



**YOUR VOTE.
YOUR VOICE.**



JUNE 5, 2018 CALIFORNIA PRIMARY ELECTION

**ARE YOU
SIGNED UP
TO VOTE?**

May 21, 2018

Last day to register to vote in this election.

May 29, 2018

Last day to request a “vote by mail” ballot.

June 5, 2018

ELECTION DAY Your polling place is open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Esta guía también está disponible en español ■ 本指南也有中文版

Bản hướng dẫn này cũng có bằng tiếng Việt ■ 또한 이 안내서는 한국어로도 제공됩니다

Visit easyvoterguide.org to order copies or
download this guide in English, Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Korean.

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HELP FOR VOTERS

<p>Voter's Edge California, an online election guide from the League of Women Voters of California Education Fund and MapLight</p>	<p>You can look up your polling place by typing in your home address at the Voter's Edge California website. You can also see your entire ballot, with national, state, and local contests. Find Voter's Edge California online at votersedge.org</p> 
<p>Official Voter Information Guide from the California Secretary of State</p>	<p>The Secretary of State's guide also gives detailed information about the state propositions, as well as voting resources and statements from the candidates for U.S. Senate. Find the Official Voter Information Guide online at voterguide.sos.ca.gov</p>
<p>Easy Voter Guide</p>	<p>Order copies or download this guide in five languages at easyvoterguide.org</p>
<p>County Elections Offices</p>	<p>Find your County Elections Office online at sos.ca.gov/county-elections-offices</p>

★ What's New for Voters

**Missed the May 21 voter registration deadline?
You can still vote in this election!**

NEW!

If you missed the deadline, then go to your County Elections Office or other special location. You will be able to register and vote on the same day - all the way up through Election Day.

It's 3 simple steps you can complete in one visit:

- 1. Register** to vote.
- 2. Vote.**
- 3. Seal** your ballot in a special envelope and **sign** it.

Do you live in Madera, Napa, Nevada, Sacramento or San Mateo County?

If so, read page 7 for important changes and choices on ways to vote.

★ About the June 5, 2018 Primary Election

How the Statewide Primary Election Works in California

In this “primary” election, voters will:

- Choose which candidates will move on to the “general” election in November.
- Vote “YES” or “NO” on 5 proposed laws for California.

For the following offices you may choose any candidate on your ballot, from any political party. The two candidates with the most votes will run against each other in November. It is possible that these two candidates could be from the same political party.

Offices that represent everyone in California (elected for a four-year term)

- **Governor** – **The highest elected official in California:** Oversees most state departments and agencies. Prepares annual state budget. Approves or rejects new state laws.
- **Lieutenant Governor** – **Next in line:** Becomes Governor if the elected Governor leaves office. Has a tie-breaking vote in the State Senate. Serves on boards and commissions.
- **Secretary of State** – **Head of elections and record keeping:** Coordinates statewide elections and oversees election laws. Also keeps records about new corporations and businesses and other state databases.
- **Controller** – **The state’s bookkeeper:** Keeps track of how the state’s money is spent. Issues most checks from the state and manages collection of money due to the state. Reports on finances of state and local governments.
- **Treasurer** – **The state’s banker:** Manages the state’s investments and assets. Coordinates the sale of state bonds.
- **Attorney General** – **The state’s top lawyer:** Makes sure laws are enforced the same way across the state. Manages the state Department of Justice. Oversees sheriffs and district attorneys.
- **Insurance Commissioner** – **Insurance overseer:** Manages the state Department of Insurance. Enforces laws that insurance companies must follow.
- **Superintendent of Public Instruction** – **Head of public schools:** Manages the state Department of Education. Provides leadership and assistance to all public schools in California. Enforces education regulations.



Offices that represent you in national government

- **U.S. Senator**
(6-Year term)
- **Representative in U.S. Congress**
(2-Year term)



Offices that represent you in state government

- **State Senator** (4-Year term; even-numbered districts will be voted on in this election)
- **State Assembly Member** (2-Year term)
- **State Board of Equalization** (state tax commission; 4-Year term)

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Bonds for Environment, Parks and Water

Legislative Bond Measure

The way it is now: The state of California offers several programs to protect the environment, preserve natural resources, offer recreation options to the public and reduce the risk of floods.

To pay for these type of programs, the state uses bonds, money from fees and money from the state’s General Fund. In recent years, the state has spent about \$5 billion each year to support these types of programs.

What Prop 68 would do if it passes: Allow the state to sell \$4 billion in new bonds and use \$100 million in existing bonds to fund a wide range of projects, including:

- Wildlife conservation
- Local and regional parks, including creating new parks
- Flood protection
- Addressing the possible effects of climate change
- Safe drinking water

Effect on the state budget: Repaying the bonds would cost the state about \$200 million each year for the next 40 years. The measure could save local governments tens of millions of dollars each year.

YES People for Prop 68 say:

- All Californians deserve access to clean drinking water and safe local parks.
- Prop 68 helps protect California’s air quality and places where families hike, camp, swim and play.

NO People against Prop 68 say:

- Not enough money from Prop 68 will go to improving parks.
- California does not need more debt.

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Transportation Funding

Legislative Constitutional Amendment

The way it is now: In 2017 lawmakers passed a measure called Senate Bill 1 (SB1) to increase funding for transportation in California. SB1 increased taxes on gasoline and diesel fuel. It created a new transportation fee, which will be added to the cost of registering a vehicle. It also increased registration fees for electric cars and other vehicles that don’t burn gasoline. Money earned from SB1 will go toward transportation purposes, such as road repairs and improving public transit. Currently, the State Constitution does not require money from the transportation fees or diesel sales taxes to be spent **only** on transportation.

What Prop 69 would do if it passes: Amend the State Constitution so that money from diesel sales taxes and the new transportation fees could be spent **only** on transportation purposes. Taxes and fees from SB1 will not change if Prop 69 passes.

Effect on the state budget: There would be no immediate effect on how money is spent at the state or local level. If Prop 69 passes, money from diesel sales taxes and the new transportation fees could be spent only on transportation. The state would be unable to spend this money on other purposes.

YES People for Prop 69 say:

- Prop 69 would make sure that money from gas and diesel taxes is only spent for transportation purposes like fixing roads and mass transit.
- This would help every community in the state and guarantee that taxes go to valuable transportation projects.

NO People against Prop 69 say:

- All money from transportation related taxes and fees should go to transportation projects like fixing roads.
- Prop 69 doesn’t go far enough to protect other transportation fees, such as the vehicle weight fee.

There are 5 state propositions in this election. *You do not have to vote on everything.*

Learn about propositions that are important to you and make your choice, YES or NO.

PROPOSITIONS
are proposed laws
presented to
California
voters.



They become
law if over
half of voters
vote **YES**.

There are five propositions
in this election. They were
placed on the ballot by
state lawmakers.



Prop 68 is a bond to raise money for the environment, parks and water. The government sells bonds to get money for things that last a long time, and pays investors back over many years. Paying investors back reduces what the state can spend on other items like education and health care.

Props 69 through 72 would change the state Constitution. Changes to the state Constitution require voter approval.

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Cap-and-Trade Amendment

Legislative Constitutional Amendment

The way it is now: Greenhouse gases are one of the main causes of climate change. These gases are produced by industrial activities and cars that run on gasoline. California has created many programs to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases, including a program called “cap-and-trade.” Certain companies must get a permit for each ton of greenhouse gases they create. Money from the sale of these permits goes into a state fund called the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF). The state usually determines how to spend money from the GGRF as part of the annual budget process. This requires a simple majority vote by the legislature.

What Prop 70 would do if it passes: Beginning in 2024, money from the cap-and-trade program would go into a new state Reserve Fund. Money would be deposited into the Reserve Fund until two thirds of lawmakers from both houses of the Legislature vote to spend it. After such a bill passes, new money collected through the cap-and-trade program would go into the GGRF and could be spent by a simple majority vote. Prop 70 would also make a temporary increase in sales taxes for businesses that buy certain types of equipment. These taxes would go away once the Legislature votes to spend money from the Reserve Fund.

Effect on the state budget: Increasing the sales tax for certain business purchases could temporarily give more money to the state. The amount of money would depend on when lawmakers vote to spend money from the Reserve Fund. If lawmakers approve spending the money by early 2024, the state would get little or no additional money. If it takes a long time for lawmakers to pass a bill, the state would collect a few hundred million dollars each year.

YES People for Prop 70 say:

- Money to reduce greenhouse gases should be spent in the wisest and most cost-effective way.
- Requiring a two-thirds vote protects the future of California’s historic climate change program.

NO People against Prop 70 say:

- Requiring a two-thirds vote would make it far too difficult for lawmakers to reach agreement and pass a bill.
- Prop 70 would allow a small group of politicians to stand in the way of progress on climate change.

71 Ballot Measure Effective Date

Legislative Constitutional Amendment

The way it is now: In statewide elections, California voters can vote on proposed state laws, called ballot measures (also called propositions). A ballot measure becomes law the day after it passes, unless the measure states otherwise. Sometimes it can take several weeks for the state to count all the votes. Once all votes have been counted, the state elections office releases the official “statement of vote,” which makes election results final. The state elections office has up to 38 days after Election Day to make the results final.

What Prop 71 would do if it passes: Amend the State Constitution so that most of the ballot measures passed during an election would go into effect at the same time. Ballot measures would become law when the state elections office releases the official “statement of vote.” Under this change, most ballot measures would take effect no later than 43 days after Election Day.

Effect on the state budget: Prop 71 would likely have little or no effect on state and local budgets.

YES People for Prop 71 say:

- Prop 71 is a simple, common sense update of our election laws.
- In a state where 53 percent of voters are registered to vote-by-mail, ballot measures should not go into effect until all votes have been counted.

NO People against Prop 71 say:

- Prop 71 is not necessary.
- There may be times when it is good for laws to go into effect immediately after Election Day.

72 Taxes for Rainwater Capture Systems

Legislative Constitutional Amendment

The way it is now: To help deal with droughts and water shortages, some California residents install systems to collect and store rainwater that falls on the roof of a building. The cost to install a rainwater capture system can range from a few hundred dollars to several hundred thousand dollars, depending on size. Currently, adding a rainwater capture system to a building counts as a property improvement and leads to higher taxes for the property owner. In the past, voters have approved allowing some types of tax-free property improvements, such as solar panels and fire sprinklers.

What Prop 72 would do if it passes: From the beginning of 2019 to the end of 2028, building a rainwater capture system would not be considered a property improvement. Property owners and developers would be able to install rainwater capture systems without their property taxes going up. Prop 72 would amend the State Constitution to allow this change.

Effect on the state budget: Prop 72 would result in lower property tax payments for property owners who install rainwater capture systems. Lower tax payments would mean less money for some local governments. Statewide, the effect would probably be small.

YES People for Prop 72 say:

- California has experienced periods of drought and will likely face more dry years in the future.
- Homeowners should not be penalized for installing rainwater capture systems that help our entire state.

NO People against Prop 72 say:

- No argument against Prop 72 was submitted.

★ New Ways to Vote in 5 Counties

DO YOU LIVE IN ONE OF THESE COUNTIES?

MADERA – NAPA – NEVADA – SACRAMENTO – SAN MATEO

Keep reading if you live in [Madera](#), [Napa](#), [Nevada](#), [Sacramento](#) or [San Mateo County](#). There are big changes as to how you cast your ballot for the June primary election. You will have more days and more ways to vote!

You will automatically receive your ballot in the mail a few weeks before the election. Most neighborhood polling places will no longer be used for voting. Instead, you have 3 choices for how to vote.



VOTE-BY-MAIL

You can fill in and mail back your ballot as soon as you receive it.



BALLOT DROPBOX

You can drop off your ballot at any secure Ballot Dropbox as soon as you receive it. No postage is required. See the link at the bottom of this page to find a Ballot Dropbox in your county.



VOTE CENTER

You can vote in person by visiting any Vote Center in your county. At every Vote Center you can:

- Vote in person.
- Drop off your completed ballot.
- Vote with an accessible voting machine.
- Get help and voting materials in multiple languages.
- Didn't register in time? At a Vote Center you can sign up and vote on the same day all the way through Election Day.



WHEN VOTE CENTERS ARE OPEN

All Vote Centers will be open for at least 4 days from Saturday, June 2 through Tuesday, June 5.

Some Vote Centers will be open for 11 days starting Saturday, May 26.

FIND A BALLOT DROPBOX OR VOTE CENTER AT VOTERSCHOICE.SOS.CA.GOV

LEARN MORE AT VOTERSCHOICE.ORG

1

SIGN UP



- You are eligible to vote if you are a U.S. citizen, 18 years or older.
- You must register to get on the official list of voters in your county. The deadline to register is May 21 to vote in the June 5 election.
- You can pick up a voter registration form at your library or post office, have a registration form mailed to you by calling 1-800-345-8683, or fill out the form online at registertovote.ca.gov
- Missed the deadline? You can still register and vote in this election at special locations. Check with your County Elections Office.
- Once you are on the list, you only need to re-register if you change your address, change your name, want to change your political party, or because you are no longer in prison or on parole for a felony.

2

GET READY



- Before you vote, it helps to learn about what you will be voting on.
- All registered voters receive two things in the mail:
 - 1) a Sample Ballot that lists everything that will be on your ballot along with where you vote (your "polling place")
 - 2) an Official Voter Information Guide about statewide candidates and measures
- In addition to this *Easy Voter Guide*, you can visit the *Voter's Edge California* website at votersedge.org for more information about everything on your ballot plus a handy way to find your polling place.



3

VOTE!



- You choose whether to vote at your polling place or use a "vote by mail" ballot.
- For voting in person on Tuesday, June 5, the polls are open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. You may also be able to vote before Election Day. Check with your County Elections Office.
- To vote by mail, use the form in your Sample Ballot to request a "vote by mail" ballot to be sent to you. The deadline to ask for one is May 29. When your "vote by mail" ballot comes, fill it out and mail it back so that it is postmarked no later than Election Day. You may also drop it off at any polling place in your county on Election Day. You can sign up to get a "vote by mail" ballot for every election.

**Do you live in Madera, Napa, Nevada, Sacramento or San Mateo County?
If so, read page 7 for important changes to the way you vote!**

ABOUT THE EASY VOTER GUIDE

The *Easy Voter Guide* has been providing new voters and busy voters with nonpartisan information for statewide elections in California since 1994. Community reviewers help ensure the guide is easy to read and understand. The proposition explanations in this guide are based on information from the nonpartisan Legislative Analyst's Office. The arguments for and against each proposition are taken from the arguments in the Secretary of State's Official Voter Information Guide and other sources.

Every effort is made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information presented in the *Easy Voter Guide*. Additional information made available after the guide is printed and any other corrections are posted at easyvoterguide.org. Please send questions or suggestions about this guide to easyvoter@lwvc.org.

The *Easy Voter Guide* is made possible in part by the U.S. Institute of Museum and Library Services under the provisions of the Library Services and Technology Act, administered in California by the State Librarian.

The League of Women Voters® of California Education Fund is a 501(c)(3) nonpartisan organization that encourages informed and active participation in government and works to increase understanding of major public policy issues. For more information, go to cavotes.org.