

June 2, 2013  
Testimony against HB 3521A

Ways and Means General Government Subcommittee  
Monday, June 3, 2013  
8:30 AM H 174

Sen. Elizabeth Steiner Hayward, Co-Chair  
Rep. Greg Smith, Co-Chair  
Sen. Betsy Johnson  
Sen. Doug Whitsett  
Rep. David Gomberg  
Rep. Nancy Nathanson

I am submitting my testimony in opposition to HB 3521A. There are many reasons that this bill is not in the best interest of the state of Oregon, but today I will discuss only the issues of cost and liability.

I have submitted testimony in opposition to this bill to the House Rules Committee on May 8, 2013, and in opposition to this bill's predecessor HB 2198 on March 20, 2103. I've included that testimony with the written submission for your consideration.

There are several angles to view this bill and the expenses involved.

The Secretary of State Elections Office contends that there are approximately 700,000 eligible voters in Oregon that have not registered to vote, and intends to find those who have chosen to NOT be registered and automatically register them – using data back to 2008 or 2009.

According to the Pew Research Center study -

[-http://www.pewstates.org/uploadedFiles/PCS\\_Assets/2012/Pew\\_Upgrading\\_Voter\\_Registratio\\_n.pdf](http://www.pewstates.org/uploadedFiles/PCS_Assets/2012/Pew_Upgrading_Voter_Registratio_n.pdf)

The cost in Oregon in 2008 to register a voter was \$7.67 per transation for new and updated registrations. If the Elections Office is successful in registering these voters, the cost to the state (via county budgets) would be approximately \$5.4 million. In these times, where some of the more rural counties are having to discontinue 9-1-1 service due to budget cuts, and ALL counties are suffering from lack of money, this burden is too much to ask of the taxpayers. The cost per ballot is \$1.54, as well. Since it takes 5 years for a voter to be declared inactive once registered, there could be at least 15 ballots sent out to these voters, at a cost of \$23 per voter just to keep them actively in the system, but NOT voting. If only half of those voters fall into that category (350,000), that will cost the counties another \$8 million over the next 5 years.

Cost of software upgrades/development for required interfaces for data exchange are expensive. An expert in the field has suggested that the minimum cost per agency is \$100,000 – but likely to be far more, as much as \$1 per agency. The Elections Office has defined several agencies as NVRA Voter Registration Agencies (listed below)

(1) "Voter Registration Agency" means one of the following:

- (a) Armed Forces recruitment offices operated by the U.S. Department of Defense;
- (b) Commission for the Blind;

- (c) Children, Adults and Families Division;
  - (d) Addictions and Mental Health Division;
  - (e) Office of Family Health Services WIC;
  - (f) Seniors and People with Disabilities Division;
  - (g) Office of Vocational Rehab Services;
  - (h) Oregon Department of Transportation;
  - (i) Oregon University System;
- (2) "Agency Site" means any voter registration location named by a voter registration agency designated in section (2) of this rule.
- (3) "County Elections Official" means the official responsible for voter registration in any county.
- (4) Some voter registration agencies are not required under the National Voter Registration Act to be designated as voter registration agencies. A volunteer agency, the following agency is exempt from the requirements of ORS 247.208(2) and (4): Oregon University System.
- (5) The Armed Forces recruitment offices, operated by the U.S. Department of Defense, are exempt from reporting statistical information to the Secretary of State and report directly to the Election Assistance Commission.

Since these agencies have been stand alone until now, the likelihood of data interfaces being able to use the same software and data structure is slim. Therefore, the cost could be in the \$10s of millions JUST to develop the software.

There is also a HUGE exposure and liability to the state if this data is mismanaged in any way, or hacked. Providence recently lost ONE hard drive with confidential data on it, and incurred \$5 million in damages. If a hacker got into our state databases, which might have flaws in their inter-connections, the state could be liable for 100 times that number. The Secretary of State also has the power to designate by rule (ORS 247.208) that NON GOVERNMENTAL agencies be voter registration agencies. Imagine the inter-connectivity issues and liability exposure of those scenarios!

According to the above referenced Pew Research Center study, approximately one in eight voter registrations in the US are no longer valid or are significantly inaccurate. If we extrapolate, and say that 1 in 8 CURRENT voter registrations in Oregon are no longer valid or significantly inaccurate;

In November 2012, there were 2,199,360 registered voters in Oregon. (numbers from [http://oregonvotes.org/doc/history/nov62012/G12\\_Voter\\_Reg\\_Participation.pdf](http://oregonvotes.org/doc/history/nov62012/G12_Voter_Reg_Participation.pdf)) This means approximately 275,000 of those registrations are no longer valid, or are inaccurate. Since Oregon is required to maintain voter roles by the NVRA (Motor Voter) act of 1993, and the Pew Research study states that the cost per voter to maintain a list is \$4.11 per active voter, the cost of maintaining those voter roles in OREGON is approximately \$7.5 million, based on 1,820,507 ballots cast in the general election, 2012. This is money that current federal law REQUIRES we spend. Why would we contribute to this issue by registering people who don't care to be registered?

I've attached a chart and a map, as well as an article, published by the National Association of State Election Directors in January, 2013. In this study, which Oregon was a part of, it is shown that Oregon may have 115,000 voters that are registered in more than one state OF THE STATES PARTICIPATING IN THE STUDY. If you look at the map, you'll see that there are no adjoining states participating, so my guess is the actual number is far higher. This situation MUST be rectified – every ineligible vote cast disenfranchises a legitimate, eligible voter.

Last in the list is the issue of voter turnout. Oregon has consistently had one of the highest voter turnout percentages in the nation. If we register every eligible adult, but none of those “auto-registered” people vote, if we use the numbers from 2012 general election, our voter turn out percentage will drop from 82.8% to 62.4%.

I urge a NO vote on HB 3521. Oregonians need to spend their precious financial resources on things we NEED – not things that we WANT.

Respectfully submitted,

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Oregon GOP Election Integrity Committee Chair

# Interstate Voter Registration Crosscheck Program

National Association of  
State Election Directors

January 26, 2013





# National Voter Registration Act of 1993

- **Section 2 Findings and Purposes**
- (b) Purposes
- (1) to establish procedures that will increase the number of eligible citizens who register to vote in elections for Federal office;
- (2) to make it possible for Federal, State, and local governments to implement this subchapter in a manner that enhances the participation of eligible citizens as voters in elections for Federal office;
- (3) to protect the integrity of the electoral process; and
- **(4) to ensure that accurate and current voter registration rolls are maintained.**



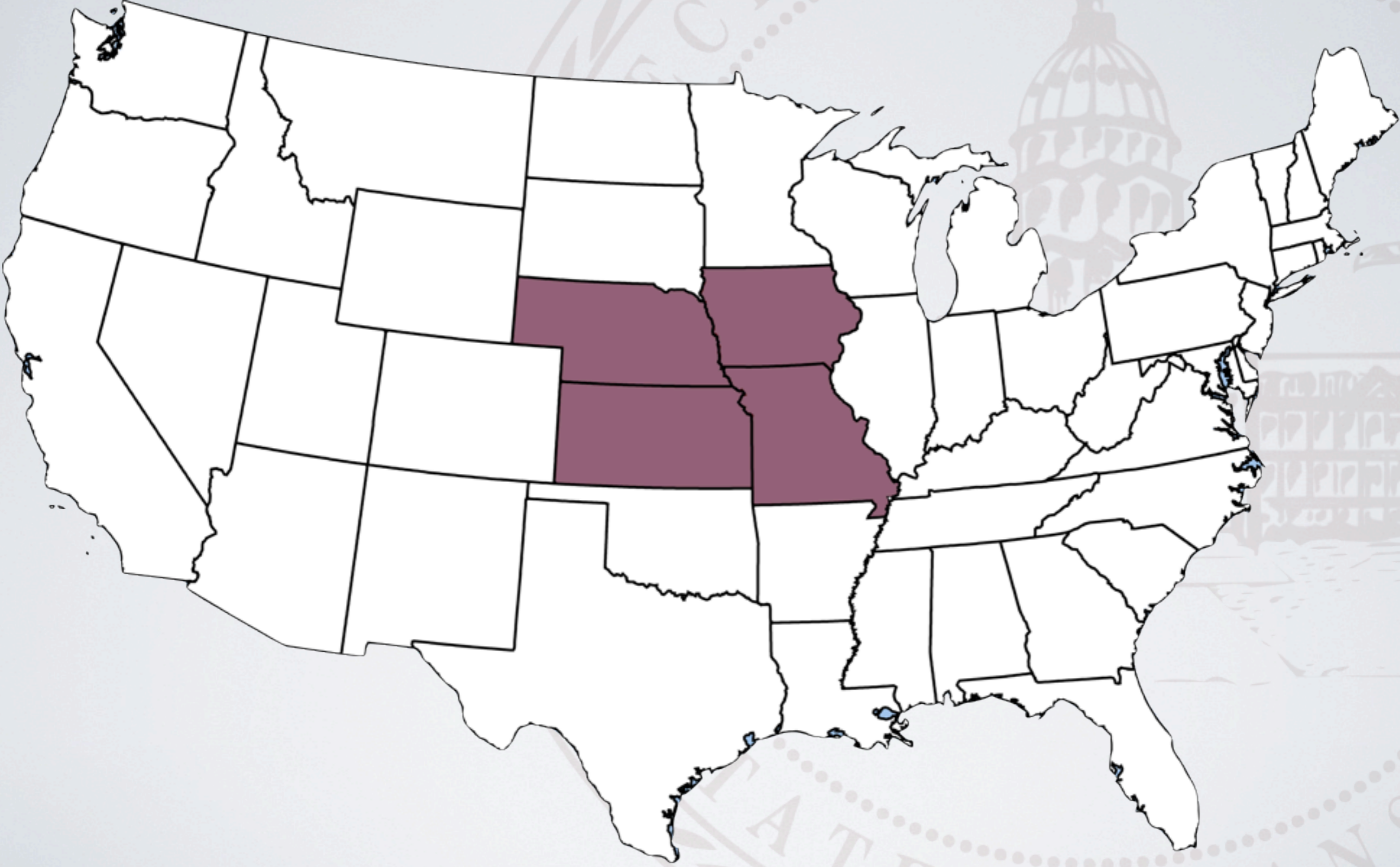


# From the Federal Election Commission's guide: Implementing the National Voter Registration Act of 1993:

The features (of the National Voter Registration Act) include a requirement that states “conduct a general program” the purpose of which is “to protect the integrity of the electoral process by ensuring the maintenance of an accurate and current voter registration roll for elections for Federal office”

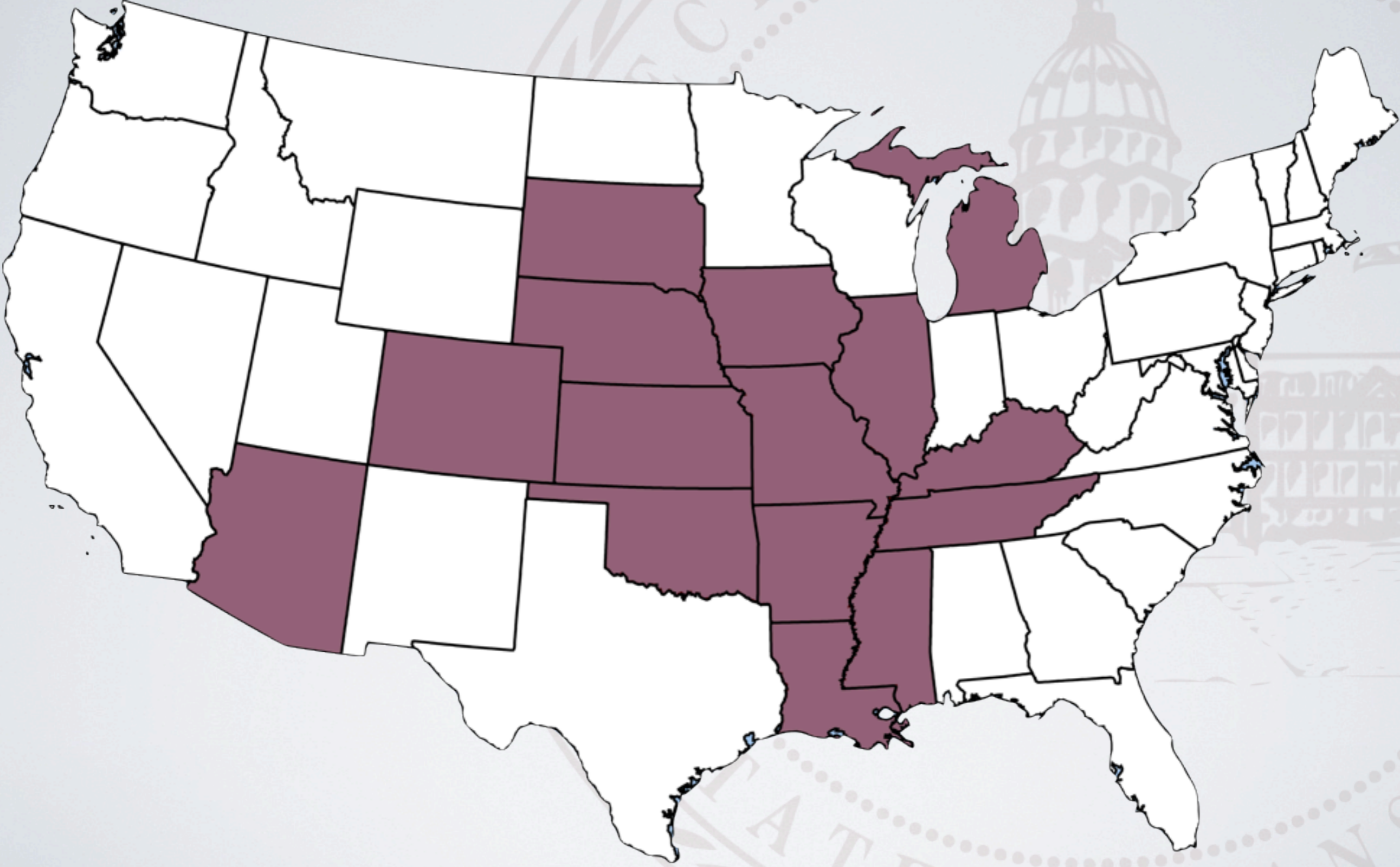


# Participants in 2005

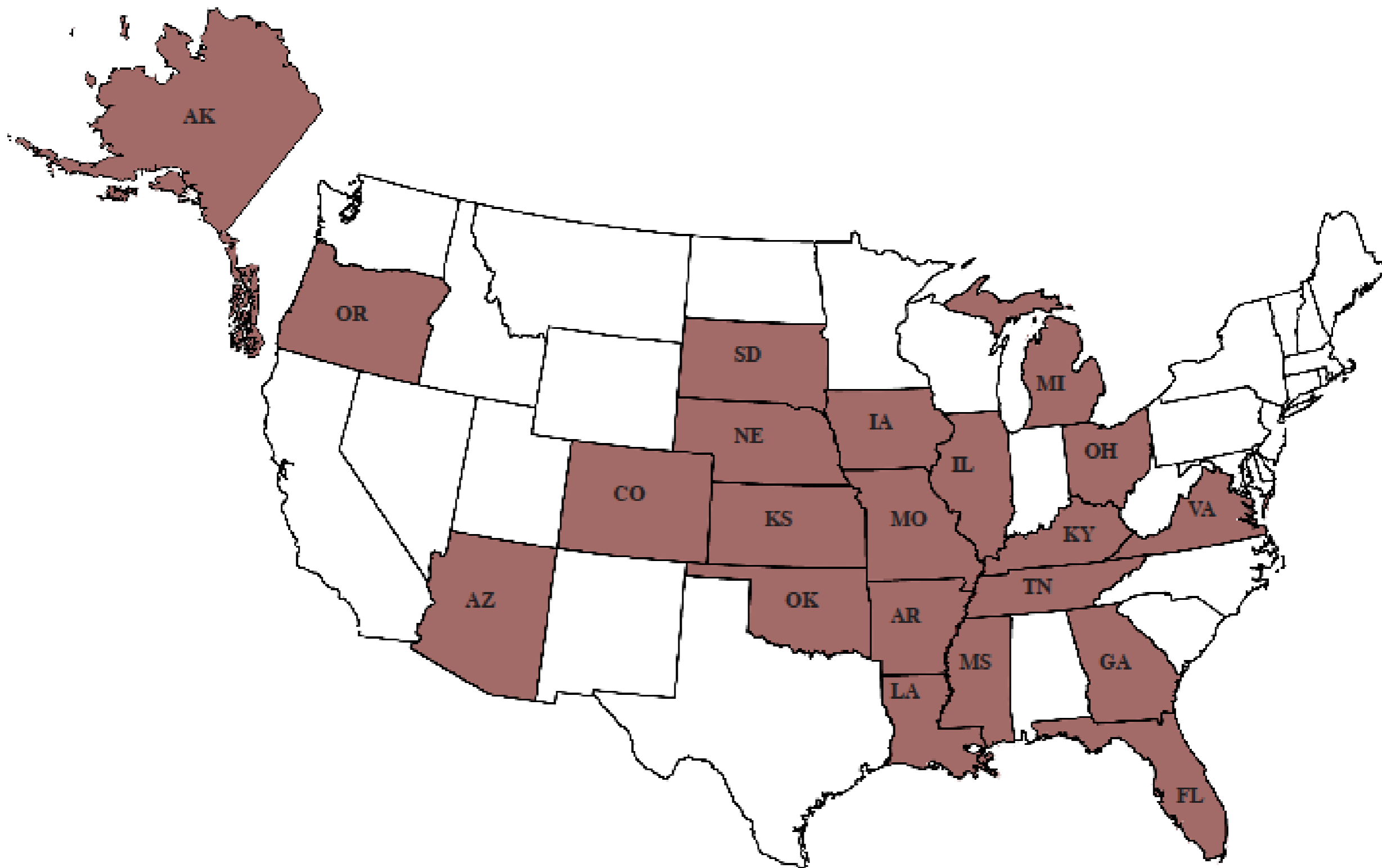




# Participants in 2012







# 2013 Interstate Crosscheck

Participating states as of Jan. 10, 2013

## 2012 Crosscheck Program—Number of Records Compared

Arizona	3,545,891	Michigan	7,337,846
Arkansas	1,528,458	Mississippi	2,002,406
Colorado	3,375,891	Missouri	4,069,576
Illinois	8,248,736	Nebraska	1,129,943
Iowa	2,113,199	Oklahoma	2,000,767
Kansas	1,702,495	South Dakota	560,147
Kentucky	1,303,684	Tennessee	3,468,503
Louisiana	2,860,281		

**Total Records: 45,247,823**



# Interstate Crosscheck Data Format

Field	Format	Example
Status	A=Active; I=Inactive	A
Date_Generated	YYYY/MM/DD	2010/01/01
First_Name		Bob
Middle_Name		Alan
Last_Name		Jones
Suffix Name		Jr
Date_of_Birth	YYYY/MM/DD	1940/06/16
Voter_ID_Number		123456
Last_4_SSN		7890
Mailing Address	Line 1 Line 2 City State Zip	123 Anywhere St...
County		Allen
Date_of_Registration	YYYY/MM/DD	1970/01/01
Voted_in_2010	Y=did vote; N=did not vote	Y



# How does it work?

- Each state pulls data on January 15 each year using prescribed data format
- Upload data to secure FTP site (hosted by Arkansas)
- Kansas IT department pulls data, runs comparison, uploads results to FTP site
- Each state downloads results from FTP site, processes them according to state laws & regulations
- Kansas deletes all other states' data





A grid of human icons, mostly black, with one icon highlighted in green. The grid is overlaid with a large, semi-transparent watermark of a university seal. Two grey boxes containing text are positioned in the upper middle of the grid.

First: John  
Middle: Q.  
Last: Public  
DOB: 01/01/1975  
SSN: 1234  
State: Kansas

First: John  
Middle:  
Last: Public  
DOB: 01/01/1975  
SSN: 1234  
State: Colorado

Potential match

2012	Grid of Potential Duplicate Voters Within States														
	by DOB Last Name First Name														
	AZ	AR	CO	IL	IA	KS	KY	LA	MI	MS	MO	NE	OK	SD	TN
AZ		2,829	24,863	16,014	7,153	3,687	688	2,062	27,617	2,220	7,569	3,306	4,006	2,449	3,614
AR	2,829		4,557	6,950	2,430	2,686	691	5,957	5,085	6,477	11,049	995	7,403	433	7,180
CO	24,863	4,557		19,902	10,850	10,035	1,054	5,065	17,086	3,309	12,498	8,927	8,306	3,937	6,153
IL	16,014	6,950	19,902		31,882	6,311	2,467	5,207	49,260	10,766	39,658	3,803	4,834	1,500	12,469
IA	7,153	2,430	10,850	31,882		4,706	526	1,558	7,019	1,797	11,563	10,954	2,031	4,865	2,806
KS	3,687	2,686	10,035	6,311	4,706		401	1,369	4,461	1,397	31,082	4,196	6,575	905	2,205
KY	688	691	1,054	2,467	526	401		873	2,267	1,085	1,195	233	576	117	1,905
LA	2,062	5,957	5,065	5,207	1,558	1,369	873		6,851	17,744	5,254	810	2,829	277	4,422
MI	27,617	5,085	17,086	49,260	7,019	4,461	2,267	6,851		7,527	12,960	2,416	4,067	1,265	16,956
MS	2,220	6,477	3,309	10,766	1,797	1,397	1,085	17,744	7,527		5,607	780	2,364	305	21,661
MO	7,569	11,049	12,498	39,658	11,563	31,082	1,195	5,254	12,960	5,607		4,244	7,539	1,300	7,804
NE	3,306	995	8,927	3,803	10,954	4,196	233	810	2,416	780	4,244		1,126	2,608	1,108
OK	4,006	7,403	8,306	4,834	2,031	6,575	576	2,829	4,067	2,364	7,539	1,126		402	2,858
SD	2,449	433	3,937	1,500	4,865	905	117	277	1,265	305	1,300	2,608	402		537
TN	3,614	7,180	6,153	12,469	2,806	2,205	1,905	4,422	16,956	21,661	7,804	1,108	2,858	537	
Totals	108,077	64,722	136,542	211,023	100,140	80,016	14,078	60,278	164,837	83,039	159,322	45,506	54,916	20,900	91,678



# Success in Kansas

## Double Votes from 2008 and 2010 Referred to Prosecution Discovered through Interstate Crosscheck Program

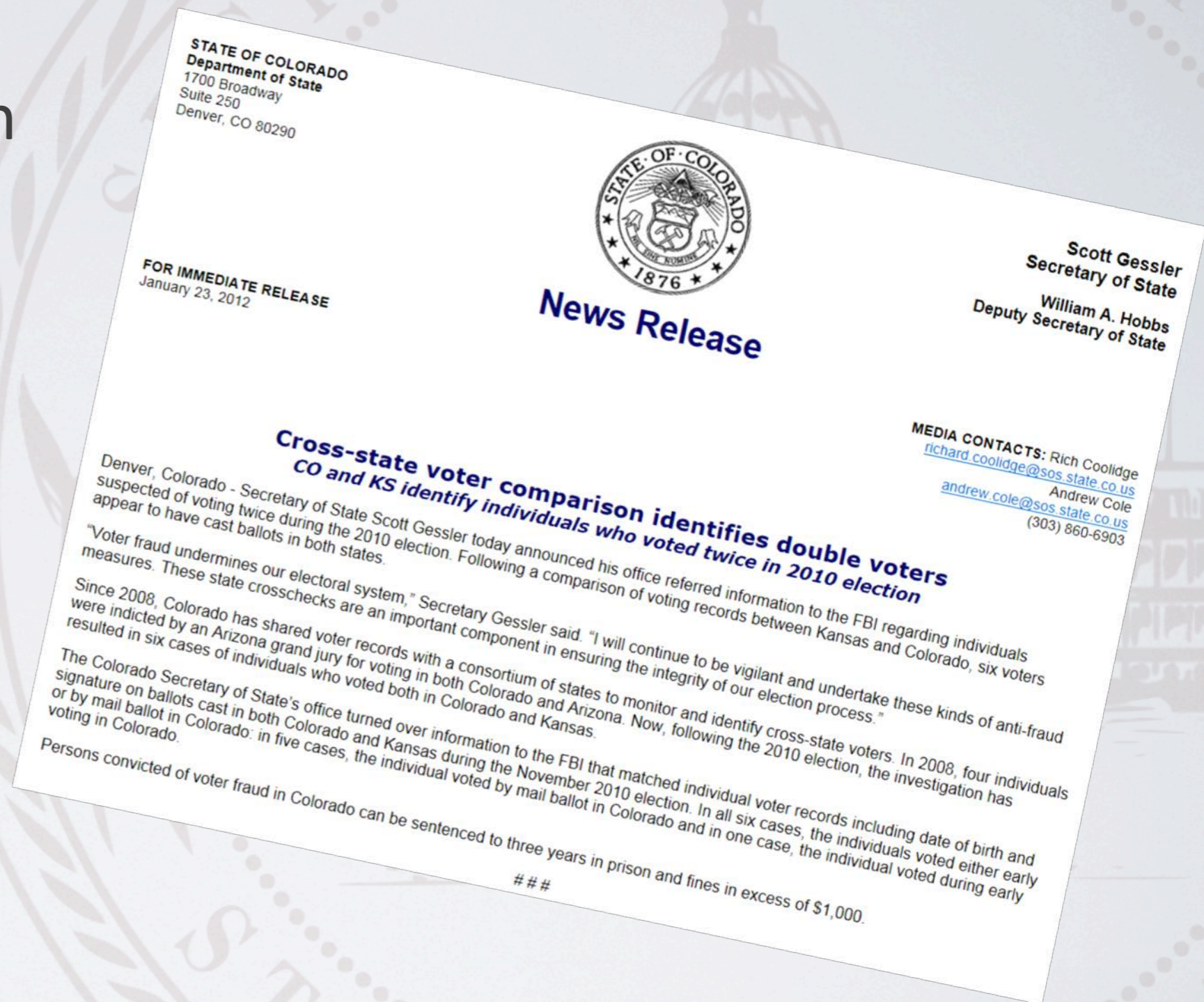
2008	2010
Kansas - Kentucky	Kansas – Arkansas (2)
Kansas - Colorado	Kansas – Colorado (5)
Kansas - Kansas	Kansas – Iowa
	Kansas – Louisiana
	Kansas – Nebraska
	Kansas - Oklahoma





# Success in other states - Colorado

- Four individuals indicted for voting in Colorado and Arizona in first year of participation
- Six additional cases of double voting referred to FBI in 2012





What does it cost to participate?

**\$0**





# How Can a State Join the Crosscheck?

1. Chief State Election Official signs the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
2. CSEO assigns two staff members:
  - one election administration person
  - one IT person
3. Staff members will:
  - participate in annual conference call and email
  - pull VR data in January
  - receive cross check results and process
  - instruct local elections officials (respond to requests for addresses, signatures on poll books, etc.)

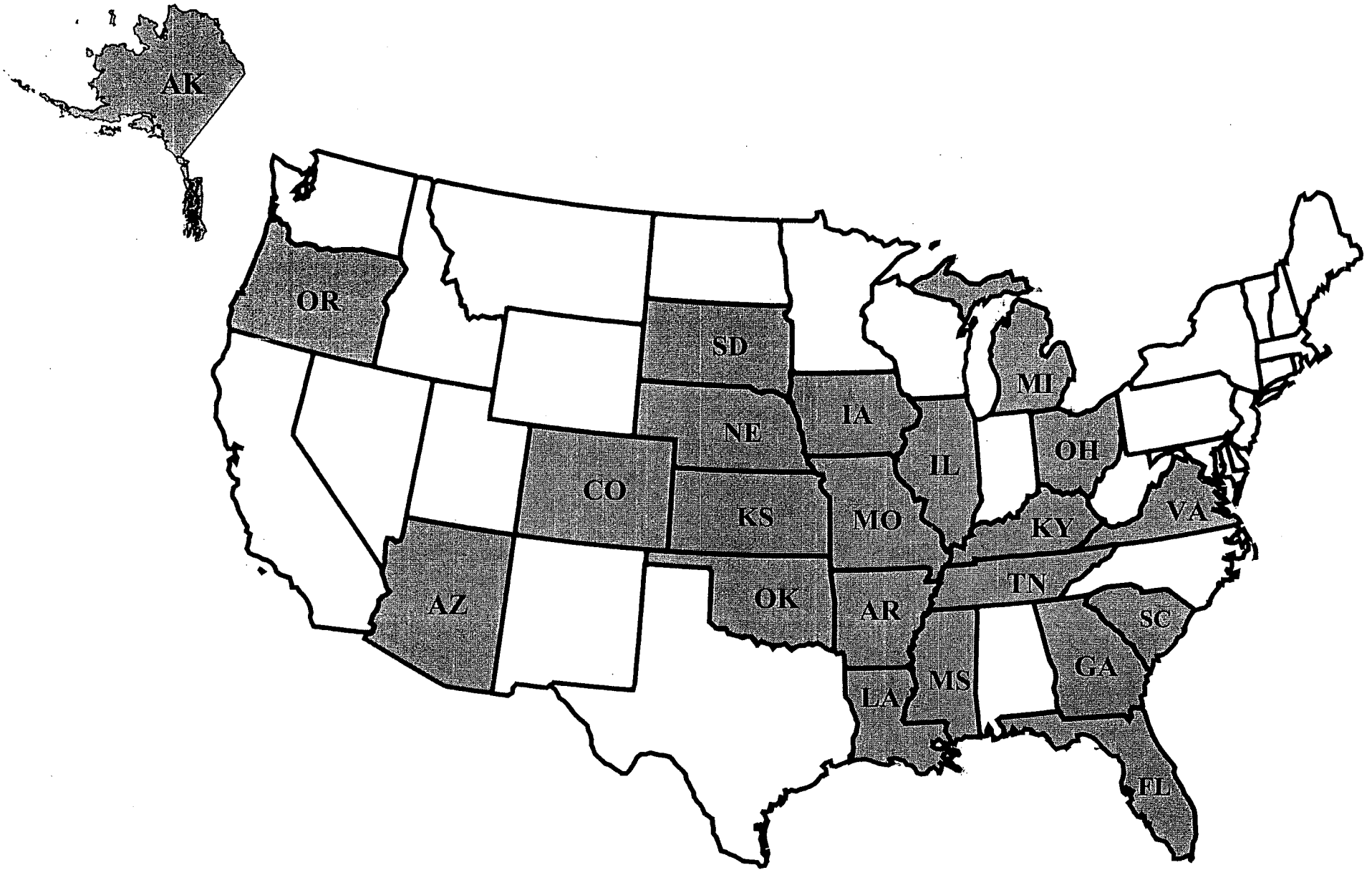




# Contact

Brad Bryant  
State Election Director  
Kansas Secretary of State's Office  
[brad.bryant@sos.ks.gov](mailto:brad.bryant@sos.ks.gov)  
785-296-4561





**2013 Interstate Crosscheck**

**84.8 million records**



2013

Grid of Potential Duplicate Registrants Within States by DOB LastName FirstName																										
Number of rows	Invalid or Null Dates of Birth	Duplicate Voter IDs	Voters with more than 1 row	ALASKA	ARIZONA	ARKANSAS	COLORADO	FLORIDA	GEORGIA	ILLINOIS	IOWA	KANSAS	KENTUCKY	LOUISIANA	MICHIGAN	MISSISSIPPI	MISSOURI	NEBRASKA	OHIO	OKLAHOMA	OREGON	SOUTH CAROLINA	SOUTH DAKOTA	TENNESSEE	VIRGINIA	COMPARED WITH OTHER 21
				1	513,126	607	0	37	3608	701	4,550	2,849	2,821	1,796	707	701	1,187	752	2,372	632	1,443	441	1,879	943	3,667	1,192
2	3,713,607	0	0	3,925	3,608	3,949	33,374	16,947	12,674	22,106	7,317	4,710	6,801	2,561	33,117	2,941	9,817	4,522	19,314	5,742	18,253	5,561	3,407	4,906	12,933	234,560
3	1,638,069	20	0	2,077	701	3,949	5,645	7,991	8,174	8,090	2,458	3,282	4,193	6,889	5,800	7,656	13,281	1,223	5,391	10,264	1,983	3,353	585	7,276	4,298	112,482
4	3,629,559	0	0	2,109	4,550	33,374	5,645	26,177	18,342	24,314	10,473	12,040	7,401	5,451	18,970	3,940	14,884	10,699	18,083	10,824	16,503	7,862	5,136	7,362	17,792	279,822
5	10,466,039	0	0	7,832	2,849	16,947	7,991	26,177	107,892	50,792	7,009	6,674	27,347	12,319	44,412	12,394	18,866	3,631	53,503	7,425	8,065	34,944	2,098	25,940	50,422	527,697
6	6,117,562	175	0	6,828	2,821	12,674	8,174	18,342	107,892	34,920	5,269	5,983	22,583	21,778	32,548	19,639	15,782	2,940	36,484	6,917	6,335	62,479	1,313	40,578	45,305	510,756
7	8,574,144	158,294	30	86,495	1,796	22,106	8,090	24,314	50,792	34,920	32,676	6,688	18,791	5,833	53,106	12,268	45,387	4,514	39,111	5,711	8,886	12,299	1,746	13,769	21,077	423,880
8	2,122,030	10	0	596	707	7,317	2,458	10,473	7,009	5,269	32,676	4,318	3,079	1,374	6,784	1,777	11,113	11,519	5,966	2,211	2,879	2,474	5,234	2,702	4,011	131,350
9	1,753,183	10	0	1,115	701	4,710	3,282	12,040	6,674	5,983	6,688	4,318	2,768	1,427	4,522	1,459	33,646	4,915	5,211	8,660	2,615	2,509	1,104	2,415	4,363	120,010
10	3,136,712	37	0	3,300	1,187	6,801	4,193	7,401	27,347	22,583	18,791	3,079	2,768	4,704	17,663	5,463	9,140	1,286	56,995	3,444	3,282	9,858	691	22,311	14,174	243,161
11	2,918,581	0	58,027	1,016	752	2,561	6,889	5,451	12,319	21,778	5,833	1,374	1,427	4,704	5,902	18,927	5,275	906	6,966	3,152	2,475	5,023	330	4,654	7,967	124,665
12	7,450,820	6	83	63,024	2,372	33,117	5,800	18,970	44,412	32,548	53,106	6,784	4,522	17,663	5,902	8,260	12,772	2,705	54,200	4,734	7,722	13,985	1,518	18,306	18,201	367,599
13	2,077,096	214	0	11,482	632	2,941	7,656	3,940	12,394	19,639	12,268	1,777	1,459	5,463	18,927	8,260	5,920	936	6,951	2,861	1,522	5,143	369	17,588	6,530	143,176
14	4,119,984	7	0	4,694	1,443	9,817	13,281	14,884	18,866	15,782	45,387	11,113	33,646	9,140	5,275	12,772	5,920	5,248	14,245	9,391	5,246	6,150	1,538	8,100	10,701	257,945
15	1,167,533	2	0	351	441	4,522	1,223	10,699	3,631	2,940	4,514	11,519	4,915	1,286	906	2,705	936	5,248	2,747	1,474	1,792	1,276	3,397	1,265	2,429	69,865
16	8,011,975	0	0	17,833	1,879	19,314	5,391	18,083	53,503	36,484	39,111	5,966	5,211	56,995	6,966	54,200	6,951	14,245	2,747	5,527	7,457	21,859	1,548	17,912	27,035	408,384
17	2,116,364	15,094	0	6,389	943	5,742	10,264	10,824	7,425	6,917	5,711	2,211	8,660	3,444	3,152	4,734	2,861	9,391	1,474	5,527	2,784	3,065	584	3,624	4,554	103,891
18	2,636,511	860	35	655	3,667	18,253	1,983	16,503	8,065	6,335	8,886	2,879	2,615	3,282	2,475	7,722	1,522	5,246	1,792	7,457	2,784	2,958	1,201	3,199	6,741	115,565
19	3,106,420	0	348	33,018	1,192	5,561	3,353	7,862	34,944	62,479	12,299	2,474	2,509	9,858	5,023	13,985	5,143	6,150	1,276	21,859	3,065	2,958	758	12,972	30,001	245,721
20	583,495	19,467	2	5,403	393	3,407	585	5,136	2,098	1,313	1,746	5,234	1,104	691	330	1,518	369	1,538	3,397	1,548	584	1,201	758	735	1,135	34,820
21	3,590,439	580	365,724	6,755	1,060	4,906	7,276	7,362	25,940	40,578	13,769	2,702	2,415	22,311	4,654	18,306	17,588	8,100	1,265	17,912	3,624	3,199	12,972	735	17,047	233,721
22	5,434,434	0	126	5,830	1,863	12,933	4,298	17,792	50,422	45,305	21,077	4,011	4,363	14,174	7,967	18,201	6,530	10,701	2,429	27,035	4,554	6,741	30,001	1,135	17,047	308,579
				84,877,703	35,557	234,560	112,482	279,822	527,697	510,756	423,880	131,350	120,010	243,161	124,665	367,599	143,176	257,945	69,865	408,384	103,891	115,565	245,721	34,820	233,721	308,579

**STATISTICAL SUMMARY**  
**NOVEMBER 6, 2012, GENERAL ELECTION**

Population of Oregon—July 1, 2011	3,857,625
Population of voting age in Oregon	2,991,228
<small>Population estimates furnished by The Center for Population Research and Census</small>	
Individuals 18 years and older who are ineligible to vote due to legal impediments	74,781
Estimated eligible voters in Oregon	2,916,447
Total registered voters in Oregon for the November 6, 2012 General Election	2,199,360
Percent of eligible's registered to vote	75.4%
Number of ballots returned for the November 6, 2012 General Election	1,820,507
Percent of registered voters voting	82.8%



# VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION BY COUNTY

## NOVEMBER 6, 2012, GENERAL ELECTION

County	Democrat			Republican			NAV		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
Baker	2,600	2,281	87.7%	4,735	4,262	90.0%	2,196	1,516	69.0%
Benton	22,497	20,470	91.0%	14,331	12,839	89.6%	12,133	9,579	78.9%
Clackamas	86,498	75,063	86.8%	79,442	70,525	88.8%	48,709	35,499	72.9%
Clatsop	8,907	7,829	87.9%	6,325	5,620	88.9%	5,019	3,665	73.0%
Columbia	11,889	10,236	86.1%	8,758	7,752	88.5%	6,496	4,680	72.0%
Coos	13,097	11,340	86.6%	12,355	10,939	88.5%	7,033	5,061	72.0%
Crook	3,326	2,892	87.0%	5,632	5,076	90.1%	2,431	1,732	71.2%
Curry	4,339	3,786	87.3%	5,702	5,082	89.1%	2,707	2,007	74.1%
Deschutes	31,118	27,591	88.7%	36,777	33,331	90.6%	21,334	16,183	75.9%
Douglas	18,770	15,564	82.9%	27,685	24,053	86.9%	11,701	7,899	67.5%
Gilliam	351	323	92.0%	574	525	91.5%	236	178	75.4%
Grant	1,084	965	89.0%	2,332	2,140	91.8%	826	663	80.3%
Harney	996	859	86.2%	2,269	2,036	89.7%	838	617	73.6%
Hood River	4,918	4,364	88.7%	3,111	2,803	90.1%	2,877	2,272	79.0%
Jackson	40,343	34,799	86.3%	45,299	39,642	87.5%	25,138	17,580	69.9%
Jefferson	3,193	2,665	83.5%	4,006	3,610	90.1%	2,073	1,407	67.9%
Josephine	14,551	11,972	82.3%	21,817	18,819	86.3%	11,170	7,205	64.5%
Klamath	8,841	7,463	84.4%	16,945	15,079	89.0%	6,564	4,496	68.5%
Lake	939	814	86.7%	2,364	2,167	91.7%	680	547	80.4%
Lane	93,325	80,258	86.0%	58,887	50,887	86.4%	46,969	32,726	69.7%
Lincoln	11,727	10,291	87.8%	7,445	6,608	88.8%	6,514	4,841	74.3%
Linn	20,417	17,283	84.7%	24,681	21,858	88.6%	13,844	9,782	70.7%
Malheur	2,840	2,306	81.2%	6,208	5,491	88.5%	2,891	1,885	65.2%
Marion	54,132	45,102	83.3%	55,913	49,164	87.9%	31,588	21,307	67.5%
Morrow	1,405	1,127	80.2%	2,023	1,807	89.3%	1,174	795	67.7%
Multnomah	237,218	207,321	87.4%	69,624	59,810	85.9%	107,259	78,818	73.5%
Polk	15,004	12,765	85.1%	16,942	14,855	87.7%	9,105	6,367	69.9%
Sherman	348	302	86.8%	598	544	91.0%	222	162	73.0%
Tillamook	6,012	5,276	87.8%	4,912	4,398	89.5%	3,135	2,261	72.1%
Umatilla	9,113	7,185	78.8%	13,411	11,444	85.3%	8,207	5,119	62.4%
Union	4,241	3,476	82.0%	7,190	6,126	85.2%	3,181	2,016	63.4%
Wallowa	1,279	1,160	90.7%	2,536	2,275	89.7%	823	654	79.5%
Wasco	5,089	4,367	85.8%	4,540	4,031	88.8%	3,083	2,089	67.8%
Washington	114,613	98,140	85.6%	89,150	78,363	87.9%	71,102	52,008	73.1%
Wheeler	280	266	95.0%	432	401	92.8%	194	168	86.6%
Yamhill	17,061	14,821	86.9%	19,907	17,728	89.1%	11,297	8,217	72.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>872,361</b>	<b>752,722</b>	<b>86.3%</b>	<b>684,858</b>	<b>602,090</b>	<b>87.9%</b>	<b>490,749</b>	<b>352,001</b>	<b>71.7%</b>

# VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION BY COUNTY

## NOVEMBER 6, 2012, GENERAL ELECTION

County	Americans Elect			Constitution			Independent		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
Baker	0	0	0.0%	32	20	62.5%	488	412	84.4%
Benton	0	0	0.0%	35	26	74.3%	2,127	1,681	79.0%
Clackamas	1	1	100.0%	294	216	73.5%	9,282	7,390	79.6%
Clatsop	0	0	0.0%	32	27	84.4%	834	632	75.8%
Columbia	0	0	0.0%	112	89	79.5%	1,115	915	82.1%
Coos	0	0	0.0%	78	61	78.2%	1,446	1,153	79.7%
Crook	0	0	0.0%	15	11	73.3%	600	485	80.8%
Curry	0	0	0.0%	26	21	80.8%	791	647	81.8%
Deschutes	0	0	0.0%	145	101	69.7%	5,570	4,575	82.1%
Douglas	1	0	0.0%	126	84	66.7%	2,740	2,055	75.0%
Gilliam	0	0	0.0%	2	2	100.0%	56	45	80.4%
Grant	0	0	0.0%	5	3	60.0%	182	154	84.6%
Harney	0	0	0.0%	8	6	75.0%	152	118	77.6%
Hood River	0	0	0.0%	15	8	53.3%	488	382	78.3%
Jackson	1	0	0.0%	204	139	68.1%	6,172	4,697	76.1%
Jefferson	0	0	0.0%	17	9	52.9%	537	451	84.0%
Josephine	1	1	100.0%	170	118	69.4%	2,520	1,857	73.7%
Klamath	1	1	100.0%	83	55	66.3%	1,677	1,313	78.3%
Lake	0	0	0.0%	9	9	100.0%	211	181	85.8%
Lane	7	5	71.4%	301	208	69.1%	9,418	7,018	74.5%
Lincoln	0	0	0.0%	31	22	71.0%	1,378	1,086	78.8%
Linn	0	0	0.0%	108	73	67.6%	3,079	2,440	79.2%
Malheur	0	0	0.0%	25	20	80.0%	372	280	75.3%
Marion	2	1	50.0%	290	196	67.6%	6,097	4,550	74.6%
Morrow	0	0	0.0%	8	5	62.5%	247	182	73.7%
Multnomah	34	9	26.5%	461	302	65.5%	16,140	12,533	77.7%
Polk	0	0	0.0%	90	69	76.7%	1,874	1,414	75.5%
Sherman	0	0	0.0%	2	2	100.0%	34	29	85.3%
Tillamook	0	0	0.0%	20	15	75.0%	581	489	84.2%
Umatilla	1	1	100.0%	69	43	62.3%	1,392	1,001	71.9%
Union	1	1	100.0%	30	24	80.0%	651	494	75.9%
Wallowa	0	0	0.0%	2	1	50.0%	158	125	79.1%
Wasco	1	1	100.0%	16	11	68.8%	516	405	78.5%
Washington	7	4	57.1%	376	259	68.9%	11,776	8,977	76.2%
Wheeler	0	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%	32	27	84.4%
Yamhill	1	0	0.0%	115	86	74.8%	2,225	1,782	80.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>42.4%</b>	<b>3,353</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>69.8%</b>	<b>92,958</b>	<b>71,975</b>	<b>77.4%</b>



**VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION BY COUNTY  
NOVEMBER 6, 2012, GENERAL ELECTION**

County	Libertarian			Pacific Green			Progressive		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
Baker	58	46	79.3%	19	18	94.7%	2	1	50.0%
Benton	368	284	77.2%	476	429	90.1%	42	34	81.0%
Clackamas	1,434	1,049	73.2%	739	537	72.7%	177	137	77.4%
Clatsop	158	120	75.9%	78	64	82.1%	19	12	63.2%
Columbia	222	170	76.6%	75	59	78.7%	15	13	86.7%
Coos	249	201	80.7%	127	96	75.6%	15	15	100.0%
Crook	61	45	73.8%	18	12	66.7%	3	3	100.0%
Curry	124	104	83.9%	40	34	85.0%	2	2	100.0%
Deschutes	723	550	76.1%	333	273	82.0%	34	28	82.4%
Douglas	390	274	70.3%	134	101	75.4%	90	50	55.6%
Gilliam	7	6	85.7%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Grant	16	13	81.3%	6	6	100.0%	0	0	0.0%
Harney	15	12	80.0%	3	3	100.0%	0	0	0.0%
Hood River	62	48	77.4%	70	55	78.6%	4	4	100.0%
Jackson	889	652	73.3%	537	422	78.6%	47	32	68.1%
Jefferson	61	44	72.1%	14	11	78.6%	0	0	0.0%
Josephine	428	290	67.8%	248	165	66.5%	16	12	75.0%
Klamath	219	166	75.8%	64	47	73.4%	8	4	50.0%
Lake	26	22	84.6%	3	3	100.0%	0	0	0.0%
Lane	1,560	1,109	71.1%	1,207	956	79.2%	188	128	68.1%
Lincoln	199	142	71.4%	146	118	80.8%	17	15	88.2%
Linn	385	299	77.7%	203	158	77.8%	52	27	51.9%
Malheur	58	34	58.6%	12	7	58.3%	1	1	100.0%
Marion	934	685	73.3%	419	321	76.6%	93	62	66.7%
Morrow	27	27	100.0%	3	2	66.7%	0	0	0.0%
Multnomah	3,070	2,217	72.2%	4,537	3,610	79.6%	854	662	77.5%
Polk	299	212	70.9%	116	87	75.0%	22	15	68.2%
Sherman	5	4	80.0%	2	1	50.0%	0	0	0.0%
Tillamook	90	69	76.7%	55	43	78.2%	9	7	77.8%
Umatilla	223	154	69.1%	60	35	58.3%	32	17	53.1%
Union	110	76	69.1%	26	20	76.9%	5	4	80.0%
Wallowa	27	22	81.5%	5	4	80.0%	1	0	0.0%
Wasco	81	57	70.4%	33	25	75.8%	7	6	85.7%
Washington	2,211	1,660	75.1%	1,019	743	72.9%	219	173	79.0%
Wheeler	8	7	87.5%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Yamhill	360	267	74.2%	152	117	77.0%	20	14	70.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,157</b>	<b>11,137</b>	<b>73.5%</b>	<b>10,979</b>	<b>8,582</b>	<b>78.2%</b>	<b>1,994</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>74.1%</b>

**VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION BY COUNTY  
NOVEMBER 6, 2012, GENERAL ELECTION**

County	Working Families			Other			Total		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
Baker	14	5	35.7%	23	22	95.7%	10,167	8,583	84.4%
Benton	51	34	66.7%	239	173	72.4%	52,299	45,549	87.1%
Clackamas	299	148	49.5%	2,566	1,847	72.0%	229,441	192,412	83.9%
Clatsop	33	14	42.4%	283	216	76.3%	21,688	18,199	83.9%
Columbia	54	32	59.3%	313	201	64.2%	29,049	24,147	83.1%
Coos	52	33	63.5%	467	343	73.4%	34,919	29,242	83.7%
Crook	20	12	60.0%	184	152	82.6%	12,290	10,420	84.8%
Curry	21	11	52.4%	106	87	82.1%	13,858	11,781	85.0%
Deschutes	120	62	51.7%	1,182	881	74.5%	97,336	83,575	85.9%
Douglas	125	55	44.0%	820	568	69.3%	62,582	50,703	81.0%
Gilliam	5	4	80.0%	9	6	66.7%	1,240	1,089	87.8%
Grant	4	1	25.0%	46	35	76.1%	4,501	3,980	88.4%
Harney	3	1	33.3%	8	4	50.0%	4,292	3,656	85.2%
Hood River	23	13	56.5%	89	70	78.7%	11,657	10,019	85.9%
Jackson	213	82	38.5%	1,175	747	63.6%	120,018	98,792	82.3%
Jefferson	24	9	37.5%	117	81	69.2%	10,042	8,287	82.5%
Josephine	108	37	34.3%	827	519	62.8%	51,856	40,995	79.1%
Klamath	60	27	45.0%	215	178	82.8%	34,677	28,829	83.1%
Lake	3	1	33.3%	10	9	90.0%	4,245	3,753	88.4%
Lane	323	175	54.2%	2,753	1,881	68.3%	214,938	175,351	81.6%
Lincoln	42	23	54.8%	104	78	75.0%	27,603	23,224	84.1%
Linn	125	77	61.6%	465	286	61.5%	63,359	52,283	82.5%
Malheur	26	11	42.3%	59	49	83.1%	12,492	10,084	80.7%
Marion	285	131	46.0%	1,655	1,078	65.1%	151,408	122,597	81.0%
Morrow	17	9	52.9%	30	16	53.3%	4,934	3,970	80.5%
Multnomah	1,065	702	65.9%	5,978	4,158	69.6%	446,240	370,142	82.9%
Polk	64	37	57.8%	108	67	62.0%	43,624	35,888	82.3%
Sherman	1	1	100.0%	8	4	50.0%	1,220	1,049	86.0%
Tillamook	27	19	70.4%	156	111	71.2%	14,997	12,688	84.6%
Umatilla	95	37	38.9%	508	333	65.6%	33,111	25,369	76.6%
Union	30	13	43.3%	185	119	64.3%	15,650	12,369	79.0%
Wallowa	2	1	50.0%	34	26	76.5%	4,867	4,268	87.7%
Wasco	14	4	28.6%	175	116	66.3%	13,555	11,112	82.0%
Washington	452	240	53.1%	1,511	1,169	77.4%	292,436	241,736	82.7%
Wheeler	2	2	100.0%	7	6	85.7%	956	878	91.8%
Yamhill	88	46	52.3%	587	410	69.8%	51,813	43,488	83.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>54.2%</b>	<b>23,002</b>	<b>16,046</b>	<b>69.8%</b>	<b>2,199,360</b>	<b>1,820,507</b>	<b>82.8%</b>



# VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

## NOVEMBER 6, 2012, GENERAL ELECTION

District	Democrat			Republican			NAV		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
<b>1st</b>									
Clatsop	8,907	7,829	87.9%	6,325	5,620	88.9%	5,019	3,665	73.0%
Columbia	11,889	10,236	86.1%	8,758	7,752	88.5%	6,496	4,680	72.0%
Multnomah	20,372	18,436	90.5%	5,883	5,253	89.3%	8,169	6,670	81.7%
Washington	114,613	98,140	85.6%	89,150	78,363	87.9%	71,102	52,008	73.1%
Yamhill	17,061	14,821	86.9%	19,907	17,728	89.1%	11,297	8,217	72.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>172,842</b>	<b>149,462</b>	<b>86.5%</b>	<b>130,023</b>	<b>114,716</b>	<b>88.2%</b>	<b>102,083</b>	<b>75,240</b>	<b>73.7%</b>
<b>2nd</b>									
Baker	2,600	2,281	87.7%	4,735	4,262	90.0%	2,196	1,516	69.0%
Crook	3,326	2,892	87.0%	5,632	5,076	90.1%	2,431	1,732	71.2%
Deschutes	31,118	27,591	88.7%	36,777	33,331	90.6%	21,334	16,183	75.9%
Gilliam	351	323	92.0%	574	525	91.5%	236	178	75.4%
Grant	1,084	965	89.0%	2,332	2,140	91.8%	826	663	80.3%
Harney	996	859	86.2%	2,269	2,036	89.7%	838	617	73.6%
Hood River	4,918	4,364	88.7%	3,111	2,803	90.1%	2,877	2,272	79.0%
Jackson	40,343	34,799	86.3%	45,299	39,642	87.5%	25,138	17,580	69.9%
Jefferson	3,193	2,665	83.5%	4,006	3,610	90.1%	2,073	1,407	67.9%
Josephine	8,842	7,223	81.7%	13,973	12,021	86.0%	6,654	4,179	62.8%
Klamath	8,841	7,463	84.4%	16,945	15,079	89.0%	6,564	4,496	68.5%
Lake	939	814	86.7%	2,364	2,167	91.7%	680	547	80.4%
Malheur	2,840	2,306	81.2%	6,208	5,491	88.5%	2,891	1,885	65.2%
Morrow	1,405	1,127	80.2%	2,023	1,807	89.3%	1,174	795	67.7%
Sherman	348	302	86.8%	598	544	91.0%	222	162	73.0%
Umatilla	9,113	7,185	78.8%	13,411	11,444	85.3%	8,207	5,119	62.4%
Union	4,241	3,476	82.0%	7,190	6,126	85.2%	3,181	2,016	63.4%
Wallowa	1,279	1,160	90.7%	2,536	2,275	89.7%	823	654	79.5%
Wasco	5,089	4,367	85.8%	4,540	4,031	88.8%	3,083	2,089	67.8%
Wheeler	280	266	95.0%	432	401	92.8%	194	168	86.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>131,146</b>	<b>112,428</b>	<b>85.7%</b>	<b>174,955</b>	<b>154,811</b>	<b>88.5%</b>	<b>91,622</b>	<b>64,258</b>	<b>70.1%</b>
<b>3rd</b>									
Clackamas	19,541	16,805	86.0%	20,702	18,301	88.4%	12,661	8,855	69.9%
Multnomah	214,529	186,837	87.1%	62,520	53,472	85.5%	98,096	71,402	72.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>234,070</b>	<b>203,642</b>	<b>87.0%</b>	<b>83,222</b>	<b>71,773</b>	<b>86.2%</b>	<b>110,757</b>	<b>80,257</b>	<b>72.5%</b>
<b>4th</b>									
Benton	20,118	18,261	90.8%	11,279	9,989	88.6%	10,763	8,434	78.4%
Coos	13,097	11,340	86.6%	12,355	10,939	88.5%	7,033	5,061	72.0%
Curry	4,339	3,786	87.3%	5,702	5,082	89.1%	2,707	2,007	74.1%
Douglas	18,770	15,564	82.9%	27,685	24,053	86.9%	11,701	7,899	67.5%
Josephine	5,709	4,749	83.2%	7,844	6,798	86.7%	4,516	3,026	67.0%
Lane	93,325	80,258	86.0%	58,887	50,887	86.4%	46,969	32,726	69.7%
Linn	20,417	17,283	84.7%	24,681	21,858	88.6%	13,844	9,782	70.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,775</b>	<b>151,241</b>	<b>86.0%</b>	<b>148,433</b>	<b>129,606</b>	<b>87.3%</b>	<b>97,533</b>	<b>68,935</b>	<b>70.7%</b>
<b>5th</b>									
Benton	2,379	2,209	92.9%	3,052	2,850	93.4%	1,370	1,145	83.6%
Clackamas	66,957	58,258	87.0%	58,740	52,224	88.9%	36,048	26,644	73.9%
Lincoln	11,727	10,291	87.8%	7,445	6,608	88.8%	6,514	4,841	74.3%
Marion	54,132	45,102	83.3%	55,913	49,164	87.9%	31,588	21,307	67.5%
Multnomah	2,317	2,048	88.4%	1,221	1,085	88.9%	994	746	75.1%
Polk	15,004	12,765	85.1%	16,942	14,855	87.7%	9,105	6,367	69.9%
Tillamook	6,012	5,276	87.8%	4,912	4,398	89.5%	3,135	2,261	72.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>158,528</b>	<b>135,949</b>	<b>85.8%</b>	<b>148,225</b>	<b>131,184</b>	<b>88.5%</b>	<b>88,754</b>	<b>63,311</b>	<b>71.3%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>872,361</b>	<b>752,722</b>	<b>86.3%</b>	<b>684,858</b>	<b>602,090</b>	<b>87.9%</b>	<b>490,749</b>	<b>352,001</b>	<b>71.7%</b>

# VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

## NOVEMBER 6, 2012, GENERAL ELECTION

District	Americans Elect			Constitution			Independent		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
<b>1st</b>									
Clatsop	0	0	0.0%	32	27	84.4%	834	632	75.8%
Columbia	0	0	0.0%	112	89	79.5%	1,115	915	82.1%
Multnomah	2	0	0.0%	20	15	75.0%	1,427	1,193	83.6%
Washington	7	4	57.1%	376	259	68.9%	11,776	8,977	76.2%
Yamhill	1	0	0.0%	115	86	74.8%	2,225	1,782	80.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>72.7%</b>	<b>17,377</b>	<b>13,499</b>	<b>77.7%</b>
<b>2nd</b>									
Baker	0	0	0.0%	32	20	62.5%	488	412	84.4%
Crook	0	0	0.0%	15	11	73.3%	600	485	80.8%
Deschutes	0	0	0.0%	145	101	69.7%	5,570	4,575	82.1%
Gilliam	0	0	0.0%	2	2	100.0%	56	45	80.4%
Grant	0	0	0.0%	5	3	60.0%	182	154	84.6%
Harney	0	0	0.0%	8	6	75.0%	152	118	77.6%
Hood River	0	0	0.0%	15	8	53.3%	488	382	78.3%
Jackson	1	0	0.0%	204	139	68.1%	6,172	4,697	76.1%
Jefferson	0	0	0.0%	17	9	52.9%	537	451	84.0%
Josephine	1	1	100.0%	89	59	66.3%	1,600	1,171	73.2%
Klamath	1	1	100.0%	83	55	66.3%	1,677	1,313	78.3%
Lake	0	0	0.0%	9	9	100.0%	211	181	85.8%
Malheur	0	0	0.0%	25	20	80.0%	372	280	75.3%
Morrow	0	0	0.0%	8	5	62.5%	247	182	73.7%
Sherman	0	0	0.0%	2	2	100.0%	34	29	85.3%
Umatilla	1	1	100.0%	69	43	62.3%	1,392	1,001	71.9%
Union	1	1	100.0%	30	24	80.0%	651	494	75.9%
Wallowa	0	0	0.0%	2	1	50.0%	158	125	79.1%
Wasco	1	1	100.0%	16	11	68.8%	516	405	78.5%
Wheeler	0	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%	32	27	84.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>83.3%</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>68.1%</b>	<b>21,135</b>	<b>16,527</b>	<b>78.2%</b>
<b>3rd</b>									
Clackamas	0	0	0.0%	84	58	69.0%	2,126	1,682	79.1%
Multnomah	32	9	28.1%	438	285	65.1%	14,510	11,176	77.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>65.7%</b>	<b>16,636</b>	<b>12,858</b>	<b>77.3%</b>
<b>4th</b>									
Benton	0	0	0.0%	32	24	75.0%	1,872	1,480	79.1%
Coos	0	0	0.0%	78	61	78.2%	1,446	1,153	79.7%
Curry	0	0	0.0%	26	21	80.8%	791	647	81.8%
Douglas	1	0	0.0%	126	84	66.7%	2,740	2,055	75.0%
Josephine	0	0	0.0%	81	59	72.8%	920	686	74.6%
Lane	7	5	71.4%	301	208	69.1%	9,418	7,018	74.5%
Linn	0	0	0.0%	108	73	67.6%	3,079	2,440	79.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>70.5%</b>	<b>20,266</b>	<b>15,479</b>	<b>76.4%</b>
<b>5th</b>									
Benton	0	0	0.0%	3	2	66.7%	255	201	78.8%
Clackamas	1	1	100.0%	210	158	75.2%	7,156	5,708	79.8%
Lincoln	0	0	0.0%	31	22	71.0%	1,378	1,086	78.8%
Marion	2	1	50.0%	290	196	67.6%	6,097	4,550	74.6%
Multnomah	0	0	0.0%	3	2	66.7%	203	164	80.8%
Polk	0	0	0.0%	90	69	76.7%	1,874	1,414	75.5%
Tillamook	0	0	0.0%	20	15	75.0%	581	489	84.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>66.7%</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>71.7%</b>	<b>17,544</b>	<b>13,612</b>	<b>77.6%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>42.4%</b>	<b>3,353</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>69.8%</b>	<b>92,958</b>	<b>71,975</b>	<b>77.4%</b>



# VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

## NOVEMBER 6, 2012, GENERAL ELECTION

District	Libertarian			Pacific Green			Progressive		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
<b>1st</b>									
Clatsop	158	120	75.9%	78	64	82.1%	19	12	63.2%
Columbia	222	170	76.6%	75	59	78.7%	15	13	86.7%
Multnomah	252	190	75.4%	276	232	84.1%	58	47	81.0%
Washington	2,211	1,660	75.1%	1,019	743	72.9%	219	173	79.0%
Yamhill	360	267	74.2%	152	117	77.0%	20	14	70.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,203</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>75.1%</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>75.9%</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>78.2%</b>
<b>2nd</b>									
Baker	58	46	79.3%	19	18	94.7%	2	1	50.0%
Crook	61	45	73.8%	18	12	66.7%	3	3	100.0%
Deschutes	723	550	76.1%	333	273	82.0%	34	28	82.4%
Gilliam	7	6	85.7%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Grant	16	13	81.3%	6	6	100.0%	0	0	0.0%
Harney	15	12	80.0%	3	3	100.0%	0	0	0.0%
Hood River	62	48	77.4%	70	55	78.6%	4	4	100.0%
Jackson	889	652	73.3%	537	422	78.6%	47	32	68.1%
Jefferson	61	44	72.1%	14	11	78.6%	0	0	0.0%
Josephine	228	149	65.4%	105	68	64.8%	8	6	75.0%
Klamath	219	166	75.8%	64	47	73.4%	8	4	50.0%
Lake	26	22	84.6%	3	3	100.0%	0	0	0.0%
Malheur	58	34	58.6%	12	7	58.3%	1	1	100.0%
Morrow	27	27	100.0%	3	2	66.7%	0	0	0.0%
Sherman	5	4	80.0%	2	1	50.0%	0	0	0.0%
Umatilla	223	154	69.1%	60	35	58.3%	32	17	53.1%
Union	110	76	69.1%	26	20	76.9%	5	4	80.0%
Wallowa	27	22	81.5%	5	4	80.0%	1	0	0.0%
Wasco	81	57	70.4%	33	25	75.8%	7	6	85.7%
Wheeler	8	7	87.5%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>73.5%</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>77.1%</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>69.7%</b>
<b>3rd</b>									
Clackamas	373	276	74.0%	172	125	72.7%	34	28	82.4%
Multnomah	2,788	2,006	72.0%	4,237	3,355	79.2%	788	607	77.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,161</b>	<b>2,282</b>	<b>72.2%</b>	<b>4,409</b>	<b>3,480</b>	<b>78.9%</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>77.3%</b>
<b>4th</b>									
Benton	321	249	77.6%	456	412	90.4%	39	31	79.5%
Coos	249	201	80.7%	127	96	75.6%	15	15	100.0%
Curry	124	104	83.9%	40	34	85.0%	2	2	100.0%
Douglas	390	274	70.3%	134	101	75.4%	90	50	55.6%
Josephine	200	141	70.5%	143	97	67.8%	8	6	75.0%
Lane	1,560	1,109	71.1%	1,207	956	79.2%	188	128	68.1%
Linn	385	299	77.7%	203	158	77.8%	52	27	51.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,229</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>73.6%</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>80.3%</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>65.7%</b>
<b>5th</b>									
Benton	47	35	74.5%	20	17	85.0%	3	3	100.0%
Clackamas	1,061	773	72.9%	567	412	72.7%	143	109	76.2%
Lincoln	199	142	71.4%	146	118	80.8%	17	15	88.2%
Marion	934	685	73.3%	419	321	76.6%	93	62	66.7%
Multnomah	30	21	70.0%	24	23	95.8%	8	8	100.0%
Polk	299	212	70.9%	116	87	75.0%	22	15	68.2%
Tillamook	90	69	76.7%	55	43	78.2%	9	7	77.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>72.8%</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>75.8%</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>74.2%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,157</b>	<b>11,137</b>	<b>73.5%</b>	<b>10,979</b>	<b>8,582</b>	<b>78.2%</b>	<b>1,994</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>74.1%</b>

# VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

## NOVEMBER 6, 2012, GENERAL ELECTION

District	Working Families			Other			Total		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
<b>1st</b>									
Clatsop	33	14	42.4%	283	216	76.3%	21,688	18,199	83.9%
Columbia	54	32	59.3%	313	201	64.2%	29,049	24,147	83.1%
Multnomah	37	27	73.0%	347	273	78.7%	36,843	32,336	87.8%
Washington	452	240	53.1%	1,511	1,169	77.4%	292,436	241,736	82.7%
Yamhill	88	46	52.3%	587	410	69.8%	51,813	43,488	83.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>54.1%</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>2,269</b>	<b>74.6%</b>	<b>431,829</b>	<b>359,906</b>	<b>83.3%</b>
<b>2nd</b>									
Baker	14	5	35.7%	23	22	95.7%	10,167	8,583	84.4%
Crook	20	12	60.0%	184	152	82.6%	12,290	10,420	84.8%
Deschutes	120	62	51.7%	1,182	881	74.5%	97,336	83,575	85.9%
Gilliam	5	4	80.0%	9	6	66.7%	1,240	1,089	87.8%
Grant	4	1	25.0%	46	35	76.1%	4,501	3,980	88.4%
Harney	3	1	33.3%	8	4	50.0%	4,292	3,656	85.2%
Hood River	23	13	56.5%	89	70	78.7%	11,657	10,019	85.9%
Jackson	213	82	38.5%	1,175	747	63.6%	120,018	98,792	82.3%
Jefferson	24	9	37.5%	117	81	69.2%	10,042	8,287	82.5%
Josephine	66	22	33.3%	458	283	61.8%	32,024	25,182	78.6%
Klamath	60	27	45.0%	215	178	82.8%	34,677	28,829	83.1%
Lake	3	1	33.3%	10	9	90.0%	4,245	3,753	88.4%
Malheur	26	11	42.3%	59	49	83.1%	12,492	10,084	80.7%
Morrow	17	9	52.9%	30	16	53.3%	4,934	3,970	80.5%
Sherman	1	1	100.0%	8	4	50.0%	1,220	1,049	86.0%
Umatilla	95	37	38.9%	508	333	65.6%	33,111	25,369	76.6%
Union	30	13	43.3%	185	119	64.3%	15,650	12,369	79.0%
Wallowa	2	1	50.0%	34	26	76.5%	4,867	4,268	87.7%
Wasco	14	4	28.6%	175	116	66.3%	13,555	11,112	82.0%
Wheeler	2	2	100.0%	7	6	85.7%	956	878	91.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>42.7%</b>	<b>4,522</b>	<b>3,137</b>	<b>69.4%</b>	<b>429,274</b>	<b>355,264</b>	<b>82.8%</b>
<b>3rd</b>									
Clackamas	94	48	51.1%	706	511	72.4%	56,493	46,689	82.6%
Multnomah	1,026	674	65.7%	5,578	3,847	69.0%	404,542	333,670	82.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>64.5%</b>	<b>6,284</b>	<b>4,358</b>	<b>69.4%</b>	<b>461,035</b>	<b>380,359</b>	<b>82.5%</b>
<b>4th</b>									
Benton	48	32	66.7%	214	155	72.4%	45,142	39,067	86.5%
Coos	52	33	63.5%	467	343	73.4%	34,919	29,242	83.7%
Curry	21	11	52.4%	106	87	82.1%	13,858	11,781	85.0%
Douglas	125	55	44.0%	820	568	69.3%	62,582	50,703	81.0%
Josephine	42	15	35.7%	369	236	64.0%	19,832	15,813	79.7%
Lane	323	175	54.2%	2,753	1,881	68.3%	214,938	175,351	81.6%
Linn	125	77	61.6%	465	286	61.5%	63,359	52,283	82.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>54.1%</b>	<b>5,194</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>68.5%</b>	<b>454,630</b>	<b>374,240</b>	<b>82.3%</b>
<b>5th</b>									
Benton	3	2	66.7%	25	18	72.0%	7,157	6,482	90.6%
Clackamas	205	100	48.8%	1,860	1,336	71.8%	172,948	145,723	84.3%
Lincoln	42	23	54.8%	104	78	75.0%	27,603	23,224	84.1%
Marion	285	131	46.0%	1,655	1,078	65.1%	151,408	122,597	81.0%
Multnomah	2	1	50.0%	53	38	71.7%	4,855	4,136	85.2%
Polk	64	37	57.8%	108	67	62.0%	43,624	35,888	82.3%
Tillamook	27	19	70.4%	156	111	71.2%	14,997	12,688	84.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>49.8%</b>	<b>3,961</b>	<b>2,726</b>	<b>68.8%</b>	<b>422,592</b>	<b>350,738</b>	<b>83.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>54.2%</b>	<b>23,002</b>	<b>16,046</b>	<b>69.8%</b>	<b>2,199,360</b>	<b>1,820,507</b>	<b>82.8%</b>

# VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION BY SENATE DISTRICT

## NOVEMBER 6, 2012, GENERAL ELECTION

District	Democrat			Republican			NAV		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
1	23,306	19,767	84.8%	32,180	28,231	87.7%	14,698	10,390	70.7%
2	20,913	17,196	82.2%	33,300	28,818	86.5%	16,389	10,656	65.0%
3	28,991	25,316	87.3%	25,177	22,036	87.5%	15,730	11,216	71.3%
4	33,890	29,580	87.3%	24,503	21,351	87.1%	16,531	11,879	71.9%
5	29,079	25,252	86.8%	22,801	20,106	88.2%	15,518	11,195	72.1%
6	29,954	25,318	84.5%	21,234	18,236	85.9%	16,372	11,052	67.5%
7	32,862	27,995	85.2%	21,601	18,729	86.7%	17,222	11,830	68.7%
8	28,980	25,796	89.0%	21,904	19,491	89.0%	16,673	12,673	76.0%
9	21,611	18,234	84.4%	29,052	25,703	88.5%	14,558	10,277	70.6%
10	25,432	21,772	85.6%	27,182	23,937	88.1%	14,497	10,238	70.6%
11	19,648	15,721	80.0%	13,738	11,672	85.0%	11,263	6,957	61.8%
12	25,384	22,045	86.8%	29,267	26,063	89.1%	16,003	11,622	72.6%
13	23,641	20,372	86.2%	28,187	25,197	89.4%	15,235	11,309	74.2%
14	30,839	26,290	85.2%	20,373	17,852	87.6%	17,446	12,655	72.5%
15	23,364	19,541	83.6%	19,026	16,401	86.2%	16,607	11,585	69.8%
16	30,758	26,766	87.0%	23,514	20,907	88.9%	17,371	12,694	73.1%
17	33,585	29,535	87.9%	19,353	17,072	88.2%	19,065	14,606	76.6%
18	41,205	36,486	88.5%	17,589	15,558	88.5%	19,055	14,489	76.0%
19	36,863	33,139	89.9%	26,639	24,180	90.8%	17,543	13,958	79.6%
20	28,861	24,811	86.0%	27,748	24,696	89.0%	16,112	11,620	72.1%
21	48,232	43,326	89.8%	11,150	9,623	86.3%	21,335	16,610	77.9%
22	51,102	44,842	87.7%	6,402	5,387	84.1%	20,391	15,629	76.6%
23	45,253	40,164	88.8%	10,822	9,201	85.0%	18,492	13,776	74.5%
24	27,394	22,093	80.6%	14,216	11,972	84.2%	15,553	9,830	63.2%
25	24,535	20,096	81.9%	17,246	14,753	85.5%	14,784	9,629	65.1%
26	26,496	22,539	85.1%	22,465	19,623	87.3%	16,734	11,598	69.3%
27	25,476	22,587	88.7%	28,184	25,465	90.4%	17,597	13,330	75.8%
28	18,358	15,674	85.4%	33,261	29,681	89.2%	13,770	9,628	69.9%
29	17,104	13,894	81.2%	26,965	23,263	86.3%	14,145	9,138	64.6%
30	19,245	16,575	86.1%	29,779	26,886	90.3%	14,060	9,932	70.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>872,361</b>	<b>752,722</b>	<b>86.3%</b>	<b>684,858</b>	<b>602,090</b>	<b>87.9%</b>	<b>490,749</b>	<b>352,001</b>	<b>71.7%</b>



# VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION BY SENATE DISTRICT

## NOVEMBER 6, 2012, GENERAL ELECTION

District	Americans Elect			Constitution			Independent		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
1	1	0	0.0%	171	129	75.4%	3,475	2,714	78.1%
2	1	1	100.0%	212	147	69.3%	3,893	2,899	74.5%
3	1	0	0.0%	102	64	62.7%	3,802	2,893	76.1%
4	1	0	0.0%	125	85	68.0%	3,318	2,505	75.5%
5	0	0	0.0%	137	99	72.3%	3,348	2,647	79.1%
6	3	3	100.0%	105	73	69.5%	3,368	2,448	72.7%
7	3	2	66.7%	104	69	66.3%	3,448	2,561	74.3%
8	0	0	0.0%	54	37	68.5%	3,210	2,556	79.6%
9	0	0	0.0%	151	113	74.8%	2,990	2,327	77.8%
10	1	0	0.0%	119	82	68.9%	2,999	2,279	76.0%
11	1	1	100.0%	93	58	62.4%	1,927	1,353	70.2%
12	1	0	0.0%	139	99	71.2%	2,971	2,332	78.5%
13	0	0	0.0%	126	91	72.2%	3,164	2,485	78.5%
14	4	2	50.0%	84	60	71.4%	2,907	2,220	76.4%
15	2	1	50.0%	104	66	63.5%	2,518	1,854	73.6%
16	2	0	0.0%	182	144	79.1%	2,881	2,287	79.4%
17	1	1	100.0%	63	50	79.4%	3,124	2,454	78.6%
18	5	2	40.0%	84	54	64.3%	3,481	2,749	79.0%
19	0	0	0.0%	52	34	65.4%	3,528	2,915	82.6%
20	0	0	0.0%	103	71	68.9%	3,104	2,452	79.0%
21	3	1	33.3%	80	57	71.3%	3,193	2,571	80.5%
22	5	1	20.0%	73	59	80.8%	2,679	2,119	79.1%
23	4	2	50.0%	69	41	59.4%	2,636	2,024	76.8%
24	5	2	40.0%	117	76	65.0%	2,297	1,649	71.8%
25	8	2	25.0%	95	61	64.2%	2,502	1,840	73.5%
26	3	0	0.0%	109	77	70.6%	2,697	2,091	77.5%
27	0	0	0.0%	109	75	68.8%	4,492	3,695	82.3%
28	1	1	100.0%	155	110	71.0%	3,521	2,773	78.8%
29	2	2	100.0%	116	80	69.0%	2,591	1,917	74.0%
30	1	1	100.0%	120	81	67.5%	2,894	2,366	81.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>42.4%</b>	<b>3,353</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>69.8%</b>	<b>92,958</b>	<b>71,975</b>	<b>77.4%</b>

# VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION BY SENATE DISTRICT NOVEMBER 6, 2012, GENERAL ELECTION

District	Libertarian			Pacific Green			Progressive		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
1	531	410	77.2%	201	159	79.1%	67	44	65.7%
2	573	396	69.1%	281	184	65.5%	20	14	70.0%
3	583	423	72.6%	450	363	80.7%	40	29	72.5%
4	611	447	73.2%	509	402	79.0%	86	59	68.6%
5	532	379	71.2%	308	231	75.0%	38	34	89.5%
6	481	322	66.9%	263	204	77.6%	73	43	58.9%
7	572	415	72.6%	462	374	81.0%	58	36	62.1%
8	487	378	77.6%	514	458	89.1%	55	44	80.0%
9	419	315	75.2%	219	159	72.6%	51	26	51.0%
10	463	348	75.2%	180	139	77.2%	45	30	66.7%
11	330	228	69.1%	176	137	77.8%	37	25	67.6%
12	464	339	73.1%	226	177	78.3%	31	21	67.7%
13	453	350	77.3%	139	101	72.7%	27	20	74.1%
14	538	407	75.7%	259	181	69.9%	63	52	82.5%
15	570	425	74.6%	241	161	66.8%	58	45	77.6%
16	580	439	75.7%	259	207	79.9%	50	38	76.0%
17	537	405	75.4%	322	261	81.1%	75	61	81.3%
18	649	466	71.8%	564	420	74.5%	130	104	80.0%
19	475	373	78.5%	362	299	82.6%	64	54	84.4%
20	520	370	71.2%	225	158	70.2%	64	48	75.0%
21	628	469	74.7%	1,324	1,092	82.5%	195	168	86.2%
22	576	418	72.6%	1,122	909	81.0%	179	146	81.6%
23	516	399	77.3%	873	727	83.3%	182	134	73.6%
24	405	259	64.0%	345	239	69.3%	103	67	65.0%
25	418	276	66.0%	249	153	61.4%	71	47	66.2%
26	434	325	74.9%	281	204	72.6%	38	25	65.8%
27	605	463	76.5%	286	235	82.2%	30	24	80.0%
28	443	342	77.2%	131	93	71.0%	14	9	64.3%
29	410	296	72.2%	97	63	64.9%	40	23	57.5%
30	354	255	72.0%	111	92	82.9%	10	8	80.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,157</b>	<b>11,137</b>	<b>73.5%</b>	<b>10,979</b>	<b>8,582</b>	<b>78.2%</b>	<b>1,994</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>74.1%</b>

# VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION BY SENATE DISTRICT

## NOVEMBER 6, 2012, GENERAL ELECTION

District	Working Families			Other			Total		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
1	144	67	46.5%	937	673	71.8%	75,711	62,584	82.7%
2	159	58	36.5%	1,035	649	62.7%	76,776	61,018	79.5%
3	124	52	41.9%	731	461	63.1%	75,731	62,853	83.0%
4	116	64	55.2%	1,125	798	70.9%	80,815	67,170	83.1%
5	113	69	61.1%	682	492	72.1%	72,556	60,504	83.4%
6	132	63	47.7%	810	531	65.6%	72,795	58,293	80.1%
7	108	61	56.5%	983	664	67.5%	77,423	62,736	81.0%
8	92	63	68.5%	377	249	66.0%	72,346	61,745	85.3%
9	126	67	53.2%	721	474	65.7%	69,898	57,695	82.5%
10	113	59	52.2%	556	343	61.7%	71,587	59,227	82.7%
11	121	53	43.8%	610	387	63.4%	47,944	36,592	76.3%
12	128	67	52.3%	584	414	70.9%	75,198	63,179	84.0%
13	82	42	51.2%	587	435	74.1%	71,641	60,402	84.3%
14	121	65	53.7%	371	264	71.2%	73,005	60,048	82.3%
15	153	73	47.7%	347	271	78.1%	62,990	50,423	80.0%
16	130	72	55.4%	803	577	71.9%	76,530	64,131	83.8%
17	87	57	65.5%	415	339	81.7%	76,627	64,841	84.6%
18	101	68	67.3%	678	469	69.2%	83,541	70,865	84.8%
19	64	40	62.5%	630	497	78.9%	86,220	75,489	87.6%
20	119	54	45.4%	1,000	728	72.8%	77,856	65,008	83.5%
21	215	161	74.9%	1,153	811	70.3%	87,508	74,889	85.6%
22	243	179	73.7%	1,260	906	71.9%	84,032	70,595	84.0%
23	171	117	68.4%	1,049	747	71.2%	80,067	67,332	84.1%
24	171	82	48.0%	892	566	63.5%	61,498	46,835	76.2%
25	167	82	49.1%	856	575	67.2%	60,931	47,514	78.0%
26	130	72	55.4%	889	617	69.4%	70,276	57,171	81.4%
27	93	51	54.8%	943	695	73.7%	77,815	66,620	85.6%
28	117	48	41.0%	628	477	76.0%	70,399	58,836	83.6%
29	152	65	42.8%	786	514	65.4%	62,408	49,255	78.9%
30	98	38	38.8%	564	423	75.0%	67,236	56,657	84.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>54.2%</b>	<b>23,002</b>	<b>16,046</b>	<b>69.8%</b>	<b>2,199,360</b>	<b>1,820,507</b>	<b>82.8%</b>



**VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION BY REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT  
NOVEMBER 6, 2012, GENERAL ELECTION**

District	Democrat			Republican			NAV		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
1	12,789	11,178	87.4%	17,177	15,411	89.7%	7,803	5,791	74.2%
2	10,517	8,589	81.7%	15,003	12,820	85.4%	6,895	4,599	66.7%
3	11,337	9,270	81.8%	16,381	14,048	85.8%	8,609	5,471	63.5%
4	9,576	7,926	82.8%	16,919	14,770	87.3%	7,780	5,185	66.6%
5	18,625	16,597	89.1%	11,789	10,412	88.3%	8,593	6,463	75.2%
6	10,366	8,719	84.1%	13,388	11,624	86.8%	7,137	4,753	66.6%
7	12,384	10,500	84.8%	15,107	13,164	87.1%	7,507	5,123	68.2%
8	21,506	19,080	88.7%	9,396	8,187	87.1%	9,024	6,756	74.9%
9	14,124	12,238	86.6%	12,192	10,731	88.0%	6,966	4,972	71.4%
10	14,955	13,014	87.0%	10,609	9,375	88.4%	8,552	6,223	72.8%
11	16,590	14,379	86.7%	11,949	10,456	87.5%	8,429	6,030	71.5%
12	13,364	10,939	81.9%	9,285	7,780	83.8%	7,943	5,022	63.2%
13	17,641	15,281	86.6%	10,445	9,142	87.5%	8,773	6,224	70.9%
14	15,221	12,714	83.5%	11,156	9,587	85.9%	8,449	5,606	66.4%
15	12,097	10,495	86.8%	13,440	12,078	89.9%	7,680	5,642	73.5%
16	16,883	15,301	90.6%	8,464	7,413	87.6%	8,993	7,031	78.2%
17	10,894	9,162	84.1%	14,498	12,794	88.2%	7,496	5,211	69.5%
18	10,717	9,072	84.7%	14,554	12,909	88.7%	7,062	5,066	71.7%
19	11,883	10,078	84.8%	13,770	12,193	88.5%	7,042	4,912	69.8%
20	13,549	11,694	86.3%	13,412	11,744	87.6%	7,455	5,326	71.4%
21	11,619	9,432	81.2%	7,824	6,617	84.6%	6,334	4,043	63.8%
22	8,029	6,289	78.3%	5,914	5,055	85.5%	4,929	2,914	59.1%
23	13,204	11,516	87.2%	16,403	14,674	89.5%	8,196	5,937	72.4%
24	12,180	10,529	86.4%	12,864	11,389	88.5%	7,807	5,685	72.8%
25	11,006	9,389	85.3%	14,089	12,575	89.3%	7,097	5,064	71.4%
26	12,635	10,983	86.9%	14,098	12,622	89.5%	8,138	6,245	76.7%
27	17,054	14,796	86.8%	10,812	9,548	88.3%	8,530	6,305	73.9%
28	13,785	11,494	83.4%	9,561	8,304	86.9%	8,916	6,350	71.2%
29	10,792	8,961	83.0%	8,679	7,455	85.9%	7,451	5,062	67.9%
30	12,572	10,580	84.2%	10,347	8,946	86.5%	9,156	6,523	71.2%

# VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION BY REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT

## NOVEMBER 6, 2012, GENERAL ELECTION

District	Americans Elect			Constitution			Independent		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
1	0	0	0.0%	93	71	76.3%	1,897	1,536	81.0%
2	1	0	0.0%	78	58	74.4%	1,578	1,178	74.7%
3	0	0	0.0%	130	87	66.9%	1,949	1,417	72.7%
4	1	1	100.0%	82	60	73.2%	1,944	1,482	76.2%
5	0	0	0.0%	43	27	62.8%	1,988	1,551	78.0%
6	1	0	0.0%	59	37	62.7%	1,814	1,342	74.0%
7	0	0	0.0%	69	44	63.8%	1,656	1,243	75.1%
8	1	0	0.0%	56	41	73.2%	1,662	1,262	75.9%
9	0	0	0.0%	73	53	72.6%	1,585	1,268	80.0%
10	0	0	0.0%	64	46	71.9%	1,763	1,379	78.2%
11	3	3	100.0%	46	33	71.7%	1,837	1,391	75.7%
12	0	0	0.0%	59	40	67.8%	1,531	1,057	69.0%
13	1	1	100.0%	47	30	63.8%	1,803	1,355	75.2%
14	2	1	50.0%	57	39	68.4%	1,645	1,206	73.3%
15	0	0	0.0%	35	23	65.7%	1,635	1,308	80.0%
16	0	0	0.0%	19	14	73.7%	1,575	1,248	79.2%
17	0	0	0.0%	80	57	71.3%	1,656	1,277	77.1%
18	0	0	0.0%	71	56	78.9%	1,334	1,050	78.7%
19	0	0	0.0%	65	46	70.8%	1,423	1,070	75.2%
20	1	0	0.0%	54	36	66.7%	1,576	1,209	76.7%
21	1	1	100.0%	51	27	52.9%	1,120	793	70.8%
22	0	0	0.0%	42	31	73.8%	807	560	69.4%
23	1	0	0.0%	65	47	72.3%	1,526	1,182	77.5%
24	0	0	0.0%	74	52	70.3%	1,445	1,150	79.6%
25	0	0	0.0%	79	57	72.2%	1,542	1,207	78.3%
26	0	0	0.0%	47	34	72.3%	1,622	1,278	78.8%
27	0	0	0.0%	32	24	75.0%	1,573	1,219	77.5%
28	4	2	50.0%	52	36	69.2%	1,334	1,001	75.0%
29	1	0	0.0%	56	36	64.3%	1,064	765	71.9%
30	1	1	100.0%	48	30	62.5%	1,454	1,089	74.9%

# VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION BY REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT

## NOVEMBER 6, 2012, GENERAL ELECTION

District	Libertarian			Pacific Green			Progressive		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
1	293	243	82.9%	125	105	84.0%	23	15	65.2%
2	238	167	70.2%	76	54	71.1%	44	29	65.9%
3	323	217	67.2%	197	123	62.4%	12	9	75.0%
4	250	179	71.6%	84	61	72.6%	8	5	62.5%
5	304	224	73.7%	368	302	82.1%	21	16	76.2%
6	279	199	71.3%	82	61	74.4%	19	13	68.4%
7	279	197	70.6%	134	101	75.4%	44	25	56.8%
8	332	250	75.3%	375	301	80.3%	42	34	81.0%
9	251	180	71.7%	130	93	71.5%	18	16	88.9%
10	281	199	70.8%	178	138	77.5%	20	18	90.0%
11	250	164	65.6%	170	133	78.2%	38	25	65.8%
12	231	158	68.4%	93	71	76.3%	35	18	51.4%
13	272	193	71.0%	302	248	82.1%	43	26	60.5%
14	300	222	74.0%	160	126	78.8%	15	10	66.7%
15	210	168	80.0%	102	84	82.4%	22	17	77.3%
16	277	210	75.8%	412	374	90.8%	33	27	81.8%
17	228	179	78.5%	116	85	73.3%	32	13	40.6%
18	191	136	71.2%	103	74	71.8%	19	13	68.4%
19	209	156	74.6%	67	50	74.6%	24	16	66.7%
20	254	192	75.6%	113	89	78.8%	21	14	66.7%
21	183	122	66.7%	116	96	82.8%	23	18	78.3%
22	147	106	72.1%	60	41	68.3%	14	7	50.0%
23	241	173	71.8%	133	104	78.2%	16	11	68.8%
24	223	166	74.4%	93	73	78.5%	15	10	66.7%
25	225	179	79.6%	74	57	77.0%	17	13	76.5%
26	228	171	75.0%	65	44	67.7%	10	7	70.0%
27	269	216	80.3%	131	95	72.5%	37	30	81.1%
28	269	191	71.0%	128	86	67.2%	26	22	84.6%
29	237	178	75.1%	115	82	71.3%	22	19	86.4%
30	333	247	74.2%	126	79	62.7%	36	26	72.2%



# VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION BY REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT

## NOVEMBER 6, 2012, GENERAL ELECTION

District	Working Families			Other			Total		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
1	70	37	52.9%	450	353	78.4%	40,720	34,740	85.3%
2	74	30	40.5%	487	320	65.7%	34,991	27,844	79.6%
3	83	29	34.9%	640	389	60.8%	39,661	31,060	78.3%
4	76	29	38.2%	395	260	65.8%	37,115	29,958	80.7%
5	60	36	60.0%	412	275	66.7%	42,203	35,903	85.1%
6	64	16	25.0%	319	186	58.3%	33,528	26,950	80.4%
7	64	33	51.6%	529	366	69.2%	37,773	30,796	81.5%
8	52	31	59.6%	596	432	72.5%	43,042	36,374	84.5%
9	53	33	62.3%	475	346	72.8%	35,867	29,930	83.4%
10	60	36	60.0%	207	146	70.5%	36,689	30,574	83.3%
11	51	29	56.9%	354	240	67.8%	39,717	32,883	82.8%
12	81	34	42.0%	456	291	63.8%	33,078	25,410	76.8%
13	44	26	59.1%	489	330	67.5%	39,860	32,856	82.4%
14	64	35	54.7%	494	334	67.6%	37,563	29,880	79.5%
15	55	38	69.1%	210	132	62.9%	35,486	29,985	84.5%
16	37	25	67.6%	167	117	70.1%	36,860	31,760	86.2%
17	75	43	57.3%	295	192	65.1%	35,370	29,013	82.0%
18	51	24	47.1%	426	282	66.2%	34,528	28,682	83.1%
19	72	29	40.3%	359	229	63.8%	34,914	28,779	82.4%
20	41	30	73.2%	197	114	57.9%	36,673	30,448	83.0%
21	58	25	43.1%	342	220	64.3%	27,671	21,394	77.3%
22	63	28	44.4%	268	167	62.3%	20,273	15,198	75.0%
23	70	37	52.9%	225	157	69.8%	40,080	33,838	84.4%
24	58	30	51.7%	359	257	71.6%	35,118	29,341	83.5%
25	44	21	47.7%	353	251	71.1%	34,526	28,813	83.5%
26	38	21	55.3%	234	184	78.6%	37,115	31,589	85.1%
27	53	28	52.8%	190	146	76.8%	38,681	32,407	83.8%
28	68	37	54.4%	181	118	65.2%	34,324	27,641	80.5%
29	103	44	42.7%	171	124	72.5%	28,691	22,726	79.2%
30	50	29	58.0%	176	147	83.5%	34,299	27,697	80.8%

# VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION BY REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT

## NOVEMBER 6, 2012, GENERAL ELECTION

District	Democrat			Republican			NAV		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
31	15,694	13,561	86.4%	11,610	10,335	89.0%	8,746	6,438	73.6%
32	15,064	13,205	87.7%	11,904	10,572	88.8%	8,625	6,256	72.5%
33	18,414	16,527	89.8%	10,227	9,116	89.1%	10,203	8,143	79.8%
34	15,171	13,008	85.7%	9,126	7,956	87.2%	8,862	6,463	72.9%
35	16,905	14,783	87.4%	11,411	10,142	88.9%	8,648	6,526	75.5%
36	24,300	21,703	89.3%	6,178	5,416	87.7%	10,407	7,963	76.5%
37	15,005	13,356	89.0%	14,557	13,144	90.3%	8,464	6,565	77.6%
38	21,858	19,783	90.5%	12,082	11,036	91.3%	9,079	7,393	81.4%
39	13,744	11,925	86.8%	15,869	14,323	90.3%	7,992	5,897	73.8%
40	15,117	12,886	85.2%	11,879	10,373	87.3%	8,120	5,723	70.5%
41	21,147	18,781	88.8%	8,239	7,153	86.8%	9,053	6,760	74.7%
42	27,085	24,545	90.6%	2,911	2,470	84.9%	12,282	9,850	80.2%
43	29,726	26,437	88.9%	2,671	2,253	84.4%	10,932	8,621	78.9%
44	21,376	18,405	86.1%	3,731	3,134	84.0%	9,459	7,008	74.1%
45	24,040	21,457	89.3%	5,925	5,092	85.9%	8,993	6,817	75.8%
46	21,213	18,707	88.2%	4,897	4,109	83.9%	9,499	6,959	73.3%
47	14,217	11,458	80.6%	6,540	5,531	84.6%	7,458	4,680	62.8%
48	13,177	10,635	80.7%	7,676	6,441	83.9%	8,095	5,150	63.6%
49	12,271	10,039	81.8%	8,137	6,970	85.7%	7,512	4,920	65.5%
50	12,264	10,057	82.0%	9,109	7,783	85.4%	7,272	4,709	64.8%
51	12,638	10,507	83.1%	10,380	8,965	86.4%	7,987	5,342	66.9%
52	13,858	12,032	86.8%	12,085	10,658	88.2%	8,747	6,256	71.5%
53	11,412	10,056	88.1%	15,983	14,476	90.6%	8,217	6,186	75.3%
54	14,064	12,531	89.1%	12,201	10,989	90.1%	9,380	7,144	76.2%
55	10,226	8,827	86.3%	16,834	15,050	89.4%	7,689	5,441	70.8%
56	8,132	6,847	84.2%	16,427	14,631	89.1%	6,081	4,187	68.9%
57	7,197	5,657	78.6%	10,601	9,119	86.0%	6,632	4,149	62.6%
58	9,907	8,237	83.1%	16,364	14,144	86.4%	7,513	4,989	66.4%
59	11,649	10,097	86.7%	13,975	12,715	91.0%	7,263	5,214	71.8%
60	7,596	6,478	85.3%	15,804	14,171	89.7%	6,797	4,718	69.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>872,361</b>	<b>752,722</b>	<b>86.3%</b>	<b>684,858</b>	<b>602,090</b>	<b>87.9%</b>	<b>490,749</b>	<b>352,001</b>	<b>71.7%</b>

# VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION BY REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT

## NOVEMBER 6, 2012, GENERAL ELECTION

District	Americans Elect			Constitution			Independent		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
31	2	0	0.0%	126	100	79.4%	1,441	1,169	81.1%
32	0	0	0.0%	56	44	78.6%	1,440	1,118	77.6%
33	0	0	0.0%	34	27	79.4%	1,659	1,377	83.0%
34	1	1	100.0%	29	23	79.3%	1,465	1,077	73.5%
35	0	0	0.0%	49	39	79.6%	1,545	1,202	77.8%
36	5	2	40.0%	35	15	42.9%	1,936	1,547	79.9%
37	0	0	0.0%	35	22	62.9%	1,687	1,378	81.7%
38	0	0	0.0%	17	12	70.6%	1,841	1,537	83.5%
39	0	0	0.0%	48	32	66.7%	1,545	1,255	81.2%
40	0	0	0.0%	55	39	70.9%	1,559	1,197	76.8%
41	1	1	100.0%	44	34	77.3%	1,554	1,243	80.0%
42	2	0	0.0%	36	23	63.9%	1,639	1,328	81.0%
43	4	1	25.0%	33	26	78.8%	1,450	1,161	80.1%
44	1	0	0.0%	40	33	82.5%	1,229	958	77.9%
45	0	0	0.0%	30	15	50.0%	1,337	1,047	78.3%
46	4	2	50.0%	39	26	66.7%	1,299	977	75.2%
47	4	2	50.0%	46	29	63.0%	1,013	715	70.6%
48	1	0	0.0%	71	47	66.2%	1,284	934	72.7%
49	3	0	0.0%	57	41	71.9%	1,290	949	73.6%
50	5	2	40.0%	38	20	52.6%	1,212	891	73.5%
51	2	0	0.0%	49	37	75.5%	1,209	942	77.9%
52	1	0	0.0%	60	40	66.7%	1,488	1,149	77.2%
53	0	0	0.0%	62	44	71.0%	2,131	1,746	81.9%
54	0	0	0.0%	47	31	66.0%	2,361	1,949	82.5%
55	0	0	0.0%	80	59	73.8%	1,984	1,572	79.2%
56	1	1	100.0%	75	51	68.0%	1,537	1,201	78.1%
57	0	0	0.0%	55	37	67.3%	1,103	802	72.7%
58	2	2	100.0%	61	43	70.5%	1,488	1,115	74.9%
59	1	1	100.0%	50	32	64.0%	1,679	1,382	82.3%
60	0	0	0.0%	70	49	70.0%	1,215	984	81.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>42.4%</b>	<b>3,353</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>69.8%</b>	<b>92,958</b>	<b>71,975</b>	<b>77.4%</b>



# VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION BY REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT

## NOVEMBER 6, 2012, GENERAL ELECTION

District	Libertarian			Pacific Green			Progressive		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
31	306	229	74.8%	127	94	74.0%	24	21	87.5%
32	274	210	76.6%	132	113	85.6%	26	17	65.4%
33	257	201	78.2%	151	133	88.1%	35	27	77.1%
34	280	204	72.9%	171	128	74.9%	40	34	85.0%
35	277	199	71.8%	162	127	78.4%	37	28	75.7%
36	372	267	71.8%	402	293	72.9%	93	76	81.7%
37	236	182	77.1%	124	100	80.6%	26	20	76.9%
38	239	191	79.9%	238	199	83.6%	38	34	89.5%
39	250	181	72.4%	102	78	76.5%	25	21	84.0%
40	270	189	70.0%	123	80	65.0%	39	27	69.2%
41	267	199	74.5%	315	262	83.2%	65	58	89.2%
42	361	270	74.8%	1,009	830	82.3%	130	110	84.6%
43	299	214	71.6%	704	578	82.1%	106	85	80.2%
44	277	204	73.6%	418	331	79.2%	73	61	83.6%
45	259	202	78.0%	382	315	82.5%	77	57	74.0%
46	257	197	76.7%	491	412	83.9%	105	77	73.3%
47	174	116	66.7%	166	109	65.7%	49	30	61.2%
48	231	143	61.9%	179	130	72.6%	54	37	68.5%
49	231	142	61.5%	120	79	65.8%	28	22	78.6%
50	187	134	71.7%	129	74	57.4%	43	25	58.1%
51	211	155	73.5%	106	71	67.0%	23	14	60.9%
52	223	170	76.2%	175	133	76.0%	15	11	73.3%
53	271	200	73.8%	85	70	82.4%	10	8	80.0%
54	334	263	78.7%	201	165	82.1%	20	16	80.0%
55	231	178	77.1%	78	55	70.5%	7	6	85.7%
56	212	164	77.4%	53	38	71.7%	7	3	42.9%
57	171	125	73.1%	34	16	47.1%	27	15	55.6%
58	239	171	71.5%	63	47	74.6%	13	8	61.5%
59	205	148	72.2%	71	58	81.7%	7	6	85.7%
60	149	107	71.8%	40	34	85.0%	3	2	66.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,157</b>	<b>11,137</b>	<b>73.5%</b>	<b>10,979</b>	<b>8,582</b>	<b>78.2%</b>	<b>1,994</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>74.1%</b>

# VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION BY REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT

## NOVEMBER 6, 2012, GENERAL ELECTION

District	Working Families			Other			Total		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
31	64	38	59.4%	392	268	68.4%	38,532	32,253	83.7%
32	66	34	51.5%	411	309	75.2%	37,998	31,878	83.9%
33	29	21	72.4%	234	193	82.5%	41,243	35,765	86.7%
34	58	36	62.1%	181	146	80.7%	35,384	29,076	82.2%
35	38	22	57.9%	217	165	76.0%	39,289	33,233	84.6%
36	63	46	73.0%	461	304	65.9%	44,252	37,632	85.0%
37	32	14	43.8%	272	220	80.9%	40,438	35,001	86.6%
38	32	26	81.3%	358	277	77.4%	45,782	40,488	88.4%
39	61	27	44.3%	470	348	74.0%	40,106	34,087	85.0%
40	58	27	46.6%	530	380	71.7%	37,750	30,921	81.9%
41	79	50	63.3%	478	336	70.3%	41,242	34,877	84.6%
42	136	111	81.6%	675	475	70.4%	46,266	40,012	86.5%
43	142	109	76.8%	656	483	73.6%	46,723	39,968	85.5%
44	101	70	69.3%	604	423	70.0%	37,309	30,627	82.1%
45	79	55	69.6%	500	358	71.6%	41,622	35,415	85.1%
46	92	62	67.4%	549	389	70.9%	38,445	31,917	83.0%
47	90	48	53.3%	465	291	62.6%	30,222	23,009	76.1%
48	81	34	42.0%	427	275	64.4%	31,276	23,826	76.2%
49	86	42	48.8%	419	272	64.9%	30,154	23,476	77.9%
50	81	40	49.4%	437	303	69.3%	30,777	24,038	78.1%
51	72	38	52.8%	458	309	67.5%	33,135	26,380	79.6%
52	58	34	58.6%	431	308	71.5%	37,141	30,791	82.9%
53	43	26	60.5%	487	365	74.9%	38,701	33,177	85.7%
54	50	25	50.0%	456	330	72.4%	39,114	33,443	85.5%
55	66	23	34.8%	442	322	72.9%	37,637	31,533	83.8%
56	51	25	49.0%	186	155	83.3%	32,762	27,303	83.3%
57	97	41	42.3%	333	212	63.7%	26,250	20,173	76.8%
58	55	24	43.6%	453	302	66.7%	36,158	29,082	80.4%
59	51	20	39.2%	426	311	73.0%	35,377	29,984	84.8%
60	47	18	38.3%	138	112	81.2%	31,859	26,673	83.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>54.2%</b>	<b>23,002</b>	<b>16,046</b>	<b>69.8%</b>	<b>2,199,360</b>	<b>1,820,507</b>	<b>82.8%</b>

# COMPARATIVE VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION STATISTICS

## PRIMARY ELECTIONS

Year	Democrat			Republican			NAV			Other			Total		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
1964	456,508	305,583	66.9%	383,752	292,539	76.2%				13,065	5,145	39.4%	853,325	603,267	70.7%
1966	507,603	267,808	52.8%	399,297	244,148	61.1%				17,441	4,821	27.6%	924,341	516,777	55.9%
1968	550,121	394,454	71.7%	428,626	324,023	75.6%				17,915	6,954	38.8%	996,662	725,431	72.8%
1970	557,189	300,012	53.8%	437,188	260,914	59.7%				23,640	7,625	32.3%	1,018,017	568,551	55.8%
1972	656,572	420,523	64.0%	464,797	301,510	64.9%				37,342	12,518	33.5%	1,158,711	734,551	63.4%
1974	711,538	330,163	46.4%	481,599	251,147	52.1%				55,459	11,862	21.4%	1,248,596	593,172	47.5%
1976	740,621	451,452	61.0%	473,779	312,752	66.0%				95,848	34,782	36.3%	1,310,248	798,986	61.0%
1978	767,917	315,515	41.1%	486,541	259,145	53.3%				135,547	28,818	21.3%	1,390,005	603,478	43.4%
1980	715,102	404,986	56.6%	503,440	329,770	65.5%				158,031	45,911	29.1%	1,376,573	780,667	56.7%
1982	713,727	346,474	48.5%	528,495	274,168	51.9%				195,471	48,887	25.0%	1,437,693	669,529	46.6%
1984	736,592	416,507	56.5%	527,041	297,664	56.5%				193,434	53,394	27.6%	1,457,067	767,565	52.7%
1986	708,351	339,323	47.9%	564,230	308,950	54.8%				185,719	45,548	24.5%	1,458,300	693,821	47.6%
1988	672,014	401,473	59.7%	538,273	302,875	56.3%				156,007	48,764	31.3%	1,366,294	753,112	55.1%
1990	685,352	324,922	47.4%	558,554	283,132	50.7%	189,200	25,876	13.7%	4,356	27,060	*	1,437,462	660,990	46.0%
1992	707,069	383,319	54.2%	585,637	311,417	53.2%	243,091	28,254	11.6%	7,518	35,469	*	1,543,315	758,459	49.1%
1994	760,858	306,137	40.2%	626,407	293,975	46.9%	283,585	50,925	18.0%	59,712	10,680	17.9%	1,730,562	661,717	38.2%
1996	766,703	327,064	42.7%	681,221	304,572	44.7%	357,986	61,395	17.2%	45,589	5,959	13.1%	1,851,499	698,990	37.8%
1998	776,993	309,640	39.9%	693,890	279,898	40.3%	392,045	67,583	17.2%	43,749	6,574	15.0%	1,906,677	665,340	34.9%
2000	723,833	406,742	56.2%	657,303	378,215	57.5%	377,783	119,192	31.6%	49,161	14,446	29.4%	1,808,080	927,351	51.3%
2002	720,022	374,246	52.0%	669,994	357,764	53.4%	390,889	109,905	28.1%	58,165	16,610	28.6%	1,839,070	858,524	46.7%
2004	729,233	394,439	54.1%	675,434	348,660	51.6%	394,789	104,441	26.5%	63,463	17,295	27.3%	1,862,919	864,833	46.4%
2006	762,512	333,072	43.7%	711,582	318,359	44.7%	428,008	92,139	21.5%	63,773	14,787	23.2%	1,965,875	758,357	38.6%
2008	861,998	653,287	75.8%	669,636	374,609	55.9%	404,924	119,013	29.4%	72,399	23,617	32.6%	2,008,957	1,170,526	58.3%
2010	863,800	391,929	45.4%	656,794	331,718	50.5%	408,566	95,127	23.3%	104,791	27,834	26.6%	2,033,951	846,515	41.6%
2012	816,943	363,885	44.5%	663,949	311,018	46.8%	415,838	82,214	19.8%	124,533	30,730	24.7%	2,021,263	787,847	39.0%

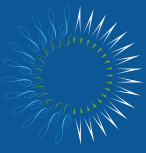
\*Ballots Returned total includes NAVs voting nonpartisan.

# COMPARATIVE VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION STATISTICS

## GENERAL ELECTIONS

Year	Democrat			Republican			NAV			Other <small>Includes Minor Parties</small>			Total		
	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting	Number Eligible	Ballots Returned	Percent Voting
1964	511,973	434,958	85.0%	402,336	343,001	85.3%				18,152	13,286	73.2%	932,461	791,245	84.9%
1966	518,228	363,864	70.2%	412,586	317,545	77.0%				19,011	12,387	65.2%	949,825	693,796	73.0%
1968	530,074	439,706	83.0%	420,943	368,887	87.6%				20,834	15,969	76.6%	971,851	824,562	84.8%
1970	521,662	360,962	69.2%	410,693	297,234	72.4%				23,104	13,682	59.2%	955,459	671,878	70.3%
1972	673,710	521,190	77.4%	473,907	394,604	83.3%				50,059	37,582	75.1%	1,197,676	953,376	79.6%
1974	652,414	443,039	67.9%	439,667	322,157	73.3%				50,992	27,361	53.7%	1,143,073	792,557	69.3%
1976	794,218	573,997	72.3%	497,297	385,785	77.6%				128,631	88,779	69.0%	1,420,146	1,048,561	73.8%
1978	808,182	498,916	61.7%	511,621	358,873	70.1%				162,536	79,634	49.0%	1,482,339	937,423	63.2%
1980	784,129	599,515	76.5%	564,771	462,050	81.8%				220,322	148,126	67.2%	1,569,222	1,209,691	77.1%
1982	751,100	537,552	71.6%	551,718	411,104	74.5%				213,771	115,257	53.9%	1,516,589	1,063,913	70.2%
1984	792,208	626,345	79.1%	594,387	493,239	83.0%				222,098	146,240	65.8%	1,608,693	1,265,824	78.7%
1986	728,177	537,578	73.8%	587,154	441,881	75.3%				186,913	108,681	58.1%	1,502,244	1,088,140	72.4%
1988	737,489	603,076	81.8%	590,648	492,527	83.4%				200,341	139,596	69.7%	1,528,478	1,235,199	80.8%
1990	692,100	539,621	78.0%	570,933	456,657	80.0%	160,917	102,443	63.7%	52,550	34,404	65.5%	1,476,500	1,133,125	76.7%
1992	792,551	662,500	83.6%	642,206	542,237	84.4%	321,532	243,328	75.7%	19,127	14,249	74.5%	1,775,416	1,462,314	82.4%
1994	786,990	554,840	70.5%	665,956	498,810	74.9%	334,073	179,622	53.8%	45,755	20,993	45.9%	1,832,774	1,254,265	68.4%
1996	805,286	604,147	75.0%	714,548	561,376	78.6%	400,248	214,843	53.7%	42,073	18,814	44.7%	1,962,155	1,399,180	71.3%
1998	791,970	502,210	63.4%	704,593	466,812	66.3%	420,314	173,966	41.4%	49,104	17,412	35.5%	1,965,981	1,160,400	59.0%
2000	769,195	637,391	82.9%	699,179	598,507	85.6%	428,406	288,562	67.4%	57,226	34,755	60.7%	1,954,006	1,559,215	79.8%
2002	729,460	530,708	72.8%	680,444	517,243	76.0%	400,162	213,657	53.4%	62,549	32,153	51.4%	1,872,615	1,293,756	69.1%
2004	829,197	736,398	88.8%	761,717	683,225	89.7%	477,682	376,758	78.9%	72,653	55,288	76.1%	2,141,249	1,851,671	86.5%
2006	767,562	579,060	75.4%	706,365	533,650	75.5%	436,374	248,655	57.0%	66,368	37,925	57.1%	1,976,669	1,399,650	70.8%
2008	929,741	828,291	89.1%	695,677	614,316	88.3%	431,922	328,185	76.0%	96,574	74,459	77.1%	2,153,914	1,845,251	85.7%
2010	863,322	647,947	75.1%	664,123	528,276	79.5%	423,882	240,610	56.8%	117,471	70,357	59.9%	2,068,798	1,487,210	71.9%
2012	872,361	752,722	86.3%	684,858	602,090	87.9%	490,749	352,001	71.7%	151,392	113,694	75.1%	2,199,360	1,820,507	82.8%





# Inaccurate, Costly, and Inefficient

## Evidence That America's Voter Registration System Needs an Upgrade

Our democratic process requires an effective system for maintaining accurate voter registration information. Voter registration lists are used to assign precincts, send sample ballots, provide polling place information, identify and verify voters at polling places, and determine how resources, such as paper ballots and voting machines, are deployed on Election Day. However, these systems are plagued with errors and inefficiencies that waste taxpayer dollars, undermine voter confidence, and fuel partisan disputes over the integrity of our elections.

Voter registration in the United States largely reflects its 19th-century origins and has not kept pace with advancing technology and a mobile society. States' systems must be brought into the 21st century to be more accurate, cost-effective, and efficient.

Research commissioned by the Pew Center on the States highlights the extent of the challenge:<sup>1</sup>

- Approximately 24 million—one of every eight—voter registrations in the United States are no longer valid or are significantly inaccurate.
- More than 1.8 million deceased individuals are listed as voters.
- Approximately 2.75 million people have registrations in more than one state.

Meanwhile, researchers estimate at least 51 million eligible U.S. citizens are unregistered, or more than 24 percent of the eligible population.<sup>2</sup>



One reason for these problems is that many of us are unlikely to live in one voting precinct all our lives:

- About one in eight Americans moved during the 2008 and 2010 election years.<sup>3</sup>
- Some Americans—including those serving in the military, young people, and those living in communities affected by the economic downturn—are even more transient. For example, census and other data indicate that as many as one in four young Americans moves in a given year.<sup>4</sup>

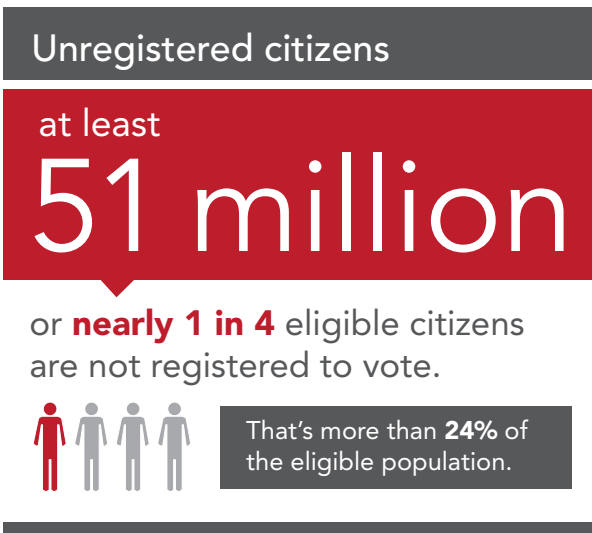
At a time when government budgets are significantly strained, our antiquated paper-based system remains costly and inefficient.

- A study Pew conducted with Oregon found that, in 2008, state and local taxpayers spent \$4.11 per active voter to process registrations and maintain a voter list, or \$7.67 per transaction (new or updated registrations).<sup>5</sup>

- Canada, which uses modern technology to register people as well as data-matching techniques common in the private sector, spends less than 35 cents per voter to process registrations, and 93 percent of its eligible population is registered.<sup>6</sup>
- Maricopa County, AZ—which includes Phoenix and has a larger population than 23 states—saved more than \$1 million over five years by providing online voter registration, reducing the county’s dependence on paper and manual data entry. Printing costs were reduced 75 percent. Each online registration costs an average of 3 cents to process, compared with 83 cents per paper form.<sup>7</sup>

These findings underscore the need for states to improve accuracy, cost-effectiveness, and efficiency.

As described in the previous report, *Upgrading Democracy: Improving America’s Elections by Modernizing States’ Voter Registration Systems*, Pew is working with election officials, academics, and technology specialists to help states improve their registration systems. Participating states will establish new ways for voters to submit information online and join together to compare registration lists with more data sources, using proven, secure matching techniques and technology to increase data accuracy.



## ACCURACY

### NEW EVIDENCE REVEALS MAJOR PROBLEMS

The paper-based processes of most registration systems present several opportunities for error. In a typical system, election officials get information about a voter’s identity, eligibility, address, and contact information through a form completed at a public agency, such as a county election office or motor vehicles office, or through an unregulated third-party voter registration group, such as a campaign or advocacy organization. These are sent to election offices, where the data often are manually entered and names are added to the voter list. A voter must supply any change to that information, such as a new address, name, or party affiliation, which is usually manually entered and processed by election officials. The inability of this paper-based process to keep up with voters as they move or die can lead to problems with the rolls, including the perception that they lack integrity or could be susceptible to fraud.<sup>8</sup>

The Pew Center on the States commissioned RTI International, a prominent nonprofit, nonpartisan research institute, to assess the quality and accuracy of state voter registration lists in the United States. RTI used a unique database maintained by Catalist, LLC, a leading aggregator and processor of voter information, to estimate the number of

records that are inaccurate or no longer valid. For this report, a “no longer valid” record represents a person who is on the rolls but no longer eligible to cast a vote, likely due to having moved or died. An “inaccurate” record represents an eligible voter whose file has incorrect data.

Catalist regularly updates its database for all 50 states and the District of Columbia, thus providing a sound basis for making national-level estimates of no longer valid and inaccurate records, duplicate registrations, and other important measures of list quality. The organization buys voter lists from states and local governments, and combines that information with data from other public and commercial sources, such as the National Change of Address database run by the U.S. Postal Service,

#### Voter Registration Inaccuracies


approximately

**24 million**

or **1 in 8** registrations are significantly inaccurate or no longer valid.



**1.8 million**

 deceased individuals are listed as voters.

**12 million**

records contain an incorrect address.

death records from the Social Security Administration, and lists from marketing firms and retailers used by commercial data aggregators. Catalist applies a complex matching process to combine and analyze data to verify or update records of voters.

The resulting database contains a robust set of profiles of American voters and nonvoters built from registration lists and expanded upon with more information. Because not all states provide complete records, an analysis of Catalist’s data likely underestimates the number of inaccurate and no longer valid records.<sup>9</sup>

### Inaccurate or no longer valid records

The study found millions of voter registration records nationwide that are either inaccurate or no longer valid. These were identified based on data indicating a voter died, moved, or had been inactive from 2004 to March 2011.

### VOTERS REGISTERED IN MORE THAN ONE STATE

Number of states in which a voter is registered	Number of people
2	2,688,046
3	68,725
more than 3	1,807
<b>total</b>	<b>2,758,578</b>

The study identified:

- Approximately 12.7 million records nationwide that appear to be out of date and no longer reflect the voter’s current information.
- More than 1.8 million records for people who are no longer living, but have registrations on voter rolls.
- About 12 million records with incorrect addresses, indicating that either the voters have moved, or that errors in the information on file make it unlikely the Postal Service can reach them.<sup>10</sup>

Once duplicates among categories are eliminated, approximately 24 million registration records, or nearly 13 percent of the national total, are estimated to be inaccurate or no longer valid.<sup>11</sup>

### Duplicate registrations

Matching voter information, such as name, age, and other attributes, with data from sources such as the National Change of Address filings makes it possible to estimate the number of people who appear to hold registrations in more than one state.

A voter could become registered in multiple states when she moves and reregisters—legally—without notifying her former state. Notice of this information would help a state keep accurate rolls by verifying residence and eligibility.



This study found that almost 2.7 million people appear to be registered in two states, and more than 70,000 people could be registered in three or more. In all, more than 2.75 million people appear to have multiple registrations.

These findings are consistent with other research. In the 2008 general election, 2.2 million votes were lost because of registration problems, according to a survey by researchers at the California Institute of Technology/Massachusetts Institute of Technology Voting Technology Project.<sup>12</sup> Additionally, 5.7 million people faced a registration-related problem that needed to be resolved before voting, according to the Cooperative Congressional Election Study.<sup>13</sup> Two recent studies also found that 8 percent to 12 percent of registration records contain errors.<sup>14</sup>

In 2008, Oregon and Washington compared their registration records employing a more sophisticated data-matching technique than states currently use. They discovered slightly more than 8,000 potential matches between the voters of the two states.<sup>15</sup>

## COST

### FIRST-OF-ITS-KIND STUDY PROVIDES IN-DEPTH MEASURES

Costs for printing and processing forms, handling returned mail from inaccurate records, maintaining registration databases, and other expenses add millions of dollars to state and local budgets at a time when government offices are struggling to deliver the highest value for every taxpayer dollar.

Registration costs are difficult to determine and analyze because state laws vary and the division of election-administration responsibilities between state and local officials can differ. As officials continue to offer new and innovative ways to participate in elections, evaluating and comparing administrative costs has become a challenging but important exercise.

#### The Oregon case study

Working closely with state and local election officials, Pew conducted a first-of-its-kind assessment of registration costs, at every level of government, in a single state.<sup>16</sup>

Once duplicates among categories are eliminated, approximately **24 million registration records**, or nearly 13 percent of the national total, are estimated to be **inaccurate or no longer valid**.

Pew asked Oregon's state election officials and its 36 county clerks to isolate their registration expenses from other costs related to conducting elections for 2008.

The cost estimates of the counties, secretary of state's office, and state agencies were added to determine a statewide cost. This total was divided by the number of registered voters for the 2008 general election to determine the cost per voter, and by all new and updated registrations recorded in Oregon's centralized system to determine a cost per transaction.

The study found that registration in Oregon cost taxpayers more than \$8.8 million during the 2008 election—more than \$4.11 per active voter registered, or \$7.67 per registration transaction.<sup>17</sup>

### Costs in U.S. 12 times higher than in Canada

The costs of maintaining a voter list in the United States are high when compared with our neighboring democracy, Canada, which spends only 35 cents per active voter to create and maintain its lists in a federal election year—one-twelfth the cost in the U.S.

According to a survey of election budgets in the United States conducted by the Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project, county and local election offices spend approximately one-third of their budgets just on voter registration.<sup>18</sup> In some jurisdictions, the total is even higher.

Wyoming spends \$1 million per year on the vendor contract for its statewide registration database. With a quarter of a million active voters in the state, Wyoming is spending \$4 per active voter just on maintaining its database, before other registration costs are considered.<sup>19</sup>

These costs do not include the millions spent every election cycle by advocacy groups, community organizations, and political campaigns to register voters outside the direct supervision of election officials,<sup>20</sup> or what such groups spend on private vendors to update lists rife with errors.

## EFFICIENCY

### VOTERS AND OFFICIALS COPE WITH AN OUTMODED SYSTEM

Election officials administer a system that is fundamentally inefficient in a number of ways:

- They generally do not have access to modern data-matching techniques used by private industry and other government agencies to compare records to readily available databases and minimize inaccuracies caused by Americans' mobility.
- They are relegated to reacting to incoming information from voters and third-party organizations, if it comes to them at all. Additionally, much of it is presented with inaccuracies and in

a concentrated period right before an election, when they are responsible for all other aspects of election administration.

- They typically receive information on paper that must be entered manually into the voter systems, greatly increasing the potential to introduce errors.

Millions of Americans are unaware of these problems. According to the Cooperative Congressional Election Study (CCES), the largest national survey of voter experiences, one in four voters interviewed about Election Day 2008 assumed that election officials or the U.S. Postal Service update registrations automatically with each move,<sup>21</sup> even though that is almost never the case. The same survey found that more than half of voters were unaware that they could revise their registration information at state motor vehicle agencies, as mandated in the vast majority of states by the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA).<sup>22</sup>

Still, even among those who try to register at a motor vehicles agency, the results are mixed, at best. For example, nearly 25 percent of those who attempted to register at a Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration office in 2007-2011 did not make it onto the state's voter rolls.<sup>23</sup> In Ohio, while requesting improved NVRA compliance from Ohio's Bureau of Motor Vehicles, the secretary of state noted that:

*"... from 2007-2008 only 9.6% of all driver license transactions resulted in a*

*voter registration transaction and... while driver license transactions increased, voter registration transactions fell to only 6.5% of all driver license transactions from 2009-2010."*<sup>24</sup>

Additionally, in 2008, more than two million provisional ballots—issued when a voter encounters a problem at the polls—were cast, requiring election officials to verify each voter's eligibility and determine whether their vote counted. Almost half of the uncounted ballots for which there are detailed data were rejected because the voter was not on the registration rolls.<sup>25</sup>

### The problems with the current system

According to data from CCES, people who moved within the two years preceding an election are most likely to have registration-related difficulties at the polls.<sup>26</sup> Mobility issues particularly affect military personnel—especially those deployed overseas and their families—who were almost twice as likely to report registration problems as was the general public in 2008.<sup>27</sup>

Clark County, NV, which includes Las Vegas and has been particularly hard hit by home foreclosures, is a good example of the burden mobility puts on election officials. In a six-month period, spanning the end of 2009 and the beginning of 2010, more than 150,000 of its nearly 700,000 active registered voters—more than 20 percent—moved from the address on file with the county election office.<sup>28</sup>

Data released by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission in 2011 emphasize the inefficiencies resulting from our current system. The data show that the most common reason for removing a person from the voter rolls is not that the person provided new information, but merely that they did not vote for two consecutive election cycles.<sup>29</sup> In other words, officials must react to the *absence* of information.

### The burden of last-minute, third-party information

Third-party organizations are most active close to an election, and thus submit millions of paper applications just before registration deadlines.<sup>30</sup> Voter lists rely upon the information solicited by these groups, but if a voter moves, election officials are unlikely to learn of it, if at all, until immediately before the next registration deadline, when paper forms again flood election offices.

Far too often, the submitted registration forms are incomplete, or present duplicate or conflicting information.<sup>31</sup> In response, local election officials must redirect limited resources to hiring large numbers of temporary data-entry staff to manually process and verify applications. This comes at a particularly busy time when other tasks, such as recruiting and training poll workers and preparing for Election Day, must be done.

### Eligible citizens who remain unregistered

As difficult as it is for election officials to keep up with voters who are on the rolls, the system is similarly inefficient in getting people onto them in the first place. RTI compared the registered-voter data it analyzed from Catalist with estimates of the total U.S. voting-eligible population.<sup>32</sup> RTI determined that it could quantify the number of people who are eligible but not listed on the rolls. The data indicate that at least 51 million citizens appear to be unregistered in the United States, or more than 24 percent of the eligible population. Conversely, Canada, which uses innovative technology and data-matching methods, has 93 percent of its eligible voters on the rolls.<sup>33</sup>

## IMPROVING VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS

The Pew Center on the States is working with states to upgrade voter registration systems to improve the accuracy of records, streamline processes, and save money, while enhancing the rolls' integrity. This effort builds on initiatives already in place in some jurisdictions.

With guidance from a working group of 42 experts, including election officials, academics, and technology specialists



from more than 20 states, Pew developed a comprehensive plan that uses methods already in place in the private sector and other areas of government to modernize voter registration. The approach consists of three core elements:

1. Comparing registration lists with other data sources to broaden the base of information used to update and verify voter rolls.
2. Using proven data-matching techniques and security protocols to ensure accuracy and security.
3. Establishing new ways voters can submit information online and minimize manual data entry, resulting in lower costs and fewer errors.

By combining these elements, states can phase out many laborious, wasteful, and error-prone procedures and use

sophisticated technology to improve the accuracy, integrity, and cost-effectiveness of the registration process.

**Learn more about Pew’s plan for modernizing state voter registration systems in our report, *Upgrading Democracy: Improving America’s Elections by Modernizing States’ Voter Registration Systems*.**

### STAY CONNECTED

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The views and opinions expressed in this report are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect or represent the views and opinions held by Catalist LLC. Any views expressed in the media in connection with this report are solely those of the individuals or organizations expressing such views.

### Endnotes

1 The Pew Center on the States commissioned RTI International, a nonprofit, nonpartisan research institute, to assess the quality and accuracy of state voter registration lists in the United States using a database maintained by Catalist, LLC, a leading aggregator and processor of voter information.

2 Ibid.

3 See: U.S. Census Bureau, “Mover Rate Reaches Record Low, Census Bureau Reports,” Nov. 15, 2011.

4 U.S. Census Bureau, “Geographic Mobility: 2011,” November 2011, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/migration/data/cps/cps2011.html>.

5 For the full report, see: *The Real Cost of Voter Registration: An Oregon Case Study* (Washington DC: Pew Center on the States, March 2010); [http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/report\\_detail.aspx?id=56478](http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/report_detail.aspx?id=56478).

6 Pew Center on the States e-mail correspondence with Rennie Molnar, associate deputy director chief

electoral officer, Elections Canada, December 3, 2009. Additional context information was presented in: Rennie Molnar, “Operational Aspects of Canada’s National Register of Electors,” PowerPoint presentation given at *Voter Registration Modernization: A Case Study of the Canadian Systems of Voter Registration*, a meeting hosted by the Pew Center on the States in cooperation with the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, Toronto, Canada, June 4-5, 2009.

7 Matt Barreto, Loren Collingwood, Bonnie Glaser, Karin Mac Donald, Francisco Pedraza and Barry Pump, *Online Voter Registration (OVL) Systems in Arizona and Washington: Evaluating Public Usage, Public Confidence and Implementation Processes* (Washington, DC: Pew Center on the States, April 1, 2010), 93.

8 See Tom Wroblewski, “City Board of Elections seeks to clear ineligible voters from its rolls,” *Staten Island Today*, August 17, 2011; [http://www.silive.com/news/index.ssf/2011/08/city\\_board\\_of\\_elections\\_seeks.html](http://www.silive.com/news/index.ssf/2011/08/city_board_of_elections_seeks.html) and Quin Monson, “Children and Dead People are NOT Voting in Utah,” *Utah Data Points*, August 16, 2011; <http://utahdatapoints.com/2011/08/children-and-dead-people-are-not-voting-in-utah/>.

9 States store and process registration data differently, and often restrict the amount of data provided to Catalist to protect a voter’s privacy; for example, some states provide only month and year for date of birth rather than the full date. Many official records that could contain inaccuracies, or might identify a voter as having moved or died, could thus go unidentified because the original file does not contain enough data to match with confidence to updated information from other sources. Such a record would be considered accurate and active until more data might indicate otherwise.

10 Catalist uses classifications established by the U.S. Postal Service to gauge address accuracy and mailability. The Postal Service has six categories for addresses, from the most accurate information to information that cannot be verified, including: “mailable” to “possibly deliverable” to “unverified.” The final category denotes that no mailability information is available in the Postal Service’s master list of addresses.

11 Many voter records fall into two or more of the problematic categories we examined, which is why the number of problematic records is less than the sum of each of the subcategories.

12 R. Michael Alvarez, Stephen Ansolabehere; Adam Berinsky; Gabriel Lenz; Charles Stewart III and Thad Hall, “2008 Survey of the Performance of American Elections, Final Report” (2008). Available at <http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/uploadedFiles/Final%20report20090218.pdf>.

13 Stephen Ansolabehere, “Voting Experiences,” PowerPoint presentation, July 30, 2009. This presentation reported findings originally published in the Cooperative Congressional Election Study (Cambridge, MA: Common Content, Release 1, 2009).

14 Stephen Ansolabehere and Eitan Hersh, “The Quality of Voter Registration Records: A State-by-State Analysis,” (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University, 2010); Stephen Ansolabehere, Eitan Hersh, Alan Gerber and David Doherty, “Voter Registration List Quality Pilot Studies: Report on Detailed Results and Report on Methodology,” (Washington, DC: Pew Center on the States, June 8, 2010).

15 R. Michael Alvarez, Jeff Jonas, William E. Winkler and Rebecca N. Wright, *Interstate Voter Registration Database Matching: The Oregon-Washington 2008 Pilot Project*, (Pasadena, CA: California Institute of Technology/Massachusetts Institute of Technology Voting Technology Project, August 10, 2009) 3. Available at [http://www.vote.caltech.edu/drupal/files/working\\_paper/wp\\_84\\_pdf\\_4acf7a043a.pdf](http://www.vote.caltech.edu/drupal/files/working_paper/wp_84_pdf_4acf7a043a.pdf).

16 For the full report, see *The Real Cost of Voter Registration: An Oregon Case Study* (Washington DC: Pew Center on the States, March 2010); [http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/report\\_detail.aspx?id=56478](http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/report_detail.aspx?id=56478).

17 Costs incurred by Oregon counties to register people and maintain the voter list included mailings and notices to voters; full-time and part-time staff; facilities and county administrative support; telephones; faxes; and desktop computers. State costs included allocating the costs spent on registration of personnel at the secretary of state’s office and

assisting agencies under the National Voter Registration Act such as the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of Human Services, support and maintenance of the centralized registration system, printing and distribution of registration cards, maintenance of a Web site where voters can check the status of their registration, and other expenditures. The technology costs principally involve maintaining and supporting the centralized registration system.

18 Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project, Voting: What Is, What Could Be, July 1, 2001, 51; <http://www.vote.caltech.edu/drupal/node/10>.

19 Peggy Nighswonger, state election director Wyoming Secretary of State Office, personal communication, Feb. 10, 2010.

20 Elizabeth Williamson and Brody Mullins, “Democratic Ally Mobilizes in Housing Crunch,” *The Wall Street Journal*, July 31, 2008; <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB121745181676698197.html>.

21 *Cooperative Congressional Election Study* (Washington, DC: The Pew Charitable Trusts Content, 2008).

22 Ibid.

23 Annie Linskey, “Nearly 25 percent of MVA voter registrations fail,” *The Baltimore Sun*, February 20, 2011.

24 Jon Husted, Ohio Secretary of State, letter to Thomas P. Charles, director, and Mike Rankin, registrar, Ohio Department of Public Safety, August 16, 2011.

25 “Provisional Ballots: An Imperfect Solution” (Washington, DC: Pew Center on the States, July 2009); [http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/initiatives\\_detail.aspx?initiativeID=54789](http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/initiatives_detail.aspx?initiativeID=54789).

26 *Cooperative Congressional Election Study* (Cambridge, MA: Common Content, Release 1, 2009).

27 *Cooperative Congressional Election Study* (Washington, DC: Pew Charitable Trusts Content, 2008).

28 Harvard Lomax, registrar of Clark County, NV, personal communication, April 30, 2010; and Harvard Lomax, “Inactivation of Voters in Clark County,” Memorandum—Election Department, Nevada Secretary of State, March 12, 2010.

29 Fully 40 percent of people removed from state lists were removed for failure to vote, according to data compiled by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission. The second-highest reason for removal—moved outside of jurisdiction—comes in around 25 percent. See *The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office 2009-2010* (Washington, DC: U.S. Election Assistance Commission, June 30, 2011); table 4b.

30 Michael Falcone and Michael Moss, “Group’s Tally of New Voters Was Vastly Overstated,” *The New York Times*, October 23, 2008; <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/10/24/us/politics/24acorn.html>. Additionally, Rock the Vote said it helped 2.6 million people to register via its “online tool, grassroots efforts and direct mail” efforts in 2008. See also <http://www.rockthevote.com/about/rock-the-vote-2008-program/>.

31 Stephen Ansolabehere, David Doherty, Alan Gerber, and Eitan Hersh, *Voter Registration List Quality Pilot Studies: Report on Detailed Results* (Washington, DC: Pew Center on the States, June 8, 2010).

32 The estimates of voting-eligible population are produced by Michael McDonald at George Mason University, and are available at his United States Elections Project website at <http://elections.gmu.edu/index.html>. McDonald estimates the voting-eligible population by taking into account voting age, non-citizenship rates, felony disenfranchisement, and other factors.

33 Molnar, “Operational Aspects of Canada’s National Register of Electors,” PowerPoint presentation given at *Voter Registration Modernization: A Case Study of the Canadian Systems of Voter Registration*, Toronto, Canada, June 4-5, 2009.

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Pew's Elections Initiatives supports innovative research and partnerships to achieve the highest standards of accuracy, cost-effectiveness, convenience, and security in America's system of election administration.

The Pew Center on the States is a division of The Pew Charitable Trusts that identifies and advances effective solutions to critical issues facing states. Pew is a nonprofit organization that applies a rigorous, analytical approach to improve public policy, inform the public, and stimulate civic life.

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**From:** [PENNY VILLAGOMEZ](#)  
**To:** [Sen Steiner Hayward](#); [Sen Johnson](#); [Rep Smith G](#); [Sen Whitsett](#); [Rep Gomberg](#); [Rep Nathanson](#);  
[WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us](mailto:WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us)  
**Subject:** Bad Legislation HB 3521 A  
**Date:** Sunday, June 02, 2013 11:59:32 AM

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**We are petitioning you to please vote NO! on this Universal Registration Bill. It is simply BAD legislation and could effectively destroy the integrity of Oregon elections.**

**This is the single most important political bill of this legislative session. (HB 3521 A). It was a last minute scheduling and that is simply an attempt to pass the bill out of committee without public input. No citizen of Oregon could possibly want this kind of federal interference in election administration.**

**HB 3521 A requires the DMV and possibly other state agencies to automatically register to vote anyone who interacts with them. This massive registration could very well register massive amounts of ineligible voters, as well as mess up the voter registration system to bring about duplicate registrations of the same individuals.**

**This is BAD legislation and we are encouraging you to vote NO! This is not something that we can ignore. All members of the committee will be held accountable for their vote.**

**Respectfully and Sincerely,**

**Penny Villagomez  
Jose G Villagomez  
3062 Cheltenham Way  
Medford, OR 97504  
541-772-2284**

**From:** [Richard and Bobbie Miller](#)  
**To:** [WaysandMeans.Generalgovernment.sub@state.or.us](mailto:WaysandMeans.Generalgovernment.sub@state.or.us)  
**Subject:** HB 3521 A  
**Date:** Sunday, June 02, 2013 11:57:50 PM

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I am very much opposed to this stupid bill--it is an added burden on our county officials and all the expense is ridiculous.

This is purely a political effort and very bad legislation.

Bobbie Miller  
The Dalles, Or.  
541-296-5286

Wendy Frome  
Albany, Oregon  
[WendyFrome.linn@gmail.com](mailto:WendyFrome.linn@gmail.com)

Ways and Means Committee  
June 3, 2013

**Testimony in Opposition to HB3521 A-Engrossed**

Please do not pass this bill out of committee.

The State should NOT automatically register all Oregonians to vote. If a person does not want to register, the government has no right to force them to even if they can “opt out” later.

If this bill were to become law, it will be a terrible waste of limited tax-payer dollars. If a voter does not take the responsibility to register on their own, they probably will not vote either. We already waste money mailing ballots to all registered voters that don't bother to vote with vote-by-mail. This will compound the waste.

# Testimony in opposition to HB 3521

House Committee on Rules May 8, 2013, 3:00 P.M. HR 50

Members:

Rep. Chris Garrett, Chair  
Rep. Wally Hicks, Vice-Chair  
Rep. Val Hoyle, Vice-Chair  
Rep. Phil Barnhart  
Rep. Vicki Berger  
Rep. Michael Dembrow  
Rep. Paul Holvey  
Rep. Bob Jenson  
Rep. Bill Kennemer

## HB 3521

I urge a NO vote on this bill. The reasons are as follows:

Voting is the most sacred right and privilege we have as Americans, and Oregonians. Voter registration should be the responsibility of the citizen, NOT the responsibility of state agencies. I have no issue with voter registration cards handed out at the Department of Motor Vehicles upon proof of Oregon Residency deemed sufficient to obtain a drivers license or ID card. This puts the actual responsibility of registration on the prospective voter, and keeps the burden off the state and the taxpayer. Vote by mail as currently enacted does preserve the freedom of choice and personal responsibility of Oregonians.

**This bill requires the Secretary of State to register each qualified person who is not already registered to vote.** Some people do not wish to be registered, and this should ALWAYS be a choice left up to each prospective voter. Some individuals wish to NOT register or vote due to religious reasons. Why is the Secretary of State attempting to take away this choice from the individual? This right to vote is NOT a requirement of citizenship or residency, and is one more attempt to take away our responsibilities as citizens, and erode our freedom.

**Section 2 (1)** Allows the secretary of state to determine the originating agencies.

What is the burden of identification verification on the originating agency?

What is the liability of the originating agency?

**How are the originating agencies determined?**

**What makes an agency qualified to collect this data?** 247.208 states Agencies designated may include state, county, city or district offices and federal and nongovernmental offices with the agreement of the federal or nongovernmental offices.

How can NON-governmental offices be allowed to collect this data?

How is the public notified of these agencies sharing their information?

Will the public have the option of NOT having their data shared on the originating end?

**Section 2(2)** The electronic/computer security requirement for linking these agencies is huge and expensive – and needs to be NSA level security. With the liability exposure from the Oregon Identity Theft Prevention Act (OITPA), **the liability risk is UNPRECEDENTED in anything the state has previously done.**



I understand that the goal of the Secretary of State is to be able to collect information from numerous state agencies. The law now provides for the Department of Motor Vehicles to provide voter registration updates to the Secretary of State's office. No other agency should be permitted to do so, especially with an OPT OUT feature. I would offer the opinion to the committee that several of the agencies named by the Secretary of State in her session opening addresses, such as DHS, and OHA, may violate HIPPA laws in providing this information to other agencies.

**Section 2.(4)** of this bill states “For purposes of this chapter, data submitted with a digital copy of a person's signature under this section constitutes a completed registration card upon receipt by the Secretary of State”.

Issues with this bill are as follows:

Has the individual given permission for their signature and other personal data to be shared?

Will the Secretary of State have a copy of this permission on file in their data base?

How is identity of this person verified?

Is the citizenship box (of the assumed registration card) assumed checked in all cases?

This bill does not state what happens

- if an inactive voter is re-registered\
- if an ineligible voter is registered.
- if a voter is not eligible, but registered by the auto-opt-in method, are they automatically guilty of registration fraud?
- if a person is registered more than once (for example, with a last name of Smith, or Johnson)

I know of one individual who, during the moving process, had not yet gotten all the paperwork in place to prove residency and/or citizenship. This person made 3 trips to the DMV. Each time they were offered a voter registration form, although denied a drivers license. Would this person be “auto-registered”?

**Section 2(5)** is worded incorrectly. Section 2(5)(a) – this process is proposed to be an opt out process. Email Spam laws require an opt-in or a double opt-in for inclusion on an email mailing list. Don't our privileges as voters deserve at least this much respect and attention?

**Section 2(6)** – 14 days is NOT sufficient time for the prospective person to respond. Vacations alone can take someone out of the area for that amount of time. At least 30 days is required – but since I feel this should be an Opt IN process, this section would not apply.

**Section 2(7)** This process is far too important to be defined by rules. Legislators and the public must be involved and informed of the basic process and details that affect privacy and public choice.

**Section 3(1)(e)** Does the person being registered have KNOWLEDGE OF this transfer of private data and subsequent voter registration at the time the data is given to the ORIGINATING agency?

**Section 4(d)** What is the additional cost to each county to register these voters who did not explicitly request to be registered? What will the additional cost be to maintain those roles – my guess is most will be inactive voters, so voter role maintenance will be high. If a voter goes inactive after being registered by this process, are they then eligible for auto-registration AGAIN?

There is NO emergency clause necessary in this bill as stated. I understand that agencies will have to

link databases, and have time for implementation. But it is far more important that this process be carefully thought through than quickly implemented. Additionally, the fiscal impact is not yet understood, and I'm not convinced each county has the infrastructure or money to implement the infrastructure necessary to support the (largely disinterested) voter registration base.

Respectfully submitted,

Sandy Raddue  
14740 SW Tierra del Mar Dr.  
Beaverton, OR 97007  
971-570-5484

**From:** [Larry Blair](#)  
**To:** [Larry Blair](#)  
**Subject:** HB 3521  
**Date:** Monday, June 03, 2013 7:45:51 AM

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Dear Legislator,

Please explain to me just what you think makes this voter registration bill an emergency.

**"This 2013 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2013 Act takes effect on its passage."**

Is it public peace, health, or safety?

I can think of no other reasons than arrogance and a desire to avoid a potential vote of the people whom you are supposed to represent. Please vote no and allow the people to be heard on this subject. This appears to be a gross mis-use of the "emergency clause".

Thank you,

Larry Blair

**From:** [Kathy Hatch](#)  
**To:** [WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us](mailto:WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us)  
**Subject:** HB 3521  
**Date:** Monday, June 03, 2013 1:35:53 AM

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Dear Representative Smith, Representative Gomberg, Representative Nathanson, Senator Steiner Hayward, Senator Whitsett, Senator Johnson,

As members of the Government Ways and Means committee I am writing to address you on a matter of legislation coming up for a vote in the morning session, House Bill 3521. As a new voter in this state, I am concerned about new legislation to fix a problem that has already been addressed.

Most importantly, enlarging the precinct sizes up to 10,000 will dilute the representation and voice of the people and make it more difficult for people to connect to others in their precinct. This is a burden in these times when gasoline prices have risen dramatically and local organizers would find it harder to reach their target population in a timely manner.

The automatic registration, for example, at DMV will be done by hand by an employee, not by the citizen who knows their own details well, and there is room for error – a wrong key pressed, an inadvertent association of one citizen for another by typing the wrong ID number into the systems when identifying the new voter. This process will also take the employee at the DMV more time to implement this process, so there will be more hours for this employee -- again increasing the cost of the government at a time when most people are struggling to pay existing taxes. The citizen's digital signature on their license will then be used for their voter ID. What is the legal status of such a transfer between agencies?

As a new voter to Oregon in 2012, I found the process of registration when I had to change to an Oregon license at the DMV to be a straightforward one. I was asked if I wanted to change my registration to Oregon and given a simple form to fill out. Additionally, Oregon citizens can already register to vote online from the comfort of their home. Voting is a responsibility of the citizen in question to fulfill. I applaud the efforts to inform voters of where and how to apply, but am in dismay about this new bill with regard to trying to fill a hole when it is not necessary. This has been shown with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, which was based on the premise that voter registration was a barrier to voting. The Census Bureau's 2008 report shows that the reported voter registration rate in 1996 (three years after the NVRA became law) was 70.9 percent. The reported registration rate in 2008 was 71 percent, which was an increase of only one-tenth of 1 percent after the NVRA had been in effect for 15 years.

This bill would also increase costs in other areas. Ballots will be mailed out to people who potentially will discard them – because they did not choose to vote! Additionally, because this bill is being declared an 'emergency', it will cost more to implement by the deadline stated in the bill. Additional staff will need to be hired by the County Clerk's office to process the new registrations and ensure that there are no duplicate entries.

Oregon has made the voting process easy with lots of information available about how to register and the use of mail in ballots. Please consider that in these fiscally difficult times we do not and



should not make the process more burdened with governmental regulation which will cost taxpayers more money.

Thank you for your time in reading this letter.

Sincerely,

Kathy Hatch  
Lane County Voter

**From:** [Kathy Bigelow](#)  
**To:** [WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us](mailto:WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us)  
**Subject:** HB3521  
**Date:** Sunday, June 02, 2013 4:18:39 PM

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Ways and Means Subcommittee,

I have a real concern with this bill, HB3521. With the current ability to allow anyone, citizen or not, to be able to get a driver's license or identification card, registering people to vote should not be done by the DMV. The wording to allow people who just interact with the DMV to be registered to vote is unacceptable, also.

In order to prove citizenship, the person needs to at least show a birth certificate or naturalization papers. The process outlined in this bill seems to bypass a legitimate process to establish citizenship and the right to vote.

This seems like a political maneuver to get anyone on the voter rolls for the purpose of boosting party affiliation and thus the outcome of an election for office. How about taking time to do the right thing and not pander to the political elites?

This bill should not pass as I see it. If I am missing something, please let me know what it is and how it protects our election process.

Thank you.  
Mrs. Kathy Bigelow

**From:** [John L Kirk](#)  
**To:** [Rep Smith G](#); [Rep Gomberg](#); [Rep Nathanson](#); [Sen Steiner Hayward](#); [Sen Whitsett](#); [Sen Johnson](#);  
[WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us](mailto:WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us)  
**Subject:** HB3521  
**Date:** Sunday, June 02, 2013 1:39:33 PM

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This bill is a disaster, It will dilute the vote for those that want to stay informed, and vote intelligently, it will create an entire class of voters that are not allowed to vote by law and will create a situation that is not for the good of Oregon.

Our voting right has responsibilities. Those responsibilities are to be informed and have a complete understanding of the voting process and will look at all the issues involved.

Please see that this bill is defeated and does not come up again.

John Kirk  
Zip 97434

**From:** [Suzanne@walldesigndiva.com](mailto:Suzanne@walldesigndiva.com)  
**To:** [Rep Nathanson](#); [Rep Gomberg](#); [WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us](mailto:WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us); [Sen Steiner Hayward](#); [Rep Smith G](#); [Sen Johnson](#); [Sen Whitsett](#)  
**Subject:** HB3521A - Universal Voter Registration  
**Date:** Sunday, June 02, 2013 11:49:31 AM  
**Importance:** High

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**Dear Legislators:**

**Please do not vote HB3521A - Universal Voter Registration out of committee this Monday.**

**The basic right that you have to consider above all is the right to choose. Automatically registering individuals to vote without their permission would violate their basic right to choose whether they wish to participate in the U.S. political process. Indeed, this new scheme threatens one of American's most cherished liberties: the freedom to be left alone by the government.**

**Voter Integrity is a close second reason to put this legislation out to pasture. Universal Registration could significantly damage the integrity of Oregon's voter registration system. The "voter registration modernization" concept of automatically registering individuals through information contained in various existing government databases would throw the current system into chaos.**

**It could result in the registration of large numbers of ineligible voters as well as multiple or duplicate registrations of the same individuals. When combined with the accompanying proposal that states allow any individuals who are not automatically registered to register and vote on Election Day, Universal Registration presents a sure formula for registration and voter fraud that could damage the integrity of elections.**

**I assure you that your constituents are very concerned about this aggressive mover on the Secretary of State's part. Do not align yourselves with her desire to implement this program putting our voting system at risk. The financial cost and embarrassment will taint your records forever.**

**Thank you, Suzanne Gallagher**



***Suzanne Gallagher***  
***Chair***  
***Oregon Republican Party***

Email: [Chair@orgop.org](mailto:Chair@orgop.org)

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Mailing Address: PO Box 1586, Lake Oswego, OR 97035

Headquarters: 25375 SW Parkway Avenue, Suite 200

Wilsonville, OR 97070-9635



**From:** [steve hale](#)  
**To:** [Rep Smith G](#); [Rep Gomberg](#); [Rep Nathanson](#); [Sen Steiner Hayward](#); [Sen Whitsett](#); [Sen Johnson](#);  
[WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us](mailto:WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us)  
**Subject:** HB3521A  
**Date:** Sunday, June 02, 2013 1:23:20 PM

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**NO on HB3521A establishes Universal Voter Registration for Oregon, doubles precinct size from 5000 to 10000 population, does not define citizen qualification information collected, declares emergency.**

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/13reg/measpdf/hb3500.dir/hb3521.a.pdf>

HB 3521 A will require all people who interact at the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), who are not currently registered to vote in Oregon, to become automatically registered to vote, including all "eligible" people back as far as 2008-2009. And it's not limited to the DMV – the Secretary of State will be able to define which state agencies are involved!

Eliminates personal choice of voter registration. Registers everyone without their consent. Citizenship data is not defined. Is it an attestation that the person is a citizen, a social security number (which non citizens can get) or is it real ID, ie Passport, Birth Certificate, or Naturalization papers?

Declaring an Emergency eliminates the peoples rights to challenge this bill in a referendum.

The Secretary of State shall notify each person who is registered to vote under this section of the registration, the data registration process (which now carries a felony penalty for supplying false information) will be supplied by an agency, automatically adds people to the public record which will disclose their address to the general public, although they have 2 weeks to cancel, not everyone will understand or have time to unregister.

Sincerely,  
Steve Hale  
Cottage Grove, OR

**From:** [Jeff Klann](#)  
**To:** [WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us](mailto:WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us)  
**Subject:** HB3521A  
**Date:** Sunday, June 02, 2013 7:12:15 PM

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To all!

Please do not make this horrible idea law. People who do not even care to spend 2 minutes registering to vote should not vote anyway. This is yet another idea that will create even more chance to commit fraud.

Vote NO on this bill.

Sincerely,  
Jeff Klann  
Corbett, OR

**From:** [Bob Sowdon](#)  
**To:** [Sen Johnson](#); [WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us](mailto:WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us)  
**Subject:** HB3521A  
**Date:** Sunday, June 02, 2013 11:16:54 AM

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Joint Subcommittee On General Government

Please include my testimony into public record

Members of the committee,

HB3521A is an insult to the personal choice of every Oregonian, allowing this form of power and control to the Secretary of State is beyond belief!

This process of automatically registering is mocking our electoral process, inviting voter fraud, creating government intervention into the rights of Oregonians. Just how far back will 'elegant' citizens be added..I can see the nightmare that the government will make of the voters rolls which will eliminate the work of the County Clerk registration efforts to clean their voter rolls.

The Secretary of State will send a notice, and then give two weeks for citizens to cancel or their addresses will be public record.

Where is this an EMERGENCY to the Public Safety or Public Health, I'm sick and tired of the Oregon legislators of abusing declaring an emergency on bills, the only reason being I can see is to avoid Oregon voters from bringing this farce of legislation to a vote by the people.

What is the fiscal impact? It is unknown at the writing of this testimony.

This is a BAD piece of legislation, please consider not supporting HB3521A

Thank you,

Bob Sowdon  
Cottage Grove

**From:** [Don Slezak](#)  
**To:** [WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us](mailto:WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us)  
**Subject:** HB3521A  
**Date:** Sunday, June 02, 2013 10:32:50 PM

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I urge you to vote NO on this bill.

It is unconstitutional!

Thank you.  
Don Slezak

**From:** [Diana Blair](#)  
**To:** [WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us](mailto:WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us)  
**Subject:** No on HB3521A  
**Date:** Monday, June 03, 2013 6:53:38 AM

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Please vote this down in committee. This is absolute trickery to use "Declaring an Emergency" to eliminate the rights of Oregon citizens to challenge this bill in a referendum.

Thank you,  
Diana C. Blair



**From:** [Aimee DeCastro](#)  
**To:** [Rep Smith G](#); [Rep Gomberg](#); [Rep Nathanson](#); [Sen Steiner Hayward](#); [Sen Whitsett](#); [Sen Johnson](#);  
[WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us](#)  
**Subject:** NO to HB3521A  
**Date:** Monday, June 03, 2013 6:02:35 AM

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As an Oregon resident and US citizen, I ask that you vote NO on HB3521A. Thank you.

**From:** [Rena Dinius](#)  
**To:** [WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us](mailto:WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us)  
**Cc:** [Sen Steiner Hayward](#); [Rep Smith G](#); [Sen Johnson](#); [Sen Whitsett](#); [Rep Gomberg](#); [Rep Nathanson](#)  
**Subject:** NO! Stop HB3521A Universal Voter Registration from moving forward  
**Date:** Sunday, June 02, 2013 3:49:33 PM

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NO!

Stop HB3521A Universal Voter Registration from moving forward

If an American citizen, State of Oregon resident chooses not to exercise their freewill to become registered to vote, that's their right as an American citizen. It is each person's right not to register and not to cast a vote.

It is each citizen's right not to engage in the voting process if he or she so choses. While an admirable hope that a citizen would desire to exercise their right to become registered, educated and to vote, it is not the State of Oregon's place to automatically opt-in a citizen.

The lowest expectation of a citizen is to at least engage themselves and choose whether or not to become registered to vote. Providing information of how to become registered to vote is one thing...automatically do it for them is an entirely different matter.

If an American citizen/potential voter isn't even motivated to get themselves registered to vote, it seems doubtful they will delve in and educate themselves on what they're voting for.

Do not vote this legislation forward.

Thank you,  
Rena Dinius  
405 SW Devon Ln  
Beaverton, OR 97006  
503/643-6987

cc via [http://www.legislatorpro.com/oregon/thank\\_you.aspx](http://www.legislatorpro.com/oregon/thank_you.aspx)  
Rep. Chris Harker (DEM)  
Sen. Elizabeth Steiner Hayward (DEM)

**From:** [Alex Paul](#)  
**To:** [WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us](mailto:WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us)  
**Subject:** Opposed to HB3521  
**Date:** Monday, June 03, 2013 7:07:09 AM

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I am opposed to BH3521. This feels too much like big government over stepping its bounds to me. I do not want this bill and like how voter registration is currently handled in Oregon.

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Alex Paul

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**From:** [Ruth BENDL](mailto:Ruth.BENDL)  
**Cc:** [WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@State.or.us](mailto:WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@State.or.us)  
**Subject:** Please submit Testimony below Re HB3521A to Joint Ways & Means members  
**Date:** Sunday, June 02, 2013 2:01:49 PM

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6.2.13

ATTENTION: Joint Ways & Means Committee Members  
FROM: Ruth Bendl  
Re: HB 3521A to be heard at Hearing 8.30 a.,m. 6.3.13

Please oppose passage of the above referred bill for the following reasons:

1. Too much is unknown about the ability of agencies other than election offices, to fulfill the obligations set out in the above referred bill, both in a timely fashion, and at minimum cost.
2. Agencies other than election offices have to put their agency's priorities first, which means that requirements for ascertaining a potential voter registrant's eligibility qualifications could both add extra costs to an agency, as well as being delayed due to pressure from other duties.
3. There are added costs involved because registration applications have to be forwarded to both the Secretary of State and to the relevant County Clerk, after which the applicant's party affiliation has to sought, and finally a Voter Notification Card issued and mailed to the applicant.
4. Ascertaining the costs of all the above referred requirements, requires at the very least, some kind of trial effort, so any kind of State of Emergency for implementation of HB 3521A is extremely premature.
5. There have already been some costly procedural bumbles by Multnomah County's election office:
  - a) sending 444 Voter Notification Cards to incorrect addresses, and thereby putting the intended recipients at risk for I.D. theft;
  - b) In 2012 1000 voters in Multnomah County received ballots for incorrect districts, again incurring additional costs, confusion and undoubtedly voting ability problems
  - c) Since election offices have already demonstrated that they won't comply with mandates (such as ORS. 254.483), that they deem inconvenient, can the public have confidence in the integrity of the implementation of HB 3521A by all concerned in this proposal?

Ruth Bendl Ph. 503-644-0596;  
10980 SW Muirwood Drive Portland OR 97225

**From:** [Ron + Bonnie Kiggins](#)  
**To:** [WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us](mailto:WaysandMeans.GeneralGovernmentSub@state.or.us)  
**Subject:** Vote NO  
**Date:** Monday, June 03, 2013 6:46:39 AM

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I'm urging you to please **vote NO** on **HB3521A**.

We DO NOT need universal voter registration bill passed in Oregon.

Bonnie Kiggins  
722 SE Sellwood Blvd  
Portland, OR