

CANDIDATE GUIDE



This reference guide has been prepared to answer frequently asked questions and is intended to provide general information only. The San Joaquin County Registrar of Voters is not rendering legal advice. This guide does not have the force and effect of law and is not a substitute for legal counsel. In the unlikely event that there is a conflict between this guide and the law, the law shall take precedence. Before initiating any efforts related to a particular topic within this guide, please note that it is the public's responsibility to obtain the most current and accurate information that may be available on a topic.

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PREPARE TO FILE

BEFORE YOU FILE

- Verify that your voter registration information is correct online at voterstatus.sos.ca.gov
- Re-register if your information is incorrect
- Confirm the office and position for which you are filing
- Make sure you meet and have proof of any qualifications required for that office
- Decide how you want your name to appear on the ballot
- Decide on your ballot designation (see the *Ballot Designation Guidelines* for assistance)
- Have your authorized agent/campaign contact information ready

Staff cannot accept documents from an unauthorized person. A signed *Authorized Agent* section of the Candidate Registration Form must be completed.

Elections Code § 8028

FIRST STEPS

1. Request an appointment* via the Candidate Services tab on the ROV website at www.sjcrov.org
2. Upon receipt of the appointment request, a confirmation message will be sent to your email.

The following documents are included in the candidate filing process:

- Candidate Registration Form (includes district verification and authorized agent section)
- Candidate Guide
- Nomination Petition**
- Ballot Designation Worksheet
- Code of Fair Campaign Practices (optional)
- Candidate Campaign Statement Forms 501 and either*** Form 460 or Form 470
- Form 700 Statement of Economic Interests (Mandatory for all candidates except incumbents who have filed within 60 days before filing nomination documents)
- Declaration of Candidacy (completed in office)
- Character-Based Name (if applicable)
- Candidate Confidential Voter Status Form
- Candidate Statement of Qualifications Form**** (optional)

* An appointment is encouraged, as there may be a long wait for walk-in candidates. Expect to spend at least 30 minutes to an hour completing the filing process.

** School Boards and Special Districts do not require nomination signatures.

*** Form 460 if the candidate is anticipating receiving or spending \$2,000 or more during the calendar year. Form 470 if the amount is less than \$2,000.

**** Candidates' Statements of Qualifications (SOQ) will appear in both English and Spanish in the County Voter Information Guide.

Elections Code § 8020(c)

CANDIDATE FILING PROCESS

SIGNATURES IN LIEU OF FILING FEE (Primary elections only)

A candidate may submit a petition containing signatures of registered voters instead of paying all or a portion of the filing fee to run for office. The signatures submitted may cover all or a prorated portion of the filing fee.

Any registered voter may sign an in-lieu-of-filing-fee petition for any candidate for whom he or she is eligible to vote.

Elections Code § 8106(b)(1)

No additional signatures may be filed after the filing date, but supplemental signatures may be filed to replace signatures in the original filing that were found to be insufficient. That portion of the filing fee not covered by the signatures must be paid in full before the nomination documents may be filed.

1. Each signer must print and sign their name and include their residential address.
 - Spouses may not sign for each other.
 - P.O. Boxes are unacceptable as residential addresses.
2. Circulators must complete the “Affidavit of Circulator” on the back of the form.
 - Fill in the appropriate information in the blank spaces.
 - Fill in the dates when signatures are obtained.
 - Fill in the execution date and the place of signing.
 - Sign and print your name and include the residential address.
 - Only one circulator is allowed for each in-lieu petition.

A person shall not circulate a state or local initiative, referendum, recall petition, or nominating paper unless the person is 18 years of age or older.

Elections Code § 102

JUDICIAL CANDIDATES' DECLARATION OF INTENTION

Candidates for judicial office must file a Declaration of Intention identifying the office for which they intend to run. Judicial candidate filing fees must be paid at the time the Declaration of Intention is filed with the county elections official. Except in the case of a judicial office filled under subdivision (d) of Section 16 of the California Constitution, every candidate for a judicial office, not more than 14 nor less than five days before the first day on which his or her nomination petitions may be circulated and signed or may be presented for filing, shall file in the office of the elections official in which their nomination petitions are required to be filed, a written and signed declaration of their intention to become a candidate for that office on a form to be supplied by the elections official. A candidate for a numerically designated judicial office shall state in their declaration for which office they intend to become a candidate.

No candidate for a judicial office shall be required to state his or her residential address on the declaration of intention.

Elections Code § 8023(c)

NOMINATION PETITION

Candidates are required to submit nomination petitions signed by a requisite number of voters. No signer shall, at the time of signing nomination petitions, have signed his or her name to any other nomination petition for any other candidate of the same office or, in the case where there are several seats to be filled for the same office, signed nomination petitions for more candidates for that office than there are seats to be filled.

Elections Code § 8069

For nonpartisan offices and voter-nominated offices requiring nomination petitions, signers shall be registered voters in the district or political subdivision in which the candidate is to be elected.

Once the nomination petition has been processed, candidates will receive their filing packet via email and should complete the forms before scheduling an in-person appointment. Candidates are encouraged to start the process early in the filing period to meet the filing deadline.

BALLOT DESIGNATION WORKSHEET

If a candidate chooses to have a ballot designation title printed on the ballot, it must be filed along with the Declaration of Candidacy. A ballot designation is a title printed underneath the candidate's name on the ballot. Any candidate who wishes to have a ballot designation printed on the ballot must complete a Ballot Designation Worksheet. This worksheet will also help a candidate determine an appropriate ballot designation. Please see the Ballot Designation section of this guide for more information.

Elections Code § 13107

CANDIDATE STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS (SOQ)

(Optional)

SOQs must be filed and paid for at the same time as the Declaration of Candidacy. Candidates are required to submit their Statement of Qualifications electronically via email in Word format and attach a written copy to the "Statement of Qualifications" form provided by the ROV Office. Please see the *Statement of Qualifications* section of this guide for more information.

Elections Code § 13307

CODE OF FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

(Optional)

By subscribing to the Code of Fair Campaign Practices, a candidate vows to follow the principles of decency, honesty, and fair play. Subscription to the code is optional. Completed forms are to be filed with the Registrar of Voters' Office and shall be retained for public inspection until 30 days after the election.

Elections Code § 20440

DECLARATION OF CANDIDACY

The Declaration of Candidacy is the most important candidate filing document and is required of all candidates. On the Declaration of Candidacy, the candidate will indicate how their name and ballot designation are to appear on the ballot; declare that they meet the statutory and/or constitutional qualifications for the office sought, and will accept the nomination and not withdraw, except as permitted by state law.

The ballot name may be written as follows:

- First, middle, and last name
- Initials may be used in place of first and/or middle names.
- A nickname may be included but must be in quotation marks, not parentheses.

The name should be recognizable as the name under which the candidate is registered to vote, although it does not need to be identical. For example, a candidate registered as “William James Shaw” may use such variations as “Bill J. Shaw”, “Bill Shaw”, or “W. James (Bill) Shaw”. No title or degree shall appear on the same line as a candidate’s name on a ballot, either before or after the candidate’s name, in the case of any election to any office.

Judicial candidates are not required to state their home address.

Elections Code § 8040 (b)

CHARACTER-BASED NAME (optional)

In jurisdictions required to provide translated ballot materials, state law requires that translated versions of candidate names generally be presented as a phonetic transliteration rather than a translation. However, a candidate may request the use of a character-based name instead of a phonetic transliteration if the name is the candidate's name by birth and can be verified by a birth certificate or other valid identification, or if the candidate can demonstrate that they have been publicly known and identified by that character-based name for at least the past two years.

Assembly Bill 57 (2019), Elections Code § 13211.7

CAMPAIGN FINANCE DISCLOSURE

All state and local candidates, their committees, and committees supporting or opposing ballot measures are required to report campaign contributions and expenditures. When a candidate receives nomination papers, he/she will receive an informational overview of all filing responsibilities, including electronic filing of all campaign disclosures. Candidates should familiarize themselves thoroughly with the information provided by the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) and carefully note the filing deadlines, as the Act imposes penalties for late filing of campaign statements. Information and requirements can be found at: www.fppc.ca.gov.

Government Code §§ 81000 et seq., 84200

BALLOT DESIGNATION

BALLOT DESIGNATION GUIDELINES

Any candidate who wishes to have a ballot designation printed on the ballot must complete a Ballot Designation Worksheet. A ballot designation is **the most current** vocation, occupation, profession, or elected position title below your name on the ballot and is optional.

Elective office title: You may use an elective title if you were elected to the office and are still in that office at the time of filing. You may use the term incumbent if you run for the same office. If you were appointed, you must use "Appointed Incumbent" or the word "Appointed" and the title of the office held.

- Exception: Candidates appointed to office in lieu of an election do not have to use the word "Appointed".

Principal occupation: You are limited to three words to describe your principal profession, vocation, or occupation. If more than one profession, vocation, or occupation is listed, they must be separated by a slash "/."

You cannot use the following:

- Any designation that would mislead voters
- Titles or degrees
- Any suggested evaluation, such as "Outstanding," "Leading Expert," "Virtuous," or "Eminent"
- Words indicating a previous status, such as "Former" or "Ex." You also cannot use the name of any political party.

The ballot designation "Community Volunteer" is allowed if a candidate's community volunteer activities are his or her principal profession, vocation, or occupation and the candidate is not concurrently engaged in another principal profession, vocation, or occupation. The designation of community volunteer cannot be used in combination with any other principal profession, vocation, or occupational designation.

Below are examples of acceptable and unacceptable ballot designations.

Elections Code § 13107 & California Administrative Code Chapter 7

ACCEPTABLE

- Retired (must precede profession)
- Mother
- Attorney/Educator/Rancher
- Businessman/Councilmember
- Incumbent (only if elected)
- Appointed Incumbent (only if appointed)
- Attorney at Law
- Community Volunteer
(501(c)(3), educational, or governmental organization)
- City of Stockton Mayor
- County of San Joaquin Auditor-Controller

NOT ACCEPTABLE

- Ret. Policeman
- Former Sheriff
- Incumbent/Business owner
- Community Volunteer/Businessman
- Rotarian
- Activist
- Veteran
- Philanthropist
- Volunteer
- Husband/Wife
- Central Committee Member

CANDIDATE CONFIDENTIAL VOTER STATUS

Automatic Confidential Designation

Pursuant to Elections Code § 2166.9, candidates for elective office who are registered voters in California are eligible for confidential voter status. The law requires county elections officials to designate a candidate's voter registration record as confidential upon the candidate's filing of nomination papers, unless the candidate elects not to receive confidential voter status. The purpose of this provision is to protect the personal information of individuals seeking public office by limiting public disclosure of certain voter registration information.

Information Protected by Confidential Status

When a candidate is designated as a confidential voter, the candidate's residence address, telephone number, and email address contained in the voter registration record are not disclosed on voter registration lists, rosters, or indexes provided by the elections official. Confidential voter status also prevents the candidate's information from being included on voter registration data provided for candidate and political mailing purposes.

Confidential voter status does not make all voter information private. Certain voter registration information may still be available for election-related purposes as permitted by law. Sensitive personal information that is not publicly disclosed for any voter, including confidential voters, includes signatures, dates of birth, driver's license numbers, and other protected identifying information.

Duration of Confidential Status

Confidential voter status remains in effect throughout the candidate's campaign and, if elected, for the duration of the individual's term of office, unless the individual requests termination of the confidential designation or otherwise becomes ineligible.

Maintaining Confidential Voter Status

Candidates who wish to maintain confidential voter status must ensure that any future changes to their voter registration record are processed directly through the Registrar of Voters. Updating voter registration information through other agencies or online registration systems (such as the DMV) may result in termination of confidential voter status and require the candidate to request designation again.

Voting as a Confidential Voter

Confidential voter status does not prevent candidates from voting. A confidential voter remains a registered voter; however, confidential voters are not included in publicly available voter registration lists. Confidential voters generally vote by mail, and their ballots are processed separately from ballots issued to voters without confidential status. A confidential voter who appears at a polling place or vote center may vote using a provisional ballot.

Declining Confidential Voter Status

Candidates who do not wish to receive confidential voter status may decline the designation when completing their candidate filing documents. Candidates with questions regarding confidential voter status or how it applies to their voter registration record should contact the San Joaquin County Registrar of Voters.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

The candidate's Statement of Qualifications is optional; it is entirely up to candidates to determine if they wish to pay for and submit a statement. The purpose of the Statement of Qualifications is to explain the candidate's qualifications and experience to voters.

The Statement of Qualifications is published in the County Voter Information Guide and may include the candidate's name, age, occupation, and a brief description of the candidate's education and qualifications for the office sought.

Elections Code 13308 limits a Statement of Qualifications to a recitation of the candidate's own background and qualifications and prohibits any reference to another candidate's qualifications, character, or activities. Candidates for nonpartisan office may not reference political party affiliation or activity in a partisan political organization.

Statements that include endorsements or the names of other individuals or organizations must be accompanied by signed and dated letters authorizing the use of those endorsements or names.

A Statement of Qualifications may not be modified after it has been submitted. However, it may be withdrawn until 5:00 p.m. on the next business day following the close of the filing period. Statements remain confidential until the close of the filing period.

Elections Code § 13307(a)(3)

Immediately following the close of the filing period, Statements of Qualifications are subject to a ten-calendar-day public examination period. During this period, the elections official, or any voter of the jurisdiction in which the election is being held, may seek a writ of mandate or injunction requiring that any or all of the material in a candidate's statement be amended or deleted.

Elections Code §§ 13307 & 13308

Statements of Qualifications must be submitted in Microsoft Word format by e-mail to candidates@sjgov.org.

Statements may be submitted by the candidate or an authorized agent. Candidates submitting documents in person should e-mail the Microsoft Word version of the Statement of Qualifications before arriving at the Registrar of Voters office.

If submitting by mail, include the signed Statement of Qualifications form and payment with the mailed filing, and also e-mail the Microsoft Word version of the statement.

If a candidate is running in a multicounty district, the ROV will accept the electronic submission of the form from the candidate's county of residence.

Elections Code § 13307.7

Payment is due at the time the Declaration of Candidacy is filed. The fee collected is an estimated cost based on two Statements of Qualifications being submitted for the contest.

If there is no opposition for the contest, the Statement of Qualifications will not be printed and any fees paid will be refunded.

If only one candidate files a Statement of Qualifications for a contest, that candidate has until 5:00 p.m. on the next business day following the close of the filing period to withdraw the statement and receive a refund. If the candidate elects to have the statement printed, the candidate is responsible for the cost of the entire page, and any additional costs will be billed after the election.

FORMATTING RULES

All statements shall be printed in a uniform size, darkness, and with uniform spacing. All statements will be set in a justified format to fit within a $\frac{1}{4}$ -page space. Generally, any characters that can be produced by a standard keyboard are acceptable: ., !, @, *, -, (), %, #.

The following are prohibited: Bolded, fully capitalized, or underlined words, circles, arrows, indentations, bullets, and items in a list format.

Statements are printed substantially as submitted. The elections office will not correct spelling, punctuation, or grammatical errors. Candidates are responsible for carefully proofreading their statements before submission.

Elections Code § 13307

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED LAYOUT

**STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR
NAME OF OFFICE SOUGHT
DISTRICT, DIVISION OR TRUSTEE AREA**

NAME *(to match name on ballot, all caps and bold)*

Age: *(optional)*

Occupation: *(optional & may be more descriptive than the ballot designation)*

Qualifications: *(begin your Statement of Qualifications here, words are counted from this point forward)*

WORD COUNT GUIDELINES

The Statement of Qualifications may not exceed 200 words (250 words for legislative candidates who qualify under FPPC requirements). Candidates for the County Board of Education are limited to 400 words. Governing boards of school districts and special districts may authorize either 200-word or 400-word statements, as permitted by law.

Elections Code § 13307

Name, age, office title, signature, and punctuation marks are not included in the final word count. Each word counts as one word. All proper nouns are counted as one (1) word.

Examples:

- County of San Joaquin
- City of Stockton
- San Joaquin County Delta College
- www.sjgov.org

Any numeric combination of digits, telephone numbers, and monetary amounts utilizing the dollar sign (\$) is counted as one (1) word.

Examples:

- (209) 468-8945
- \$1,000
- 2010-2025
- 1/1/2025

Abbreviations are counted as one (1) word.

Examples:

- UCLA (University of California, Los Angeles)
- CPA (Certified Public Accountant)
- UOP (University of the Pacific)
- PTA (Parent-Teacher Association)

Hyphenated words that appear in any generally available dictionary are counted as one (1) word.

Examples:

- Fast-paced
- Re-election
- Self-assured
- Check-in

Dates consisting of a combination of words, numeric digits, and numbers spelled out are counted as one for each word.

Examples:

- One hundred
- One thousand dollars
- June 14, 2025
- January 5th

Elections Code § 9

BALLOT & ELECTION PROCEDURES

JUDICIAL CANDIDATES' NAME ON BALLOT

Judicial candidates only appear on the ballot if their seat is contested. The appearance of names is governed by the following rules:

Primary Election:

If a judicial incumbent (including an appointed incumbent) is the only candidate to have filed nomination papers, their name shall not appear on the Primary Election ballot unless, by 5:00 p.m. on E-78, a petition indicating that a write-in campaign will be conducted is filed with the Registrar of Voters.

The petition must be signed by at least 0.1 percent of the registered voters eligible to vote for that office and must include at least 100 signatures but need not contain more than 600 signatures.

Elections Code § 8203(a)

General Election:

If an incumbent's name did not appear on the Primary Election ballot, it must appear on the General Election ballot if a petition for a write-in campaign is filed with the elections official. The petition requirements are the same as for the Primary Election and must be submitted no later than 83 days before the General Election.

Elections Code § 8203(b)

Unopposed Judicial Candidates:

An unopposed **incumbent** (including an appointed incumbent) judicial candidate is automatically re-elected if no qualifying write-in petition is filed, and their name does not appear on the ballot.

An unopposed **non-incumbent** judicial candidate will appear on the Primary Election ballot. However, that office shall not appear on the ballot in the ensuing General Election.

COUNTYWIDE OFFICES CANDIDATES' NAMES ON BALLOT

Unopposed Countywide Candidates (Nonpartisan Offices):

If only one candidate has filed for a countywide office, that candidate's name may appear on the Primary Election ballot. Following the close of the write-in candidate filing period (E-14), if no qualified write-in candidates have filed, the candidate will be declared elected. If the candidate is declared elected, the office will not appear on the General Election ballot. If one or more write-in candidates qualify, the contest will remain on the ballot and be decided at the General Election.

Elections Code § 7228

Votes Needed for be Elected:

A candidate must receive a majority (more than 50%) of the votes cast at the Primary Election to be elected. If no candidate receives a majority, the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes will appear on the General Election ballot.

Elections Code §§ 8140, 8141

APPEARANCE OF CANDIDATE NAMES ON THE BALLOT

Randomized Alphabet Drawing

The order of candidate names on the ballot is determined by a randomized alphabet drawing conducted by the Secretary of State. This drawing establishes the order in which the letters of candidates' surnames will be used to place their names on the ballot. The randomized alphabet drawing occurs on E-82 (82 days before Election Day), which is six calendar days after the close of the candidate filing period. For example, if the letters M and R are drawn in that order, a candidate with the surname Miller would appear before a candidate with the surname Ramos.

Elections Code § 13112

Use of the Randomized Alphabet

This randomized list ensures that all candidates have an equal opportunity to be listed first on the ballot for their respective offices. For statewide and county offices, the randomized alphabet determines the order of candidates starting in Assembly District 1.

The order is then rotated for each subsequent Assembly District. For example:

- In Assembly District 2, the candidate listed first in District 1 moves to the bottom, the second candidate moves up to first, and so on.

This rotation continues through all 80 Assembly Districts in California.

The rotation begins in San Joaquin County with Assembly District 9.

Note: County-level randomized alphabet rotations are used only for Senate or Assembly districts that span more than one county.

RULES FOR CANDIDATE ROTATIONS

Statewide Offices: Candidate names appear on the ballot using the Secretary of State's random alphabet and rotate through all 80 Assembly Districts.

Congressional: Candidates' names appear on the ballot using the Secretary of State's random alphabet and rotate by the Assembly Districts that are within the Congressional district.

Board of Equalization: Candidates' names appear on the ballot using the Secretary of State's random alphabet and rotate by the Assembly Districts that are within the Board of Equalization district.

State Senate and Assembly: If the State Senate or Assembly District is in more than one county, the county random alphabet is applied. If the State Senate or Assembly District is wholly contained within the county, the State random alphabet is applied. Candidates' names do not rotate.

Countywide Offices: The candidates' names appear on the ballot using the Secretary of State's random order and rotate by Supervisorial Districts in the county.

All other offices: Candidates' names appear on the ballot using the Secretary of State's random order and do not rotate.

Elections Code § 13111

APPOINTMENT IN LIEU OF ELECTION

Special Districts: If the number of candidates is equal to or less than the number of vacancies to be filled within the district, the office does not appear on the ballot. The Board of Supervisors appoints the unopposed candidates. Appointees by the Board of Supervisors take office and serve exactly as if elected at the General Election.

Elections Code § 10515

School Districts: If the number of candidates is equal to or less than the number of offices to be filled within a particular district, an election will not be held, and the qualified candidates shall be seated at the organizational meeting of the school district governing board.

Education Code § 5326

HOLDING OR RUNNING FOR MORE THAN ONE OFFICE

Candidates shall not file nomination papers for more than one elective office in the same primary election. The office of member of a political party's county central committee is not considered an "office" for purposes of this restriction.

Elections Code § 8003

The common law doctrine of incompatibility of offices prevents an elected official from holding two offices simultaneously if the offices have overlapping and conflicting public duties the courts have defined this concept as follows: "One individual may not simultaneously hold two public offices where the functions of the offices concerned are inherently inconsistent, as where there are conflicting interests, or where the nature of the duties of the two offices is such as to render it improper due to considerations of public policy for one person to retain both."

Government Code § 1099

INCOMPATIBILITY OF OFFICES

The State of California Attorney General's Office has issued many opinions on compatibility questions. Here are some examples of incompatible offices:

- City council member and school district board member where the city and the school district have territory in common.
- Fire Chief of a county fire protection district and a member of the county board of supervisors of the same county.
- High school district trustee and trustee of an elementary school district that is wholly within the geographic boundaries of the high school district.
- Water district director and a city council member.
- Districts having territory in common:
 - Water district director and a school district trustee
 - Deputy Sheriff and the county board of supervisors.

If you have any questions about whether two public offices would be considered incompatible, contact the Attorney General's office at (800) 952-5225 or visit their website at www.oag.ca.gov.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES RUNNING FOR OFFICE

An employee of a local agency may not be sworn into office as an elected or appointed member of the legislative body of that local agency unless they resign as an employee. If the employee does not resign, the employment shall automatically terminate upon their being sworn into office. This does not apply to any volunteer firefighters who do not receive a salary.

Government Code § 53227

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

General Information About Closed Primaries in California. Every 4 years, Americans cast their vote for President. The nominees for President and Vice President are chosen by political parties. Political parties have varied state rules on how to choose their nominees; for example, whether to hold a primary or a caucus, how to apportion votes (winner-take-all versus proportional), etc. They can be complex events, so voters need to know what to do to participate in a presidential primary election.

In California, the presidential primary is partially closed. That means that, in general, voters can participate in the primary on the condition that the voter is registered with the party for whom they support as their nominee. In other words, Republicans vote in the Republican Primary, Democrats vote in the Democratic Primary, etc. If you want to vote in the primary, you must declare a party preference.

Elections Code §§ 13102, 13110

There are currently 6 certified political parties in California that will have a presidential primary:

- American Independent Party
- Democratic Party
- Green Party
- Libertarian Party
- Peace & Freedom Party
- Republican Party

CROSSOVER VOTING (Presidential Primary elections only)

Some political parties choose to allow No Party Preference (NPP) voters to participate in their primary without having to re-register. That is what's referred to as a "crossover." If voters are not registered with one of the certified political parties, that means that the state election laws consider them to be No Party Preference (NPP) voters and will be given the option to crossover.

Every presidential election cycle, the political parties will notify the Secretary of State as to whether they will allow crossover voting. Counties will then notify voters as to which parties allow crossovers as the presidential primary election draws near.

NPP voters have three choices for how to participate in the primary:

1. Request a crossover card be mailed to you.
2. Re-register.
3. Do nothing. A ballot without presidential candidates on it will be provided.

No matter how voters decide to participate in the presidential primary, everyone will be able to vote for President and Vice-President in the November General Election.

Elections Code § 13102(c)

TOP-TWO OPEN PRIMARY SYSTEM

(Primary elections only)

On June 8, 2010, California voters passed Proposition 14, which created the “Top-Two Open Primary Act.” All candidates running for a voter-nominated office, regardless of their party preference, appear on all ballots in the primary election. The Top-Two Open Primary System does not apply to presidential contests or party-nominated offices, including county central committee contests, which are governed by separate party nomination procedures.

California Constitution, Article II, § 5; Elections Code § 8141.5

Voter-nominated offices affected by Top-Two rules are:

- Attorney General
- Board of Equalization
- Controller
- Governor
- Insurance Commissioner
- Lieutenant Governor
- Secretary of State
- State Assembly
- State Senator
- State Treasurer
- U.S. Representative
- U.S. Senator

Elections Code §§ 359.5

HOW THE TOP-TWO AFFECT ELECTIONS

(Primary elections only)

Top-Two requires that only the two candidates for voter-nominated offices who receive the highest number of votes cast at the primary shall appear on the November ballot. Top-Two does not affect presidential and county central committee elections. They are party-nominated contests governed by party rules.

Elections Code § 8141.5

WHAT TOP-TWO MEANS FOR VOTERS

(Primary elections only)

Voters can vote for any top two candidates from any political party. In Gubernatorial election years, all candidates for statewide office in the statewide primary will be shown on the ballot, regardless of the candidate’s party affiliation. The two candidates receiving the most votes advance to the November general election.

In Presidential election years, Top-Two only applies to voter-nominated contests like U.S. Representative or State Assembly. In the primary election, voters receive a party-specific ballot based on their current registration which includes all eligible candidates running in voter-nominated contests, regardless of party affiliation.

Elections Code §§ 8140, 8141.5

HOW THE TOP-TWO AFFECT WRITE-IN CANDIDATES

(Primary elections only)

A qualified write-in candidate's name may be written on the ballot in a primary election contest. In the general election, only a qualified candidate's name may be written in a party-nominated contest. Write-in votes are not allowed in a voter-nominated contest in a general election.

Elections Code §§ 8600

HOW THE TOP-TWO AFFECT NONPARTISAN OFFICES

(Primary elections only)

Nonpartisan offices such as Judges, school board members, special districts, county officers, municipal officers, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction are open to all eligible voters. As always, voters can vote for any candidates for nonpartisan offices in the primary. In "vote for one" contests, if one candidate receives a majority of the vote, then that candidate is declared the winner and does not need to run again in the November general election. If no candidate in a "vote for one" contest receives a majority vote, then the top two vote-getters will be placed on the November ballot.

California Constitution, Article II, § 5(c); Elections Code §§ 8140, 8141

PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD

After the close of the filing period, anyone may examine any ballot designation and/or statement. During a 10-calendar day period commencing the day after the close of the filing period, any voter of the jurisdiction in which the election is being held or the county elections official may seek a writ of mandate or an injunction challenging any or all of the material in a candidate statement or challenging the ballot designation.

Elections Code §§ 13313 & 13314

STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS (FORM 700)

Government Code § 87300 requires each local agency to adopt a conflict of interest code identifying positions required to file Statements of Economic Interests (Form 700) and assigning disclosure categories that define the types of financial interests to be reported. Filers under a conflict of interest code disclose only those interests specified in their assigned disclosure categories. In contrast, officials subject to Government Code § 87200 are statutory filers, are not governed by local conflict of interest codes, and must disclose their full economic interests as required by statute.

Candidates for elective office must file a Form 700 if the office sought is either designated in the agency's conflict of interest code or listed in Government Code § 87200; however, a candidate is not required to file if a Form 700 has been filed for the same jurisdiction within 60 days prior to filing a Declaration of Candidacy. For candidates for positions designated in a conflict of interest code, disclosure is limited to the applicable disclosure categories, while candidates for offices listed in Government Code § 87200 must provide full disclosure, including all investments, interests in real property, and income, as defined by statute. The candidate statement of economic interests covers the 12-month period immediately preceding the filing deadline for the Declaration of Candidacy and is due at the time the Declaration of Candidacy is filed.

Pursuant to Government Code § 87500, candidates for state offices and specified officials must file Statements of Economic Interests electronically with the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) through its online filing system. This includes candidates for state elective offices and county § 87200 offices such as members of the board of supervisors, district attorneys, county counsels, and treasurer-tax collectors. Candidates for positions designated in a local conflict of interest code file with the Registrar of Voters.

For technical assistance regarding completion of Form 700, contact the FPPC. Additional information is available at www.fppc.ca.gov.

Government Code §§ 87300, 87302, 87200, 87201, 87500

FPPC - FORM 700 STATEMENT

Candidates and officeholders for these positions (87200 filers) must file statements using the FPPC E-Filing System:

County Offices

- Supervisors
- Chief Administrative Officer (only one)
- District Attorney (only one)
- County Counsel (only one)
- County Treasurer (only one - if your county does not have a treasurer, the Finance Director must file)
- Planning Commissioners (including alternates)

Gift Limit

For more information on gift limits and disclosure, review the Gift, Honoraria, Travel & Loans fact sheet on the FPPC website.

Fair Political Practices Commission Help Line

Contact the Fair Political Practices Commission Toll-Free Help Line at 1-866-ASK-FPPC (1-866-275-3772) to receive authorized advice from a Political Reform Consultant.

Questions Requiring Written Response

If you have questions about filing your Form 700 electronically through the FPPC's online system, or if you need assistance submitting a Form 700 or obtaining a filing-related letter (such as a confirmation, determination, or late notice), contact the FPPC by email at form700@fppc.ca.gov.

Any other questions or requests should be sent to advice@fppc.ca.gov.

Filing Deadlines

Annual Statement

April 1 each year.

Assuming Office Statement

Within 30 days of assuming office. The period covered is from 12 months before the start date to the start date.

Leaving Office Statement

Within 30 days of leaving office. The period covered is January 1 to the last day of performing the position's duties.

*No deadline extensions unless a filer is serving in active military duty.



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION

Local Candidate/Committee Checklist

☐ File Form 501 (Candidate Intention)

You must file [Form 501](#) before soliciting, raising or spending any money in connection with your election. The only exception to this requirement is if you use personal funds to pay a filing fee or ballot statement fee.

Candidates Raising and Spending Less than \$2,000

☐ File Form 470 (Officeholder and Candidate Campaign Statement Short Form)

The [Form 470](#) is filed by candidates who do not have a controlled committee and do not anticipate receiving or spending \$2,000 or more, including personal funds, in a calendar year. These candidates generally do not file a Form 410 or other campaign statements or reports related to their campaign unless they receive or anticipate receiving or spending \$2,000 or more.

Candidates Raising \$2,000 or More

☐ File Form 410 (Statement of Organization)

Once you receive or spend \$2,000 or more in a calendar year, you must file a [Form 410](#) as a recipient committee within 10 days of qualifying. File the original and one copy of the Form 410 with the Secretary of State and a copy with your local filing officer. The Secretary of State's address is on the Form 410.

☐ Open a Campaign Bank Account

All monetary contributions (including all personal funds you use for your campaign) must be deposited in the campaign bank account before being spent. Never deposit campaign contributions in your personal bank account.

☐ Committee Treasurer

The Act requires that every committee appoint a treasurer. The individual listed on the most recent Form 410 with the Secretary of State continues to be legally responsible until an amendment is filed to designate a new treasurer. Please note a candidate may act as his or her own treasurer.

☐ File Campaign Statements

You must file campaign statements ([Form 460](#)) disclosing the committee's activity during a specified period. Please access the Commission's filing schedules to find the schedule that applies to you/your election. Committees are required to file campaign statements as well as other reports including semi-annual campaign statements until the committee terminates.

☐ 24-Hour Reports

Within 90 days before the election, including the date of the election, if a committee receives a contribution(s) of \$1,000 or more from a single source, including loans from the candidate, the [Form 497](#) must be filed within 24 hours.

☐ Local Campaign Contribution Limits

Make sure you are aware of any local contribution limits before accepting contributions.

☐ After the Election

Following the election, your duty to file campaign statements continues until your committee terminates. In order to terminate, you must file a Form 460 with your local filing officer reporting a zero balance AND a Form 410 indicating the termination with the Secretary of State's Office and a copy with your local filing officer.

This factsheet provides guidance and a general overview of the rules for campaigns, but it does not replace any requirements under the [Political Reform Act](#) or [Fair Political Practices Commission Regulations](#). Information here should be used in conjunction with a careful review of the applicable laws.

www.fppc.ca.gov
FPPC Advice: advice@fppc.ca.gov (866.275.3772)
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NETFILE

San Joaquin County Code of Ordinances, Title 6, Division 12, Section 4 (6-12004, "Economic Filings") requires all campaign disclosure reports and documents mandated by the California Political Reform Act to be filed electronically. A filer who receives contributions totaling less than \$2,000.00 and makes expenditures totaling less than \$2,000.00 in a calendar year is exempt from this requirement, however, the filer still has the option to file electronically and is strongly advised to do so.

San Joaquin County has contracted with NetFile to be the filing platform for all local candidates, their committees, and committees supporting or opposing ballot measures to electronically submit Campaign Finance Statements.

NetFile offers tutorials covering how to effectively utilize and navigate their website. As a first step in using this service, you may find it helpful to watch the "How to Create a New Campaign NetFile User" video in the "Videos" section of the page at www.netfile.com/filer.

The screenshot shows the NetFile User Log In page. At the top is the NetFile logo. Below it is the title "NetFile User Log In" and a "Get Help for this Page" link. The login section includes fields for "E-Mail Address" and "Password", both with placeholder text "Enter Your NetFile User E-Mail Address" and "Enter Your NetFile User Password" respectively. There is a "Lost Your Password?" link next to the password field and a "Log In" button. Below the login section are three columns of links:

- Campaign Committee Filers**
 - New Campaign Committee Filers
 - [Create a New NetFile User](#)
 - Training
 - [Request Campaign Committee Training](#)
 - FPPC Information
 - [Committee Training & Outreach](#)
 - [When & Where to File Campaign Statements](#)
 - Signature Verification
 - [Sign Pending Campaign Statements](#)
 - (For San Francisco & Berkeley Filers Only)
 - Third-Party Uploads
 - [Upload a CAL File](#)
 - Videos
 - [How to Create a New Campaign NetFile User](#)
 - [How to use the "Lost Your Password?" Feature](#)
 - [How to Use the Committee Set-Up Wizard](#)
 - Documents
 - [Create a NetFile User & Link a Campaign Account](#)
 - [How to Use Signature Verification](#)
- Form 700 (SEI) Filers**
 - New Form 700 Filers
 - [New User? Request a Password](#)
 - Videos
 - [How to use the "Lost Your Password?" Feature](#)
 - Documents
 - [FPPC Form 700 Instructions for 2022/2023](#)
 - [FPPC Form 700 Reference Pamphlet for 2022/2023](#)
 - [Current FPPC Local Gift Fact Sheet](#)
 - [Current State Gift Fact Sheet](#)
 - [Current FPPC Form 700 FAQs](#)
- Lobbyist Filers**
 - New Lobbyists
 - [Registration and Links](#)

A large black arrow points from the right towards the "Videos" section in the "Campaign Committee Filers" column.

IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION

For more information about outdoor advertising and political signs:

Department of Transportation (DOT)

Outdoor Advertising
1120 N. Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: (916) 654-6473

Website: www.dot.ca.gov

For information about campaign disclosures, conflict of interest disclosure, state contribution limits, or proper use of campaign funds:

Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC)

Campaign Finance Information
1102 Q Street, Suite 3050, Sacramento, CA 95811

Phone: 1 (866) ASK-FPPC (275-3772)

(Mon – Thurs, 9:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.)

Website: www.fppc.ca.gov

For information about the Elections Code, certified list of candidates, and statewide election results:

Secretary of State (SOS)

1500 11th Street, Room 495, Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: Elections Division at (916) 657-2166

Phone: Political Reform Division (916) 653-6224

Website: www.sos.ca.gov

For information about committee tax status, tax-deductible contributions, or any other tax-related questions:

State Franchise Tax Board (FTB)

Customer Service
3321 Power Inn Road, Suite 250, Sacramento, CA 95826

Phone: (800) 852-5711

Website: www.ftb.ca.gov

For information regarding the electronic filing of mandated campaign statements:

NetFile

Website: www.netfile.com

Technical Support Email: filerhelp@netfile.com

There are videos and printed instructions available at <https://netfile.com/filer> which outline and demonstrate how to create your free filer account.

CAMPAIGN SERVICES & RESOURCES

REGISTRATION FORMS

For candidates and committees wishing to conduct voter registration drives, registration forms are available at the Registrar of Voters' Office. Identification is required when requesting 50 or more registration forms.

COMPUTER PRODUCTS

Candidates may purchase the registered voter file on a USB drive or delivered to a secure file-sharing link. The file is in alphabetical sequence and can be ordered with the names of all voters in San Joaquin County or just the voters in a particular city or district. Products may be purchased at the Registrar of Voters' Office.

WALKING LISTS

All candidates are entitled to purchase voter indexes. These are printed lists of registered voters by precinct, listed by address, with the street names arranged alphabetically and street numbers in numerical order within each street. Each candidate may purchase up to two copies (sets) of indexes, one for their use and one for the use of their committee. These may be a complete set, including all precincts within the district in which the candidate is running, or a partial set, including some of the precincts in the district. Walking lists may be ordered by filling out the proper form at the Registrar of Voters' Office.

ELECTRONIC MAPS

Shapefiles and PDFs with district and precinct boundaries are available.

PRINTED MAPS

Printed custom maps are available for a fee. Maps can be customized and purchased at the Registrar of Voters' Office. Printed maps must be picked up at our office.

All services must be paid for in advance when the product is requested. A written request form containing a signed declaration that the data purchased will be used only for election purposes is required.

PRODUCT PRICING

For product pricing as well as other offered services, please see the Voter Data and Map Request Form, as well as the Registrar of Voters Fee Schedule, located on the Registrar of Voters website under Resources - Forms, Documents, and Guides (URL below):

<https://www.sjgov.org/departments/rov/resources/forms-documents>

MASS MAILING HANDOUT

ALL CANDIDATES OR THEIR AGENTS AT THE TIME OF FILING A DECLARATION OF CANDIDACY AND THE PROPONENTS OF A LOCAL INITIATIVE OR REFERENDUM AT THE TIME OF FILING PETITIONS SHALL BE PROVIDED A COPY OF CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE 84305 PER ELECTION CODE 16.

84305.

(a) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (b), a candidate, candidate-controlled committee established for an elective office for the controlling candidate, or political party committee shall not send a mass mailing unless the name, street address, and city of the candidate or committee are shown on the outside of each piece of mail in the mass mailing and on at least one of the inserts included within each piece of mail of the mailing in no less than 6-point type that is in a color or print that contrasts with the background to be easily legible. A post office box may be stated instead of a street address if the candidate's, candidate-controlled committee established for an elective office for the controlling candidates, or the political party committee's address is a matter of public record with the Secretary of State.

(2) Except as provided in subdivision (b), a committee, other than a candidate-controlled committee established for an elective office for the controlling candidate or a political party committee, shall not send a mass mailing that is not required to include disclosure under Section 84504.2 unless the name, street address, and city of the committee is shown on the outside of each piece of mail in the mass mailing and on at least one of the inserts included within each piece of mail of the mailing in no less than the 6-point type that is in a color or print that contrasts with the background to be easily legible. A post office box may be stated instead of a street address if the committee's address is a matter of public record with the Secretary of State.

(b) If the sender of the mass mailing is a single candidate or committee, the name, street address, and city of the candidate or committee need only be shown on the outside of each piece of mail.

(c) (1) A candidate, candidate-controlled committee established for an elective office for the controlling candidate, or political party committee shall not send a mass electronic mailing unless the name of the candidate or committee is shown in the electronic mailing preceded by the words "Paid for by" in at least the same size font as a majority of the text in the electronic mailing.

(2) A committee, other than a candidate-controlled committee established for an elective office for the controlling candidate or a political party committee, shall not send a mass electronic mailing that is not required to include a disclosure under Section 84502 or 84504.3 unless the name of the committee is shown in the electronic mailing preceded by the words "Paid for by" in at least the same size font as a majority of the text in the electronic mailing.

(d) If the sender of a mass mailing is a controlled committee, the name of the person controlling the committee shall be included in addition to the information required by subdivision (a) or (c).

(e) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Mass electronic mailing" means sending more than two hundred substantially similar pieces of electronic mail within a calendar month. "Mass electronic mailing" does not include a communication that was solicited by the recipient, including, but not limited to, acknowledgments for contributions or information that the recipient communicated to the organization.

(2) "Sender" means the candidate, candidate-controlled committee established for an elective office for the controlling candidate or political party committee who pays for the largest portion of expenditures attributable to the designing, printing, and posting of the mailing which are reportable under Sections 84200 to 84216.5, inclusive.

(3) To "pay for" a share of the cost of a mass mailing means to make, to promise to make, or to incur an obligation to make, any payment: (A) to any person for the design, printing, postage, materials, or other costs of the mailing, including salaries, fees, or commissions, or (B) as a fee or other consideration for an endorsement or, in the case of a ballot measure, support or opposition, in the mailing.

(f) This section does not apply to a mass mailing or mass electronic mailing that is paid for by an independent expenditure.

(Amended by Stats. 2019, Ch. 558, Sec. 1. (AB 864) Effective January 1, 2020.

Note: This section was added on June 4, 1974, by initiative Prop. 9.)

CYBERSECURITY HANDOUT

HOW CYBERSECURITY AFFECTS CANDIDATES AND CAMPAIGNS

(Information provided in part by the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center)

Electronically maintained data, as mandated for all states by the federal Help America Vote Act (HAVA), poses unavoidable privacy risks when people register to vote. Personal information, such as date and place of birth and current residence, can be used by identity thieves, hackers, and bad actors. Such confidential information is available to candidates and campaigns under *Elections Code* § 2194. Consider how much of your personal/voter information is stored either on your computer or on someone else's system. How that data and the systems on which that data resides is kept secure? How is that data transmitted securely?

There are three core principles of cyber security: *Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability*.

Confidentiality:

Information that is sensitive or confidential must remain protected and be shared only with appropriate users. Think of voter data as you would medical information in the healthcare environment.

Integrity:

The information must retain its integrity and not be altered from its original state.

Availability:

Information and systems must be available to those who need it and those authorized to use it. For example, voter data should be released by the registrar only to those people or political organizations authorized to see (confidentiality); the records should be well protected so that no one can change the information without authorization (integrity); and the voter's information should be available and accessible to authorized users (availability).

Type of threats:

The increasing volume and sophistication of cybersecurity threats, (i.e., targeting phishing scams, data theft, and other online vulnerabilities), demand that candidates and campaigns remain vigilant about securing their systems and information.

The average unprotected computer (i.e., does not have proper security controls in place) connected to the internet can be compromised in seconds. Thousands of infected web pages are being discovered every day. Hundreds of millions of records have been involved in data breaches. New attack methods are launched continuously and targeted at campaigns, voting, and elections.

Denial-of-service:

Refers to an attack that successfully prevents or impairs the authorized functionality of networks, systems, or applications by exhausting resources. This can affect voter's ability to access information quickly and accurately.

Social Engineering, Phishing and Spear-Phishing:

Almost every type of attack contains some kind of social engineering. The classic email “phishing” and virus scams, for example, are laden with social overtones. Phishing emails attempt to convince users they are in fact from legitimate sources, in hopes of producing even a small bit of personal or company data. Emails that contain virus-filled attachments, meanwhile, often claim to be from trusted contacts or offer media content that seems harmless, such as “funny” or “cute” videos. Some attacks rely on actual communication between attackers and victims, here the attacker convinces the user to grant access. Many people do not realize that with only a few pieces of information, such as a victim’s name, date of birth, or address, hackers can gain access to data by masquerading as legitimate users. From there it is easy to reset passwords and gain almost unlimited access.

“Scareware” – fake security software warning:

This type of scam can be particularly profitable for cybercriminals, as many users believe the pop-up warnings tell them their system is infected and are lured into downloading and paying for the special software to “protect” their system. Your vigilance in updating security software must include verifying the source!

Ransomware:

Ransomware is a type of malware that prevents you from using your computer or accessing certain files unless you pay a ransom. It often encrypts files so that they cannot be opened. Ransomware is often distributed as a Trojan (malware disguised as a legitimate file). Once installed, it may lock your computer and display a “lock screen” with a message saying you must pay a ransom to regain use of your computer. Some ransomware may allow you to use your computer but will prevent you from opening certain files. You may see a message or alert box stating your files are being held for ransom and you must pay a fee to regain access to them. The best way to deal with ransomware is to prevent it. Don’t open unknown files or downloads from untrusted websites.

Social Network Attacks, Disinformation, and Misinformation:

Social network attacks are major sources of attacks due to the volume of users and the amount of personal information that is posted. Users’ inherent trust in their online friends is what makes these platforms a prime target. For example, users may be prompted to follow a link on someone’s page, which could bring users to malicious websites or provide inaccurate information. Disinformation and misinformation are information warfare, which is an attack on intellectual infrastructure, on people themselves, on society, and on systems of information and belief. Inaccurate but persuasive news about politics regularly appears in our daily lives. The goal is not to fool people into believing any particular lie. It’s to overwhelm individuals’ ability to determine what’s true. Directing voters to a trusted source of up-to-date and accurate information is key to helping voters.

Malware, Worms, and Trojan horses:

These are spread by email, instant messaging, malicious websites, and infected non-malicious websites. Some websites will automatically download the malware without the user’s knowledge or intervention. This is known as a “drive-by download.” Other methods will require the users to click on a link or button.

Botnet and Zombies:

A *botnet*, short for *robot network*, is an aggregation of compromised computers that are connected to a central “controller.” The compromised computers are often referred to as “zombies.” These threats will continue to proliferate as the attack techniques evolve and become available to a broader audience, with less technical knowledge required to launch successful attacks. Botnets designed to steal data are improving their encryption capabilities and thus becoming more difficult to detect.

What can you do?

- Properly configure and patch operation systems, browsers, and other software programs. Use resources that are available to you such as Customer Service from your software provider or company brand.
- Use and regularly update firewalls, anti-virus, and anti-spyware programs. (Did you know that some update reminders that pop up are sometimes spoofs?)
- Use strong passwords (a combination of upper- and lower-case letters, numbers, and special characters).
- Be cautious about all communications, especially links in emails. Do not click on links even if you know the sender. Their account could have been hacked or the sender address could be spoofed (masked to look like it came from the address you trust when it didn't). If you trust the website the link appears to lead to, go to the website yourself by typing in the link with your browser.
- Allow access to systems and data to only those who need it and protect those access credentials. Always use the principle of least access and permissions.
- Consider using a dedicated system to store data rather than risking data security on systems you have no control over or are not monitored by you.

You are responsible and accountable for the security of the data provided to you by election officials.

POLITICAL SIGNS

The ROV does not have jurisdiction over the placement or removal of campaign lawn signs or other outdoor advertising within city limits. The placement of political signs is subject to local regulations, it is the candidate's responsibility to know the requirements before placing their signs.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

The California Department of Transportation, Right of Way Program - Outdoor Advertising Branch, has specific requirements about political signs placed within their areas of jurisdiction. If a candidate chooses to post campaign signs, a completed Statement of Responsibility for Temporary Political Signs Form must be filed with the Department of Transportation.

Political signs may be placed 90 days before the election and removed 10 days after.

CA Business and Professions Code § 5405.3 (b)

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

In unincorporated areas, the county ordinance code regulates temporary signs, a category generally applicable to political signs. In residential zones, such signs may be posted for no more than 90 days at a time, up to a maximum of three 90-day periods per year, with a minimum of 30 days between periods. No more than 2 signs may be displayed on a property, each sign may not exceed 12 square feet, and the combined total of all signs may not exceed 18 square feet.

San Joaquin County Ordinance Code § 9-408.110

CITIES WITHIN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Escalon: Signs must be removed 5 days after the date of the election.

Escalon Municipal Code § 17.42.180

Lathrop: Signs may be displayed for up to 90 days in any calendar year and must be removed 7 days after the date of the election.

Lathrop Municipal Code § 17.84.060

Lodi: Signs must be removed 10 days after election day. Signs which have been in place longer than a period of 6 months shall be subject to the applicable standards regulating permanent signage.

Lodi Municipal Code § 17.34.070

Manteca: Signs must be removed within 7 days following an election.

Manteca Municipal Code § 17.54.040 (B)(7)

Mountain House: Signs must be removed within 30 days following the conclusion of an election.

Mountain House Municipal Code § 9.17.305

Ripon: Signs may be displayed no more than 90 days preceding an election and must be removed within 7 days after election day, unless the sign is for the winner of a primary going to the next election, or going to a runoff, in which case the sign can stay up until 7 days after the final election day.

Ripon Municipal Code § 16.172.030 (L)

Stockton: Signs may be placed no earlier than 90 days prior to the scheduled election and must be removed within 7 days of an election.

Stockton Municipal Code § 16.76.040 (D)(4)(a)

Tracy: Signs may be placed 45 days prior and must be removed within 5 days following an election.

Tracy Municipal Code § 10.08.4500 (j)(5)

Public Utilities prohibit the posting of signs on their property including telephone poles.

CITY CLERKS

City of Escalon

2060 McHenry Avenue, Escalon, CA 95320

Phone: (209) 691-7400

Email: cityclerk@cityofescalon.org

Website: www.cityofescalon.org

City of Lathrop

390 Towne Centre Drive, Lathrop, CA 95330

Phone: (209) 941-7230

Email: website_cco@ci.lathrop.ca.us

Website: www.ci.lathrop.ca.us

City of Lodi

221 W. Pine Street, Lodi, CA 95240

Phone: (209) 333-6702

Email: cityclerk@lodi.gov

Website: www.lodi.gov

City of Manteca

1001 W. Center Street, Manteca, CA 95337

Phone: (209) 456-8000

Email: mayorcouncilclerk@manteca.gov

Website: www.manteca.gov

City of Mountain House

251 E. Main Street Mountain House, CA 95391

Phone: (209) 831-5039

Email: mwimberly@sjgov.org

Website: www.mountainhouseca.gov

City of Ripon

259 N. Wilma Avenue, Ripon, CA 95366

Phone: (209) 599-2108

Email: lroos@cityofripon.org

Website: www.cityofripon.org

City of Stockton

501 W Weber Ave, Building 1, First Floor, Stockton, CA 95203

Phone: (209) 937-8458

Email: city.clerk@stocktonca.gov

Website: www.stocktonca.gov

City of Tracy

333 Civic Center Plaza, Tracy, CA 95376

Phone: (209) 831-6105

Email: cityclerk@cityoftracy.org

Website: www.cityoftracy.org

POST-ELECTION ACTIVITIES

BALLOT RETURN

After the close of polls on election night, election activities focus on completing necessary procedures and forms, as well as delivering voted ballots and supplies from all polling places to the receiving centers.

ELECTION NIGHT RESULTS

Election results for San Joaquin County will be available to candidates and the public on the department's website (www.sjcrov.org) after the close of polls on Election Day.

On rare occasions, the government by court order may extend the voting period after 8:00 p.m., delaying the initial release of results. If this occurs, a notice will be posted on our website providing details of the court-ordered actions.

SEMI-OFFICIAL ELECTION RESULTS

Following election night, updated semi-official results will be posted Monday, Wednesday, and Friday **after 5:00 p.m.**, both at the election's office and on our website until the completion of the official canvass.

COMPLETION OF OFFICIAL CANVASS

A certified statement of election results must be completed within 30 days of the election, or 28 days for primary elections.

RECOUNTS

Requests for recounts for statewide offices and propositions are filed with the Secretary of State.

Elections Code § 15621

Following the completion of the official canvass, any voter may, within 5 days, file with the Registrar of Voters a written request for a recount of the votes cast. The request shall specify on behalf of which candidate or position on a measure it is filed. If the election is conducted in more than one county, the request for the recount may be filed with the elections official, and the recount conducted within, any or all of the affected counties.

Elections Code § 15620

Any voter or campaign committee requesting a recount is required to deposit the costs for recount each day before the counting board commences recount activity. The request may specify the order in which the precincts shall be recounted, and the method of a recount. All recount activity shall be conducted publicly. If the recount reverses the results of the official canvass, all deposits shall be returned. If the results are not reversed, the requestor shall be entitled to a return of funds more than the actual costs of conducting the recount. The requestor may terminate the recount at any time.

Elections Code §§ 15620, 15621, 15624, 15627

For more information on court-ordered recounts, grounds, probable cause, etc. refer to *Elections Code § 15640*.

