FUTURE VOTER

2023 First Time Voter’s Guide

prepared by | The Urban League of Metropolitan Seattle
www.UrbanLeague.org
Hello!

When Washington State entered 2022, a new law went into effect that restored the right to vote to over 20,000 community members with past felony convictions; many of whom incorrectly believed that they would never be allowed to vote again. With this victory comes the responsibility to educate new voters and get them registered.

Voting in Washington State is simple compared to the process that people in other states must go through. We are lucky enough to not have to stand in line at a polling place, no matter the weather, for hours on end just to vote. We do not regularly face intimidation while trying to cast our vote, or disenfranchisement via targeted Voter ID laws or closed polling locations. We do not have to choose between voting and attending classes or going to work. Our ballots are mailed to us, with an ample amount of time to research what we must, so we can fill them out and return them on time.

Some people think that to vote “right”, you must be following politics all the time. Following politics on a day-to-day basis can be exhausting and can lead to a feeling of discontent, which often discourages voters. The good news is you do not have to be a politico to utilize your vote when election season comes around. Enter: this voter guide. The 2023 Future Voter’s Guide will take you step-by-step through everything you need to know to be a confident and proud voter. This guide is informed by research, and state resources to give first-time and future voters peace of mind when it comes to filling out your ballot.

I would be a fool, though, to act as though voting is the end-all-be-all when it comes to community and civic engagement. I am still asking you to do more. Check on your neighbors. Support mutual aid networks in your community. Protest. Run for office. Do what you need to do to get your needs and your community’s needs met. I ask that you also fill out your ballot each year when it comes in the mail. If not for yourself, then do it for your neighbors who can’t.

Happy 2023 Elections!

Stephen Cooper
Civic Engagement Organizer
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“The way to right wrongs is to turn the light of truth upon them.”
- Ida B. Wells-Barnett
A Timeline of U.S. Voting Rights

When we talk about voting rights, we are talking about two things: first the constitutional definition of who is eligible to vote and second, the ability of every voter to exercise their right to vote and cast a counted vote.

In both cases, voting rights have changed over time and continue to evolve. This timeline highlights major developments in federal voting rights since the Civil War.

Voting rights are not just an issue settled in the past or in the Supreme Court, they are being fought for today, and by people like you.

- **1870** / The 15th Amendment granted citizenship and the right to vote to all men regardless of race, color, or condition of servitude. However, shortly after a century of Jim Crow laws would limit the ability for most Black men to even register to vote. The U.S. Constitution grants states the power to set standards for voting rights. Across the U.S., legislation such as the Mississippi Plan was passed to create poll taxes, literacy tests, voter registration restrictions, and grandfather clauses to prevent African Americans - and other communities of color - from exercising the right to vote.

- **1958** / Utah and North Dakota are the last states to affirm voting rights to Native Americans. Many states interpreted the 15th amendment to exclude Native Americans from voting rights, even after Native Americans were granted citizenship in 1924. Without a constitutional amendment or legislation, Native Americans fought state by state to win the right to vote. The same tactics created to suppress voting for Black Americans were employed to attack the rights of communities of color across the U.S.

- **1965** / The Voting Rights Act (VRA) required the federal government to uphold the voting rights of people of color by prohibiting racial discrimination in the electoral process. As a result of the Civil Rights Movement, the violence and voter suppression faced by African Americans could no longer be ignored by the federal government. Section 5 of the VRA required certain state and local jurisdictions with a history of racial discrimination in voting to seek approval from the federal government before changing voting laws. Which states were subject to this act? Section 4 of the VRA determined which regions were covered by the VRA based on 1965 data on racial voter turnout disparities and discriminatory voting practices.

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1 http://www.loc.gov/classroom-materials/elections/right-to-vote/voting-rights-for-african-americans
2 https://www.americanbar.org/groups/crsj/publications/human_rights_magazine_home/voting-rights/how-the-native-american-vote-continues-to-be-suppressed
• **2013** / In the Shelby County v. Holder court case, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Section 4 of the VRA was unconstitutional because it was “based on decades-old data and eradicated practices.”³ Before the VRA can go back into effect, Congress must create a new formula to determine who is and is not covered based on current data. States previously covered under Section 5 immediately passed restrictive voting laws to prevent or discourage people of color from voting. While voter suppression tactics such as literacy tests were explicitly prohibited by the Voting Rights Act, new barriers to voting such as strict Voter ID laws or voter roll purges were passed nationwide. In the 2016 election, nationwide Black voter turnout suddenly dropped 7%; completely reversing the trend of increased Black voter turnout from 2008 to 2012.⁴

• **2022** / The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act and the Freedom to Vote Act were debated on the Senate floor. If passed, this legislation would have set a national standard for voting access, increased campaign finance transparency, and neutralized racial gerrymandering. It would also restore the Voting Rights Act, ensuring that the federal government can protect voting rights at the state level. However, the tremendous expansion of both these bills have on voter turnout was met with powerful opposition. While these bills were both stalled in the Senate this year, the fight for voting rights is far from over and highlights our duty to vote.

³ [https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/12pdf/12-96_6k47.pdf](https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/12pdf/12-96_6k47.pdf)

⁴ Anderson, Carol, and Bolden, Tonya. One Person, No Vote: How Not All Voters Are Treated Equally. Bloomsbury, 2019

“I'd like to be remembered as a person who wanted to be free and wanted other people to be also free.” — Rosa Parks
REGISTER TO VOTE

In the state of Washington, you must be:

☐ A United States citizen
☐ A legal resident for at least 30 days prior to Election Day
☐ At least 16 years old (See Future Voters)
☐ Not disqualified from voting due to a court order
☐ Not currently serving a sentence of total confinement under the jurisdiction of the department of corrections for a felony conviction. Basically, not in prison.

If you check all these boxes, you can vote! The next step is to register to vote.

There are three main ways to do so:

**Online:** Complete your registration at VoteWA.gov. To register online you need a Washington state ID or driver’s license. The signature on your ballot will need to be the same – or very similar – to the one on your ID when you complete your ballot.

**By Mail:** Print, fill out, and mail a Voter Registration Form to your county’s election office. Translated forms are available in 25 languages! To register by mail, you will need a Washington state ID, Washington driver’s license, OR the last four digits of your social security number (SSN). Your signature on a paper registration form is important and it will need to match the signature on the form with the signature on your ballot when you vote.

**In Person:** Anyone can register to vote at a County Elections Office. If you do not have one of the above forms of identification, you can still register. See our FAQ for acceptable ID you can bring to register and vote. Beginning 18 days prior to Election Day, additional vote centers open throughout the county and at universities to register to vote and complete a ballot.
Here is some more additional info:

**Ballots by Mail:** In Washington State, we offer mail-in voting. This means that for every election, your ballot will automatically be sent to the mailing address you list on your voter registration. Your Washington residential address (which determines which candidates and ballot measures you vote for) may be different from your mailing address (where your ballot will be sent). It is crucial that your mailing address is one that you regularly check. See our FAQ for more!

For example, if you use a PO Box to receive your mail, make sure to set that as your mailing address. Students attending college may also choose to vote in their hometown address but receive their ballot at their dorm. If you are traveling during an election, you can have your ballot mailed to you, even in another country!

**Future Voters!** 16- and 17-year-olds can sign up as future voters through the same process as registering to vote. Your information is private until you turn 18, and then you are automatically registered to vote. Once you turn 18, you just need to keep your eye out for a ballot and remember to update your mailing address as you move.

**Voting at 17:** A registered voter who turns 18 by the general election, which is November 8th, can vote in the August primary, even if you are 17 at the time. A primary is the first round of voting to narrow down candidates before the general election. If this applies to you, register early and don’t miss your first chance to vote!

**Frequently Asked Questions About Voting**

**Q: What is the difference between a residential and mailing address?**

A: Your residential address determines which candidates and measures will be on your ballot. This must be a Washington State address that you consider home. A PO Box is NOT a residential address!

Your mailing address is where your ballot will be mailed. It does not impact the ballot measures and candidates that will appear on your ballot. Your ballot can be sent to you anywhere in the world.

There are many reasons why your residential and mailing address could be different. Maybe you use a PO Box, are away at college, or are traveling during an election. Regardless, make sure to update your mailing address every time you move!
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTING

Q: I don’t have a current Washington State driver’s license, a current Washington State ID card, or know my Social Security number. How do I register?

A: You can register to vote in person at a voting center of County Elections Office. You should bring one of the following acceptable forms of ID to your local elections office to register:

- Valid photo ID, such as a passport or military ID
- Valid tribal ID of a federally recognized Indian tribe in Washington State
- Copy of a current utility bill
- Current bank statement
- Copy of a current government check
- Copy of a current paycheck
- A government document that shows both your name and address

You can also fill out a paper registration form and submit it, however you will not be able to vote until you submit one of the above forms of ID. Be proactive and contact your elections office as soon as possible! Make sure to include your phone number and email on the voter registration form so the elections office can easily contact you to confirm your ID.

Q: Can I vote if I don’t have an address?

A: Yes! Use an identifiable location as your place of residence (such as cross streets or a landmark) and set your mailing address as “general delivery” at a post office address.

Q: Can I vote if I have a felony conviction?

A: As of 2022, any Washington state citizen with a felony conviction will have their voting rights restored automatically upon release from prison—even while in community custody. However, you do need to register to vote, even if you were voting prior to incarceration. If this expansion applies to you, register to vote today.
Q: Can I vote if I am in jail or have a case pending?
A: Yes! Your voting rights are only affected if you have a felony conviction AND you are under total confinement under the Department of Corrections.

Q: Can I vote if I owe legal financial obligations (court debt)?
A: Yes! Washington cannot revoke your voting rights because of a court debt.

Q: Is my voter registration information public?
A: Voter registration information is public, including your name and address (RCW 29A.08.720) Generally, your name, address, gender, and date of birth will be public information. If you are concerned about your safety, you can participate in the Address Confidentiality Program (ACP) by going to [https://www.sos.wa.gov/acp/](https://www.sos.wa.gov/acp/).

Participants in the ACP should not register to vote online but can register to vote in person at their local elections office.

If you are under 18 when you register to vote, your information will not be public until you are eligible to vote.

Q: Can I find voter pamphlets in languages other than English?
A: Depending on the county, there may be an option to receive your voter pamphlets in your primary language. In King County, you can select to receive your voting material in five languages: English, Chinese, Korean, Spanish, and Vietnamese.

Not in King County? Go to [sos.wa.gov/elections](https://sos.wa.gov/elections) to download voter pamphlets in Chinese, Spanish, and Vietnamese. You can also use the directory at the end of this guide to call your county elections office and learn what language services are offered.

“It’s not about supplication, it’s about power. It’s not about asking, it’s about demanding. It’s not about convincing those who are currently in power, it’s about changing the very face of power itself.” –Kimberlé Crenshaw
2023 ELECTION TIMELINE: WHEN SHOULD YOU EXPECT YOUR BALLOT?

The 2023 Election will be extremely important, so start early. There will be State lawmakers, Congressional lawmakers, and the County Prosecutors on this ballot. Make a note of the following dates outlined here.

- **May 15 – May 19**
  
  Candidate filing period opens for the general election. Start paying attention to candidate campaigns for elected office! If you are interested in running for office, the filing must be completed that week. As a voter, keep an eye out for candidate campaigns, town halls, and voter guides.

- **July 14**
  
  August Primary 18-day voting period begins. Voting centers open and ballots are mailed out to registered voters. Ballots should be in the registered voter’s mailbox the following Wednesday at the latest.

- **July 24**
  
  Last day to register to vote online or by mail to vote in the Primary Election. You can still register to vote in person at a vote center.

- **August 1**
  
  Primary Election Day! Last day to register to vote in person. Ballots must be returned by 8:00PM via drop box.

- **September 19**
  
  National Voter Registration Day

- **October 20**
  
  November General Election 18-day voting period begins. Voting centers open and ballots are mailed out to registered voters. Ballots should be in the registered voters’ mailbox the following Wednesday at the latest.

- **October 30**
  
  Last day to register to vote online or by mail to vote in the general election. You can still register to vote in person at a vote center.

- **November 7**
  
  General Election Day! Last day to register to vote in person. Ballots must be returned by 8:00PM via drop box.
THIS PERSON VOTES PLAN

Great! You are registered to vote, and you know an election is coming up. In Washington, voting starts 18 days before Election Day, so voters have ample time to cast an informed vote and make sure it is counted.

Use this checklist and make a plan so you can confidently say This Person Votes!

☐ Check your voter registration and update your mailing address at VoteWA.gov.

☐ Put the Election Days and the start of the voting period in your calendar, or set it as a reminder.

☐ Research your candidates and any measures expected to be on the ballot.

☐ Look for your ballot and voter pamphlet in the mail at the start of the 18-day voting period.

☐ Fill out your ballot in blue or black pen.

☐ Sign the envelope outside of your ballot with the same signature you used on your voter registration form or ID.

☐ Mail your ballot by the Friday before Election Day or return it to a drop box by 8:00 PM on Election Day.

☐ Make sure your ballot was accepted on VoteWA.gov. See Ballot Curing for more information.

VOTEWA.GOV

This is your best friend for every election. On VoteWA.gov you can find your specific ballot and voter information. Before the election, take some time to get to know this website. You can watch a tutorial on the Pierce County Auditor’s YouTube channel.

Some notable features:

• You can update your residential address. (Which determines where you vote)

• You can update your mailing address. (Which is where your ballot is sent)

• You can see the districts and current office holders for your registered address as well any candidates who filed to run for office.

• You can see your personalized voters’ guide.

• You can complete your ballot online, print it, and mail it to the county elections office.

• You can track your ballot once the elections office has received it in the mail.
RESEARCH CANDIDATES AND BALLOT MEASURES

To be a confident voter, you want a full picture of all the candidates running in the election. The good news is that there are many resources available to help you be an informed voter.

**Best: County Voter’s Pamphlet** - Each county creates a voter pamphlet for every election where candidates can provide a statement about themselves and why they are running for office. Candidates also submit a photo and any relevant information about their background or experiences. While candidate statements are not fact checked by the county, they are a good indicator of a candidate’s priorities. In some counties the voter guide will come with your ballot in the mail. If not, you can use VoteWA.gov to access your personalized guide.

**Better: Candidate’s Website or Social Media** - Many candidates share their platforms, issues, and experiences on their own websites and social media accounts. This is a great way to get to know a candidate before voting opens, as many will launch their virtual presence and start campaigning in the Spring. Hearing directly from candidates is valuable, but by following them online you can get a better sense of who they really are and their priorities.

**Good: Third Party Websites and Scorecards** - Many organizations have scorecards, candidate forums, and websites available to highlight each candidate and provide their political track records. While this is a useful way to find out more about a candidate, these sources are more likely to be biased based on who is running it, so carefully fact check any information that may impact your vote.

Candidates often identify themselves by their district number in which they are running in. You can see your city and county council districts at VoteWA.gov. You can find your congressional and legislative districts at [leg.wa.gov/districtfinder/](http://leg.wa.gov/districtfinder/) and learn more about your current elected officials.
FILL OUT YOUR BALLOT

Check your mail for your ballot
If you do not receive your ballot in the first five days of the voting period, use VoteWA.gov to check your registration and make sure your mailing address is current. You can also contact your local elections office or visit a voting center.

Fill out your ballot in blue and black pen
Fill in the bubble next to your selection fully and neatly, using a blue or black pen. Place it in the security sleeve and then in the return envelope.

Sign and date the ballot envelope with the same signature on your registration form or ID
The signature you use to sign your ballot envelope matters. For your vote to be counted, it must be signed and dated on the ballot envelope. Election workers verify your identity using the signature on the envelope and matching it to the signature that is on file with your voter registration form when completing your voter registration form or signing for your ID at the DOL. If there is a challenge with identifying your signature, you will be notified.

You can always update your signature by submitting a new voter registration form by mail or in person. The elections office will store all records of your signature.

There is also a space to write your phone number or address on the ballot envelope so that election workers can contact you if there are any issues with your ballot, such as a mismatched signature.
RETURN YOUR BALLOT

There are a few ways you can return your ballot:

**By mail or at any USPS mailbox:** For your ballot to be counted it must be postmarked by 8:00PM on Election Day meaning the post office must have received your ballot by that time. Mail in your ballot no later than the Friday before Election Day. No stamp needed!

**At a drop box, voting center, or Election’s office:** We recommend returning your ballot to a drop box or voting center if you plan to vote and turn in your ballot close to the election date. Drop boxes open at the start of the voting period and are open 24/7 until the election deadline. You can find a list of voting centers and drop boxes at VoteWA.gov.

Voting centers are also available for voters who need assistance.
- Voting machines with audio, large print ballots, and other assistive devices for voter with disabilities to cast private, independent ballots
- Language support, translated materials and technical support from staff
- You can register to vote and fill out your ballot at any voting center

Because many people in Washington choose to mail-in their ballots, the winning candidates are not always announced on election day. Voting early gives you more time to ensure your ballot is counted.

FOLLOWING UP ON YOUR BALLOT

**Track your ballot and make sure it has been accepted**

Go to the menu on VoteWA.gov to check your ballot status. It will let you know your ballot has been received, processed, and accepted. Sometimes a ballot is challenged, meaning the elections office could not verify your identity. Usually, this happens when someone forgets to sign their name, or the signature on the envelope and the signature on file does not match.

If this happens, you need to “cure” your ballot, usually within two or three weeks for your vote to be counted. If you wrote your phone number or email on your ballot envelope, an elections worker can quickly contact you to resolve any issues.
Curing your ballot

If your ballot is challenged, you will receive a letter with an explanation of why it was challenged and the steps you need to cure your ballot. You should receive a letter at your mailing address, the same place your ballot went, or you can see the letter on VoteWa.gov under ‘My Notices’.

The most common challenge arises when the ballot is not signed or when the ballot signature does not match the one on file. To cure your ballot for a signature challenge, you will be asked to print and fill out a form verifying your signature and return it to your election office. The fastest way to do so is to send a clear photo or scan of the completed form to voter.services@kingcounty.gov.

Check the election results

Go to your county auditor’s website to view election results. You can expect the first round of results to be posted at 8:15 PM on election day. You may not know the winner of a close election right away. Election results are usually certified one to three weeks after election day, to ensure mailed ballots have time to arrive and cured ballots are counted.

Stay connected to your elected officials

Holding our elected officials accountable is an important part of voting. Regardless of whether the winning candidate was the candidate you voted for, subscribe to email updates or their social media to follow the work they do while in office. Many elected officials will host town halls, forums, or office hours to get to know their constituents and hear about issues specific to the district they represent. You are also empowered to directly contact your elected officials through email or set up a meeting with their office.

Our elected officials create and decide on policy, which are the laws, regulations, or government programs that affect your everyday life. You can shape policy decisions by sharing your story and experiences with elected officials or advocating for specific changes you want to see implemented.

Stay connected to ULMS

Go to urbanleague.org/this-person-votes to sign up for updates from our Advocacy and Community Engagement Department. You can even make the pledge to vote and receive a text reminder of important deadlines for each election: Text ULMS VOTES to 528-86.
**Congressional Districts:** The boundaries for representatives in U.S. Congress, who serve in the federal government. For example, if you live in the Space Needle you are a part of the 7th Congressional District (CD).

**Legislative Districts:** The boundaries for state legislators, who pass laws at the state level. For example, if you live in the Space Needle you are a part of the 26th Legislative District (LD).

**Federal Elected Offices**

**U.S. Senators:** Represent the whole state and serve the legislative branch of the federal government on the U.S. Senate. Every state has two Senators.

**U.S. Representatives:** Represent the constituents in their congressional district in the U.S. House of Representatives in the federal government. Washington has ten representatives.

**State Elected Offices**

**State Senators:** Lawmakers who serve in the Washington State Senate and work with legislation specific to the state. There is one senator for each legislative district.

**State Representatives:** Lawmakers who serve in the Washington State House of Representatives and work with legislation specific to the state. There are multiple representatives for each legislative district.

**Court of Appeals Judge:** Handle cases in the intermediate appellate court system. It is the lower court to the State Supreme Court.

**Superior Court Judge:** Hear felony criminal cases, civil matters, divorces, juvenile cases, and appeals from lower courts.

**Local Elected Offices**

**Airport District Commissioner:** Serves on the Board of Commissions, which leads all inter-governmental functions regarding aviation and the airport within the district and oversees the Executive Director.

**Assessor:** The county assessor is responsible for determining the true and fair value of locally assessed properties, real and personal. The wellbeing of local government and of the taxpayers it serves depends on the thoroughness and fairness of the assessor.
**City Council:** The City Council establishes City policy through enactment of ordinances (laws) and adoption of resolutions. The City Council also approves and adopts the City’s budget.

**Commissioner:** An individual elected to a Board of Commissioners for a specific district or service. For example, a Fire Commissioner serves on the local Fire District’s Board of Commissioners and makes decisions involving said district.

**County Director of Elections:** Oversees the operations of all elections-based administrative tasks, such as processing candidate filings, processing voter registration forms, and the collection and processing of ballots during election periods.

**Fire Commissioner:** Commissioners are elected by the public to represent their fire district. They are responsible for setting budgets, establishing policy, and providing administrative oversight, and serve in 6-year terms.

**County Council:** The legislative (lawmaking) body of the County, which adopts laws, sets policy, and holds final approval over the County budget. They also oversee and provide services to regions that are not incorporated into a larger city. For example, King County Council oversees services for Skyway. The Council consists of three to nine elected individuals.

**Mayor:** The Mayor is the chief executive officer of the city and is responsible for ensuring that the laws of the city are enforced, directing and controlling all subordinate officers and agencies, and maintaining peace and order in the city.

**Park District Commissioner:** Serves on the Park District Board, and deals with tasks such including maintaining parklands and facilities, operating community centers and recreation programs, and developing new neighborhood parks on previously acquired sites.

**Public Hospital District Commissioner:** Serves on the Hospital District Board which supports its district by providing necessary hospital services and distributing funds to support the services.

**School Board Directors:** School directors work together to oversee the school district. As a board, their primary responsibilities include setting goals for the district, reviewing and adopting policies and establishing and overseeing the budget.

**Utility District Commissioner:** Commissioners are responsible for setting rates and for overseeing the operation of the public utility districts. They meet in open session where members of the public can observe and participate in the decision-making process.

**Water District Commissioner:** Serves on the water district board, which is a local entity that operates and maintains a water supply system in one or more provincial cities or municipalities.

“You’re not giving candidate X a gift by voting, you are saying “this is what I want for myself and my loved ones, and I am trying to find someone I can negotiate with, who I can work with on the other side of the table.” - Nse Ufot
State Elections Office
520 Union Ave
Olympia, WA 98501
1-800-448-4881
https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/

Adams County
210 West Broadway Ave, Suite 200
Ritzville, WA 99169
509-659-3249
https://www.co.adams.wa.us/

Asotin County
135 2nd St.
Asotin, WA 99402
509-243-2084
http://www.co.asotin.wa.us/

Benton County
620 Market St in Prosser,
5600 W Canal Dr in Kennewick,
101 Wellsian Way Ste E in Richland
509-736-3085
https://bentonauditor.com/
Elections-Department

Chelan County
350 Orondo Ave, Ste 306
Wenatchee, WA 98801
509-667-6808
https://www.co.chelan.wa.us/
elections

Clallam County
223 E 4th Street, Suite #1
Port Angeles, WA 98362
360-417-2221
http://clallam.net/Auditor/
Elections.html

Clark County
1408 Franklin Street
Vancouver, WA 98660
564-397-2345
https://www.clark.wa.gov/elections

Columbia County
341 East Main Street, Suite 3
Dayton, WA 99328
509-382-4541
http://www.columbiaco.com/

Cowlitz County
207 4th Avenue N., Rm 107
Kelso, WA 98626
360-577-3005
https://www.co.cowlitz.wa.us/
Douglas County
213 S Rainier St.
Waterville, WA 98858
509-888-6402
http://www.douglascountywa.net/

Ferry County
350 E. Delaware Ave. #2
Republic, WA 99166-9747
(509) 775-5225 ext. 1139
https://ferrycountyauditor.com/

Franklin County
1016 N 4th Avenue, Suite A206
Pasco, WA 99301
509-545-2995
https://www.co.franklin.wa.us/auditor/elections/index.php

Garfield County
789 Main St
Pomeroy, WA 99347
509-843-1411
https://co.garfield.wa.us/auditors-office

Grant County
35 C. St NW
Ephrata, WA 98823
509-754-2011 ext. 2793
http://www.grantcountywa.gov/Auditor/Elections/

Grays Harbor County
100 Broadway Avenue W., Ste 2
Montesano, WA 98563
360-964-1556
http://www.co.grays-harbor.wa.us/government/Auditors/elections.php

Island County
400 N Main St
Coupeville, WA 98239
360-679-7366
https://www.islandcountywa.gov/auditor/Pages/Home.aspx

Jefferson County
1820 Jefferson St.
Port Townsend, WA 98368
360-385-9119
https://www.co.jeffeson.wa.us/1266/Elections

King County
919 Southwest Grady Way
Renton, WA 98057
206-296-8683
Kitsap County
619 Division Street
Port Orchard, WA 98366
360-337-7128
https://www.kitsapgov.com/auditor/Pages/elections.aspx

Kittitas County
205 W. 5th Ave, Ste 105
Ellensburg, WA 98926
509-962-7503
https://www.co.kittitas.wa.us/auditor/elections/default.aspx

Klickitat County
205 S. Columbus Ave., Rm 203
Goldendale, WA 98620
509-773-4001
https://www.klickitatcounty.org/1109/Auditor

Lewis County
351 N.W. North Street
Chehalis, WA 98532
360-740-1164
https://elections.lewiscountywa.gov/

Lincoln County
450 Logan
Davenport, WA 99122
509-725-4971
https://www.co.lincoln.wa.us/auditor/

Mason County
411 N. 5th Street
Shelton, WA 98584
360-427-9670 ext. 469
https://www.masoncountyelections.us/

Okanogan County
149 3rd Avenue N.
Rm 104
Okanogan, WA 98840
509-422-7240
https://www.okanogancounty.org/auditor/elections/elections.htm

Pacific County
7013 Sandridge in Long Beach
300 Memorial Dr in South Bend
360-875-9317
https://co.pacific.wa.us/auditor/elections.htm

Pend Oreille County
625 W. 4th
Newport, WA 99156
509-447-2475
http://pendoreilleco.org/your-government/auditor/elections/
Pierce County
2501 S. 35th St. Suite C
Tacoma, WA 98409
253-798-7430
https://www.piercecountywa.gov/
328/Elections

San Juan County
55 2nd Street, Ste A
Friday Harbor, WA 98250
360-378-8856
https://www.sanjuanco.com/
1221/Elections-Office

Skagit County
700 S. 2nd Street
Mount Vernon, WA 98273
360-416-1702
https://www.skagitcounty.net/
Departments/AuditorElections/
main.htm

Skamania County
240 NW Vancouver Ave
Stevenson, WA 98648
509-427-3730
https://www.skamaniacounty.org/departments-offices/audi-

Snohomish County
3000 Rockefeller Ave, #505
Everett, WA 98201
425-388-3444
https://snohomishcountywa.go/
224/Elections-Voter-Registration

Spokane County
1033 W. Gardner Ave
Spokane, WA 99260
509-477-2320
https://www.spokanecounty.org/
4578/Elections

Stevens County
215 South Oak Street, Rm 106
Colville, WA 99114
509-684-7514
https://vote.stevenscountywa.gov

Thurston County
2000 Lakeridge Drive SW
Olympia, WA 98502
360-786-5408
https://www.thurstoncountywa.gov/
auditor/Pages/elections-home.aspx

Wahkiakum County
64 Main Street
Cathlamet, WA 98612
360-795-3219
https://www.co.wahkiakum.wa.us/
419/Elections
Walla Walla County
315 W Main St. Room 203
Walla Walla, WA 99362
509-524-2530
https://www.co.walla-walla.wa.us/government/auditor/elections.php

Whatcom County
311 Grand Avenue, Ste 103
Bellingham, WA 98227
360-778-5102
http://www.whatcomcounty.us/1574/Elections

Whitman County
304 N. Main St
Colfax, WA 99111
509-397-5284
http://www.whitmancounty.org/169/Election-Information

Yakima County
128 N. 2nd Street, Rm 117
Yakima, WA 98901
509-574-1340
https://www.yakimacounty.us/170/Elections

"The one thing you’ve got going: your one vote." - Shirley Chisholm.
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