

ELECTION OBSERVER MANUAL

2025

SPECIAL ELECTION: FEBRUARY 11, 2025

SPECIAL ELECTION: APRIL 22, 2025

PRIMARY ELECTION: AUGUST 5, 2025

GENERAL ELECTION: NOVEMBER 4, 2025

ISLAND COUNTY AUDITOR



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Introduction

Welcome to Island County Elections. We appreciate your participation as an Official Party or Campaign Observer or as an interested voter. The presence of observers increases transparency and helps to enhance voter confidence in the process.

Anyone has the right to observe any part of the election process. The Island County Auditor and staff welcome and encourage the participation of observers. Observers fulfill the fundamental purpose of ensuring transparent review of the elections process and instilling voter confidence in the conduct of elections. Observers may include the media, representatives of the political parties, campaigns and the general public.

The role of the observer differs greatly from that of an election team member. As an observer, it is important to understand the election process, but you are prohibited by law from touching or handling any ballots, processing equipment or containers (RCW 29A.60.170). ***Observers must: refrain from interacting directly with temporary elections team members; not disrupt the process; and remain in the designated observer areas. We request that observers refrain from extraneous conversations among themselves – conversations are a distraction for team members tasked with exacting work.***

The official observer program is dictated by State law. If you have questions, direct them to the ***Auditor, Elections Supervisor, or Voter Registration Coordinator.*** Only they are authorized to represent the county in matters of elections. Temporary election team members perform specific tasks and duties during elections processes, but do not have the authority to speak for the Auditor or County.

Auditor	Sheilah Crider
Elections Supervisor	Michele Reagan
Voter Registration Coordinator	Scott Works
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Duties and Responsibilities

1. To provide a truly independent perspective of the election.
2. Sign-In and follow the Observer Guidelines.
3. All observers must wear a badge identifying them as an observer.
4. Address questions to the Auditor, Elections Supervisor, or Voter Registration Coordinator.
5. To observe any aspect of absentee ballot processing.
6. Observer scheduling on behalf of a political party is between the observer and their political party. *Ballot processing will proceed according to schedule, regardless of whether observers are present or not.*

Observer Guidelines

We have included the following guidelines to help you understand the official observer program and what is expected of you as an official observer.

1. Prior to an election, the political parties must submit a list of their official observers to the Elections Office. All Official Party Observers are required to receive training.
2. Each party is responsible for recruiting and scheduling their Official Party Observers as they choose. *Ballot processing will be ongoing whether observers are present or not.*
3. Official Party or Campaign Observers must wear a badge identifying them. Badges will be provided by the Elections Office. The badge must be visible at all times.
4. Observers representing the general public will be issued a guest badge.
5. All observers must sign in and out at the front counter AND at the entry doors prior to entering the secured ballot processing area and tabulation room.
6. **Cell phones and electronic devices must be turned off prior to entering the Elections Office. Phone calls/texts must take place outside of the Elections Office.**
7. Observers will comply with any public health or safety rules imposed for the protection of staff and visitors.
8. No pictures may be taken in the work area. *Exception: Media, with permission.*
9. Observers will be escorted by election staff to the designated observation area. Observers may move between workspaces and outside *during assigned breaks only.*
10. *Conversations between fellow observers must occur outside of workspaces.* Disruptions affecting the performance and accuracy of elections work must not occur in workrooms.
11. Questions must be directed to the Auditor, Elections Supervisor or Voter Registration Coordinator. Do not attempt to talk with staff processing ballots or petitions.
12. Observers are to remain behind the markings - away from any ballots/petitions being processed. Observers must not touch any ballots/petitions nor be in proximity to do so. Any questions or concerns must be addressed by the observer to a supervisor.
13. Observers must be respectful of the staff and workers' personal space.
14. Observers are responsible for asking for any written references to the processing that they will be observing.
15. Observers are expected to remain objective and independent from the Elections Department. Remember: **Observers are to observe the process, not be a participant.**
16. Due to sensitivity and/or allergic reaction to some odors, chemicals and/or fragrances,

please avoid use of fragrances or other odors that may be offensive, cause allergic and/or other adverse reactions for staff, visitors or other workers. *If you have specific allergies, please let us know so that we can accommodate your needs within reason.*

Elections Overview

Population: 86,857 (2021 Census data)

Registered Voters: 64,105 (February, 2025)

Precincts: 90

Jurisdictions: 66

- Federal
- State
- Congressional
- Legislative
- Judicial
- County
- Cities/Towns
- Hospital
- Parks & Recreation
- Schools
- Ports
- Libraries
- Public Utilities
- Fire & Rescue
- Conservation
- Sewer
- Water
- Diking
- Drainage
- Cemetery

Processes to Observe

- Petition Signature Verification
- Logic and Accuracy Test prior to Election Day
- Sorting, signature verification, opening and canvassing of ballots
- Election Night procedures
- Ballot duplication or resolution
- Scanning of Ballots
- Post Election Audit
- Storing and securing of ballots
- Reconciliation of ballots and ballot totals
- Canvass Board Meetings
- Certification of the election
- Recounts, if necessary

Election Activities Overview

The process of an election may reach its pinnacle on Election Night, but the work actually begins weeks earlier and continues for several days after the election.

Before an Election:

- *Registering voters* – this is a continual process year-round. There are clear statutory guidelines for voter registration.
- *Candidate and ballot measure filings* – All candidate filings must be verified and processed. Ballot measure filings must be verified and a legal ballot title acquired.
- *Designing ballot layouts* – All offices, candidates and measures for a particular election are

verified. Offices and measures must be programmed into the ballot layout based on the order defined by statute. Ballot order for candidates is determined by lot draw.

- *Testing of systems and equipment* – All Elections are programmed into the Hart Intercivic VERITY Vote Tabulation System. The programming goes through extensive testing prior to generating the ballots. The voting equipment is also programmed and put through the same extensive testing.
- *Mailing of Ballots* — UOCAVA Ballot packets and those for small local elections are prepared by the ballot assembly teams and delivered to the Post Office for mailing. In larger elections, the ballots are assembled and mailed by a vendor.
- *Processing returned ballots* – As ballots are received in the mail and from ballot drop boxes, they are processed but not tabulated. Tabulation takes place beginning after 8:00 pm on Election Day and continues daily thereafter when we have 500 or more ballots to count.

On Election Day:

- Processing returned ballots
- Beginning at 8:00 p.m., tabulation of ballots

After Election Day:

- Processing and tabulating returned ballots
- Auditing of results
- Certification of final results
- Conducting necessary recounts

Petition Signature Verification

Petition Signature Verification is the process of researching voter information to determine valid signatures on a petition. Elections staff determines if the signature is a valid signature on the petition, including whether they are properly registered.

Observers are not allowed to:

- *express their personal opinion of whether a signature is valid or not*
- *touch any petition page, container holding petition pages or equipment used for validating signatures*
- *interfere with the operations of the validation process or the Elections staff performing the functions.*

All questions regarding petitions must be directed to the Auditor, Elections Supervisor or Voter Registration Services Coordinator.

Logic and Accuracy Testing

Logic & Accuracy Testing is the process of testing the programming of the ballot tabulation system and Accessible Voting Units (AVU) that will be used in any election. The tests verify that the systems will correctly count and/or read and print the votes cast for all candidates and measures that appear on the ballot and that the machines are functioning to required specifications for that election. A pre-approved test deck of ballots will be used for the test. The test is conducted at least 3 days prior to an election. Political parties, the press, candidates

and the general public are notified of dates and times of the tests and may attend. After testing has been completed, the Certification of Witnesses must be signed by all attendees and, along with all test ballots and printed results, shall be sealed for security purposes until the day of the primary or election.

Emergency Logic and Accuracy Test

This test must be conducted if, for any reason, changes have to be made to the ballot programming after the official logic and accuracy test has been certified or if the official test cannot be completed as scheduled.

Test Deck

Ballots marked in a pattern, pre-approved by the secretary of state, will be put through the tabulation system during the official logic and accuracy test. The deck shall be marked in such a way that it tests the ability of the system to correctly count the ballots. The deck shall test the system's ability to accurately count all candidates, measures, write-in votes, overvotes and blank ballots along with ballots marked by the Accessible Voting Units (AVUs).

Ballot Processing

Receiving of ballots - Ballot envelopes are placed in trays. Each tray contains approximately 300 ballots. A paper tracking sheet is made for each tray and accompanies each tray of ballots from beginning to completion of processing.

Signature Verification (First Review) – This is the process of comparing the voter's signature on the ballot declaration envelope with signatures in the voter's registration file. If the signature meets the standards set forth in statute, the voter is given credit for voting and the ballot is approved for processing. If the signature is missing, does not appear to match or has anomalies, the verifier will "outstack" the envelope for Second Review.

Signature Verification (2nd Review) – This is the process of reviewing all signatures that were not accepted the first time. 2nd Reviews are conducted by staff with a higher level of training and experience. The process is the same as above except any ballot envelopes with signatures that are not accepted will be sorted out of the tray during 2nd review for hands-on comparison by the Elections Supervisor, the Voter Registration Coordinator or other Washington State Patrol (WSP) trained personnel.

Observers may not express their personal opinion of whether or not a signature appears valid.

Election Official Signature Review – This is the process of reviewing unaccepted ballots due to signature verification issues and researching voter records for further information. This process is conducted by supervisors or key personnel who are well-trained by the WSP in signature verification. Ballots are grouped in the following categories: valid – verifiable signatures; no signature, mismatched, wrong signature and other issues. Signature issues that can be resolved are processed. Ballots which cannot be resolved are coded so notification can be sent

immediately to the voter. The voters of unresolved signature ballots, which have been coded as such, receive a notification letter from Island County Elections, in addition to a phone call or email if the voter has provided such information. The letter includes information and a form for the voter on how to correct the issue so their ballot can be counted.

Staging and Envelope Slitting - Ballots in accepted declaration envelopes are taken from the front office to the work room and run through the electric envelope slitter. The tray is then placed on the shelf/rack to await extraction by a team of two election team members.

The Ballot Processing described below is always conducted by teams of two workers.

Extraction - Stage 1 – This is the process of separating the ballot declaration envelopes from the secrecy sleeves. This step removes the identity of the voter before the ballot is extracted from the secrecy sleeve. The empty declaration envelopes are placed in one stack and the secrecy sleeves are placed into a separate stack. Once this stage is complete, a string is run through the declaration envelopes to ensure that nothing remains in any envelope, and these are set aside.

Extraction - Stage 2 – This is the process of removing the ballot secrecy sleeve and extracting each ballot. The empty secrecy sleeves are placed in one stack and the ballots are placed into a separate stack. Once this stage is complete, a string is run through the empty secrecy sleeves to ensure that nothing remains in any sleeve.

Ballot Pre-inspection - Ballots are unfolded and inspected for processing. Ballots that are not “readable” by the tabulators due to voter correction, physical damage or other issues are processed for duplication. Staff verifies the tray count and sorts ballots into smaller batches for processing based on how the ballot will be reconciled by the tabulation system;

- Auto-Resolve – ballots that can be processed by the system exactly as marked
- Manual Resolve – ballots that require manual attention due to corrections, write-ins and overvotes
- To be Duplicated – ballots that must be duplicated due to damage or ballots being generated electronically. These ballots are removed from the tray, logged for duplication and placed in the designated sealed container.
- Referred to Canvassing Board – ballots that must be referred to the Canvassing Board due to markings on the ballot which cannot be resolved using State standards. These ballots are removed from the tray, logged for Canvassing Board referral and taken to the front office for secure storage.

All sorting results are logged on the tray’s batch sheet and this data is used for the daily reconciliation report.

Once the tray of ballots has been pre-inspected, sorted and verified, a team of two will transport the tray to the vault for scanning.

Observers are not to make any tally or count of the votes on ballots.

Duplication – This process is completed by a team of two workers. This is the process of

transferring the voter's choices from an original unscannable ballot to an unmarked blank ballot, provided this may be done in compliance with the Statewide Voter Intent Manual issued by WA State SOS. A unique sequence number is assigned to both ballots (original and duplicated) and they are logged and put into a sealed container to await verification by a different team of two workers. The second team verifies that the ballot has been duplicated correctly and logs in information. The original is placed in secure storage and the duplicated ballots are placed into a tray to be scanned.

Observers are not to make any tally or count of the votes on ballots.

Provisional Ballot Administration – is the process of sorting, researching, documenting and duplicating provisional ballots that were issued at the elections office or by another county at the request of a voter. Elections' staff researches the voter registration within the county and statewide to determine if the voter is eligible to vote. If the voter is registered in another county, the provisional ballot is sent to that county. If the voter is eligible to vote in Island County, the signature is verified and the voter's record is researched. If the voter has not already voted, the voter is given credit for voting, the provisional ballot is duplicated to a ballot of the voter's precinct, all eligible votes are transferred and the ballot is sent to tabulation. If the voter is not eligible to vote in Washington, they are sent a letter explaining why their vote was not able to be counted.

Observers are not to make any tally or count of the votes on the ballot.

Scanning and Resolving of voted ballots – is the process of scanning the ballots into the tabulation system and resolving any issues (i.e. overvotes, undervotes, corrections, write-ins) that will impact how a ballot is tabulated.

A team of two election team members will scan the ballots into the tabulation program. As each batch of ballots is scanned into the system, the information is recorded on the corresponding batch sheet. Ballots that are unable to be scanned by the system due to damage, marks in barcodes, etc. are removed, logged on the batch sheet and placed in a secure container to await duplication.

Once the ballots have been scanned, two election team members will resolve the ballots. This is done by bringing up the digital images of the ballots with issues (undervotes, overvotes, write-ins, corrections) and indicating in the system how the marks on the ballot will be recorded. This is done in strict compliance with the "What is a Vote" guidelines provided by the Secretary of State's Office and mandated by statute. Any ballots containing marks that cannot be resolved within the confines of the guidelines are removed from the system and forwarded to the Canvassing Board for review. The information regarding resolution is recorded on the batch sheet.

Ballots that have been scanned and resolved are placed into secure containers.

Observers are not to make any tally or count of the votes on the ballot.

Observers are not to interfere with the teams' processing of the ballots in any way.

Tabulation – is the process of recording the ballot information onto the memory drives and placing them into the tabulation portion of the Hart Verity System. The tabulation of ballots must not commence prior to 8:00 p.m. on Election Day per statute. Once the data is compiled in the system, the cumulative results report is generated and the information is provided to the public via the County’s website, the Secretary of State’s website, and printed reports available in the Elections Office.

Following Election Day, ballot processing and tabulation continues daily, provided that 500 or more ballots remain to be counted. If fewer than 500 ballots remain to be processed, they will be held until the day of certification and will be part of the final tally and certification.

Audit

Random Batch Audit – takes place no later than forty-eight hours after Election Day. Six batches of ballots are randomly selected during processing for the audit. The contest to be audited is randomly selected from the ballot. The audit compares the hand count of the selected batches and contest to the electronic results of the contest. The random check procedures include a process for expanding the audit to include additional ballots if the random check results in a discrepancy.

Certification

Certification of Election – takes place 10 days after a Special Election, 14 days after a Primary and 21 days after a General Election. The Canvassing Board is presented with the final tally of votes and supporting documentation. Once the Canvassing Board adopts final reports, the election is certified by the Board and is officially completed.

Canvassing Board

Membership on the board is defined by statute:

- County Auditor, or delegate
- County Board of Commissioners Chair, or delegate
- County Prosecuting Attorney, or delegate

- Only the Canvassing Board can reject a ballot.
- The Canvassing Board makes all decisions on voter intent not specifically contained in the Secretary of State Voter Intent Statewide Standards on *What Is A Vote*.
- The Canvassing Board certifies final election results.
- Meetings are open to the public and the schedule is posted.