NOVEMBER 6, 2018 GENERAL ELECTION

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Registrar of Voters
Post-Election Report

A Message from the Registrar

Shannon Bushey
Registrar of Voters

It gives me great pleasure to introduce the County of Santa Clara Registrar of Voters' Post-Election Report for the November 6, 2018 General Election.

This report provides a brief look into the behind-the-scenes work that goes into preparing for an election, details the voter turnout and participation statistics and compares those numbers to past **gubernatorial** general elections, gives background information on any new laws and systems that were implemented, and provides information on the vote tallying process.

I hope the information in this report provides you with a deeper understanding of the elections process by showing you how your vote is counted, how the many laws and procedures relating to the elections process affect the timing of the results, and a closer look at the process surrounding ballot creation.

It is my belief that you will find this report very informative.

Sincerely,

Shannon Bushey
Registrar of Voters

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INTRODUCTION
About This Election

For Santa Clara County, the November 6, 2018 General Election was comprised of a total of 174 **contests**, including four countywide issues and major state contests and **propositions**. There were 143 contests appearing on the ballot and 31 contests that were not required to go to ballot. Many of the contests on the ballot for November were a direct result of the June 5, 2018 Statewide Primary. Offices such as Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of State were initially voted on in the June Primary, and the top two candidates from each contest, regardless of political party affiliation, went on to the November General Election ballot. There were also major contests regarding the confirmation of the Court of Appeals Justices, races for city council and many positions for school board and special district board membership on the ballot. Voter registration for the November 6, 2018 General Election reached 885,764, the highest registration to date for the County of Santa Clara, and with over 625,000 ballots cast, generated a 71% voter turnout.

New Governor

The voter turnout for this election was the highest it has been over the last four gubernatorial general elections. The election of a new governor brought a great deal of attention to the November 6, 2018 General Election, contributing to such a large turnout for the County of Santa Clara.

State and Local Contests Drawing Interest

Other important attention-grabbing aspects of the November 6, 2018 General Election were the number of state propositions relating to health, housing, and rent that appeared on the ballot. Proposition 10, about local rent control, drew the highest interest amongst all state propositions. Statewide contests for Controller and Attorney General also drew high interest, at just over 600,000 votes cast in each race. The race in Congressional District 18 drew the highest interest amongst the state and federal contests, with 76.5% of voters voting on that contest. A high interest in the state contest for sheriff saw 84.5% of voters cast a ballot in that race. The local county tax **measure** drew a high interest from voters as well with 93% participation, greater than the countywide turnout and nearing the same interest as the race for governor.

CONTESTS ON EVERY VOTER'S BALLOT	
Contest	**Voting Jurisdiction**
Governor	State
Lieutenant Governor	State
Secretary of State	State
Controller	Countywide
Treasurer	State
Attorney General	State
Insurance Commissioner	State
Superintendent, Public Instruction	State
Associate Justice Supreme Court (5)	State
Board of Equalization (Dist. 2)	Countywide
U. S. Senator	State
Proposition 1	State
Proposition 2	State
Proposition 3	State
Proposition 4	State
Proposition 5	State
Proposition 6	State
Proposition 7	State
Proposition 8	State
Proposition 9 (Removed)	State
Proposition 10	State
Proposition 11	State
Proposition 12	State
Measure A	Countywide
Sheriff	Countywide

Other contests drawing notice were those confirming the nonpartisan Judicial offices of the Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal. Justices of the California Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments. Each appointed Justice must be reconfirmed to office by the voters at a retention election held with the state's next gubernatorial election. Justices each serve a 12-year term, at which point they must be reconfirmed by a vote of the people.

How Elections Are Made

Once all non-countywide contests scheduled for election are set, such as congress, state senate or assembly, local offices for schools and special districts, and local ballot measures, the Registrar of Voters (ROV) creates specific voting precincts for the entire county that are based on those contests. By state law, voting precincts may contain no more than 1,000 voters, not including permanent vote by mail voters, and may be further organized according to the combination of districts and offices appearing on the ballot. For the November 6, 2018 General Election, the ROV created 1,098 total voting precincts; 849 of the voting precincts were then assigned to 671 different polling places, with the remaining 249 precincts set as mail-ballot precincts. Mail-ballot precincts are created when there are fewer than 250 voters residing in the precinct area. All voters in a mail-ballot precinct will be automatically sent a vote by mail ballot and they could either mail their ballot to the ROV or drop off the ballot at any **ballot drop-off location**, early voting center, or polling place on Election Day.

While the above process is underway by the ROV, potential candidates may obtain and file paperwork necessary to qualify as a candidate for office for any contest appearing on the ballot in the County of Santa Clara. This paperwork can include (but is not limited to) filing fees, nomination papers, declarations of candidacy, and candidate statements. Strict guidelines must be met in order to run for office and are outlined in the Candidate Guide, created by the ROV and provided to all potential candidates. The ROV is the filing officer for all federal, state, legislative, county, school and special district offices. The local city clerk is the filing officer for their respective city offices.

For many school and special district contests, when the number of candidates who qualify to run for a specific office is equal to or less than the number of available seats, state election law specifies that that contest does not appear on the ballot. The ROV notifies the local legislative authority, providing them with a statement of facts that includes the names of the qualified candidates who are then appointed to their offices and serve as if elected.

Also, at this time, local jurisdictions such as cities and school districts may be submitting paperwork to the ROV to request a ballot measure be placed on the ballot for the voters of their city or district. Each requesting entity must file official paperwork (ordinance or resolution), including the official text of the ballot question, with the ROV and the County of Santa Clara's Board of Supervisors no later than 88-days before the election.

CONTESTS OFF THE BALLOT	
Contest	**Voting Jurisdiction**
Cupertino Sanitary District, Board Director(s)	Cupertino Sanitary District
Mid-Peninsula Regional Open Space District, Board Director	Ward 2
Purissima Hills Water District, Board Director	Purissima Hills Water District
Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority, Board Director	District 2
Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority, Board Director	District 5
Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority, Board Director	District 7
Santa Clara Valley Water District, Board Director	District 1
Santa Clara Valley Water District, Board Director	District 4
Santa Clara Valley Water District, Board Director	District 7
Silver Creek Valley Country Club Geologic Hazard Abatement District (GHAD), Board Member(s)	Silver Creek Valley Country Club GHAD
South Santa Clara Valley Memorial District, Board Director	South Santa Clara Valley Memorial District
Saratoga Fire Protection District, Board Commissioner	Saratoga Fire Protection District
West Bay Sanitary District, Board Director	West Bay Sanitary District
West Bay Sanitary District, Board Director (Short Term)	
El Camino Healthcare District, Board Director (Short Term)	El Camino Healthcare District
Campbell Union School District, Board Member	Campbell Union School District
Franklin-McKinley School District, Board Member	Franklin-McKinley School District
Lakeside Joint School District, Board Member	Lakeside Joint School District
Los Gatos Union School District, Board Member	Los Gatos Union School District
Moreland School District, Board Member	Moreland School District
Gilroy Unified School District, Board Member	Gilroy Unified School District
Morgan Hill Unified School District, Board Member	Trustee Area 3
Patterson Joint Unified School District, Board Member	Trustee Area 2
Santa Clara Unified School District, Board Member	Trustee Area 1
Santa Clara Unified School District, Board Member	Trustee Area 3
Foothill-De Anza Community College District, Board Member	Foothill-De Anza Community College District
Gavilan Joint Community College District, Board Member	Trustee Area 1
San Jose-Evergreen Community College District, Board Member	Trustee Area 6
West Valley-Mission Community College District, Board Member	Trustee Area 3
West Valley-Mission Community College District, Board Member	Trustee Area 5
West Valley-Mission Community College District, Board Member	Trustee Area 7

Election Facts
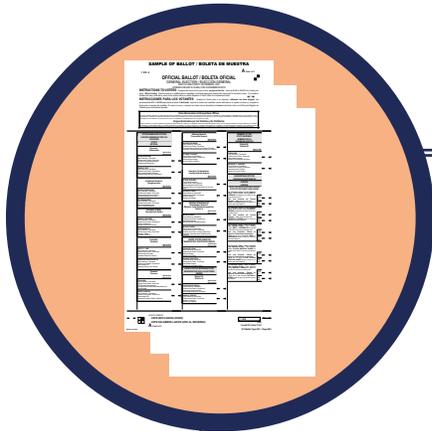
THE BALLOT CARD

275	Number of ballot types
3	Number of ballot cards
3	Number of columns per card
9	Number of languages
9.75" x 17.5"	Ballot card dimensions

PRECINCTS

- 1098   Voting Precincts
- 849   Polling Places
- 249   Mail Ballot Precincts

CONTESTS
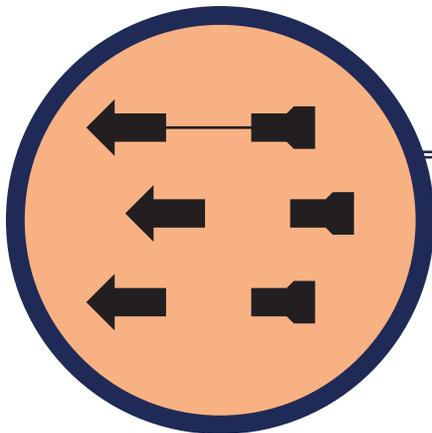
- 174   Number of contests
- 131   Number of contests with candidates
- 143   Number of contests on the ballot
- 31   Number of contests off the ballot
- 11   Number of propositions
- 32   Number of measures

WHAT'S NEW FOR THIS ELECTION

Signature Verification Update

In September 2018, Governor Brown signed Senate Bill (SB) 759, effective immediately for the November 5, 2018 General Election, regarding the qualification of vote by mail ballots. Existing state law requires elections officials to identify and qualify the voter's ballot by comparing the signature on the ballot envelope to the voter's affidavit of registration (or other official elections form). As the law formerly stood, if an elections official should find a voter's signature on the ballot envelope does not compare to their signature on file, the elections official is prohibited from opening the ballot envelope and counting the ballot. SB 759, signed with urgency and effective immediately, amended California Elections Code section 3019, permitting voters a chance to correct signature errors, expanding opportunities to have their ballot counted. With the implementation of SB 759, new requirements instruct elections officials to give voters an opportunity to rectify his or her signature no later than two days before the election is certified. Most notably, the ROV has set the timeframe for this process to occur up to 28 days after Election Day. For the November Election, the ROV mailed notices to a total of 969 voters, of which 628 responded by the deadline. For more information, see Expanding Services Through the Canvass.

AskED

AskED is a web-based knowledge portal used to aid telephone operators in providing answers and resolutions to callers with questions about the elections process. Before implementing AskED, incoming calls regarding matters within a polling place would come into the ROV's polling place issues hotline and be answered by trained employees using various ROV resources, which were cumbersome and difficult to quickly navigate. The implementation of AskED helped relieve many of the difficulties faced in the call center and reflected a faster response time and resolution to matters in the field. AskED can also be utilized by the Voter Registration Division (VRD) to help employees answer questions coming in to the ROV's main line directly from voters. With the implementation of AskED, various solution paths to detail issues encountered are easily accessed by all staff, and almost all data and information regarding polling places and staffing is contained here. This provides a deeper insight for the employee about the location of and available materials at each polling place, as well as the name and position of the election officer calling. After the election, AskED allows for easier reporting as the information is compiled and easy to access. Overall, use of a web-based information portal allowed the November 6, 2018 General Election to run more smoothly and efficiently.

Conditional Voter Registration

Approved by the Governor in 2012, Assembly Bill (AB) 1436, known as Conditional Voter Registration (CVR) became operative after the Secretary of State certified the new statewide voter registration database and had a great impact on the November 6, 2018 General Election. California Elections Code sets a deadline to register to vote prior to a scheduled election, which is 15 days from Election Day (E-15). Now, CVR allows any person who missed the initial registration deadline to register and cast a conditional voter's ballot during the 14-days (E-14) immediately preceding and through the close of polls on Election Day. Essentially, CVR permits "same day registration and voting," on a conditional basis and helps qualified electors who miss the registration deadline still have a chance to cast a vote.

Registrants could visit a county election official's main office from E-14 through (and including) Election Day to conditionally register to vote, obtain, and cast a CVR ballot; CVR was not available at polling places. A conditional voter's ballot can only be counted if the voter registration is complete and the election official can verify the conditional voter has not already voted in the election in another county.

For the November 6, 2018 General Election, nearly 1,800 voters took advantage of CVR voting. Because the law only permitted CVR at the office of the ROV, the limited space for customer service counters and voting booths provided a slight challenge, and the Berger atrium was bustling all day and evening with a blend of both voters casting ballots and election volunteers reporting for duty. The amount of community members that took advantage of this safety net was extremely encouraging. Public feedback from the community was highly positive as voters appreciated the opportunity to vote even after missing the official registration date. Since this was the first major election since the implementation of the CVR law, the ROV was able to learn from this experience and plan for improvements to CVR programs and voter access.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The November 6, 2018 General Election saw both the highest registration and the highest turnout for a gubernatorial general election in more than a decade. Though historically gubernatorial elections have less registered voters than presidential elections, registration for the November 6, 2018 General Election was higher than the 2016 Presidential General Election. The turnout was also a decade high with 625,425 total ballots cast out of the 885,764 registered voters in Santa Clara County, for a total turnout of 71%. Aside from turnout and registration, this Gubernatorial election also set new highs for number of Election Officers and temporary election workers hired and trained, number of ballot contests, number of ballot types, number of language ballot requests, and number of provisional ballots issued.

Vote tallying for this election took longer than usual due to the increase of vote by mail (VBM) and provisional (PV) ballots, and introduction of Conditional Voter Registration (CVR) ballots. Most of the ballots cast (almost 80%) for this election were cast by VBM voters, shifting the processing of a majority of these ballots later into the canvass period since polling place ballots are always processed first. VBM ballots also take more time to process than ballots received from polling places; additional steps are required to verify the VBM voter's information prior to counting the ballot. There were also more provisional (PV) ballots received this election than any gubernatorial general election in the past decade. Additionally, a growing number of voters chose to benefit from the new Conditional Voter Registration (CVR) service that was offered starting 2017. Just like VBM ballots, both CVR and PV ballots require additional processing before their votes can be tallied.

This report compares the November 6, 2018 General Election with the past three gubernatorial elections held in 2006, 2010, and 2014. Statistics for other elections are presented for comparison purposes to provide a context for this election.

Results Overview

Voter turnout for the November 6, 2018 General Election was the highest over the last four gubernatorial general elections. The next highest turnout was during the 2010 gubernatorial general election, which was the year that Governor Jerry Brown was elected. The remaining two years included in this report (2006 and 2014), were years where the incumbent governor was up for reelection. An open seat and the election of a new governor, together with compelling propositions and local races and special district's rescheduling elections from the odd years to the even years, all contributed to the highest turnout in Santa Clara County for a gubernatorial general election in over a decade.

Total Turnout (%)
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

Year	Turnout
2006	59.0%
2010	67.2%
2014	50.2%
2018	70.6%
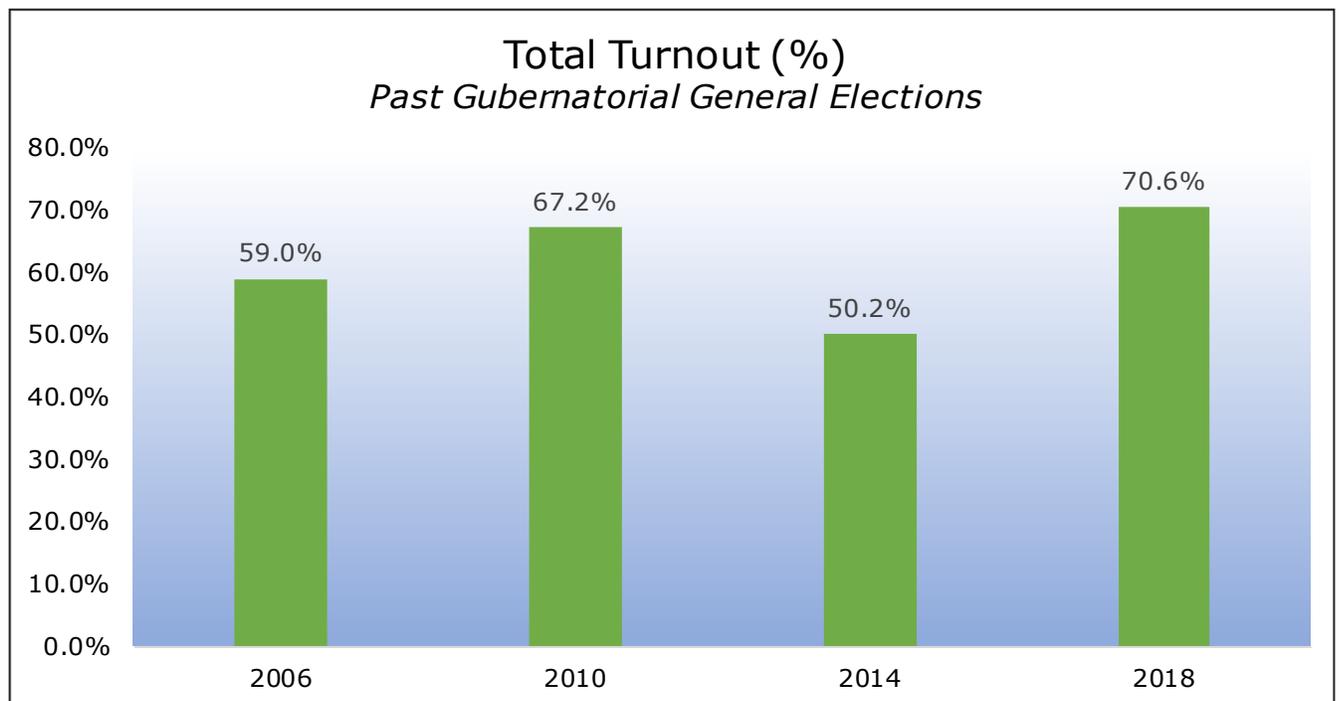
Multi-County Registration and Percent Turnout
November 6, 2018 General Election
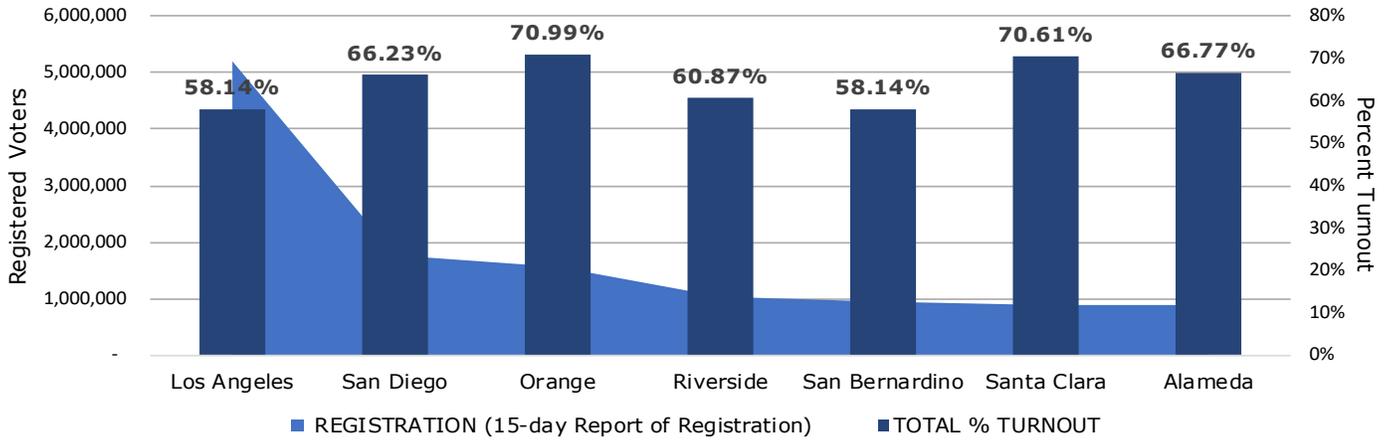
Out of the seven largest (by voter registration) counties in the state, Santa Clara county had the second highest turnout at 70.6%. Only Orange County surpassed it with 71%.

Precinct and Vote By Mail Turnout
Past Gubernatorial General Elections
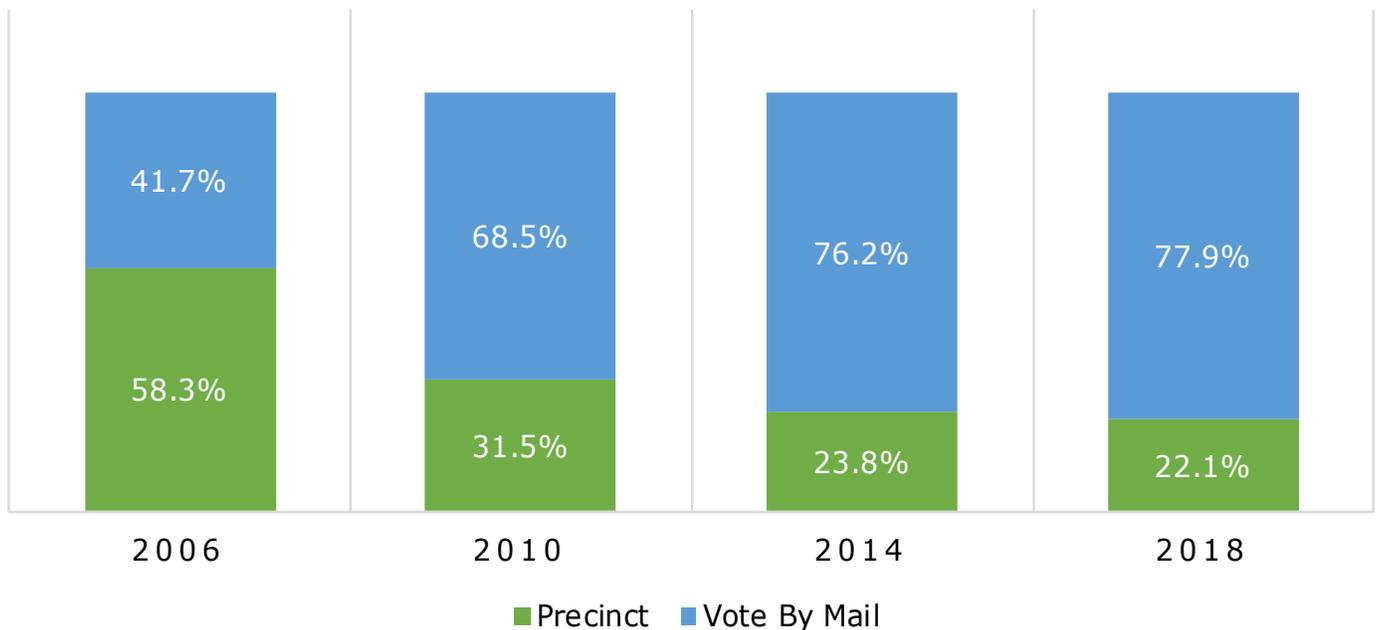
Santa Clara County also had one of the highest VBM turnouts of the seven counties. The VBM turnout in Santa Clara County was also the highest it has been over the last four gubernatorial general elections, at nearly 78%. VBM has increasingly been the voting method of choice of the county. As the voter population increased, the number of people who prefer the convenience of returning their ballot through the mail also increased.

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Voter Turnout by Age Group (%)
2018 Gubernatorial Elections

June 2018 Primary — November 2018 General

Age Group	June 2018 Primary	November 2018 General
18-24	22%	50%
25-34	26%	58%
35-44	33%	67%
45-54	43%	74%
55-64	54%	79%
65-74	66%	83%
75+	67%	79%
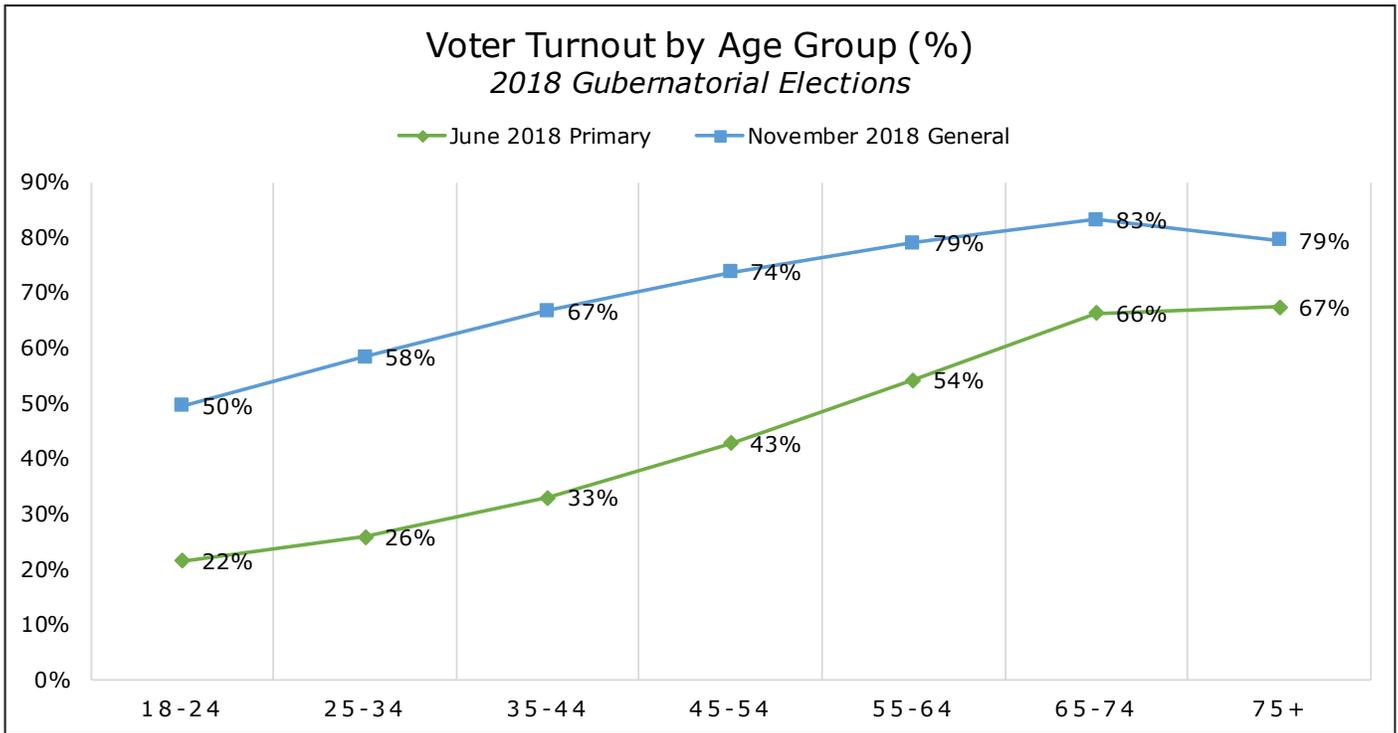
Voter turnout by age group also showed that the younger voters were more motivated to vote in the November 6, 2018 General Election, compared to the June 5, 2018 Statewide Direct Primary Election. There was a larger increase in turnout among voters aged 18-54, compared to the increase of voters aged 55 and older.

Voting Method by Age Group (%)
November 6, 2018 General Election

Vote-By-Mail % Turnout — Polling Place % Turnout

Age Group	Vote-By-Mail % Turnout	Polling Place % Turnout
18-24	76%	24%
25-34	73%	27%
35-44	73%	27%
45-54	76%	24%
55-64	78%	22%
65-74	83%	17%
75+	88%	12%
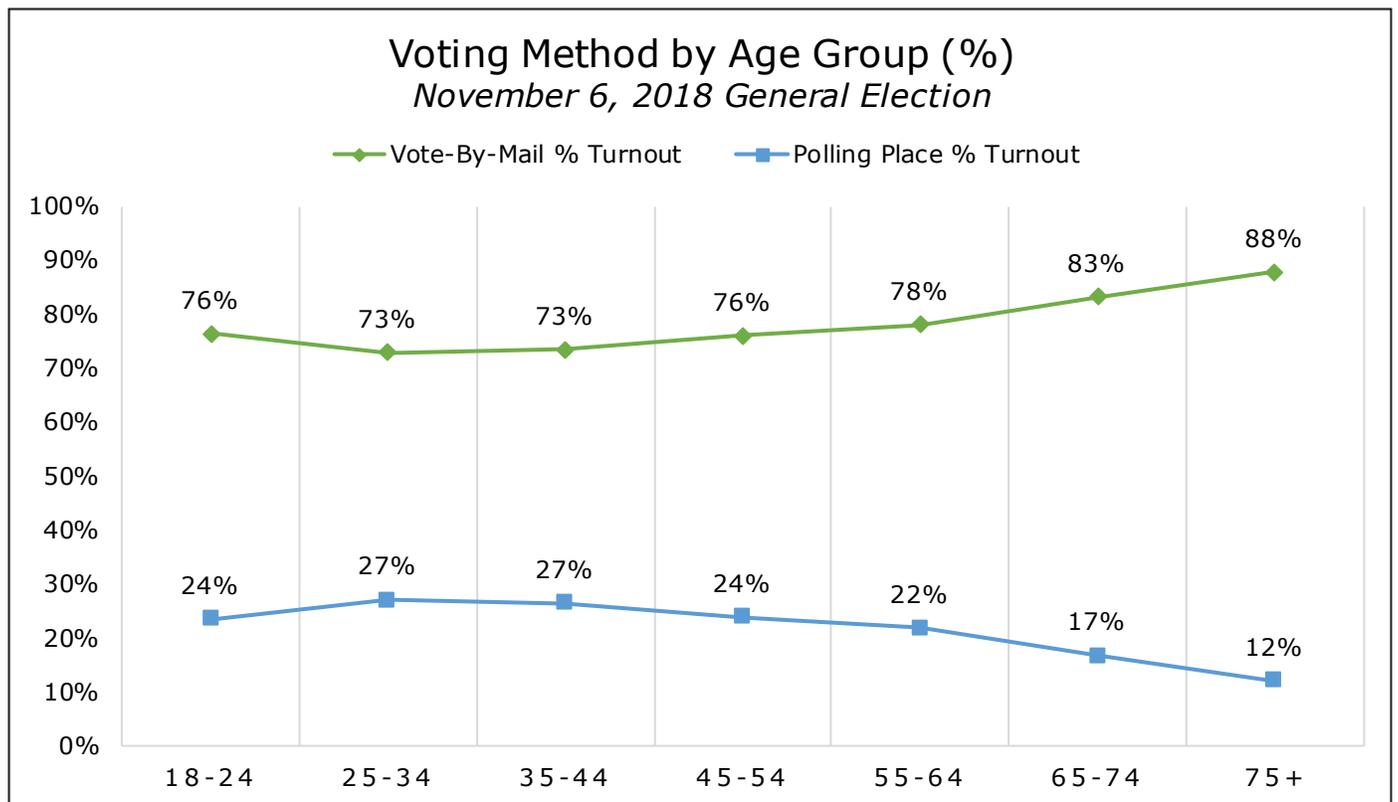
The statistics for those who voted by mail and those who voted in the polls can also be further broken down by age group. Across all age groups, VBM is still the preferred way to cast a ballot, but the age ranges that favor that method the most are voters 55 years and older. This is encouraging as the voter turnout age group breakdown also shows that this age range had the highest turnout, indicating that voting by mail helped make voting easier for those who needed it most.

Challenges Resolved

Size of Ballot and Envelope

During the November 6, 2018 General Election, the Registrar of Voters (ROV) faced the challenge of creating ballots of a workable size, that would still fit within the existing design of the VBM mailing supplies, and that was able to include all 143 contests within the established three-column, double-sided format. The size of a ballot is crucial to an election because, ultimately, it determines the cost of printing and mailing, and, coupled with a high turnout, can determine the number of staff and time necessary to complete the canvass. As the number of contests increase, more cards are needed; however, only so many cards can fit into the existing VBM envelope and still meet the current standards of the mail processing equipment at the United States Post Office, the large envelope sorting system utilized by the ROV, as well as fit into the current design of secure **ballot drop-off boxes**. For the November 6, 2018 General Election, the ROV was looking at the possibility of up to four ballot cards per ballot to hold all contests. If a fourth card was needed, the VBM envelope would have had to be modified for the ballot cards to fit correctly, and there was a possibility of the thickness of the return envelopes affecting how they would be processed through the existing equipment . This would also generate extra costs; if the envelope was more than 3.3 ounces, the ROV would be charged for the extra weight. Through fine tuning and technique, the contests were placed onto a three-card ballot. With 625,425 ballots cast, there were 1,876,272 total ballot cards included in the complete results. Additional ballot cards subsequently increased the work and time that it takes to process and report results.

Expanding Services Through the Canvass

In the November 6, 2018 General Election, the ROV implemented an urgent piece of legislation passed in September 2018. Senate Bill (SB) 759 amended California Elections Code section 3019, allowing VBM voters up to two-days before an election is certified to resolve certain signature-related issues. Historically, a VBM voter's ballot would be "challenged," if the signature on voter's envelope was missing, or the signature did not match the signature on file with the ROV. Starting in January of 2016, a voter who forgot to sign their return envelope was offered the opportunity to submit their signature no later than the eighth day after the election (E+8) to have their ballot counted. With the implementation of SB 759, this service was then expanded to voters whose signature on their return envelope no longer matched their signature on file. Most notably, the timeframe for this process lasts into the canvass, with the ROV providing up to 28 days after Election Day. The greatest hurdle came with the timeframe from the implementation of the bill in mid-September and its close proximity to the November 6, 2018 General Election. Lastly, SB 759 mandates county election officials to provide notification as late eight days before certification and allowing voters up to two days before the election is certified, giving voters a six-day window to respond to the ROV and update their signature. The ROV's efforts also included reaching out to voters who had not responded to the written notice with follow-up calls. For the November election, nearly 1,000 voters took advantage of the signature resolution provisions to have their ballot count; 370 out of 878 voters who forgot to sign their VBM return envelope, and 628 of the 969 voters who were required to update their signature to have their ballot be counted, responded to the ROV's notice. Please also see section, Extended Vote Tally, for more information on the canvass of the vote.

Satellite Training Locations

In the November 6, 2018 General Election, the ROV offered early voting at seven satellite Early Voting Centers (EVC) around the county, providing additional locations for voters to cast their ballot up to ten days before Election Day. More than 50 election workers were hired and trained on the various services that would be available at each EVC, such as provisional voting, ballot-on-demand printers, touchscreen voting machines, and other equipment necessary to support voting. Incorporating an additional 50 election workers into existing, crowded training classes would not have benefited effective training, nor provided ample space to include hands-on experience with voting equipment and visually understand how to set up a polling place. Additionally, training for the EVC election workers included specified training for EVCs that was not applicable to procedures for polling places. Due to the limited number of rooms available at the ROV main office, the need for training to commence earlier and contain specific procedures, separate classes at an outside location were needed.

Working with other County departments, the Registrar of Voters (ROV) was able to utilize space in a building outside of the ROV main Berger Drive location. The resulting satellite office provided enough classroom space to both train all the EVC staff and provide a secure location to setup and house the required training equipment, rather than return to storage each day. The ease of using this satellite office led to much more effective training sessions for EVC election workers by reducing confusion between the different opening and closing, reconciliation, and ballot pick-up processes that may not be a part of Election Day. This off-site training space also alleviated the already impacted parking situation at Berger Drive campus during election season, when the ROV operates with its maximum number of temporary workers. During this time, the available parking spaces need to be enough for both permanent and temporary workers, as well as the visiting public.

Population Increase and Space Issues

Santa Clara County's population has been continuously increasing, resulting in increased voter registrations. A major contributing factor to the growing registration for the County of Santa Clara is California's New Motor Voter law, establishing "automatic registration" through the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) transactions. Through data exchange, people visiting the DMV for identification, registration, and/or licensing services will be automatically added to the County's voter rolls, unless they specifically opted out. Historically high at statewide general elections and dropping by tens of thousands between major election cycles, the County of Santa Clara's voter rolls are now reflecting a steady climb, rather than the increasing and decreasing pattern seen historically. While a great sign of citizen involvement, the high voter registration numbers have posed a challenge to the ROV in terms of how to effectively receive and process the increasing number of ballots. For example, the total registration over the past gubernatorial general election cycles (12 year period) has increased by 18%, or 135,898 registered voters, while the customer service counter and materials processing space at the ROV over this same period has remained the same.

To be able to accommodate the growing number of ballots received on election night, the process flow was reconfigured. Although the layout of the different ballot processing stations remained the same, the flow of ballots into their respective stations was modified to relieve bottlenecks and provide a smooth transfer of ballots from polling place to the central receiving location, and to where they were ultimately processed and counted. One critical addition to the process was a team that was in charge solely of the transport of ballots from the central receiving station to the different processing stations based on the type of ballot (e.g., vote-by-mail ballots, polling place ballots, and provisional ballots).

Another change to expedite ballot processing was a reconfiguration of the space used for processing polling place ballots. The space was configured to maximize the number of volunteers on election night, while allowing for ease of movement to transfer the ballots from one area to the another within the space. This served to promote a continuous and timely flow of ballots into the tabulation area.

Takeaways

The November 6, 2018 General Election included more than 885,000 voters with over 625,000 voters participating. Many VBM voters utilized the convenience of voting by mail and the associated signature correction programs, while others took advantage of the option to vote provisionally or by conditional voter registration (CVR), which gave voters more opportunities to cast their ballot. With over 1,098 precincts, 275 different ballot types prepared in up to nine languages, 143 contests appearing on a three-card ballot resulting in nearly 2 million ballot cards tallied, there were thousands of Registrar of Voters (ROV) staff, Election officers, and Election Day volunteers dedicating efforts to prepare, conduct and verify the November 6, 2018 General Election.

This experience has provided several key facts and lessons to keep in mind for future elections:

• In the June 5, 2018 Statewide Direct Primary Election, 352 voters took advantage of the newly enacted Conditional Voter Registration (CVR) law. This number increased five times in the November 6, 2018 General Election.

• Among the state's seven largest counties, Santa Clara County had the highest vote-by-mail (VBM) turnout at 77.9%. This number has been steadily increasing over the past three gubernatorial general elections. This increasing trend can be due to the convenience VBM voting can bring to individual voters.

• 34,924 provisional ballots were cast in the November 6, 2018 General Election. This is two times the amount cast in the June 5, 2018 Primary Election.

• Santa Clara County has consistently been among the top two counties with the highest voter turnout in the State. The June 5, 2018 Statewide Direct Primary Election saw the highest turnout and similarly, this election had one of the highest turnouts over the past three gubernatorial elections at 70.6%.

• Out of the past four gubernatorial general elections, this election had both the highest voter registration and highest turnout. There was a total of 885,764 registered voters, and 625,425 of those cast their ballot.

ELECTION PREPARATION

Preparation for a major election starts months before Election Day, and requires a considerable amount of manpower, resources, systems and materials. The Office of the Registrar of Voters (ROV) accomplished several tasks to lead to a smooth operation, including expanded services to allow every voter an opportunity to cast their ballot.

Prior to the November 6, 2018 General Election, the ROV:

- Processed almost 40,000 new or updated registration records from the June 5, 2018 Statewide Direct Primary Election, of which over half were received in the weeks prior to the November election;
- Received and processed information from over 350 potential candidates, as well as 33 measure resolutions from the different jurisdictions;
- Created a total of 275 different ballot types, providing voters access to the specific contests for their neighborhood;
- Prepared over 2,000,000 ballot cards to be distributed either as vote-by-mail ballots or as polling place ballots.
- Mailed over 720,000 ballots to vote-by-mail, overseas, and military voters;
- Recruited more than 1,000 bilingual Election Officers to provide language assistance to the diverse community;
- Recruited more than 4,800 Election Officers to staff 849 polling places, and scheduled 167 Election Officer training classes;
- Established 46 ballot drop-off locations and 8 early voting sites to provide more opportunities for voters to cast their ballots at their convenience;
- Conducted 61 voter outreach events in the eight weeks leading up to the election;
- Publicized key election deadlines in dozens of posts on social media and through press releases;
- Conducted numerous stress tests to ensure the integrity of the ROV's equipment and voting system before use.

Additionally, ROV staff members proofread all the candidate and measure information to be placed on the ballot and local County Voter Information Guide (CVIG), in up to nine different languages, as well created and reviewed audio recorded ballots and candidate statements and local ballot measure information for use with accessible voting devices. The largest of the CVIGs contained 72 pages of information. The ROV also received, tracked, and made available to the public nearly 2,500 campaign finance filings from local candidate and ballot measure campaigns, and referred enforcement matters to the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) or to the local District Attorney, depending on the jurisdiction of the office or measure.

Voter Registration

Voter registration saw a sharp increase for the November 6, 2018 General Election. Since 2006, voter registration increases for general gubernatorial elections was relatively steady at 3-4%, but that increase spiked up to 10% for the November 6, 2018 General Election. This is an even larger increase than the 7% voter registration increase from the 2012 to the 2016 Presidential General Election. The total number of registered voters also exceeded the total registration for the 2016 Presidential General Election, which is unusual as registration for presidential elections are typically higher than gubernatorial, or mid-term, general elections.

Total Registration
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

Year	Registration
2006	749,866
2010	779,330
2014	805,502
2018	885,764
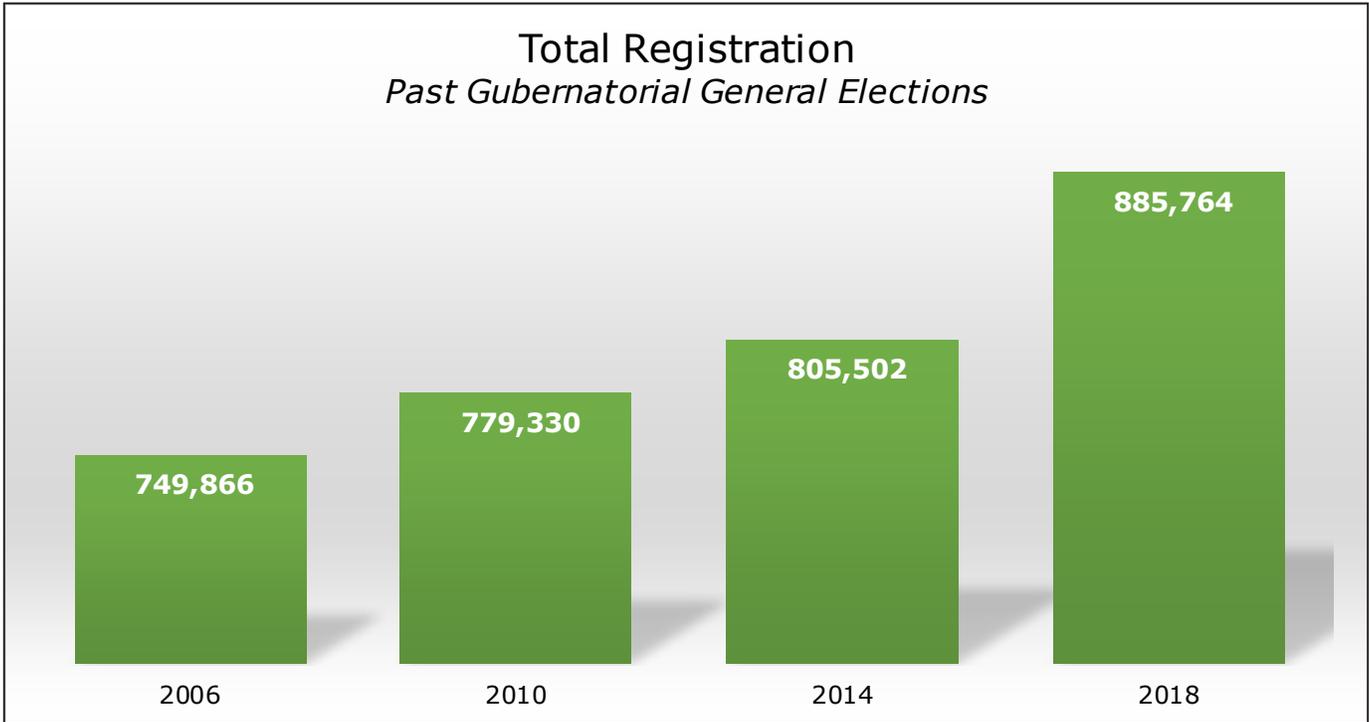
The jump in voter registration may be traced to the new Motor Voter Program. The California Motor Voter Program, as defined by Assembly Bill 1461, has effectively increased voter registration through Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) transactions. This law automatically registers any qualified person as they apply for, or renew, their California Driver's License or California Identification, unless that person opts out of registration. While it is still too early to understand the true effect, when the ROV began to first receive data through the CalVoter exchange in April 2018, it was anticipated that the new registrations would increase the number of registered voters in the County of Santa Clara by up to forty-five percent (45%) over a five-year period.

City	Registration
City of Campbell	22,947
City of Cupertino	29,614
City of Gilroy	24,972
City of Los Altos	20,320
Town of Los Altos Hills	5,941
Town of Los Gatos	19,875
City of Milpitas	29,931
City of Monte Sereno	2,519
City of Morgan Hill	23,543
City of Mountain View	37,032
City of Palo Alto	39,866
City of Santa Clara	51,068
City of Saratoga	20,421
City of Sunnyvale	61,144
City of San Jose	454,312
Unincorporated Area	42,259

Precinct and Vote By Mail Registration
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

	2010	2014	2018
Vote By Mail	559,983	583,606	725,680
Precinct	219,347	221,896	160,084

■ Precinct   ■ Vote By Mail
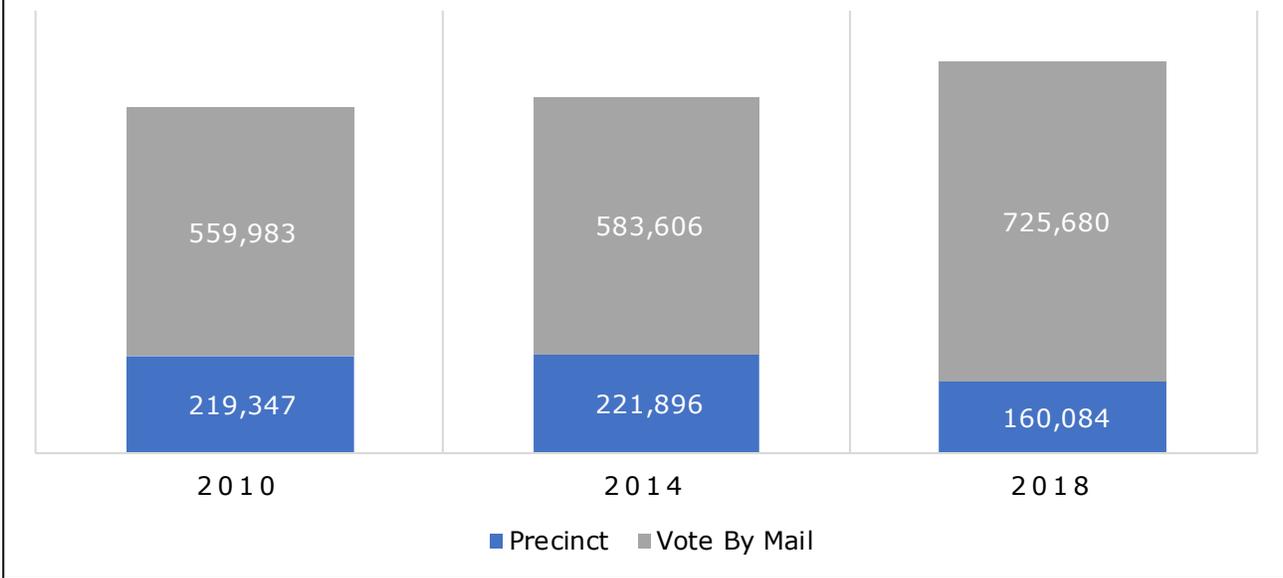
The November 6, 2018 General Election was also noteworthy for having a large percentage of voters registered as vote-by-mail (VBM) voters. From 2010 to 2014, the ratio of VBM to precinct-registered voters stayed relatively constant at about 70% VBM and 30% Precinct-registered. For the November 6, 2018 General Election, VBM-registered voters jumped to more than 80% of total voter registration, while the precinct-registered voters dropped down to less than 20%.

Voter Registration by Age Group
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

■2010 ■2014 ■2018

Age Group	2010	2014	2018
18-24	73,765	80,350	95,907
25-34	115,697	120,945	144,312
35-44	141,226	129,799	137,091
45-54	169,994	163,426	163,394
55-64	132,325	144,480	158,200
65-74	70,826	88,328	103,167
75+	76,126	78,478	85,032
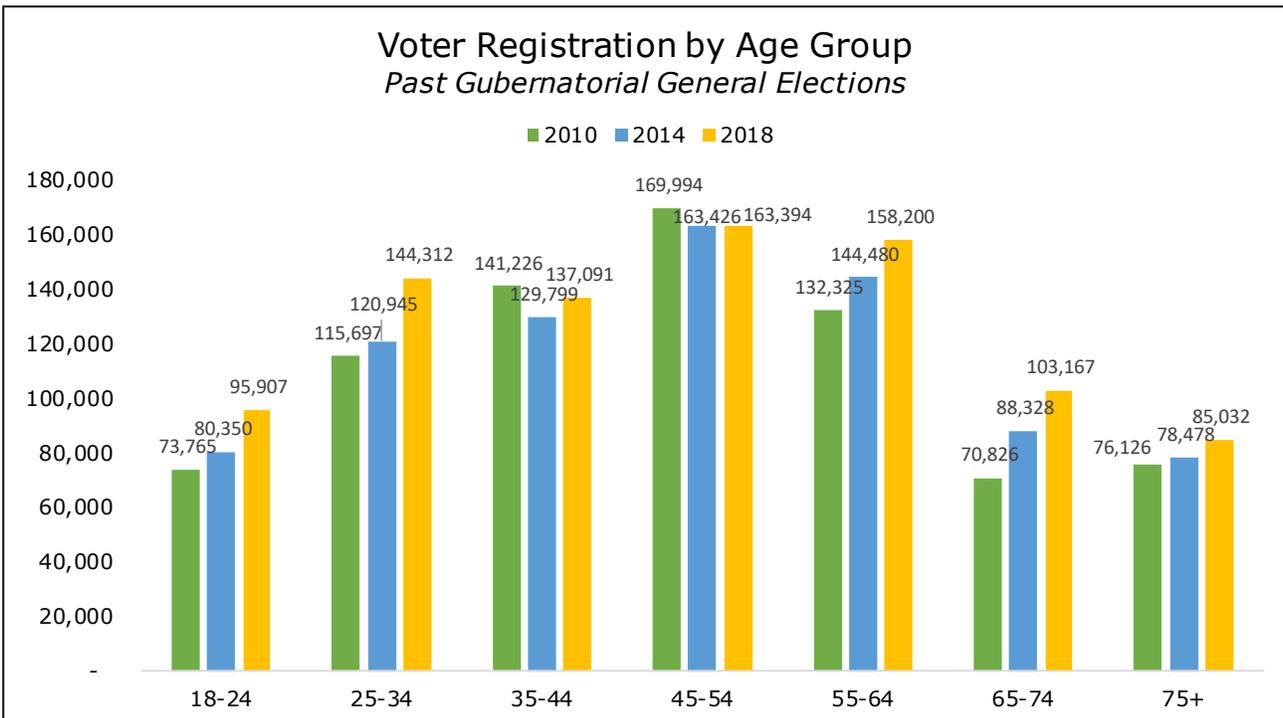
Voter registration has also increased across all age groups over the past three gubernatorial general elections, with the exception of voters in the 35-54 age group. Registration for age groups 35-44 and 45-54 decreased slightly after 2010, although voters aged 45-54 years-old were consistently the age group with the largest share of the total voter registration over the past three gubernatorial general elections. The age groups of 18-24 and 25-34 years-old had the largest increase at almost 20% each from 2014 to 2018.

Ballot Creation

Similar to how an election is made, the preliminary ballot creation process begins by gathering information about all scheduled contests. As the Candidate Services Division (CSD) receives official documents relating to each candidate contest and ballot measure, such as candidate names and designations, candidate statements, arguments in favor of or against and impartial analysis of local measures, and any other ballot materials, they are reviewed for accuracy and then forwarded to the Ballot Layout Division (BLD) to be formatted for the official ballot and county voter information guide. The process of creating the official ballot spans not only the physical ballot, referred to as the paper **Optical Scan Ballot**, but also the **Audio-Recorded Ballots**, **Direct-Record Electronic (DRE) Touchscreen Ballots**, and **Remote Accessible Vote- By-Mail (RAVBM) Ballots**.

The first aspect of creating the ballot is completing the Optical Scan Ballot. After all contests, propositions, measures, and local candidate names have been entered into the Election Information Management System (EIMS) database, the local candidate list proofed and approved, and the precinct consolidations finalized, the Ballot Layout Division (BLD) extracts the election information reports containing all election data. This information is imported in the ballot layout software to begin ballot creation. The ballot layout software generates a report with all candidates, which is then sent for translations. About 68 days before the election, the Secretary of State sends all counties the Certified State Candidate List. CSD then compares the state's list to the ROV's list for updates. Once the complete candidate list is final and proofed by both CSD and BLD, all election information, including translations, is imported into the ballot layout software. A ballot type report from the vendor is provided to BLD for inspection. BLD proofs all candidate names and ballot designations, contest titles, measure text, voting instructions, translations, candidate rotations, and spaces for write-ins, in addition to making sure that all content is presented to the voter. BLD may proof multiple rounds until all ballot types are approved.

Once the Optical Scan Ballots are finalized, all other ballot formats can be completed. DRE Touchscreen Ballots are an option for a voter to use a visual display and electronic touchscreen to cast their vote, as opposed to the paper Optical Scan Ballots. Audio-Recorded Ballots used with the DRE Touchscreen allow a voter to listen to their choices in conjunction with using the visual display of a ballot to vote. The final option is the RAVBM Ballot, which is an opportunity for a voter with disabilities or a military or overseas voter to remotely access, mark and print a facsimile of their ballot to use for voting. All of these types of ballots stem from the paper Optical Scan Ballot.

Court Ordered Ballot Changes

On July 18, 2018, by a decision of the California Supreme Court, Proposition 9 was ordered to be removed from the ballot. Removing Prop 9 did not have a major impact on the ballot creation process because the proposition was countywide on all ballot types and was easily replaced with a message, created by the Secretary of State, informing voters that the proposition was removed. Had Prop 9 been a smaller local jurisdiction measure (not countywide), the Geographical Information System Mapping (GISM) Division would have to recreate the election precinct consolidation in order to recreate the official ballot.

QUICK-REFERENCE GUIDE

On July 18, 2018, Proposition 9 was removed from the ballot by order of the California Supreme Court.

PROP 10 EXPANDS LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' AUTHORITY TO ENACT RENT CONTROL ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY. INITIATIVE STATUTE.

SUMMARY   *Put on the Ballot by Petition Signatures*

Repeals state law that currently restricts the scope of rent-control policies that cities and other local jurisdictions may impose on residential property. Fiscal Impact: Potential net reduction in state and local revenues of tens of millions of dollars per year in the long term. Depending on actions by local communities, revenue losses could be less or considerably more.

WHAT YOUR VOTE MEANS

YES A YES vote on this measure means: State law *would not* limit the kinds of rent control laws cities and counties could have.

NO A NO vote on this measure means: State law *would continue to* limit the kinds of rent control laws cities and counties could have.

ARGUMENTS

PRO Prop. 10 restores authority to establish rent control in local communities, putting fair, annual limits on the amount landlords can raise rent. This keeps tenants in their homes rather than being pushed far away or into homelessness. *TEN protects TENants.* Supporters: CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC PARTY, California Nurses Association, California Teachers Association, ACLU of California, Housing California, Eviction Defense Network, SEIU, National Urban League, Southern Christian Leadership Conference of Southern California.

CON Prop. 10 will make the housing crisis worse, not better. Affordable housing advocates agree that Prop. 10 is bad for renters and bad for homeowners! It allows regulation of single-family homes and puts bureaucrats in charge of housing by letting them add fees on top of rent. VOTE NO ON 10!

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FOR
YES on Prop 10—Coalition for Affordable Housing
(424) 307-5278
team@VoteYesOnProp10.org
www.VoteYesOnProp10.org

AGAINST
No on Prop 10—A Flawed Initiative That Will Make The Housing Crisis Worse
(530) 586-4940
info@Prop10Flaws.com
www.Prop10Flaws.com

Ballots Issued for Federally Mandated Languages
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

Language	Nov 2006	Nov 2010	Nov 2014	Nov 2018
CHINESE	5,802	14,837	14,235	12,825
SPANISH	3,378	10,484	9,984	11,706
TAGALOG	1,305	3,878	3,712	2,968
VIETNAMESE	12,681	25,169	25,451	24,613

■ Nov 2006 ■ Nov 2010 ■ Nov 2014 ■ Nov 2018
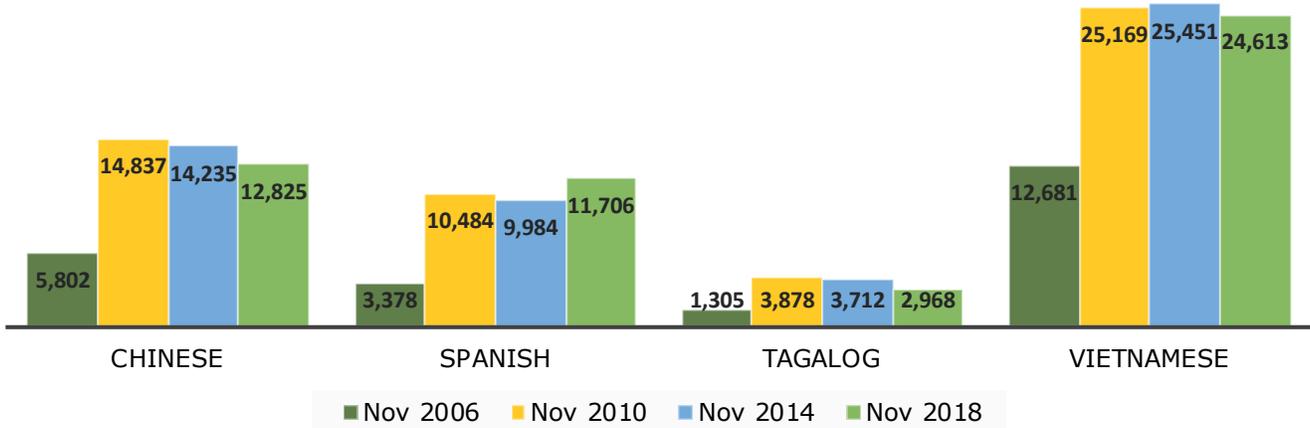
In addition to English-language, Santa Clara County is federally mandated to offer official ballots in four languages protected by the Voting Rights Act (VRA): Chinese, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese. In addition, California Election Law mandates that facsimile ballots are provided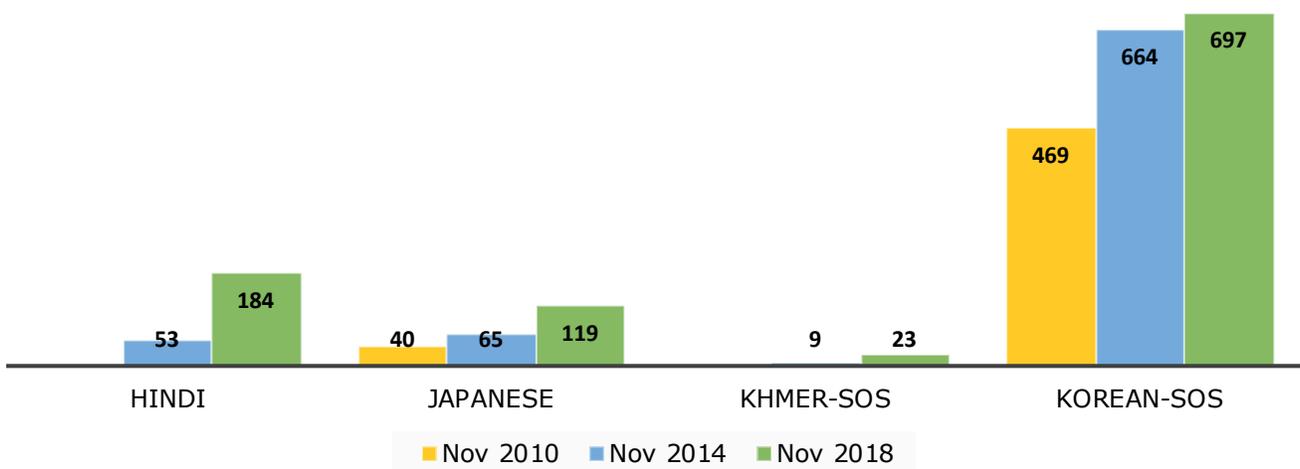 at Early Voting Centers, select polling places, and the ROV office to provide additional language support for voters who need language assistance. Facsimile ballots are a non-official ballot copy that has been translated to a language outside of the federally mandated languages. Per the Secretary of State, the ROV must provide facsimile ballots in Khmer and Korean. The ROV also provides facsimile ballots in Hindi and Japanese to support the diverse needs of the community.

Of the federally mandated languages, ballots translated into the Vietnamese language were the most requested over the past four gubernatorial general elections. Overall, the demand for the four mandated languages had increased from the November 2006 election but has stayed relatively steady from 2010 to the November 6, 2018 General Election. In contrast, the requests for facsimile ballots provided in the state mandated languages have consistently increased over the last three gubernatorial general elections, with Korean showing the largest number. However, while the demand for Korean facsimile ballots only grew 5% from the November 2014 gubernatorial general election to the November 6, 2018 General Election, Hindi, Japanese, and Khmer grew 247%, 83%, and 155%, respectively. This is a testament to the ever-growing diversity of the county.

Facsimile Ballots Issued
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

Language	Nov 2010	Nov 2014	Nov 2018
HINDI		53	184
JAPANESE	40	65	119
KHMER-SOS		9	23
KOREAN-SOS	469	664	697

■ Nov 2010 ■ Nov 2014 ■ Nov 2018

Voter Outreach & Communication

The Office of the Registrar of Voters (ROV) seeks to help empower voters by conducting voter education and attending outreach events to register new voters and provide information about new voting procedures. The ROV connects with voters through partnerships with public agencies, community organizations, schools and colleges, and uses social media and the ROV website to provide relevant information about the elections process.

ROV staff attend naturalization ceremonies to provide new citizens with voting information offered in multiple languages. In addition, the ROV partners with community groups at various events throughout the year to register voters, and present information and answer questions about voting in Santa Clara County.

In the six months leading up to the Election, the ROV conducted nearly 150 voter outreach events intended to help register voters from communities with historically low registration numbers. In the eight weeks leading up to the November 6, 2018 General Election, the ROV conducted 61 voter outreach events. As a part of outreach, the ROV also worked with over 30 local media outlets to place key ads and schedule PSAs to disseminate key information in advance of the election. This extensive advertising campaign resulted in over 17 million ad views through television, mass transit, social media outlets, radio, and local print newspapers. The ROV specifically targeted major local media outlets offering news and information in different languages, such as Chinese, Spanish, Vietnamese, Korean, and Japanese.

Element	Impact
Duration	Nine weeks preceding election
Languages	Chinese, English, Korean, Japanese, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese
Print Placements	96
Mass Transit Placements	160
Online Ad Placements	42
Total Radio/TV Spots	3,470
Total Cost	Approximately $167,000
Total Reach	17,435,227
Cost Per Person Reached	~$0.01
Approx. Avg. Cost Per Ad	$44.32
Media Placements	Comcast, Metro News (Gilroy Dispatch, Morgan Hill Times, Metroactive) KBAY-KEZR, KRTY-KLIV, KFOX, Korea Times, Korean-American Radio, The Mercury News, India West, Castaway Creative, El Observador, La Oferta, Nichi Bei, Philippine News, Outfront Media, Celina Rodriguez (1370 AM/93.7 FM), Siliconeer, Sing Tao, Sound of Hope, Epoch, Spartan Daily (San Jose State University), Stanford Daily (Stanford University), SF Korean, Valley Transportation Authority (VTA), Vien Thao, Viet Nam, Telemundo, World Journal

Voter Outreach Events

| Date	Event
9/13	CONNECT 2018
9/14	NN Willow Glen YMCA Welcome Week NN Bascom School of Art
9/15	SV Fall Ganesh Festival
9/16	Santa Clara Art & Wine Ganesh Festival
9/19	Ice Cream Social
9/20	USCIS
9/21	Moon Festival Back to School Night KACS Seminar
9/22	Conscious San Jose Moon Festival Chu-Suk Thanksgiving
9/23	Cathedral of Faith / Viva Calle / SoFA Festival / Moon Festival / Korean Baptist Church of SJ
9/25	NVRD Santa Clara Library NVRD YMCA Alameda
9/26	Valley Church
9/27	Nova Job Fair Pros and Cons of Ballot
9/29	Moon Festival Hispanic Heritage Month
9/30	SV Gala / Womens Conference / Korean United Methodist Church SCV
10/2	Orchard City Indivisible
10/3	Gavilan Health Fair Pros and Cons Presentation
10/4	Disability Awareness Day
10/6	BNHW Kickoff Week
10/7	Tamale Festival Day on the Bay New Vision Church
10/10	Indian Health Center Fire Safety Town Hall
10/12	Neighborhood Nights Bascom Neighborhood Nights Almaden Civic Engagement Networking
10/13	Pumpkins in the Park Fall Family Festival
10/14	Emmanuel Presbyterian Church
10/16	Senior Resource Fair When We All Vote
10/17	SCU Registration Drive
10/19	FestivALL
10/20	ALPA Heritage Month
10/21	Dia de los Muertos Health Fair St Maria Goretti
10/24	Project Ohana
10/25	USCIS
10/30	Hillview Library
11/1	Gavilan Transfer Day

Election Officers

Election Officers serve many functions at an assigned polling place or Early Voting Center in the County. Election Officers are trained to open and close the polls, check in voters and issue an official ballot, offer provisional voting, and sort and reconcile all ballots, including provisional and vote-by-mail ballots returned to the precinct, and assist in securely transporting ballots and supplies to the Registrar of Voters' (ROV) office. Election Officers must be at least 18 years of age and either registered to vote in or a legal permanent resident of California.
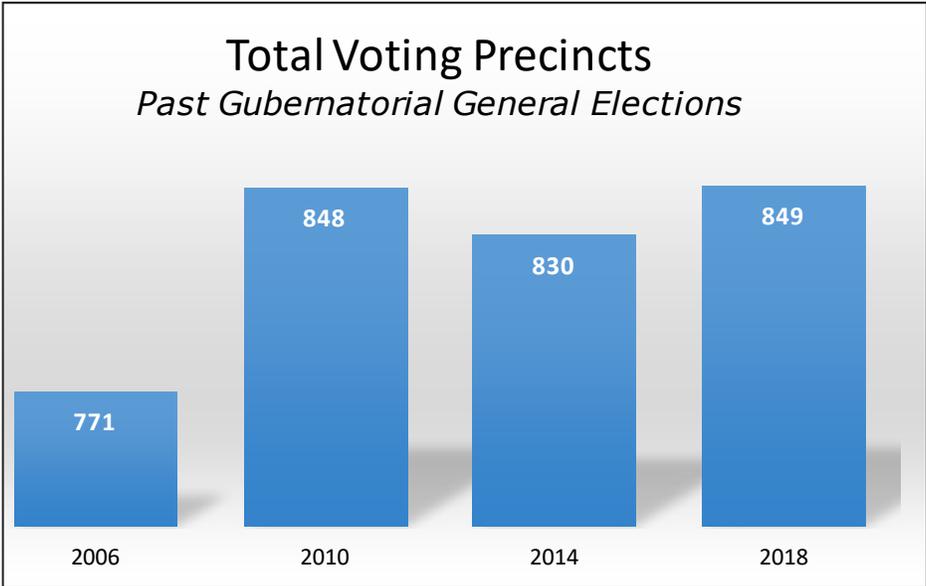
California Election Law offers an exception to the age and registration requirement for some Election Officers who are students. Santa Clara County has a Student Election Officer Program that provides public and private high school students with the opportunity to work with the ROV during an election. Student Election Officers must be a U.S. citizen or Lawful Permanent Resident, be at least 16 years old on Election Day, and have a GPA of 2.5 or higher.

With increasing registration and turnout over the years, the ROV seeks to have polling places that are sufficiently staffed for each election. Although the number of total voting precincts over the past four gubernatorial general elections have not significantly changed, the number of total Election Officers has increased. The average number of Election Officers per polling place has correspondingly increased at pace with the growing county population. Each polling place must be sufficiently staffed in order to process voters efficiently, provide targeted language assistance, maintain security over the ballots, and verify that all procedures for opening and closing the polls are followed. The ROV also recruits standby Election Officers who may be called upon to replace Election Officers who become ill or cannot work the entire day as planned. The ROV has sought to have five or more election officers per polling place in statewide elections, and in the November 6, 2018 General Election, the ROV exceeded that goal with an average of six election officers per polling place.

Total Election Officers
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

Year	Election Officers
2006	692
2010	2,355
2014	4,026
2018	4,820
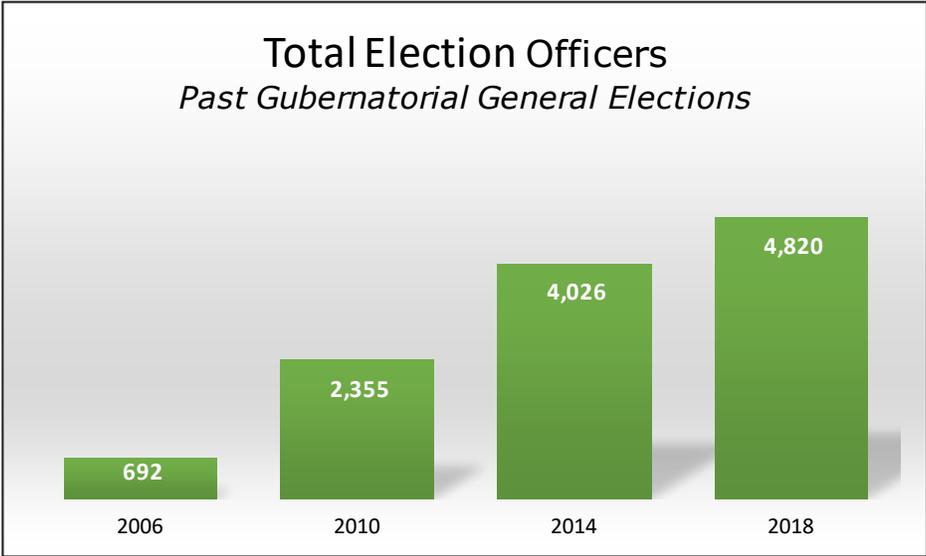
Total Election Officers chart illustrates the upward trend of election officer recruitment for the past four gubernatorial elections.

Total Voting Precincts
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

Year	Voting Precincts
2006	771
2010	848
2014	830
2018	849

Total Voting Precincts Chart breakdown of the number of voting precincts for the past four gubernatorial elections.

Election Officers Per Voting Precinct
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

Year	Officers Per Precinct
2006	4
2010	3
2014	5
2018	6
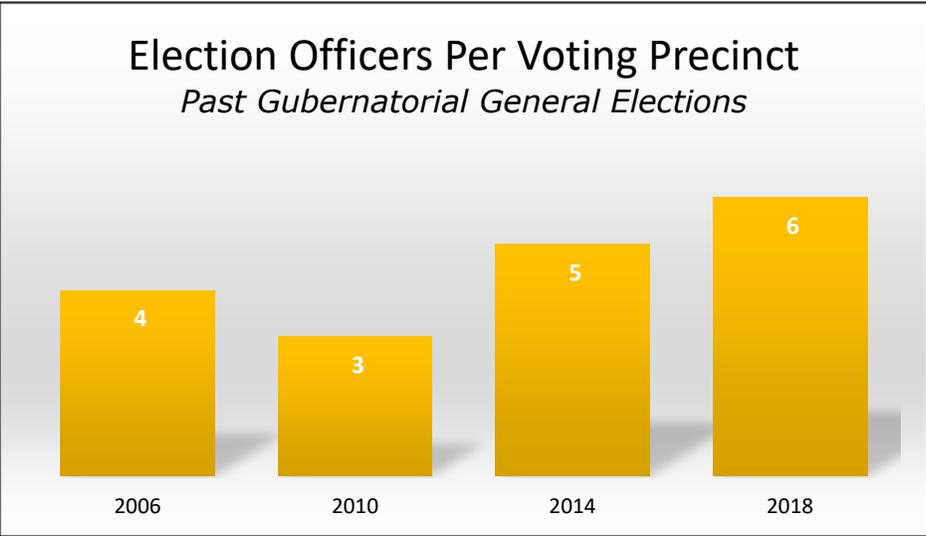
Election Officers Per Voting Precint chart highlights the upward trend of Election Officers needed per polling places.

Election Officer Training
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

	2006	2010	2014	2018
Total Election Officers	692	2,355	4,026	4,820
Election Officers Trained	573	2,320	4,116	5,226

■ Total Election Officers ■ Election Officers Trained
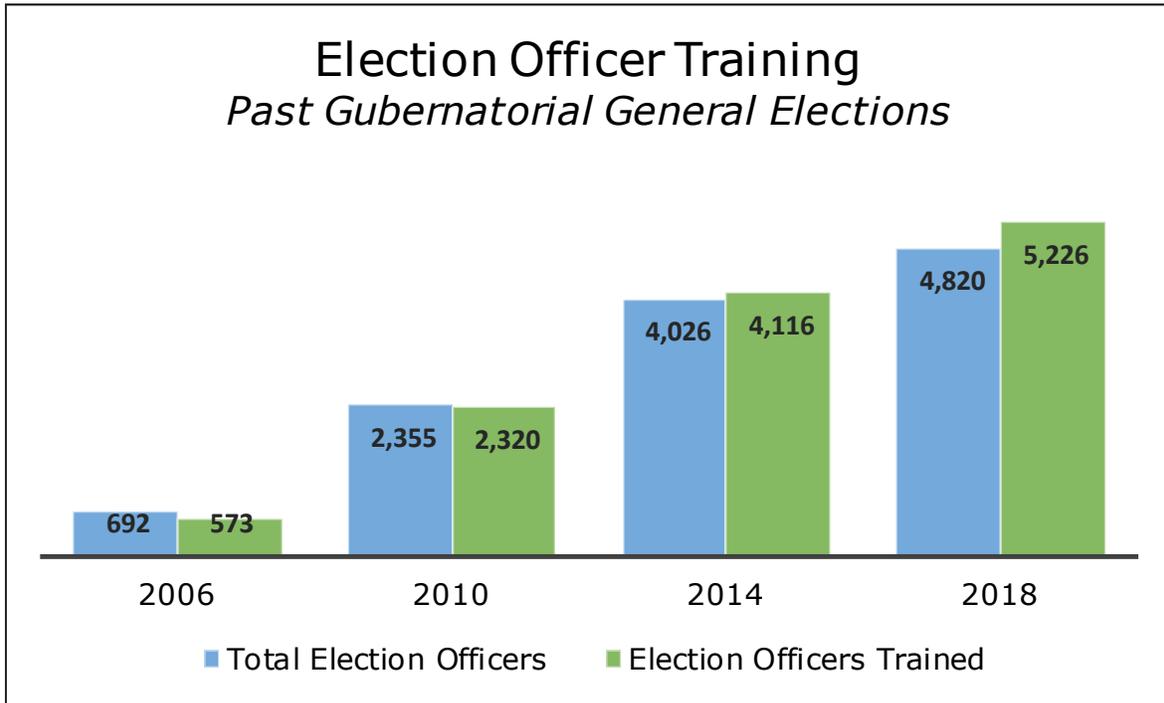
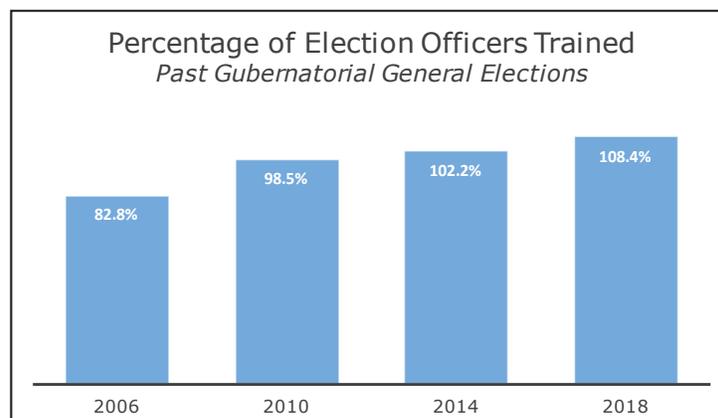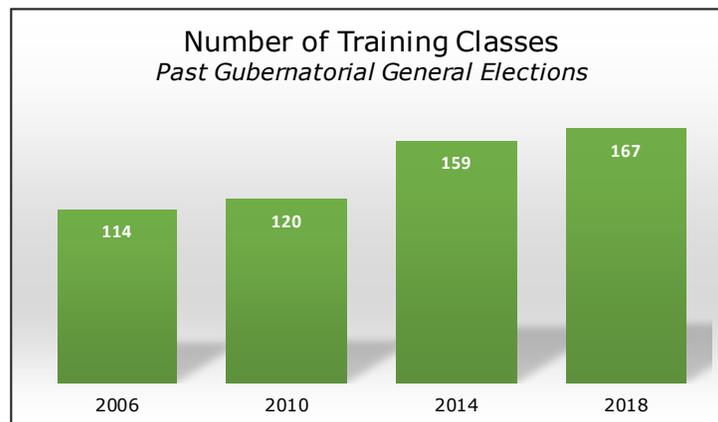To provide easier access and convenience for the Election Officers, the ROV offers both online and in-person training classes. For the November 6, 2018 General Election, the ROV held a record number, offering 167 classes in the months leading up to the election. The last two gubernatorial general elections, the ROV had over 100% of the assigned Election Officers trained, indicating that more Election Officers were trained than those that eventually worked the election. This is a testament to the effort of the ROV to prepare for an election and that polling places are staffed by trained personnel who can provide the maximum assistance to voters.

Number of Training Classes
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

2006	2010	2014	2018
114	120	159	167

Percentage of Election Officers Trained
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

2006	2010	2014	2018
82.8%	98.5%	102.2%	108.4%

23

Bilingual Election Officers per Language
November 6, 2018 General Election

Language	Value
Cantonese	77
Chinese(Mand)	491
Gujarati	39
Hindi	216
Japanese	30
Khmer	5
Korean	67
Napali	3
Persian	21
Portuguese	20
Punjabi	34
Russian	30
Spanish	717
Syriac	2
Tagalog	187
Tamil	32
Telugu	29
Thai	3
Vietnamese	495
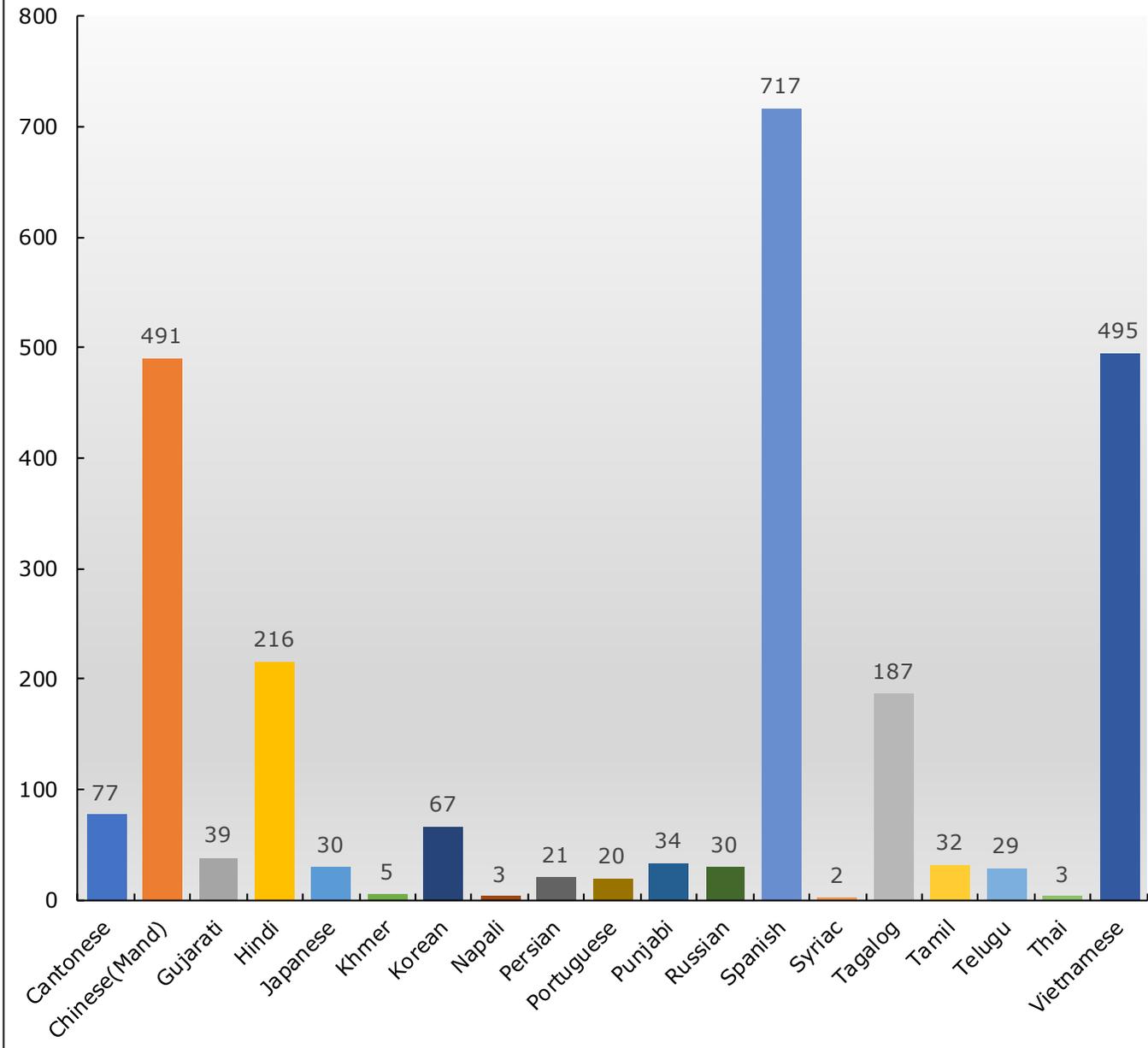
State and federal laws require election officials to provide language assistance at the polls by having a certain number of bilingual Election Officers available for direct assistance. This adds complexity to recruiting and placing workers who can speak languages that are not necessarily in wide demand throughout the County. For the November 6, 2018 General Election, the ROV was able to recruit enough bilingual Election Officers to provide language support for 19 languages in addition to English. The greatest number of Election Officers recruited supported the languages of Spanish, Vietnamese, Chinese (Mandarin), Tagalog, and Hindi.

Bilingual Election Officers
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

Year	Total Election Officers	Total Bilingual Election Officers
2006	692	473
2010	2,355	1,022
2014	4,026	2,133
2018	4,820	1,656

■ Total Election Officers ■ Total Bilingual Election Officers
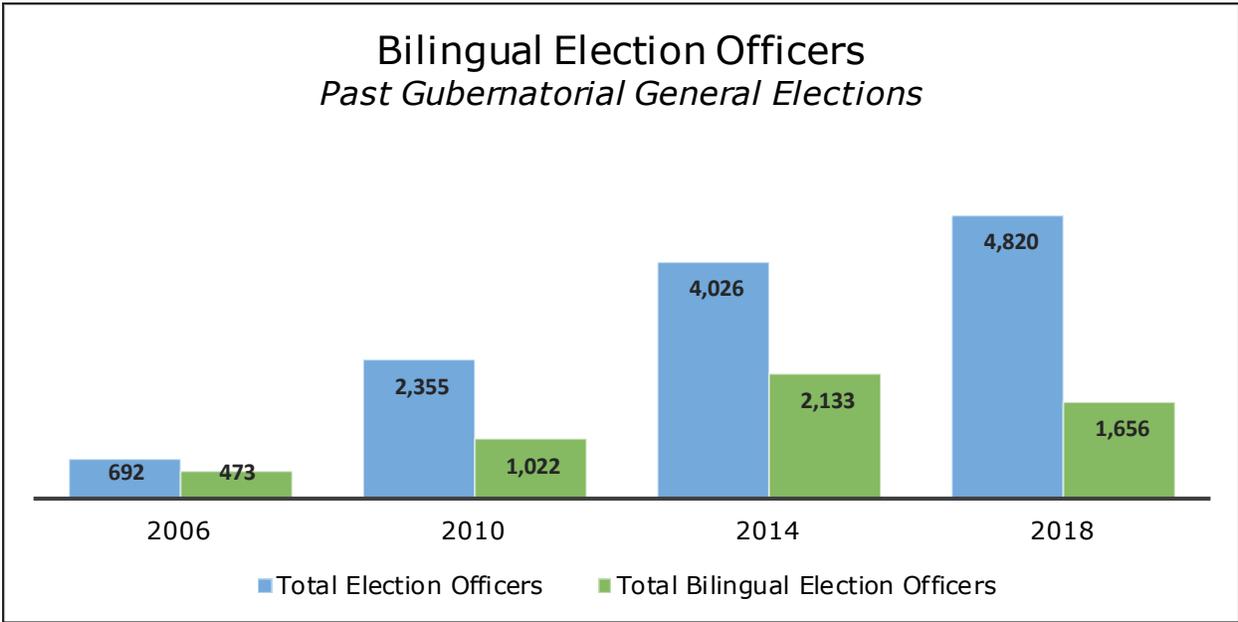
Even with the greater number of languages supported, the total number of bilingual Election Officers recruited for the November 6, 2018 General Election was less than the 2014 gubernatorial general election. The percentage of bilingual Election Officers was also the lowest it has been over the past four gubernatorial general elections. While the total number of Election Officers for the November 6, 2018 General Election was greater than that of the June 5, 2018 Primary, there were 300 fewer bilingual Election Officers available during the General election as compared to the Primary. This showcases the difficulty of recruiting bilingual Election Officers.

Percentage of Bilingual Election Officers
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

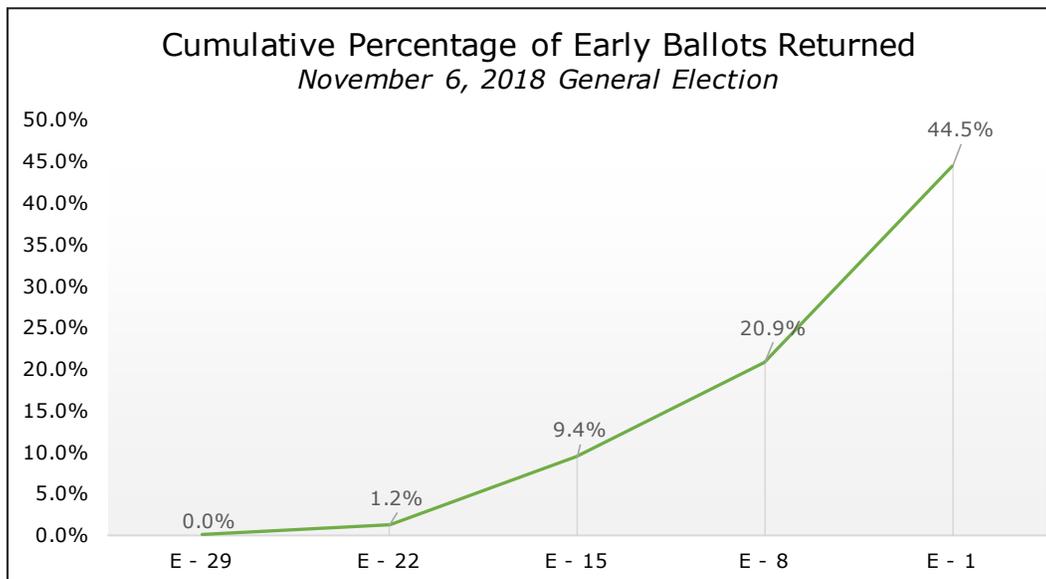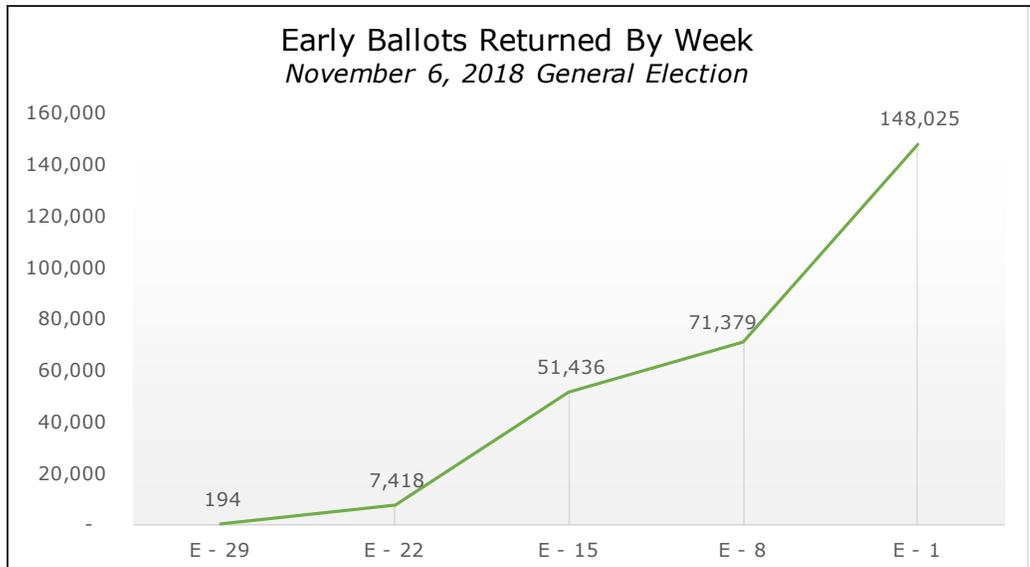| Year	Percentage
2006	68.4%
2010	43.4%
2014	53.0%
2018	34.4%
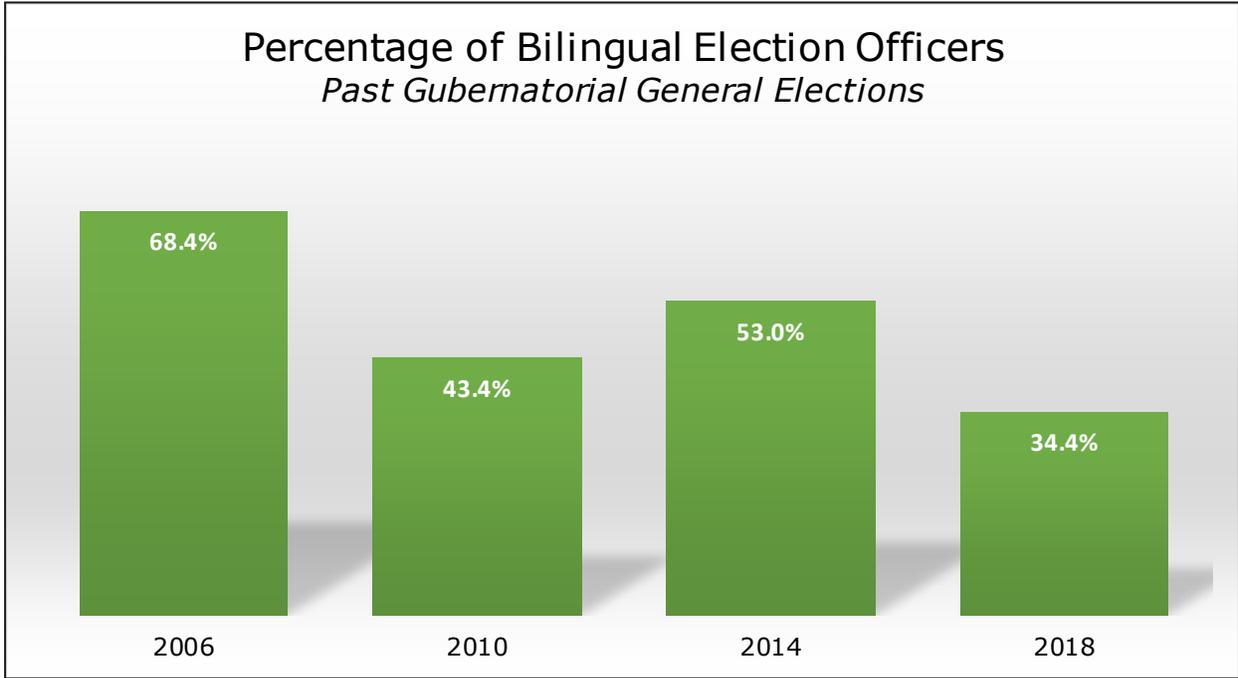
Early Voting & Ballot Drop-Off

Santa Clara County's Office of the Registrar of Voters (ROV) believes voting should be made easy and accessible to all voters by providing several different methods to cast a ballot. Early voting in the county starts at E-29 (twenty-nine days before the election), when vote-by-mail (VBM) ballots are mailed to voters and made available at the ROV office. Aside from returning their VBM ballots by mail, voters could also drop their VBM ballots off at drop boxes located around the county. By E-10, voters could also return their ballots by visiting one of the Early Voting Centers (EVCs). Over 5,000 people visited the EVCs to cast a ballot or return their VBM ballot, which accounted for almost 1% of the total turnout.

For the November 6, 2018 General Election, the ROV arranged for 46 secure ballot drop-off boxes where voters could safely deposit their completed ballots; 28 of the locations were accessible 24 hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week. In addition, early voting was available at the ROV office as early as October 8th (E-29), while the remaining seven EVCs opened on October 27 (E-10), including weekends. EVCs are equipped with touchscreen voting machines and printers that print ballots on demand. When a voter visits an early voting site, ROV staff and volunteers look up the ballot type the voter is eligible to vote on and print the official ballot for the voter.

24-Hour Drop-Off Locations

Location	Address
Registrar of Voters' Office	1555 Berger Drive, San Jose, CA 95112
Santa Clara County Superior Court	191 N. First Sreet, San Jose, CA 95112
Santa Clara County Traffic Court	1095 Homestead Road, Santa Clara, CA 95050
San Jose State University	1 Washington Sqare, San Jose, CA 95112
De Anza College Main Quad	21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard, Cupertino, CA 95014
San Jose City College Student Center	2100 Moorpark Avenue, San Jose, CA 95128
West Valley College Fox Center	14000 Fruitvale Avenue, Saratoga, CA 95070
Evergreen Valley College Gullo 1 Building	4750 San Felipe Road, San Jose, CA 95135
Foothill College Administration Building	12345 El Monte Road, Los Altos Hills, CA 94022
Gavilan College Student Center	5055 Santa Teresa Boulevard, Gilroy, CA 95020
Mission College	3000 Mission College Boulevard, Santa Clara, CA 95054
Berryessa Library	3355 Noble Avenue, San Jose, CA 95132
Campbell Library	77 Harrison Avenue, Campbell, CA 95008
Central Park Library	2635 Homestead Road, Santa Clara, CA 95051
Cupertino Library	10800 Torre Avenue, Cupertino, CA 95014
Gilroy Library	350 W. Sixth Street, Gilroy, CA 95020
Los Altos Library	13 S. San Antonio Road, Los Altos, CA 94022
Los Gatos Library	100 Villa Avenue, Los Gatos, CA 95030
Milpitas Library	160 N. Main Street, Milpitas, CA 95035
Mitchell Park Library	3700 Middlefield Road, Palo Alto, CA 94303
Mountain View Public Library	585 Franklin Street, Mountain View, CA 94041
Morgan Hill Library	660 W. Main Avenue, Morgan Hill, CA 95037
Pearl Avenue Library	4270 Pearl Avenue, San Jose, CA 95136
Saratoga Library	13650 Saratoga Avenue, Saratoga, CA 95070
Sunnyvale Library	456 W. Olive Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA 94086
Tully Community Library	880 Tully Road, San Jose, CA 95111
Valley Specialty Center	751 S. Bascom Avenue, San Jose, CA 95128
Woodland Branch Library	1975 Grant Road, Los Altos, CA 94024

Ballot Drop-Off Locations

Location	Address
Santa Clara County Government Center	70 W. Hedding Street, San Jose, CA 95110
Campbell City Hall	70 N. First Street, Campbell, CA 95008
Cupertino City Hall	10300 Torre Avenue, Cupertino, CA 95014
Gilroy City Hall	7351 Rosanna Street, Gilroy, CA 95020
Los Altos City Hall	1 N. San Antonio Road, Los Altos, CA 94022
Los Altos Hills Town Hall	26379 Fremont Road, Los Altos Hills, CA 94022
Los Gatos Town Hall	110 E. Main Street, Los Gatos, CA 95030
Milpitas City Hall	455 E. Calaveras Boulevard, Milpitas, CA 95035
Monte Sereno City Hall	18041 Saratoga/Los Gatos Road, Monte Sereno, CA 95030
Morgan Hill City Hall	17575 Peak Avenue, Morgan Hill, CA 95037
Mountain View City Hall	500 Castro Street, Mountain View, CA 94039
Palo Alto City Hall	250 Hamilton Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94301
San Jose City Hall	200 E. Santa Clara Street, Wing 2, S.J, CA 95113
Santa Clara City Hall	1500 Warburton Avenue, Santa Clara, CA 95050
Rose Garden Library	1580 Naglee Avenue, San Jose, CA 95126
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library	150 E. San Fernando Street, San Jose, CA 95112
Saratoga City Hall	13777 Fruitvale Avenue, Saratoga, CA 95070
Sunnyvale City Hall	650 W. Olive Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA 94086

Reflecting the common trend, vote-by-mail data showed a slow pace of ballot returns at the beginning of early voting, but gradually ramped up as it got closer to Election Day. The steepest increase in ballot returns were in the last week of early voting, between E-8 and E-1. During this last week, 148,025 ballots were returned, which was about 24% of the total ballots received. By the day before Election Day (E-1), the cumulative percentage of returned early ballots show that almost half (44.5%) of the total ballots received were returned to the ROV.

Early Ballots Returned By Week
November 6, 2018 General Election

	E - 29	E - 22	E - 15	E - 8	E - 1
	194	7,418	51,436	71,379	148,025

Cumulative Percentage of Early Ballots Returned
November 6, 2018 General Election

	E - 29	E - 22	E - 15	E - 8	E - 1
	0.0%	1.2%	9.4%	20.9%	44.5%

ELECTION DAY

Permitted by state law, election observers may come in to witness the processes at the Registrar of Voters' (ROV) office, Early Voting Centers (EVCs), and at the polls on Election Day. All of the preparations conducted by the ROV are designed to lead to a smooth build up to the day voting begins. When the polls officially opened at 7 a.m. on Election Day, many voters were already lined up outside of their polling place, ready to be among the first to cast their ballot. A steady line also built up at the ROV office for those missed the deadline to register to vote and wanted to take advantage of the Conditional Voter Registration (CVR) service, or those who had not received voting materials since moving and needed to update their registration information to participate. Many voters waited patiently in line to register or update their registration before casting their ballot.
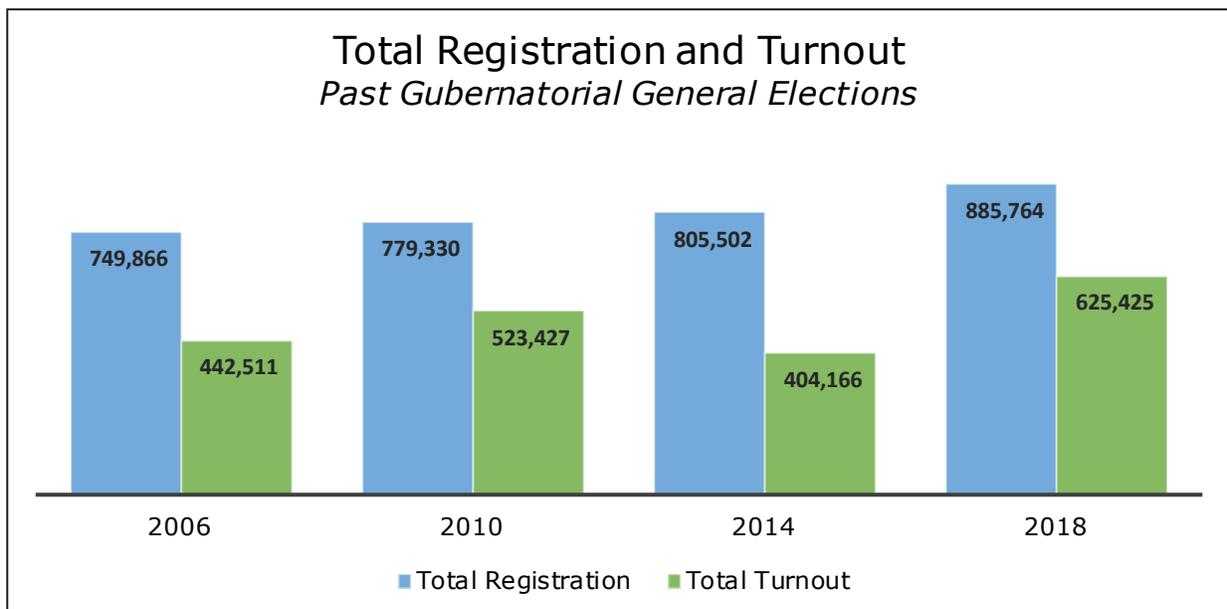
During every election, all ROV staff, including the Executive Team, pull together and make every effort to help the election run as smoothly and efficiently as possible. Throughout the day, Election Officers, field inspectors, volunteers and ROV staff worked all over Santa Clara County at over 800 precinct locations diligently conducting all election tasks. This includes a secure mid-day pick up of voted ballots from the busiest precincts, in order to get a jumpstart at manually processing thousands of ballots prior to the vote tally.
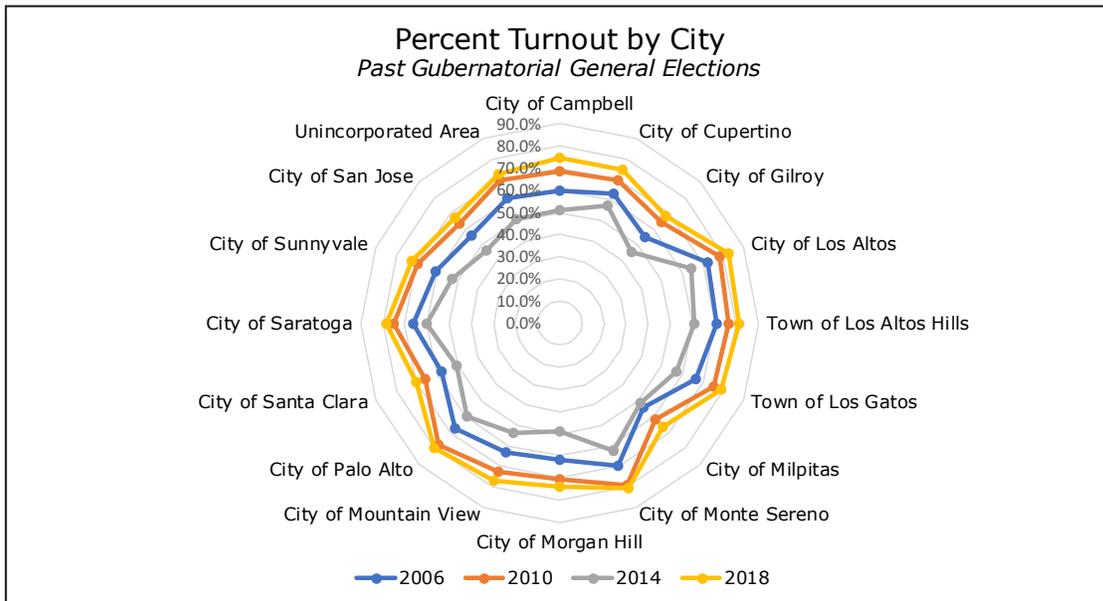
When the polls close at 8 p.m., the Election Officers and ROV staff members switch gears from processing voters to closing polls, and reconciling and returning all the election materials, including voted ballots, voting machine memory cartridges, and the roster indexes that are used to capture voter history. All the voted ballots must be returned to the ROV office to be tallied in order to determine the results of the election.

Voting in California no longer occurs on just one day, Election Day, at established polling places with set hours of services. With the expansion of voting by mail programs, California elections largely now start on E-29 with early voting and vote-by-mail (VBM), and extends past Election Day to grant additional time to collect, validate and count VBM ballots that were cast before the close of polls on the day of the election. Due to recent expansion of California's election laws, voters who have their VBM postmarked on Election Day can still have their ballot counted if it is received by the third-day after the election, or E+3. In addition, a voter may return their VBM ballot before the close of polls on Election Day to any county election official in California who has eight days to forward the voted ballot to the county of the voter's residence. Please see more information in the Extended VBM Tallying section in this report.

Voter Turnout

As the registration for the November 6, 2018 General Election was the highest over the past four gubernatorial general elections, the number of ballots received was also the highest. This led to a 71% voter turnout for the November 6, 2018 General Election.

Total Registration and Turnout
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

Year	Total Registration	Total Turnout
2006	749,866	442,511
2010	779,330	523,427
2014	805,502	404,166
2018	885,764	625,425

■ Total Registration   ■ Total Turnout

Percent Turnout by City
Past Gubernatorial General Elections
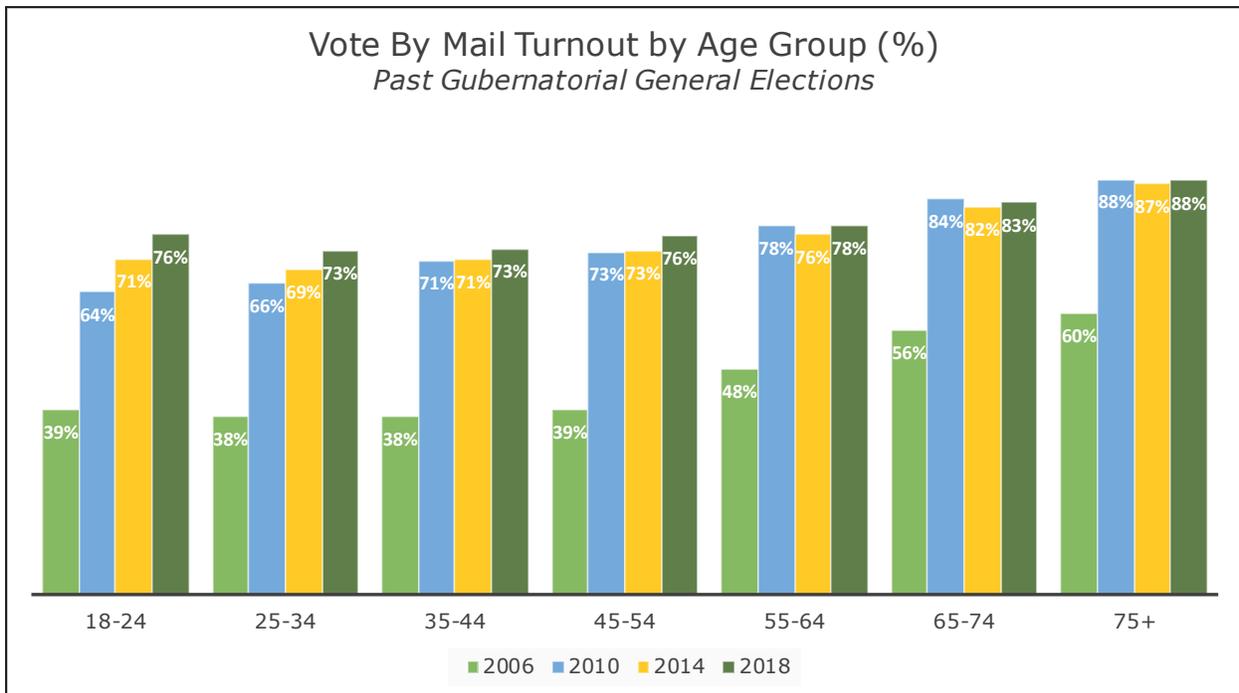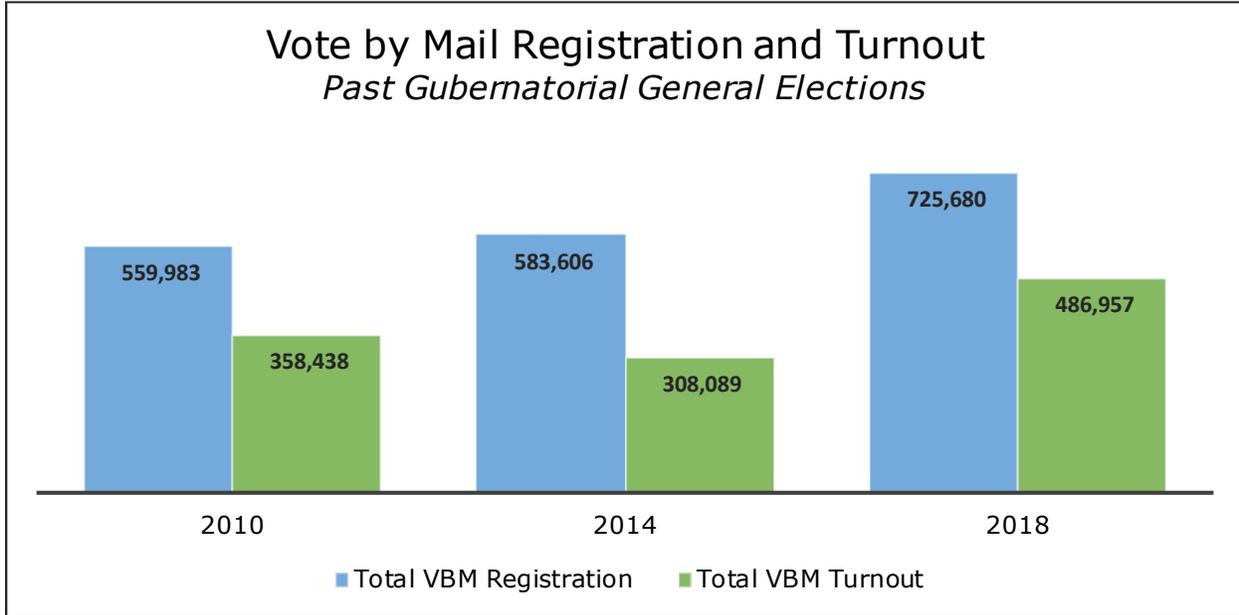

Legend: 2006, 2010, 2014, 2018

Out of the 625,425 voters in the November 6, 2018 General Election, most of the voters, almost half, came from the City of San Jose. The cities of Sunnyvale and Santa Clara were the next largest bloc of voters. However, due to the large number of registered voters in these cities, the percentage of voters were only 67%, 73%, and 70% for San Jose, Sunnyvale, and Santa Clara, respectively. Percentagewise, the highest voter turnouts were in the City of Los Altos, Town of Los Altos Hills, and the City of Monte Sereno. The lowest voter turnout percentages were Milpitas (66%), San Jose (67%), and Gilroy (68%).

Voter Turnout by Age Group (%)
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

Age Group	2010	2014	2018
18-24	38%	19%	50%
25-34	48%	29%	58%
35-44	60%	42%	67%
45-54	71%	53%	74%
55-64	79%	63%	79%
65-74	85%	74%	83%
75+	79%	71%	79%
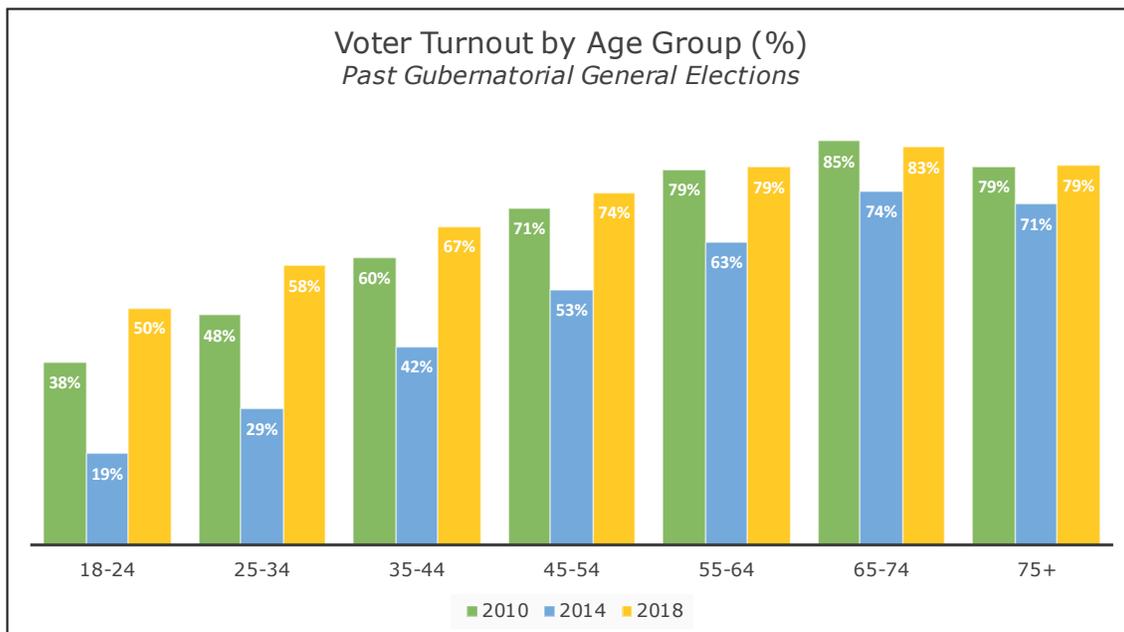
When broken down into age group, the largest turnout was amongst voters aged 65-74. This is consistent with the past three gubernatorial general elections. In general, voters in age groups 55 years and older had the largest turnout. However, the voters 44 years-old and younger had the largest increases in turnout from the last gubernatorial general election in 2014. Voter turnout amongst those aged 18-24 years-old reflected the greatest growth, at a 31% increase, while turnout amongst voters aged 25-34 and 35-44 years-old increased by 29% and 25%, respectively. In contrast, the increases for the 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, and 75+ age groups ranged between 8-21%.
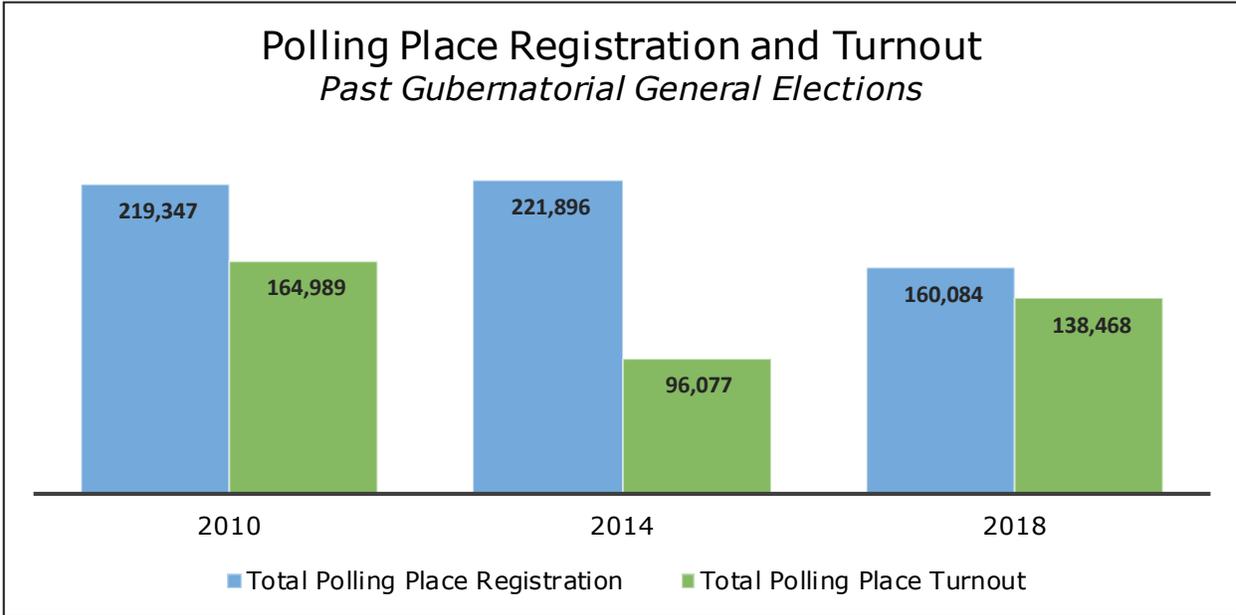
Vote-by-Mail Voter Turnout

For the November 6, 2018 General Election, both vote-by-mail (VBM) registration and turnout was the largest over the last three gubernatorial general elections. Out of the 725,680 voters requesting to vote by mail, 67% returned their ballot. This number represented almost 78% of the total turnout for the November 6, 2018 General Election. The trend of increasing VBM turnout indicates that Santa Clara County voters are gradually preferring to cast their ballot by mail.

Vote by Mail Registration and Turnout
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

Year	Total VBM Registration	Total VBM Turnout
2010	559,983	358,438
2014	583,606	308,089
2018	725,680	486,957

Vote By Mail Turnout by Age Group (%)
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

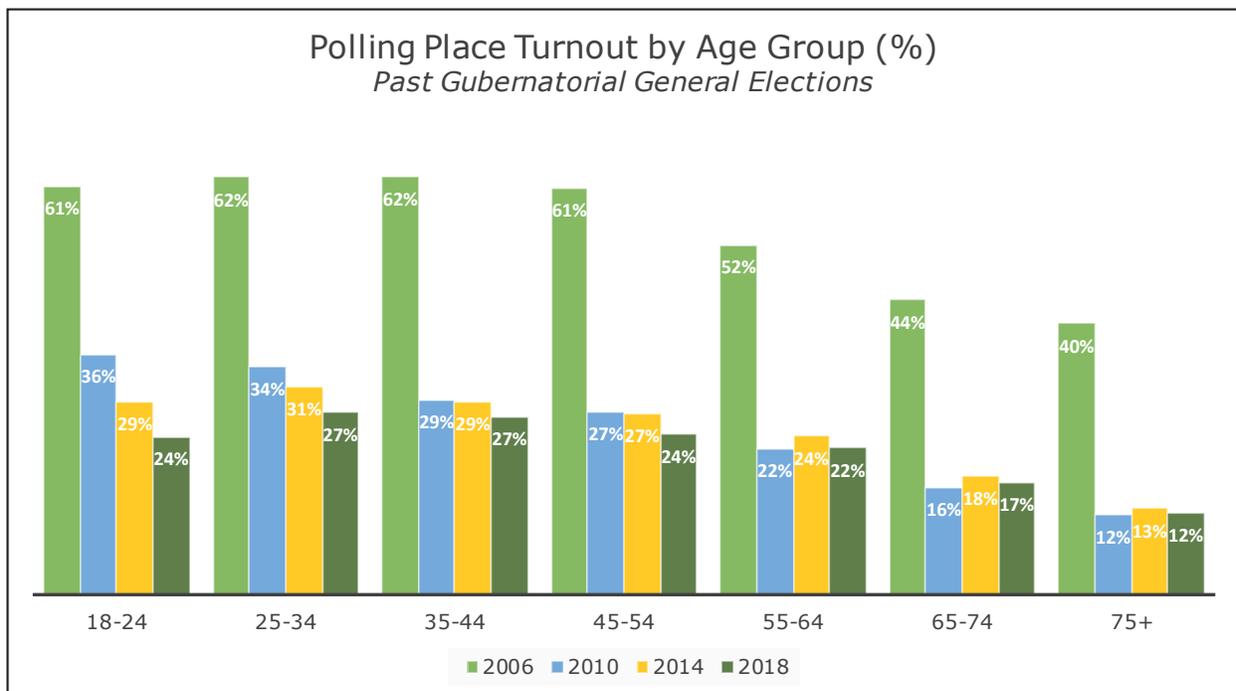| Age Group	2006	2010	2014	2018
18-24	39%	64%	71%	76%
25-34	38%	66%	69%	73%
35-44	38%	71%	71%	73%
45-54	39%	73%	73%	76%
55-64	48%	78%	76%	78%
65-74	56%	84%	82%	83%
75+	60%	88%	87%	88%

This can also be seen when the VBM turnout over the last four gubernatorial general elections is broken down by age group. In general, voters 55 years and older appear to be the demographic that most consistently uses the convenience of voting by mail. However, over the past four gubernatorial general elections, VBM turnout has increased among younger voters, most noticeably in the 18-24 age group.

Polling Place Voter Turnout

As there has been an increase in vote-by-mail (VBM) turnout, polling place turnouts have correspondingly decreased over time. However, it is interesting to note that out of the 160,084 voters voting in person at assigned polling places, 86% of these non-VBM voters turned out at the November 6, 2018 General Election. This represented 22% of the total turnout for the election, indicating that although more people are registered to vote by mail, a larger percentage of those who vote in person came out to cast their ballot. In contrast, about two-thirds of VBM voters cast their ballot.

Polling Place Registration and Turnout
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

	2010	2014	2018
Total Polling Place Registration	219,347	221,896	160,084
Total Polling Place Turnout	164,989	96,077	138,468

Also, consistent with the trend to vote by mail, voters ranging in age 18-54 years-old were amongst the demographic that preferred to vote in person at polling places. However, over time, this also decreased as more and more voters chose to cast their ballots by mail. Similar to the trend in VBM, the largest change in polling place turnout percentage from the last election was observed in the 18-24 year-old age group where there was a 5% drop in voter turnout at polling places.

Polling Place Turnout by Age Group (%)
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

Age Group	2006	2010	2014	2018
18-24	61%	36%	29%	24%
25-34	62%	34%	31%	27%
35-44	62%	29%	29%	27%
45-54	61%	27%	27%	24%
55-64	52%	22%	24%	22%
65-74	44%	16%	18%	17%
75+	40%	12%	13%	12%

VOTE TALLYING

All ballots cast in Santa Clara County are centrally tallied at the Office of the Registrar of Voters (ROV). From the precincts in Palo Alto, to those in Gilroy, each ballot must make its way to the ROV located in San Jose. As soon as voted ballots arrive from polling places, they are processed for tallying. California's election law mandates the counting of ballots must continue, every day, until all precinct ballots cast on Election Day have been reported. The tallying process continues 24-hours-a-day until complete. Then, the ROV returns to normal business hours in the days following the election, and continues to process vote-by-mail (VBM), provisional, and conditional voter ballots through the remainder of the 30-day canvass period. As a result, the day after Election Day often shows a high quantity of ballots actually received in the preceding days but not yet processed. Additionally, the ROV can operate up to 15 large central count ballot tabulators to tally all of the ballots cast in Santa Clara County, whether in person or by mail. System limitations have also added to the complexity of managing the logistics of voted returns and being able to provide consistent and meaningful election updates to the public.
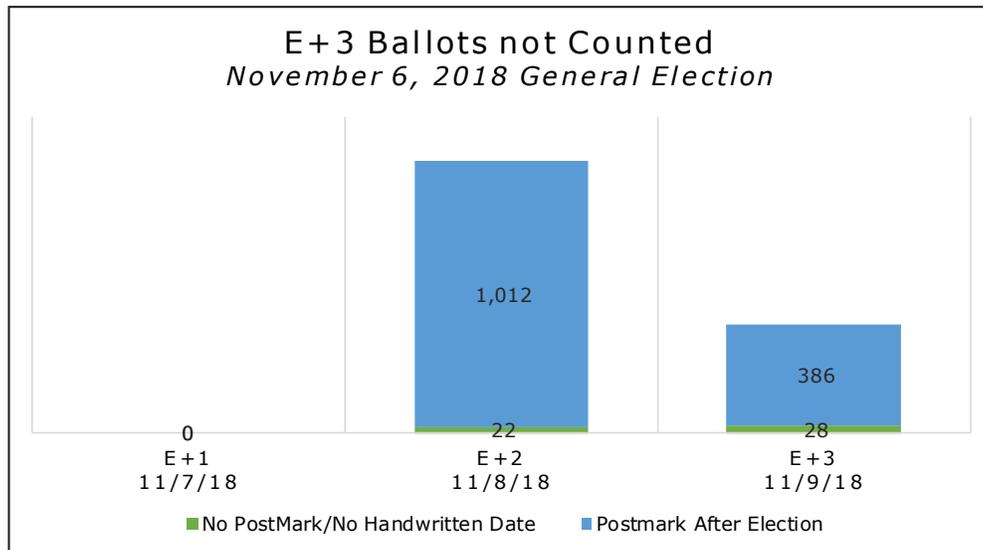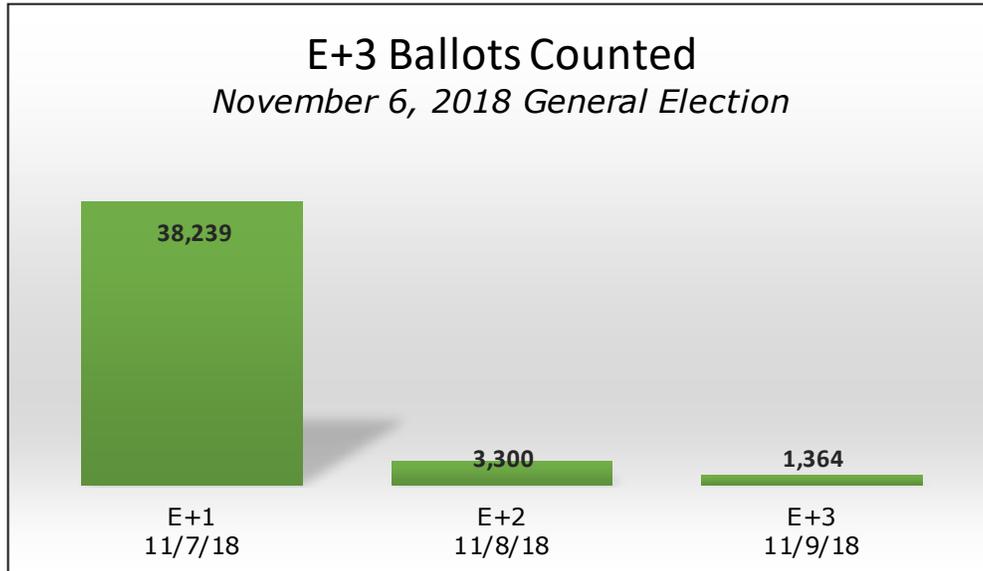
Before being tallied by machine, polling place ballots are reviewed to separate out ballots that may be damaged. Damaged ballots that are torn, bent, or that may not be properly tabulated through the machine must be processed separately. Undamaged ballots are trayed, stacked, and transported to the central count room for tabulation and reporting. VBM ballots received on Election Day are tallied only after all Election Day polling place ballots have been counted. This is done for two reasons: 1) by law, counting must continue until ALL Election Day precincts have fully reported, and 2) to capture voter history from the roster indexes from all voting precincts and prevent double voting. Initial processing of VBM ballots continues daily, by verifying the signature on each VBM envelope against the voter's signature on file before the envelope can be opened and the ballot counted. Once the signature is verified, each VBM ballot envelope is opened and the ballot inside must be extracted, flattened and stacked for efficient machine tallying, and inspected for any damages or errors that would prevent the machine from reading the ballot correctly. After all processed VBM ballots have been tabulated, the ROV will then begin to review and tabulate provisional and conditional voter ballots.

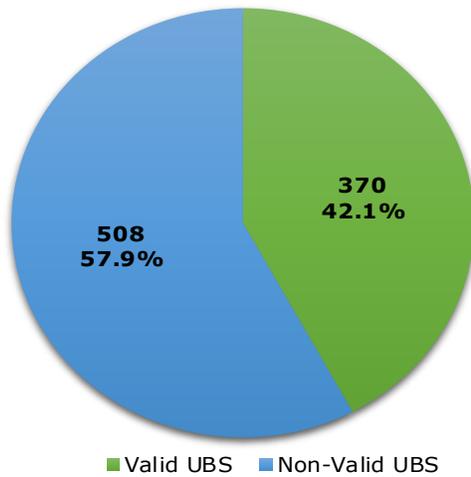Couriers arriving with ballots needing tallying.

Extended Vote Tallying

In the November 6, 2018 General Election, the Registrar of Voters' (ROV) office received more than 44,000 vote-by-mail (VBM) ballots after Election Day. Commencing in 2017, California's election law now permits the elections official to count a voter's ballot if it is received no later than 3-days after the election, AND has a postmark from the USPS or other official mailing agency showing it was mailed prior to the close of polls on Election Day. Of the ballots received during that time, approximately 96% were received on time and counted. The remaining ballots that could not be counted were received too late. A very small percentage of the invalidated ballots that arrived between **E+1** and **E+3** were ballots that could not be accepted because they had no postmark or handwritten date.

E+3 Ballots Counted
November 6, 2018 General Election

38,239	3,300	1,364
E+1 11/7/18	E+2 11/8/18	E+3 11/9/18

E+3 Ballots not Counted
November 6, 2018 General Election

0	1,012 / 22	386 / 28
E+1 11/7/18	E+2 11/8/18	E+3 11/9/18

■ No PostMark/No Handwritten Date   ■ Postmark After Election

Unsigned Ballot Statement Statistics
November 6, 2018 General Election

370
42.1%

**508**
57.9%

■ Valid UBS   ■ Non-Valid UBS

In 2016, a law was passed to establish a process for the election official to notify a voter who failed to sign their return VBM envelope and permit the voter to satisfy the signature requirement and have their vote counted if they responded no later than eight-days after the election, or by **E+8**. In 2018, the Governor signed an urgent piece of legislation just months before the General Election, establishing a similar process for voter's whose signature on their return envelope no longer compared to their signature on file. These voters could provide the ROV with an updated signature within 28 days after Election Day (**E+28**), and have their ballot counted. When the ROV receives a VBM ballot envelope without a signature or containing a signature that does not compare, by law, Election Officials are prohibited from opening the envelope and therefore cannot count the ballot. With the implementation of these new laws, if an envelope is received either with no signature or with a signature that does not compare to the voter's signature on file, the ROV sends out a letter to notify the voter of the error. Included in this letter is either an Unsigned Ballot Statement (UBS) or Signature Verification Statement (SVS), which may be completed and returned to the ROV so that the envelope can be processed and the ballot inside may be counted. The voter may return the form in person, by email, fax, or by mail (as long as it is received by the designated date). Voters may also choose to return the form on Election Day to a polling place or ballot drop-off location.

For the November 6, 2018 General Election, the ROV started mailing out the UBS letters by **E-20**, and sent out a total of 878 notices. The ROV continued to receive corrected signatures back from voters up until eight days after the election (E+8). By the deadline, the ROV received 42% of the original 878 back. In all, these signatures made 370 ballots valid and able to be counted.

The ROV also mailed out SVS notices, starting from **E-15**, to voters whose signature has changed over time. A total of 969 voters were notified, and of those, 628 voters responded by the deadline set at E+28 and had their ballot counted.

Signature Verification Statement Statistics
November 6, 2018 General Election

341
35.2%

628
64.8%

■ Valid SVS   ■ Non-Valid SVS
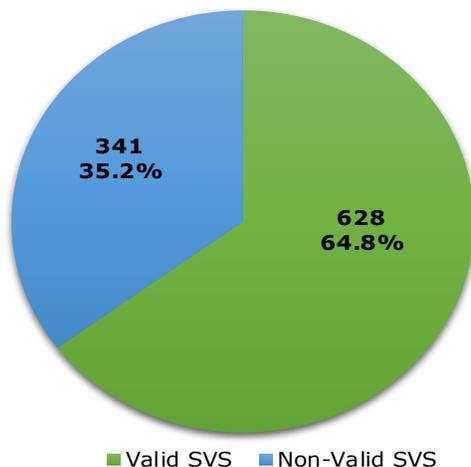
Provisional Ballots

If a voter's name is not found on the roster index at a polling place, the voter has the right to vote a provisional ballot (PV). The PV ballot is a regular ballot placed in a special envelope which, when received at the Registrar of Voters' (ROV) office, will trigger the ROV staff to confirm the voter's registration before tallying the ballot. A voter may vote provisionally at any polling place in their county, although only the contests they are eligible to vote based on their residence address will be counted.

Situations in which a voter must cast a PV ballot include:
- The voter's name could not be located on the official roster index for the precinct;
- The voter requested to vote a party ballot on which the voter was not eligible (Presidential Primaries only);
- The voter's eligibility could not be verified; or
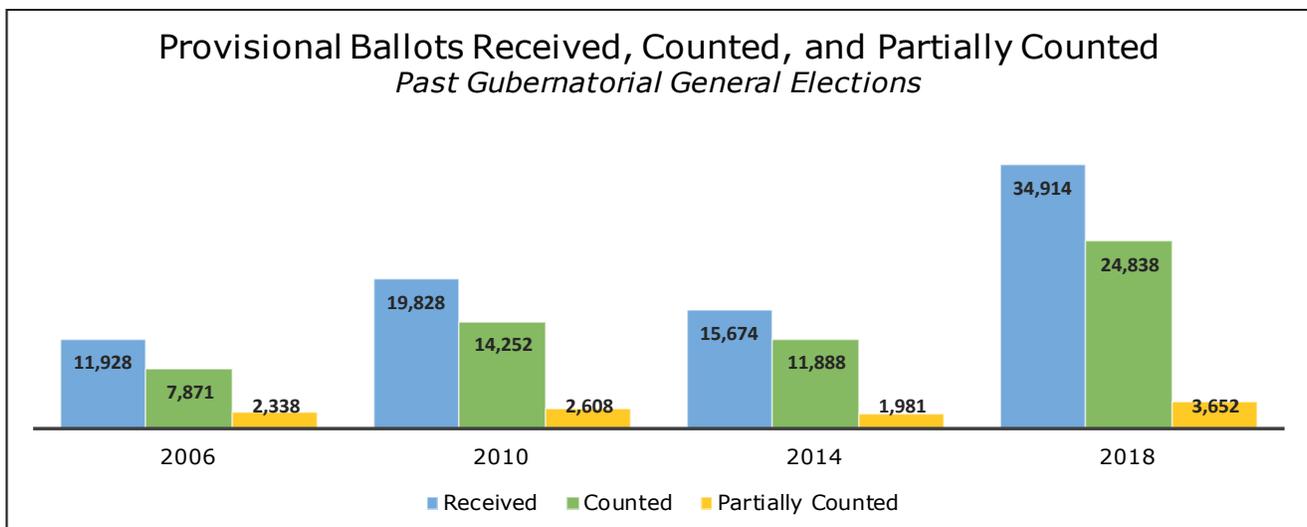- The voter was issued a vote-by-mail (VBM) ballot that the voter did not have to surrender.

The vast majority of provisional ballots ultimately are fully counted. Provisional ballots can be partially counted when:
- A voter is determined to be eligible for some but not all of the contests, usually occurring when the voter casts a ballot at a polling place other than their assigned polling place;
- A voter requested to cast a ballot for a different political party with which they are registered (Presidential Primaries only); or
- A **No Party Preference** voter requested to vote for a political party that did not allow crossover voting (Presidential Primaries only).

The last two reasons listed above for partially counting a PV ballot are only applicable for partisan contests during a presidential primary election, when ballots specific to voter's political party are required for the offices of President and County Central Committee, contests which both occur in presidential election years only. For the November 6, 2018 General Election, the only reason for partially counting a PV ballot was due to a voter casting a ballot at a polling place outside of their home precinct and possibly casting a vote in a contest for which they were ineligible.
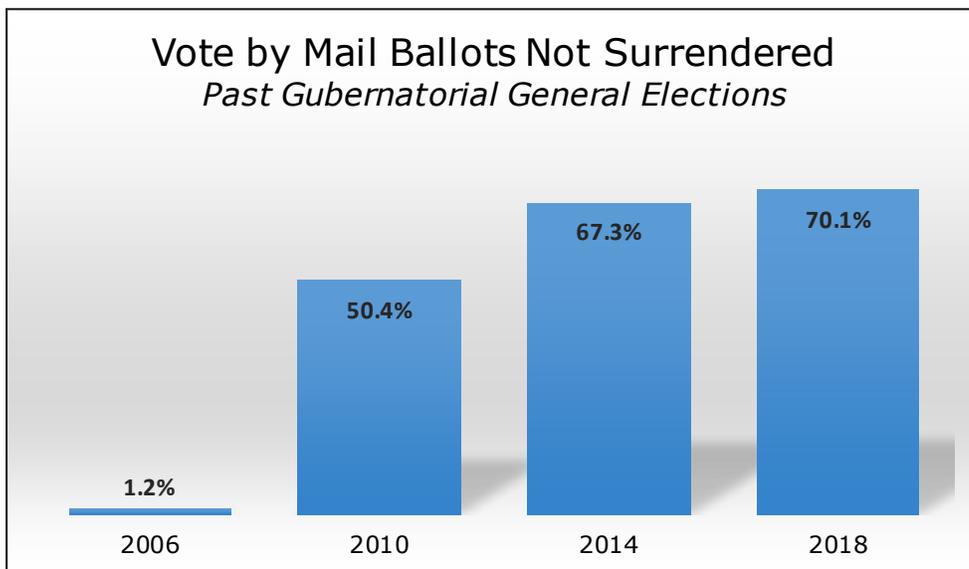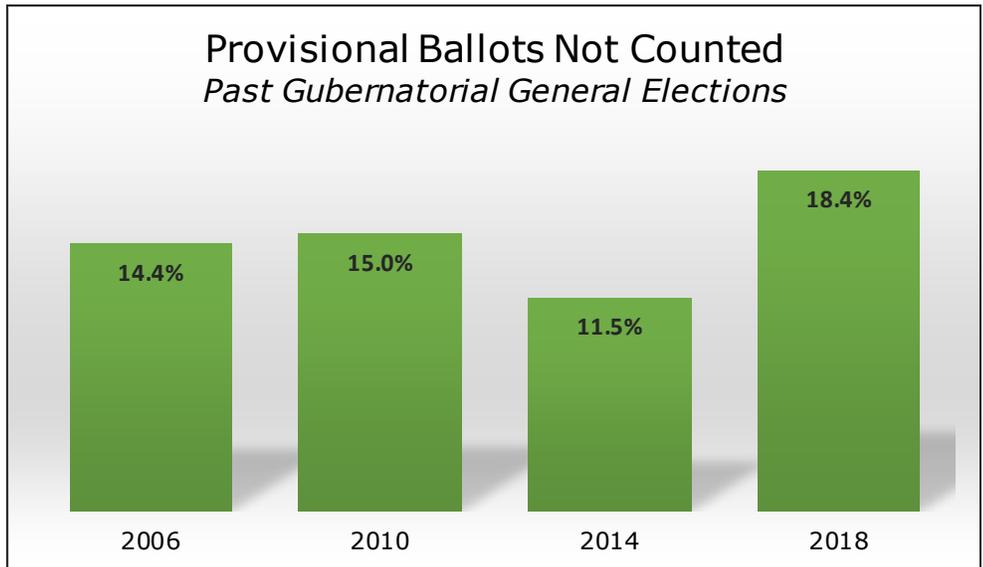
Typically, in countywide elections, only about 10-15% of provisional ballots cannot be counted for various reasons. Provisional ballots can be challenged for the following reasons: no signature, mismatching signature, the voter resides outside of the county, the voter's identity cannot be confirmed, or failure for voter to fulfill other requirements mandated by law.

When a VBM voter opts to vote in person at a polling place, state law requires the voter to surrender his or her VBM ballot in order to receive a new, polling place ballot. If the voter did not bring their VBM ballot, the voter may vote provisionally. As with all other provisional ballots, ROV staff members verify that the voter is properly registered and had not previously voted by any other method in the same election, before the ballot is counted.

Provisional Ballots Received, Counted, and Partially Counted
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

	2006	2010	2014	2018
Received	11,928	19,828	15,674	34,914
Counted	7,871	14,252	11,888	24,838
Partially Counted	2,338	2,608	1,981	3,652

For the November 6, 2018 General Election, the ROV received and processed the largest number of PV ballots over the past four gubernatorial general elections. These types of ballots accounted for about 6% of the total ballots cast. In contrast, PV ballots typically range from 1-3% of the total ballots cast for the previous three gubernatorial general elections. The next largest number received was during the 2010 election, and that was 43% less than the more than 34,000 received in the November 6, 2018 General Election

A majority of the received PVs were counted: 72% were fully counted, while 10% were partially counted. Only about 18% were challenged and could not be counted. Challenge reasons included a lack of signature on the PV envelope, mismatched signatures, voter resides out of county, voter cannot be properly identified, or failure to fulfill other requirements mandated by law.

Provisional Ballots Not Counted
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

14.4%	15.0%	11.5%	18.4%
2006	2010	2014	2018

Vote by Mail Ballots Not Surrendered
Past Gubernatorial General Elections

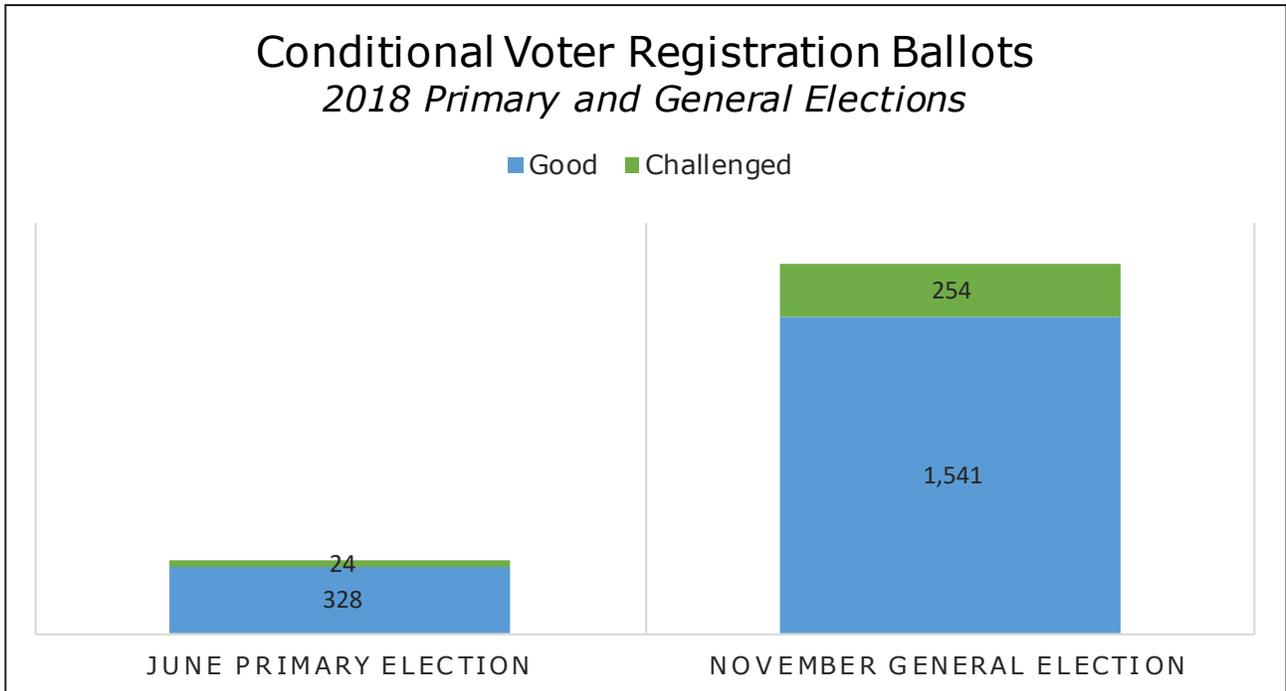|			
1.2%	50.4%	67.3%	70.1%
2006	2010	2014	2018

A majority of the PV ballots cast were due to VBM voters who, for various reasons, cast their vote in person rather than by mail. With the exception of the 2006 gubernatorial general election, "VBM ballot not surrendered" was the reason for more than half of the PV ballots cast at each election.

Provisional Ballot Challenges		
Reason	**Explanation**	**No.**
Cancelled or Ineligible	Voter's registration was cancelled due to moving out of the county, or ineligible for another reason	440
Not Registered	Voter is not registered in Santa Clara County	3,934
Registered Late	Voter registered after the 15th day before Election Day	642
Insufficient Signature	Voter either did not provide a valid signature, as required, or the signature on the envelope was missing, or did not match the signature in the voter's file	832
Vote-by-Mail Ballot Counted	Voter already voted via mail and the vote-by-mail ballot was counted	135
Unable to ID	Ballot could not be properly identified and reconciled with voter's information	35
Incomplete	Ballot was submitted with missing required information	261
No Resident Address	The voter's address was either unlisted or mismatched	133
Duplicate PV	Ballot previously submitted and counted	7
Different Precinct	Ballot was for a different precinct	5

Conditional Voter Registration

The November 6, 2018 General Election was the first major general election to utilize Conditional Voter Registration (CVR). CVR allows voters who missed the 15-day registration deadline to come to the Registrar of Voters' (ROV) office anytime during the period between 14 days prior and on Election Day, to register to vote and cast a ballot. When a voter casts a CVR ballot, the voter's eligibility must be verified and confirmed before the ballot can be counted.

As anticipated, the number of CVR voters increased from the June 5, 2018 Statewide Direct Primary Election. There were five times more CVR voters in the November 6, 2018 General Election than in the June Primary for a total of 1,795 CVR ballots. Of those, about 86% were verified and counted.

Conditional Voter Registration Ballots
2018 Primary and General Elections

■ Good ■ Challenged

	June Primary Election	November General Election
Challenged	24	254
Good	328	1,541

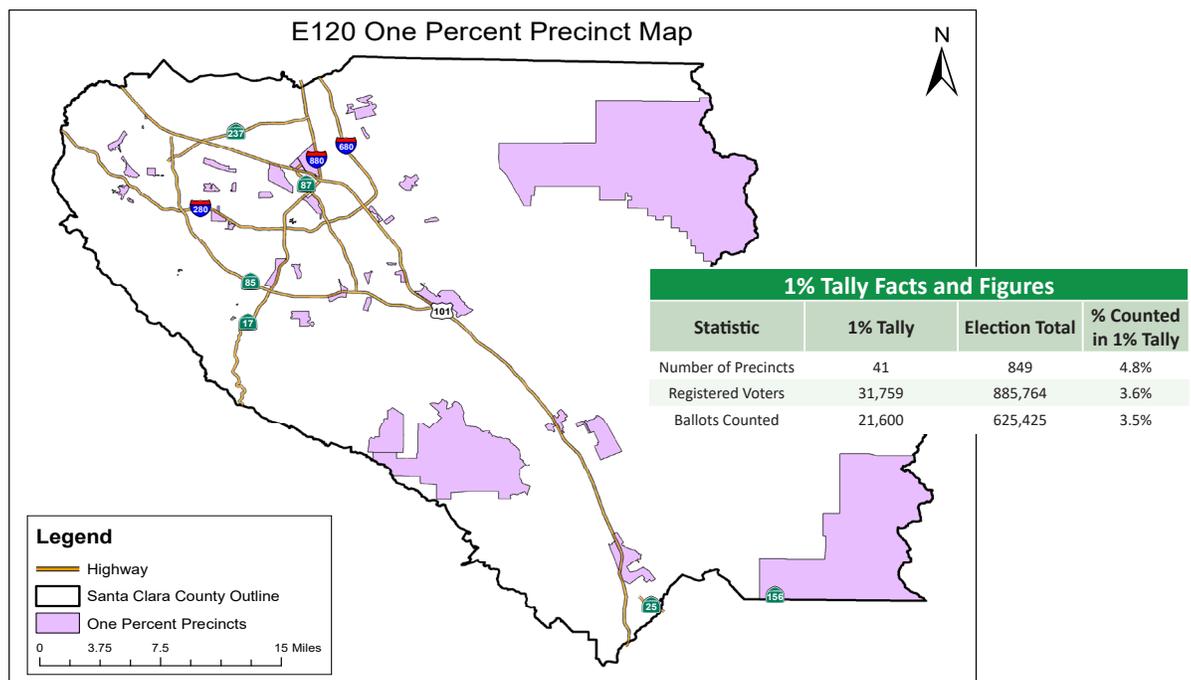| Reasons for CVR Ballot Challenge		
Reason	**Explanation**	**No.**
Ballot Missing	There was no ballot in the PV envelope	2
Envelope Incomplete	Envelope was missing information essential to confirming voter ID	2
No Residential Address	Envelope was missing voter's address	3
No Voter Signature	Voter did not provide a signature	5
Partially Counted	Ballots that were partially counted	49
Other Reasons	Envelope failed to meet mandated requirements in other ways	193

ELECTION VERIFICATION & CERTIFICATION

Once the tally is finished, the Office of the Registrar of Voters (ROV) completes a canvass to account and report results for every ballot issued and returned during the election. The canvass is a complete audit of all official election materials and supplies, including voted returns, to be sure that all materials are accounted for, and that every ballot was processed and the results are complete. During the canvass, the ROV also conducts a manual count of the ballots cast in at least 1% of the precincts, and ballots cast on any DRE voting machine in 100% of the precincts, to verify the accuracy of the results. When all of these processes are complete, the ROV can certify the results.

Before the results of an election are complete, state law requires the ROV to verify the accuracy of the results by comparing results from the vote tallying machines to results obtained by manually tallying the votes obtained from 1% of the total number of precincts, selected at random; additional precincts are chosen to allow each contest appearing on the ballot to be included, which often results in having to tally more than 1% of the total precincts. Once the precincts for the 1% Manual Tally have been randomly chosen, ROV staff members review all ballots from each precinct, including vote by mail and those cast at the polls, and compare the totals to the results from the vote-tallying machines. The ROV must also include 100% of the votes cast on the DRE voting machines from all precincts, as a part of the manual tally.

Contests for Manual Recount	
Contest	**Number of Seats**
City of Cupertino - Council Member	3
Luther Burbank School District - Governing Board Member	3
Oak Grove School District, Trustee Area 2 - Governing Board Member	1
Orchard School District - Governing Board Member	3
Measure HH - Luther Burbank School District School Bond	2/3 vote

The canvass period is also the time to determine whether or not to apply Santa Clara County's "Automatic Recount Policy," in any contest. Pursuant to the Policy, an automatic recount is triggered if the margin of victory for the contest was less than 25 votes, or less than 0.25% of the total ballots cast. This policy applies to all local offices or measures voted on within the boundaries of Santa Clara County, such as any office or measure for a county, or city, school, or special district that is wholly contained within the County's borders. This policy does not apply to federal or state contests or to local jurisdictions that are not wholly contained in the County of Santa Clara. Before the results were certified, the ROV determined that the automatic recount would apply to five contests for the November 6, 2018 General Election. The manual recount was performed and finalized within three weeks, and the results were subsequently recertified.

E120 One Percent Precinct Map

1% Tally Facts and Figures			
Statistic	**1% Tally**	**Election Total**	**% Counted in 1% Tally**
Number of Precincts	41	849	4.8%
Registered Voters	31,759	885,764	3.6%
Ballots Counted	21,600	625,425	3.5%

Legend
- Highway
- Santa Clara County Outline
- One Percent Precincts

0   3.75   7.5   15 Miles

ERRATA

The Registrar of Voters (ROV), in an effort to remain transparent and maintain the public's confidence in the integrity of the electoral process, is disclosing any errata that may have occurred during the election process, an accounting of how the error(s) occurred, an explanation of how the ROV notified the affected voters, and an explanation of how the ROV plans to prevent similar errors from occurring in the future. During the November 6, 2018 General Election, there were three errata the ROV worked quickly to resolve.

Misprint of Candidate's Website

What happened?
The web address for candidate Denise Ramon Herrera, a candidate for Governing Board Member of Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union School District for both Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties, was misprinted in the Chinese and Tagalog versions of the online County Voter Information Guide (CVIG). The candidate noticed that the hyperlink in her statement did not work when she clicked on it in the Chinese language version available online. Through research, it was discovered that the hyperlink contained a typo. When the original document was scanned and converted to a MS Word document, the number "1" was converted to an upper case "i" by the character recognition software in two of the five versions of the CVIG.

The candidate statement read:

www.facebook.com/ramonherrera20I8

The candidate statement should have read:

www.facebook.com/ramonherrera2018

How were voters notified?
The ROV contacted the vendor to correct the typo in the two eBook versions which were then reposted to the ROV's website. An errata letter was prepared, but not sent, because the printed statement in the CVIG was correct and the error only affected the electronic version.

How will this be prevented in the future?
The ROV will update its current procedures and training materials to reemphasize the importance of meticulous proofreading, taking care to look at each letter to double check for typos and misprints. Training will also reiterate the importance of tracking questions and concerns in the Changes and Issues Log (CAIL), allowing full communication across all proofing teams that may lead to future prevention. Staff will also be trained to recognize font style differences between Roman and Serif fonts used on the ballot and in the CVIGs.

Misprint of Candidate's Contest Name

What happened?
While reviewing her own candidate statement, Denise Ramon Herrera, candidate for Governing Board Member to the Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High School District, discovered that the name of the school district listed for another candidate, Cynthia Chang, was misprinted in Spanish. Through an internal investigation, it was discovered that an incorrect word was introduced by the translation vendor and, subsequently, the ROV's Spanish language proofreading team missed the typo during proofing. The incorrect header in the Spanish version of the candidate statement read:

Declaración de CYNTHIA CHANG, Candidata para
Miembro de la Junta de Gobierno, Distrito Conjunto de Escuelas
Secundarias Unión de Los Altos-Saratoga

The correct header should have read:

Declaración de CYNTHIA CHANG, Candidata para
Miembro de la Junta de Gobierno, Distrito Conjunto de Escuelas
Secundarias Unión de Los Gatos-Saratoga

The investigation found that this did not impact the Official Ballot, and only impacted how the contest was listed in the candidate statement portion of the CVIG for 57 of the voters of the Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High School District who receive their CVIG translated into Spanish. All other versions of the CVIG were correct.

How were voters notified?
The ROV contacted the affected candidate and all other candidates in the same contest (four candidates total). Additionally, an errata letter was mailed to the 57 affected voters with the corrected Spanish version of the CVIG page containing all candidate statements for that contest. Corrected eBooks were also proofed and posted on the ROV's website.

How will this be prevented in the future?
Internally, the ROV is taking measures to update their current procedures and training materials to reemphasize the importance of proofreading the entire document, in detail, in all versions and translations, paying close attention to typos and misprints.

Missing Write-in Space
What happened?
Ballots for the November 6, 2018 General Election were printed without the write-in space for the contest of Superintendent of Public Instruction. The ballot initially had the write-in space for the contest, however, during a later round of proofing, staff requested the vendor remove the blank write-in space, thinking the contest of Superintendent of Public Instruction was a partisan **voter nominated** contest carried over from the June Primary, where only two candidates are permitted to receive votes and there are no write-in candidates. The change was not logged into the Changes and Issues Log (CAIL) and was not preapproved by the BLD manager before the vendor took action. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is the only statewide office that is not a voter nominated contest, and therefore does permit write-in candidates. After the vendor removed the line from all versions of the ballot, BLD performed multiple rounds of proofing, but unfortunately, did not catch the missing write-in space.

How were voters notified?
Because no write-in candidates were qualified for this contest, the missing write-in space had no effect on this contest. Therefore, it was not necessary to send a notice to voters. However, the ROV made preparations to send errata letters and issue public service announcements in the event that a write-in candidate did qualify.

How will this be prevented in the future?
The ROV will modify its proofreading checklist to specify which contests are deemed "voter nominated" and do not require a write-in space during a general election, eliminating any confusion in that area. Staff will also update procedures and training materials for the ballot proofing process to indicate that any changes affecting the ballot structure must be approved by the Ballot Layout Division Manager.

Precinct #1290
What Happened?
Precinct #1290 was incorrectly placed in the Morgan Hill Unified School District, Trustee Area #2 when, in fact, it should have been included in Trustee Area #6, which was not on the ballot at the time. The error was discovered by a candidate in the contest when questioning the reporting of the election results by our vendor, Scytl. The display showed the entire Trustee Area with one outstanding precinct on the map – precinct #1290. The candidate called our office during the official canvass period to inquire why this one precinct was set out from all the others. Staff researched the matter and it was then discovered that this precinct was incorrectly assigned during consolidation for this election. The GIS Mapping Division was able to remove precinct #1290 from the contest and the ballots received from that precinct were duplicated to remove the erroneous contest. This resulted in nine votes being removed from the contest that

were cast by voters in this precinct.

The GIS Mapping Division also discovered that precinct #5988 was also included in the MHUSD, Trustee Area #2 contest in error. This contest was also removed during the official canvass period resulting in an additional two votes being removed from this contest – for a total of 11 votes removed.

How were voters notified?
All the candidates for this contest were contacted, as well as the Superintendent of the School District. All the corrections were made during the canvass and the contest was certified. The School District and the ROV then worked to correct any errors contained within the Trustee Areas for the entire district immediately following the election.

How will this be prevented in the future?
The GIS Mapping Division will be updating its procedures to include an additional quality control check of it's precinct mapping.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Data compiled in this report is derived from multiple ROV sources and may occasionally contain small differences.

- This report is intended to provide a general snapshot of the November 6, 2018 General Election.

- Many possible factors, such as redistricting or voter inactivity, may also cause minuscule differences in data.

- Find this and past post-election reports online by visiting https://www.sccgov.org/sites/rov/Pages/Registrar-of-Voters.aspx.

CONNECT WITH THE ROV	
REGISTER TO VOTE, UPDATE REGISTRATION INFORMATION, OR PARTICIPATE	
PHONE	1-866-430-VOTE (8683) or 1-408-299-VOTE (8683)
WEBSITE	www.sccgov.org/sites/rov/Pages/Registrar-of-Voters.aspx
FACEBOOK	www.facebook.com/sccvote
TWITTER	https://twitter.com/sccvote
YOUTUBE	www.youtube.com/user/sccvote

GLOSSARY

Audio-Recorded Ballots

A ballot in which a set of offices is presented to the voter in spoken, rather than written form.

Ballot Drop-off Boxes or **Ballot Drop-off Locations**

Locations within the County where vote-by-mail (VBM) voters can return their voted ballots into a secure container (drop-off box) established by the ROV. Some locations are available to voters 24-hours-a-day, seven days-a-week.

Contest

A single issue voted on by the people. Races for elected office and ballot measures, such as the office of mayor or a local parcel tax, are both examples of contests.

Direct-Record Electronic (DRE) Touchscreen Ballots

A ballot that is presented to the voter in electronic format, via a direct-record electronic (DRE) voting machine, allowing the voter to view and mark the ballot by touching the designated area on the screen.

E- (E minus)

E-days refers to the number of days prior to an election. For example, E-10 (E minus 10) means ten days before an election.

E+ (E plus)

E+days refers to the number of days after an election. For example, E+3 (E plus three) means three days after an election.

Gubernatorial

A term referring to a state governor or the office of state governor.

Initiative

An initiative is an idea proposed to the governing body of an elective jurisdiction, such as a state or county, where a group of voters propose, or "initiate" an idea by collecting signatures on a petition. If the governing body does not wholly adopt the idea, they may place it on the ballot for the voters of their jurisdiction to decide.

Measure

A measure is a local item placed on the ballot by the governing body of a county, city or district to ask the voters a question, such as whether the voters of a school district wish to enact a parcel tax. Certain types of local ballot measures can also be placed on the ballot by a group of voters in the district who collect enough signatures to have their question (an **initiative** or **referendum**) submitted to the voters.

No Party Preference Voter (NPP)

A voter who has declined to indicate (disclose) a political party preference at the time they register to vote.

Optical Scan Ballot

The physical paper ballot that is used for all vote by mail programs and primarily used to vote at a polling place.

Proposition

A statewide **initiative** or **referendum** that is placed on the ballot by or by a group of voters who collect enough signatures, or constitutional amendment placed on the ballot by the state legislature and submitted to the electorate for a direct vote.

Referendum

A referendum is a proposition or measure placed on the ballot by petition submitted by a group of voters who wish to prevent an act recently passed by the governing body from going into effect. If the governing body does not amend the act as requested by the voters who signed the petition, or wholly withdraw the act from going into effect, the governing body must put the act on the ballot before the voters of the jurisdiction to decide.

Remote Accessible Vote-by-Mail (RAVBM)

Designated for use by registered voters with disabilities, as well as military or overseas voters, to provide remote access to election materials, specifically an electronic facsimile of the optical scan ballot they may mark, print, and return by mail.

Voter Nominated Office (Contest)

A voter-nominated office (or contest) means a congressional or state elective partisan office for which a candidate may choose to have their political party preference (or lack of) indicated upon the ballot. The primary conducted for a voter-nominated office will reflect all candidates who have qualified, regardless of political party. The candidates receiving the highest or second highest number of votes cast at the primary election (regardless of political party) will then have their names placed on the ballot at the general election, and no other candidates may receive votes. The following offices are voter-nominated offices: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Insurance Commissioner, Member of the State Board of Equalization, United States Senator, Member of the United States House of Representatives, State Senator, and Members of the State Assembly. The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the only state office that is not a voter-nominated office appearing on the primary, but only appears on the general election ballot. Write-in candidates may qualify for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.