

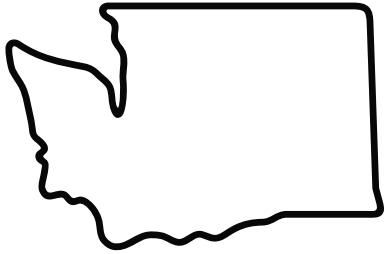
The Arc of King County's Guide to Voting



TABLE OF CONTENTS

I	How do I know if I have the right to vote?	3
II	What if I am under guardianship?	4
III	Can I vote from jail or an institution?	5
IV	Social Story: Jessica	6
V	Jessica Votes By Mail	14
VI	Jessica Experiences Voter Intimidation	18
VII	Voter Intimidation Resources	22
VIII	Jessica Tracks and Cures Her Ballot	23
IX	Social Story: Rosland	29
X	Words to Know	35
XI	Voting Resources	36

How do I know if I have the right to vote?



If you've lived in Washington for more than 30 days, and are over 18, you can vote in this state.



Homeless people can vote, too!



If you are 16 or 17, you can sign up for automatic registration when you turn 18.

What if I am under guardianship?

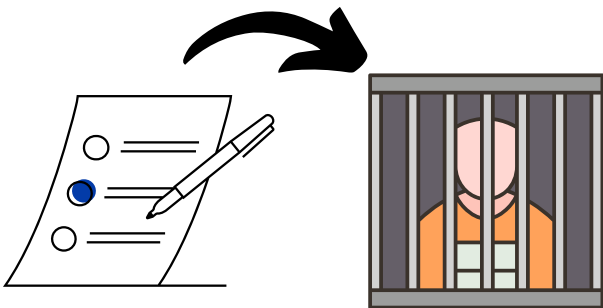


Unless a court specifically says you can't vote, you still have the right to vote

Can I vote from jail or an institution?



Yes, your right to vote does not go away when you are in jail or in an institution.



Some elections officials bring ballots to jails, nursing homes, and institutions. They might also bring an Accessible Voting Unit (AVU)



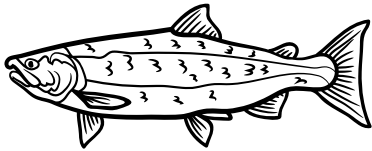
Disability Rights
WASHINGTON

If a jail or institution tries to stop you from voting, contact Disability Rights Washington [here](#).

This is a story about Jessica



This is Jessica.



Jessica loves salmon.



Jessica wants to
make sure salmon
have clean streams
and rivers.



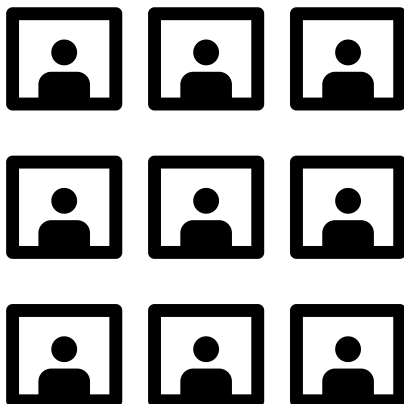
She wants to make
sure salmon enjoy
Washington streams
and rivers forever.

Jessica advocates
for salmon at:



- City council
- Department of Natural Resources
- Department of Fish and Wildlife
- County Council

She knows that who
she chooses to vote
for impacts her
salmon advocacy.



Jessica decides to
learn more about the
candidates.



Jessica starts by looking at endorsements from Salmon United.

BALLOTPEDIA
The Encyclopedia of American Politics

Next, Jessica looked up the candidates in Ballotpedia.



Jessica saw that one of her city council candidates answered a Ballotpedia survey about salmon rights. That candidate's name was Kentigern



Jessica liked that Kentigern loves salmon just like she does. She thinks she will vote for Kentigern for city council.



But, Jessica wants to make sure that this candidate really does love salmon like she does.



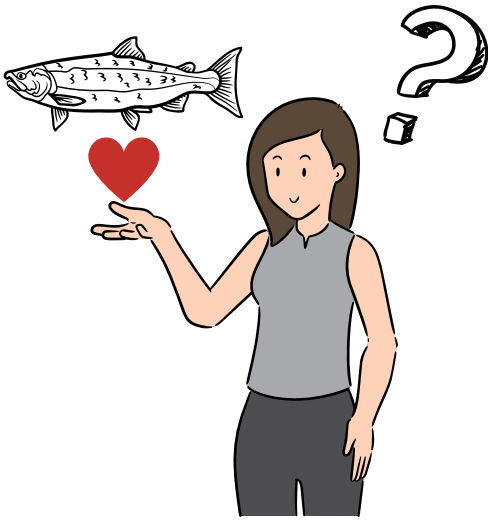
Jessica meets Kentigern at a campaign rally.



She asks him what his plan to protect salmon is.



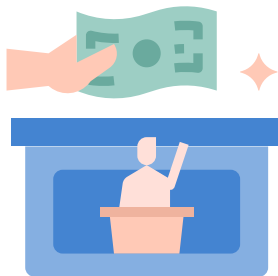
He tells her about his plan to protect salmon.



Another candidate told Jessica that she likes salmon, too, but doesn't know a lot about protecting salmon.



Jessica wants to vote for the candidate who knows salmon the best.



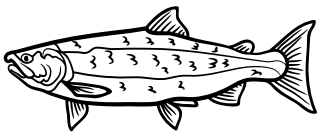
Jessica wanted to see who donated to each candidate.

This is a city council race. So, Jessica checks the Public Disclosure Commission website. She searched each of the candidate's names in the PDC website.

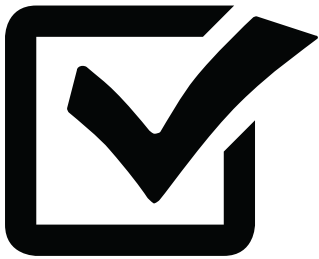




She found out that Kentigern got money from the salmon fishers.



She feels even more comfortable knowing that other people who like salmon also like Kentigern.



Jessica decides to vote for Kentigern for city council.



Jessica is really enthusiastic about salmon. She does the same thing for the congressional race.



She asked both candidates for her congressional district about salmon.



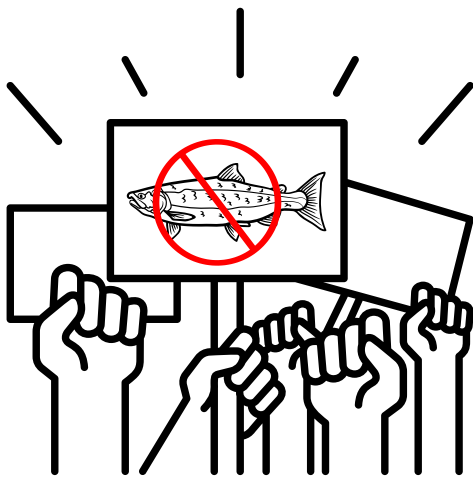
None of them gave her a good answer about salmon.



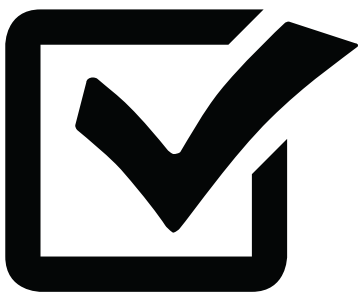
Jessica checks the Federal Elections Commission website. The FEC site is like the PDC except that it is for federal races, such as the house and senate.



She found out that one candidate got a lot of money from salmon fishers.



She also found out that the other candidate got a lot of money from the We Hate Salmon Coalition.

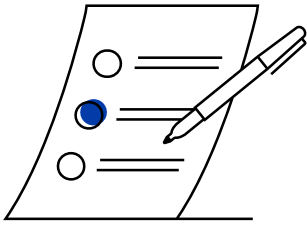


Jessica decides to vote for the candidate supported by salmon fishers.

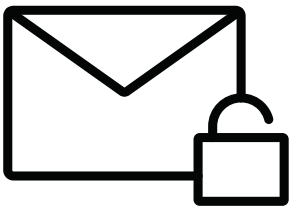
Jessica Votes By Mail



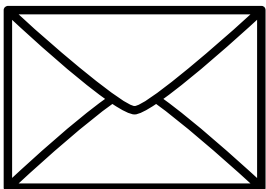
Jessica knows who she wants to vote for.



She gets her ballot and a blue or black pen.



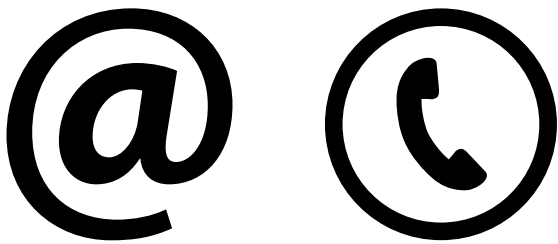
Then she puts her ballot in the security envelope.



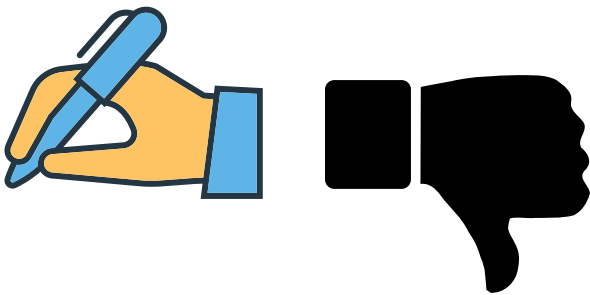
Then she puts the security envelope in the envelope.



Jessica signs the envelope.



Then she puts her email and phone number.



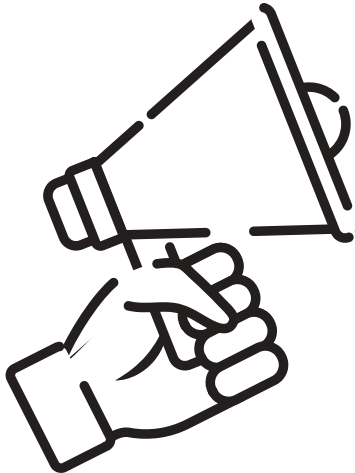
Jessica knows she has bad handwriting.



She wants to make sure someone can tell her if she needs to verify the signature on her ballot.



Verifying your signature after your ballot is sent is called ballot curing.



Most people do not have to do this, but sometimes ballot curing makes a big difference in who gets elected.



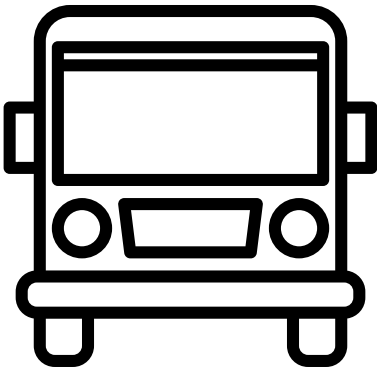
Jessica wants to put her ballot in an official ballot drop off box.



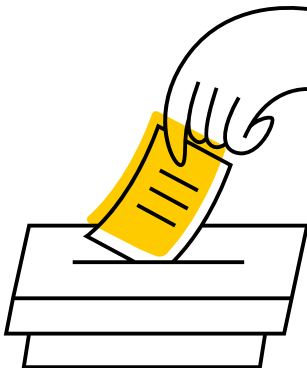
She checks the King County Elections website to learn where the closest one is.



The closest drop off box for her is at the Angle Lake Transit Center.



Jessica takes the bus to the transit center.



Then she finds the box and puts her ballot in.

Jessica Experiences Voter Intimidation



Jessica's roommate asked her to put her ballot in the ballot box.

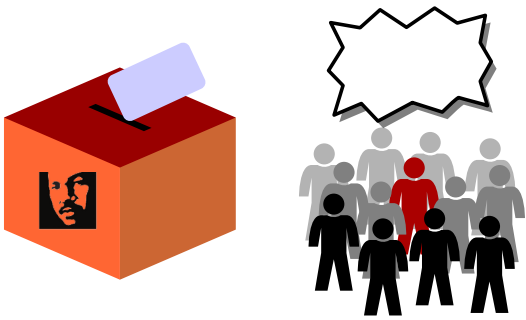
This is because Jessica's roommate is too sick to take the bus there.



Jessica's roommate knows her rights and lets Jessica know that it is okay to help her turn in her ballot.



Jessica can't vote for her roommate, but she can help her!



When Jessica tries to put in her roommate's ballot a group of people start yelling at her.



They call her a mule and tell her she is breaking the law.



Jessica tells them that her roommate has a right to vote and she is just making sure her vote is counted.



After putting both ballots in the drop box, Jessica leaves.



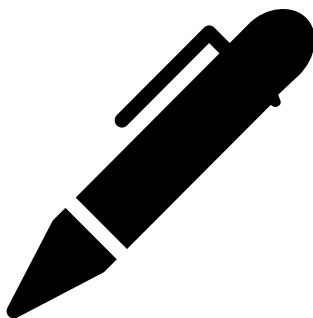
She knows it is important to not stay there.



She calls her support worker to let her know where she is and what is happening.



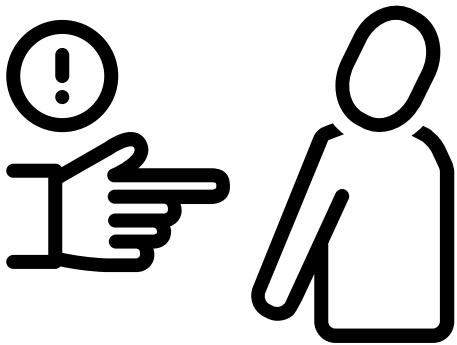
Jessica's support worker makes sure she gets a ride home.



On the ride home, Jessica writes down what happened.



Next, Jessica calls King County Elections to tell them what happened.



What the people harassing Jessica were doing is called voter intimidation.

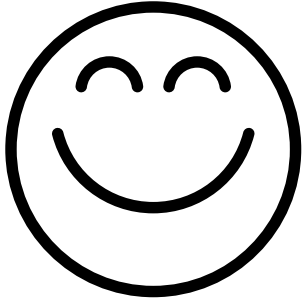


Voter intimidation is illegal.

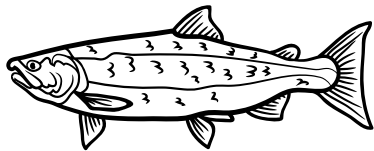
Voter Intimidation Resources

- Contact NAACP Legal Defense Fund through [this form](#);
- Use the [nationwide, nonpartisan voter protection hotlines](#) from the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights:
 - English: 866-OUR-VOTE
 - Spanish/English: 888-VE-Y-VOTA
 - Arabic/English: 844-YALLA-US
 - Asian Languages/English: 888-API-VOTE
- [The ACLU](#) advises reporting incidents to your [local elections office](#);
- If it's from an anti-democracy group, the Western States Center: info@wscpdx.org.
- [The Arc Voter Support Service](#) (thearc.org).

Jessica Tracks and Cures Her Ballot



Jessica was so
excited to vote!



She loves salmon
so much.



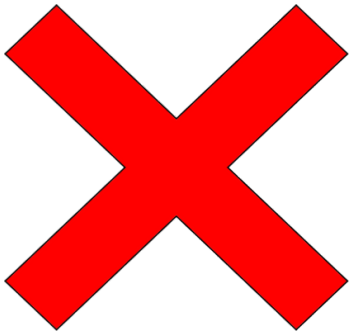
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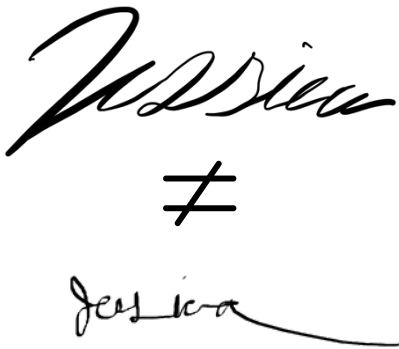
She knows her vote will
help salmon have clean
streams and rivers.



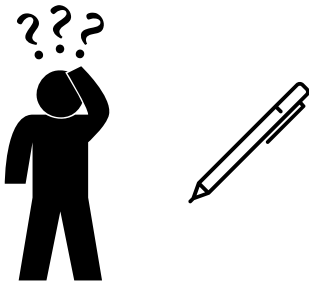
Jessica wants to make
sure her vote is counted.



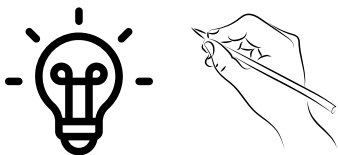
Sometimes county elections departments reject ballots.



This happens when someone's signature on their ballot does not match the signature they made when registering to vote.



This can also happen if you forget to sign your ballot.



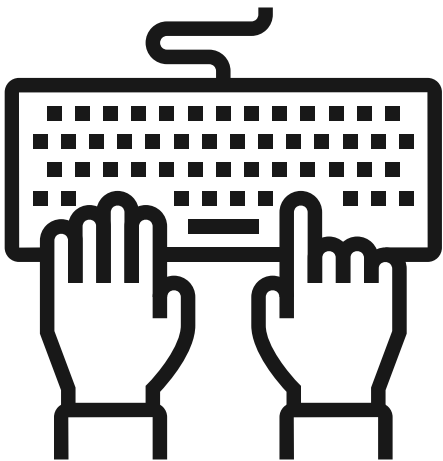
Jessica knows she signed her ballot. But, she has bad handwriting, so her signature might not match.



But, Jessica does not want to wait to be told her ballot had a problem.



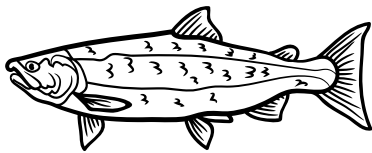
Jessica visits the King County Elections website. She goes to the “track your ballot” page.



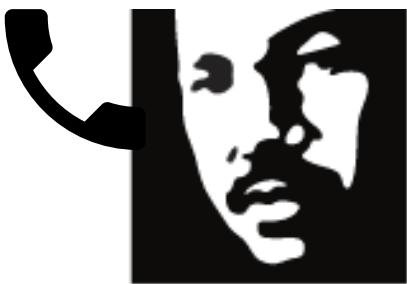
She put in her information and the website said her ballot was received. That means her ballot got to the people who count the ballots. But, it does not mean her ballot was counted yet.



The next day, Jessica checks her ballot again. This time, the ballot tracker said there was a problem with her ballot. It said she needed to verify her signature.



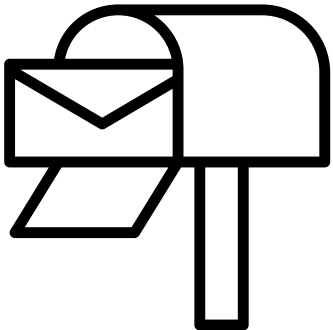
Jessica loves salmon. She knows her vote is important for the salmon.



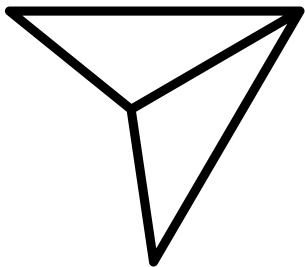
Jessica calls King County Elections about her ballot. The person from King County Elections says Jessica needs to fill out a signature challenge form.



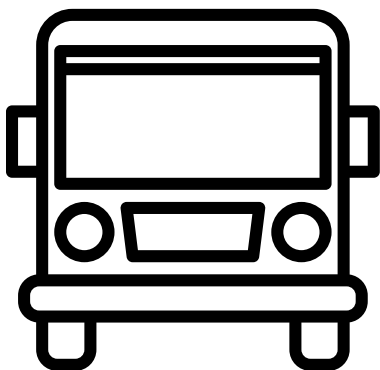
Jessica could go in-person to fill out the form.



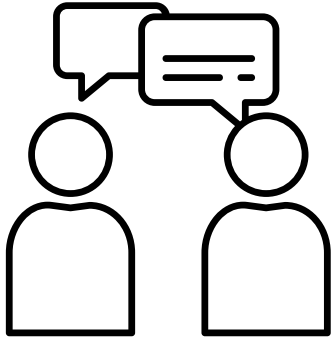
King County Elections can also send Jessica the form in the mail.



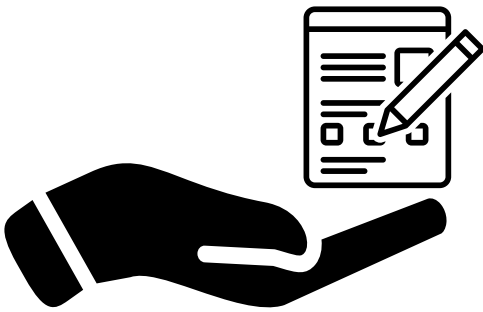
King County Elections sends signature challenge forms to everyone who has their signature challenged.



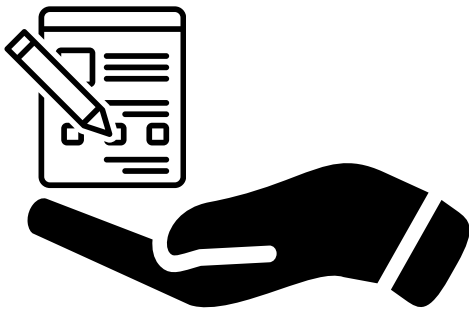
Jessica decides to go in-person. She takes public transit to the King County Elections office in Renton.



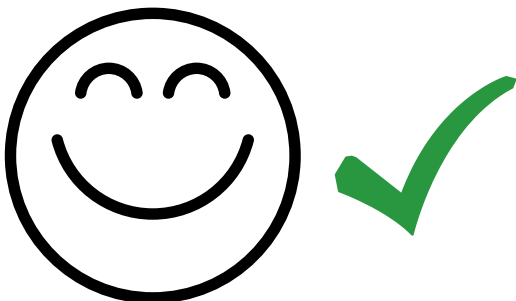
Jessica talks to a person from King County Elections about her situation.



They hand Jessica the signature challenge form.



Jessica fills out the form and hands it back.

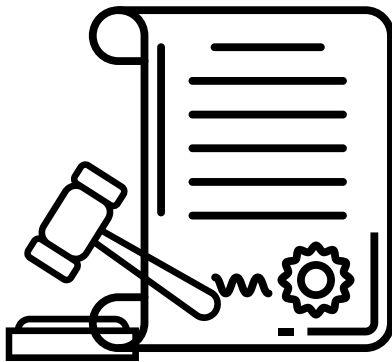


The next day, Jessica tracked her ballot again. This time the site said her ballot was counted!

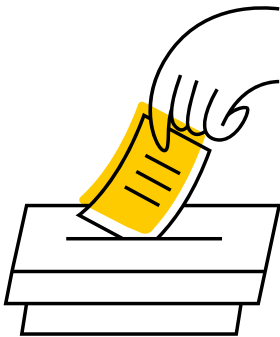
This is a story about Rosland



Rosland is a young woman with IDD.



She is under guardianship.



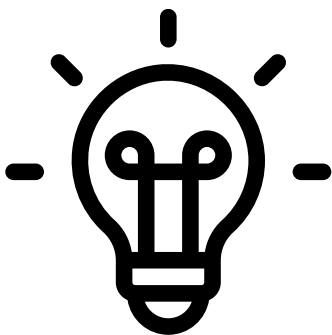
Rosland wants to vote.



Rosland's right to vote was not taken away by her guardianship.



Rosland asks her support worker to help her go to King County Elections.



Rosland already knows who she wants to vote for.

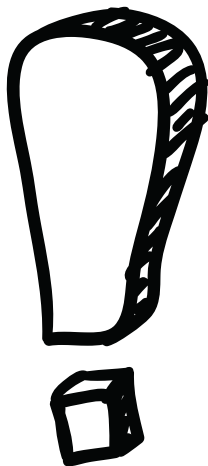


She just wants help registering to vote and help with voting.



Rosland's support worker does not think Rosland should vote. She thinks Rosland's disability means she should not vote.

Rosland's support worker is being ableist.



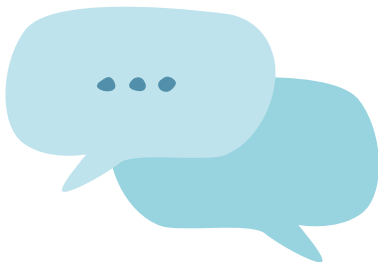
Your right to vote does not go away if you have a disability.



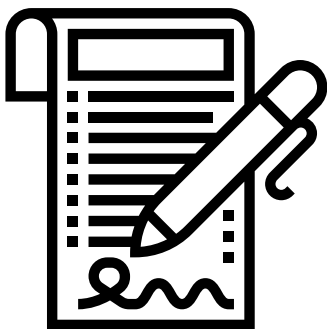
Rosland asks a friend of hers in People First to drive her to King County Elections.



Rosland's friend takes her to King County Elections.



Rosland talks to the poll worker. She says she has never voted before and she wants help registering.



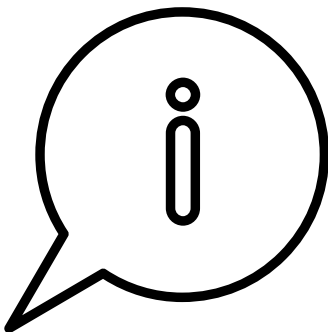
The poll worker gets Rosland registered.



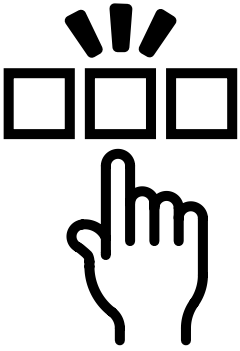
The poll worker asks if Rosland would like some assistance or to use an Accessible Voting Unit (AVU).



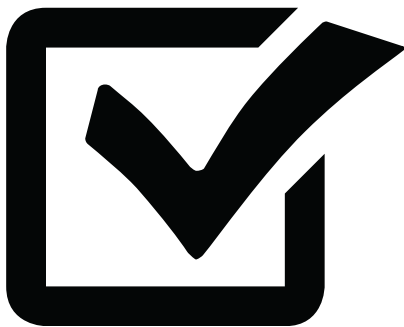
Rosland says she wants to use an AVU but does not know how to use it.



The poll worker sets up Rosland at the AVU and tells her how to make her choice.



Rosland makes her choices and leaves.



Rosland voted.

Words to Know

Accessible
Voting Unit

A type of voting machine to make voting easier for disabled people

Ballot Curing

A process that fixes small mistakes on a ballot. This helps make sure your vote is counted.

Voter
Intimidation

People trying to scare you into not voting or changing your vote.

Voting Resources

- www.sabeusa.org/govoter/
- www.ndrn.org/voting/
- kingcounty.gov/depts/elections.aspx
- www.westernstatescenter.org/pressreleasearchive/voter-intimidation-disinformation-and-conspiracy-theories-defending-democracy-during-the-2022-midterm-election