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Introduction

Since 1992, the California Democratic Party (CDP), through our Promote and Protect the Vote (P2TV) Program, has been protecting the rights of all voters and ensuring that every vote counts.

This CDP P2TV Primer on the November 6, 2018 Statewide General Election from the CDP P2TV Team, spearheaded by CDP P2TV Preparing for Election Day Legal Manual Principal Author Steven Kamp, Esq., includes a general overview and key points on voting and election for this election cycle.

If voters encounter issues with voting, or if your County Central Committee, campaign, or organization encounters issues relating to election and voting, please contact our Promote and Protect the Vote Hotline: (877) 321-VOTE (8683).

Election Security and Misinformation Alert – 2018 Urgency Legislation in Effect

Effective July 16, 2018, any person or entity who has received voter registration information must disclose any security breach to the California Secretary of State “in the most expeditious time possible and without unreasonable delay” (Elections Code Section 2188.3 (Statutes of 2018, AB 1678, Berman, Chapter 96)).

The California Secretary of State contact for reporting/disclosing these security breaches is: databreachreport@sos.ca.gov / (916) 653-6774.

This legislation also makes it a crime to distribute false voting location, voting qualifications, or day of the election information (Elections Code Section 18302). To that end, the Secretary of State is currently in the process of opening a new Office of Election Cybersecurity. More information will follow.

Voter Registration – Now Available Through and On Election Day

Voter Registration Deadlines: There are now two voter registration deadlines: (1) October 22, 2018 for regular voter registration (15 days prior to Election Day) and (2) Election Day for “conditional voter registration” at registrar’s offices, satellite voting locations and vote centers. Campaigns no longer have to stop registering voters 14 days before the November 6, 2018 General Election Day.

Conditional Voting (Same Day Voter Registration): Now, voters who have not registered can be directed to county registrar’s offices, satellite voting locations, or vote centers (Voter’s Choice Act counties, which for 2018 are Sacramento, San Mateo, Napa, Madera, and Nevada counties) where they can register and vote any time in the last 14 days up to and including 8:00 p.m. on Election Night.

Online Voter Registration: Online registration may be done ONLY via the Secretary of State website, www.sos.ca.gov, and the website registration affidavit must be submitted electronically on or before October 22, 2018 (see Elections Code Section 2102(a)(4)). Any registration after October 22, 2018 must be done in person at the registrar, satellite voting office, or vote center.

Motor Voter Law: Effective 2016, the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) and Secretary of State began jointly administering a California New Motor Voter Program, where persons getting California Drivers
Licenses are automatically registered unless they affirmatively opt out. The statute also requires the DMV to electronically transmit voter registration information to the Secretary of State.

**Additional Documents Follow-Up:** Effective 2015, if a registration affidavit “does not contain all of the information required,” the registrar is required to either send the affiant a new registration card or “any other document” on which the affiant may provide missing information. Note pre-2015 law still in effect that specifically states certain missing information does not invalidate the affidavit.

**Voter Pre-Registration of 16- and 17-Year-Olds:** Effective 2015, persons who are at least 16 years of age may pre-register with a registration affidavit or online registration that takes effect of the pre-registrant’s eighteenth birthday.

**Voter ID Requirement (Some First-Time Voters):** The federal Help America Vote Act (HAVA) law requires voters who (1) registered for the first time in their county after January 1, 2006, (2) sent in their registration by mail, AND (3) do not have a verifiable Driver’s License Number, Department of Motor Vehicles Identification Number, or last four digits of their Social Security Number (either on the voter registration form or through Secretary of State/registrar database verification), must provide proof of residence for this federal election only, either at the polls or with their returned vote by mail ballot. Failure to do so will require the ballot to be treated provisionally. After a voter provides ID on November 6, 2018, the requirement for that voter disappears.

**Felons and Voting:** The new prison realignment law has transferred many state prisoners to county jails. (Elections Code Section 2101(c) (Statutes of 2016, AB 2466, Weber, Chapter 757, Section 2)) enacted in response to an American Civil Liberties Union lawsuit narrows the category of disenfranchised felons to persons serving non-juvenile conviction time in a federal or state prison, or on California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation parole.

**Voters with Disabilities:** Voters with disabilities who are unable to write their names may now use a signature stamp. They may also sign the registration affidavit “with a mark or cross” or with the assistance of another person; enacted legislation effective 2015 expressly states that persons shall not be disqualified from voting for using a signature stamp, signing with an “X”, or receiving assistance in completing the affidavit. Effective 2016, enacted legislation states that a person is presumed competent to vote regardless of conservatorship status; that reasonable accommodations must be made in the registration affidavit process; and that the right to vote cannot be taken away without “clear and convincing evidence” that the person “cannot communicate, with or without reasonable accommodation, a desire to participate in the voting process.”

**Voter Registration Drives:** Persons or organizations registering voters are required to maintain the confidentiality of Driver’s License Numbers, Identification Card Numbers, and Social Security Numbers. They are also subject to misdemeanor penalties for knowingly misrepresenting that they assisted another person to register to vote.

**Voter Registration Notification:** Registrars are now required to send notification cards to voters whose party affiliation has changed.

**New Citizens and Provably Discharged Military-Overseas Voters:** Pre-2018 statutes authorizing new citizens and provably discharged military-overseas voters to register in the last 14 days before Election Day.
2018 (after the regular voter registration deadline, 15 days prior to Election Day) still exist and will be implemented by election officials, if asked.

Surname Changes and Address Changes

Surname Changes: Effective 2016, voters who “lawfully change their surname” MUST re-register under the new surname.

Address Change (On or Before October 22, 2018): Voters may now change their voter registration addresses anywhere in California, via registration affidavit or via letter or “written notice” (previous law did not allow the letter or written notice options except for moves within the same county). Voters who move to a different county may now change their address by sending a letter or “written notice” with the old and new addresses to the registrar in the new county. However, the letter must be postmarked on or before October 22, 2018 and arrive at the registrar by 8:00 p.m. November 6, 2018; if personally delivered, must be delivered to the registrar no later than October 22, 2018.

Address Change (After October 22, 2018): Voters who move in the last 14 days (between October 22, 2018, and November 6, 2018, inclusive) may register and vote at their new address if the move is within the same county. Voters also have the option of going back to their old precinct, voting at the County Registrar, or voting by VBM ballot. “New address voting” is via a special provisional ballot. These voters need not present “proof of residence.” These voters may also go to the registrar and register at their new address through Election Day.

Vote-By-Mail Signature Mismatch Cure Alert – 2018 Urgency Legislation in Effect

Effective September 17, 2018, if a Vote-By-Mail (VBM) voter’s signature on the VBM ballot envelope is determined to have a signature mismatch after being compared with the voter’s signature on file at the county registrar during VBM ballot processing, the registrar is required to afford the voter opportunities to mitigate the mismatched signature and have the VBM ballot counted.

In particular, amended Elections Code Section 3019 (SB759, McGuire, Chapter 446) provides that where a registrar determines a VBM voter to have a signature mismatch after being compared with the voter’s signature on file at the county registrar at least eight (8) calendar days before the December 6, 2018 election certification date (i.e., no later than November 28, 2018); and (2) given the opportunity to “verify their signatures” no later than 5:00 p.m. two (2) days prior to election certification date (December 4, 2018).

The voter must submit the new signature on a Signature Verification Statement in the form prescribed in Elections Code Section 3019(d), which also prescribes the form of the registrar notice. For more details, see discussion below under “Vote-by-Mail Ballots and the California Voter’s Choice Act.”

Vote-By-Mail Ballots and the California Voter’s Choice Act

Vote-By-Mail and Pre-paid postage: Absentee ballots are now referred to in the Elections Code as “vote-by-mail ballots.” Los Angeles and Napa counties this November will join San Francisco, Santa Clara, Santa
Cruz, Marin, Alpine, Plumas, and Sierra counties in prepaying VBM return envelope postage. Next year, all counties are required to prepay VBM return ballot postage.

**Permanent Vote-By-Mail Status:** Voters may request permanent vote-by-mail (VBM) voter status, now referred to in the Elections Code as “permanent vote by mail voter status,” when they register to vote (by checking a new box on the registration card) or may request this status in writing at any time on or before October 30, 2018. The requirement to retain that status has now been changed to voting by VBM in one of four successive November elections. Certain military-oversseas voters and emergency response workers may be able to obtain VBM ballots after October 30, 2018.

**Voter’s Choice Act (Madera, Napa, Nevada, Sacramento, and San Mateo Counties) – Voting Centers and Voting By Mail:** The new Voter’s Choice Act (VCA) effectively makes every registered voter a permanent vote-by-mail voter, but only in counties authorized and choosing to participate. In 2018, only five counties are using the VCA: Madera, Napa, Nevada, Sacramento, and San Mateo. In these counties, every registered voter is mailed a permanent VBM ballot. Neighborhood polling places are abolished and are replaced by “vote centers” serving larger numbers of persons. All of the “vote centers” are open on Election Day and in the last 3 days before Election Day; some are open in the 10 days before Election Day (and on Election Day). At Vote Centers, any county resident may register change their registration, update their address, drop off ballots, cast ballots, get replacement ballots, and get provisional ballots. Counties also have ballot drop-off box locations. In 2020, each county will have the option of using the VCA system, including Los Angeles, if it meets specified conditions.

**Designating Any Person to Return a Voter’s Vote-By-Mail Ballot:** VBM ballots requested and received by vote-by-mail request deadline of October 30, 2018, NO LONGER NEED BE RETURNED by a designated relative or by any co-resident of the voter’s household. Effective 2017, Elections Code 3017 has been changed to delete these longstanding requirements and instead expressly permit the voter to designate “any person” to return the voted ballot. Additionally, the prohibition on campaign workers delivering ballots has also been repealed and has been replaced by a prohibition on paying ballot returners based on the number of ballots.

**Returning “Regular” Vote-By-Mail Ballot at Any County:** Effective 2017, the in-county limitation on returning “regular” non-emergency voted VBM ballots has been repealed; voters may now return voted ballots to the registrar in the voter’s county or to any polling place or vote center anywhere in California, and the receiving registrar must deliver them to the voter’s county of registration no later than November 14, 2018, eight (8) days following Election Day.

**Vote-By-Mail Ballot Postmarked by Election Day:** Effective 2015, VBM ballots that are not personally delivered or military-oversseas faxed are counted if they arrive by mail or via bona fide private delivery company (e.g., UPS) at the registrar within three (3) days AFTER Election Day (i.e., on or before Friday, November 9, 2018) – but only if the ballot envelope is postmarked or courier-stamped on or before Election Day, November 6, 2018. If the postmark is nonexistent or illegible, the ballot envelope must be signed by the voter and dated on or before November 6, 2018.

Note that the postmark-receipt law applies only to mailed or courier-delivered VBM ballots. It expressly does not apply to personally delivered or overseas-military-faxed VBM, which still must arrive no later than 8:00 p.m. November 6, 2018, either at the registrar, any polling place in the voter’s county, or at registrar-designated ballot drop-off locations. New legislation effective 2016 expressly authorizes registrars
to use ballot drop-off locations, and the Secretary of State in 2017 issued “regulations establishing guidelines” for registrar use of ballot drop-off locations.

**Vote-By-Mail Ballot Status Tracking:** Registrars are required to allow online Internet website or toll-free telephone tracking of the receipt of voted VBM and provisional ballots.

**Vote-By-Mail Unsigned Ballot Statement:** Effective 2016, VBM voters who forget to sign the VBM identification envelope may get the VBM ballot most of the way to being counted, provided the voter does one of the following: (1) at or before 8:00 p.m. on Election Day, drops off an Unsigned Ballot Statement at a polling place or ballot drop off location; (2) signs the VBM identification envelope in the county elections official’s office, on or before Wednesday November 14, 2018 at 5:00 p.m.; or (3) insures that the county elections office receives (by mail, fax, or in person) an Unsigned Ballot Statement on or before the November 14, 2018 close of business.

The signature on the Unsigned Ballot Statement must compare with the voter’s registration affidavit signature in order to be counted. Signature comparison is also required for signed VBM ballots and provisional ballots.

**Emergency Vote-By-Mail Ballot Returned in The Voter’s County:** There is also an “emergency” VBM ballot request procedure effective between October 31, 2018, and November 6, 2018. The voter or any person who is the voter’s representative may pick up and return the ballot provided the returning person is either the voter or the same person who picked up the ballot. A separate form must be used because this procedure is based on Elections Code Section 3021 instead of Section 3017, and the voted ballot must be returned in the voter’s county.

**Vote-By-Mail-Related Signature Verification:** Most county elections offices use signature verification machines to compare registration file affidavit signatures with VBM application, VBM identification envelope, and provisional ballot envelope signatures. Effective 2015, any VBM identification envelope signature or provisional ballot envelope signature that is rejected by a machine must be “visually examined” by the county elections official who must “verify that the signatures do not compare” before rejecting the ballot.

As discussed above, urgency legislation effective September 17, 2018, amended Elections Code Section 3019 (SB 759, McGuire, Chapter 446) requires registrars to notify voters with signature mismatches no later than November 28, 2018, and to give them the opportunity to remedy by submitting a “Signature Verification Statement” to the registrar that is received by 5:00 p.m. on or before December 4, 2018, two days prior to election certification date.

As this is a brand-new law, some registrars may be slow in implementing it. Please check with the registrar’s office in your county to make sure they are complying; if not, please contact CDP P2TV Program immediately.

For Get-Out-The-Vote operations, these changes mean that vote count monitors can see the VBM identification envelopes without signatures, note the voter’s name and address, and contact the voter to sign and get filed an Unsigned Ballot Statement within eight (8) days after Election Day. However, submitting a signed Unsigned Ballot Statement simply keeps the sans-signature VBM envelope from immediately being rejected (the pre-2016 procedure). A Signature Verification Statement containing a new matching signature will insure that the ballot gets counted.
Military/Overseas Voters Are the Only Persons Who May Register and Vote by FAX, And No One May Vote By Electronic Mail

Since 2003, Armed Forces members/spouses/dependents (both stateside and overseas) and Californians domiciled abroad have been able to register and vote via FAX. In 2013, the State Legislature recast these statutes as follows: (1) the category of “military-overseas voters” includes any Armed Forces Member, activated National Guard or state militia person, Merchant Marines, U.S. Public Health Service and National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration commissioned corps persons, spouses and dependents of these persons, and separately, any Californian domiciled abroad who was last registered to vote in California or was eligible to do so; (2) all voters in any of these categories may request and receive ballots via electronic mail and FAX (or postal mail); but (3) voters in these categories cannot return voted ballots via electronic mail, but only via FAX, mail, courier, or in-person. No one may vote by electronic mail or text message.

Election Day

Satellite Voting Locations: Registrars are allowed to announce satellite voting locations by general news release no later than 14 days before Election Day (October 23, 2018 - November 6, 2018), but announcing satellite voting locations with 48-hour notice is now permitted in counties with declared emergencies or disasters. The five Voter’s Choice Act counties will be running vote centers during this period.

Election Day Polling Locations Generally and Prohibition on Electioneering: The polls are open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Election Day. No electioneering is allowed within 100 feet from a polling location.

Note on Minnesota T-Shirt Case: The recent much-discussed U.S. Supreme Court Minnesota T-Shirt Case (Minnesota Voters Alliance v. Mansky, 585 U.S. ____ , 138 S. Ct. 1876, 201 L.Ed.2d 201, 86 U.S.L.W. 4401 (Case No. 16-1435, decided June 14, 2018)) is irrelevant to California, because this decision only invalidated a Minnesota state ban on wearing of “political” apparel at polling places containing messages that went beyond advocating for or against candidates or ballot measures—apparel that communicated the words “Election Integrity Watch” and “Please ID Me”. California Elections Code Section 319.5 prohibits only the visible or audible dissemination of “information that advocates for or against any candidate or measure on the ballot.” Note also that California law DOES NOT prohibit the wearing of party or ideological apparel or insignia that do not mention candidates or ballot measures.

Voter Bill of Rights: The specific rights of voters (among several rights) to cast provisional ballots, vote if in line at polling place by 8:00 p.m., cast replacement ballots, return completed vote by mail ballots, and receive voting assistance are enumerated in the Voter Bill of Rights now required to be included in the California Voter’s Pamphlet and “conspicuously posted both inside and outside every polling place.” It is also on the California Secretary of State website, www.sos.ca.gov, along with portals for “check your voter registration status” “polling place lookup” county registrar early voting and VBM drop-off locations, and tracking the counting of VBM and provisional ballots.

- The right to vote if you are a registered voter. You are eligible to vote if you are:
  - a U.S. citizen living in California
  - at least 18 years old
  - registered where you currently live
The right to vote if you are a registered voter even if your name is not on the list. In this case, you will vote using a provisional ballot. Your vote will be counted if elections officials determine that you are eligible to vote.

- The right to vote if you are still in line when the polls close.
- The right to cast a secret ballot without anyone bothering you or telling you how to vote.
- The right to get a new ballot if you have made a mistake, if you have not already cast your ballot. You can:
  - Ask an elections official at a polling place for a new ballot,
  - Exchange your vote-by-mail ballot for a new one at an elections office, or at your polling place, or
  - Vote using a provisional ballot.

- The right to get help casting your ballot from anyone you choose, except from your employer or union representative.
- The right to drop off your completed vote-by-mail ballot at any polling place in California.
- The right to get election materials in a language other than English if enough people in your voting precinct speak that language.
- The right to ask questions to elections officials about election procedures and watch the election process. If the person you ask cannot answer your questions, they must send you to the right person for an answer. If you are disruptive, they can stop answering you.
- The right to report any illegal or fraudulent election activity to an elections official or the Secretary of State’s office.

**Ballot Supplies at Polling Place/Vote Center:** If the supply of ballots runs out, Elections Code Section 14299 requires delivery of sufficient replacement ballots to ensure that all eligible voters may cast ballots within two hours. While awaiting delivery of additional ballots, the precinct board must provide each voter with the option of voting immediately using an alternative procedure established prior to the election and approved prior to the election by the Secretary of State.

**Voter Check-Offs and Electronic Poll Books**

A new piece of technology allowed for the first time in 2018 is the electronic poll book (“an electronic list of registered voters that may be transported to the polling location”). Note that in the five VCA counties, the voter index is necessarily countywide, and each vote center is required to have a countywide electronic poll book.

Elections Code Section 14294 has long required that at all elections, a member of the precinct board shall mark, in the space provided on the voter list posted at or near the polling place the name of each person who has voted, by drawing a line through the name of the voter, with a pen or indelible pencil. ...at least once each hour, to and including 6 p.m. In counties where a voter list is not used, the board member shall draw a line under the last name signed in the roster at 6 p.m. or at the time of discontinuance of this procedure, whichever occurs last.

Effective 2018, “[i]f an electronic poll book is used at the polling place or Vote Center, the elections official may use a printout or an electronic means of notification of the list of each person who has voted. The elections official shall provide the printout of electronic notification at least once each hour, to and
including 6 p.m. or at the time of discontinuance of this procedure, whichever occurs last.” (Elections Code Section 14294(b) (Statutes of 2017, SB 286, Stern, Chapter 806, Section 60))

**Time Off to Vote:** California has a Time Off to Vote law giving two hours to vote on Election Day. It may be used by employees who give notice by the Friday before Election Day.

**Ballot Selfies:** Effective 2017, voters may take ballot “selfies,” thanks to the Statutes of 2016, chapter 813, repealing Elections Code Section 14276 and amending Elections Code Section 14291.

**Voter Intimidation:** Persons convicted of violating California statutes against voter intimidation are not only subject to fines and imprisonment, but now may also be ordered to make payments into a Voter Intimidation Restitution Fund.

**In-Language Access and Assistance**

State law notes that the Legislature’s intent is to encourage non-English-speaking citizens to vote, like all citizens, and that appropriate efforts be made to minimize obstacles to voting by those voters who do not have sufficient English skills to vote without assistance. Both federal law (Voting Rights Act of 1975, Section 203) and state law include requirements to provide in-language access for voters in non-English languages if statutory requirements are met, such as facsimile ballots or posted photocopies of ballots in qualified non-English languages.

Under Elections Code Section 14201(b)(1), the Secretary of State must identify (1) the number of residents of voting age in each county and precinct who are (2) members of a single language minority, that (3) lack sufficient skills in English to vote without assistance. If that number equals 3 percent or more of the voting age residents of a particular county or precinct, “the Secretary of State shall find a need to provide at least two facsimile copies with the ballot measures and ballot instructions printed in Spanish or other applicable language in the affected polling places.”

In 2018, the Secretary of State has added the following languages: Panjabi (Punjabi), Hmong, Syriac, Armenian, Persian, and Arabic. The statewide language determination summary is available on the Secretary’s website; the direct link is: [http://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/ccrov/pdf/2016/december/16333ji.pdf](http://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/ccrov/pdf/2016/december/16333ji.pdf)

**Provisional Ballots and Voter Challenge Statutes**

Voters who cast provisional ballots in the wrong precinct are entitled to have the ballot counted as to “the votes for the candidates and measures on which the voter was entitled to vote in his or her assigned precinct.” PROVISIONAL BALLOTS IN CALIFORNIA ARE AN EFFECTIVE FAIL-SAFE MEASURE – thanks to both Elections Code Section 14310 on California provisional ballot option, and the federal Help America Vote Act written affirmation that may be used to terminate a voter challenge and immediately obtain a California provisional ballot.
**Voting Technology**

Punchcards have been completely eliminated. VBM ballots in all 58 counties use Optical Scan (OS) technology. Only two of the 58 California counties are using a Direct Recording Electronic (DRE) system as their primary polling place technology; all of the other 56 are using OS technology. In 42 of these 56 OS counties, a DRE machine is used as an optional disabled-accessible backup technology; in the other 14, a disabled-accessible OS machine is used. The California Secretary of State Top to Bottom Review certified one DRE machine (the Hart e-Slate) for unlimited use, and certified the Sequoia and Premier Election Solutions (Diebold) DRE machines only for use as an optional disabled-accessible device, limited to one per polling place. Each polling place using a DRE system must be provided paper ballots equivalent to 10% of its total voter registration, based on the March 9, 2018, registration total.

Registrars are required to establish procedures for the use of paper ballots in the event DRE machines become “nonfunctional.” Precinct boards must provide paper ballots upon request to any voter who requests one; if provisional ballots are used for this purpose, they are counted as regular ballots and are not subject to the provisional ballot signature verification requirements.

Voting technology selection has stabilized; the county by county technology list for 2014 was unchanged from 2012, but in 2016, seven counties switched to the Dominion ImageCast system, and nine more switched to Dominion ImageCast in 2018. The county-by-county voting technology list for the November general election list should be up on the Secretary of State website in October.

The Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) requirement applies to DRE machines certified on or after January 1, 2005, or used on or after January 1, 2006. The 2018 elections are the ninth statewide California elections affected by these requirements. OS machines by definition leave a paper trail.

**The Vote Count**

**Uniform Vote Counting Standards:** Pursuant to HAVA, the Secretary of State has published Uniform Vote Counting Standards for vote by mail ballots, provisional ballots, optical scan ballots, DRE ballots, and write-in votes. Effective 2012, the prohibition against placing extraneous “identifiable” marks on the ballot has been narrowed to require only that personally identifying information not be included, and to expressly state that even if such marks are included, the ballot is to be duplicated and counted in the same manner that a damaged ballot is counted under existing law.

**Contesting Elections:** Elections may be contested on the ground that eligible persons were denied the right to vote in numbers “as to change the result.”

**Ballot Tabulation:** For all statewide or congressional/legislative vacancy elections, vote totals for vote-by-mail ballots and ballots cast at the polling place must be separately tabulated for each precinct.

**Ballot Counting Observers:** Political parties are allowed designate two representatives to monitor the central ballot counting in each county.

**Ballot Counting Location:** Effective 2016, a new statute authorizes counting of ballots either at the precinct or at a central counting location, and requires central counting location counting to be public and take place with 48 hours written notice by the county elections official to the public.
One Percent (1%) Manual Tally: The 1% manual tally conducted after each election must now include VBM ballots. It is also now required to be posted online on each registrar’s website. Effective 2012, County Registrars may make a separate manual tally of one percent each of polling place and VBM ballots.

Statewide Recount: Effective 2016, California now has a new statewide recount law for United States Senate and statewide constitutional office primary and general elections, that empowers the Governor to order a state-paid manual recount for offices other than Governor, or the Secretary of State to order a state-paid recount for a gubernatorial election (Elections Code Section 15645). However, the required margin is so narrow that only one of the 30 close statewide elections between 1849 and 2016 would qualify: the 2014 Controller race. If a state-paid recount is ordered, there is no other recount. However, if a state-paid recount is not ordered, voters or campaign committees may request and pay for recounts. For more information, see https://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/statewide-recounts/statewide-recounts-faq.

Additional Questions

If you have additional questions, please contact:

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