



The Future of California Elections

Expanding Participation in California's Democracy: A look at current reforms and the road ahead

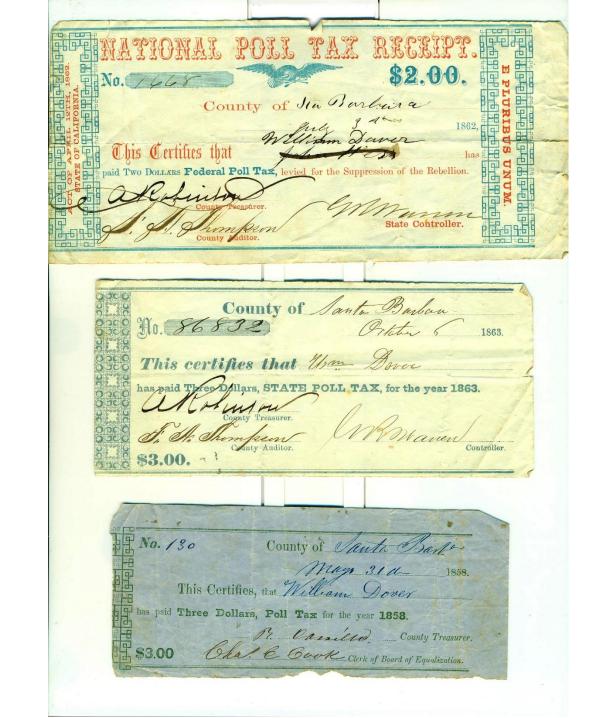
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Our History

- The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo February 2, 1848
 - The treaty added an additional 525,000 square miles to U.S. territory including land that makes up California.
- California Admissions Day September 9, 1850
 - California became the 31st state and entered the union as a free state.
- Fourteenth Amendment July 9, 1868
 - Grants guaranteed privileges and immunities of Citizenship, Due Process, and Equal Protection. But does not grant the right to vote.
- Fifteenth Amendment February 3, 1870
 - Gave all Men the right to vote.
- California Proposition 10 Ban on Poll Taxes November 3, 1914
 - Abolished an annual poll tax of not less than two dollars, on every male inhabitant of this state over twenty-one and under sixty years of age, except paupers, idiots, insane persons, and Indians not taxed.
 - \$2.00 in 1914 equals approximately \$47.00 today.







Our History

- Nineteenth Amendment August 18, 1920
 - Women's right to vote
- Twenty-Fourth Amendment February 23, 1964
 - Abolished poll tax on all Federal Elections.
- The Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - Prohibits any election practice that denies the right to vote to citizens on the basis of race.
- Twenty-Sixth Amendment July 1, 1971
 - Changed the Voting Age to 18.





Yesterday and Today

- California No-Excuse Absentee Voting 1978
 - 4.4% absentee ballots cast November 1978
- Uniform and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) 1986
 - Protects the right to vote for service members stationed overseas
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) 1990
 - Ensures that election workers and polling sites provide a variety of services designed to ensure persons with disabilities are able to vote.
- National Voter Registration Act 1993
 - Requires states to permit mail-in registration, and make registration services available at DMVs, unemployment offices, and other state agencies.
- California Permanent Vote By Mail 2002
 - 27% VBM ballots cast November 2002
 - 60% VBM ballots cast November 2014
- Precincts Set at 1,000 Registered Voters
 - Regardless of the amount of Vote by Mail Voters per Precinct





Yesterday and Today

- The California Voting Rights Act of 2001 (CVRA) July 9, 2002
 - Makes it easier for minority groups in California to prove that their votes are being diluted in "at-large" elections.
- Help America Vote Act of 2002 October 29, 2002
 - Creates minimal standards of election administration, provides for provisional ballot voting, and sets aside funds to help states improve outdated voter systems.
 - Set Standards for ADA access and the ability for disabled voters to cast a ballot independently and unassisted.
- The Military and Overseas Empowerment Act (MOVE) 2009
 - Establishes more efficient means for troops stationed overseas and expatriates to request and receive absentee ballots through the mail or electronically.





Tomorrow

- Conditional Voter Registration 2017 ?
 - Allows a person to register to vote after the 15th day prior to an election and on Election Day, and cast a provisional ballot to be counted if the conditional voter registration is deemed effective.
 - Requires the county elections official to offer conditional voter registration and provisional voting at its permanent offices or at satellite offices.
 - Conditional Voter Registration becomes operative on January 1 of the year following the year in which the Secretary of State certifies that the state has a Statewide Voter Registration Database.
- VoteCal 2013- 2016
 - California Secretary of State currently working on Statewide Voter Registration Database that will be rolled out to counties beginning in 2015 with a target date of June 2016 to be operative across the state.







Future?

- Entirely Vote By Mail.
- Vote by Mail Drop Off Centers on Election Day.
- Regional Vote Centers with access to all ballot types open on specified days prior to and on Election Day.
- Same Day Registration vs. Conditional Voter Registration. Removing the need for a close of registration deadline.
- Mail a ballot to every registered voter including those on the inactive list.





Technology Today

- Optical Scan Vote Tabulation Machines with Paper Ballots
- Ballot on Demand (BOD) Printing Capability for Regular and Regional Offices
- High Speed Vote By Mail Ballot Sorting (Down to Precinct Level)
- High Speed Automatic Signature Recognition(ASR) for Vote By Mail envelopes
- On-Line Voter Registration
- Direct Recording Electronic (DRE) Voting Machines for HAVA ADA Compliance.
- AutoMark Paper Ballot Voting Machines for HAVA ADA Compliance
- UOCAVA Voting via FAX and US Mail





Technology Tomorrow?

- Digitally Scanned Vote Tabulation Machines with Paper Ballots
- Digital Adjudication and Duplication of Over-voted and Damaged Ballots
- Electronic Voting for HAVA ADA compliance with printed paper ballots that can be scanned into vote tabulation systems
- Open source coding for vote tabulation systems
- Electronic Poll Books wired into statewide voter registration database (VoteCal) at all Vote Centers/Polling Places. (Wireless?)
- UOCAVA Voting over internet or by E-mail
- Electronic Petition Tablets for gathering petition signatures