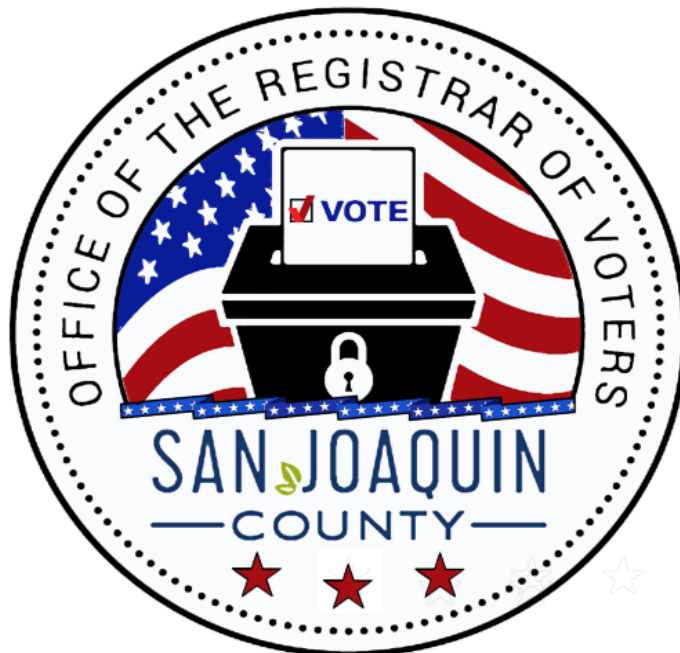


County of San Joaquin Registrar of Voters

Guide to Measures For County, School Districts, and Special Districts 2023



This reference guide has been prepared in an effort 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.

(Revised 7/13/2023)

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General Measure Calendar

Dates	Events
E-125	Formal notice of the intent to call or consolidate election due to Registrar of Voters Recommended time frame to file resolutions requesting consolidation and calling for an election
E-88	Deadline to file resolution requesting election or consolidation of election Last day to amend or withdraw a measure
E-81	Last day for county counsel or city attorney to submit impartial analysis Last day to submit arguments
E-80	10-Day public examination period for ballot measure materials begins
E-74	Last day to submit rebuttals to Registrar of Voters' Office
E-73	10-Day public examination period for rebuttals begins
E-40	Voter Information Guide and sample ballots go in the mail
E-29	Ballots are mailed to all active registered voters Early voting begins
E-28	Drop boxes are available for use through the close of polls on Election Day
E-7	Last day for voters to request a ballot by mail
E-0	Election Day
E+2	First day of official canvass
E+30	Completion of official canvass (may be completed sooner)

Preparing Your Resolution

What is a Local Ballot Measure?

A measure is an ordinance, advisory question, issue, or charter amendment which is submitted to a popular vote at an election by action of a legislative body (such as the board of supervisors, city council, school board, or special district governing board). Statewide measures are referred to as propositions.

A “measure” also includes elections held for general and special taxes placed on an election ballot by local governments for voter approval as required by Proposition 218.

However, “measure” does not include the mail ballot and protest procedures for property-related assessments required by Proposition 218. Mail-only elections and assessment ballots proceedings are conducted differently than elections for the entire electorate. See the section regarding Proposition 218 beginning on Page 12 for more detailed information.

Resolution Calling for Election and Consolidation

- **Cities and Special Districts:** Submit a “*Resolution Requesting Consolidation of Election and Ordering of Such Election*” and a “*Notice to Registrar of Voters of Measure Submitted to the Voters.*”
- **County:** Submit a “*Resolution Requesting Consolidation of Election and Ordering of Such Election.*”
- **Schools:** Submit a “*Resolution Ordering Election, a Specifications of the Election Order and Requesting Consolidation*” and a “*Notice to Registrar of Voters of Measure Submitted to the Voters.*”

The maximum number of ballot measures a school or special district may submit for consolidation with a primary election is three per election.

A resolution calling for an election should include purpose of election, ballot measure text (not to exceed 75 words, including the title) and the vote requirement for measure passage (such as the majority of votes cast; 2/3 votes cast; or 55 percent votes cast). The resolution must state that the city or special district will reimburse the county for costs incurred.¹

The Registrar of Voters’ Office (“ROV”) can provide interested parties with an election-specific measure calendar.

¹ ELEC § 10002

Boundary Map and Changes

Jurisdictional boundary changes occurring less than 15 days before the election will not be effective for purposes of that election. It is recommended that special districts and school districts confirm their current boundaries to ensure all eligible voters are included.

If the district is combining its ballot measure election with its candidate election, the boundary maps must be confirmed with the ROV no later than E-125 (125 days prior to the election). Boundary changes occurring within 125 days of an election will not be effective for that election.

The Measure Text

Provide clear instructions regarding what portion of the resolution or ordinance is considered the full text of the ballot measure. The full text may be printed in the County Voter Information Guide. There is no limit on the number of words that can be printed.

If you want the measure text printed in the County Voter Information Guide, please specify as such in the resolution. Instead of measure text, the ROV can provide a link for voters who are interested in reading the measure text online. Voters are also instructed to contact the ROV for a copy of the measure text. Jurisdictions will be billed for costs.²

The Ballot Label

A ballot label is a condensed version of the ballot title and summary (including the financial impact summary) and must be no more than 75 words.³

Jurisdictions should consider beginning their ballot label with a few key summary words to summarize the measure. The summary words count toward the 75-word limit.

The measure label formatted by the ROV will be in all-caps and bold type. Bullets, italics, underlining, and bolding (beyond the title) are not permitted in the ballot title. See the Example of Measure as it Will Appear on the Ballot on Page 16.

Measures are followed by the words "YES" and "NO." School bond measures are followed by the words: "Bonds—Yes" and "Bonds—No."⁴ School reorganization measures are followed by the words: "Reorganization of School Districts—Yes" and "Reorganization of School Districts—No." Similar words may be used.⁵

² ELEC §§ 9160(b)(3), 9312

³ ELEC §§ 9051, 13247

⁴ EDC § 15122

⁵ EDC § 35762

Assigning Letters to Measures

The ROV assigns letters to local measures. Letters are assigned in alphabetical order, starting with the next letter following the previous election. Measures are assigned A through Z, or as close to the end of the alphabet as possible to accommodate all measures in the current election without wrapping letters. For example, if the previous election ended with local measure V and there are five local measures in the current election, then they will be assigned letters A, B, C, D, E (rather than W, X, Y, Z, A).

The ROV may designate local measures with any letter following A and continuing alphabetically, in order to avoid voter confusion that might result from different local measures carrying the same letter designation in successive elections.⁶

The order measures appear on the ballot is defined by statute.⁷ To allow for the most efficient use of space, the ROV may vary the order of the measures.⁸

- School measures
 - County Board of Education
 - County Superintendent of Schools
 - Community College Districts
 - Unified School Districts
 - High School Districts
 - Elementary School Districts
- County
- Cities
- Special Districts

If a district has voters in two or more counties, the counties will mutually agree to use a letter designation for the measure that will not conflict or cause confusion.

⁶ ELEC § 13116

⁷ ELEC § 13109

⁸ ELEC § 13109(o)

Arguments For and Against

Overview

Arguments pertaining to county, school, or special district measures are filed with the ROV. For information on a city measure, contact the City Clerk. For information on state propositions, contact the Elections Division of the Secretary of State's office.

For each local measure appearing on the ballot, some or all of the following documents may be published in the County Voter Information Guide, in this order:

- Measure Question
- Impartial Analysis
- Full Text (optional)
- Fiscal Impact Statement or Tax Rate Statement (if applicable)
- Argument in Favor of a Measure
- Argument Against a Measure
- Rebuttal to Argument in Favor of a Measure
- Rebuttal to Argument Against a Measure

When a measure is set to appear on the ballot at an upcoming election, the ROV will publish a notice in the newspaper describing the measure and the dates and location for filing arguments.

Who Can File Arguments?

Whenever any local measure qualifies for placement on the ballot, written arguments in favor of and against the measure may be filed. Arguments will be printed in the County Voter Information Guide following the analysis of the measure.

If more than one argument in favor of or against the same measure are submitted, the ROV will select one argument for publication according to the following priority⁹:

- The legislative body, or member or members of the legislative body authorized by that body (e.g., county board of supervisors, school board); board member(s) do not have to be authorized to submit an argument
- The individual voter, or bona fide association of citizens, or combination of voters and associations, who are the bona fide sponsors of the measure
- Bona fide associations of citizens
- Individual voters who are eligible to vote on the measure¹⁰

⁹ ELEC §§ 9166, 9503

¹⁰ ELEC §§ 9120, 9162, 9282

In order to enable the ROV to determine whether it qualifies as a bona fide association of citizens, an organization or association submitting an argument for or against a county measure shall submit with its argument a copy of one of the following¹¹:

- Articles of incorporation, articles of association, partnership documents, bylaws, or similar documents
- Letterhead containing the name of the organization and its principal officers
- If the organization or association is a primarily formed committee established to support or oppose the measure, its statement of organization filed pursuant to Government Code § 84101

In selecting an argument from among bona fide associations of citizens, the ROV shall not consider the type of document submitted or the form of the association.

Note that if one or no primary arguments for or against a measure is filed, there can be no rebuttal argument. A statement will be printed in the sample ballot that no argument(s) (for or against) the measure were filed.

What are the Deadlines?

Once a measure qualifies for the ballot, the ROV will provide the deadlines for arguments and rebuttals. The documents must be filed in person no later than 5 p.m. on the deadline date.

Format

Forms for arguments are available from the ROV. Arguments may not exceed 300 words. The exception is for a measure to reorganize a school or college district, in which case arguments may not exceed 500 words.

Arguments must be typed in block format, upper and lower-case letters. The recommended type size is 12 points. A maximum of ten words may be printed in all capital letters to show emphasis. Bold and underlined words, graphics, and characters such as arrows, stars, asterisks, and other symbols are not permitted. Spelling and grammar will not be proofed or changed by the ROV.

¹¹ ELEC § 9166

Arguments should adhere to the following guidelines:

- Be accurate. Documents will be printed as submitted. Spelling, punctuation, and grammatical errors will not be corrected by the ROV.
- An argument, rebuttal, or tax rate statement must be written to address a single measure on the ballot. A document combining statements pertaining to more than one measure will not be accepted.
- Arguments, rebuttals, and tax rate statement, including the names and titles of the signers, must be typed to ensure quality and accuracy.
- Do not use profanity or other objectionable language.
- Subheadings and deviations from the standardized heading (“Argument in Favor of Measure__”) will not be accepted.
- Arguments must be typed, upper and lower case, and in block format with spacing between paragraphs (no indents or centering).
- Do not use any characters, unusual spacing, bolding, underscoring, bullets, circles, stars, dots, italics, tables, lists, signs, symbols, or any other unusual punctuation.

Signature Statement

Arguments must be accompanied by the Argument/Rebuttal Signature Statement Form, which can be found on Page 18 of this guide. The declaration includes the printed name(s) and signature(s) of the author(s), or, if filed on behalf of an organization, the name of the organization and the printed name and signature of at least one of its principal officers. No more than five signatures shall appear with any argument submitted for or against a measure.

There is a distinction between a *filer* and a *signer* or *author*. The filer of an argument or rebuttal must be either the governing board of the special district, a bona fide association of citizens, or an individual voter who is eligible to vote on the measure. The *signers* or *authors* of the argument or rebuttal can be any person or organization accompanied by a signature of a principal officer. Filers do not have to be signers.

Can an Argument be Withdrawn?

Arguments and rebuttals may be withdrawn up to and including the date fixed for final submission to the ROV. Authors may withdraw and resubmit arguments and rebuttals up to the final filing date.

Public Review

Arguments and rebuttals remain confidential until the close of the filing period. Following the filing deadline for each document, arguments and rebuttals are available for a ten-day public inspection period, excluding weekends and holidays. During this time, a writ of mandate or injunction may be sought to require amendments or deletions.

Rebuttal Arguments

Overview

When both an Argument in Favor and an Argument Against have been filed, rebuttals to the arguments may be submitted. The ROV will send a copy of the argument in favor to the author(s) of the argument against and a copy of the argument against to the author(s) of the argument in favor after the close of the filing period. The author(s) may then prepare and submit rebuttal arguments. Not all measures appearing on the ballot will allow for rebuttals. Whether or not they do will be noted in the resolution calling for the election.

Who Can File Rebuttals?

A rebuttal may only be submitted by the author(s) of the original ballot argument, unless an author authorizes another person to sign the rebuttal. See the Rebuttal Argument Alternate Signer Authorization Form which is included in the Appendices.

What are the Deadlines?

Rebuttals must be filed in person and are due within ten days after the deadline to submit arguments.

Format

Rebuttals may not exceed 250 words. Formatting guidelines are the same as those for arguments for and against.¹²

¹² ELEC § 9317

Other Election Documents

Some or all of the following may be printed along with the Arguments in the County Voter Information Guide.

Impartial Analysis

County or School Measure: The county counsel is required to prepare an impartial analysis of a county or school measure.

City Measure: The city attorney shall prepare an impartial analysis of a city measure.

Special District: For special district measures, the county counsel of the county with the largest number of registered voters shall prepare an impartial analysis.

Water District: For water district measures, the legal counsel for the district, or if there is no counsel, the county counsel of the county with the largest number of registered voters of the water district shall prepare an impartial analysis. If there is a legal counsel for the water district, the impartial analysis shall be subject to review and revision by the county counsel.

The impartial analysis may not exceed 500 words.

Fiscal Analysis

The board of supervisors may request the county auditor-controller, not later than 88 days prior to an election, to prepare a fiscal analysis of a county measure. The fiscal impact statement shall not exceed 500 words.

Tax Rate Statement

Each bond measure proposed by a county, city, district, or other political subdivision, or by any agency, department, or board thereof, the security for which constitutes a lien on the property for ad valorem taxes within the jurisdiction shall mail a tax rate statement with the County Voter Information Guide.

The statement shall be filed with the ROV not later than the 88th day prior to the election. The law does not specify a word limit for tax rate statements.

Full Text

Cities, counties, and special districts often publish the full text of ordinances to be voted on in the County Voter Information Guide. It is requested that the full text be filed electronically in order to maintain the integrity of the submitted document.

If the full text of a county or city measure is not printed on the ballot, nor in the voter information portion of the County Voter Information Guide, there shall be printed immediately below the Impartial Analysis, in no less than 10-point boldface type:

“The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure _____. If you desire a copy of the ordinance or measure, please call the San Joaquin County Registrar of Voters at (209) 468-8945 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.”

Translation of Election Materials

In compliance with federal and state law, the ROV provides election materials in both English and Spanish. Translation services are also offered in Chinese, Cambodian/Khmer, Filipino, Hindi, Hmong, Laotian, Panjabi, Urdu, and Vietnamese.

Raising and Spending Money

Fair Political Practices Commission Requirements

Ballot measure proponents and opponents may have disclosure requirements in accordance with the Political Reform Act of 1974 (Proposition 9) and local ordinances.

Before raising or spending any money, all parties involved with a ballot effort should review the Fair Political Practices Commission's Campaign Disclosure Manual 3 – Ballot Measure Committees for information on campaign finance disclosure requirements. To access this manual online, take the following steps:

- Visit the following URL: <https://www.fppc.ca.gov/>
- Navigate to the “Learn” category in the menu near the top of the page, then click “Campaign Rules”
- Click “Campaign Disclosure Manuals” on the right side of the page
- Click “Campaign Disclosure Manual 3” in the Table of Contents menu

Manuals, forms, and filing deadlines are available from either of the following:

Fair Political Practices Commission
(FPPC)
1102 Q Street, Suite 3000
Sacramento, CA 95811
Phone: (916) 322-5660
Fax: (916) 322-0886
Website: www.fppc.ca.gov

San Joaquin County ROV Office
44 North San Joaquin Street
Third Floor, Suite 350
Stockton, CA 95202
Phone: (209) 468-8945
Fax: (209) 468-2889
Website: www.SJCROV.org

NetFile

San Joaquin County Code of Ordinance Title 6, Division 12, Section 4 (6-12004) requires all campaign disclosure reports and documents mandated by the Political Reform Act of 1974 (Proposition 9) to be filed electronically.

San Joaquin County has contracted 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 for each page of their website. Campaign officials may find it helpful to watch the How to Create a New Campaign NetFile User video in the How-To Videos section of the page at www.netfile.com/filer.

Proposition 218, The Right to Vote on Taxes Act

Background

In 1978, Proposition 13 was passed by California voters. It was intended to provide property tax relief and to require voter approval of tax increases. However, the result was a severe limitation on ad valorem property taxes (property taxes based on assessed value of property).

As a result, local governments had to look elsewhere to find money to fund public services and improvements. These agencies turned to benefit-based assessments, special taxes, and user fees, which were not subject to Proposition 13 limitations. This resulted in increasing property tax bills, the very thing that Proposition 13 set out to prevent.

Proposition 218

In 1996, California voters passed Proposition 218, the Right to Vote on Taxes Act. This California Constitutional amendment protects taxpayers by limiting the methods by which local governments, including charter cities and charter counties, can increase taxes, fees, and charges without taxpayer consent. Proposition 218 requires voter approval prior to any imposition or increase of general taxes, assessments, and certain user fees.

Upon the passing of Proposition 218, Articles XIII C and XIII D were added to the California Constitution. Senate Bill 919 (Chapter 38, Statutes of 1997), the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act, was created to prescribe specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions in complying with Articles XIII C and XIII D of the California Constitution.

Article XIII C of the California Constitution generally requires a majority vote of the electorate for a local government to impose, extend, or increase any general taxes, and a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the electorate to impose, extend, or increase any special tax, and permits the use of the initiative to affect local taxes, assessments, fees, and charges.

Article XIII D of the California Constitution generally requires that assessments, fees, and charges be submitted to property owners for approval or rejection after the provision of written notice and the holding of a public hearing. Agencies must provide full disclosure of the proposal to each property owner.

Proposition 218 radically changed the way in which local governments raise revenues by ensuring taxpayer approval of new charges and increases to existing charges. The unique thing about Proposition 218 is that voters can even repeal or reduce charges through the initiative process.

Which Local Revenues Are Affected by Proposition 218?

	Affected	Not Directly Affected
Taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New and recently imposed “general” taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property Taxes Bradley-Burns Sales Taxes Special Taxes Vehicle License Taxes Redevelopment Revenues Mello-Roos Taxes Timber Taxes
Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new or increased assessments Some existing assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most existing assessments
Fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property-related fees (Fees imposed as an “incident of property ownership”) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fees that are not property-related Gas and Electric fees Developer fees

The Assessment Ballot Proceeding

Assessment ballot proceedings are performed for the purpose of supplying an area, determined by an agency, with a special benefit or proposed public improvement. The improvement requires that the land parcels within the proposed area be assessed based on the proportionate special benefit derived by the parcel.

Assessment means any levy or charge upon real property including, but not limited to, a special assessment, benefit assessment, or maintenance assessment. The assessments associated with these types of assessment ballot proceedings include flood control, vector control, sidewalk and street maintenance taxes, garbage, sewer, and storm water fees, among others.

These types of assessment ballot proceedings are conducted wholly by mail. In addition, proceedings are conducted for small areas where a limited number of voters are affected.

Definition of Ballot

When an assessment ballot proceeding is conducted by mail, the following rules apply¹³:

- The proceeding shall be denominated (i.e., designated) an “assessment ballot proceeding” rather than an election.
- Ballots shall be denominated “assessment ballots.”

Mail Ballot Election Guidelines

The established mail ballot election dates are as follows¹⁴:

- The first Tuesday after the first Monday in May of each year.
- The first Tuesday after the first Monday in March of each even-numbered year.
- The last Tuesday in August of each year.

¹³ ELEC § 4000(c)(8)(A-B)

¹⁴ ELEC § 1500

Criteria

A local, special, or consolidated election may be conducted wholly by mail if all of the following conditions apply¹⁵:

1. The governing body of the local agency authorizes the use of mailed ballots for the election.
2. The election is held on an established mailed ballot election date pursuant to Section 1500 of the Elections Code.
3. The election is one of the following¹⁶:
 - a. An election in which no more than 1,000 registered voters are eligible to participate.
 - b. An election on a measure or measures restricted to (A) the imposition of special taxes, or (B) expenditure limitation overrides, or (C) both (A) and (B), in a city, county, or special district with 5,000 or less registered voters calculated as of the time of the last report of registration by the county elections official to the Secretary of State.
 - c. An election on the issuance of a general obligation water bond in accordance with Section 12944.5 of the Water Code.
 - d. An election or assessment ballot proceeding required or authorized by Article XIII C or XIII D of the California Constitution. However, when an assessment ballot proceeding is conducted by mail pursuant to this section, the following rules apply:
 - i. The proceeding shall be denominated an “assessment ballot proceeding” rather than an election (Note: “Denominated” means “designated” but the statute uses “denominated”).
 - ii. Ballots shall be denominated “assessment ballots.”

Exception for Special Districts

Elections Code § 4002 states: “Notwithstanding Section 4000, a special district may conduct its elections by mail in accordance with §§ 1500, 4104, 4105, and 4108.”

Elections Code § 4108 states: “Notwithstanding any other provisions of law and regardless of the number of eligible voters within its boundaries a district may, by resolution of its governing board, conduct any election by all-mailed ballots pursuant to Division 4 (commencing with § 4000).”

An election conducted pursuant to Elections Code § 4108 must be held on a date prescribed in Elections Code § 1500 or on any date other than an established election date.

¹⁵ ELEC § 4000

¹⁶ See ELEC § 4000 for additional conditions not applicable to San Joaquin County

Appendices

Examples of Measure as it Will Appear on Ballot

Example with the first few words summarizing the measure in bold, all-caps font:

MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS
DISTRICT
MEASURE Z
Z (KEY WORD SUMMARY OF MEASURE) (Ballot question not to exceed 75 words.) ¹⁷ <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

Example of a ballot question without key words summarizing the measure:

MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS
DISTRICT
MEASURE Z
Z (Ballot question not to exceed 75 words.) ¹⁷ <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

¹⁷ ELEC §§ 9051, 13247

Word Count Guidelines

Each word is counted as one word, with the following exceptions¹⁸:

- **Punctuation:** Punctuation is not counted.
- **Titles:** Words used in the title of the document, such as "Argument in Favor of Measure A" are not counted.
- **Proper Nouns & Geographical Names:** All proper nouns, including geographical names, shall be counted as one word. For example, "Manteca Unified School District" shall be counted as one word.
- **Abbreviations:** Each abbreviation for a word, phrase, or expression shall be counted as one word.
- **Hyphenations:** Hyphenated words that appear in any generally available standard reference dictionary, published in the United States at any time within the 10 calendar years immediately preceding the election for which the words are counted, shall be considered as one word. Each part of all other hyphenated words shall be counted as a separate word.
- **Dates:** Dates shall be counted as one word.
- **Numbers:** Any number consisting of a digit or digits shall be considered as one word. Any number that is spelled shall be considered as a separate word. "100" shall be counted as one word, whereas "one hundred" shall be counted as two words.
- **Percent Signs (%), Number Signs (#), etc.:** Numbers consisting of a digit or digits used with a dollar sign (\$), cent sign (¢), percentage sign (%), or number sign (#) count as one word.
- **Phone and Internet:** Website addresses and telephone numbers shall be counted as one word.

¹⁸ ELEC § 9



Argument/Rebuttal Signature Statement Form

The San Joaquin County Registrar of Voters requires this statement to be completed and submitted with arguments and rebuttals. Names and titles listed will be printed in the order provided and will appear as indicated. No more than five names may be printed following the written argument statement in the County Voter Information Guide.

Argument/Rebuttal Filed by: (check any of the following that applies)

- Board of Supervisors or any member(s) of the Board
- Individual voter who is eligible to vote on the measure
- Bona Fide Association of Citizens (Elections Code §§ 9166, 9287, 9503)

Ballot Argument/Rebuttal Contact:

Name: _____

Residence Address: _____

Day Phone: _____ Evening Phone: _____

Cell Phone: _____ Work Phone: _____

Fax: _____ Email: _____

Filer's Signature: _____

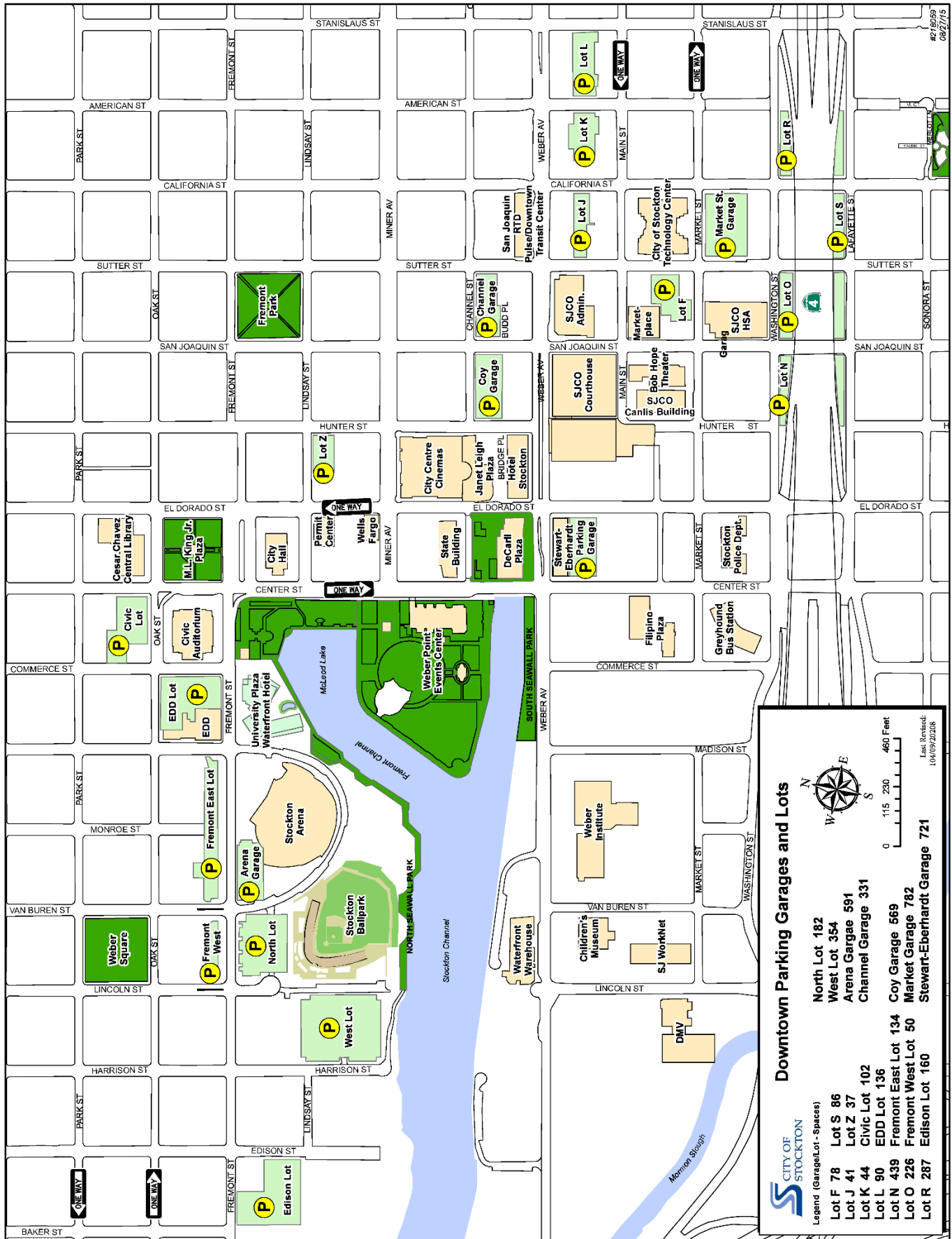
The undersigned author(s) of the: (check one that applies)

- Argument in Favor of
- Argument Against
- Rebuttal to the Argument in Favor of
- Rebuttal to the Argument Against

Ballot measure letter _____, to be voted on at the (Primary or General) election to be held on _____, in the County of San Joaquin hereby state that this argument is true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Each person must clearly print and sign as indicated below. Printing will be in the order of submission.

Print Name	Title and Name of Organization	Signature	Date
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			



CITY OF STOCKTON

Downtown Parking Garages and Lots

North Lot 182
 West Lot 354
 Arena Garage 591
 Channel Garage 331
 Coy Garage 569
 Market Garage 782
 Stewart-Eberhardt Garage 721

Legend (Garage/Lot - Spaces)

Lot F 78	Lot S 86
Lot J 41	Lot Z 37
Lot K 44	Civic Lot 102
Lot L 90	EDD Lot 136
Lot N 439	Fremont East Lot 134
Lot O 226	Fremont West Lot 50
Lot R 287	Edison Lot 160

Scale: 0 115 230 460 Feet
 Last Revised: 10/09/2018

**San Joaquin County
Registrar of Voters' Office**

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Stockton, CA 95202

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Stockton, CA 95201

Phone: (209) 468-8683
Toll Free: (800) 400-5009
Español: (209) 953-1052

Fax: (209) 468-2889

Email: registrar@sjgov.org

Website: www.SJCROV.org