289,860 ballots returned, resulting in a ballot rejection rate of 1.9 percent.[8] In the 2025 General Election, 22,851 ballots were rejected out of 2,025,271 ballots returned, resulting in a rejection rate of 1.1 percent.[9]

As illustrated in Figure 20, ballot rejection rates have remained relatively stable over time. Consistent with historical patterns, rejection rates in primaries are higher than those observed in general elections. This difference reflects several factors, including lower voter familiarity with the ballot return process in primaries and variation in voter participation across election types.

Overall, ballot rejection rates in 2025 were consistent with trends observed in prior election cycles, indicating continued stability in ballot processing and verification practices across Washington state.

Figure 20: Ballot Rejection Rates



[8] Additional information about primary ballot rejection, including statistics by county, can be found in Table 7 of this report
[9] Additional information about general election ballot rejection, including statistics by county, can be found in Table 8 of this report

Ballot Rejection Reasons

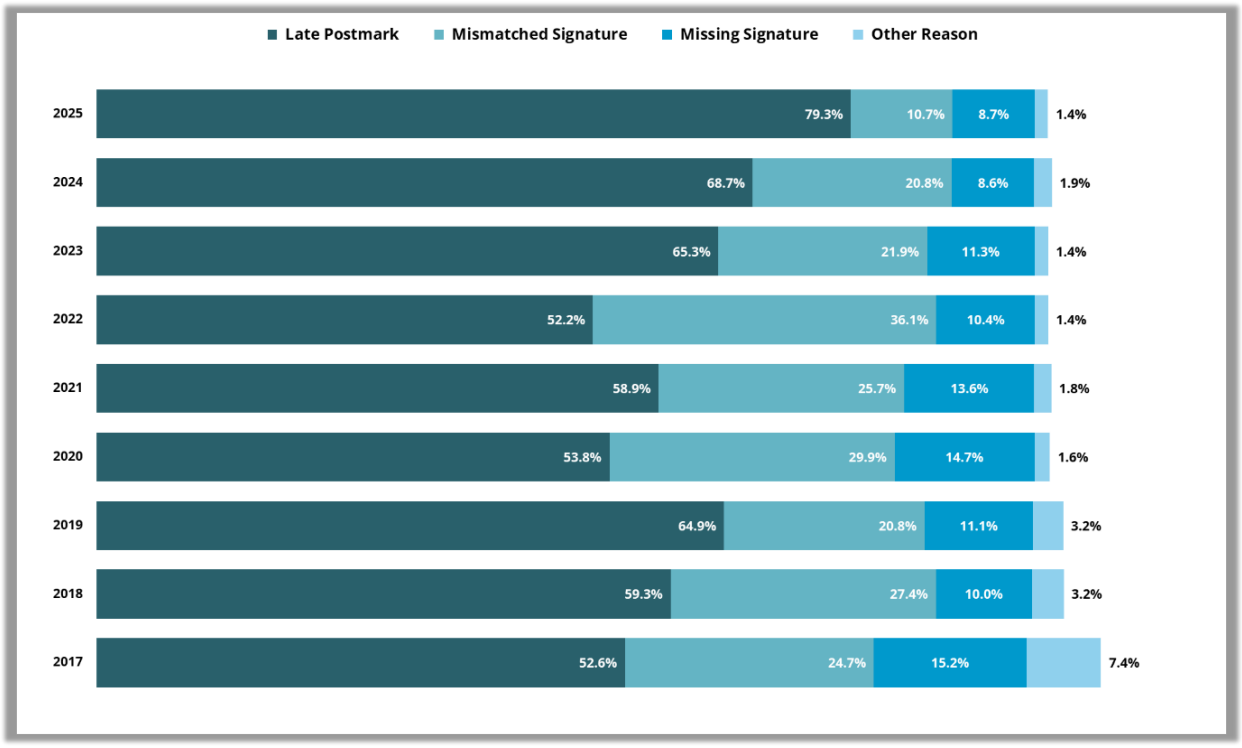
Primary

Figure 21 presents the percentage of ballots received statewide that were rejected from 2017 through 2025, by reason for rejection

In 2025, the most common reason for ballot rejection was late receipt or postmark after the statutory deadline.[10] Of the 24,437 ballots rejected during the 2025 Primary, 19,368 ballots representing 79.3 percent of all rejected ballots were rejected because they were received after Election Day.

Signature-related issues accounted for a smaller share of ballot rejections. A total of 2,614 ballots (10.7%) were rejected due to a signature mismatch, while 2,115 ballots (8.7%) were rejected because the return envelope lacked a voter signature. The remaining 340 ballots (1.4%) were rejected for other reasons.

Figure 21: Rejection by Reason for Primary Elections



[10] Additional information about primary ballot rejection reasons, including statistics by county, can be found in Table 9 of this report

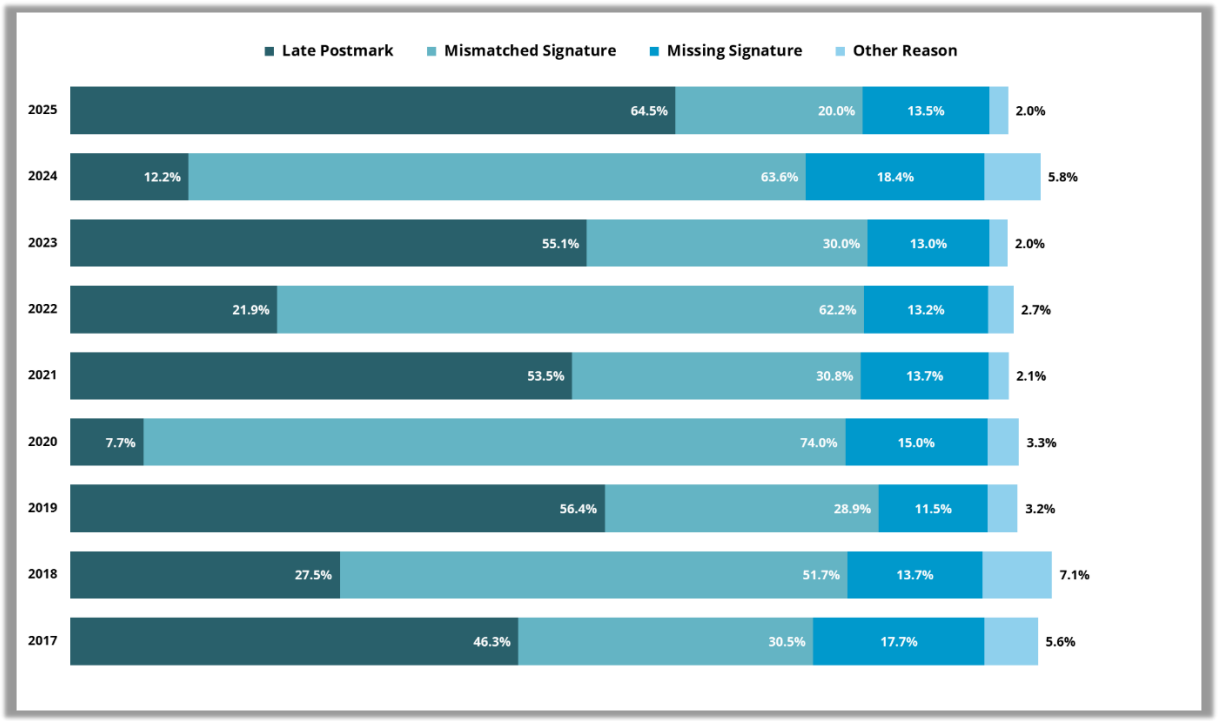
General Election

In the 2025 General Election, a total of 22,851 ballots were rejected statewide.[11] This represents a decrease of approximately 1,300 rejected ballots compared to the 2021 General Election, in which 24,212 ballots were rejected, indicating a modest improvement in overall ballot acceptance.

Figure 22 shows that late postmark accounted for the majority of ballot rejections, with 14,741 ballots rejected for this reason, representing 64.5 percent of all ballots rejected. Signature mismatches accounted for 4,567 rejections (20.0%), while 3,076 ballots (13.5%) were rejected due to a missing signature. The remaining 467 ballots (2.0 percent) were rejected for other administrative or procedural reasons.

These data indicate that ballot rejection in the 2025 General Election was driven primarily by timing-related factors rather than voter verification issues. The distribution of rejection reasons remains generally consistent with patterns observed in prior general elections. These trends underscore the continued importance of voter education and outreach related to ballot return deadlines, as well as ongoing efforts to support timely ballot submission and accurate completion of signature verification requirements.

Figure 22: Rejection by Reason for General Elections



[11] Additional information about primary ballot rejection reasons, including statistics by county, can be found in Table 10 of this report

Ballot Rejection by Age Group in the 2025 General Election

Figure 23 presents ballot rejection reasons by age group for the 2024 General Election and highlights clear, age-related patterns in the reasons for ballot rejection. Across nearly all age groups, late postmark was the leading reason ballots were rejected. The sole exception was voters aged 18 to 24, for whom mismatched signature was the most common reason for rejection.

For voters aged 25 and older, the share of rejections resulting from late postmark increased steadily with age, peaking among voters aged 65 and older, where late postmark accounted for more than 70 percent of rejected ballots. In contrast, younger voters, particularly those aged 18 to 24 experienced a higher proportion of signature-related issues.

Signature-related rejections (mismatched and missing signatures combined) were most prevalent among younger voters and declined with age. Voters aged 18 to 24 had the highest combined rate of curable issues, with more than half of their rejected ballots attributable to mismatched signatures. This aligns with historical trends showing that younger voters, especially first-time voters, are more likely to encounter issues during ballot return that trigger the cure process.

Ballots rejected at initial review undergo additional evaluation, and those remaining challenged due to missing or mismatched signatures are eligible for curing. Late postmark ballots, however, are not curable. The distribution of rejection reasons by age group therefore has important implications for voter education and outreach strategies, particularly for younger voters who are more likely to benefit from targeted information about signature requirements and the cure process.

Figure 24 shows the distribution of total rejected ballots by age group. Voters aged 18 to 34 accounted for the largest share of rejected ballots statewide (28.7 percent), followed by voters aged 65 and older (23.4 percent). Middle-aged voters accounted for a smaller and relatively even share of rejected ballots, with voters aged 35 to 44 comprising 16.8 percent, those aged 45 to 54 comprising 15.8 percent, and those aged 55 to 64 comprising 15.3 percent.

Figure 23: Ballot Rejection Reasons by Age Group

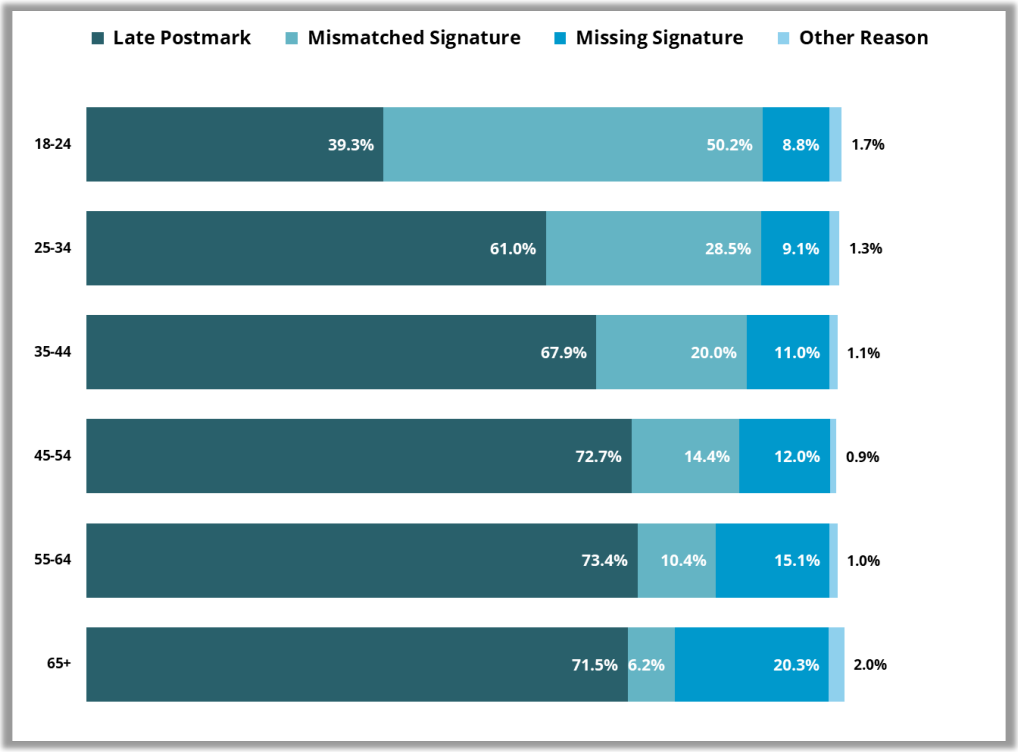
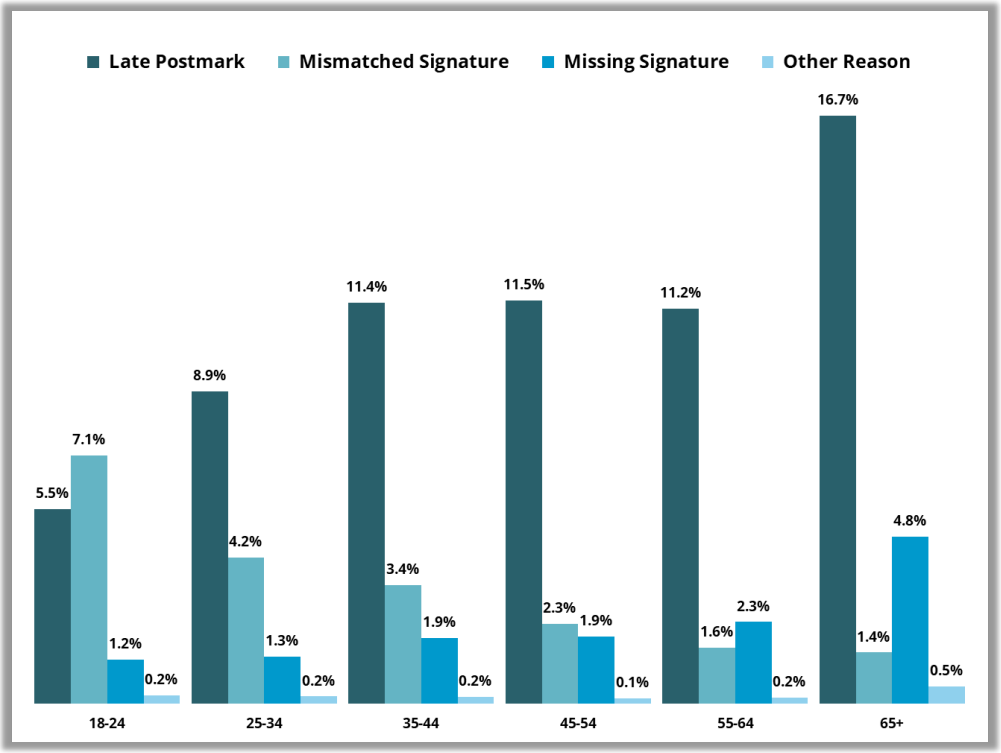


Figure 24: Percent of Total Rejected Ballots by Age Group



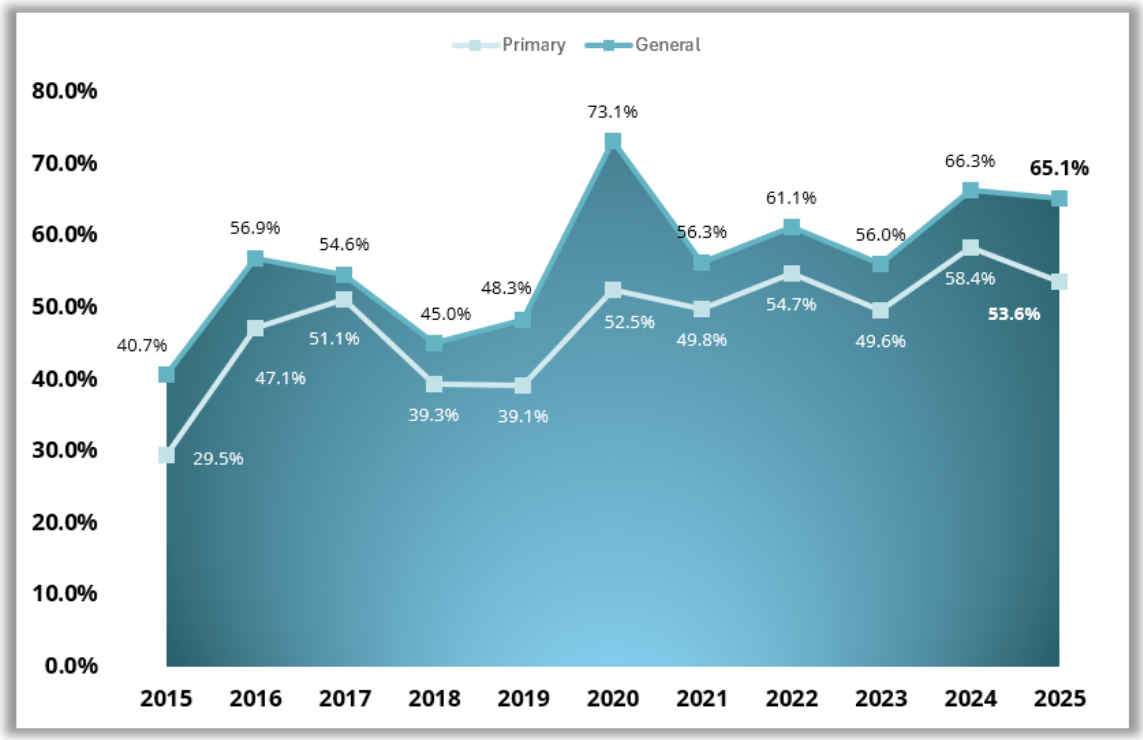
Ballot Drop Box Usage

Washington has conducted elections by mail since 2011. In each election, every eligible registered voter is mailed a ballot packet that includes a prepaid return envelope. Voters may return their ballots either by mail using the postage-paid envelope provided or by depositing their ballots at an official ballot drop box or returning them at a staffed voting center.

At the time of the 2025 General Election, 554 ballot drop boxes were available statewide across all 39 counties, providing voters with accessible and secure ballot return options.

Figure 25 illustrates the percentage of voters who used ballot drop boxes in primary and general elections from 2015 through 2025. The data show a clear upward trend in drop box usage over time. Compared to the 2021 election cycle, drop box usage in the 2025 Primary Election increased by 3.8 percentage points, while drop box usage in the 2025 General Election increased by 8.8 percentage points.[12] These increases reflect a continued shift in voter preference toward drop box returns, reinforcing the role of ballot drop boxes as a central component of Washington's vote-by-mail system.

Figure 25: Percentage of Ballots Returned by Drop Box



[12] Additional information about primary and general election ballots returned by drop box, including statistics by county, can be found in Table 15 and Table 16 of this report

Recounts

General Election

Following certification of the 2025 General Election by county canvassing boards, several contests across 11 counties met the statutory thresholds for mandatory recounts, as shown in Table 2. In accordance with RCW 29A.64.021, these thresholds triggered either manual or machine recounts, depending on the margin of votes in each contest.

Counties were therefore required by state law to conduct the applicable recounts and to submit final recount results to the Office of the Secretary of State after certification by their respective county canvassing boards. All affected counties completed the required recount procedures and provided the necessary certification documentation.

In each case, the recount results did not result in any changes to the initially certified election outcomes. These results reaffirm the accuracy and reliability of Washington's vote tabulation systems and election administration processes, and they demonstrate the effectiveness of the state's recount framework as an integrity safeguard within the electoral system.

Table 2: County General Election Recount

Recount Type	County	Jurisdiction	Race	1st Place	2nd Place	1st PlaceVotes	2nd PlaceVotes	Vote Difference	Percentage Difference
Machine	Grays Harbor	Aberdeen Council Ward 6	Position 11	John Shaw	David Lawrence	167	166	1	0.30
Machine	King	City Of Kenmore	Council Position No. 2	Joe Marshall	Tracy Banaszynski	3656	3632	24	0.33
Manual	Lewis	Fire District 5 - Napavine	Commissioner Position 2	Rick Leboeuf	Tom Crowson	845	841	4	0.24
Manual	Pend Oreille	Town Of Cusick	Town Council Member No. 1	Everett Alford	Afton Elizabeth Servas	19	19	0	0.00
Manual	Pierce	Central Pierce Fire & Rescue	Commissioner - Position No. 3	John Caverly	Dale Mitchell	17474	17472	2	0.01
Manual	San Juan	Lopez Island Park and Recreation District	Park & Recreation Commissioner 5	Christopher "Kit" Ledbetter	Dan Post	705	704	1	0.07
Machine	Skagit	Fidalgo Pool and Fitness Center District	Commissioner Position 3	Cindy Marvin	Christine Mathes	4032	3995	37	0.46
Machine	Snohomish	City of Mountlake Terrace	Council Position 1	Sam Doyle	Rick Ryan	2674	2654	20	0.38
Machine	Spokane	City of Cheney	Council Position No. 4	Rebecca Long	Timothy Steiner	1079	1070	9	0.42
Machine	Thurston	Port of Olympia	Port Commissioner, District No. 2	Jerry Toompas	Bob Iyall	39296	39106	190	0.24
Manual	Whitman	Lacrosse Town	Council (4)	Desiree Chappell	Shawn Mills	52	52	0	0.00

Constitutional Amendment

General Election

Senate Joint Resolution 8201 was introduced during the 2025 Regular Session of the Washington State Legislature and was approved by a two-thirds majority of the members of both the House of Representatives and the Senate, as required for proposed amendments to the Washington State Constitution. Having met the constitutional threshold for legislative approval, the joint resolution was submitted to voters for approval or rejection at the 2025 General Election.

At the general election, voters approved the proposed constitutional amendment. A total of 1,105,304 voters cast ballots in favor of the amendment, while 806,299 voters voted against it. The amendment authorizes funds held for the purpose of long-term care services and supports for eligible seniors and individuals with disabilities to be invested as provided by law. The amendment further dedicates any investment income generated from such funds exclusively to long-term care services and support for program beneficiaries.

The approval of Senate Joint Resolution 8201 reflects voter authorization to modify constitutional restrictions governing the management of long-term care funds and establishes a framework for investment intended to support the long-term sustainability of the program

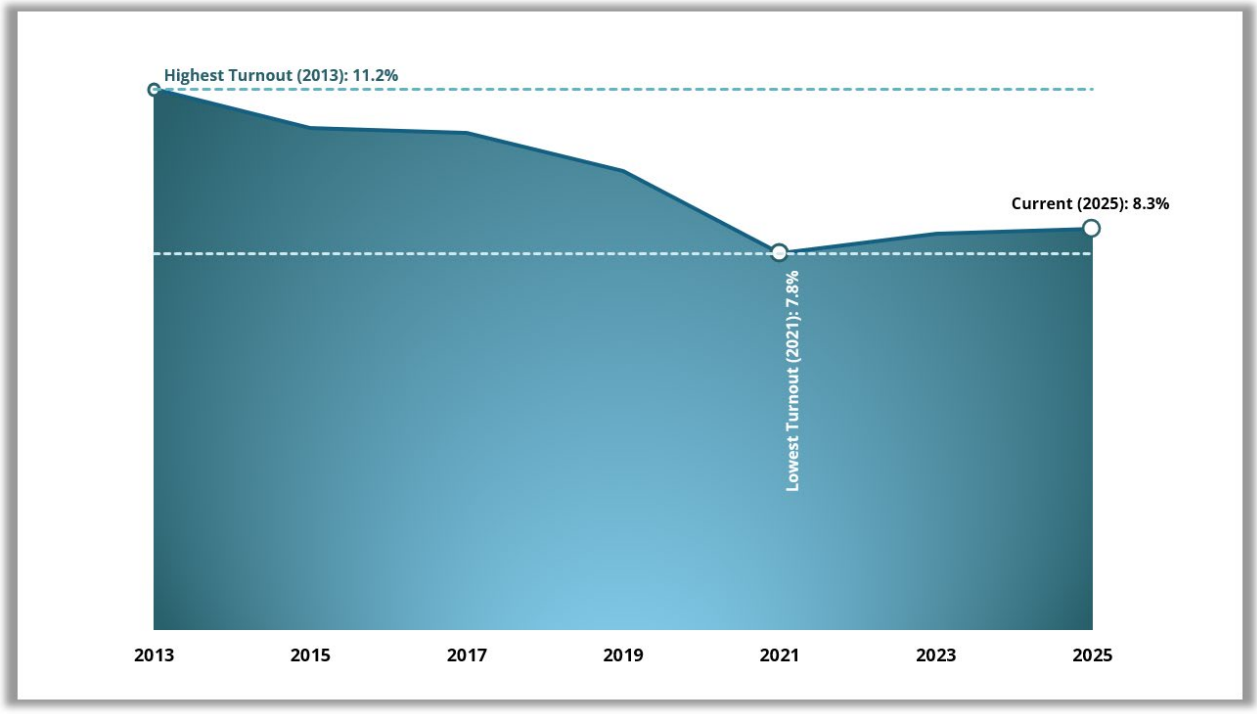
Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) Findings

Primary

During the 2025 Primary, more than 111,000 ballots were issued to voters covered under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA), representing approximately 2.5 percent of all ballots issued statewide. Unlike non-UOCAVA ballots, which are generally transmitted at least 18 days prior to an election, UOCAVA ballots are required to be transmitted no later than 45 days before each primary or general election, ensuring sufficient time for ballot delivery and return.

The return rate for UOCAVA ballots in the 2025 Primary was 8.3 percent,[13] reflecting a 0.5 percentage point increase from the 7.8 percent return rate observed in the 2021 Primary. This increase is illustrated in Figure 26 and suggests modest improvement in participation among UOCAVA voters in odd-year primaries.

Figure 26: Odd-Year UOCAVA Primary Registered Voter Turnout since 2013

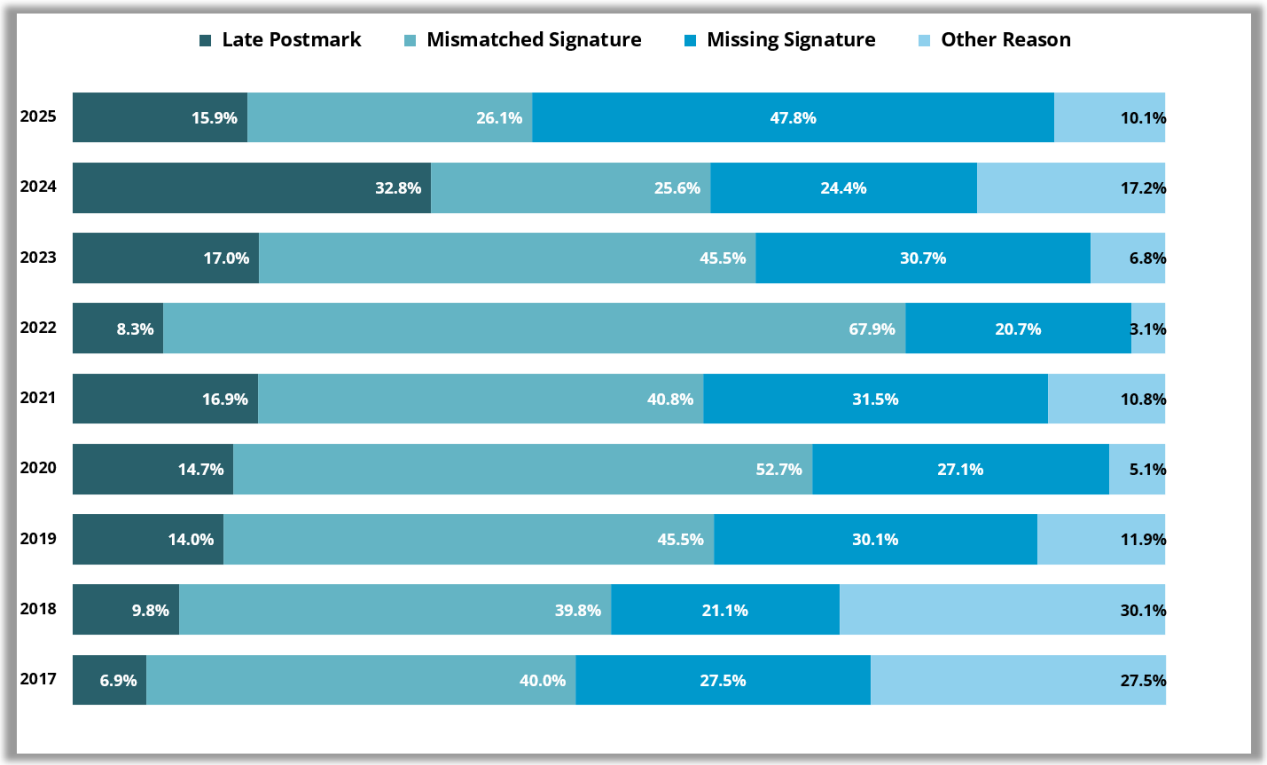


[13] Additional information about primary UOCAVA turnout, including statistics by county, can be found in Table 11 of this report.

The rejection rate for UOCAVA ballots in the 2025 Primary was 0.7 percent, representing a decrease of 0.9 percentage points compared to the 2021 Primary rejection rate of 1.6 percent. Figure 27 shows that missing signatures accounted for the largest share of rejected UOCAVA ballots, comprising 47.8 percent of all rejections. Signature mismatches accounted for 26.1 percent of rejections, followed by late postmark or receipt after the statutory deadline at 15.9 percent. Other reasons accounted for the remaining 10.1 percent of rejected UOCAVA ballots.[14]

Overall, UOCAVA ballot return and rejection patterns in the 2025 Primary indicate incremental improvements in both ballot return rates and successful ballot acceptance; while highlighting the continued importance of voter education and clear instructions related to signature requirements and ballot return deadlines for overseas and military voters.

Figure 27: UOCAVA Rejection by Reason for Primary Elections

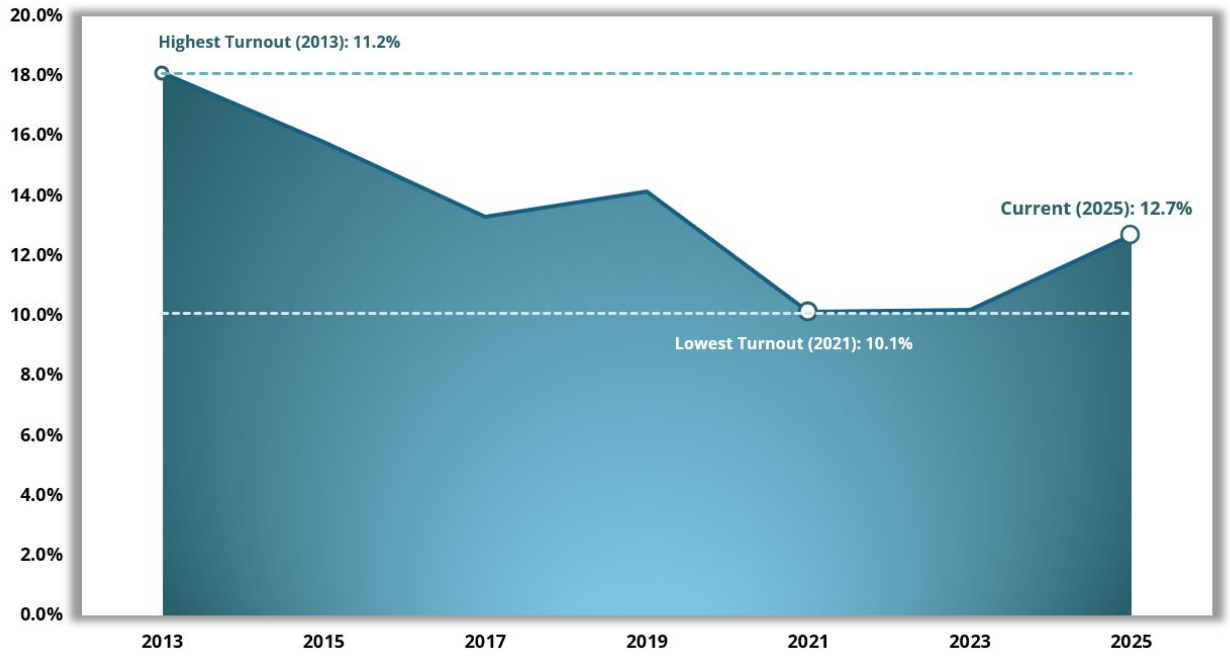


[14] Additional information about primary UOCAVA ballot rejection reasons, including statistics by county, can be found in Table 13 of this report.

General Election

During the 2025 General Election, more than 123,000 ballots were issued to voters covered under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA), representing approximately 2.4 percent of all ballots distributed statewide. Of the UOCAVA ballots issued, 12.7 percent were returned and counted.[15] This represents a 2.6 percentage point increase compared to the 10.1 percent return rate observed in the 2021 General Election, as shown in Figure 28.

Figure 28: Odd-Year General Registered UOCAVA Voter Turnout since 2013

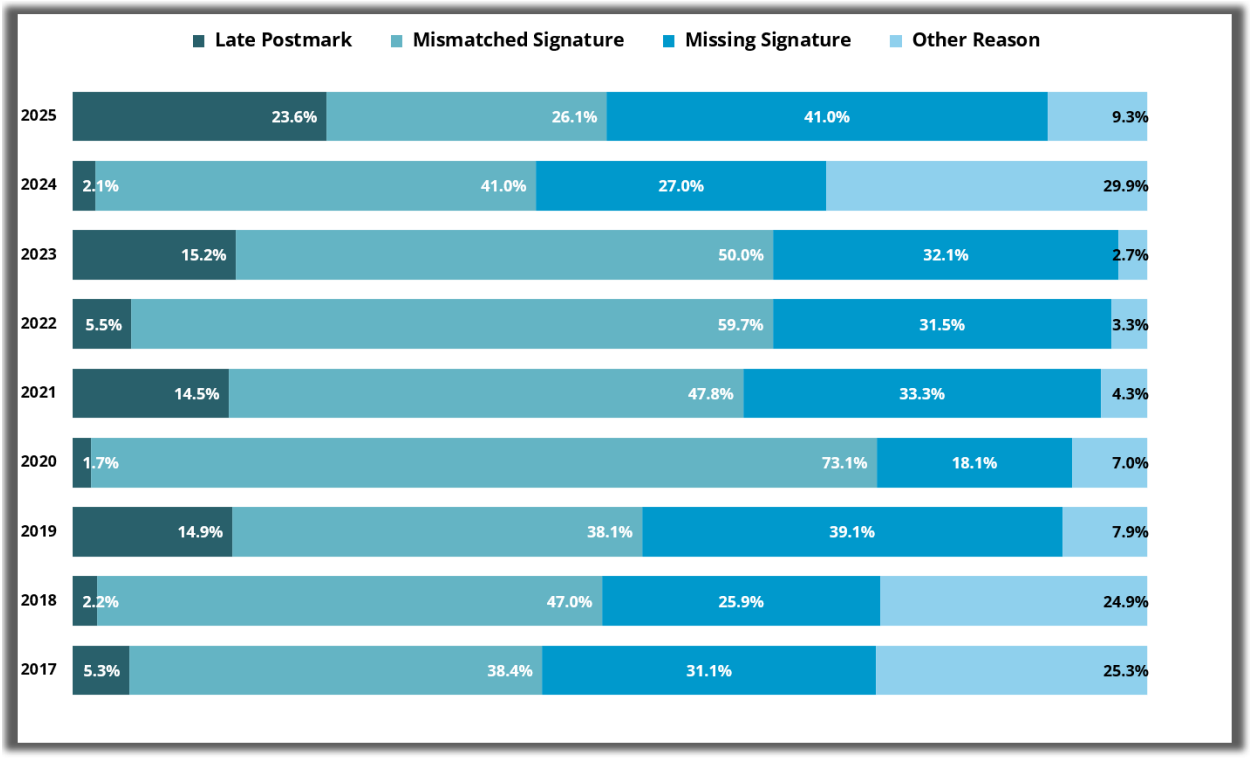


[15] Additional information about general election UOCAVA turnout, including statistics by county, can be found in Table 12 of this report.

The rejection rate for UOCAVA ballots in the 2025 General Election was 1.1 percent, reflecting a decrease of 0.5 percentage points from the 1.5 percent rejection rate recorded in the 2021 General Election. Rejected UOCAVA ballots were most attributed to missing signatures, which accounted for 41.0 percent of all UOCAVA ballot rejections. Signature mismatches represented 26.1 percent of rejected ballots, followed by late postmark or receipt after the statutory deadline at 23.6 percent. Other reasons accounted for the remaining 9.3 percent of rejections.[16] Figure 29 illustrates trends in UOCAVA ballot rejection reasons from 2017 through 2025.

Overall, UOCAVA participation in the 2025 General Election increased relative to prior odd-year general elections, accompanied by a reduction in ballot rejection rates. These trends suggest incremental improvements in both ballot return and ballot acceptance among military and overseas voters, while underscoring the continued importance of clear ballot instructions and timely ballot return for this population.

Figure 29: Rejection by Reason for General Elections



[16] Additional information about general election UOCAVA rejection reasons, including statistics by county, can be found in Table 14 of this report.

Program Highlight – Outreach

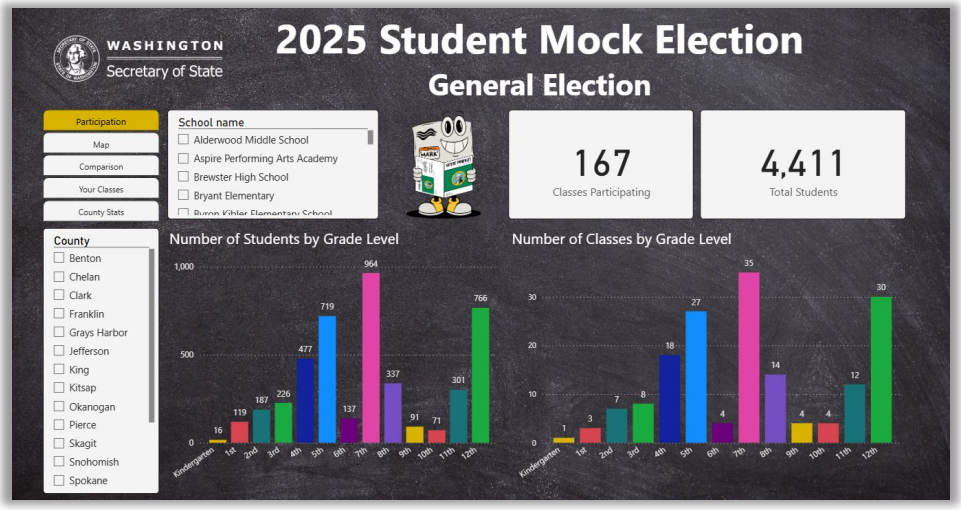
In 2025, the Office expanded its voter outreach and education efforts significantly, reflecting a strategic emphasis on increasing access, participation, and public confidence in elections. The 2025 calendar year marked the most extensive in-person outreach conducted since the COVID-19 pandemic. The Elections Outreach team attended 145 outreach events statewide, more than double the number of events attended in 2024 and visited 19 counties. As a result of these activities, 826 paper voter registration applications and 674 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) voter registration forms were collected. Outreach efforts increasingly focused on communities of color, military personnel, youth voters, and populations served through the Office's growing Civic Engagement Program.

Youth and Mock Election Outreach

Youth engagement remained a central focus of outreach efforts in 2025. In coordination with the Secretary of State's multi-county tour of colleges and juvenile facilities in eastern Washington, the Elections Outreach team expanded its presence in K–12 schools through participation in the statewide Student Mock Election. In the weeks leading up to the General Election, outreach staff presented to 46 schools across 14 counties, reaching 167 individual classrooms and approximately 4,411 students. Presentations emphasized the importance of voting, ballot security, and pathways to civic participation.

To further support early civic education, the Office developed the Washington State Elections Activity Book to engage younger students with election-related concepts. In addition, the Office awarded the state's first John Lewis Youth Leadership Award. Outreach staff also participated in youth-focused civic events, including Boys State, TRIO camps, and YWCA summer programs.

Figure 30: Image from the interactive student mock election for the 2025 General Election



Disability Access and Outreach

Disability-focused outreach efforts were conducted in collaboration with county election officials and advisory committee members with lived experience. Three statewide meetings were convened in 2025, each held virtually with American Sign Language interpretation. These meetings provided program updates and offered guidance to counties and state agencies on improving accessibility and participation for voters with disabilities.

Guest speakers, including disability self-advocates and representatives from statewide disability employment and access organizations, shared information on grant opportunities, resources, and best practices. Outreach staff also partnered with counties to conduct live demonstrations of Accessible Voting Units and attended accessibility-focused conferences in Pierce and Cowlitz counties.

Language Access Outreach

Consistent with federal and state language access requirements, outreach activities included expanded engagement with multilingual and immigrant communities. Outreach staff supported radio programs, podcasts, and public service announcements in collaboration with Spanish-language and community radio stations, as well as community-based organizations serving Spanish-speaking voters. New outreach events included participation in Spokane's Lunar New Year celebrations and Fiestas Mexicanas in Wenatchee.

In addition to event-based engagement, the Outreach team developed translated materials and presentations for use at events where English was not the primary language spoken by attendees, supporting voter education and registration in linguistically diverse communities.

Higher Education Engagement

Outreach staff contacted all colleges and universities in Washington and met directly with representatives from 13 statewide institutions. Engagement activities included classroom presentations, large group sessions, and meetings with student leadership to identify opportunities for year-round collaboration. The Office continued to promote participation in the ALL IN Campus Democracy Challenge and encouraged institutions to develop new strategies to increase student voter registration and participation.

Outreach to Other Underserved Communities

Beyond populations covered under Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act, outreach efforts targeted underserved communities through participation in events such as Black Night Market gatherings, Billy Frank Jr. Day, and college and career fairs focused on communities of color. These efforts emphasized relationship-building, voter registration assistance, and education on the importance of civic participation.

County and Civic Engagement Program Partnerships

The Elections Outreach team partnered with county election offices at eight events in 2025, including citizenship ceremonies, cultural celebrations, accessibility demonstrations, and high school presentations. County partners collaborated on voter registration, education, and accessibility outreach, particularly during the Student Mock Election.

Outreach also collaborated with the Civic Engagement Program at eight more events throughout the year, including citizenship ceremonies, youth leadership symposiums, community festivals, and civic education programs. Outreach staff provided translation support, presentations, and materials in support of Civic Engagement Program initiatives.

Event-Based Outreach Summary

In 2025, the Outreach team participated in:

- 40 tabling events, engaging voters directly, answering election-related questions, and collecting feedback to improve voter education materials;
- 13 in-person meetings and presentations, including events in rural communities and youth-focused programs; and
- 16 virtual meetings and presentations, expanding access to outreach services for advocacy groups, educational institutions, and community organizations.

New outreach venues included cultural festivals, pride events, youth conferences, veterans' expos, and civic resource fairs, while longstanding partnerships were maintained through recurring community and educational events.

Social Media Outreach Activities

As part of the ongoing "Mark the Ballot" campaign to improve voter education and electoral trust, the Office's Information Response team invested in social media outreach activities to reach voters statewide during the 2025 election cycle. The animation depicted in Figure 31 generated about 47,000 clicks and about 2.4 million impressions. Because it ran when online discourse surrounding voter roll maintenance was exceptionally high, the video resonated with viewers, driving engagement far above the average for comparable ads. This YouTube ad demonstrated that a well-timed, topic-aligned video with a clear call-to-action can channel audience interest into trusted sources for further information.

Figure 31: YouTube – "Mark the Ballot: Voter Roll Accuracy"

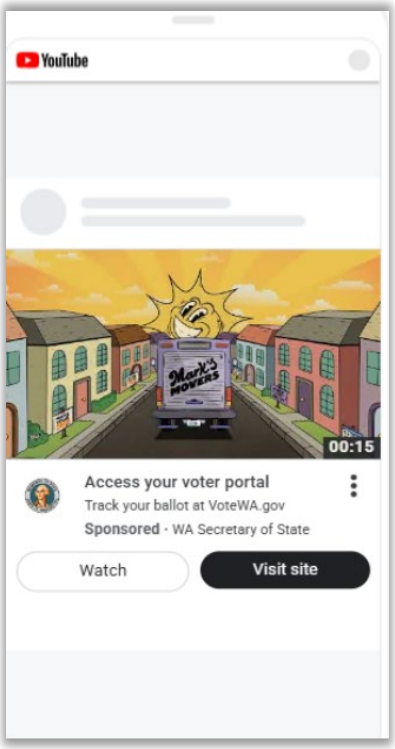
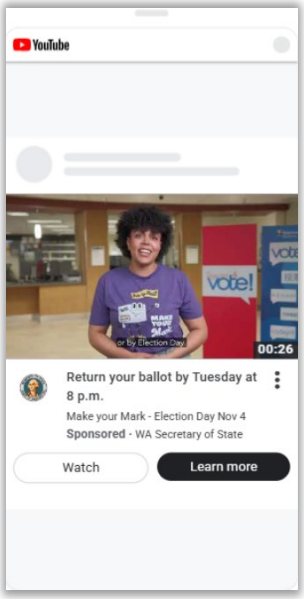


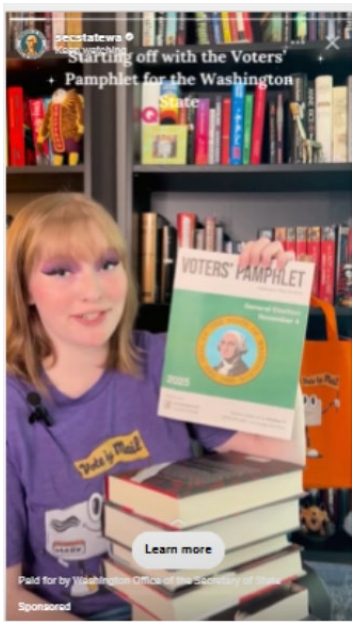
Figure 32 shows another YouTube ad that was delivered across the three days preceding Election Day. The ad, which features an individual walking voters through three ways to return their ballot, achieved a higher-than-average click-through-rate of 1.82%. This ad demonstrated that a personal face combined with urgent messaging ("Return your ballot by Tuesday at 8 p.m.") prompts immediate action.

Figure 32: YouTube – "Behind the Ballot: How to Return Your Ballot"



Information Response produced a short-form "BookTok" video series that portrayed Washington's voters' pamphlet as the "must-read book of 2025" (see Figure 33). By tapping into the humor-driven, fast-paced aesthetic of the TikTok book-review community, the series achieved exceptionally high engagement with the 18-39 age group —10.7k interactions, 15+ hours of watch time, and 115 new followers. This ad demonstrated that content aligned with platform norms and popular trends increases engagement, including likes, shares, and follows, which in turn strengthens connections with target audiences.

Figure 33: Instagram – "BookTok" series



Finally, Figure 34 shows a static display ad that alone generated 3.54 million impressions, functioning as a digital billboard that reached a broad audience across the internet. Display ads proved to be a high-visibility channel, spreading election awareness beyond social media and reaching voters across a wide range of online spaces. This ad demonstrated the value of including broad-exposure channels in an integrated ad campaign.

Figure 34: Google Display – Digital Billboard Ad



Figure 35: Snapshots from Statewide Outreach and Engagement Activities



Looking Ahead

The number of outreach activities in 2025 reflect a strategic commitment to equitable access, voter education, and community partnership. By expanding in-person engagement, strengthening collaborations with counties and community organizations, and prioritizing underserved communities, the Office continues to advance its mission to promote informed participation and public trust in Washington's electoral system.

2025 Voters' Pamphlet

In 2025, the Office of the Secretary of State produced and distributed the statewide Voters' Pamphlet in accordance with statutory publication requirements and long-standing practices designed to ensure broad public access to election information ahead of the general election. The Voters' Pamphlet remains a core voter education tool, providing nonpartisan information on ballot measures, candidates, and voting procedures in accessible and multilingual formats.

Production and Distribution Overview

For the 2025 election cycle, a total of 3,609,221 Voters' Pamphlets were printed statewide. Of these, 147,238 copies were produced as bilingual English/Spanish editions. The Office published 24 editions, reflecting statewide, county, and local ballot variations, with 14 combined state and local pamphlets distributed to voters in jurisdictions where combined publication was authorized.

To support alternative access formats and specialized distribution needs, 483 USB drives containing audio Voters' Pamphlet content were distributed, and 17,190 UOCAVA editions were transmitted to military and overseas voters.

Figure 36: 2025 voters' pamphlet covers in English, Chinese, Spanish, and Vietnamese



Partnerships and Expanded Language Access

A new pilot program was launched this year to help track and test usage of translated pamphlets distributed to local stores and cultural centers within King County. Utilizing partnerships with newspapers who serve minority language communities, we were able to confirm nearly all copies of the translated state Voters' Pamphlets were picked up by the public at the sites tracked: only 6% of Spanish language pamphlets, 1% Vietnamese pamphlets, and 19% of Chinese pamphlets were left over after the general election. This confirms our previous understanding that people who have a primary language other than English use cultural centers and stores to receive news about their community.

Program Highlight – Initiative and Referendum

Initiative and Referendum Process

Washington state has a long history of empowering its citizens to actively participate in lawmaking through the initiative and referendum processes. Adopted in 1912, Washington became one of the first states to grant its electorate the ability to propose and challenge laws directly. The initiative process enables voters to propose new legislation through a petition, which can either be placed directly on the ballot for voter approval or submitted to the Legislature for consideration during its regular session. Conversely, the referendum process allows voters to challenge laws passed by the Legislature before they take effect, placing them on the ballot for approval or rejection. These processes require proponents to gather a substantial number of signatures from registered voters to demonstrate their widespread support. These signatures are verified and once the required number of valid signatures is met, the measure will qualify for the ballot or legislative review.

Signature Thresholds for 2025

The signature thresholds for qualifying initiatives and referenda are based on the total votes cast in the previous gubernatorial election. Initiative sponsors are required to collect valid signatures of registered voters equal to 8% of the total votes, and for referenda, the threshold is 4% of total votes. 3,861,388 total votes were cast in the 2024 gubernatorial election, therefore, for the 2025-2028 filing periods, 308,911 valid signatures would be required for initiatives and 154,455 valid signatures for referenda to meet the signature requirements for certification.

2025 Initiatives and Referenda Overview

The Office of the Secretary of State works in partnership with the Office of the Code Reviser and Office of the Attorney General to process all filed initiatives and referenda, including the Office of the Code Reviser creating the proposed legal language for the filer, the Office of the Attorney General creating the ballot title and summary, and the Office of the Secretary of State issuing measure numbers and providing support to filers as they have questions about the process and their next steps. To meet the requirements for placement on the ballot, filers must follow the steps outlined in the Washington State Constitution and law, explained in detail in the 2025 Initiative and Referenda Handbook, available on the Office of the Secretary of State's website.

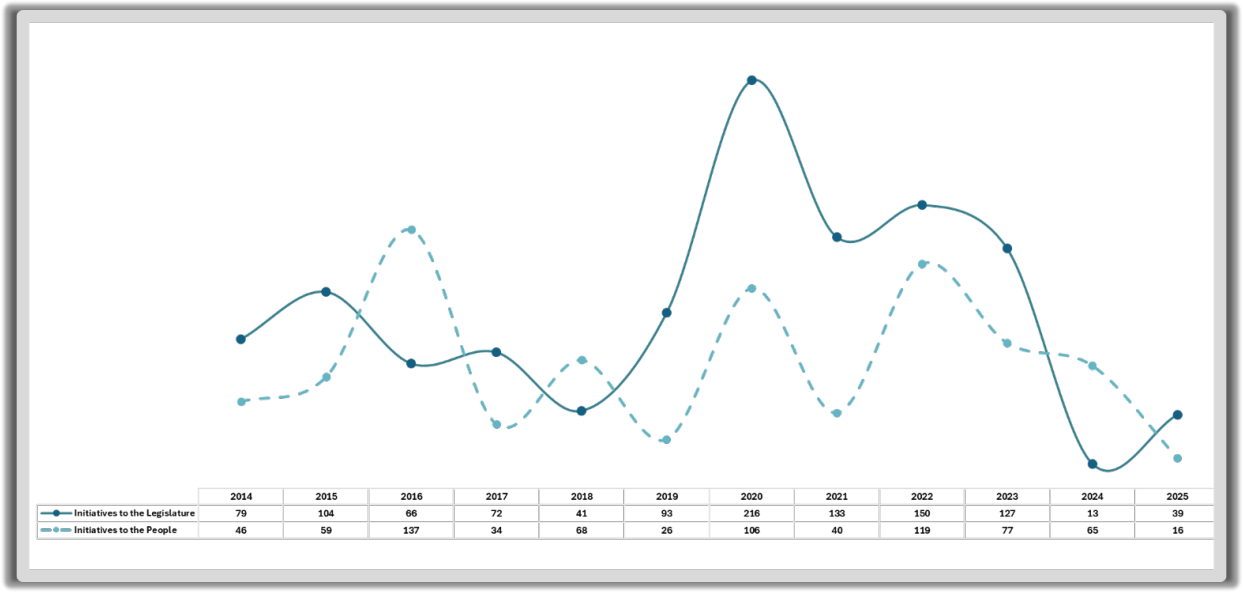
As shown in Figure 37, initiative filings in Washington progressively increased from 2014 and reached its highest levels in early 2020s over the past twelve years. This increase was driven primarily by Initiatives to the Legislature, which increased from fewer than 100 filings in 2014 to a peak of 216 filings in 2020. Initiatives to the People also experienced periods of increased activity during this timeframe, though filings in this category fluctuated more substantially from year to year, with pronounced peaks in 2016, 2020, and 2022, each exceeding 100 filings.

For more than a century, the filing fee for initiatives and referenda remained unchanged, despite inflation. In March 2024, the filing fee for Initiatives to the Legislature was increased from $5 to an inflation-indexed cost, currently set at $156. Similar adjustments to the filing fees for Initiatives to the People and referenda took effect in January 2025, coinciding with the start of the respective filing periods.

Following this period of heightened activity, initiative filings declined sharply. By 2025, total filings had fallen to its lowest level in more than a decade. During the year, the Office worked with five county partners to process nine petitions, with 39 Initiatives to the Legislature and 16 Initiatives to the People filed statewide. Referendum activity likewise remained limited, with two referendum filings and no signature petitions submitted in 2025.

When compared to 2021, filings declined by approximately 71 percent for Initiatives to the Legislature and 60 percent for Initiatives to the People. Overall, these trends suggest that the high level of interest in the initiative process seen in the early 2020s was temporary, with 2025 reflecting a return to more typical filing levels.

Figure 37: Filed Initiatives from 2014-2025 (12-year period)



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Initiatives to the Legislature	79	104	66	72	41	93	216	133	150	127	13	39
Initiatives to the People	46	59	137	34	68	26	106	40	119	77	65	16

Program Highlight – Certification and Training

The Certification and Training Program was established in 1992 to standardize election procedures in Washington state. The Program ensures election administration is performed in accordance with federal and state law and administrative code in a uniform manner throughout the state's 39 county elections offices to support the Office of Secretary of State's mission of executing fair, accurate, and transparent elections.

In 2025, the Certification and Training Program worked diligently with county election partners to maintain adherence to established elections standards, trained elections administration personnel, and ensure each county elections office's ability to execute scheduled election dates across the state. This effort included (but is not limited to):

- 2 - voting system certifications, one of which being the first in the nation to meet the most recent standards adopted by the Election Assistance Commission
- 8 - separate in-person county election reviews
- 17 - new or amended Washington Administrative Code (WAC) sections and clearinghouse notices
- 21 - newly Certified Elections Administrators
- 43 - training events with 105 hours of in-person and remote training
- 46 - Logic & Accuracy tests of four different voting systems across the 39 county elections offices in the state
- 460 – Secure USB devices distributed to the 39 county elections offices in the state

Election Policy Assistance and Publications

The Certification and Training Program provides election policy training and assistance to all 39 county elections offices in the state. They produce and distribute election clearinghouse notices and advisories, newsletters, instructional articles, and other pertinent election information.

In 2025, the Certification and Training Program updated more than 17 clearinghouse notices, advisories, and sections in Washington Administrative Code (WAC) to update and clarify procedures for county elections partners in the mission to support fair and accurate elections in Washington state.

Training of Election Administrators

The Certification and Training Program develops, approves, facilitates, and conducts training sessions and presentations required to support the election administrator certification and renewal process.

In 2025, training focused on new education and essential topics, such as:

- Secure Storage
- Voter Registration
- Candidate Filing
- County-to-County Transfers
- Secure Ballot Storage
- Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act Requirements
- Signature Verification
- Signature Verification / Random Signature Compliance Checks
- Canvassing Board Operations
- Voter Intent

Training of Election Administrators | Training Program and Course Development

Significant focus was dedicated to the development of E100- and E200-level courses. The development of these courses, and their numbering in accordance with updates to the state's Elections 101 Manual, were in keeping with the Certification and Training Program's progress towards the adoption of a Learning Management System to facilitate greater access to training, learning engagement, and overall student progress towards Certified Election Administrator (CEA) certification. Over time, county elections managers will have a large repository with which to supplement and align their own county-level training.

Training of Election Administrators | Training Outcomes

In 2025, trainers provided instruction in person at venues throughout the state, and via live and recorded remote Election Education Talks (eED Talks) to ensure the widest access to training material when and where it was needed. Overall training hours offered, and attendance increased by approximately 10 percent from 2024. With one fewer election than a non-presidential year, the Certification and Training Program expanded training offerings statewide.

As the Figure 37 and Table 3 show, total training events increased to 43 (up from 39), with 105 hours of available training (up from 68 hours) in 2025. Average attendance by county election partners returned to non-presidential year levels, averaging approximately 70-80 per training event.

Figure 38: Certification & Training – Training Hours Offered and Attended (2024 - 2025)

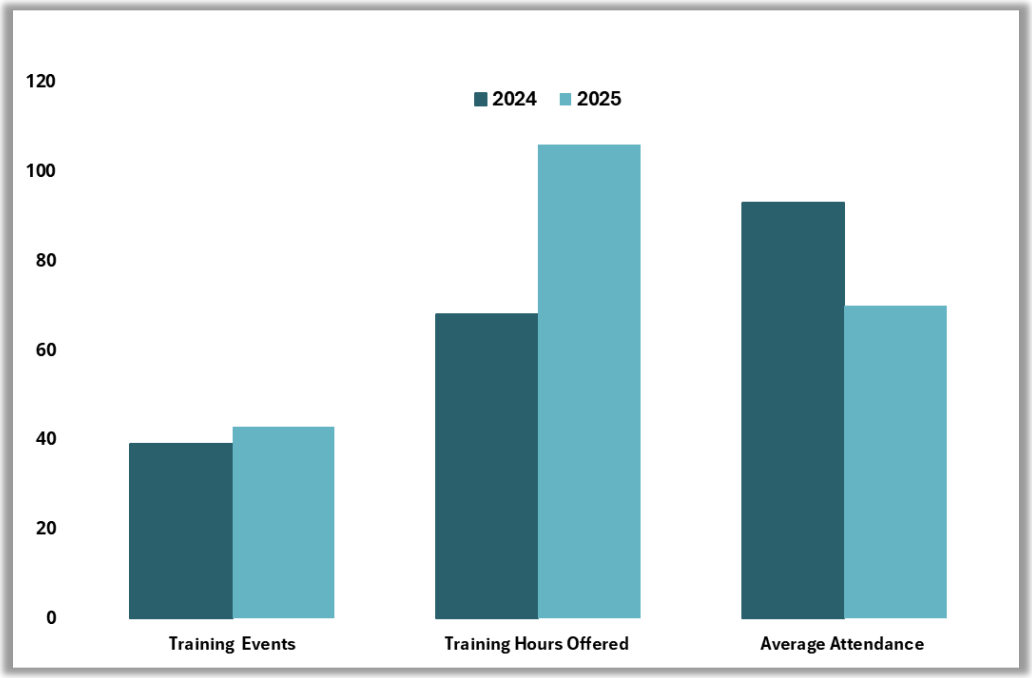


Table 3: Training Events and Average Attendance Per Event (2021 - 2025)

Training Year	Training Events	Training Hours Offered	Average Attendance	Training Hours Attended
2021	25	30.3	N/A[17]	N/A[18]
2022	31	49.3	75.5	4,306.5
2023	46	123.0	78.4	6,769.3
2024	39	68.3	93.0	5,321.0
2025	43	105.8	74.8	5,886.8

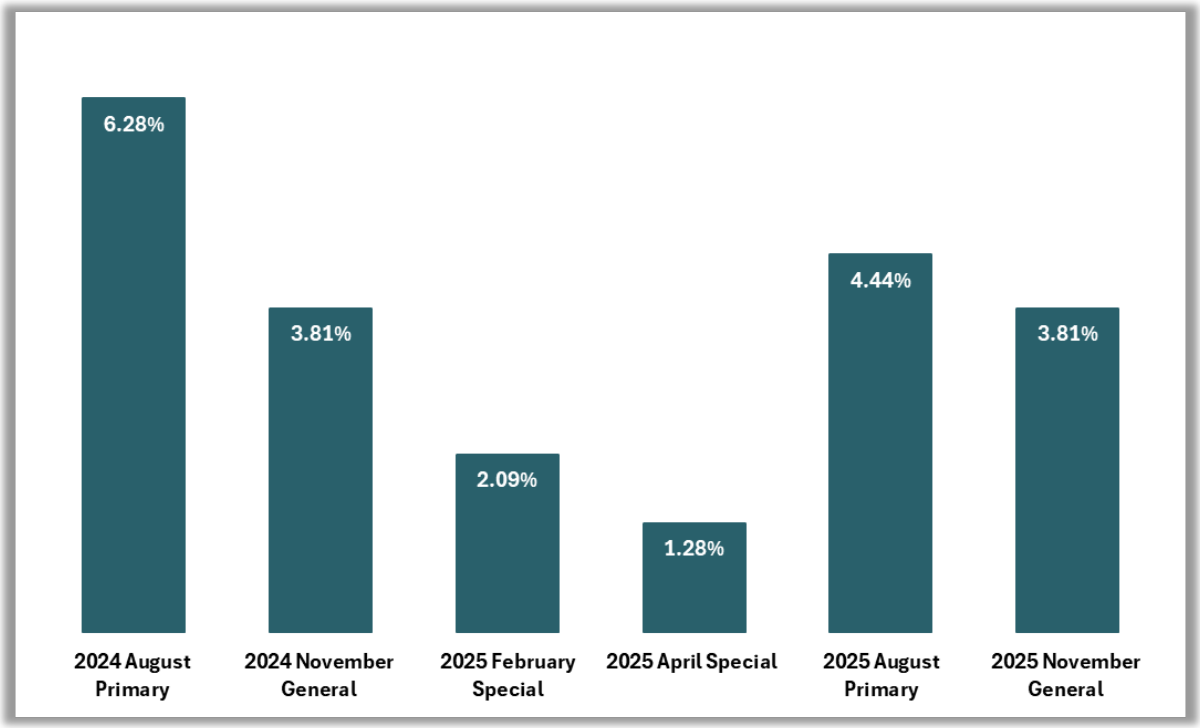
[17] Not Applicable. Not recorded and/or have incomplete data.
[18] Ibid.

Training of Election Administrators | Random Signature Compliance Checks (RSCC)

Based on updates to legislation in 2024, the Office of the Secretary of State and county auditors established a process to conduct a Random Signature Compliance Check (RSCC) in accordance with RCW 29A.60.166. This process included a state sampling of mismatched signatures by a third reviewer. It documents compliance and provides corrective feedback to staff as necessary.

In 2025, the Certification and Training Program evaluated the performance of the RSCC process and the signature verification training. Data show that since the initial implementation of the RSCC in the 2024 Primary, the rate of necessary corrections made during these checks has steadily decreased overall, with the greatest drop between the 2024 and 2025 August primaries (6.28% to 4.44%). Figure 39 below shows the state's overall rate of corrections reported by election[19].

Figure 39: RSCC Correction Rates by Election



19 RSCCs do not reflect the final disposition of a signature due to later signature correction by the voter. RSCCs are done at a point in time to assess staff and state standards.

Certification of Election Administrators

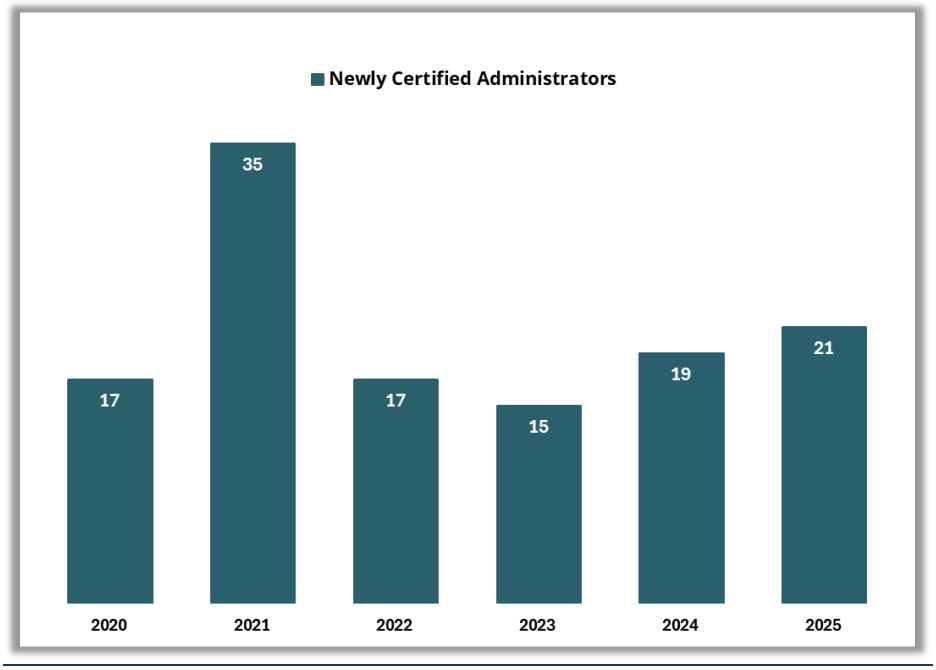
The Certification and Training Program maintains the responsibility of managing the Election Administrator Certification program. This program is intended to develop a cohort of statewide elections professionals with established subject matter expertise in elections processes, procedures, and laws. Each county elections office is required to have at least two Certified Elections Administrators (CEA) on staff. To become a CEA, individuals must meet the following requirements:

- Two years of service in an elections office within the last three years;
- Attend a multi-day elections orientation training (Elections 101),
- Receive an additional 40 hours of approved elections education; and,
- Pass the written CEA Exam.

To maintain their certification, administrators must continue to serve in a state or county elections office, accumulate 40 hours of continued election training, and submit an application for certification renewal every two years.

As of December 2025, the number of Certified Elections Administrators (CEAs) increased by just over 10 percent, reaching 213 certifications statewide. This total includes 21 CEAs who earned their initial certification in 2025. Figure 40 shows the number of initial CEA certifications awarded each year from 2020 to 2025.

Figure 40: Initial Certification by Year (2020 – 2025)



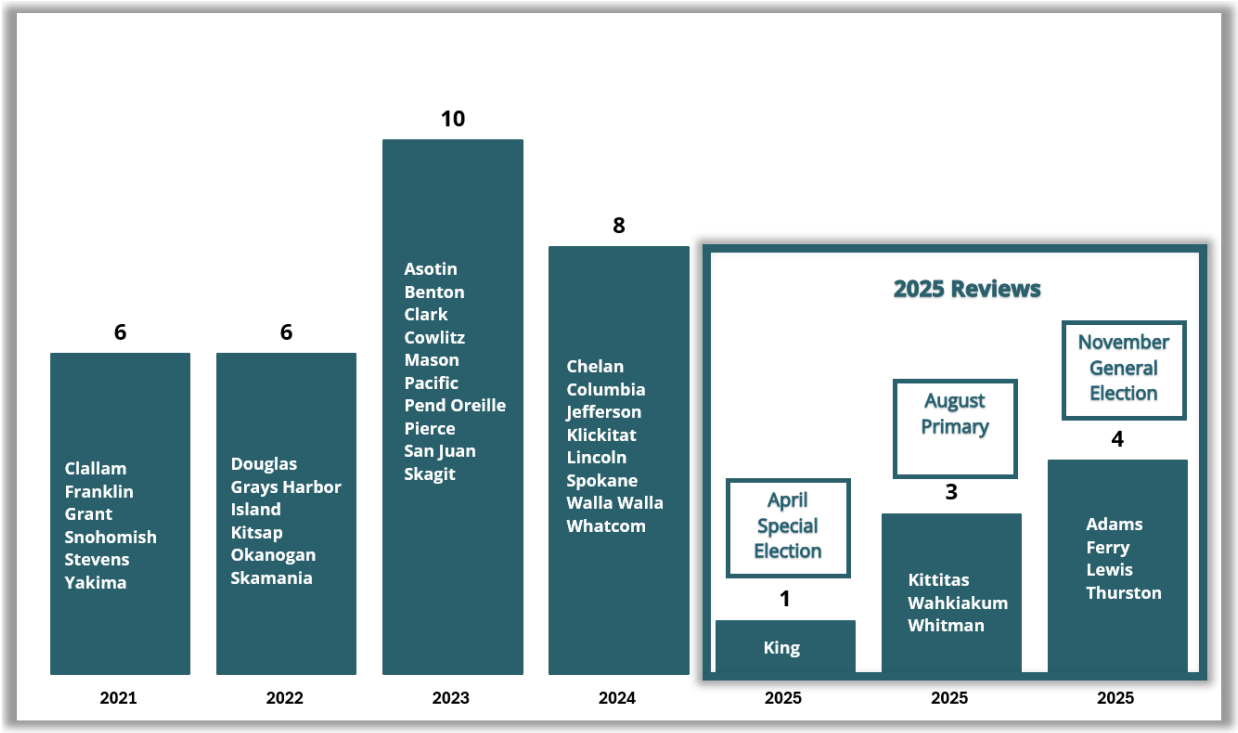
Review of County Elections Procedures

Each of Washington's 39 county elections offices is statutorily required to undergo a full procedural review, including direct observation of the county's administration of an election, once every five years. Procedures are evaluated and a report is prepared with each county, outlining compliance with established standards and identifying any areas of improvement. The review process concludes with a one-year follow-up to verify that identified issues have been addressed. Additionally, the Certification and Training Program may conduct special reviews of county elections offices as required in connection with recounts of statewide or legislative races.

In 2025, the Certification and Training Program conducted the following county election review actions:

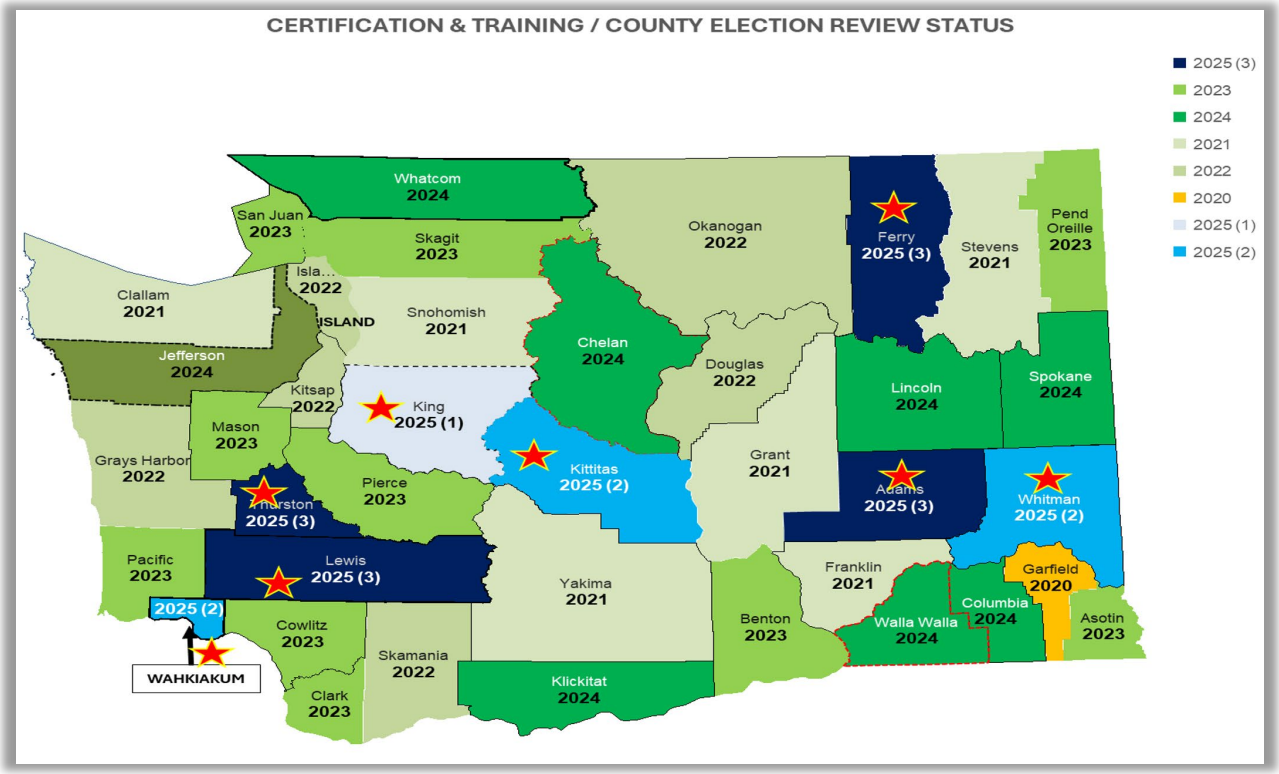
- 8 full election reviews in Adams, Ferry, King, Kittitas, Lewis, Thurston, Wahkiakum, and Whitman counties.
- 7 one-year follow-up reviews in Chelan, Clark, Cowlitz, Jefferson, Mason, Pacific, and San Juan counties.

Figure 41: County Election Reviews (2021 - 2025)[20]



[20] Annual sustainable review target is eight.

Figure 42: Certification and Training – Statewide County Elections Office Review Status (Last executed review)[21]



[21] Star - Highlighted counties executed in 2025, spread over three (3) separate elections. All WA counties are currently within the 5-year review standard, with Garfield County being the lone 2020 county requiring the first review in 2026.

Elections Integrity

The Certification and Training Program is responsible for reviewing, updating, and ensuring the maintenance of physical security and voting data integrity standards for elections in accordance with federal and state law; with secure data solutions through the Secure USB Program, the execution of integrity-specific training, and through site security assessments (conducted independently or in conjunction with county election reviews and Logic and Accuracy tests); to facilitate the execution of transparent, accurate, and fair elections in Washington state.

Elections Integrity | Secure USB Program

In 2025, the Certification and Training Elections Integrity Program continued the support of the County Secure USB Program by providing over 460 secure USB drives to county election partners for use in tabulation systems. Additionally, the Program worked with the OSOS Information Security and Response Division (ISR) to identify, approve, purchase, and distribute StarTech USB Cleaners and Kanguru read-only USB drives to all county elections offices to modernize physical data transfer equipment and significantly reduce data security threat exposure in county elections offices. This implementation of new equipment included step-by-step training and instruction that continues into 2026.

Elections Integrity | Secured Ballot Security

The Elections Integrity Program continued to strengthen county elections offices' adherence to physical ballot security standards. In addition to focused inspections of processes and procedures during Logic and Accuracy testing and county election reviews conducted in 2025, the Program developed a Secure Storage Self-Assessment to complement formal reviews and provide counties with an ongoing guide before, during, and after each election. Implementation of the Secure Storage Self-Assessment tool will begin in early 2026.

Elections Integrity | Security Training

The Certification and Training Elections Integrity Program continued to promote a culture of election security through the development and execution of several training courses in concert with the Certification and Training | Training Program. This effort included the development of the Elections 121 (E121) and Elections 221 (E221) Secure Storage courses, as well as instruction delivered through eED Talk and other remote training sessions throughout the year.

Voting Systems

The Certification and Training Voting Systems Program is responsible for certifying all voting systems used in Washington state, conducting pre-election testing of ballot scanning processes, and overseeing the operation of specific tabulation systems used in all 39 county elections offices to ensure elections are transparent, accurate, fair, and accessible to all eligible voters.

Voting Systems | Logic and Accuracy Testing

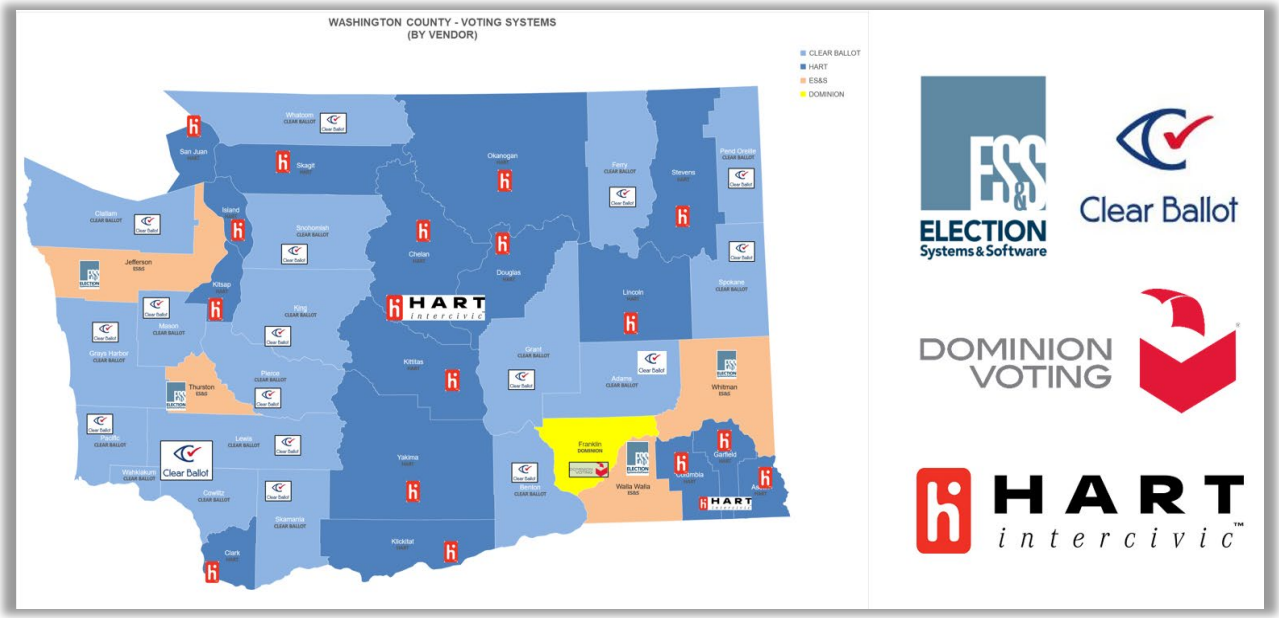
The Certification and Training Voting Systems Program certifies that every voting system used in each county elections office is tested ahead of every primary or election as required by state law (RCW 29A.12.130).

In 2025, the Certification and Training Program conducted 46 L&A tests throughout the state. L&A tests were conducted during the April Special Election, August Primary, and November General Election; and all county elections offices' tabulation system accuracy were confirmed, enabling all associated county elections offices to conduct elections in accordance with statute.

Voting Systems | Certification of Voting Systems

A vendor requesting certification in Washington state must apply for certification and provide documentation on the system. The hardware and software of the system must have been tested in an independent, accredited laboratory to demonstrate it meets minimum performance standards set by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC). The system vendor must then apply to the Office of the Secretary of State for approval for use in Washington. County auditors have the authority to utilize any voting system approved for use in Washington. Currently the Certification and Training | Voting Systems Program administers the certification of four voting systems used in Washington (see Figure 43).

Figure 43: Washington County Voting Systems by Vendor



In 2025, the Certification and Training Program conducted two certifications of voting systems used in the state. The vendors involved with voting system certifications were Dominion Voting Systems (now known as Liberty Voting) and Hart InterCivic. Both voting system certifications were certified as meeting federal standards for voting systems following testing at independent testing laboratories that are accredited by the EAC. Both applications for voting system certification were recommended for approval by the Certification and Training Program and the Washington State Voting Systems Review Board (VSRB); and then certified by the Washington Secretary of State in accordance with state law.

Table 4: Most recent certification of each of the four voting systems used in the state

Voting System	Certification Date
ClearVote, Clear Ballot Group, Inc	May, 2023
Democracy Suite, Dominion Voting Systems Corp	April, 2025
EVS, Elections Systems &Software, Inc. (ES&S)	December, 2023
Verity Vanguard, Hart InterCivic, Inc	December, 2025

Of note, the Hart InterCivic Verity Vanguard 1.0 is the first voting system to receive federal certification under the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG) 2.0. Its certification for use in Washington state in December 2025 makes the Vanguard system the first voting system to also receive certification under the new guidelines by any state or territory of the United States.

Program Highlight – Post-Election Audits

All counties conduct post-election audits for every election. Currently, counties perform two types of post-election audit: a random check of ballot counting equipment, known as a random batch audit; and a risk-limiting audit, also known as a random ballot audit.

Random batch audits involve a manual review of ballots from randomly selected batches to confirm the accuracy of vote tabulation equipment. Random ballot audits, by contrast, use a statistically valid sample of individual ballots to provide confidence that reported outcomes are correct, with the sample size determined by the margin of victory and the desired confidence level.

A unique feature of random ballot audits is that they allow for counties to collaboratively audit the same contest. In the 2025 General Election, counties worked together to audit Senate Joint Resolution 8201, which appeared on all ballots throughout the state. In addition, five counties — Columbia, Mason, Spokane, Thurston, and Whatcom — audited contests that appeared only on their counties' ballots.

All audits took place simultaneously on November 19. A total of 314 individual ballots were audited for the 2025 General Election, with each ballot matching the results reported by county voting systems. No tabulation discrepancies were identified during either the random batch audits or the random ballot audits.

All random ballot audits were completed successfully in under two hours. The absence of discrepancies, combined with the efficient completion of audit procedures, underscores both the accuracy and reliability of Washington's voting equipment and the effectiveness of election administration practices implemented by county election officials statewide. Collectively, these post-election audits provide additional assurance of the integrity, transparency, and accuracy of election outcomes certified by the Office and county canvassing boards.

Program Highlight – Information Security Response

Information Security Funds and County Election Security

The Information Security and Response (ISR) Division provides Information Security Funds to county election offices to support enhancements to both cybersecurity and physical security protecting Washington's election infrastructure. These funds are designed to help counties address evolving threats while maintaining secure, accessible, and resilient election operations.

To be eligible for Information Security Funds, counties must have an installed and active Albert sensor, a network intrusion detection system that passively monitors cyber threats and attacks. The sensor provides early warning of potential malicious activity, enabling counties to detect, analyze, and respond to cyber threats.

Eligible counties may receive up to $80,000 in reimbursement for approved projects that directly enhance election security. Since the program's inception in 2022, ISR has provided counties with more than $5.5 million in Information Security Funds, reflecting sustained investment in protecting Washington's elections.

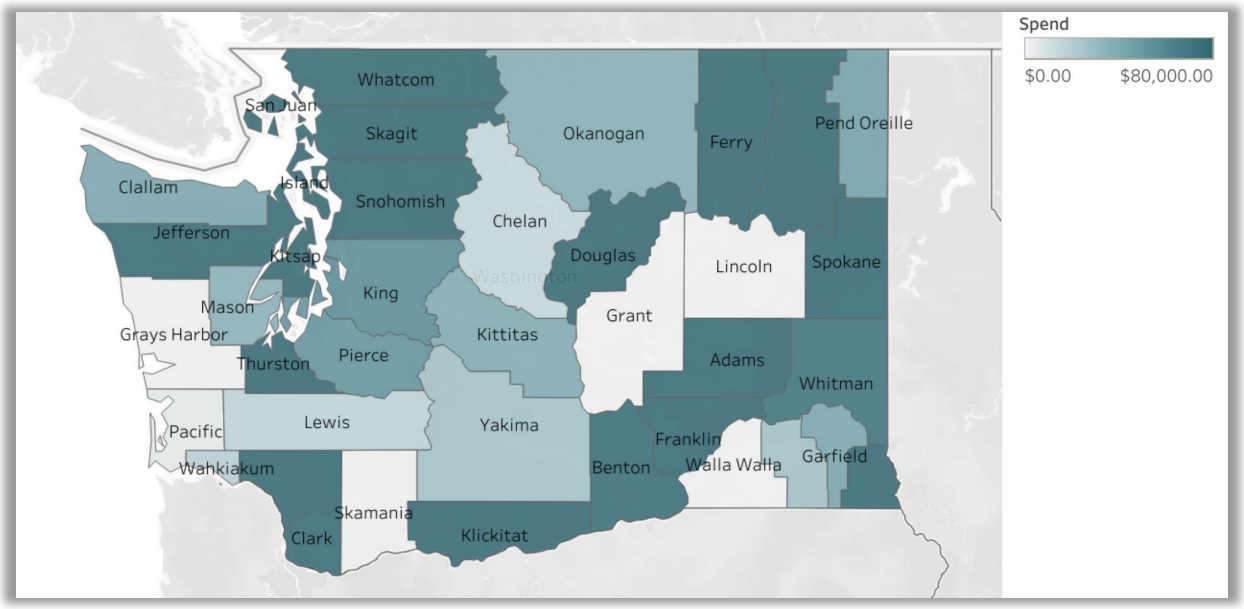
Counties have used Information Security Funds for a wide range of security improvements. Figure 44 shows that the largest investment in FY25 supported IT software and subscriptions and physical security upgrades, followed by IT hardware and ballot drop box security. These investments reflect a balanced approach to strengthening both digital and physical safeguards.

Figure 44: Amount Requested and Approved by Category - Fiscal Year 2025



As shown in Figure 45, counties across the state used Information Security Funds to implement projects aligned with their individual election security priorities. Together, these investments reflect a shared commitment to strengthening election security through close state and county partnership.

Figure 45: Grant Usage by County - Fiscal Year 2025



Looking Forward: Innovating for the Future

The Office remains committed to administering elections that are fair, secure, transparent, and accessible, in accordance with state and federal law. Guided by the Office's core values of integrity, service excellence, visionary leadership, and collaboration, the Office continues to advance election administration practices that promote public confidence and ensure equal access to the electoral process.

Looking ahead to future election cycles beginning in 2026, the Office is prioritizing initiatives that align with statutory responsibilities, federal requirements, and long-term strategic goals. These efforts include enhancing the efficiency, security, and resilience of voter registration systems, ballot processing workflows, and election results reporting. Emphasis is placed on maintaining strong internal controls, safeguarding election infrastructure, and ensuring the accuracy and timeliness of election data, consistent with best practices reflected in national election administration standards.

The Office is also focused on implementing streamlined and uniform procedures that improve service delivery while preserving the highest standards of election integrity. Ongoing investments in staff training and professional development strengthen operational capacity and support consistent implementation of election laws across all 39 counties. Collaboration with county election officials, state agencies, federal partners, and community organizations remains central to these efforts, ensuring that policy changes and operational improvements are informed by diverse perspectives and practical experience.

In parallel, the Office continues to expand public outreach and voter education initiatives to promote transparency and improve civic understanding. Particular emphasis is placed on engaging historically underrepresented and vulnerable populations, including communities of color, individuals with disabilities, younger voters, and military and overseas voters. By improving access to voter information, expanding language and accessibility services, and leveraging data-driven outreach strategies, the Office seeks to reduce barriers to participation and support informed voter engagement.

Through these forward-looking initiatives, the Office will continue to fulfill its mission of preserving the integrity of Washington's elections, providing clear and accessible election information, and fostering public trust in the democratic process.

Key Election Dates and Deadlines - 2026 Election Cycle

The following summarizes key statutory dates and administrative deadlines associated with Washington state elections in 2026. These dates are provided in advance to support election planning, coordination, and voter outreach efforts by state and local election officials. The milestones outlined below govern the start of voting periods, voter registration deadlines, and election days for special, primary, and general elections.

February Special Election

- January 23 — Start of voting period and deadline for counties to mail out ballots to voters
- February 2 — Last day for online and mailed registrations or updates to be received
- February 10 — Special Election Day

April Special Election

- April 10 — Start of voting period and deadline for counties to mail out ballots to voters
- April 20 — Last day for online and mailed registrations or updates to be received
- April 28 — Special Election Day

Primary

- July 17 — Start of voting period and deadline for counties to mail out ballots to voters
- July 27 — Last day for online and mailed registrations or updates to be received
- August 4 — Primary Election Day

General Election

- October 16 — Start of voting period and deadline for counties to mail out ballots to voters
- October 26 — Last day for online and mailed registrations or updates to be received
- November 3 — General Election Day

For a comprehensive list of all election-related dates and deadlines, including candidate filing periods and certification dates, please refer to the official elections calendar published by the Office.

Data Tables

Voter Turnout by County

Table 5: Voter Turnout by County - Primary[22]

County	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Adams	29.2%	32.4%	31.1%	36.3%	42.7%	50.1%	28.2%	37.3%	27.3%	31.5%	38.2%
Asotin	28.7%	34.1%	-	40.4%	-	50.8%	-	40.7%	27.7%	40.0%	35.6%
Benton	16.9%	33.5%	24.6%	37.2%	21.7%	53.7%	35.2%	39.5%	37.0%	39.7%	21.4%
Chelan	24.5%	38.4%	34.3%	45.7%	39.2%	60.3%	34.7%	46.2%	29.5%	44.2%	31.4%
Clallam	35.2%	41.0%	28.8%	49.0%	30.9%	60.7%	37.3%	51.4%	37.9%	51.6%	33.0%
Clark	25.9%	30.6%	19.9%	36.1%	24.6%	50.8%	24.5%	43.7%	19.4%	40.5%	27.4%
Columbia	-	42.6%	-	65.8%	50.6%	65.4%	49.9%	54.8%		46.6%	-
Cowlitz	22.1%	32.4%	20.2%	40.5%	23.1%	55.6%	23.2%	44.6%	26.9%	40.7%	26.0%
Douglas	63.0%	37.6%	21.4%	40.1%	35.8%	57.8%	26.1%	41.3%	28.0%	42.7%	26.4%
Ferry	-	44.3%	39.6%	57.3%	42.6%	68.9%	24.0%	47.9%	31.1%	49.0%	32.7%
Franklin	22.2%	28.1%	16.6%	33.6%	21.1%	48.8%	21.3%	32.7%	23.3%	32.0%	34.3%
Garfield	48.8%	46.2%	55.5%	69.0%	-	67.8%	-	56.3%	15.6%	48.5%	-
Grant	25.0%	31.3%	24.6%	37.9%	27.9%	51.8%	28.1%	38.9%	20.6%	35.5%	24.9%
Grays Harbor	32.9%	35.5%	25.6%	40.2%	28.3%	54.0%	34.8%	41.1%	-	40.8%	19.0%
Island	32.8%	44.1%	31.6%	49.2%	66.7%	62.9%	34.5%	52.1%	28.7%	50.5%	28.6%
Jefferson	37.1%	48.4%	35.2%	60.3%	34.7%	67.5%	42.5%	57.2%	32.3%	57.9%	44.0%
King	24.5%	36.1%	33.8%	42.6%	34.5%	55.1%	34.4%	38.5%	30.2%	40.2%	33.8%
Kitsap	22.5%	35.0%	26.0%	39.5%	22.3%	54.9%	32.4%	44.0%	28.1%	45.2%	35.7%
Kittitas	23.9%	38.1%	16.9%	44.4%	36.7%	60.5%	29.3%	43.2%	34.5%	41.9%	37.8%
Klickitat	-	35.8%	37.5%	46.6%	32.2%	58.3%	35.2%	51.9%	36.3%	48.8%	34.2%
Lewis	26.3%	35.2%	20.3%	40.8%	24.0%	61.1%	27.9%	45.5%	25.5%	44.8%	28.0%
Lincoln	26.6%	43.1%	44.7%	54.2%	37.6%	64.2%	27.1%	57.4%	33.7%	48.2%	24.1%
Mason	33.9%	40.0%	28.6%	44.6%	36.3%	58.7%	22.4%	47.1%	29.5%	44.8%	27.5%
Okanogan	35.8%	43.2%	37.3%	50.9%	34.4%	59.4%	33.7%	49.1%	36.6%	47.0%	33.8%
Pacific	44.3%	43.8%	33.1%	56.2%	37.3%	61.7%	38.3%	52.1%	50.8%	49.6%	34.9%
Pend Oreille	-	42.2%	35.4%	54.6%	38.3%	57.7%	38.1%	44.2%	35.4%	42.3%	35.8%
Pierce	20.5%	31.7%	18.7%	34.4%	20.6%	51.9%	22.3%	36.4%	24.8%	38.3%	22.4%
San Juan	38.4%	52.0%	26.7%	54.4%	40.0%	68.6%	49.9%	50.4%	45.1%	56.3%	47.2%
Skagit	20.2%	36.5%	28.7%	42.3%	31.3%	60.0%	32.4%	44.1%	24.9%	43.6%	23.9%
Skamania	33.4%	33.6%	50.0%	40.2%	-	51.6%	31.6%	50.7%	-	45.3%	32.6%
Snohomish	22.9%	33.6%	23.9%	37.0%	24.3%	53.5%	27.0%	37.6%	26.6%	39.7%	23.4%
Spokane	29.6%	34.0%	22.1%	46.1%	34.4%	49.7%	24.9%	40.3%	29.5%	39.3%	25.5%
Stevens	21.9%	39.6%	35.2%	51.5%	26.7%	59.3%	36.0%	45.0%	26.5%	46.1%	30.2%
Thurston	22.3%	37.0%	22.8%	38.6%	26.2%	56.6%	31.9%	41.8%	30.9%	43.9%	29.4%
Wahkiakum	-	42.8%	-	63.2%	-	63.9%	45.8%	57.5%	-	53.3%	53.0%
Walla Walla	18.1%	37.3%	24.9%	47.2%	29.3%	56.6%	34.6%	44.1%	32.3%	40.9%	30.1%
Whatcom	25.3%	37.1%	31.1%	44.9%	39.5%	61.7%	34.1%	48.2%	36.2%	44.8%	31.5%
Whitman	30.5%	34.5%	21.0%	46.4%	36.9%	52.7%	36.2%	42.0%	30.0%	42.6%	28.6%
Yakima	26.3%	27.6%	-	34.7%	27.7%	44.2%	21.2%	31.3%	19.3%	33.6%	16.4%
Total	**24.4%**	**34.9%**	**26.9%**	**40.8%**	**29.6%**	**54.4%**	**29.7%**	**40.4%**	**29.1%**	**40.9%**	**28.6%**

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

Table 6: Voter Turnout by County - General Election

County	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Adams	39.1%	72.6%	34.6%	63.6%	42.8%	76.2%	33.4%	53.0%	32.3%	65.0%	31.6%
Asotin	43.7%	72.0%	46.3%	63.6%	42.8%	81.1%	38.0%	69.3%	34.9%	77.5%	41.1%
Benton	32.8%	78.6%	37.9%	69.0%	39.6%	82.4%	38.8%	60.5%	35.6%	77.0%	32.0%
Chelan	44.0%	80.4%	38.1%	75.7%	49.6%	86.2%	47.2%	67.8%	43.5%	79.6%	34.6%
Clallam	48.1%	80.5%	43.3%	76.1%	52.2%	86.1%	48.1%	71.3%	45.0%	83.1%	47.4%
Clark	34.0%	77.1%	30.9%	69.5%	36.1%	85.1%	35.0%	63.4%	26.7%	80.7%	34.7%
Columbia	52.9%	83.8%	46.9%	82.7%	59.3%	89.0%	60.6%	77.1%	55.9%	83.8%	50.5%
Cowlitz	33.4%	75.4%	36.4%	69.9%	44.6%	83.4%	35.7%	63.0%	33.6%	78.9%	33.4%
Douglas	40.1%	76.9%	31.0%	69.2%	46.8%	84.0%	38.6%	62.3%	35.1%	77.7%	34.7%
Ferry	47.3%	80.4%	51.0%	76.7%	52.1%	85.2%	44.3%	66.7%	42.2%	79.4%	41.3%
Franklin	33.4%	73.5%	34.9%	64.3%	34.2%	78.3%	27.8%	52.2%	27.7%	69.5%	24.3%
Garfield	60.6%	83.6%	75.8%	83.3%	64.0%	89.0%	52.1%	78.0%	49.0%	83.2%	58.8%
Grant	39.7%	75.7%	33.2%	66.1%	41.6%	79.3%	39.2%	56.9%	29.9%	72.6%	30.5%
Grays Harbor	45.3%	73.6%	34.9%	67.7%	46.1%	79.4%	36.9%	61.9%	32.3%	75.1%	31.1%
Island	45.3%	81.5%	41.3%	76.1%	52.0%	85.9%	49.3%	70.8%	47.2%	82.6%	41.2%
Jefferson	55.1%	86.2%	62.3%	83.1%	58.5%	90.1%	48.4%	77.5%	44.1%	87.7%	53.1%
King	39.2%	80.9%	42.7%	74.8%	48.5%	85.9%	43.4%	64.8%	37.4%	80.2%	45.3%
Kitsap	38.2%	78.4%	38.5%	72.4%	43.9%	83.8%	39.6%	66.3%	37.0%	80.1%	43.2%
Kittitas	40.8%	81.3%	36.1%	76.2%	50.9%	87.5%	41.4%	70.2%	34.7%	84.5%	41.7%
Klickitat	40.8%	80.6%	39.4%	76.3%	45.8%	85.1%	43.7%	72.7%	39.8%	83.0%	38.8%
Lewis	40.7%	77.6%	36.6%	72.5%	46.4%	84.2%	38.3%	66.4%	34.2%	79.7%	34.6%
Lincoln	57.8%	83.9%	46.9%	79.0%	57.0%	87.9%	46.4%	75.4%	40.6%	83.5%	43.5%
Mason	40.9%	77.7%	36.2%	71.7%	48.1%	84.9%	40.2%	67.5%	35.3%	79.3%	38.3%
Okanogan	44.6%	79.5%	42.2%	73.7%	47.5%	83.0%	40.0%	64.9%	42.1%	78.4%	38.5%
Pacific	47.7%	79.2%	42.6%	75.4%	49.4%	85.0%	45.2%	71.5%	43.5%	81.6%	43.8%
Pend Oreille	49.1%	79.9%	44.1%	77.1%	49.7%	83.5%	39.3%	64.1%	29.2%	79.0%	34.7%
Pierce	34.0%	74.5%	28.6%	66.4%	39.9%	82.3%	32.3%	60.5%	30.4%	76.7%	33.9%
San Juan	57.6%	88.2%	56.0%	83.8%	58.3%	90.8%	57.3%	78.2%	49.3%	86.9%	56.4%
Skagit	43.0%	79.8%	37.9%	73.4%	50.1%	86.4%	41.7%	67.1%	37.3%	79.9%	39.9%
Skamania	40.8%	79.2%	33.1%	72.5%	45.7%	82.2%	37.4%	69.4%	30.2%	78.5%	35.8%
Snohomish	34.8%	79.0%	32.7%	70.6%	42.9%	85.2%	35.9%	63.3%	36.2%	79.6%	35.2%
Spokane	42.1%	78.1%	34.2%	72.9%	47.5%	81.8%	36.9%	61.9%	42.9%	77.1%	39.7%
Stevens	43.9%	79.0%	43.5%	74.2%	48.0%	84.0%	45.1%	66.9%	41.2%	80.3%	36.8%
Thurston	37.0%	77.7%	34.3%	69.5%	44.3%	83.8%	38.2%	64.8%	39.4%	80.1%	39.8%
Wahkiakum	48.4%	82.1%	43.1%	80.6%	50.7%	86.7%	52.4%	75.1%	47.6%	89.3%	54.9%
Walla Walla	38.5%	79.5%	32.9%	74.7%	44.0%	84.7%	44.5%	65.8%	38.2%	78.4%	37.1%
Whatcom	47.3%	82.6%	45.9%	77.1%	56.3%	87.9%	48.9%	70.9%	51.3%	82.9%	45.3%
Whitman	44.2%	84.7%	38.8%	69.9%	44.4%	85.9%	42.9%	68.8%	44.3%	82.4%	41.5%
Yakima	32.7%	70.9%	28.1%	61.8%	34.1%	76.0%	32.1%	49.8%	25.8%	67.3%	27.4%
Total	**38.4%**	**78.6%**	**37.1%**	**71.8%**	**45.2%**	**84.3%**	**39.4%**	**63.9%**	**36.4%**	**79.0%**	**39.2%**

Ballot Rejection Rates by County

Table 7: Ballot Rejection Rates - Primary[23]

County	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Adams	1.8%	0.6%	2.2%	2.6%	1.5%	1.9%	1.8%	2.1%	2.3%	2.0%	2.9%
Asotin	1.4%	0.7%	-	0.7%	-	1.3%	-	0.8%	1.3%	0.8%	1.6%
Benton	-	5.1%	1.4%	1.8%	2.7%	2.3%	1.6%	1.0%	1.5%	1.2%	2.0%
Chelan	-	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.5%	1.2%	1.5%	1.1%
Clallam	-	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%
Clark	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.6%	1.8%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	2.4%	1.2%	1.3%
Columbia	-	1.8%	-	0.4%	2.6%	2.2%	1.1%	1.1%		1.5%	-
Cowlitz	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%
Douglas	-	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	1.9%	0.9%	0.5%
Ferry	-	1.4%	1.7%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	2.1%	1.4%	1.8%	0.4%	5.4%
Franklin	1.3%	1.7%	1.1%	1.8%	1.8%	3.2%	2.3%	1.6%	3.5%	1.7%	3.6%
Garfield	0.0%	1.1%	0.6%	1.3%	-	1.4%	-	1.8%	0.0%	2.1%	-
Grant	1.2%	0.5%	1.7%	1.6%	2.9%	1.2%	2.1%	1.4%	2.6%	2.3%	1.8%
Grays Harbor	-	1.4%	1.7%	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	2.1%
Island	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%	1.4%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.4%	0.8%	2.6%
Jefferson	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	4.0%	1.0%	0.8%
King	1.9%	1.9%	1.6%	2.0%	1.7%	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.2%	1.5%
Kitsap	-	1.3%	1.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	1.1%	1.0%	1.4%	1.1%	0.7%
Kittitas	-	1.7%	1.7%	2.1%	1.9%	2.2%	1.7%	1.8%	2.9%	1.5%	1.8%
Klickitat	-	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	1.4%	1.5%	1.8%	1.1%	1.6%	0.9%	2.0%
Lewis	-	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	2.0%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%
Lincoln	1.9%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	2.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.9%	3.8%
Mason	-	0.6%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	0.9%	1.5%	0.7%	1.6%
Okanogan	-	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	2.4%	1.8%	2.2%	1.8%	3.1%	1.0%	1.7%
Pacific	-	1.6%	4.4%	1.3%	4.8%	1.3%	1.9%	1.4%	1.0%	1.3%	3.8%
Pend Oreille	-	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.7%	1.1%	2.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	4.0%
Pierce	0.6%	0.9%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	0.9%	1.4%
San Juan	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	1.6%	1.3%	0.7%	1.2%	0.6%	1.4%	1.3%	3.7%
Skagit	-	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	2.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	2.8%
Skamania	-	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	-	1.4%	1.6%	0.8%		1.3%	1.0%
Snohomish	-	1.6%	1.0%	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	1.2%	5.0%
Spokane	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%
Stevens	-	1.4%	1.5%	1.1%	1.2%	1.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	4.3%
Thurston	-	0.3%	0.7%	1.1%	1.5%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	0.9%	1.5%
Wahkiakum	-	1.4%	-	0.4%	-	1.9%	2.0%	1.4%	-	0.5%	1.2%
Walla Walla	1.7%	1.2%	1.5%	1.1%	1.8%	0.9%	1.2%	0.9%	2.6%	1.4%	3.8%
Whatcom	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	1.4%
Whitman	2.1%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.7%	1.6%	2.0%	1.5%	2.3%	1.3%	4.4%
Yakima	-	0.3%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.2%	1.4%	1.7%	1.6%	5.9%
Total	**1.5%**	**1.5%**	**1.4%**	**1.6%**	**1.6%**	**1.6%**	**1.5%**	**1.4%**	**1.5%**	**1.2%**	**1.9%**

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

Table 8: Ballot Rejection Rates - General Election

County	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Adams	0.5%	1.3%	1.3%	2.6%	2.5%	1.2%	1.5%	1.5%	2.4%	2.6%	3.0%
Asotin	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%	2.3%
Benton	1.1%	2.8%	1.5%	1.1%	2.2%	0.8%	1.4%	0.9%	1.2%	0.8%	2.5%
Chelan	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	1.3%	3.2%
Clallam	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Clark	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.5%	0.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	0.9%	1.0%
Columbia	1.1%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%	1.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	1.6%	0.4%	1.2%
Cowlitz	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%
Douglas	1.3%	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	2.5%
Ferry	0.9%	0.2%	0.9%	1.0%	1.8%	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%
Franklin	0.6%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	2.4%	1.6%	3.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	4.2%
Garfield	0.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	0.9%	1.5%
Grant	1.1%	0.8%	1.7%	1.2%	1.8%	0.8%	1.6%	0.8%	2.4%	1.9%	2.8%
Grays Harbor	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	1.3%	0.5%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%
Island	1.1%	0.5%	1.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	1.4%	0.7%	0.9%
Jefferson	1.0%	0.5%	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%	0.3%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%
King	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	0.9%	1.3%	1.7%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%
Kitsap	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	1.5%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	0.8%	1.4%	0.8%
Kittitas	1.5%	1.6%	1.2%	1.9%	1.9%	1.2%	1.4%	1.1%	1.6%	0.8%	1.2%
Klickitat	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%	2.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	1.9%
Lewis	1.0%	0.6%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	0.6%	1.4%	1.0%	1.8%	1.0%	1.2%
Lincoln	2.8%	0.7%	0.7%	1.7%	0.9%	0.7%	1.8%	0.8%	1.4%	1.8%	1.8%
Mason	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%
Okanogan	1.3%	0.7%	1.6%	1.1%	2.6%	1.3%	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%	0.9%	2.2%
Pacific	1.7%	0.9%	1.8%	1.0%	1.3%	0.6%	1.3%	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%	1.8%
Pend Oreille	1.2%	1.9%	0.9%	0.6%	1.2%	0.3%	1.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%
Pierce	0.6%	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%
San Juan	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	1.6%	0.5%	2.7%	0.6%	0.9%
Skagit	0.8%	0.8%	1.6%	1.1%	1.4%	0.7%	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.5%	0.8%
Skamania	1.0%	0.6%	1.4%	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%	1.3%	0.7%	1.2%	0.9%	1.2%
Snohomish	1.1%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	1.5%	1.1%	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%	0.8%	1.0%
Spokane	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.5%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%
Stevens	1.2%	0.4%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	0.4%	1.5%	1.1%	1.7%	0.7%	2.3%
Thurston	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%
Wahkiakum	0.1%	0.8%	0.2%	0.5%	0.9%	1.1%	1.5%	1.0%	1.1%	0.7%	1.4%
Walla Walla	1.1%	0.7%	1.2%	0.7%	1.1%	0.4%	1.7%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	2.8%
Whatcom	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
Whitman	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%	0.8%	1.2%	0.8%	1.2%	1.4%	3.2%
Yakima	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	1.0%	1.5%	0.4%	1.0%	0.8%	1.3%	0.6%	4.0%
Total	**1.1%**	**1.1%**	**1.2%**	**1.1%**	**1.2%**	**0.8%**	**1.3%**	**1.2%**	**1.2%**	**0.9%**	**1.1%**

Ballot Rejection Reasons

Table 9: Ballot Rejection Reasons - Primary

County	Total Ballots Rejected	Late Postmark		Mismatched Signature		Missing Signature		Other Reason	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Adams	30	21	70.0%	4	13.3%	5	16.7%	0	0.0%
Asotin	55	38	69.1%	7	12.7%	5	9.1%	5	9.1%
Benton	472	352	74.6%	48	10.2%	68	14.4%	4	0.8%
Chelan	132	61	46.2%	38	28.8%	32	24.2%	1	0.8%
Clallam	152	91	59.9%	18	11.8%	41	27.0%	2	1.3%
Clark	1,152	672	58.3%	141	12.2%	309	26.8%	30	2.6%
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cowlitz	93	60	64.5%	17	18.3%	14	15.1%	2	2.2%
Douglas	2	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ferry	11	10	90.9%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%
Franklin	16	7	43.8%	4	25.0%	1	6.3%	4	25.0%
Garfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	66	31	47.0%	27	40.9%	8	12.1%	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	76	59	77.6%	4	5.3%	11	14.5%	2	2.6%
Island	503	383	76.1%	22	4.4%	40	8.0%	58	11.5%
Jefferson	34	17	50.0%	8	23.5%	8	23.5%	1	2.9%
King	7,219	5,265	72.9%	1,100	15.2%	825	11.4%	29	0.4%
Kitsap	484	0	0.0%	195	40.3%	242	50.0%	47	9.7%
Kittitas	196	117	59.7%	43	21.9%	27	13.8%	9	4.6%
Klickitat	113	97	85.8%	6	5.3%	7	6.2%	3	2.7%
Lewis	76	43	56.6%	17	22.4%	15	19.7%	1	1.3%
Lincoln	83	69	83.1%	1	1.2%	3	3.6%	10	12.0%
Mason	45	22	48.9%	13	28.9%	4	8.9%	6	13.3%
Okanogan	89	59	66.3%	9	10.1%	8	9.0%	13	14.6%
Pacific	20	19	95.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.0%	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	28	28	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce	1,910	1,589	83.2%	235	12.3%	75	3.9%	11	0.6%
San Juan	82	71	86.6%	8	9.8%	3	3.7%	0	0.0%
Skagit	486	413	85.0%	45	9.3%	28	5.8%	0	0.0%
Skamania	31	18	58.1%	9	29.0%	1	3.2%	3	9.7%
Snohomish	5,888	5,544	94.2%	252	4.3%	47	0.8%	45	0.8%
Spokane	1,418	1,181	83.3%	149	10.5%	86	6.1%	2	0.1%
Stevens	62	53	85.5%	2	3.2%	6	9.7%	1	1.6%
Thurston	673	548	81.4%	66	9.8%	42	6.2%	17	2.5%
Wahkiakum	21	9	42.9%	10	47.6%	2	9.5%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	466	402	86.3%	23	4.9%	26	5.6%	15	3.2%
Whatcom	620	484	78.1%	75	12.1%	55	8.9%	6	1.0%
Whitman	255	240	94.1%	7	2.7%	2	0.8%	6	2.4%
Yakima	1,378	1,293	93.8%	11	0.8%	67	4.9%	7	0.5%
Total	**24,437**	**19,368**	**79.3%**	**2,614**	**10.7%**	**2,115**	**8.7%**	**340**	**1.4%**

Table 10: Ballot Rejection Reasons - General Election

County	Total Ballots Rejected	Late Postmark		Mismatched Signature		Missing Signature		Other Reason	
	Total	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Adams	86	66	76.7%	17	19.8%	3	3.5%	0	0.0%
Asotin	146	116	79.5%	9	6.2%	10	6.8%	11	7.5%
Benton	1,112	968	87.1%	54	4.9%	89	8.0%	1	0.1%
Chelan	621	501	80.7%	47	7.6%	72	11.6%	1	0.2%
Clallam	191	76	39.8%	56	29.3%	58	30.4%	1	0.5%
Clark	1,234	643	52.1%	261	21.2%	281	22.8%	49	4.0%
Columbia	18	13	72.2%	4	22.2%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	242	135	55.8%	75	31.0%	27	11.2%	5	2.1%
Douglas	254	226	89.0%	10	3.9%	16	6.3%	2	0.8%
Ferry	5	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	2	40.0%	1	20.0%
Franklin	526	416	79.1%	57	10.8%	40	7.6%	13	2.5%
Garfield	15	9	60.0%	3	20.0%	2	13.3%	1	6.7%
Grant	455	325	71.4%	74	16.3%	56	12.3%	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	161	102	63.4%	11	6.8%	48	29.8%	0	0.0%
Island	250	140	56.0%	60	24.0%	47	18.8%	3	1.2%
Jefferson	96	40	41.7%	27	28.1%	27	28.1%	2	2.1%
King	6,377	3,662	57.4%	1,580	24.8%	1,073	16.8%	62	1.0%
Kitsap	698	0	0.0%	301	43.1%	346	49.6%	51	7.3%
Kittitas	158	84	53.2%	40	25.3%	31	19.6%	3	1.9%
Klickitat	122	91	74.6%	16	13.1%	7	5.7%	8	6.6%
Lewis	244	148	60.7%	71	29.1%	23	9.4%	2	0.8%
Lincoln	72	37	51.4%	6	8.3%	2	2.8%	27	37.5%
Mason	142	94	66.2%	35	24.6%	7	4.9%	6	4.2%
Okanogan	237	190	80.2%	7	3.0%	17	7.2%	23	9.7%
Pacific	144	118	81.9%	20	13.9%	6	4.2%	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	32	23	71.9%	0	0.0%	8	25.0%	1	3.1%
Pierce	1,647	1,151	69.9%	333	20.2%	138	8.4%	25	1.5%
San Juan	80	41	51.3%	25	31.3%	13	16.3%	1	1.3%
Skagit	301	142	47.2%	97	32.2%	58	19.3%	4	1.3%
Skamania	41	25	61.0%	9	22.0%	3	7.3%	4	9.8%
Snohomish	1,950	1,250	64.1%	509	26.1%	104	5.3%	87	4.5%
Spokane	1,159	746	64.4%	243	21.0%	161	13.9%	9	0.8%
Stevens	306	248	81.0%	38	12.4%	20	6.5%	0	0.0%
Thurston	710	416	58.6%	171	24.1%	100	14.1%	23	3.2%
Wahkiakum	29	5	17.2%	15	51.7%	5	17.2%	4	13.8%
Walla Walla	411	318	77.4%	37	9.0%	39	9.5%	17	4.1%
Whatcom	699	455	65.1%	175	25.0%	65	9.3%	4	0.6%
Whitman	340	315	92.6%	12	3.5%	5	1.5%	8	2.4%
Yakima	1,540	1,406	91.3%	60	3.9%	66	4.3%	8	0.5%
Total	**22,851**	**14,741**	**64.5%**	**4,567**	**20.0%**	**3,076**	**13.5%**	**467**	**2.0%**

UOCAVA Data

Table 11: UOCAVA Turnout - Primary

County	Total Ballots Issued	UOCAVA Ballots Issued	% of Total Ballots Issued	UOCAVA Ballots Counted	UOCAVA Turnout
Adams	2,628	20	0.8%	3	15.0%
Asotin	9,775	70	0.7%	1	1.4%
Benton	110,859	1,053	0.9%	60	5.7%
Chelan	37,300	315	0.8%	25	7.9%
Clallam	54,621	950	1.7%	80	8.4%
Clark	336,124	4,378	1.3%	358	8.2%
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-
Cowlitz	35,477	337	0.9%	20	5.9%
Douglas	1,506	12	0.8%	0	0.0%
Ferry	600	7	1.2%	0	0.0%
Franklin	1,240	13	1.0%	1	7.7%
Garfield	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	14,470	130	0.9%	9	6.9%
Grays Harbor	18,930	78	0.4%	3	3.8%
Island	65,625	5,977	9.1%	275	4.6%
Jefferson	9,474	239	2.5%	11	4.6%
King	1,463,669	35,379	2.4%	3552	10.0%
Kitsap	204,081	13,320	6.5%	1103	8.3%
Kittitas	27,793	256	0.9%	21	8.2%
Klickitat	16,787	205	1.2%	17	8.3%
Lewis	20,405	214	1.0%	22	10.3%
Lincoln	8,814	109	1.2%	6	5.5%
Mason	9,979	132	1.3%	12	9.1%
Okanogan	15,930	225	1.4%	22	9.8%
Pacific	1,462	33	2.3%	2	6.1%
Pend Oreille	1,912	32	1.7%	8	25.0%
Pierce	600,986	17,274	2.9%	1110	6.4%
San Juan	4,657	138	3.0%	22	15.9%
Skagit	73,294	1,530	2.1%	100	6.5%
Skamania	9,478	172	1.8%	19	11.0%
Snohomish	482,052	7,955	1.7%	476	6.0%
Spokane	358,902	6,540	1.8%	733	11.2%
Stevens	4,571	42	0.9%	7	16.7%
Thurston	157,560	8,938	5.7%	727	8.1%
Wahkiakum	3,700	33	0.9%	8	24.2%
Walla Walla	39,747	500	1.3%	75	15.0%
Whatcom	140,618	2,809	2.0%	189	6.7%
Whitman	19,954	398	2.0%	30	7.5%
Yakima	136,816	1,533	1.1%	93	6.1%
Total	**4,501,796**	**111,346**	**2.5%**	**9,200**	**8.3%**

Table 12: UOCAVA Turnout - General Election

County	Total Ballots Issued	UOCAVA Ballots Issued	% of Total Ballots Issued	UOCAVA Ballots Counted	UOCAVA Turnout
Adams	8,698	71	0.8%	3	4.2%
Asotin	15,356	114	0.7%	10	8.8%
Benton	137,342	1,300	0.9%	143	11.0%
Chelan	55,692	527	0.9%	43	8.2%
Clallam	60,811	1,015	1.7%	136	13.4%
Clark	359,026	4,713	1.3%	523	11.1%
Columbia	3,039	28	-	3	-
Cowlitz	78,497	835	1.1%	76	9.1%
Douglas	29,100	230	0.8%	18	7.8%
Ferry	5,229	45	0.9%	7	15.6%
Franklin	49,618	461	0.9%	40	8.7%
Garfield	1,697	16	-	1	-
Grant	52,565	460	0.9%	33	7.2%
Grays Harbor	52,976	263	0.5%	19	7.2%
Island	65,660	6,012	9.2%	504	8.4%
Jefferson	29,130	596	2.0%	65	10.9%
King	1,472,491	35,666	2.4%	5746	16.1%
Kitsap	205,515	13,529	6.6%	1297	9.6%
Kittitas	32,492	282	0.9%	35	12.4%
Klickitat	16,610	190	1.1%	12	6.3%
Lewis	59,375	679	1.1%	69	10.2%
Lincoln	8,921	111	1.2%	16	14.4%
Mason	48,243	844	1.7%	119	14.1%
Okanogan	27,932	318	1.1%	35	11.0%
Pacific	18,049	202	1.1%	20	9.9%
Pend Oreille	11,332	185	1.6%	24	13.0%
Pierce	603,256	17,258	2.9%	1845	10.7%
San Juan	15,620	438	2.8%	68	15.5%
Skagit	91,752	2,238	2.4%	274	12.2%
Skamania	9,523	167	1.8%	14	8.4%
Snohomish	549,085	8,922	1.6%	838	9.4%
Spokane	379,759	8,054	2.1%	1373	17.0%
Stevens	36,029	413	1.1%	50	12.1%
Thurston	217,059	11,062	5.1%	1407	12.7%
Wahkiakum	3,639	35	1.0%	7	20.0%
Walla Walla	39,247	496	1.3%	77	15.5%
Whatcom	173,210	3,557	2.1%	482	13.6%
Whitman	25,146	460	1.8%	45	9.8%
Yakima	137,748	1,551	1.1%	176	11.3%
Total	**5,186,469**	**123,343**	**2.4%**	**15,653**	**12.7%**

Table 13: UOCAVA Ballot Rejection Reasons – Primary

County	Total Ballots Rejected	Late Postmark		Mismatched Signature		Missing Signature		Other Reason	
	Total	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Adams	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asotin	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	1	0	0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Chelan	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	1	0	0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	1	0	0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cowlitz	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Garfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	1	0	0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Island	1	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Jefferson	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	19	6	32%	3	15.8%	10	52.6%	0	0.0%
Kitsap	15	0	0%	6	40.0%	8	53.3%	1	6.7%
Kittitas	2	0	0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%
Klickitat	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lewis	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lincoln	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce	9	1	11%	4	44.4%	2	22.2%	2	22.2%
San Juan	1	1	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	3	1	33%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%
Skamania	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Snohomish	1	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Spokane	6	1	17%	1	16.7%	4	66.7%	0	0.0%
Stevens	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	4	1	25%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%
Wahkiakum	1	0	0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	1	0	0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Whatcom	2	0	0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%
Whitman	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	**69**	**11**	**15.9%**	**18**	**26.1%**	**33**	**47.8%**	**7**	**10.1%**

Table 14: UOCAVA Ballot Rejection Reasons – General Election

County	Total Ballots Rejected	Late Postmark		Mismatched Signature		Missing Signature		Other Reason	
	Total	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Adams	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asotin	2	1	50%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%
Benton	8	6	75%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%
Chelan	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	3	0	0%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%
Clark	2	1	50%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Garfield	1	1	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Island	8	0	0%	4	50.0%	2	25.0%	2	25.0%
Jefferson	3	0	0%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%
King	47	13	28%	7	14.9%	27	57.4%	0	0.0%
Kitsap	20	0	0%	9	45.0%	9	45.0%	2	10.0%
Kittitas	2	0	0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%
Klickitat	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lewis	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lincoln	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	4	0	0%	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan	2	2	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce	17	3	18%	3	17.6%	6	35.3%	5	29.4%
San Juan	1	0	0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	5	0	0%	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	0	0.0%
Skamania	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Snohomish	8	3	38%	3	37.5%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%
Spokane	9	4	44%	2	22.2%	3	33.3%	0	0.0%
Stevens	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	16	3	19%	5	31.3%	5	31.3%	3	18.8%
Wahkiakum	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Whatcom	3	1	33%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%
Whitman	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	**161**	**38**	**23.6%**	**42**	**26.1%**	**66**	**41.0%**	**15**	**9.3%**

Drop Box Returns

Table 15: Drop Box Returns – Primary

County	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Adams	52.1%	63.7%	61.0%	49.4%	49.5%	56.2%	49.4%	55.6%	50.4%	57.7%	53.6%
Asotin	45.9%	52.8%	-	47.6%	-	55.4%	-	57.4%	46.2%	60.1%	44.7%
Benton	-	44.2%	60.9%	47.2%	45.8%	60.4%	60.6%	61.6%	70.4%	49.5%	58.6%
Chelan	-	69.6%	70.0%	57.5%	49.4%	60.5%	58.3%	63.2%	57.9%	63.0%	52.7%
Clallam	-	69.6%	69.9%	58.3%	58.9%	67.4%	63.4%	69.2%	63.9%	72.6%	64.2%
Clark	32.5%	40.3%	33.3%	36.2%	26.2%	44.9%	38.0%	52.2%	32.3%	60.4%	44.2%
Columbia	-	40.2%	-	44.9%	47.7%	53.1%	46.4%	56.2%	-	60.8%	-
Cowlitz	75.1%	74.9%	69.3%	62.4%	54.6%	66.4%	55.8%	68.3%	60.4%	64.7%	61.3%
Douglas	-	84.5%	53.1%	45.7%	39.7%	54.7%	57.7%	61.7%	46.7%	64.6%	50.0%
Ferry	-	-	24.5%	18.9%	26.0%	31.6%	0.0%	31.9%	22.4%	36.9%	33.0%
Franklin	-	61.0%	59.7%	43.1%	39.2%	58.2%	49.2%	56.8%	54.5%	61.1%	62.4%
Garfield	37.3%	65.1%	67.1%	53.6%	-	63.1%	-	63.0%	0.0%	65.1%	-
Grant	24.1%	28.8%	20.7%	23.5%	0.2%	44.4%	35.4%	47.4%	40.4%	51.0%	37.9%
Grays Harbor	-	26.8%	-	16.9%	12.9%	45.2%	23.2%	47.6%	39.4%	57.9%	24.2%
Island	39.2%	53.8%	48.9%	34.7%	0.0%	49.9%	48.0%	61.0%	49.9%	65.6%	52.7%
Jefferson	48.2%	40.6%	48.0%	35.2%	33.2%	40.3%	34.0%	42.5%	9.5%	47.6%	49.7%
King	19.3%	35.6%	47.7%	32.3%	37.4%	50.6%	50.8%	52.1%	47.2%	58.4%	56.5%
Kitsap	-	24.4%	49.9%	44.7%	43.6%	56.6%	49.3%	58.6%	58.6%	68.7%	60.7%
Kittitas	-	67.0%	64.3%	56.2%	50.2%	64.9%	59.7%	65.9%	57.4%	68.8%	65.7%
Klickitat	-	74.2%	78.2%	67.0%	56.6%	63.2%	55.3%	73.0%	60.3%	72.2%	59.1%
Lewis	-	43.2%	42.2%	38.5%	27.7%	49.1%	39.6%	50.5%	42.4%	53.0%	34.8%
Lincoln	33.8%	27.8%	3.4%	19.7%	14.6%	23.6%	14.0%	25.0%	15.1%	26.6%	17.6%
Mason	-	67.8%	77.3%	44.1%	37.8%	57.2%	46.4%	57.8%	39.8%	56.9%	53.8%
Okanogan	-	-	26.3%	30.3%	14.1%	35.3%	16.9%	42.2%	25.0%	46.5%	31.1%
Pacific	-	-	18.8%	33.2%	1.2%	37.9%	32.1%	40.2%	31.5%	44.0%	15.2%
Pend Oreille	-	44.8%	43.6%	30.5%	100.0%	39.0%	42.7%	40.0%	26.5%	42.2%	29.7%
Pierce	47.8%	54.9%	54.7%	41.0%	40.4%	57.4%	56.1%	60.7%	49.9%	61.9%	58.6%
San Juan	76.9%	65.8%	72.5%	53.0%	0.1%	55.9%	54.7%	57.4%	45.5%	62.0%	67.3%
Skagit	-	71.9%	72.4%	57.6%	48.1%	63.6%	62.3%	66.8%	59.3%	28.2%	57.4%
Skamania	-	65.6%	50.2%	58.9%	-	64.9%	55.8%	73.2%	-	74.1%	60.5%
Snohomish	-	53.9%	57.4%	45.6%	42.4%	55.8%	49.6%	56.5%	52.9%	61.9%	53.9%
Spokane	-	50.5%	51.9%	35.4%	34.7%	39.4%	34.1%	40.5%	36.0%	46.1%	34.7%
Stevens	-	-	26.2%	18.2%	6.2%	24.9%	19.0%	24.2%	22.3%	39.0%	24.1%
Thurston	-	72.3%	72.0%	57.8%	52.4%	67.6%	59.1%	66.0%	60.3%	66.9%	60.2%
Wahkiakum	-	49.5%	-	25.7%	-	34.5%	42.6%	51.4%	-	55.6%	43.0%
Walla Walla	50.8%	62.7%	60.9%	49.5%	40.5%	58.3%	52.7%	58.7%	49.3%	61.5%	46.7%
Whatcom	52.1%	67.4%	66.8%	55.4%	55.5%	65.0%	61.8%	68.9%	66.1%	72.7%	62.3%
Whitman	-	-	35.8%	24.4%	26.1%	32.7%	39.5%	37.2%	41.8%	41.4%	44.5%
Yakima	-	20.1%	18.2%	16.9%	16.9%	25.4%	22.3%	32.5%	25.6%	37.5%	27.3%
Total	**29.5%**	**47.1%**	**51.1%**	**39.3%**	**39.1%**	**52.5%**	**49.8%**	**54.7%**	**49.6%**	**58.4%**	**53.6%**

Table 16: Drop Box Returns – General Elections

County	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Adams	56.0%	62.2%	63.7%	52.8%	55.4%	67.4%	52.1%	59.5%	57.0%	66.2%	60.2%
Asotin	55.2%	53.0%	59.2%	60.3%	51.1%	76.0%	60.3%	58.3%	54.0%	71.7%	63.2%
Benton	57.2%	66.9%	45.6%	38.7%	54.8%	78.2%	66.7%	68.3%	63.1%	72.5%	60.9%
Chelan	69.4%	72.9%	71.5%	59.9%	58.1%	77.7%	63.7%	67.5%	63.6%	70.3%	62.4%
Clallam	68.4%	73.3%	73.2%	61.1%	67.5%	76.3%	69.6%	74.3%	68.1%	78.4%	75.4%
Clark	22.3%	47.6%	42.7%	42.5%	42.1%	72.1%	52.5%	61.6%	47.8%	69.3%	62.8%
Columbia	63.5%	69.4%	64.5%	48.6%	50.1%	67.6%	59.4%	64.6%	60.6%	67.3%	64.6%
Cowlitz	73.0%	76.5%	23.9%	67.6%	66.9%	82.0%	65.7%	72.9%	66.4%	71.8%	68.0%
Douglas	50.6%	64.6%	40.0%	48.9%	49.3%	75.0%	57.1%	67.9%	60.3%	72.0%	65.3%
Ferry	28.9%	29.5%	31.3%	21.5%	19.2%	45.2%	32.4%	37.4%	34.6%	45.4%	34.8%
Franklin	61.7%	68.2%	64.4%	50.4%	51.1%	76.8%	56.0%	63.8%	57.4%	70.8%	60.8%
Garfield	68.2%	70.1%	74.8%	63.5%	65.5%	73.6%	66.1%	68.0%	63.6%	72.4%	68.0%
Grant	25.3%	30.3%	29.6%	42.6%	40.8%	64.5%	42.9%	59.9%	46.2%	57.1%	48.6%
Grays Harbor	0.0%	53.8%	23.7%	39.6%	41.2%	63.2%	43.2%	18.5%	43.1%	59.9%	56.1%
Island	43.7%	50.6%	56.2%	45.1%	47.8%	75.2%	58.9%	62.7%	62.0%	69.7%	65.0%
Jefferson	40.9%	47.2%	49.9%	40.8%	41.2%	70.2%	38.7%	47.7%	44.5%	60.3%	54.8%
King	26.3%	49.3%	53.2%	39.7%	46.6%	73.9%	57.3%	60.0%	55.0%	66.7%	66.9%
Kitsap	36.9%	54.9%	54.8%	50.6%	50.9%	76.5%	60.5%	71.7%	65.0%	73.7%	71.4%
Kittitas	65.1%	71.2%	67.5%	59.3%	60.6%	82.4%	65.5%	70.9%	65.6%	77.9%	73.5%
Klickitat	71.3%	74.2%	73.4%	75.4%	73.1%	78.4%	65.6%	76.8%	66.7%	74.6%	66.3%
Lewis	33.3%	57.8%	50.2%	44.5%	43.2%	66.1%	46.1%	56.2%	45.4%	62.2%	50.8%
Lincoln	26.0%	28.7%	0.0%	15.4%	21.9%	45.1%	22.0%	29.7%	18.5%	36.9%	25.5%
Mason	62.5%	69.8%	66.8%	46.5%	48.2%	79.7%	52.7%	62.1%	53.7%	66.7%	59.3%
Okanogan	16.3%	26.1%	33.8%	28.1%	25.7%	54.8%	28.8%	41.0%	41.1%	55.5%	42.3%
Pacific	22.1%	32.0%	30.6%	35.1%	41.8%	64.8%	40.8%	48.2%	40.0%	56.4%	52.0%
Pend Oreille	42.3%	47.4%	45.8%	37.4%	31.8%	56.6%	39.9%	45.7%	34.9%	50.0%	42.5%
Pierce	51.9%	61.1%	61.2%	43.2%	48.5%	74.9%	61.6%	65.8%	59.4%	67.5%	69.8%
San Juan	64.2%	61.1%	65.1%	53.4%	55.8%	72.8%	61.7%	61.1%	55.9%	67.5%	64.7%
Skagit	70.8%	77.1%	71.9%	63.0%	61.6%	81.5%	64.9%	71.3%	63.6%	31.4%	69.4%
Skamania	56.0%	67.2%	58.3%	62.8%	65.7%	75.5%	65.8%	71.9%	65.8%	73.1%	69.2%
Snohomish	51.0%	64.4%	60.9%	51.2%	52.1%	75.2%	57.2%	63.4%	60.3%	68.3%	69.4%
Spokane	53.1%	61.2%	52.4%	37.8%	39.0%	62.4%	40.7%	45.9%	41.9%	55.8%	52.4%
Stevens	34.5%	33.5%	25.1%	20.0%	20.1%	38.4%	24.3%	30.0%	28.6%	49.6%	36.0%
Thurston	70.0%	73.0%	74.6%	57.2%	61.7%	80.9%	65.6%	70.2%	65.8%	72.5%	71.9%
Wahkiakum	47.8%	50.4%	45.7%	36.4%	30.7%	79.7%	50.7%	60.1%	51.9%	67.4%	65.2%
Walla Walla	59.9%	70.0%	61.7%	56.5%	52.6%	78.6%	62.3%	66.8%	58.3%	71.3%	61.5%
Whatcom	66.1%	77.6%	72.7%	59.3%	62.9%	80.2%	70.2%	69.7%	71.4%	77.3%	75.2%
Whitman	0.0%	35.8%	35.5%	31.2%	32.3%	56.5%	43.5%	48.4%	58.8%	55.8%	50.6%
Yakima	19.4%	28.9%	24.2%	23.0%	22.1%	52.7%	31.7%	39.9%	32.4%	52.5%	46.5%
Total	**40.7%**	**56.9%**	**54.6%**	**45.0%**	**48.3%**	**73.1%**	**56.3%**	**61.1%**	**56.0%**	**66.3%**	**65.1%**

Active And Inactive Voters

Table 17: Registered Voters 2021 and 2025

County	Total Registered Voters	2021			
		Active Voters		Inactive Voters	
		Total	%	Total	%
Adams	8,142	7,742	95%	400	4.9%
Asotin	16,533	14,869	90%	1,664	10.1%
Benton	133,857	126,055	94%	7,802	5.8%
Chelan	53,369	50,313	94%	3,056	5.7%
Clallam	60,618	57,379	95%	3,239	5.3%
Clark	352,774	322,164	91%	30,610	8.7%
Columbia	3,009	2,822	94%	187	6.2%
Cowlitz	76,789	70,881	92%	5,908	7.7%
Douglas	27,245	25,534	94%	1,711	6.3%
Ferry	5,591	5,333	95%	258	4.6%
Franklin	45,299	42,567	94%	2,732	6.0%
Garfield	1,816	1,685	93%	131	7.2%
Grant	50,923	47,030	92%	3,893	7.6%
Grays Harbor	51,428	49,026	95%	2,402	4.7%
Island	66,956	61,696	92%	5,260	7.9%
Jefferson	29,028	27,562	95%	1,466	5.1%
King	1,491,753	1,407,152	94%	84,601	5.7%
Kitsap	201,333	185,865	92%	15,468	7.7%
Kittitas	32,622	30,085	92%	2,537	7.8%
Klickitat	17,217	15,961	93%	1,256	7.3%
Lewis	57,663	54,166	94%	3,497	6.1%
Lincoln	8,525	8,081	95%	444	5.2%
Mason	47,194	44,159	94%	3,035	6.4%
Okanogan	27,076	25,630	95%	1,446	5.3%
Pacific	18,064	16,874	93%	1,190	6.6%
Pend Oreille	11,061	10,616	96%	445	4.0%
Pierce	606,442	550,012	91%	56,430	9.3%
San Juan	15,388	14,613	95%	775	5.0%
Skagit	90,173	85,051	94%	5,122	5.7%
Skamania	9,418	9,274	98%	144	1.5%
Snohomish	547,558	509,081	93%	38,477	7.0%
Spokane	381,048	355,991	93%	25,057	6.6%
Stevens	36,301	34,207	94%	2,094	5.8%
Thurston	215,100	196,434	91%	18,666	8.7%
Wahkiakum	3,720	3,546	95%	174	4.7%
Walla Walla	39,793	36,777	92%	3,016	7.6%
Whatcom	167,927	157,472	94%	10,455	6.2%
Whitman	27,723	23,375	84%	4,348	15.7%
Yakima	134,067	127,409	95%	6,658	5.0%
Total	**5,170,543**	**4,814,489**	**93.1%**	**356,054**	**6.9%**

County	Total Registered Voters	2025			
		Active Voters		Inactive Voters	
		Total	%	Total	%
Adams	9,025	8,669	96%	356	3.9%
Asotin	16,448	15,117	92%	1,331	8.1%
Benton	145,784	137,283	94%	8,501	5.8%
Chelan	57,323	54,592	95%	2,731	4.8%
Clallam	62,751	59,377	95%	3,374	5.4%
Clark	384,526	354,854	92%	29,672	7.7%
Columbia	3,180	2,984	94%	196	6.2%
Cowlitz	82,734	78,084	94%	4,650	5.6%
Douglas	29,328	28,041	96%	1,287	4.4%
Ferry	5,748	5,430	94%	318	5.5%
Franklin	50,945	48,772	96%	2,173	4.3%
Garfield	1,753	1,674	95%	79	4.5%
Grant	55,603	52,423	94%	3,180	5.7%
Grays Harbor	54,050	51,670	96%	2,380	4.4%
Island	70,364	65,214	93%	5,150	7.3%
Jefferson	30,138	28,710	95%	1,428	4.7%
King	1,557,586	1,440,131	92%	117,455	7.5%
Kitsap	215,347	201,798	94%	13,549	6.3%
Kittitas	34,305	32,367	94%	1,938	5.6%
Klickitat	17,848	16,473	92%	1,375	7.7%
Lewis	62,506	58,641	94%	3,865	6.2%
Lincoln	9,232	8,757	95%	475	5.1%
Mason	50,109	47,610	95%	2,499	5.0%
Okanogan	28,568	26,963	94%	1,605	5.6%
Pacific	19,045	17,876	94%	1,169	6.1%
Pend Oreille	11,787	11,162	95%	625	5.3%
Pierce	641,656	590,496	92%	51,160	8.0%
San Juan	15,743	15,107	96%	636	4.0%
Skagit	95,521	90,673	95%	4,848	5.1%
Skamania	9,826	9,443	96%	383	3.9%
Snohomish	574,130	537,971	94%	36,159	6.3%
Spokane	405,838	373,230	92%	32,608	8.0%
Stevens	37,622	35,864	95%	1,758	4.7%
Thurston	229,250	214,139	93%	15,111	6.6%
Wahkiakum	3,960	3,686	93%	274	6.9%
Walla Walla	41,239	38,556	93%	2,683	6.5%
Whatcom	178,835	169,473	95%	9,362	5.2%
Whitman	27,583	24,510	89%	3,073	11.1%
Yakima	142,927	135,730	95%	7,197	5.0%
Total	**5,470,163**	**5,093,550**	**93.1%**	**376,613**	**6.9%**

Monthly Voter Registration Transactions by Source

Table 18: Monthly Voter Registration Transactions by Source

Month	Agency	Federal Postcard	Mail	Motor Vehicle	Online	Other	Registration Drive	Unknown	Walk-in	Total
January	1,131	234	6,993	49,845	7,055	2,315	390	195	1,205	**69,363**
February	596	31	3,298	29,468	3,172	971	274	64	426	**38,300**
March	1,472	121	8,649	62,744	9,355	3,176	684	292	1,905	**88,398**
April	912	78	5,674	58,386	6,973	1,899	559	131	1,111	**75,723**
May	809	34	5,465	57,224	5,215	1,538	412	78	686	**71,461**
June	1,065	131	8,437	65,718	9,298	2,676	609	341	1,824	**90,099**
July	813	115	7,436	64,891	11,261	3,002	655	186	1,467	**89,826**
August	983	148	6,537	64,201	8,756	2,273	383	130	1,517	**84,928**
September	1,729	288	11,761	76,770	13,650	4,767	993	360	2,426	**112,744**
October	596	112	4,957	45,219	12,481	2,046	1,055	55	1,330	**67,851**
November	667	178	6,527	50,151	9,058	2,267	591	81	2,279	**71,799**
December	2,223	160	11,119	73,132	9,718	5,271	804	287	1,990	**104,704**
Total	**12,996**	**1,630**	**86,853**	**697,749**	**105,992**	**32,201**	**7,409**	**2,200**	**18,166**	**965,196**

Same Day Registration

Table 19: Same Day Registration[24] - Primary, Presidential Primary and General Elections

Election	Transferred after 28th day and before 8th day before election	Transferred in-person after 8th day before election and received an updated ballot	In-person transfers who voted	Registered after 28th day and before 8th day before election	Registered in-person after 8th day before election and received a ballot	In-person registrants who voted
2025 General	28,187	1,298	1,045	19,087	912	822
2025 Primary	39,012	559	290	19,013	239	201
2024 General	69,458	16,736	15,571	53,381	22,051	21,908
2024 Primary	53,524	1,625	1,001	26,374	851	676
2024 Presidential Primary	36,002	922	553	16,038	586	522
2023 General	53,148	1,344	970	16,463	657	600
2023 Primary	38,398	400	203	16,318	207	155
2022 General	91,053	11,401	10,492	25,800	6,102	5,562
2022 Primary	70,258	2,145	1,848	19,829	988	726
2021 General	52,792	1,242	916	20,010	799	748
2021 Primary	49,286	652	358	18,433	401	273
2020 General	94,150	8,861	8,093	87,136	19,728	19,092
2020 Primary	65,794	4,171	2,788	32,699	2,227	2,166
2020 Presidential Primary	57,367	5,667	3,863	40,616	4,025	3,889
2019 General	42,881	2,305	1,533	25,461	1,353	1,014
2019 Primary	37,369	1,796	635	32,693	658	459

[24] Same Day Registration was introduced under SSB 6021, which was passed in 2018 and took effect in June 2019, allowing voters to register or update their registration information in person up to 8:00 p.m. on Election Day

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