May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election

Registrar of Voters
Post-Election Report
May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election
County of Santa Clara Registrar of Voters
Post-Election Report

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Contact Us

At the Office
Registrar of Voters
1555 Berger Drive, Building 2
San Jose, CA 95112

By Phone
General: 1-408-299-VOTE (8683)
Toll-Free: 1-866-430-VOTE (8683)

On Social Media
Facebook: www.facebook.com/sccvote
Twitter: twitter.com/sccvote
YouTube: www.youtube.com/user/sccvote

On the Web
https://www.sccgov.org/sites/rov/Pages/Registrar-of-Voters.aspx

Note
The figures, charts, and graphs in this report come from a variety of internal and external data sources and are intended for informational and historical purposes only. For official election results, please refer to the Statement of Vote, available at www.sccgov.org/sites/rov/Resources/Pages/PastEResults.aspx.
A Message from the Registrar

I am pleased to present the County of Santa Clara Registrar of Voters’ Post-Election Report for the May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election.

This report is intended to provide a glimpse into how this election compares with other similar elections with regard to voter participation and turnout, election preparation, and vote tallying. Additionally, FAQ boxes and explanations throughout the report provide a wealth of information about election procedures, logistics, and laws.

I hope you find this report as useful and informative as I do.

Sincerely,

Shannon Bushey
Registrar of Voters

All-Mail Elections

All-mail special elections have been held in California under certain limited circumstances for decades, and more and more voters are casting their ballots by mail. In 2001, the California Legislature passed a law allowing residents to become permanent vote-by-mail voters, and by 2008, permanent vote-by-mail voters were the voting majority in Santa Clara County. The May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election was the 10th all-mail election conducted by the County of Santa Clara Registrar of Voters since 2009.

Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High School District Map

The May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election involved the Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High School District, a geographically large district including communities in Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Saratoga, and unincorporated areas in the Santa Cruz Mountains along the Santa Cruz County border.
The May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election included a single contest only affecting residents in a specific district of the county. Santa Clara County contains many local jurisdictions, including cities, school districts, and special districts. Regular elections are held in June or November, but local jurisdictions occasionally request special elections to be held at other times throughout the year. Local jurisdictions often request special elections when a district governing board seat becomes vacant, when voters must decide a ballot measure question, or when a governing board member is faced with a recall.

When certain conditions are met, local jurisdictions may call an all-mail special election instead of having polling places. In an all-mail election, every voter receives a ballot by mail, even those who are not permanent vote-by-mail voters.

The Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High School District called a special all-mail election for May 3, 2016, to place a ballot measure before the voters that would renew a parcel tax. The parcel tax was originally approved during a special all-mail election on May 3, 2011. Only voters living within the boundaries of the Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High School District were eligible to vote in the election.

California law requires the County Registrar of Voters (ROV) to conduct special elections when requested by local jurisdictions. The local jurisdiction reimburses the ROV for all of the costs associated with the special election.

One District, Two Counties

The Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High School District includes portions of Los Gatos, Saratoga, and many of the communities in and near the Santa Cruz Mountains in Santa Clara County. Additionally, the district includes portions of Santa Cruz County. As a result, about 3,200 of the district’s approximate 34,500 voters live and vote in Santa Cruz County.

Each county runs its own elections. For the May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election, the Santa Clara County ROV conducted the election for the district’s voters living in Santa Clara County, while Santa Cruz County’s elections office conducted the election for the voters living in Santa Cruz County. After each county independently certified the results of their respective portions of the election, the results were combined to determine the final outcome.

FAQ

Q: What is a contest?
A: A contest is a single issue voted on by the people. Races for elected office and ballot measures, such as parcel taxes, are both examples of contests.

The local jurisdiction reimburses the ROV for all of the costs associated with the special election.

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FAQ

Q: Why do local jurisdictions choose to call all-mail elections?
A: Elections with polling places require an extraordinary amount of resources, staffing, and logistics. As a result, many local jurisdictions opt to conduct all-mail elections to reduce the costs, especially when the ballot only contains a single item.

Calling of Election

The local jurisdiction calls the election when the jurisdiction’s governing board adopts a resolution and sends it to the Registrar of Voters.

Ballots and SBVIps Mailed

Ballots and sample ballot and voter information pamphlets are mailed to all registered voters who have not yet received a ballot.

Early Voting Begins

Voters may begin casting ballots at early voting locations.

Military/Overseas

Ballots and related information are mailed to voters in the military and living overseas.

Receiving Deadline

Deadline for the Registrar of Voters to receive ballots in the mail to be counted.

Registration Deadline

Last day for individuals to register to vote and participate in this election.

Signature Deadline

Last day for voters who did not sign their ballot envelope to provide a valid signature to ensure their vote can be counted.

Canvass Completion

Date that the ROV completed the official canvass of the vote.

Certification Date that the ROV officially certified the final results.

Election Day


5/11/2016
As the first election of 2016, the May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election served as the first opportunity for the Registrar of Voters (ROV) to implement a new state law allowing voters to correct missing signatures on their ballot return envelopes. Additionally, this election was the first in Santa Clara County in which the new VoteCal statewide voter database was used.

**Ballot Counting within 8 Days of Election**

Voters voting by mail are required to sign the envelope to affirm they are indeed the registered voter casting the ballot. When the ballots are received, the ROV checks the signature on the return envelope against the voter’s signature on file to confirm that the ballot was cast by the voter and not by another individual. Prior to 2016, if a voter forgot to sign the envelope, the voter would have to provide a signature on the envelope prior to the close of the polls on Election Day in order for his or her ballot to be counted.

On January 1, 2016, a new state law extended the time frame for voters to provide a missing envelope signature. Under the new law, voters have until the eighth day after Election Day to provide their signature. Additionally, the law simplified the process by allowing the voters to sign an Unsigned Ballot Statement form and mail, fax, or hand-deliver it to the ROV office rather than signing the actual envelope. The ROV received 44 completed Unsigned Ballot Statement forms by the eighth day after Election Day, meaning that the ROV counted 44 ballots that otherwise would not have been considered valid.

**VoteCal Voter Registration Database**

The May 3, 2016, Special Mail Ballot Election was the first election conducted in Santa Clara County since the ROV’s successful implementation of VoteCal, the state voter registration database expected to become the official system used in all counties by June 30.

VoteCal automatically updates voter registrations when a voter re-registers in another county, and the system performs cross-referencing with other state databases to ensure that individuals who are ineligible to vote are removed from the rolls. The ROV no longer needs to send out cancellation notifications to other counties when voters move into Santa Clara County. After statewide implementation, VoteCal will also automatically produce certain required reports that the ROV previously compiled manually.

**FAQ**

Q: How often are special mail elections called by local jurisdictions?

A: Since 2009, the County of Santa Clara Registrar of Voters has conducted each year at least one special mail election – and sometimes two special mail elections – in addition to the regularly scheduled elections for that year.

What’s New for This Election

As the first election of 2016, the May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election served as the first opportunity for the Registrar of Voters (ROV) to implement a new state law allowing voters to correct missing signatures on their ballot return envelopes. Additionally, this election was the first in Santa Clara County in which the new VoteCal statewide voter database was used.

(a) Number of Jurisdictions Participating in Recent Special Mail Elections

(b) Number of Precincts Per Special Mail Election Recent Special Mail Elections

The number of jurisdictions calling special mail elections can vary greatly from year to year.

![Graph](image)

**Election Facts**

- 35 precincts
- 1 contest
- 1 ballot card
- 7” by 12” ballot dimensions

The May 3, 2016, Special Mail Ballot Election was the first election conducted in Santa Clara County since the ROV’s successful implementation of VoteCal, the state voter registration database expected to become the official system used in all counties by June 30.

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Familiars Ballot, Familiar Measure

Voters in the Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High School District may have had déjà vu when casting their ballots for or against a parcel tax measure in the May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election. On May 3, 2011, exactly five years earlier, voters approved the original parcel tax measure in a similar special election also conducted solely by mail. For the 2016 election, voters were asked to renew the same parcel tax originally approved in 2011.

The voting statistics of both elections were fairly close. For the 2011 election, almost 3,000 more voters turned out to cast their ballots, and the measure was approved with a slightly larger margin of victory. In 2016, voter turnout was slightly lower, as was registration.

Voter registration and turnout can vary from election to election for a wide variety of reasons, including the placement of other election contests on the ballot, the timing of the election in relation to other elections, and voter interest in the contest. The 2011 election may have gained a higher turnout because other elections were on the ballot in other districts, the election took place during an off year with few other high-profile elections, and it was the first chance for voters to consider the new parcel tax measure. By comparison, the parcel tax renewal measure was the only contest on the ballot for May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election. Additionally, the 2016 contest took place only a month before a widely publicized presidential primary, and the measure was a renewal of an existing law rather than a new issue placed before the voters. Other factors, such as the economy and local issues, could play a role in voter participation.

Although it is impossible to determine exactly why voter registration or turnout numbers are lower in some elections, these differences between the 2011 and 2016 elections possibly played a role.

All-Mail Election vs. Polling Place Election

In addition to comparing the May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election with the similar May 3, 2011, Special Mail Election, this report also compares the data to the November 6, 2012, Presidential General Election. This comparison is intended to show the vast difference in voter registration and turnout between an all-mail election and a statewide election involving polling places.
II. Election Planning and Implementation

Introduction

The May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election was conducted entirely by mail ballots. As requested by the Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High School District, the Registrar of Voters (ROV) mailed every voter in the district a ballot and a postage-paid return envelope. Instead of organizing polling places, the ROV set up drop boxes throughout the district where voters could deposit their ballots rather than mailing them in.

Because the majority of ballots were received by mail and in drop boxes prior to Election Day, the initial results posted at 8 p.m. on May 3 included all ballots that had been received by then.

Ballot Drop-off Locations
Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High School District

The ROV offered four ballot drop-off locations within the district, as shown on the map:
- Los Gatos Town Hall
  110 E. Main Street, Los Gatos
- Monte Sereno City Hall
  18041 Saratoga-Los Gatos Road, Monte Sereno
- Saratoga City Hall
  13777 Fruitvale Avenue, Saratoga
- Saratoga Library
  13650 Saratoga Avenue, Saratoga

The ROV also set up a convenient drive-thru location within the district:
- West Valley College
  14000 Fruitvale Avenue, Saratoga

The ROV additionally offered three drop-off locations outside the district, not shown on the map:
- Palo Alto City Hall
  250 Hamilton Avenue, Palo Alto
- San Jose City Hall
  200 E. Santa Clara Street, San Jose
- Santa Clara County Government Center
  70 W. Hedding Street, San Jose

Voters could also vote in person or drop off their vote-by-mail ballots at the ROV office:
- Registrar of Voters
  1555 Berger Drive, San Jose

FAQ

Q: Has the May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election affected preparations for the June 7, 2016, Presidential Primary Election?

A: Because elections require extensive planning months and sometimes a year in advance, the ROV often works on multiple elections at the same time. Luckily, due to timing and deadline requirements, voters did not have ballots for the two elections at the same time, which could have caused significant voter confusion. Voting for the May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election concluded a week before ballots were issued for the June 7, 2016, Presidential Primary Election.
Q: What is the difference between a VBM voter and a non-VBM voter?

A: VBM voters are voters who have registered as permanent vote-by-mail voters, meaning that for every election, these voters receive their ballot in the mail. Non-VBM voters are voters who typically vote at the polls and do not usually receive a ballot by mail. The May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election, however, was conducted solely by mail without physical polling places, so VBM voters and non-VBM voters alike received their ballots by mail for this election.
The total registration in any given jurisdiction is relatively stable, but will frequently jump significantly before a presidential or gubernatorial election, due in large part to increased public interest and voter registration drives conducted by political parties or nonprofit groups. In the November 6, 2012, Presidential General Election, the Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High School District saw its registration increase by more than 6% between E-60 and Election Day. By contrast, voter registration in the district fell slightly in the month preceding the May 3, 2011, Special Mail Election.

Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High School District
Ballot Language Requests
May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election

FAQ

Q: Why are \(E-60\), \(E-29\), and \(E-15\) dates so important?

A: \(E-60\), \(E-29\), and \(E-15\) refer to the number of days before an election. Sixty days before an election (\(E-60\), or “E minus 60”), is the day that vote-by-mail ballots are sent to voters in the military and those residing overseas. Twenty-nine days before Election Day (\(E-29\)) is the date that all other vote-by-mail ballots are mailed, and also the first day of early voting in the ROV office. Fifteen days before Election Day (\(E-15\)) is the last day to register to vote in an election.
Introduction

Nearly four in 10 voters in the Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High School District participated in the May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election, compared with almost half the district’s voters participating in the last all-mail election in May 2011.

After conducting the canvass for the May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election, the Registrar of Voters (ROV) determined that over 99% of the ballots received were eligible to be counted in the election.

As in other elections, the vast majority of ballots received are counted. Only a small percentage are not counted, often due to lacking the voter’s signature or being received too late.

Voter turnout in the Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High School District for a presidential election is approximately double the turnout in a special all-mail election, a contrast also seen in other jurisdictions when comparing these election types.

**FAQ**

**Q:** What is the canvass?

**A:** The canvass is a complete audit of all ballots received to ensure that every ballot was processed and the results are complete and accurate. The canvass begins immediately following Election Day and must be completed before the Registrar of Voters can certify the election results and provide them to the governing board of the local jurisdiction.
Extended Vote Counting

With only one contest on the ballot and no local polling places, most voters turned in their ballots early for the May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election. By two weeks before Election Day, the ROV had received over half the total ballots cast in the election. On the day before Election Day, 90% of the ballots cast were in the ROV office for counting. The ROV only includes ballots received by the third day after Election Day, or \(E+3\), in the count of total ballots cast. Any ballots received after this time are invalid according to state law. As required by law, the ROV kept sealed and did not count 75 ballot envelopes received after \(E+3\), or May 6, in the May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election.

### FAQ

**Q:** Are vote-by-mail envelopes processed on the same day that they are received?

**A:** Generally, yes. However, there are a few exceptions. During the days around Election Day, large volumes of vote-by-mail envelopes may create a backlog requiring some to be processed on subsequent days. Additionally, some envelopes are challenged and require additional verification before processing. After the envelope is processed, state law prevents the Registrar of Voters’ office from opening the envelope and tallying the ballot until 10 days before Election Day, and results of the tally cannot be released until 8 p.m. on Election Day.

**Q:** What does \(E+3\) (“E plus 3”) mean?

**A:** Like the days preceding an election, the Registrar of Voters tracks days following an election in relation to Election Day. Just as \(E-60\) (“E minus 60”) denotes the 60th day before an election, \(E+1\) denotes the first day after an election. \(E+3\), therefore, is three days after Election Day.

**Q:** What does it mean when a vote-by-mail (VBM) ballot is challenged?

**A:** A challenged VBM ballot is one that must be verified before it can be counted. A VBM ballot would be challenged when the envelope is not signed by the voter or the envelope appears to be signed by someone other than the voter. Challenged ballots are flagged by a sorting machine and manually verified by ROV staff. During the May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election, ROV staff contacted 66 voters who did not sign their VBM return envelope. Of these 66 ballots, valid signatures were obtained for 44 ballots that could then be counted as a result of the new state law.

### Ballot Envelopes Processed

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Most of the ballots received during the May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election were received before Election Day. In polling place elections, such as presidential elections, a chart like this will typically show a higher volume of ballots coming in on Election Day due to polling place voters.
The steadily increasing percentage of voters opting to vote by mail means that the Registrar of Voters must work continuously before, on, and after Election Day to process vote-by-mail ballots as quickly as possible. Recent laws require processing for ballots received up to three days after Election Day, and allow unsigned ballot envelopes to be corrected up to eight days after Election Day. By extending the time during which the Registrar of Voters processes ballots, these laws have lengthened the ballot processing time frame.

Virtually all ballots received by the state-imposed deadline are counted. For the May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election, the deadline for receiving ballots was E+3, or May 6. For the prior elections in the graphs, the deadline was 8 p.m. on Election Day. Only a fraction of a percent are not counted. Although the May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election saw a slightly higher percentage of uncountable ballots, the new laws allowing extended delivery times and an opportunity for voters to correct missing signatures on their vote-by-mail envelopes have helped ensure that as many ballots as possible may be counted in accordance with the law.
A new law that went into effect January 1, 2016, allows voters who forgot to sign their vote-by-mail envelopes to provide a signature within eight days after Election Day. When the Registrar of Voters’ office receives an unsigned vote-by-mail envelope, staff members send a letter to the voter informing them of the missing signature. Voters may provide the signature by mailing back the form, dropping it off at any ballot drop-off location, or coming in person to sign the envelope. After an initial mailing of nearly 25 letters, the Registrar of Voters’ office continued to mail letters and receive corrected signatures back from voters until May 9 – almost all the way until the May 11 deadline.

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VBM Voters and Non-VBM Voters

The May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election consisted of 30,340 registered voters in Santa Clara County, which represents nearly 4% of the county’s voters. Three-quarters of voters in the Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High School District had requested to be permanent vote-by-mail (VBM) voters, slightly higher than the county average. Over 42% of the district’s permanent vote-by-mail voters participated in the election, compared with 27% of the district voters not requesting permanent vote-by-mail status. Though making up 77% of the district’s registered voters, vote-by-mail voters cast 84% of the ballots in the election.
Final Vote Tally

Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High School District
Ballots Tallied by Day
May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election

Within two days after Election Day, the Registrar of Voters’ office had counted 11,797 ballots, or 99.8% of the total turnout for the election.

Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High School District
% Ballots Tallied by Day
May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election

Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High School District
Overvotes and Undervotes
Parcel Tax Measure Elections

FAQ
Q: What is an overvote?
A: An overvote is when a voter votes for too many choices in a specific contest. When tallying the May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election ballots, an overvote was recorded for the one ballot where a voter selected both “Yes” and “No.”

FAQ
Q: What is an undervote?
A: An undervote is when a voter does not vote for all the eligible choices in a specific election contest. Each blank ballot received in the May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election was recorded as an undervote.
Despite the small number of voters participating in the May 3, 2016, Special Mail Election, the election process provides us with many interesting stats:

• This election was the 10th all-mail special election the Registrar of Voters (ROV) has conducted since 2009.
• It was the first of four elections the ROV plans to conduct in 2016. The ROV has conducted an average of four elections per year since 2010.
• It concerned “Measure A,” a ballot measure for the Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High School District seeking renewal of a parcel tax originally approved by the district’s voters in 2011.
  □ Approximately 39% of registered voters participated in both Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties.
  □ 65% of the 1,238 voters in Santa Cruz County voted “Yes” on the measure – short of the two-thirds margin needed had the election been limited to Santa Cruz County. However, since 71% of Santa Clara County voters voted “Yes,” the measure passed with a combined “Yes” vote exceeding 70%.
• The turnout rate was nearly 10 percentage points lower than the rate for the original parcel tax measure election in 2011.
• Permanent vote-by-mail voters cast 84% of ballots while only making up 77% of total registered voters.
• Permanent vote-by-mail voters participated at a rate of 42.5%, while non-permanent vote-by-mail voters participated at a rate of 27.1%.
• Over 99% of ballots received by the deadline were counted as valid in this election.
• A total of 141 ballots were received too late to be counted in this election.
• 44 voters took advantage of a 2016 law that gives voters more options and time to correct missing ballot signatures.
• The ROV certified the results on May 16, 2016, only 13 days after Election Day.

The best way to ensure that your voice is heard is to vote. The Registrar of Voters (ROV) offers numerous ways you can register to vote, update your registration information, stay informed regarding election news, track your ballot, and locate your polling place.

Register to Vote

• In Person: Visit the ROV’s office between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, at 1555 Berger Drive, Building 2, in San Jose.
• By Mail: Obtain a voter registration affidavit from a library, post office, or other government office.
• Online: Visit www.sccgov.org/sites/rov/Register/Pages/Online.aspx.

Find Your Voting Information

• By Mobile App: Visit www.sccgov.org/sites/rov/Pages/Registrar-of-Voters.aspx and click on “SCCVOTE Mobile App” to download the ROV’s app for Android or Apple.
• Access Candidate and Measure Information: View information about recent and upcoming elections at www.sccgov.org/sites/rov/Info/Pages/CandidateINFO.aspx.
• Keep Up to Date: Look up your districts and polling place, verify that your ballot was received and counted, and more at eservices.sccgov.org/rov.

Volunteer

• Learn how to serve as a paid election officer by visiting www.sccgov.org/sites/rov/Volunteer/Pages/Volunteer.aspx.

Update Your Registration

• Update your registration information or provide changes to your address, party affiliation, or language preference at www.sccgov.org/sites/rov/Register/Pages/ChangeRegistration.aspx.

Connect with the ROV

• By Phone: 1-866-430-VOTE (8683) or 1-408-299-VOTE (8683).
• Facebook: Become part of the ROV’s network at www.facebook.com/sccvote.
• Twitter: Get up-to-the-minute tweets at twitter.com/sccvote.
• YouTube: Watch videos at www.youtube.com/user/sccvote.
• RSS: Subscribe to the ROV feed at www.sccgov.org/sites/rov/RSS/Pages/RSS.aspx.

Find this and past post-election reports online by visiting www.sccgov.org/sites/rov/Resources/Pages/Statistics.aspx.