



November 8, 2016 Presidential General



Registrar of Voters Post-Election Report

November 8, 2016 Presidential General

County of Santa Clara Registrar of Voters

Post-Election Report

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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.

Published: July 7, 2017.

Revised: October 6, 2017, updating percentage difference of total ballots cast and vote difference figures for Measure Y, page 55.

A Message from the Registrar

I am pleased to present the County of Santa Clara Registrar of Voters' Post-Election Report for the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election.

This report is intended to provide a glimpse into how this record-breaking presidential election compares with past presidential elections with regard to voter participation and turnout, election preparation, and vote tallying. Additionally, FAQ boxes and explanations spaced throughout the report provide a wealth of information about election procedures, logistics, and laws, as well as the behind-the-scenes work required to conduct a successful election.

Among the facts and figures in this report, you will find details about the many records broken in the election, information about how ballots are tallied, and a breakdown of 10 recounts of local candidate and measure contests. Also included in the report is an Executive Summary providing an overview of the most prominent statistics of the election, as well as the challenges that we overcame to ensure the success and integrity of the election.

It is my wish that the information in this report can provide you with a deeper understanding of how your vote is counted, how the many laws and procedures relating to election processes affect the timing of the results and way ballots are tallied, and how the national discussions about voter behavior and preferences may have affected voter behavior and participation in Santa Clara County.

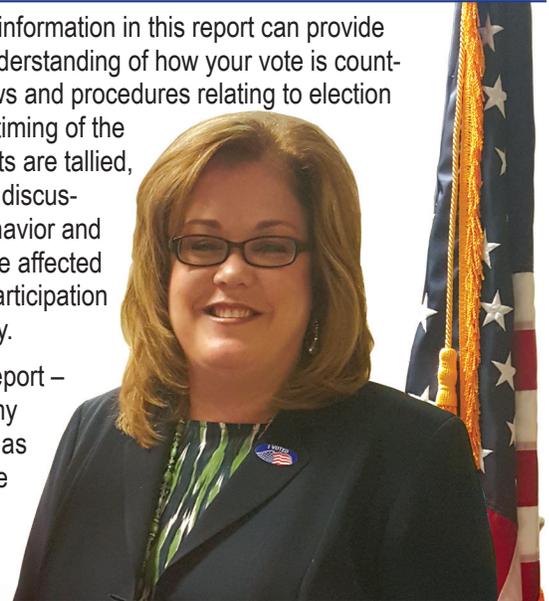
I hope you find this report – the fifth such report my office has released – as useful and informative as I do.

Sincerely,

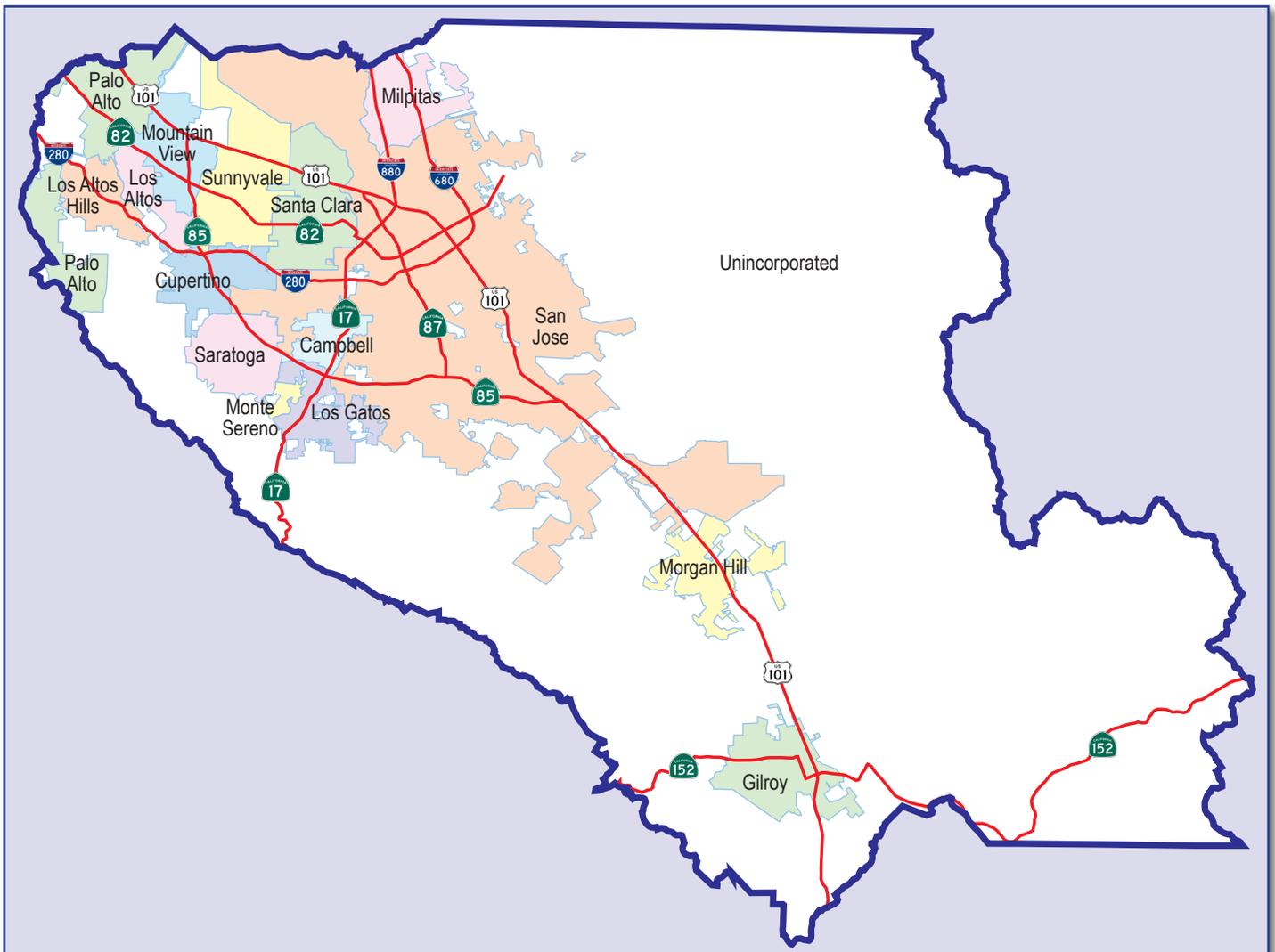


Shannon Bushey
Registrar of Voters

Shannon Bushey
Registrar of Voters



Santa Clara County



I. Introduction

About This Election

After election night results were released for Santa Clara County's highest ever turnout election, with its record high voter registration, and record number of local **measures** and total **contests**, the County of Santa Clara Registrar of Voters (ROV) was busy gearing up for weeks of peak election work to come before writing the final chapters of the landmark November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election.

An election years in the making, preceded and initiated in part by the presidential primary election held in June, the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election

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.

involved 129 contests spread among 247 **ballot types**, both of which constitute Santa Clara County records for 21st-century presidential elections. Of these 129 contests, 21 appeared on every ballot type and could therefore be voted on by every registered voter in the county.

At the top of each voter's ballot was the contest of President and Vice President. With a new president certain to be elected because the sitting president had already served two terms, a record number of Santa Clara County voters turned out to cast a ballot in the election. The turnout rate of registered voters who participated in the election was second only to the 2008 Presidential General Election, when again a new president would surely be elected following a sitting president's two terms in office.

Other records would be broken during the course of the election, but perhaps the most memorable aspect of the November 8, 2016, Presidential Election was the conduct of 10 automatic recounts of local contests with narrow margins of victory in the election – an unexpected and seemingly unprecedented number of recounts for a county jurisdiction. For more on the 10 automatic recounts, see pages 7, 15, and 53-55.

How Ballots Are Made

When the candidate nominations process ends, all of the local candidate and measure contests that will appear on the ballot are set. Shortly thereafter, the Secretary of State provides the ROV state candidate and proposition information. A master ballot is then developed, sorting contests in order first by federal, state, and then local candidates, followed by state propositions and local measures. Thereafter, the ROV creates, translates, proofs, and prints the hundreds of ballot types used in the election.

Of the county's 129 total contests, 80 were candidate races, a record 32 were local ballot measures, and 17 were state propositions. Though itself not a record, California's 17 state propositions garnered record-breaking spending of approximately \$485 million by initiative proponents and opponents. The 32 local measures were part of a record 650 local measures appearing on ballots across the state's 58 counties. Yet Santa Clara County's longest ever ballot could have been even longer: a total of 43 candidate contests did not appear on the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election ballot because in each of these contests there were fewer or as many candidates running as there were open seats.

FAQ

Q: What is a **measure**?

A: A measure is an item placed on the ballot to ask the voters a question, such as whether the voters of a school district wish to enact a parcel tax. A measure can also be added to the ballot by an initiative or a referendum.

Contests Appearing on Every Voter's Ballot

Contest	Voting Jurisdiction
President and Vice President	United States
U.S. Senator	California
Proposition 51	California
Proposition 52	California
Proposition 53	California
Proposition 54	California
Proposition 55	California
Proposition 56	California
Proposition 57	California
Proposition 58	California
Proposition 59	California
Proposition 60	California
Proposition 61	California
Proposition 62	California
Proposition 63	California
Proposition 64	California
Proposition 65	California
Proposition 66	California
Proposition 67	California
Measure A	Countywide
Measure B	Countywide (Valley Transportation Authority)

Contests On the Ballot for Voters Within a District

Contest	Voting Jurisdiction
U.S. Representative	17th District * 18th District * 19th District 20th District *
State Senator	13th District * 15th District 17th District *
State Assembly	24th District * 25th District * 27th District 28th District 29th District * 30th District *

* Santa Clara County portion

Contests On the Ballot for Voters Within a District, *continued*

Contest	Voting Jurisdiction
Santa Clara County Board of Education	Trustee Area 1 Trustee Area 3
Foothill-De Anza Community College District Board Member	
Gavilan Joint Community College District Board Member	Trustee Area 6 *
San Jose-Evergreen Community College District Board Member	Trustee Area 1 Trustee Area 3 Trustee Area 7
West Valley-Mission Community College District Board Member	Trustee Area 2
Gilroy Unified School District Board Member	
Morgan Hill Unified School District Board Member	Trustee Area 5 Trustee Area 6
Palo Alto Unified School District Board Member	
San Jose Unified School District Board Member	Trustee Area 3 Trustee Area 5
Santa Clara Unified School District Board Member	Trustee Area 2 Trustee Area 3
East Side Union High School District Board Member	
Fremont Union High School District Board Member	
Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High School District Board Member	Santa Clara County portion
San Benito High School District Board Member	Santa Clara County portion
Alum Rock Union School District Board Member	
Cupertino Union School District Board Member	
Evergreen School District Board Member	
Franklin-McKinley School District Board Member	
Los Altos School District Board Member	
Los Gatos Union School District Board Member	
Luther Burbank School District Board Member	
Mountain View Whisman School District Board Member	
Mount Pleasant School District Board Member	
Oak Grove School District Board Member	Trustee Area 1 Trustee Area 4
Saratoga Union School District Board Member	
Member, Campbell City Council	
Member, Cupertino City Council	
Mayor, City of Gilroy	
Member, Gilroy City Council	
Member, Los Altos City Council	
Member, Los Altos Hills City Council	
Member, Los Gatos Town Council	
Mayor, City of Milpitas	
Member, Milpitas City Council	
Member, Monte Sereno City Council	
Mayor, City of Morgan Hill	
Member, Morgan Hill City Council	
City Clerk, City of Morgan Hill	
Treasurer, City of Morgan Hill	
Member, Mountain View City Council	
Member, Palo Alto City Council	
Member, San Jose City Council	District 2 District 6 District 8

Contest	Voting Jurisdiction
Member, Santa Clara City Council Seat 3	City of Santa Clara
Member, Santa Clara City Council Seat 4	City of Santa Clara
Member, Santa Clara City Council Seat 6	City of Santa Clara
Member, Santa Clara City Council Seat 7	City of Santa Clara
City Clerk, City of Santa Clara	
Chief of Police, City of Santa Clara	
Member, Saratoga City Council	
Member, Sunnyvale City Council Seat 4	City of Sunnyvale
Member, Sunnyvale City Council Seat 5	City of Sunnyvale
Member, Sunnyvale City Council Seat 6	City of Sunnyvale
Member, Sunnyvale City Council Seat 7	City of Sunnyvale
Santa Clara Valley Water District Board Member	District 1
Cupertino Sanitary District Board Member	
Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority Board Member	District 4
Measure C	City of Cupertino
Measure D	City of Cupertino
Measure E	City of San Jose
Measure F	City of San Jose
Measure G	City of San Jose
Measure H	City of Gilroy
Measure I	City of Milpitas
Measure J	City of Milpitas
Measure K	City of Milpitas
Measure L	City of Milpitas
Measure M	City of Sunnyvale
Measure N	City of Sunnyvale
Measure O	City of Santa Clara
Measure P	City of Santa Clara
Measure Q	City of Santa Clara
Measure R	City of Santa Clara
Measure S	City of Morgan Hill
Measure T	Town of Los Gatos
Measure U	San Benito High School District *
Measure V	City of Mountain View
Measure W	City of Mountain View
Measure X	San Jose-Evergreen Community College District
Measure Y	San Jose Unified School District
Measure Z	East Side Union High School District
Measure AA	Campbell Union High School District
Measure BB	Sunnyvale School District
Measure CC	Campbell Union School District
Measure EE	Oak Grove School District
Measure GG	Los Altos School District
Measure HH	Franklin-McKinley School District

* Santa Clara County portion

Contests Not Appearing on the Ballot

Contest	Voting Jurisdiction
Santa Clara County Board of Education	Trustee Area 4 Trustee Area 5
Gavilan Joint Community College District Board Member	Trustee Area 2 Trustee Area 4
San Jose-Evergreen Community College District Board Member	Trustee Area 5
West Valley-Mission Community College District Board Member	Trustee Area 1 Trustee Area 4 Trustee Area 6 Trustee Area 7 *
Milpitas Unified School District	
Morgan Hill Unified School District Board Member	Trustee Area 7
San Jose Unified School District Board Member	Trustee Area 1
Campbell Union High School District Board Member	
Mountain View-Los Altos Union High School District Board Member	
Berryessa Union School District Board Member	
Cambrian School District Board Member	
Campbell Union School District Board Member (2): 1 Full Term, 1 Short Term	
Lakeside Joint School District Board Member (2): 1 Full Term, 1 Short Term	Santa Clara County portion
Loma Prieta Joint Union School District Board Member (2): 1 Full Term, 1 Short Term	Santa Clara County portion
Los Altos School District Board Member	
Los Gatos Union School District Board Member	
Moreland School District Board Member	
North County Joint Union School District Board Member	
Sunnyvale School District Board Member	
Union School District Board Member	
Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority Board Member	District 2 District 3 District 5
El Camino Healthcare District Board Member	
Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District Board Member	Ward 3 Ward 4
Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority Board Member	District 1 District 3
Purissima Hills Water District Board Member	
Rancho Rinconada Recreation and Park District Board Member	
Pacheco Pass Water District Board Member (2): 1 Full Term, 1 Short Term	Santa Clara County portion
Saratoga Fire Protection District Commissioner (2): 1 Full Term, 1 Short Term	
South Santa Clara Valley Memorial District Board Member	

* Santa Clara County portion

Election Facts

1,063 voting precincts:

- **836** polling places
- **227** mail ballot precincts

9 languages – Chinese, English, Hindi, Japanese, Khmer, Korean, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese

247 ballot types

Ballot Size

3 number of ballot cards
1-3 columns per card
9.75" by 17.25" ballot dimensions

Registrar of Voters' staff members securely store voted ballots and ballots unused in the election. The ROV needed to store upwards of 3 million ballot cards that were either cast in the election, or else not used at the polling place.



FAQ

Q: What is a **ballot card**?

A: A **ballot card** is a single piece of heavy-stock paper containing the ballot contests on which a voter can vote. In special elections, there is usually only one ballot card. There are typically multiple cards for voters' consideration in statewide elections. Because of the record number of state propositions and local ballot measures, the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election required three cards, whereas a typical statewide election requires two.

Once all congressional, state legislative, state and local contests are set, the Registrar of Voters (ROV) creates voting precincts county-wide. By state law, voting precincts may contain no more than 1,000 voters, not including permanent vote-by-mail voters, and are further divided according to the combination of districts and offices appearing on the ballot. The ROV created 1,063 voting precincts, including 836 with polling places, for the election. The 227 other precincts did not have enough residents to create a polling place, and therefore were created as mail ballot precincts. Voters in mail ballot precincts could mail in their vote-by-mail ballot, drop it off at any polling place, or vote at an early voting site.

Context for This Election

By the time California voters cast their ballots in a June presidential primary election, the question of each political party's presumptive nominee for President is more often than not settled. Both the Republican and Democratic parties' presidential front runners had indeed locked up enough pledged delegates shortly before the June 7, 2016, Presidential Primary Election. As the contentious debates among presidential candidates running for their party's nomination turned into contentious debates between candidates from the two major political parties during the summer months, questions about election integrity and security emerged for all levels of election administrators.

In June 2016, a rally in San Jose for presidential candidate Donald Trump had made headlines when violent exchanges took place between protesters and supporters of the candidate. During the summer and fall months, topics of national concern included potential voter fraud and undermining of the election. In response, the California Secretary of State hosted teleconferences and conducted interviews expressing confidence in the counties' voting systems, while Santa Clara County officials held a press conference in October 2016 to assure county voters that the election would be transparent and free from voter intimidation.

Three Ballot Card Election

As the nomination period was coming to a close in mid-August 2016, the Registrar of Voters' office (ROV) was facing an unprecedented number of ballot contests, with a potentially unprecedented number of ballot cards required for each voter.

FAQ

Q: Why does the number of ballot cards matter?

A: The size of the ballot changes depending on the number of contests. It takes longer for ROV staff members to run multiple ballot cards through the vote-tallying machines. Multiple ballot cards therefore could extend the wait for results, because the ballots are tabulated at a slower pace. Operationally, the number of ballot cards affects printing and transportation costs, as well as the number of ballot sets a staff member or election volunteer can safely lift during processing.

In planning for the election, the ROV researched the potential postage costs, the question of how many ballot cards the voting system could handle, the expected size of the County Voter Information Guide, the time it would take to print ballots on demand for voters visiting the ROV counter, and the capacity of the touch-screen voting machines. ROV staff members considered and prepared for the impacts to available storage and processing areas, transportation, and the lifting requirements for election volunteers.

Among the solutions were two additional return centers for ballots and polling place supplies, expanded fleet and storage unit rentals, extra ballot bag and transport rack purchases, and dedication of conference room space for provisional ballot processing. In the gubernatorial general elections of 2010 and 2014, certain voters received three ballot cards, but the November 2016 Presidential Election was the first to include three ballot cards for every voter.

Automatic Recount Pilot and Accelerated Canvass

In May 2016, the County Board of Supervisors approved a pilot program directing the ROV to conduct an automatic recount of the votes in any local contest in the June 7, 2016, Presidential Primary Election, with a margin of victory of fewer than 25 votes or less than 0.5% of the total ballots cast. The vote margin for one contest – City of San Jose, District 4 City Council – met the requirements for the County's new automatic recount, which the ROV promptly began once all votes were tallied and the election was certified. The recount confirmed the winning candidate.

Intending to verify the accuracy of the County's voting system, in September 2016 the Board extended the automatic recount pilot for the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election, and further directed that any recounts be conducted prior to certification of the election.

In order to prepare for the conduct of one or more automatic recounts prior to certification of the November 2016 Presidential Election, the ROV created an accelerated canvass schedule that expedited post-election processes by running certain processes simultaneously instead of sequentially, recruiting additional temporary workers, extending the hours of existing temporary staff, and arranging for longer work days.

Ten Automatic Recounts

During daily canvass meetings held after Election Day, ROV staff members closely monitored election returns to see how many local contests could potentially qualify for the automatic recount pilot program. Between seven and 12 contests were tracked daily for vote margin, number of expected ballots in the district, number of candidates or vote choices, and the anticipated number of hours it would take to recount each contest. Several contests moved in and out of recount range during the early canvass period, yet as all but the last remaining provisional ballots had been counted, nearly every close margin was narrowing. By November 23, 2016, when almost all the votes had been tallied, the ROV confirmed a total of 10 local contests would be hand recounted.

ROV warehouse staff immediately set about retrieving over 333,600 ballots, and over a million ballot cards, from secure storage. ROV staff printed recount tally sheets, created labels for ballot trays and racks, and moved tables and chairs into position. ROV managers developed and refined plans for contest schedules, public observers, training venues, and recount locations.

The first recount contest began on November 28, 2016. During the early stages of the recounts, the ROV was able to dedicate approximately 125 staff to the operations. As the canvass period progressed, more workers were freed up to assist in the recount efforts. Almost all permanent and temporary ROV staff helped in retrieving, sorting, or recounting ballots from the 10 contests. Six of the 10 contests involved overlapping but not fully inclusive jurisdictions; these contests needed to be counted one after another rather than simultaneously. Except for Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays, the ROV conducted automatic recount operations daily, concluding and publishing the results on January 5, 2017. All 10 recounts confirmed the official election outcomes.

II. Executive Summary

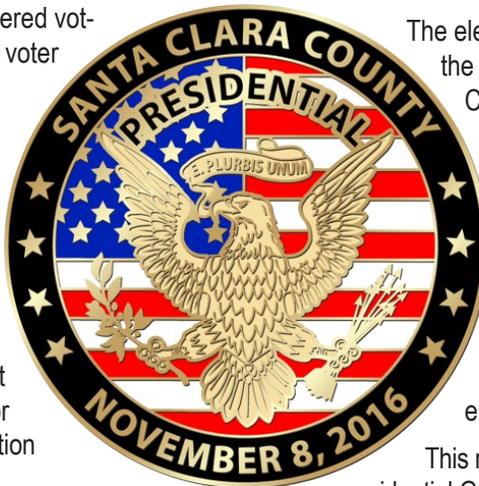
Santa Clara County Registrar of Voters Post-Election Report

The November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election saw the largest ever voter turnout in a presidential general election in Santa Clara County. Out of 875,176 registered voters, a total of 724,596 cast valid ballots for a voter turnout rate of 82.8%. This turnout rate was the largest among the 10 California counties with the highest number of registered voters.

The election set new records for voter registration, total ballots cast, vote-by-mail ballots cast, provisional ballots cast, number of contests on county ballots, number of local ballot measures, percentage of registration activity from online sources, most ballot cards, number of ballots picked up prior to the close of polls, number of bilingual election officers, and number of recounted contests.

Additionally, the number of ballot types created for voters was the most for a 21st-century presidential election, while the election's turnout rate was the second highest in the past 48 years. Nearly three-quarters of the ballots cast in the election were vote-

by-mail ballots, although unlike in past elections, vote-by-mail and polling place turnout rates were nearly identical.

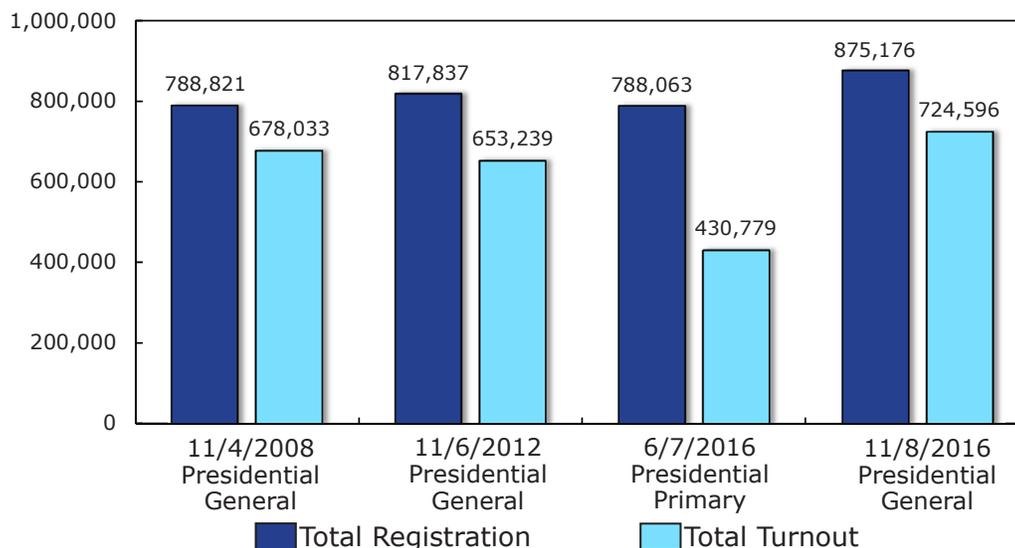


The election took longer to finish tallying than the most recent elections held in Santa Clara County. Due to the record high volume of ballots, extended ballot receipt deadlines, large quantities of write-in and provisional votes, and required audits and recounts, the Registrar of Voters' office did not finish tallying the last polling place ballots until December 6, 28 days after Election Day. Due to improvements in post-Election Day ballot processing efficiency, more complete election results were delivered to voters earlier.

This report compares the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election with the presidential general elections held in 2012 and 2008, as well as the June 7, 2016, Presidential Primary Election. Statistics for other elections are presented for comparison purposes, when the data are available and help tell the story of this historic election.

Results Overview

Total Registration and Turnout
Past Presidential Elections



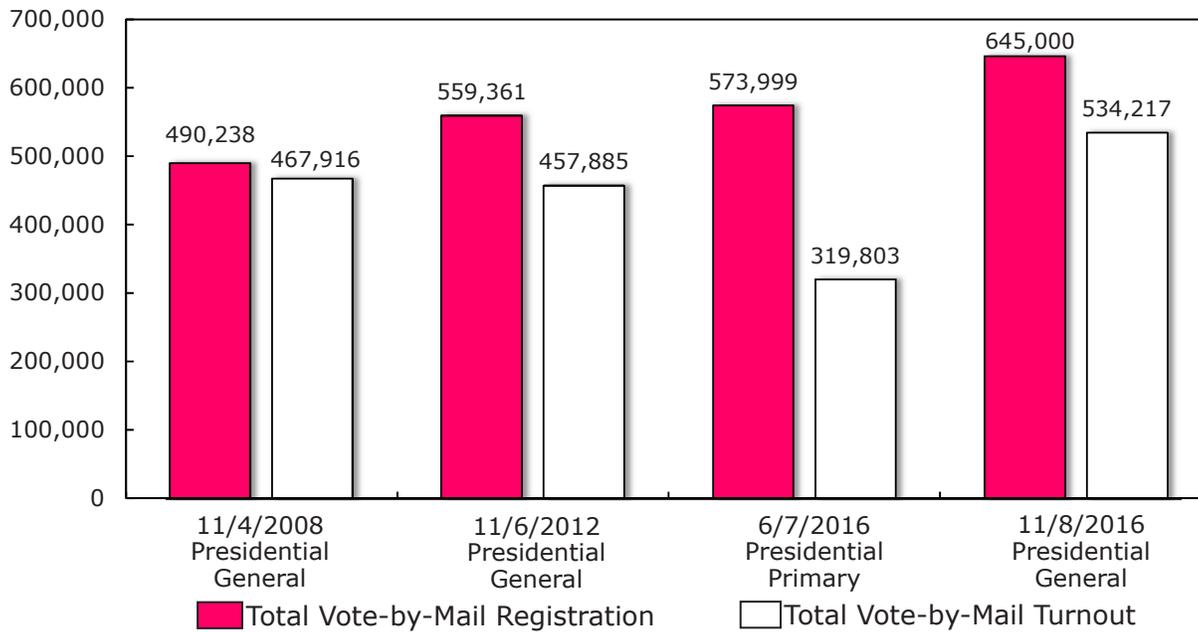
Voter turnout for presidential general elections is higher than in presidential primary elections. Turnout in presidential general elections without an incumbent running, as in 2008 and 2016, is generally higher than when a president is running for re-election. The 724,596 ballots cast in the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election represent the most ever in a Santa Clara County election. The 82.8% voter turnout rate in the 2016 Presidential General Election is topped only by the 86.0% turnout rate in the 2008 Presidential General Election, of all elections in the last 48 years.

FAQ

Q: How did Santa Clara County's turnout rate compare with other counties?

A: Among the 10 California counties with the highest numbers of registered voters, Santa Clara County had the highest voter turnout rate in the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election. Nearly 82.8% of Santa Clara County registered voters participated in the election, compared to the statewide average of 75.3%. Among the nine San Francisco Bay Area counties, the turnout rate in Santa Clara County trailed only those in the counties of Marin (89.0%) and Sonoma (86.8%), whose turnout rates were the two highest in the state.

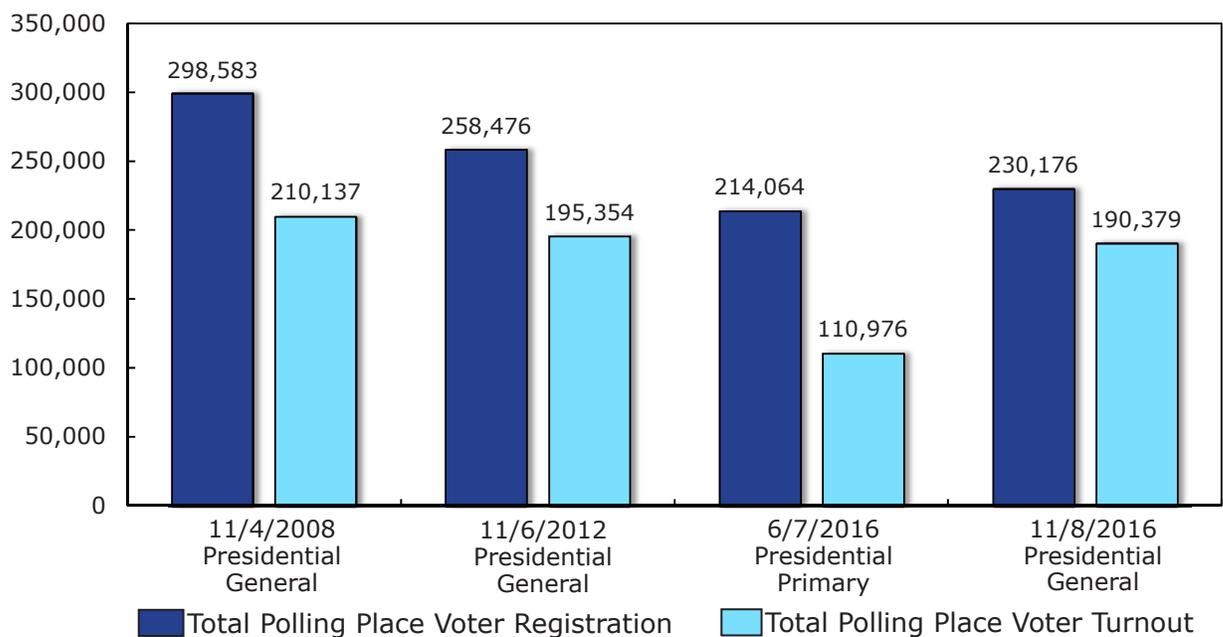
Vote-by-Mail Registration and Turnout *Past Presidential Elections*



In 2001, the California Legislature passed a law to allow residents to become permanent vote-by-mail voters. Since the law went into effect the following year, the percentage of vote-by-mail voters in Santa Clara County has trended upward. On the other hand, vote-by-mail turnout, and turnout in general, depends on

a number of factors, including voter interest in the election and whether an incumbent is up for re-election. These charts reveal a stark contrast between turnout in the June 7, 2016, Presidential Primary Election and in the three presidential general elections, for both voting methods.

Polling Place Voter Registration and Turnout *Past Presidential Elections*

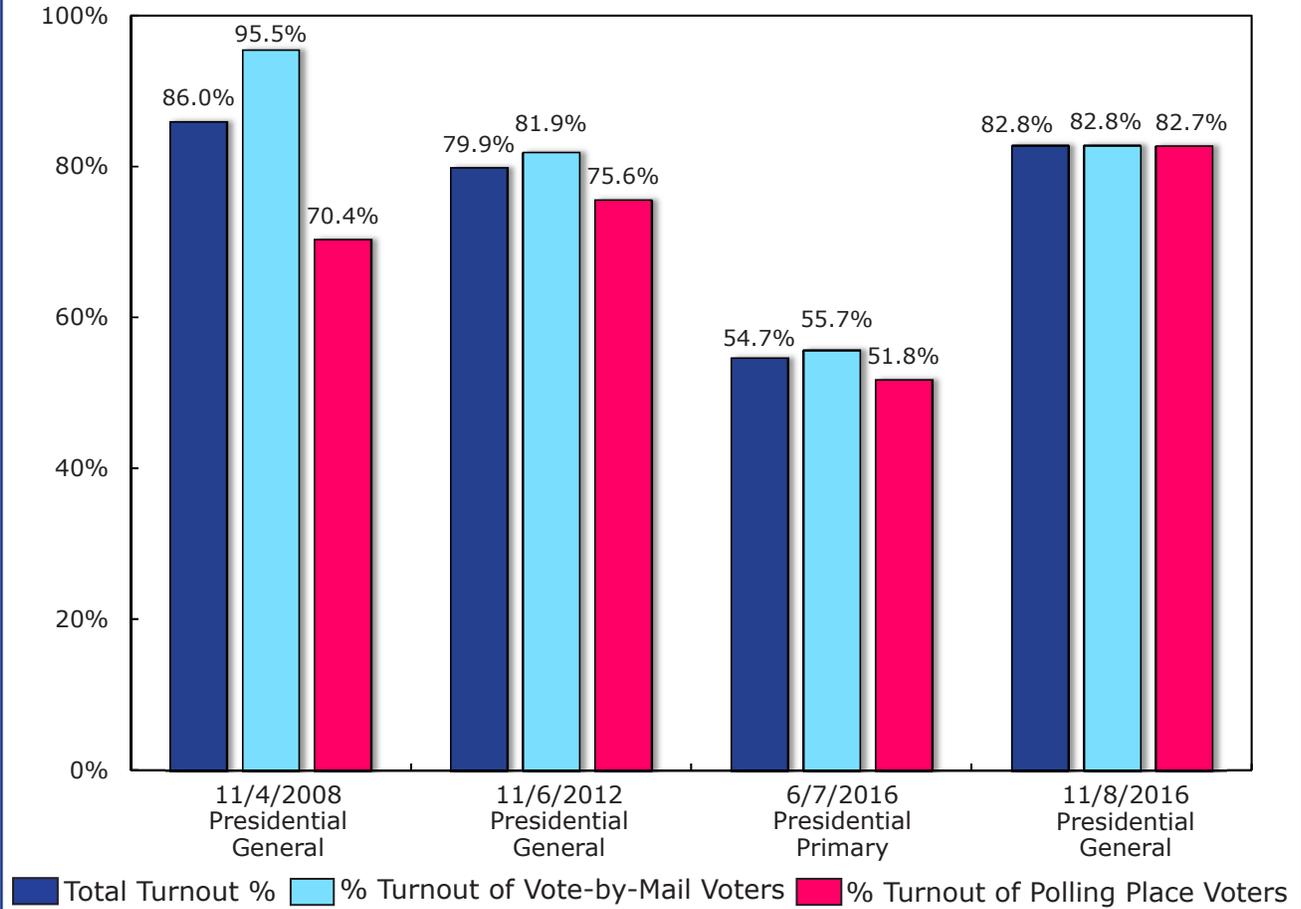


FAQ

Q: What is the difference between vote-by-mail (VBM) and polling place voters?

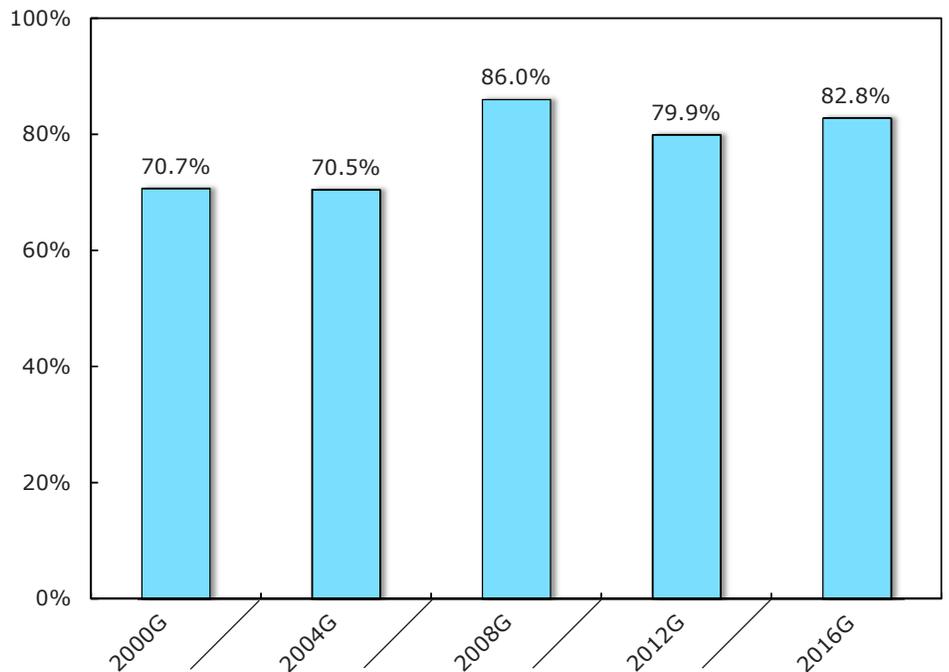
A: VBM voters are voters who have registered to permanently vote by mail, meaning that for every election, these voters receive their ballot in the mail. Polling place voters are voters who typically vote at the polls and do not usually receive a ballot by mail. Sometimes, due to how precincts are drawn, polling place voters can be assigned to mail ballot precincts. These voters may alternatively cast their ballot at a polling place if they wish.

Voter Turnout Percentages by Voting Method Past Presidential Elections



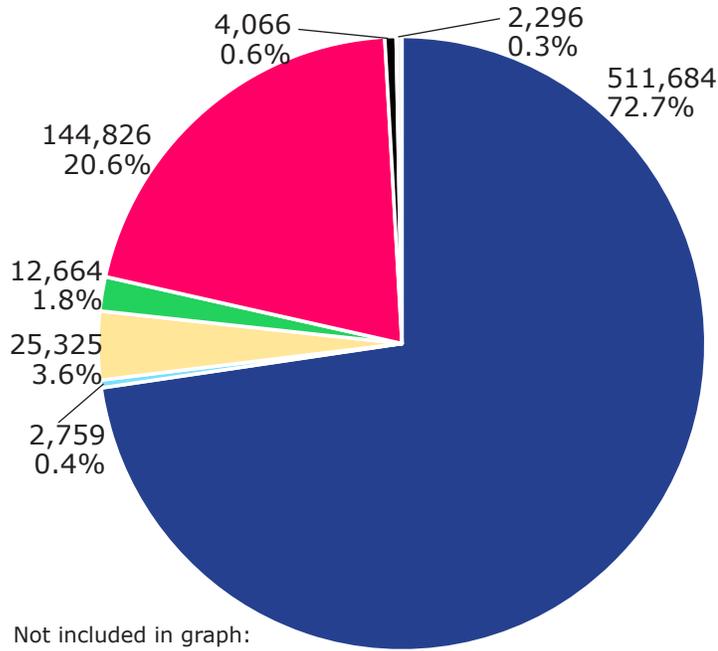
Historically, a higher percentage of vote-by-mail voters have voted in presidential-year elections than have polling place voters. In the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election, vote-by-mail and polling place voters turned out at nearly the same frequency. The overall turnout rate in November 2016 was well above typical for presidential general elections.

Voter Turnout Percentages Past Presidential General Elections



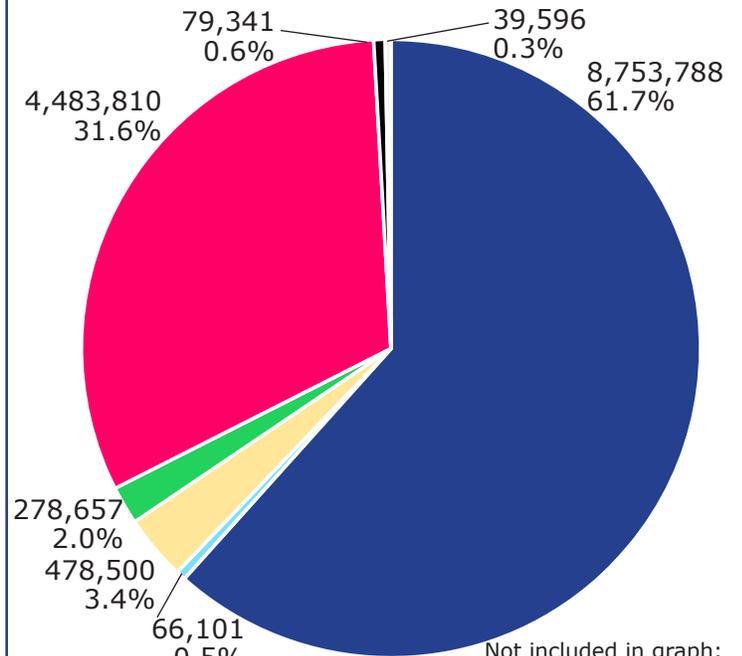
2000G - 11/7/2000 Presidential General
2004G - 11/2/2004 Presidential General
2008G - 11/4/2008 Presidential General
2012G - 11/6/2012 Presidential General
2016G - 11/8/2016 Presidential General

Santa Clara County, Presidential Votes
November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election



Not included in graph:
89 votes for other qualified write-in candidates

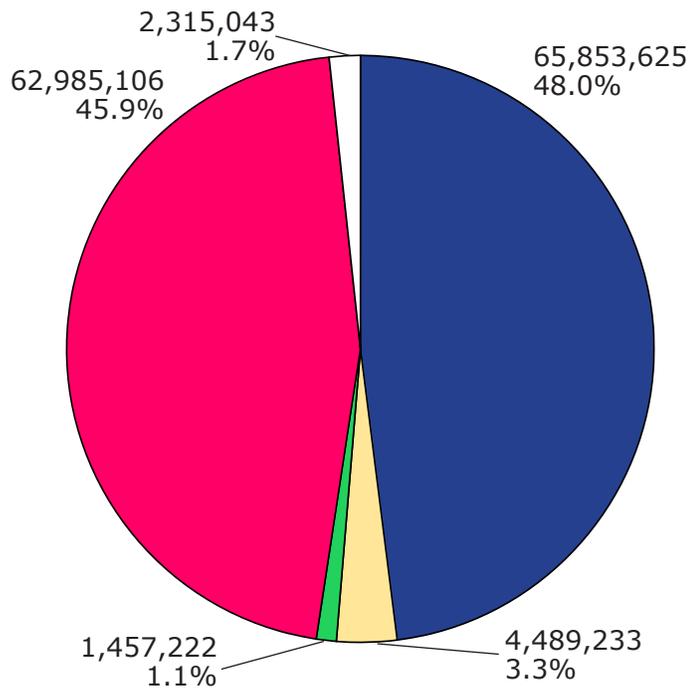
State of California, Presidential Votes
November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election



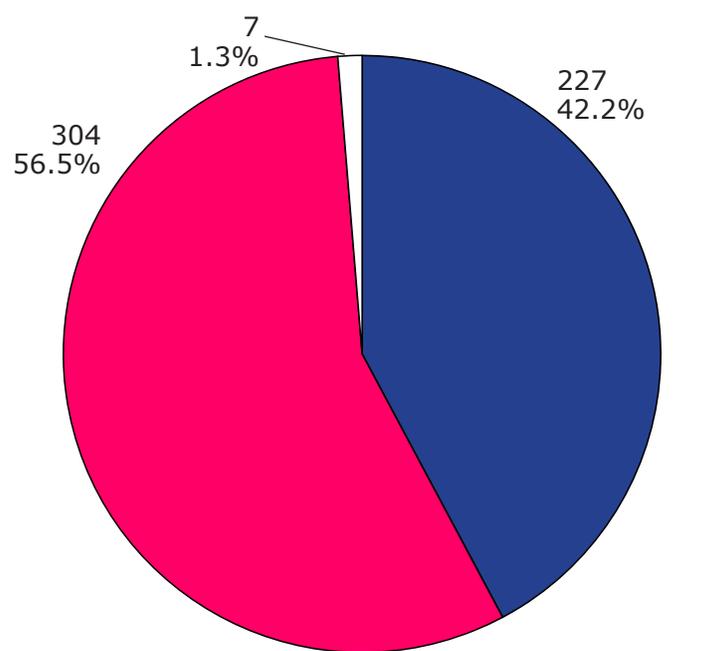
Not included in graph:
1,802 votes for other qualified write-in candidates

- Hillary Clinton, Democratic
- Gloria Estela La Riva, Peace and Freedom
- Gary Johnson, Libertarian
- Jill Stein, Green
- Donald J. Trump, Republican/American Independent
- Bernard "Bernie" Sanders, Qualified write-in
- Evan McMullin, Qualified write-in

U.S. Popular Vote, President
November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election



U.S. Electoral College Vote, President
November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election



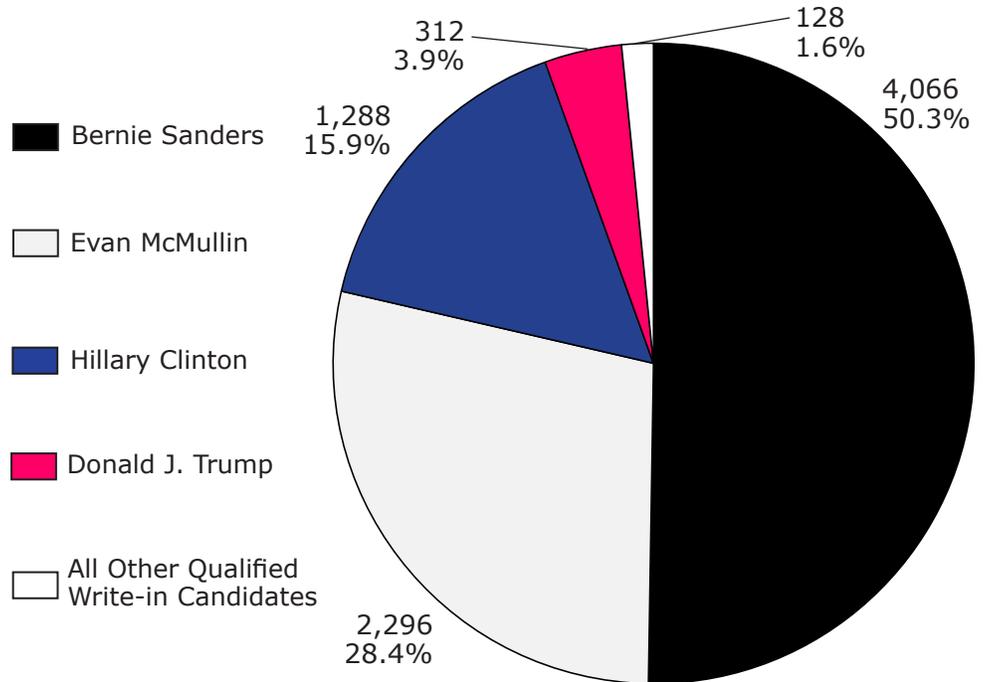
Others receiving electoral votes: Colin Powell (3), John Kasich (1), Ron Paul (1), Bernie Sanders (1), Faith Spotted Eagle (1)

The graphs on this page show President Donald Trump receiving an increasingly larger share of the vote as the tallies move from county to state to national levels, and ultimately the Electoral College.

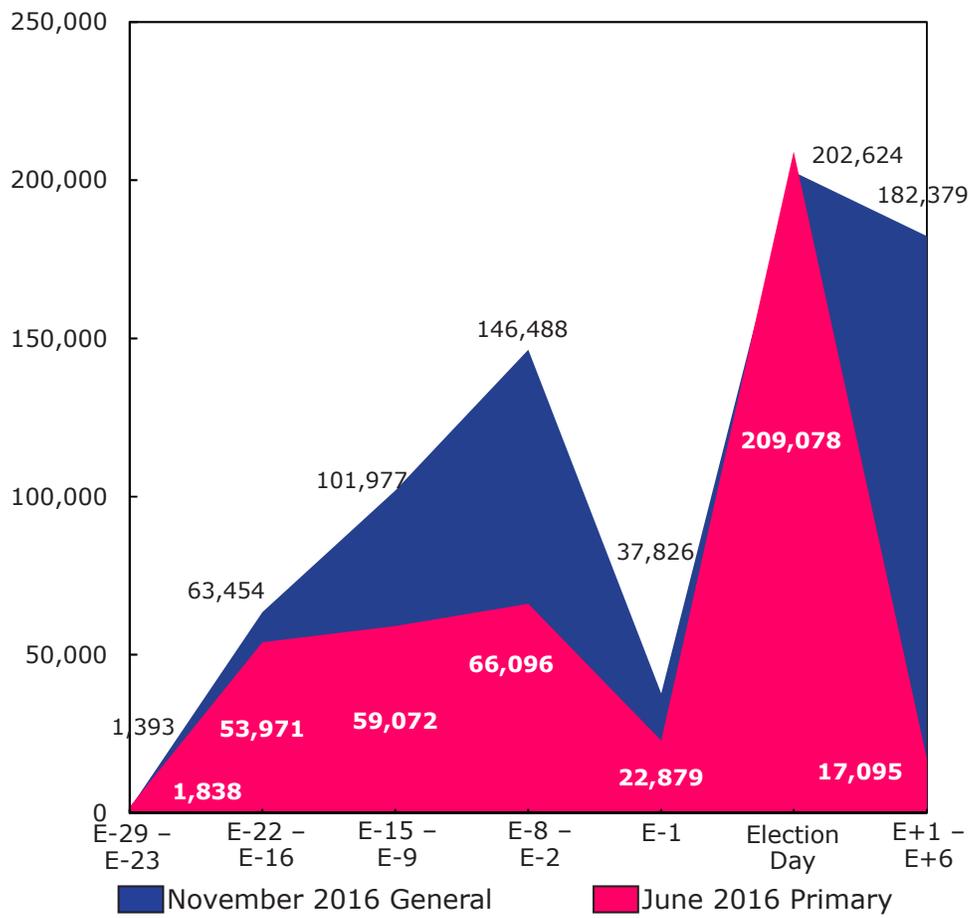
- Hillary Clinton
- Donald J. Trump
- Jill Stein
- Gary Johnson
- All Other Candidates

Santa Clara County, Presidential Write-in Votes November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election

Senator Bernie Sanders received over half of all qualified write-in votes for President cast in Santa Clara County in the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election. Independent write-in candidate Evan McMullin received over a quarter of the qualified write-in votes, followed by Hillary Clinton, President Trump, and all other qualified candidates. Three candidates conducted write-in campaigns for local elected offices – Mayor, City of Gilroy, Councilmember, City of Saratoga, and Director, Santa Clara Valley Water District, District 1. Of these, Saratoga City Councilmember candidate Sudip Ghosal's 697 write-in votes were the most, equaling 3% of the total votes for that contest.



Ballots Processed by Time 2016 Presidential Elections

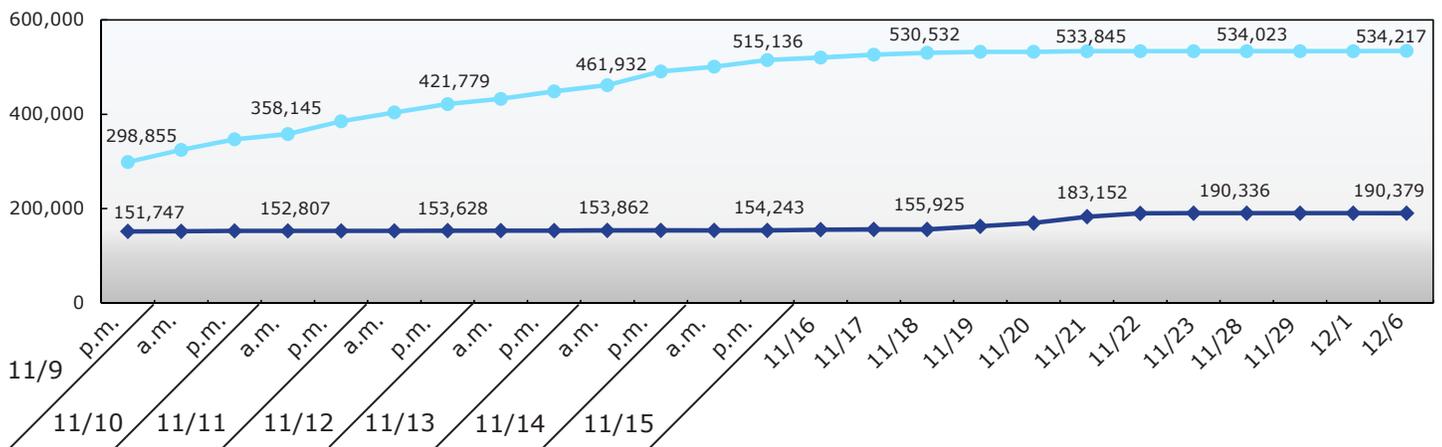
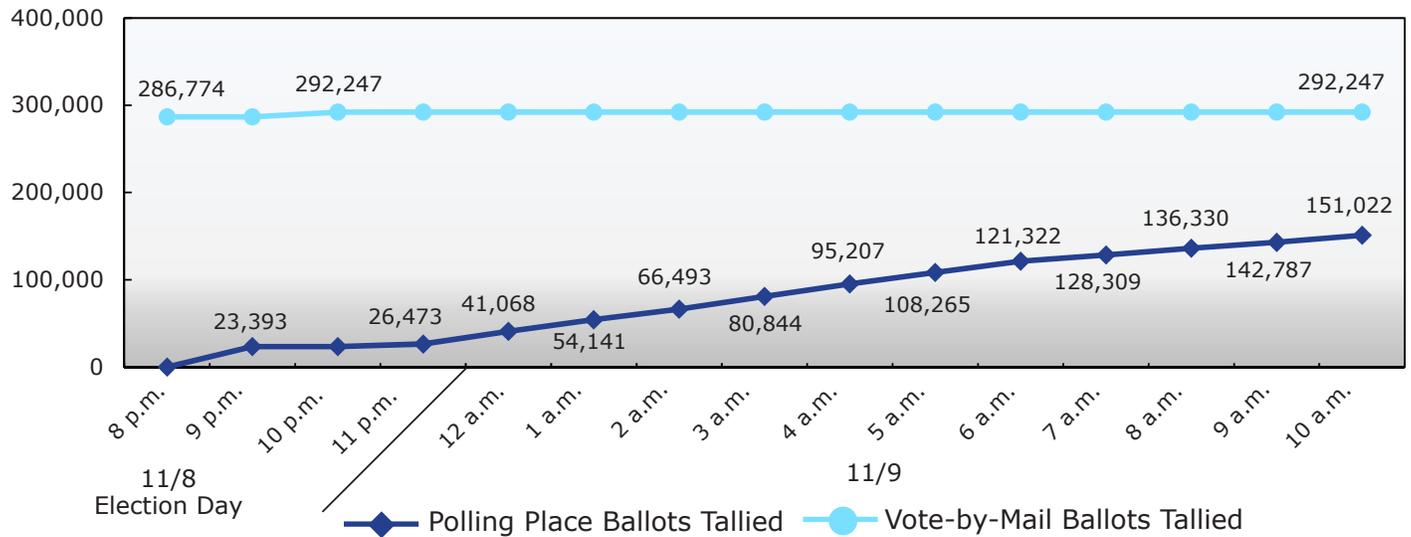


FAQ

Q: What do *E-* and *E+* mean?
A: Many laws relating to elections are triggered on specific days leading up to or after an election. Because each Election Day falls on a different calendar date, the Registrar of Voters (ROV) tracks days based on their plus or minus relation to Election Day.

The graph at left shows for the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election, the ROV processed nearly half the ballots cast in the election prior to Election Day, about a quarter of the ballots on Election Day, and the remaining quarter of the ballots after Election Day. Because of the high volume of ballots received in the days around Election Day, a sizable number of ballots were received on the day before they could be processed into the Registrar of Voters' voting system. The June 7, 2016, Presidential Primary election shows a ballot processing pattern by time similar to the November General, but with a lower percentage processed in the two weeks prior to the election (E-15 through E-1) and in the few days after Election Day (E+1 through E+6).

Ballots Tallied Over Time November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election



Starting 10 days before the election, all of the vote-by-mail ballots received prior to Election Day are processed and tallied before 8 p.m. State law, however, does not allow the Registrar of Voters (ROV) to release the first results until the polls close. The first point on the upper graph – showing the number of ballots tallied as of 8 p.m. on Election Day – represents the VBM ballots that were tallied in the days prior to Election Day. The second point on Election Day shows the bulk of the tallied polling place ballots retrieved during Election Day as part of the midday pickup program. The rightmost point on the upper graph represents the final posted report including all the polling place ballots processed on Election Night. The ROV finished tallying around 9:30 a.m. in the morning, and posted the final report close to 10:30 a.m., a finish-

ing time that trailed other large counties in the state. The 443,269 ballots tallied by this final Election Night report made up 61% of the total ballots cast in the election. The ROV made up ground, however, after Election Day. By the November 14 deadline to receive valid vote-by-mail ballots, the ROV had processed approximately 85% of total ballots cast – well above the average for large county election offices and second only to Alameda County’s approximately 87% of total ballots processed by then.

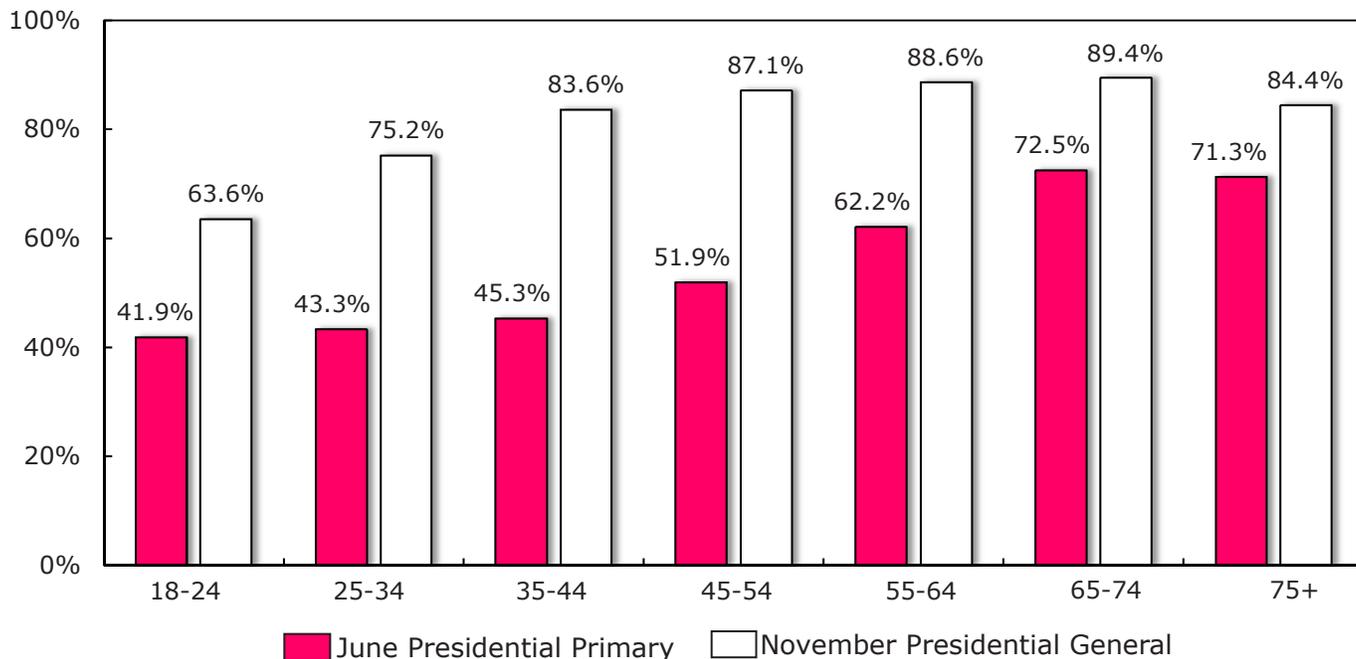
The polling place ballots tallied last in the lower graph are mostly provisional ballots, which need to be verified for voter and contest eligibility. In some cases, these ballots must be further processed to ensure that provisional voters only cast votes in contests for which they were eligible to vote.

FAQ

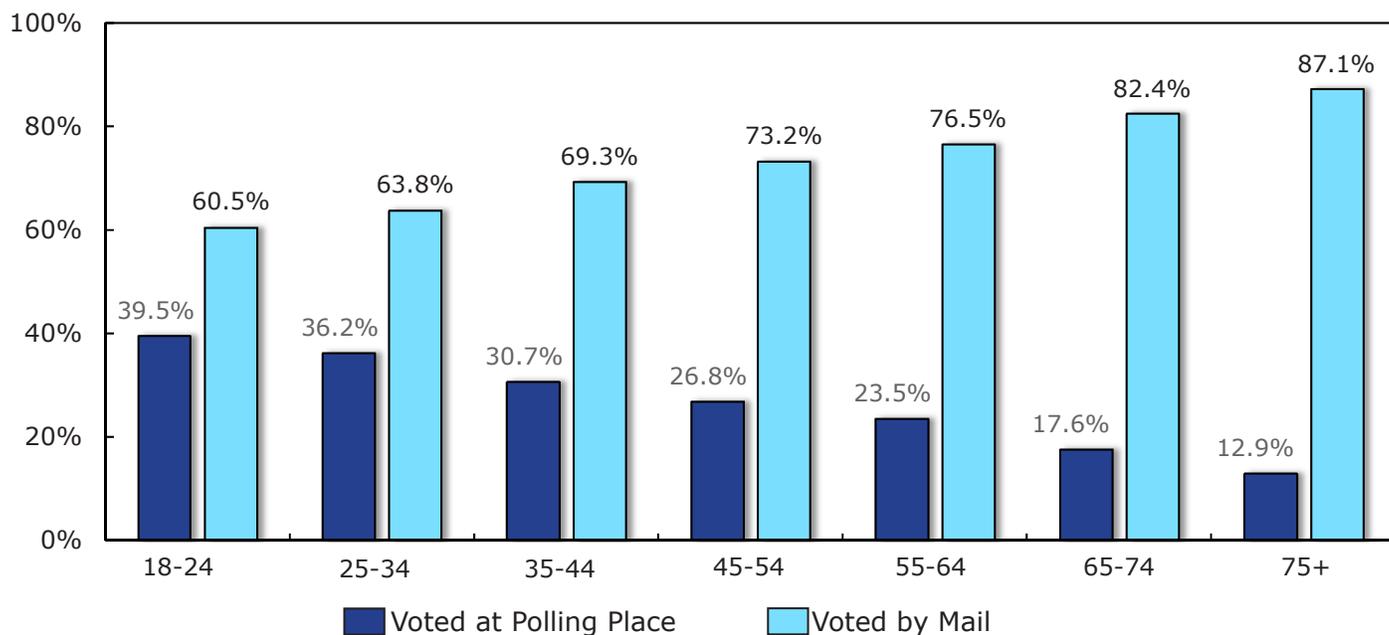
Q: Why were ballot tally updates provided only once an hour on Election Day?

A: The Registrar of Voters (ROV) typically publishes vote count updates every 45 minutes on Election Day, starting at 8 p.m. when the polls close. With the historically high volume of ballot cards in the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election, the report from the vote tabulation program took about 45 minutes itself to generate, and required additional processing steps to produce a properly formatted vote count for the ROV’s Election Night Results website. As a result, the ROV posted hourly updated election results on the website on Election Night and through the early morning hours, until the final report with all of the polling place votes posted after 10 a.m. on November 9. Thereafter, the ROV posted updates twice daily during the 24-hour ballot processing period spanning the week after Election Day.

Voter Turnout by Age Group 2016 Presidential Elections



Voting Method by Age Group November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election



Generally, no matter the voting method, the higher the age group, the higher the turnout in both the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election and the June 7, 2016, Presidential Primary Election. The rate of turnout by age group rises and crests among voters between 65 and 74, before decreasing somewhat among voters at least 75. In the November General as in most other elections, the higher the age group, the more likely the voter was to vote by mail.

Challenges Resolved

Due to a combination of factors ranging from the size and scrutiny involved in the landmark election to the conduct of 10 automatic recounts, the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election presented several unanticipated challenges that the Registrar of Voters (ROV) resolved throughout the election preparation process. Below are some of the issues that were solved by the ROV's dedicated staff behind the scenes to ensure a positive voting experience and a successful presidential election.

Donald J. Trump Nominated by Two Parties

What happened?

As expected, presidential candidate Donald J. Trump and his vice-presidential running mate Michael R. Pence received the nomination from the national Republican Party. For California ballots, the presidential ticket also received the nomination from the American Independent Party.

Why was this challenging?

The ROV is required by state law to print "Vote for One Party" instructions on the ballot, and election officials from some counties suggested that Mr. Trump therefore needed to be printed twice on the ballot. Voters might be confused if they saw a candidate listed in two places on the ballot.

How was this solved?

The ROV communicated with other counties and the California Secretary of State about the unusual challenge. The Secretary of State advised that the names of Mr. Trump and Mr. Pence needed to be printed on only one line, but that both nominating political parties would be listed. The "Vote for One Party" instructions would need to remain on the ballot. During the election, there were no reports of voter confusion about the ballot listing two political parties for the ticket of Trump and Pence.

Midday Ballot Pickup

What happened?

A 2016 law allows voted ballots to be retrieved from polling places before the polls close in order to relieve the burden of a high volume of returns on Election Night.

Why was this challenging?

The law requires specific procedures to ensure ballot security and uniform processing of ballots. The ROV was able to securely process over 23,000 voted ballots picked up on Election Day from 201 polling places for the midday pickup in the June 2016 Presidential Primary, but the turnout rate in November was expected to be 25 to 30 percentage points higher than in June, and neither the vehicle entrance capacity at the ROV headquarters nor the midday ballot processing area could be expanded significantly.

How was this solved?

The ROV redesigned the ballot sorting and counting process to maximize space and efficiency within the midday ballot processing area, and hired dozens of additional election volunteers to be able to process twice the number of ballots, and three times the number of ballot cards, than had been processed in June. Through process improvements and careful

planning, the ROV was able to retrieve over 46,000 ballots from 211 polling places as part of the midday pickup process during the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election. This enabled the ballot counting teams to get a head start on providing Election Night returns to the interested public.

Accelerated Canvass and Automatic Recounts

What happened?

A pilot program approved by the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors called for the ROV to conduct, prior to certification of the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election, an automatic recount for any local contest with a margin of victory within 0.5% or 25 votes.

Why was this challenging?

The ROV could not be certain how many contests would qualify for an automatic recount until all the ballots were counted. In a major election expected to have high voter turnout, it would take weeks to count all of the vote-by-mail ballots, provisional ballots, and ballots with write-in votes. The ROV would therefore need to recruit enough staff for hand recounts of multiple contests, and conduct many tasks involved in the post-election canvass simultaneously, instead of sequentially.

How was this solved?

With the help of the County Human Resources (HR) department, the ROV recruited extensively, administering surveys, conducting phone interviews, and holding job fairs to secure enough staff for operations before, during, and after Election Day, and for potential automatic recounts. The ROV was able to recruit 407 temporary staff members, of whom 376 were submitted to HR for hiring. The ROV also received approval from the Board of Supervisors to extend the hours of some of its more experienced temporary staff members, so that they would not reach their maximum hour limit during the post-election canvass or recount operations. In addition, the ROV adjusted its typical canvass schedule, moving up some tasks and running others in parallel, so that automatic recount efforts could be carried out during the later stages of the canvass.

During planning, the question remained about how many workers would be needed for an unknown number of recount operations. A total of 297 automatic recount-eligible contests had been held in the four countywide general elections since 2008 plus the June 2016 Presidential Primary, when one contest did qualify to be recounted. Of these 297 contests, a total of 11 contests (4%) would have met the margin of victory criteria for an automatic recount. This percentage suggested as many as three or four out of 93 local contests could qualify for recount in November, although six contests out of 64 (9%) would have qualified for recount in the November 4, 2008, Presidential General Election, had the recount pilot been in place then.

By November 23, 2016, the ROV confirmed a total of 10 local contests (11%) would be recounted starting Monday, November 28. Starting with 125 staff members and reaching 307 after the canvass concluded, the ROV successfully completed the recounts in six weeks' time, by January 5, 2017. The election outcomes for all 10 contests were confirmed by the recounts.

Takeaways

For an election encompassing nearly 900,000 voters, 836 polling places, and nearly 725,000 ballots cast, the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election went as smoothly as could have been hoped. Over 7,000 Registrar of Voters (ROV) staff members, election officers, Election Day volunteers, and automatic recount staff worked tirelessly to prepare for, conduct, and verify the election.

This experience has provided numerous key facts and lessons to keep in mind for future elections:

- Despite the presidential race not expected to be and not ending up too close in California, **turnout in Santa Clara County was higher than in its peer counties, the statewide average, and the national average.** Extensive voter outreach through advertising and the wealth of voting opportunities – including early voting sites, drive-thru locations, drop-off boxes, and postage paid envelopes – likely contributed to this higher turnout.
- The election saw the **most ever ballots cast** in a Santa Clara County election, with the **second highest turnout rate in 48 years.**
- While the ROV has increased early voting opportunities, **over 100,000 vote-by-mail (VBM) voters, or about 19% of participating VBM voters, dropped off their completed VBM ballots on Election Day** rather than mailing them in early.
- More than **40,000 voters voted provisionally** at the polls, representing a higher than average percentage of all voters and establishing a **new record** for a Santa Clara County election.
- Despite nearly 75% more ballots cast in November than in the June 2016 Presidential Primary, about **2,000 fewer VBM ballots were received after Election Day and about 1,000 fewer valid VBM ballots were received after Election Day in November**, as voters appeared to be motivated to vote earlier in the Presidential General Election.
- Although the ROV has augmented its vote-tallying operations through additional vote-tallying machines, conducting 24-hour processing of VBM ballots, and conducting midday pickups – all of which ultimately led to faster ballot counting than in past elections – **Santa Clara County still trails similarly sized counties with respect to reporting times.** Santa Clara County is currently in the process of replacing its aging voting system with a modern one, which would significantly increase tallying efficiency.
- Despite an Election Night final reporting time trailing its peers, the Santa Clara County ROV jumped to **second among large county election offices in the percentage of total ballots processed** by the November 14 deadline to receive timely postmarked ballots.
- Voters registering to vote and updating their registration information online now exceed those using paper forms, with **almost 75% of registration documents submitted over the internet**, up from 60% in June.
- The **nearly 900,000 registered voters was the highest ever recorded** in a Santa Clara County election, and that figure is expected to rise considerably in the years ahead with the New Motor Voter Program at the DMV.
- A new law allowing **midday pickups** of voted ballots at polling places **enabled the ROV to retrieve about 15% of the polling place ballots cast and tally them early**, which eased the burden of tallying more than 160,000 polling place ballots after the polls closed.
- The **turnout among polling place voters was nearly identical to that of VBM voters**, and was the closest to the overall countywide turnout in any presidential-year election since prior to 2008.
- A total of **10 local contests** with narrow victory margins met the criteria for automatic recount in the election, and more than **300 ROV staff members worked six weeks** to hand recount the voted ballots in these contests. The recounts confirmed the winners in all 10 contests. Based on the ROV's experiences in the June 7, 2016, Presidential Primary and the November 8, 2016, Presidential General, it takes between three days and one week to perform a hand recount of an average-sized local contest.



Staff members close one of the county's five early voting sites in preparation for voters arriving the next day.

III. Election Preparation

Preparing for a major election involves much more than simply ensuring that every voter receives a ballot. Each election takes months of preparation by the Registrar of Voters' office (ROV) and hundreds of volunteers. A major presidential election such as the November 8, 2016, Presidential Primary Election requires much of the same preparations as any other election. This unique election, however, demanded each process to be performed at the grandest scale to account for a larger variety of ballot types, additional ballot cards, and the most ever voters and recounted contests in a Santa Clara County election. These activities required considerably more staff, resources, and election materials.

Prior to the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election, the ROV:

- Processed tens of thousands of voter registration applications and updates to ensure every eligible voter was registered;
- Mailed over 650,000 ballots to vote-by mail, overseas, and military voters;
- Re-issued nearly 20,000 vote-by-mail ballots when requested by voters;
- Recruited more than 5,200 election officers to staff a total of 836 polling places and scheduled over 150 election officer

- Arranged for 45 ballot drop-off locations, five drive-thru voting sites, and five early voting sites to provide more opportunities for voters to cast their ballots at their convenience;
- Conducted more than 60 voter outreach events;
- Publicized key election deadlines in dozens of posts on social media, through advertisements, and in press releases; and
- Conducted numerous tests to ensure the integrity of the ROV's equipment and voting system.

Additionally, ROV staff members issued and recorded candidate nomination paperwork, as well as received candidate, proposition, and measure information from the state and city jurisdictions. The ROV also tracked candidates' campaign finance filings to enforce filing deadlines.

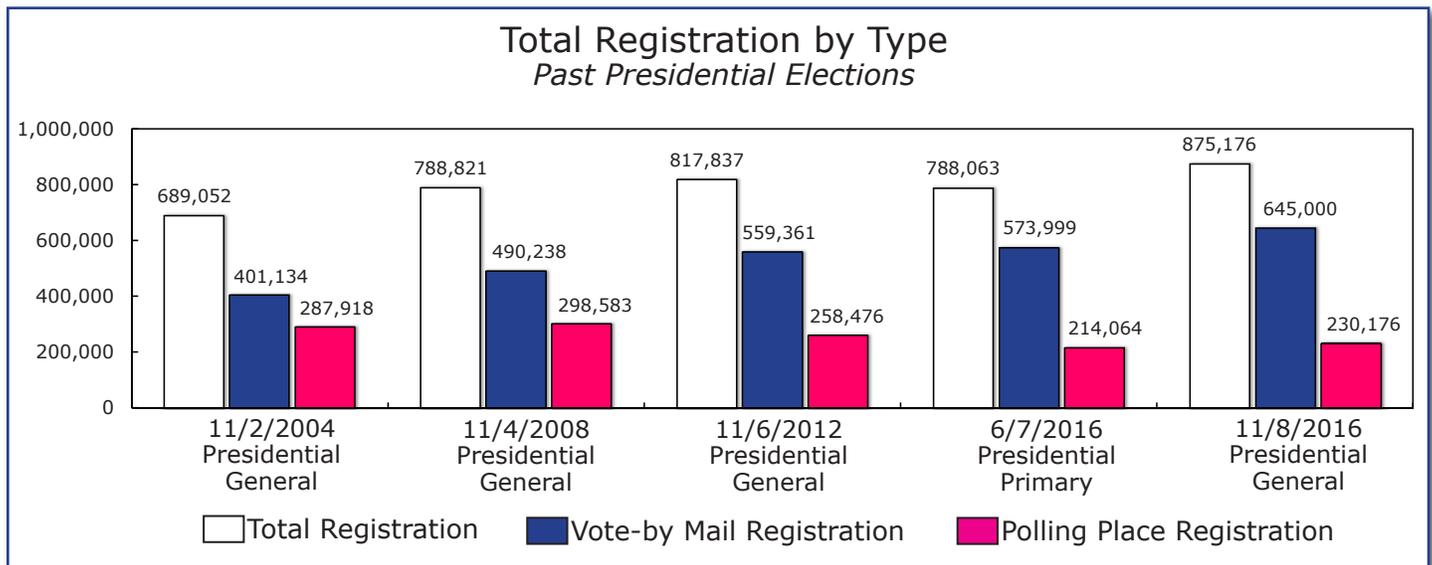


An 18-truck fleet is staged for loading election materials and deployment to 836 polling places.

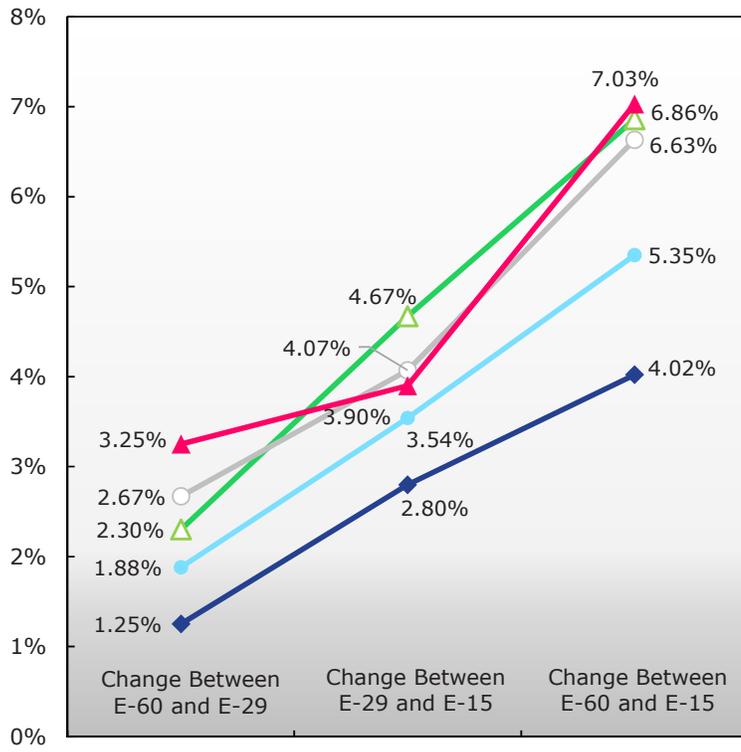
Voter Registration

Although voter registration often increases just prior to any major election, presidential elections, especially general elections, tend to see the highest spikes in registration. While vote-by-mail (VBM) registration continues to grow countywide,

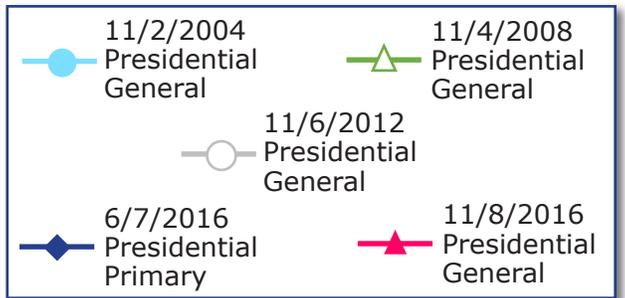
the percentage of VBM ballots out of all ballots cast in a presidential election is typically lower than in smaller elections, due to the higher rates of new, infrequent, or younger voters turning out to vote at the polls in presidential elections.



% Registration Change by Date Prior to Election Day Past Presidential Elections



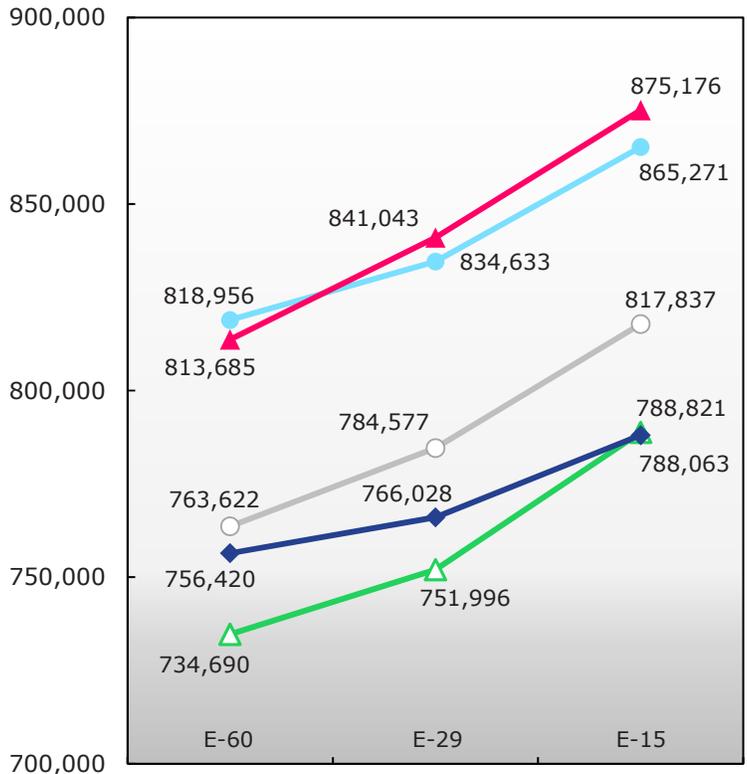
Countywide registration generally grows over time relative to population increases but remains relatively stable from election to election. Total registration will frequently jump significantly before a presidential primary or general election, due in large part to increased public interest and voter registration drives conducted by political parties or nonprofit groups. The graph at left shows that countywide registration for the June 7, 2016, Presidential Primary increased by over 4% in the two-month period prior to the election, while countywide registration spiked nearly 7% in the two months leading up to the presidential general elections in 2008, 2012, and 2016. Among the comparison elections, the strong surge in new registration activity after the presidential nominating conventions in mid-August of 2016 helped drive a record increase in countywide registration.



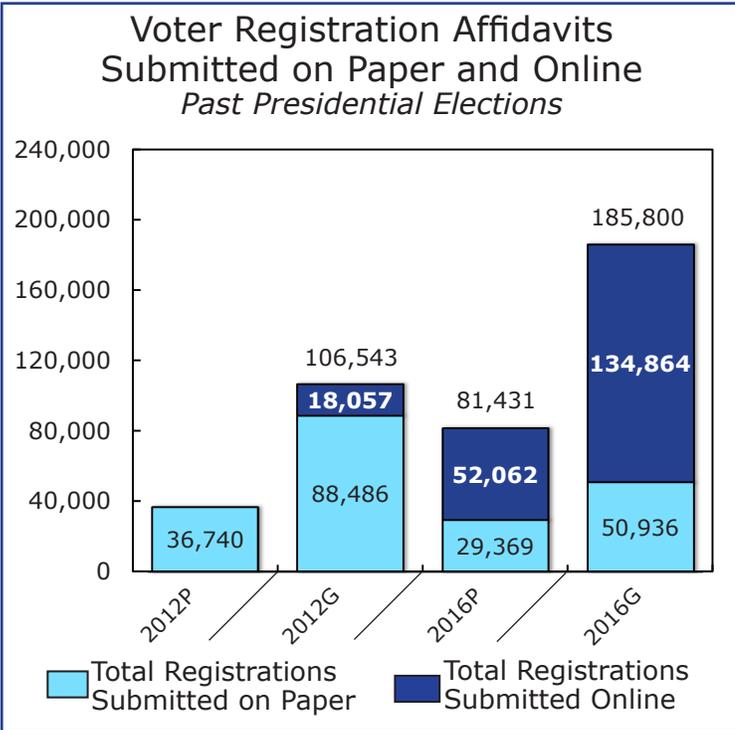
FAQ

- 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.

Registration Change by Date Prior to Election Day Past Presidential Elections



The graph at right shows the percentage of the county's electorate by age group for presidential elections over the past eight years. The 18-24 and 25-34 age groups have shown modest gains in percentage of all registered voters during this time, while the 35-44 and 45-54 age groups have seen the sharpest declines. Between 2008 and the time of the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election, those whose age groups are now most closely associated with the Baby Boom generation – 55-64 and especially voters 65-74 – have realized the largest gains in terms of percentage of the total electorate.

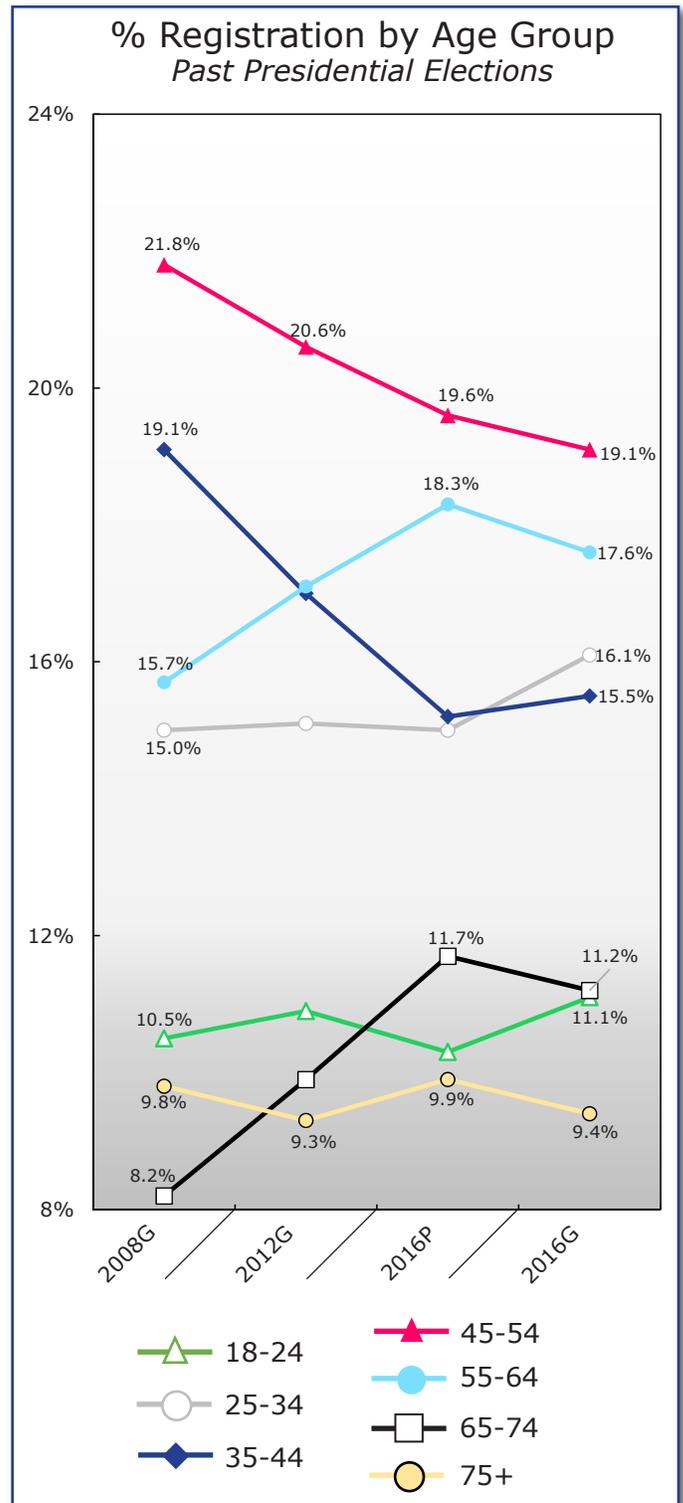


Since online registration launched statewide in September 2012, voters have increasingly registered and provided registration updates electronically. Online registration affidavits accounted for nearly three-quarters of all submissions received in the five months prior to the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election – a new record expected to be broken in the coming elections.

2008G - 11/4/2008 Presidential General
2012P - 11/5/2012 Presidential Primary
2012G - 11/6/2012 Presidential General
2016P - 6/7/2016 Presidential Primary
2016G - 11/8/2016 Presidential General



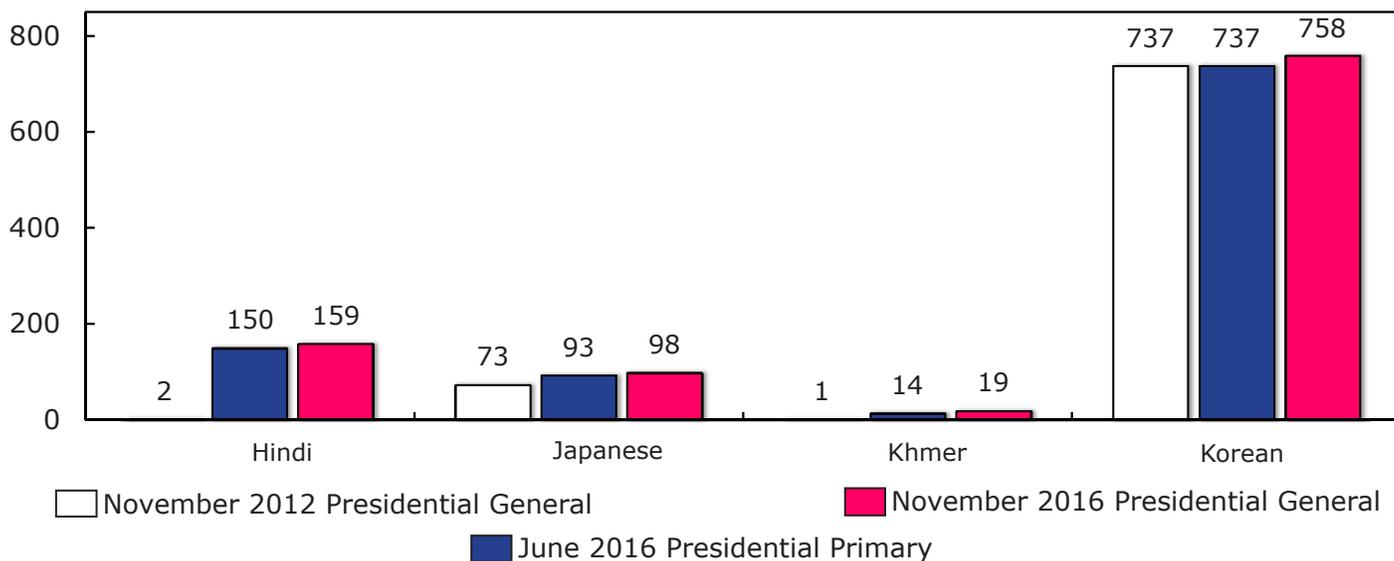
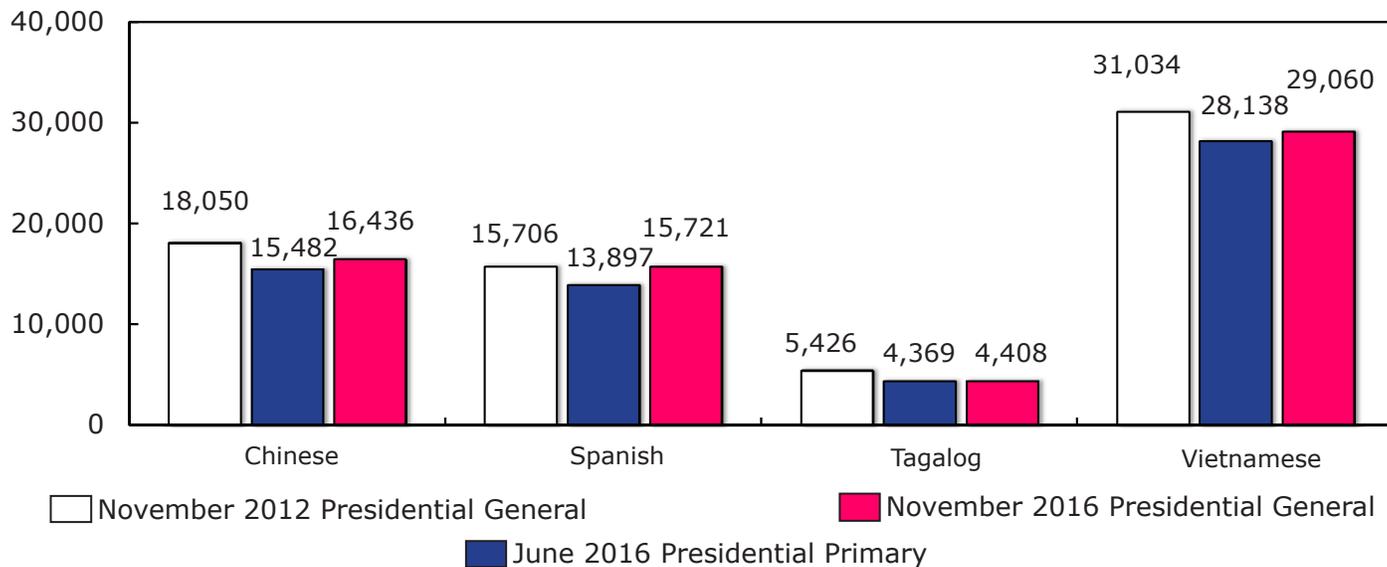
Voters register before the election's registration deadline.



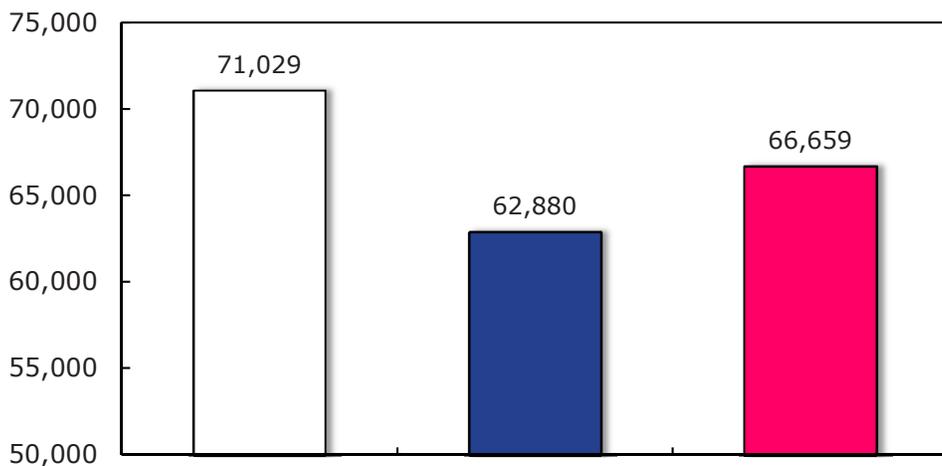
Registration by City

City/Town	Registration	City/Town	Registration
Campbell	23,207	Morgan Hill	22,486
Cupertino	29,082	Mountain View	36,798
Gilroy	23,624	Palo Alto	40,123
Los Altos	20,033	San Jose	448,485
Los Altos Hills	5,888	Santa Clara	50,825
Los Gatos	19,838	Saratoga	20,356
Milpitas	29,219	Sunnyvale	60,645
Monte Sereno	2,509	Unincorporated	42,058

Language Requests by Language Past Presidential Elections



Total Language Requests Past Presidential Elections



FAQ

- Q:** In what languages can voters receive election materials?
- A:** All voters receive ballots and Sample Ballot and Voter Information Pamphlets in English. Voters may also request these materials in Chinese, Spanish, Tagalog, or Vietnamese. Additionally, the ROV provides facsimile ballots in Hindi, Japanese, Khmer, and Korean.

Candidates, Measures, and Ballot Production

Before the Registrar of Voters' office (ROV) can create and print the hundreds of ballot types used in a presidential general election, it must prepare for the candidate nomination period starting 113 days before an election (E-113) and oversee the 25-day nomination period ending 88 days before an election (E-88).

Prior to the nomination period, the ROV updates all forms and guidebooks to include new and revised election laws, publishes a list of offices up for election, and communicates with city, school, and special district officials to share upcoming election information of interest to local jurisdictions. During the nomination period, ROV staff members issue and process local candidate nomination paperwork, conduct trainings for candidate filing and the electronic filing of campaign finance statements, and receive and process local measures that will appear on the ballot. Following the nomination period, ROV staff members assign letters to local measures, conduct the randomized alphabet for local contests, and receive and process state candidate lists and state propositions that will appear on the ballot.

Of the 359 candidates who were issued nomination paperwork in the 25-day nomination period for the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election, 333 (93%) qualified candidates ultimately filed for office. Of these, 244 filed a written candidate statement describing their position on the issues and qualifications for office, 41 of which were not printed in the County Voter Information Guide because the contest did not have enough candidates to appear on the ballot. Five candidates ultimately withdrew their candidacy, while three write-in candidates filed nomination paperwork to qualify for office.

A total of 33 local measures were submitted, with a record 32 going to ballot production, for the election. There were 54 total arguments filed in favor and against the 32 local measures, with 42 rebuttals to the arguments filed, as shown in the table below.

	In Favor	Against	Total
Arguments	32	22	54
Rebuttals	21	21	42

Additionally, there were 32 impartial analyses and six tax rate statements prepared and submitted for the local measures. All of these ballot and information guide elements, along with the full measure text, ballot questions, labels, ballot designations for candidates' professions, written ballot instructions, guidebook cover and filler pages, among others, must be proofread, programmed, formatted, and translated by the ROV ballot layout team in less than one month's time during the ballot production period.

When including variations by language, the ballot layout team created 988 paper ballot styles and 1,235 touchscreen and audio ballot styles for use in the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election. By comparison, adding variations for political party reflected in the June 7, 2016, Presidential Primary Election's 104 ballot types amounted to 3,328 paper ballot styles and 4,160 touchscreen and audio ballot styles created for the primary – or 9,711 ballot styles in all for the two 2016 presidential elections.

More than 150,000 words were translated into Chinese, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese for ballots and County Voter Information Guides. If voter and contest information reflected in the 247 types of County Voter Information Guide were combined into one and mailed to voters, it would have been over 800 pages long.

PARTY-NOMINATED OFFICES CARGOS NOMINADOS POR LOS PARTIDOS	
PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT PRESIDENTE Y VICEPRESIDENTE	
Vote for One Party Vote por Un Partido	
GLORIA ESTELA LA RIVA for President / para Presidente DENNIS J. BANKS for Vice President / para Vicepresidente	Peace and Freedom Paz y Libertad
DONALD J. TRUMP for President / para Presidente MICHAEL R. PENCE for Vice President / para Vicepresidente	Republican, American Independent Republicano, Independiente Americano
GARY JOHNSON for President / para Presidente BILL WELD for Vice President / para Vicepresidente	Libertarian Libertario
JILL STEIN for President / para Presidente AJAMU BARAKA for Vice President / para Vicepresidente	Green Verde
HILLARY CLINTON for President / para Presidente TIM KAINE for Vice President / para Vicepresidente	Democratic Demócrata



The sequence of contests on the ballot is determined by state law, with the presidential contest always appearing first. The sequence of candidates for a given contest, on the other hand, is determined by a randomized alphabet drawing overseen by the California Secretary of State 82 days before the election. Names of candidates for offices voted on statewide rotate by Assembly district, starting with Assembly District 1 where the names appear as first determined by the randomized alphabet, whereafter the names rotate by district to give each candidate the opportunity to appear at the top of the ticket. For state legislative and local districts that cross county lines, the elections official of each county conducts a random drawing to determine candidate order for these offices in their county.

Voter Outreach and Communication

Voter Outreach Events

Date	Event
9/1/2016	Viva Parks Emma Prusch
9/1/2016	City of San Jose District 2 Candidate Forum
9/3/2016	Off the Grid
9/6, 9/8/2016	Milpitas Adult School's Citizenship Class
9/7/2016	West Valley College Involvement
9/9/2016	Cupertino Senior Center Outreach
9/10/2016	Silicon Valley Fall Festival
9/10/2016	American Indian Celebration
9/10/2016	Moon Festival Tully Community Branch Library
9/10/2016	Palo Alto Health Fair
9/11/2016	SoFA Fair
9/11/2016	Our Lady of Guadalupe
9/14/2016	City of San Jose District 6 Candidate Forum
9/14/2016	Sunrise Middle Back to School
9/16/2016	Know Your Vote Filipino Youth Coalition
9/16/2016	Downtown Farmers' Market San Jose
9/17/2016	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service New Citizen Ceremony
9/18/2016	Viva Calle SJ
9/19/2016	Gavilan College Voter Registration Training
9/23/2016	Silicon Valley Adult Education Citizenship Workshop
9/24, 9/25/2016	Moon Festival Eastridge
9/24/2016	Monte Sereno Citywide Picnic
9/24/2016	Ciros End of Summer BBQ
9/24/2016	Silicon Valley Neighborhood Conference
9/24/2016	Facebook Farmers Market
9/25/2016	Phillipine Consular Outreach
9/27/2016	National Voter Registration Day (9 events in total)
9/28/2016	City of San Jose District 6 Candidate Forum
9/29/2016	County of Santa Clara Senior Wellness Fair
9/29/2016	NOVA Job Fair
9/29/2016	Lincoln High Back to School
9/30/2016	Downtown Farmers' Market San Jose
10/1/2016	Day in the Park Festival
10/1/2016	Community Resource Fair and BBQ
10/1/2016	Gilroy Community Health Day
10/1, 10/2/2016	Los Altos Fall Festival
10/1, 10/2/2016	Santa Teresa Parish Community Festival
10/2/2016	CARAS Tamale Festival Gilroy
10/2/2016	St. Maria Goretti Church
10/5/2016	High on Health Fair
10/8/2016	Pumpkins in the Park
10/8/2016	Facebook Farmers Market
10/9/2016	St. Francis of Assisi
10/9/2016	Day on the Bay
10/11/2016	Evergreen Valley College Registration
10/17/2016	Santa Clara University Candidate Debate
10/21/2016	Downtown Farmers' Market San Jose
10/21/2016	Bike Party
10/22/2016	Facebook Farmers Market
10/22/2016	Oster Elementary Harvest Festival
10/23/2016	Phillipine Consular
10/23/2016	Dia de los Muertos Dr. MLK, Jr. Library
10/23/2016	Horace Mann Elementary School

The power to vote is only effective if it is wielded. Prior to any election, the Registrar of Voters' office (ROV) seeks to help empower voters by conducting outreach events to register new voters, informing voters of new voting procedures, connecting with voters through social media, and providing information on the ROV website.

In addition to attending naturalization ceremonies to provide new citizens with voting information in multiple languages, the ROV partners with community groups at various events throughout the year to perform outreach and present information about voting in Santa Clara County. In the weeks leading up to the deadline to register to vote in the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election, the ROV conducted the more than 60 voter outreach events listed at left, many of which were intended to help register voters from communities with historically low registration numbers.

During the months and weeks leading up to the election, the ROV partnered with two community based organizations to design activities for targeted audiences that require special assistance, or face obstacles to participation. Educational programs were developed in all eight federally and state mandated languages – Chinese, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Hindi, Japanese, Khmer, and Korean. In addition, the ROV partnered with the Santa Clara County Office of Education to carry out a civic engagement program, developing curriculum and lesson plans that encouraged students to “learn, engage, and take action” in their communities.



Registrar of Voters staff members prepare to register new U.S. citizens at a naturalization ceremony.

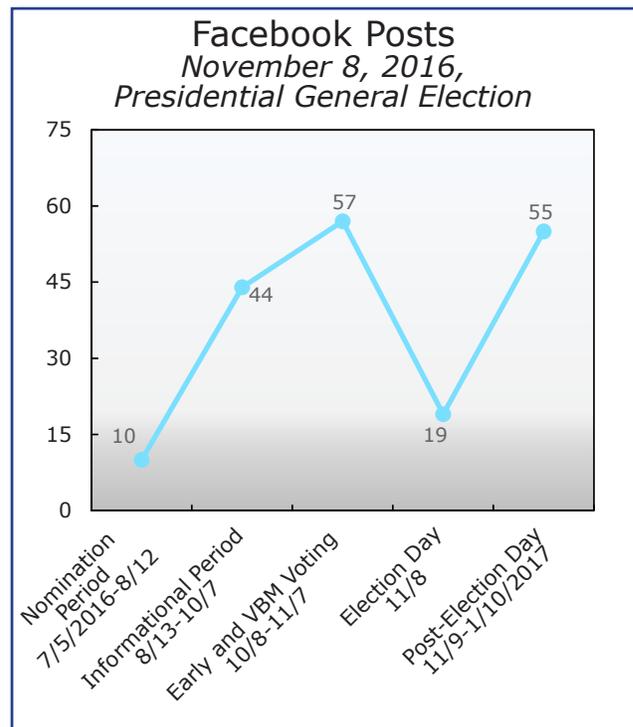
Election Advertising Campaign

Element	Impact
Duration	2 months leading up to the election
Languages	8 – Chinese, English, Hindi, Korean, Japanese, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese
No. of Print Placements	96 print ads
No. of Mass Transit Placements	160 bus and light rail ads
Total No. of Ad Placements	Over 3,700
Total Cost	\$160,000
Total Reach	Over 17 million impressions
Cost per Impression	About 1 cent
Media Placements	Comcast, Epoch, Facebook, Gilroy Dispatch, India West, KBAY, KEZR, KFOX, KRTY, The Korea Times, The Mercury News, Metro News, Morgan Hill Times, Nichi Bei Weekly, El Observador, La Oferta, Outfront - Valley Transportation Authority (VTA), Philippine News, Celina Rodriguez (1370 AM/93.7 FM), The Santa Clara (Santa Clara University), Sing Tao, Sound of Hope, Spartan Daily (San Jose State University), Stanford Daily (Stanford University), Univision, U-Verse, Vien Thao, Viet Nam Daily

The Registrar of Voters (ROV) publicized voting and election officer opportunities for the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election by running an extensive advertising campaign that received over 17 million impressions (interactions with listeners or viewers) through advertisements on television, radio, mass transit, and online and social media outlets, as well as in local newspapers. This was the first time the ROV advertised in some of these media outlets. The successful campaign targeted major local media outlets in eight languages and featured ad placements in the student newspapers of the county's three largest universities. With the assistance of a local radio station, the campaign also included a remote radio broadcast from one of the county's five early voting sites to help get the word out about early voting opportunities.



To engage voters on social media, ROV staff created hundreds of election-related posts like the one above.



FAQ

Q: How do I connect with the Registrar of Voters?

A: Connect with the Registrar of Voters:

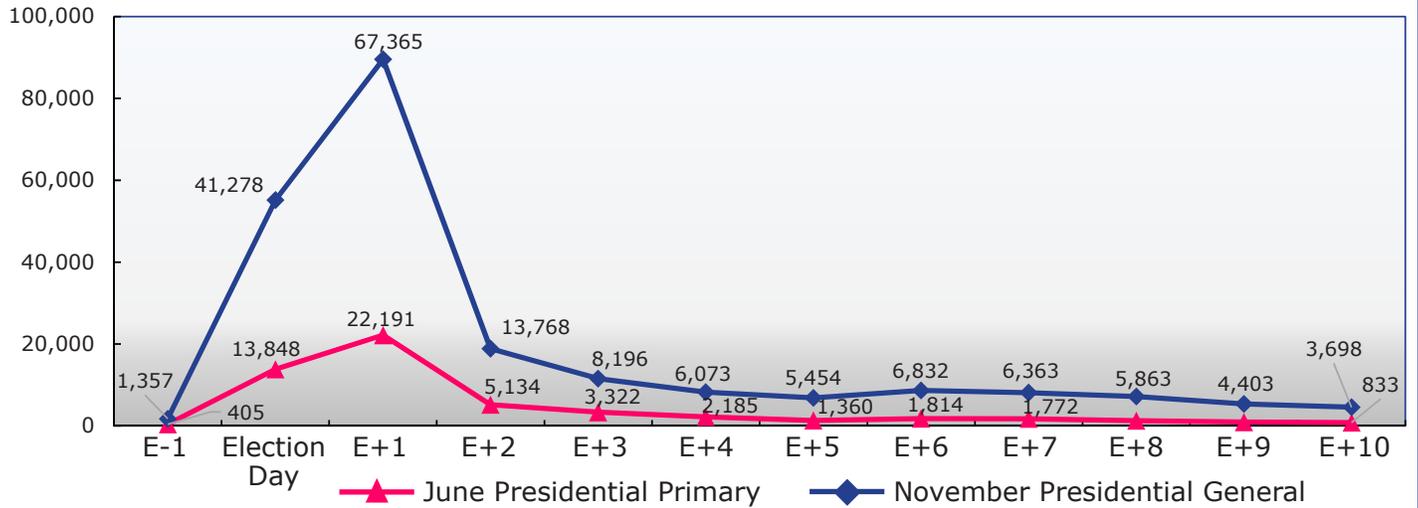
Online: www.sccvote.org

On Facebook: www.facebook.com/sccvote

On Twitter: twitter.com/sccvote

On YouTube: www.youtube.com/user/sccvote

Election Night Results Website Views by Day 2016 Presidential Elections



Election results are reported at least once an hour on the Registrar of Voters' (ROV) website beginning when the polls close at 8 p.m. on Election Day. Once all the voted ballots are received from the polling places and the votes tallied, the results page is updated once or twice a day every day after Election Day until all vote tallying is complete and the election results are certified. Election Night Results page viewers are slightly more likely to use mobile devices or tablets, compared with visitors to the main ROV website, 40% to 36%.

← Precincts Completely Reported: 1,063 of 1,063 →

OFFICIAL FINAL RESULTS

STATEMENT OF VOTE NOW AVAILABLE TO DOWNLOAD

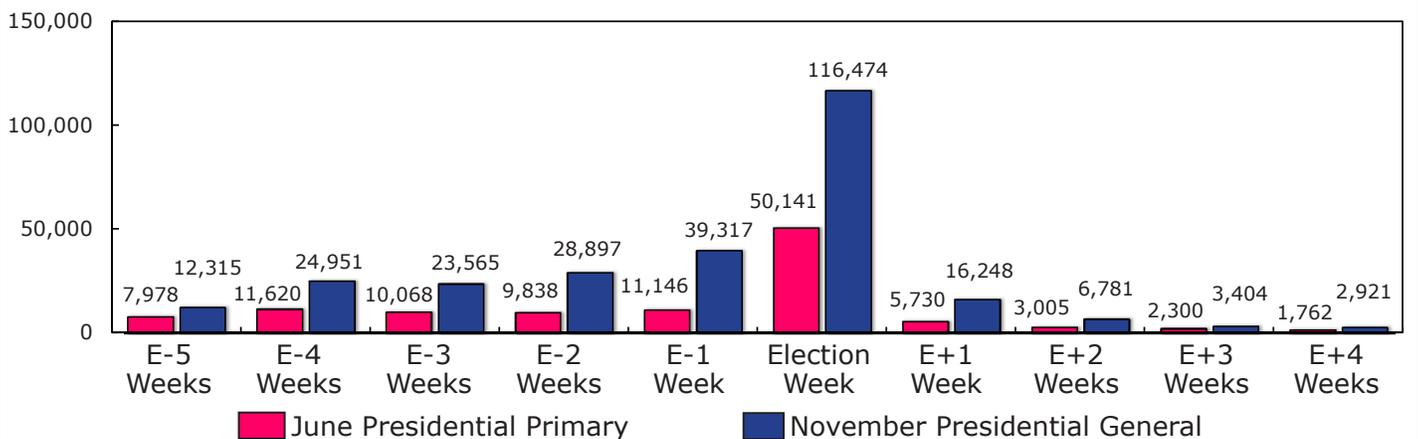
BALLOT COUNTING PROGRESS (ESTIMATED): 100%*

WRITE-IN RESULTS AVAILABLE

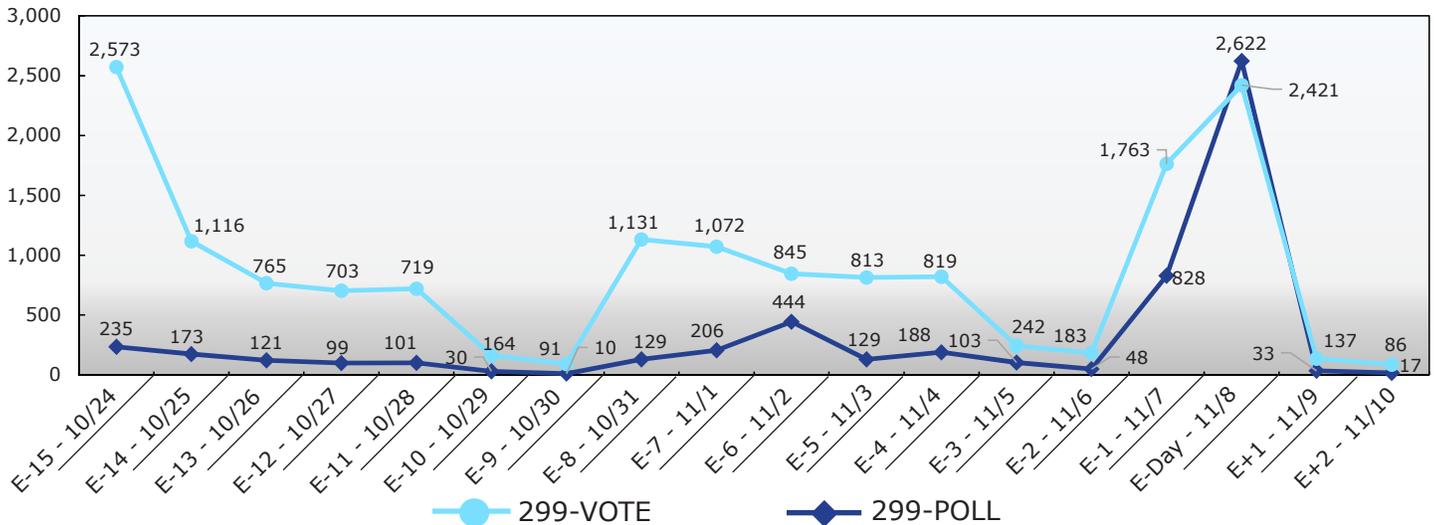
*Based on estimated total ballots expected to be cast, including ballots that will be counted after Election Day. Polling place and early Vote by Mail ballots are counted on Election Night. Last-minute Vote by Mail ballots and provisional ballots are counted after Election Day. Actual number of ballots cast is not known until counting is completed. [Learn more about counting ballots.](#)

Over a third of the ROV website's total web traffic during the 10-week period surrounding Election Day occurred in the three-day period of Election Day and the following two days. In contrast to the June Primary, the day after Election Day (E+1) experienced twice as much web traffic as Election Day itself, reflecting the public's desire for the more complete election results that were released on November 9.

Registrar of Voters Website Views by Week 2016 Presidential Elections

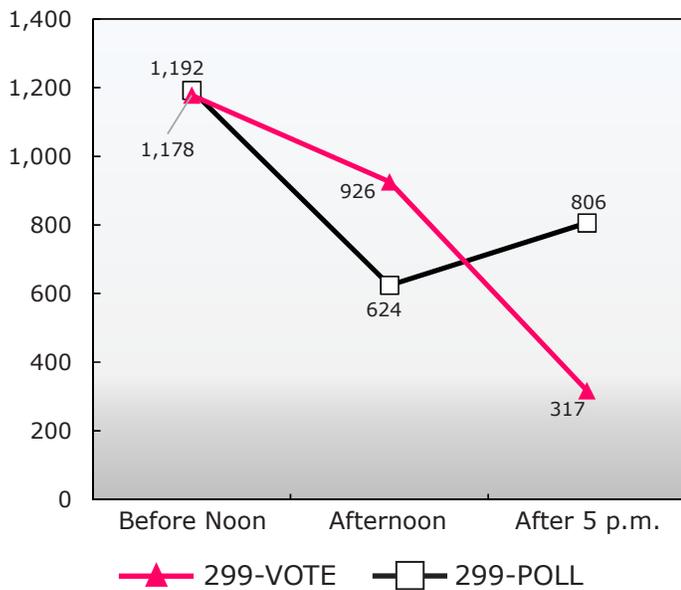


Phone Calls to 299-VOTE and 299-POLL November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election



Calls to 299-VOTE and 299-POLL on Election Day

November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election



Voters often call 299-VOTE prior to or early on Election Day to ask questions about their polling place or registration status. For example, the Registrar of Voters (ROV) received over 2,500 calls to 299-VOTE on October 24 (E-15), the deadline to register in the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election. By comparison, the ROV received just over 1,000 calls to 299-VOTE on E-15 before the June 7, 2016, Presidential Primary Election. As Election Day winds down, most calls received are calls to 299-POLL. Election officers call 299-POLL when confirming polling places are set up the day before Election Day, when polling places are open for voters on Election Day morning, and throughout Election Day to provide the Registrar's office with updates regarding closing the polls and replenishment of supplies.

FAQ

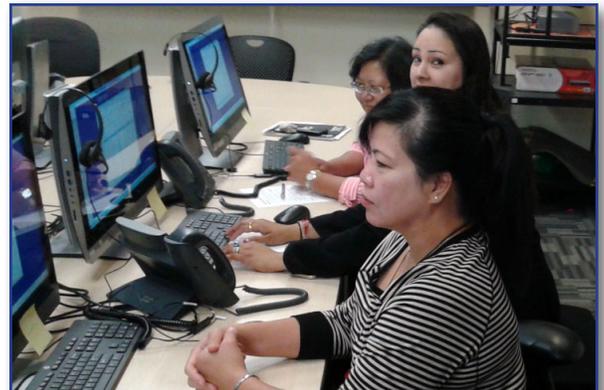
Q: What is the difference between **299-VOTE** and **299-POLL**?

A: 1-408-299-VOTE is primarily used by voters who have questions about their polling place, registration, or other issues. 1-408-299-POLL is primarily for election officers to alert the Registrar of Voters about polling place issues, such as the need for additional ballots or replacement equipment.

FAQ

Q: How does the Registrar of Voters handle all of those calls?

A: Like all ROV equipment used on Election Day, the phone system goes through a rigorous stress test prior to the election to ensure that it can handle large volumes of calls. To test the system, the County telecommunications department made hundreds of calls to the phone numbers simultaneously, and ROV staff members tested connecting each of those calls. Like all technology, the phone system can still occasionally experience difficulties during peak calling hours, but conducting a stress test like this alerts the ROV's telecommunications experts to potential issues and helps them know how to fix issues that arise.



Staff members conduct the telecom stress test for the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election.

Election Officers

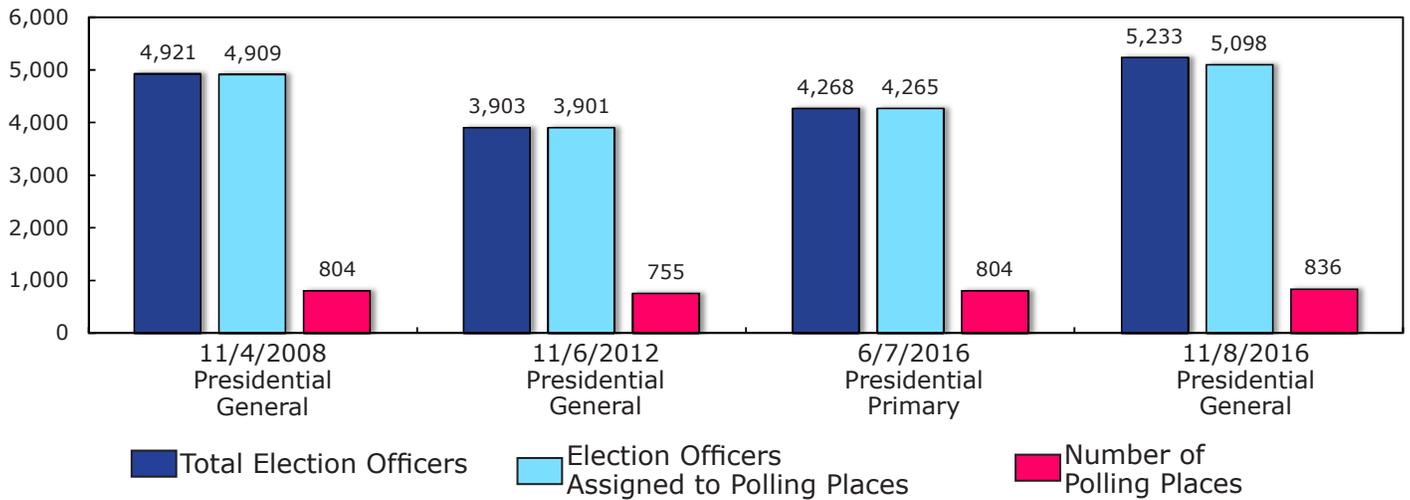
Election officers are volunteers who serve many functions at the Registrar of Voters (ROV). In addition to checking in voters at polling places, election officers also help return ballots and supplies to the ROV office on Election Day, prepare the ballots for tallying, sort provisional and vote-by-mail ballots, and answer phone calls from voters and other election officers. State and federal laws require certain election officers to be bilingual, which can make recruiting difficult when less widely spoken languages are needed.

FAQ

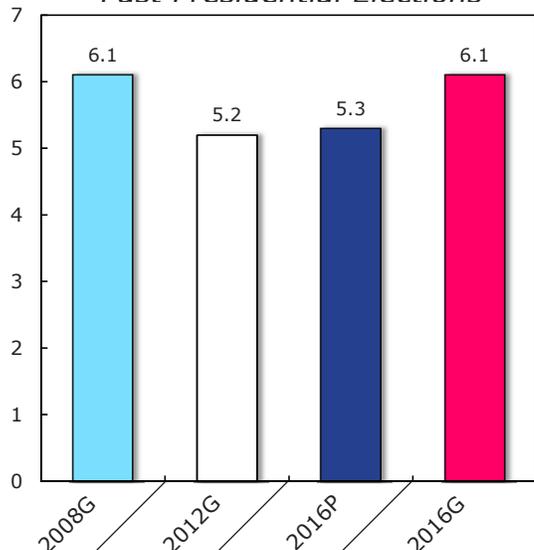
Q: What are the requirements to be an election officer?

A: For the November 8, 2016, Presidential Primary Election, election officers were required to be at least 18 years of age and either a registered voter (U.S. citizen) or a legal permanent resident. Students who were at least 16 years of age, a U.S. citizen or legal permanent resident, and who had a GPA of 2.5 or higher could serve as student election officers.

Election Officers Past Presidential Elections



Average Election Officers Per Polling Place Past Presidential Elections



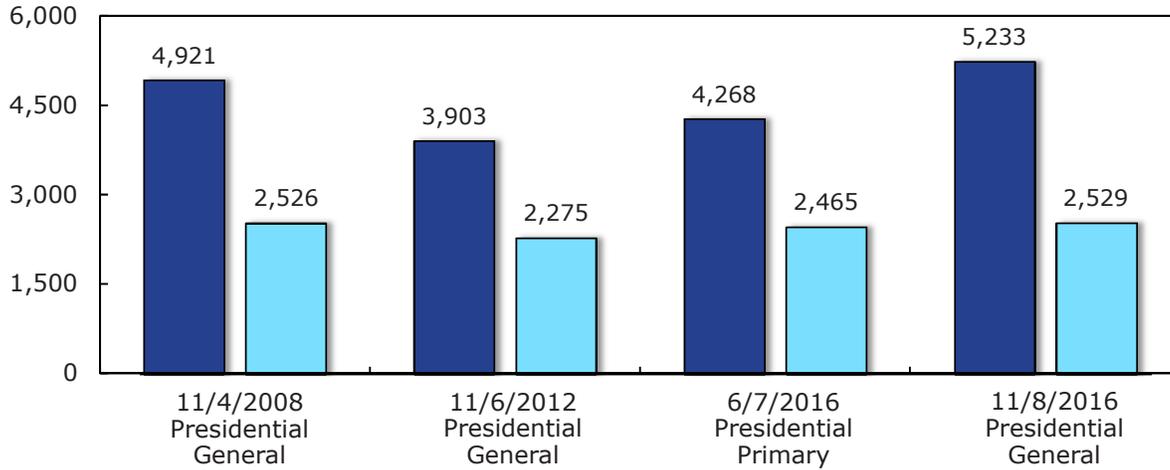
2008G - 11/4/2008 Presidential General
2012G - 11/6/2012 Presidential General
2016P - 6/7/2016 Presidential Primary
2016G - 11/8/2016 Presidential General

Depending on projected voter turnout, the ROV usually seeks to assign five or more election officers per polling place in statewide elections. Each polling place must be sufficiently staffed in order to process voters efficiently, provide targeted language assistance, maintain security over the ballots, and ensure that all procedures for opening and closing the polls are followed. The ROV also recruits standby election officers who may be called upon to replace election officers who cannot work the entire day as planned.

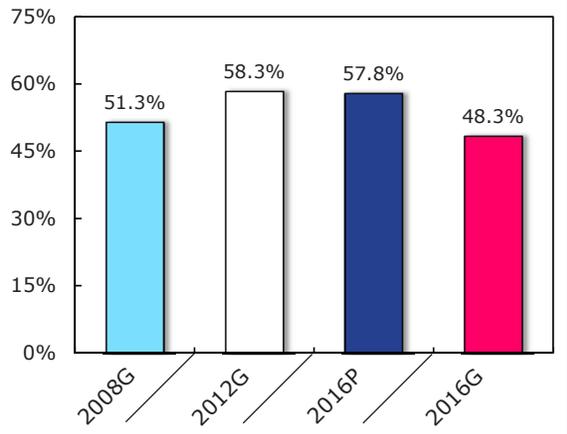


Election officers attend one of the training courses held in preparation for the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election.

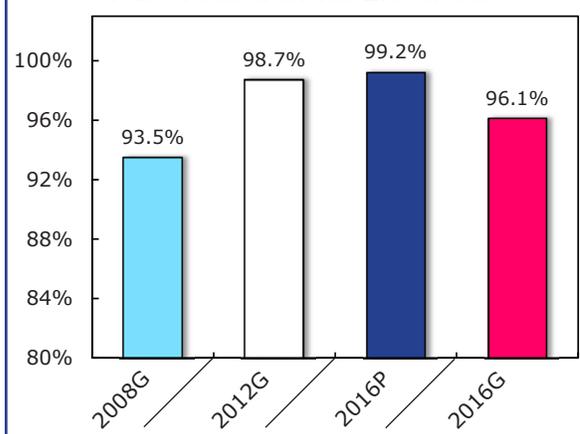
Returning Election Officers Past Presidential Elections



% Returning Election Officers Past Presidential Elections



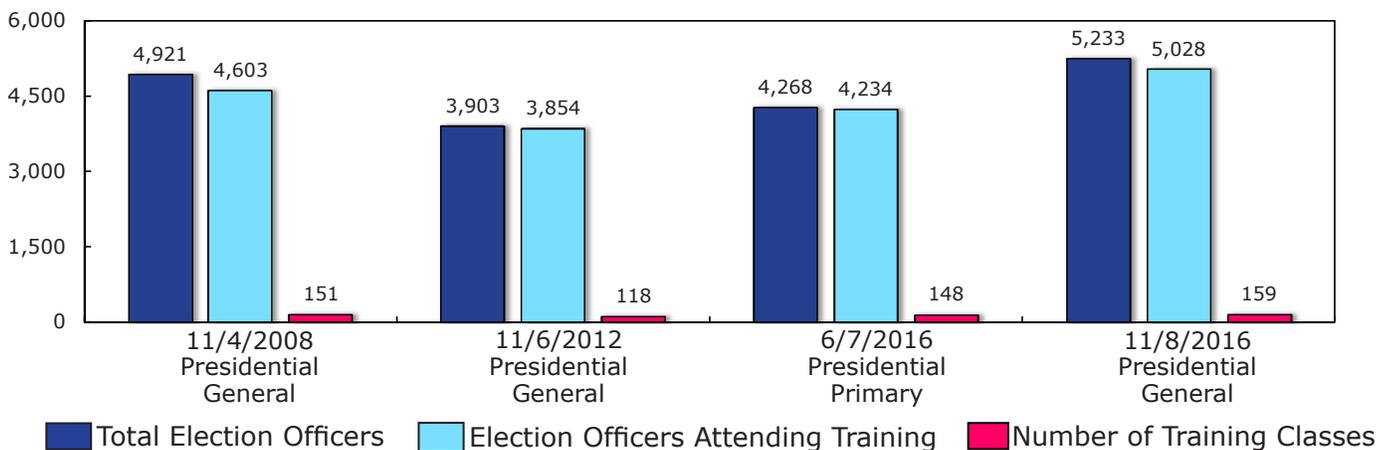
% Election Officers Trained Past Presidential Elections



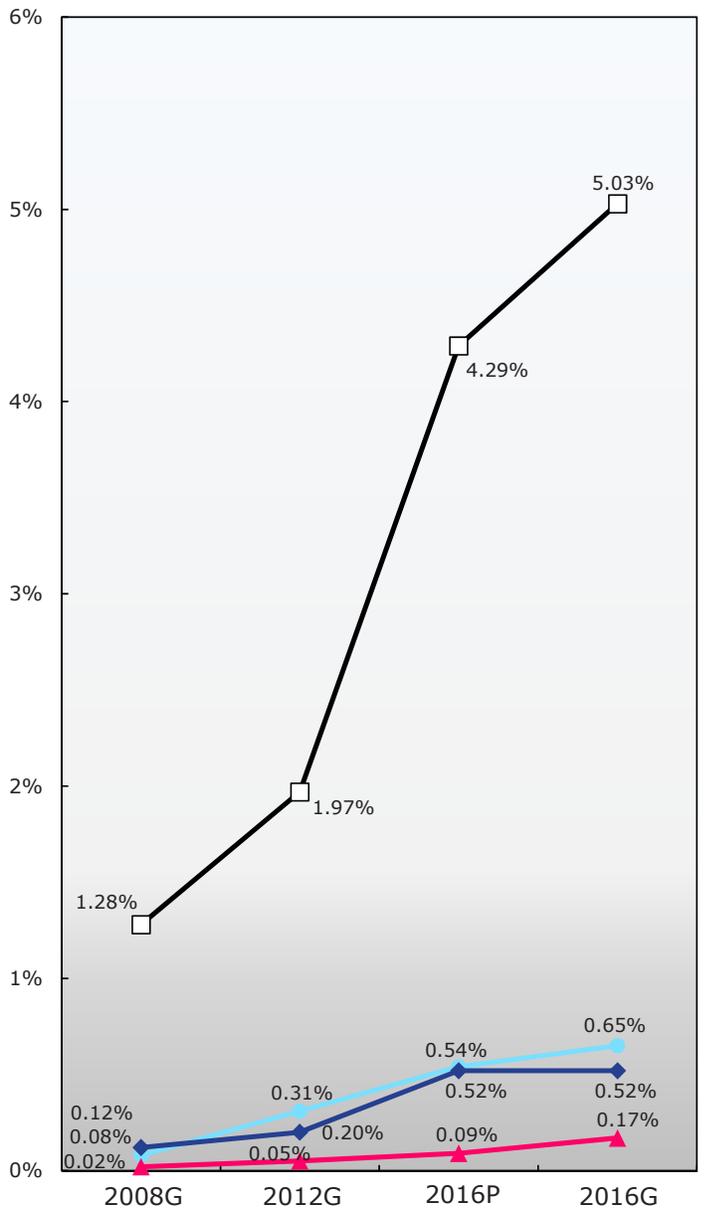
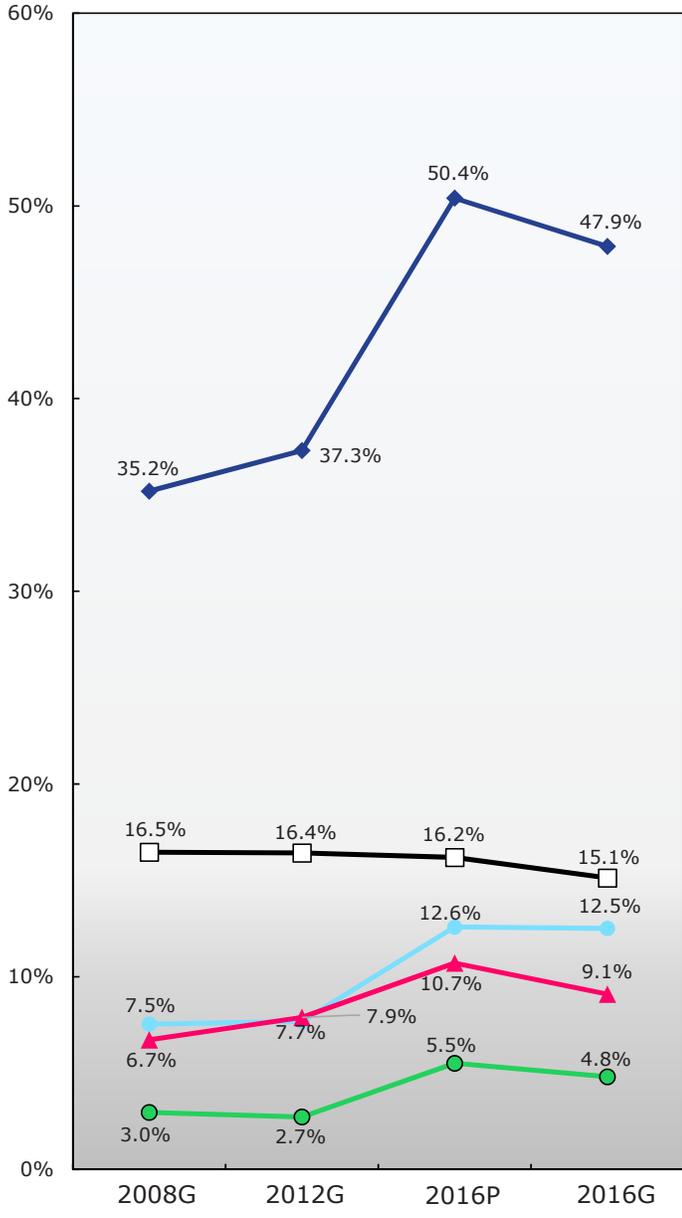
Having more election officers assigned to polling places usually means that a higher percentage of those officers have never served at the polls before. This is especially true for elections with higher voter turnout like the 2008 and 2016 Presidential General Elections. Even when election officers have served in prior elections, training is extremely important. Election laws regularly change from year to year, and election procedures are frequently updated depending on the election's contests. Therefore, the Registrar of Voters sets a goal of having as many election officers as possible attend training prior to Election Day.

2008G - 11/4/2008 Presidential General
2012G - 11/6/2012 Presidential General
2016P - 6/7/2016 Presidential Primary
2016G - 11/8/2016 Presidential General

Election Officer Training Past Presidential Elections



% Bilingual Election Officers by Language Spoken Past Presidential Elections



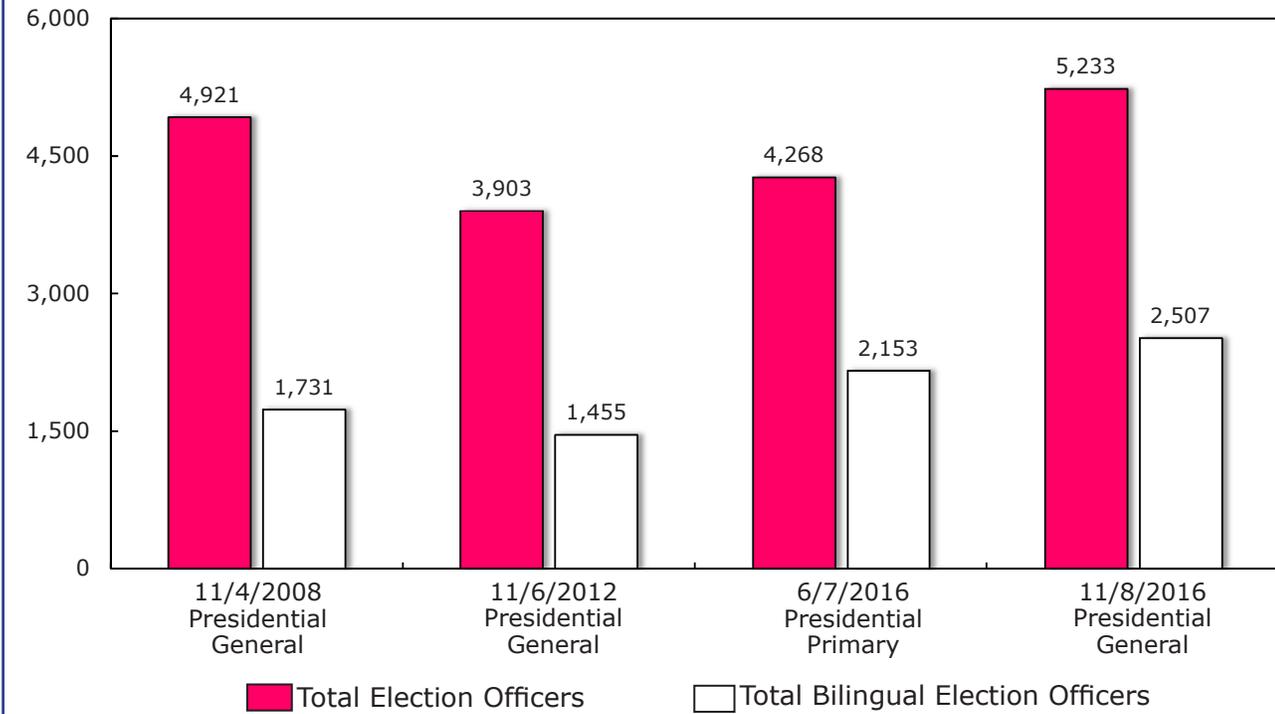
◆ All Bilingual Election Officers ▲ Vietnamese
◻ Spanish ● Chinese ● Tagalog

◻ Hindi ● Japanese
▲ Khmer ◆ Korean

After surpassing the 50% mark of bilingual election officers in the June 7, 2016, Presidential Primary Election, just under 48% of election officers in the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election were bilingual. The bilingual election officer percentage dropped slightly due to the Registrar of Voters adding about one extra election officer per polling place for November compared with June, and because a polling place will generally have only one bilingual election officer per targeted language. Over the past eight years, Hindi saw the largest percentage jump in demand for bilingual speakers, with Chinese, Japanese, and Korean close behind. Spanish, however, has remained relatively constant.

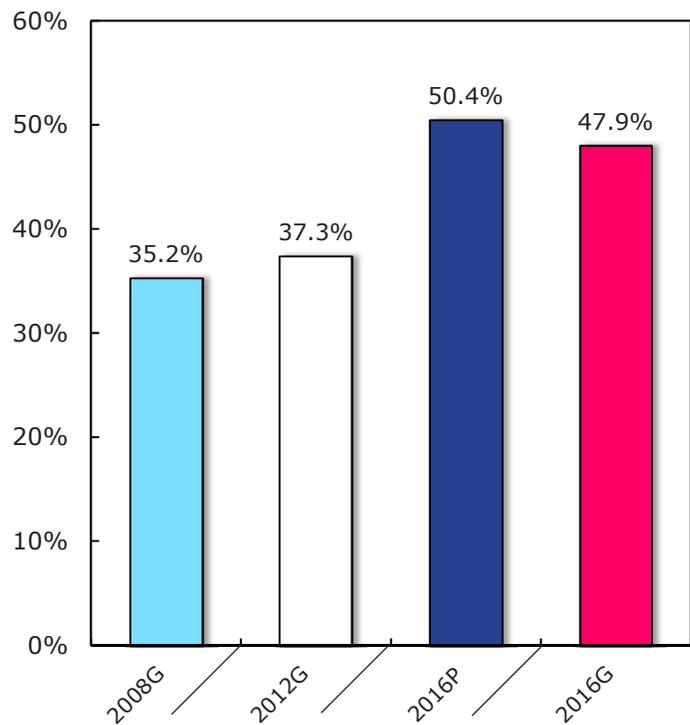
2008G - 11/4/2008 Presidential General
2012G - 11/6/2012 Presidential General
2016P - 6/7/2016 Presidential Primary
2016G - 11/8/2016 Presidential General

Total and Bilingual Election Officers Past Presidential Elections



As more languages become more widely spoken throughout Santa Clara County, state and federal laws require additional language support for these voters. As a result, the need for bilingual election officers has increased dramatically, with the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election seeing the highest ever number of election officers speaking a second language, a significant increase from presidential general elections held in 2008 and 2012.

% Bilingual Election Officers Past Presidential Elections



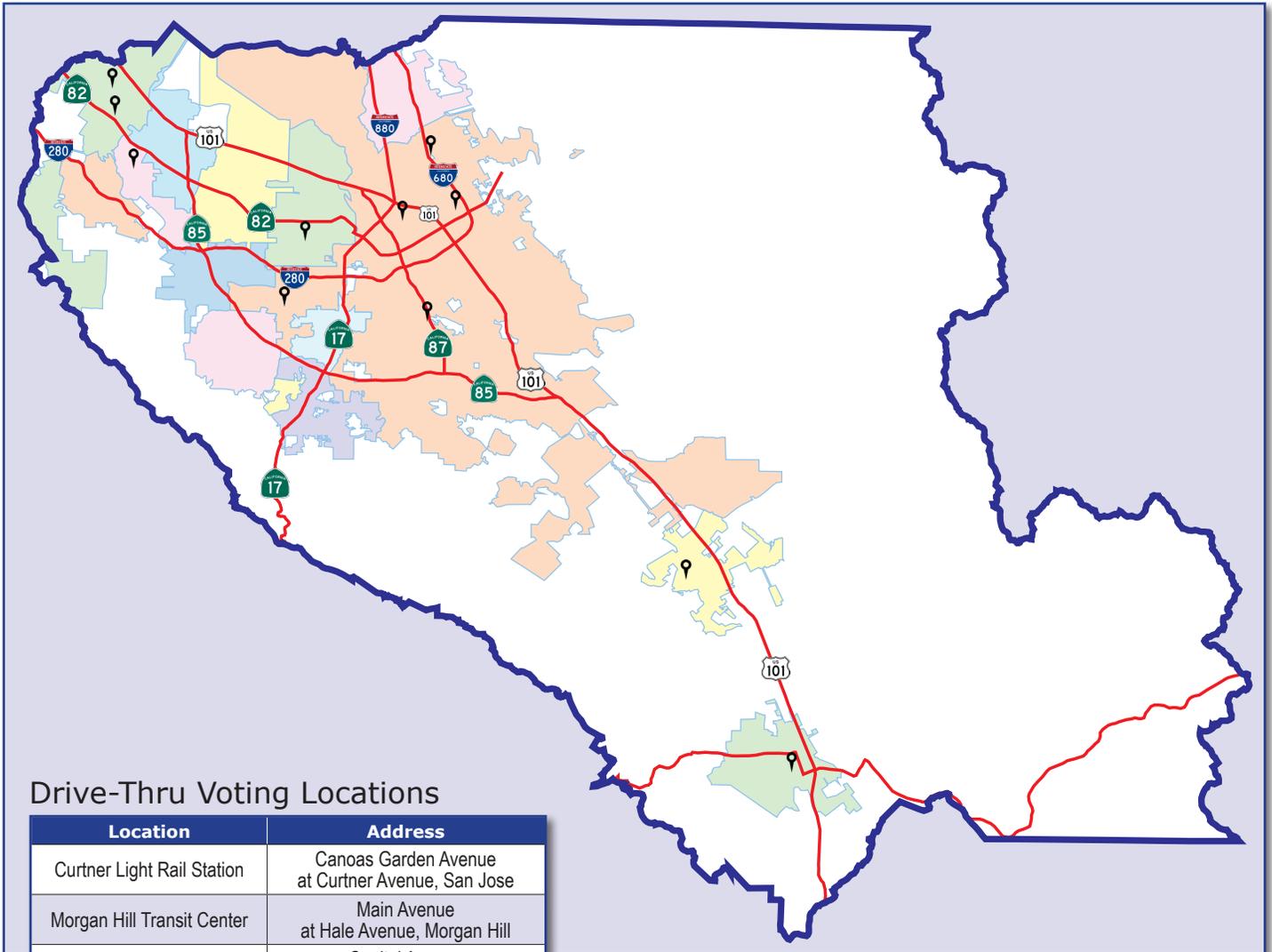
2008G - 11/4/2008 Presidential General
2012G - 11/6/2012 Presidential General
2016P - 6/7/2016 Presidential Primary
2016G - 11/8/2016 Presidential General

Early Voting and Ballot Drop-Off

If new laws extending the deadline for receiving vote-by-mail ballots and allowing voters to correct missing information are any indication, voter convenience is key to fostering a larger turnout in an election. The County of Santa Clara Registrar of Voters' office (ROV) believes that voting should be as easy and accessible as possible, and voters should have available to them as many convenient methods of voting as possible in order to provide the most opportunities to cast a ballot.

For the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election, the ROV arranged for 45 ballot drop-off boxes where voters could safely deposit their voted ballots, 26 of which were in locations accessible 24 hours per day. On the two weekends prior to Election Day, the ROV also set up five early voting sites throughout the county and five drive-thru ballot drop-off locations, where voters could hand their ballots to an ROV staff member without even stepping out of their cars.

Early Voting and Drive-Thru Locations



Drive-Thru Voting Locations

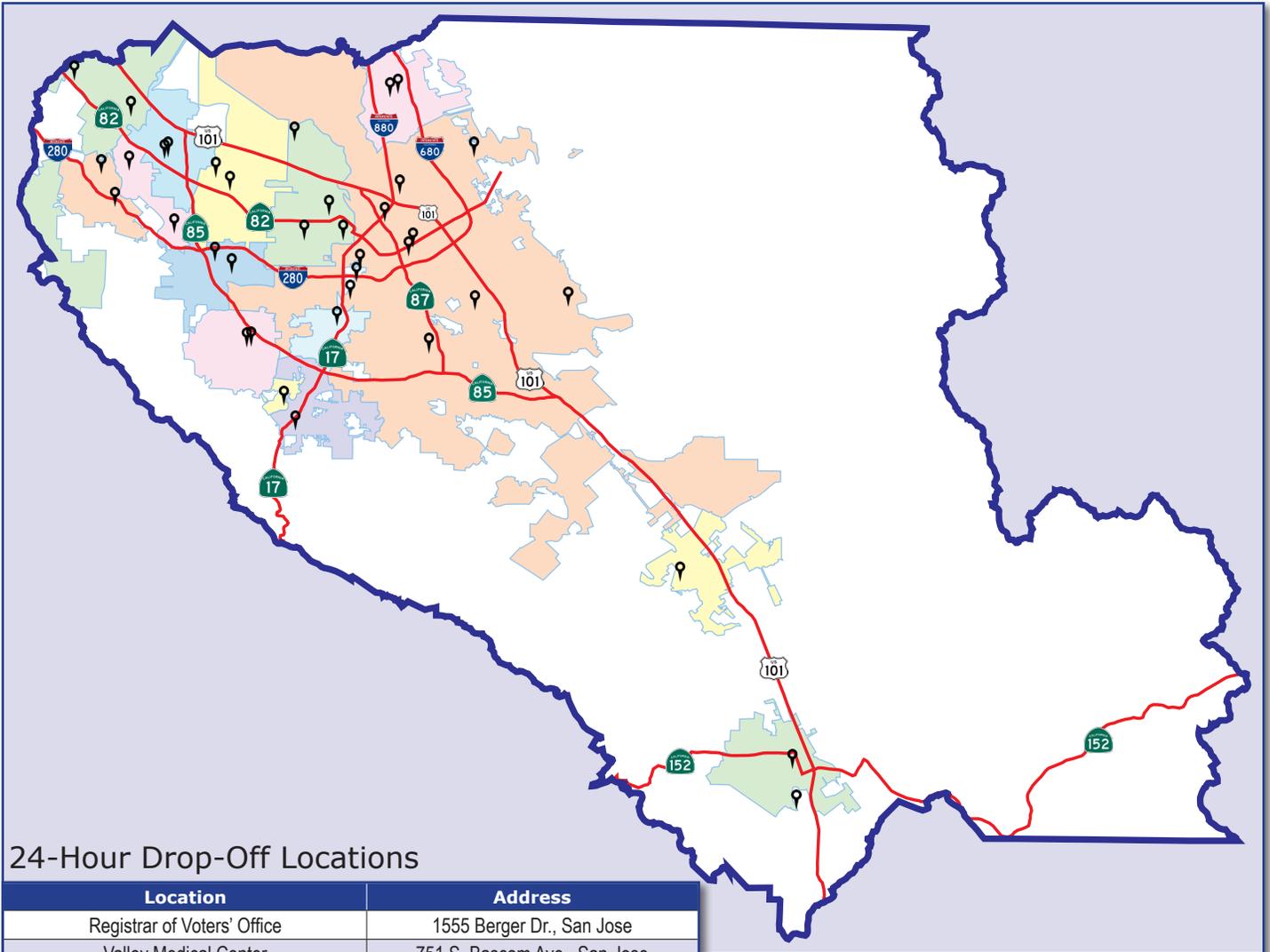
Location	Address
Curtner Light Rail Station	Canoas Garden Avenue at Curtner Avenue, San Jose
Morgan Hill Transit Center	Main Avenue at Hale Avenue, Morgan Hill
Hostetter Light Rail Station	Capitol Avenue at Camino del Rey, San Jose
Westgate Shopping Center	Parking Lot near Hamilton Avenue, 1600 Saratoga Avenue, San Jose
Mayfield Soccer Complex	Page Mill Road at El Camino Real, Palo Alto

Early Voting Sites

Location	Address
Wheeler Community Room	250 W. Sixth St., Gilroy
San Jose Library Joyce Ellington Branch	491 E. Empire St., San Jose
Rinconada Library	1213 Newell Road, Palo Alto
Santa Clara City Library	2635 Homestead Road, Santa Clara
San Jose Library Educational Park Branch	1772 Educational Park Dr., San Jose

Rather than being stocked with pre-printed ballots as regular polling places are, early voting sites are equipped with touchscreen voting machines and printers that print ballots on demand. When a voter visits an early voting site, ROV staff and volunteers look up the type of ballot that the voter is eligible to vote and print the unique ballot just for that voter.

All Ballot Drop-Off Locations



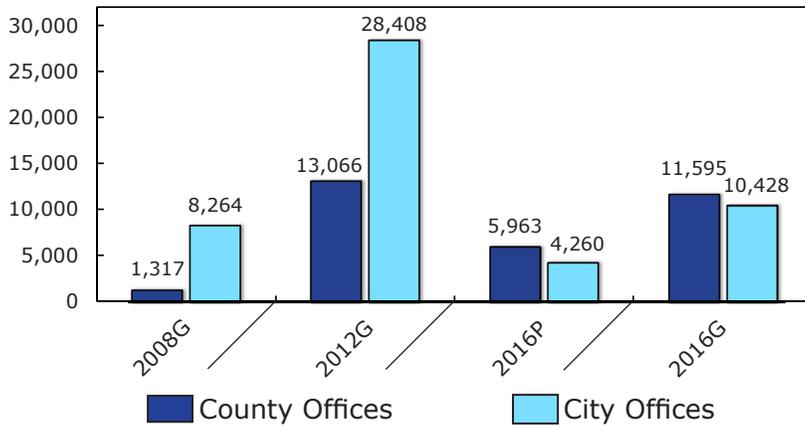
24-Hour Drop-Off Locations

Location	Address
Registrar of Voters' Office	1555 Berger Dr., San Jose
Valley Medical Center	751 S. Bascom Ave., San Jose
San Jose State University Clark Hall Building	1 Washington Square, San Jose
West Valley College Admissions Building	14000 Fruitvale Ave., Saratoga
De Anza College Main Quad	21250 Stevens Creek Blvd., Cupertino
Gavilan College Student Center	5055 Santa Teresa Blvd., Gilroy
Evergreen Valley College Gullo 1 Building	3095 Yerba Buena Road, San Jose
Mission College	3000 Mission College Blvd., Santa Clara
Foothill College Administration Building	12345 El Monte Road, Los Altos Hills
San Jose City College Student Center	2100 Moorpark Ave., San Jose
Santa Clara University	500 El Camino Real, Santa Clara
Berryessa Library	3355 Noble Ave., San Jose
Milpitas Library	160 N. Main St., Milpitas
Campbell Library	77 Harrison Ave., Campbell
Mountain View Library	585 Franklin St., Mountain View
Central Park Library	2635 Homestead Road, Santa Clara
Morgan Hill Library	660 W. Main Ave., Morgan Hill
Cupertino Library	10800 Torre Ave., Cupertino
Pearl Avenue Library	4270 Pearl Ave., San Jose
Gilroy Library	350 W. Sixth St., Gilroy
Saratoga Library	13650 Saratoga Ave., Saratoga
Los Altos Library	13 S. San Antonio Road, Los Altos
Tully Community Library	880 Tully Road, San Jose
Los Gatos Library	100 Villa Ave., Los Gatos
Woodland Branch Library	1975 Grant Road, Los Altos
Sunnyvale Library	665 W. Olive Ave., Sunnyvale

Ballot Drop-Off Locations

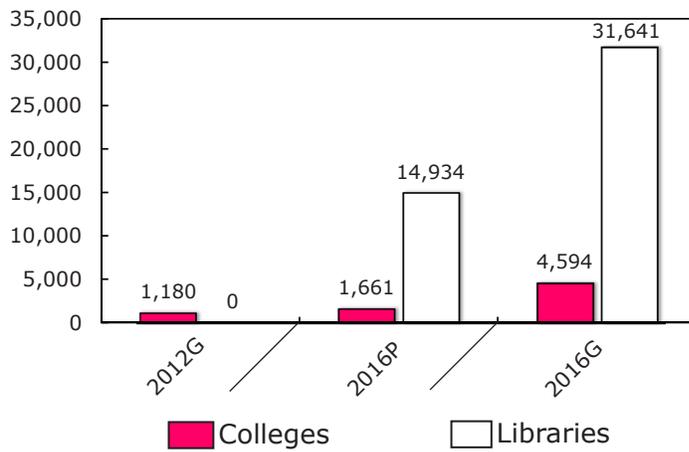
Location	Address
Santa Clara County Government Center	70 W. Hedding St., San Jose
Campbell City Hall	70 N. First St., Campbell
Cupertino City Hall	10300 Torre Ave., Cupertino
Gilroy City Hall	7351 Rosanna St., Gilroy
Los Altos City Hall	1 N. San Antonio Road, Los Altos
Los Altos Hills Town Hall	26379 Fremont Road, Los Altos Hills
Los Gatos Town Hall	110 E. Main St., Los Gatos
Milpitas City Hall	455 E. Calaveras Blvd., Milpitas
Monte Sereno City Hall	18041 Saratoga-Los Gatos Road, Monte Sereno
Morgan Hill City Hall	17575 Peak Ave., Morgan Hill
Mountain View City Hall	500 Castro St., Mountain View
Palo Alto City Hall	250 Hamilton Ave., Palo Alto
San Jose City Hall	200 E. Santa Clara St., San Jose
Santa Clara City Hall	1500 Warburton Ave., Santa Clara
Saratoga City Hall	13777 Fruitvale Ave., Saratoga
Sunnyvale City Hall	650 W. Olive Ave., Sunnyvale
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Joint Library	150 E. San Fernando St., San Jose
Mitchell Park Library	3700 Middlefield Road, Palo Alto
Rose Garden Library	1580 Naglee Ave., San Jose

Drop-Off Ballots at County and City Offices Past Presidential Elections

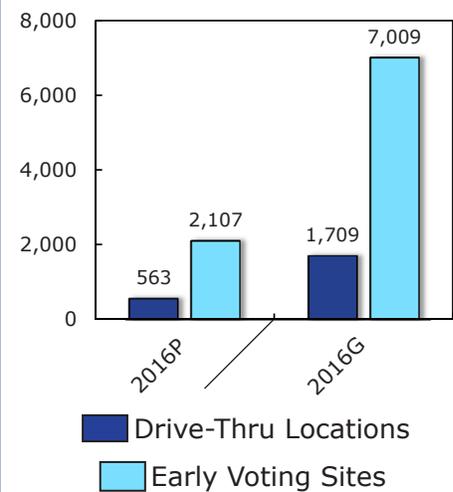


The November 6, 2012, Presidential General Election was the high-water mark for vote-by-mail (VBM) ballots dropped off at county and city government building drop boxes. The November 2012 General also featured the highest drop-off rate as a percentage of ballots cast in the election. Beginning with that election, the Registrar of Voters (ROV) introduced drop boxes on college campuses, and set up drop boxes at public libraries for subsequent elections. In more recent presidential elections, casting their VBM ballots at public libraries has become voters' most popular drop-off option other than at polling places, accounting for nearly half of early and drop-off VBM ballots in the two 2016 presidential elections. The graph below shows a sharp rise in voters choosing a drive-thru location or early voting site between the June 2016 Presidential Primary Election and the November 2016 Presidential General Election.

Drop-Off Ballots on College Campuses and at Public Libraries Past Presidential Elections



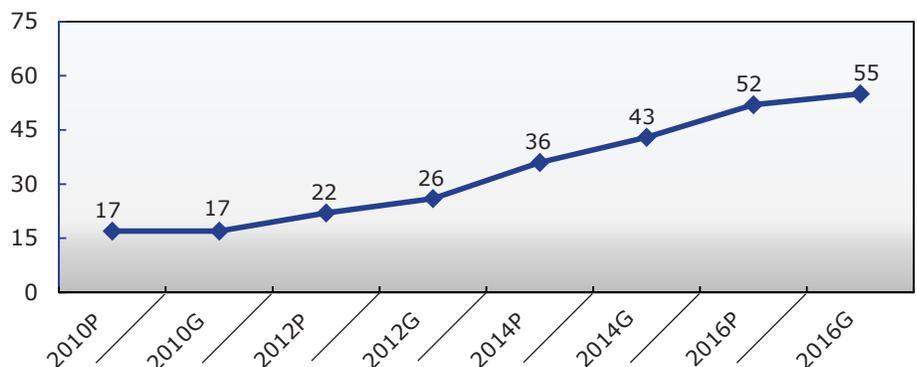
Ballots Cast at Drive-Thru and Early Voting Sites 2016 Presidential Elections



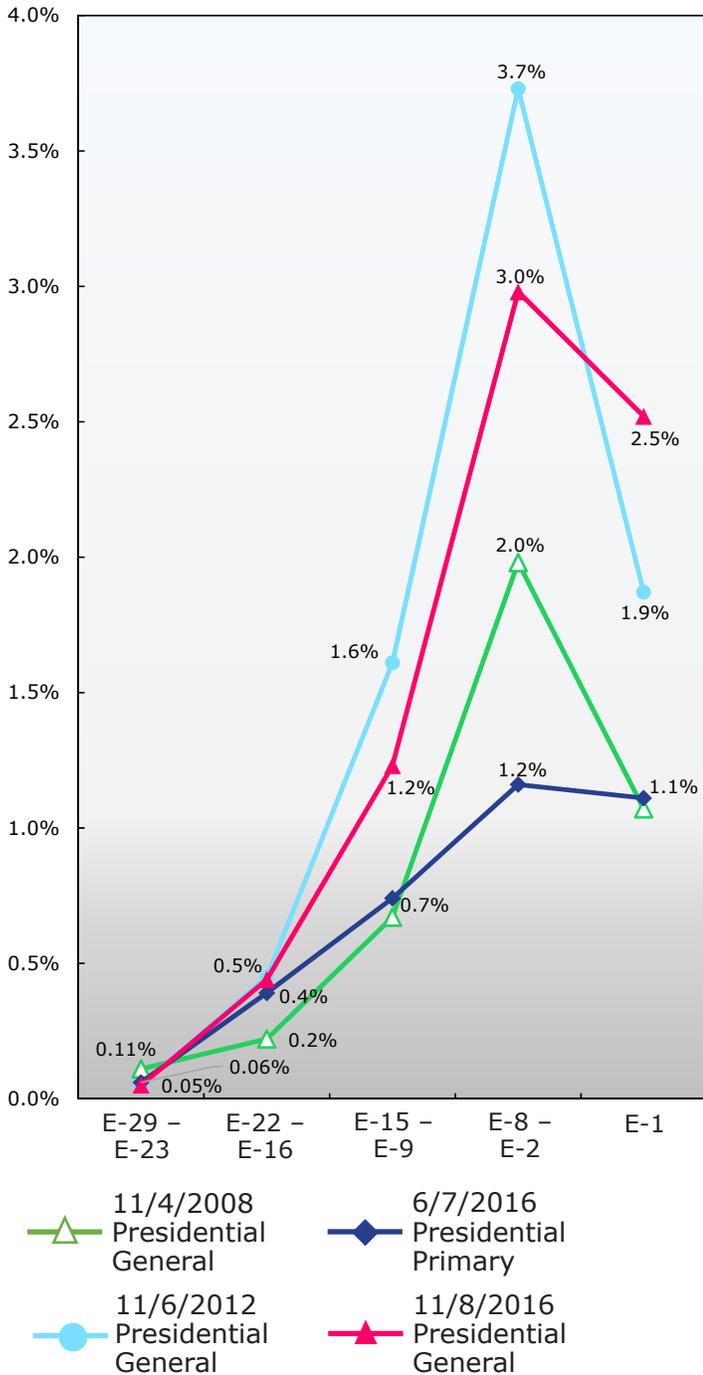
Election	Total Early, Drop-Off Location Voting
2008G	11,443
2012G	60,614
2016P	29,488
2016G	66,976

2008G - 11/4/2008 Presidential General
2010P - 6/8/2010 Gubernatorial Primary
2010G - 11/2/2010 Gubernatorial General
2012P - 6/5/2012 Presidential Primary
2012G - 11/6/2012 Presidential General
2014P - 6/3/2014 Gubernatorial Primary
2014G - 11/4/2014 Gubernatorial General
2016P - 6/7/2016 Presidential Primary
2016G - 11/8/2016 Presidential General

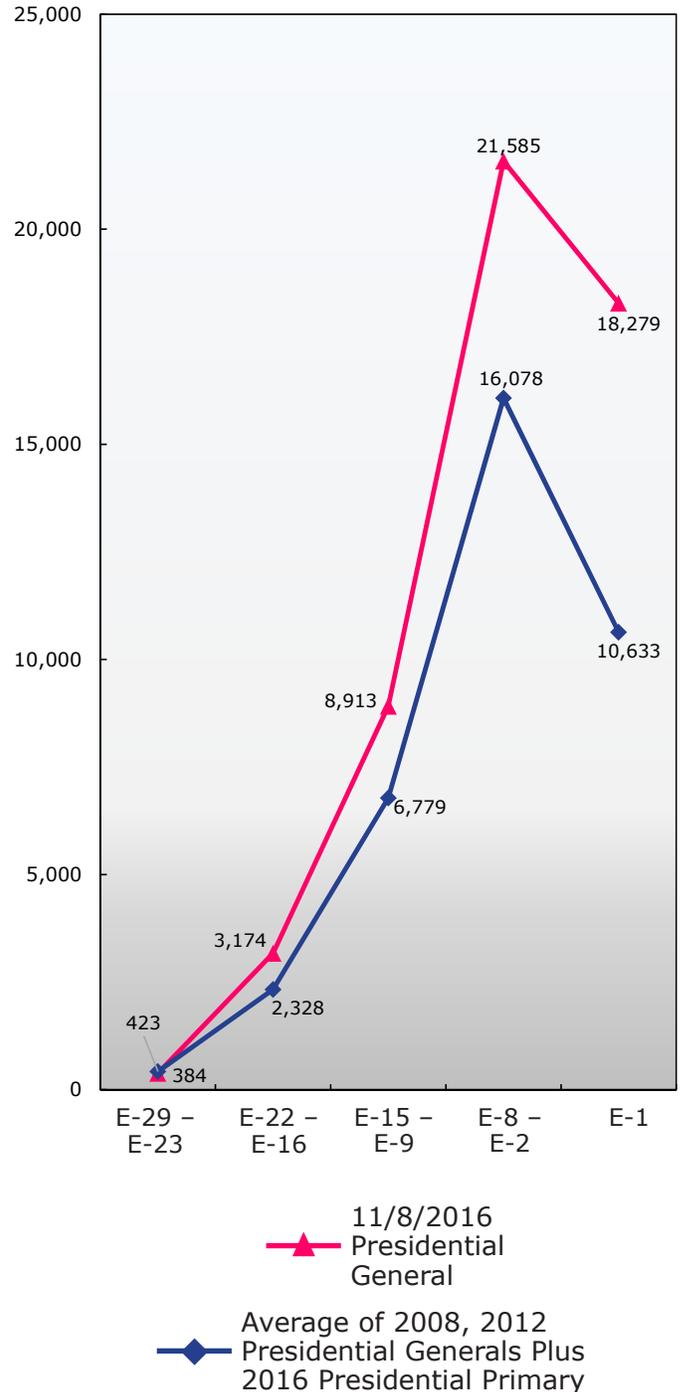
Total Ballot Drop-Off and Early Voting Locations Countywide Elections 2010-2016



% Early and Drop-Off Votes of Total Ballots Cast by Date Past Presidential Elections



Early and Drop-Off Votes by Date November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election and Average of Comparison Elections



As opposed to vote-by-mail voting where a voter receives and casts a ballot from home, early voters come before Election Day to a designated early voting location – such as the Registrar of Voters’ office or an early voting center – to cast a ballot printed on demand or by touchscreen voting machine. Early votes typically

make up far less than 10% of the total votes cast in any election. However, because tens of thousands of voters rely on early voting sites as the most convenient way for them to cast a ballot, early voting plays a vital role in the democratic process and helps ensure that every voter has a voice.

IV. Election Day



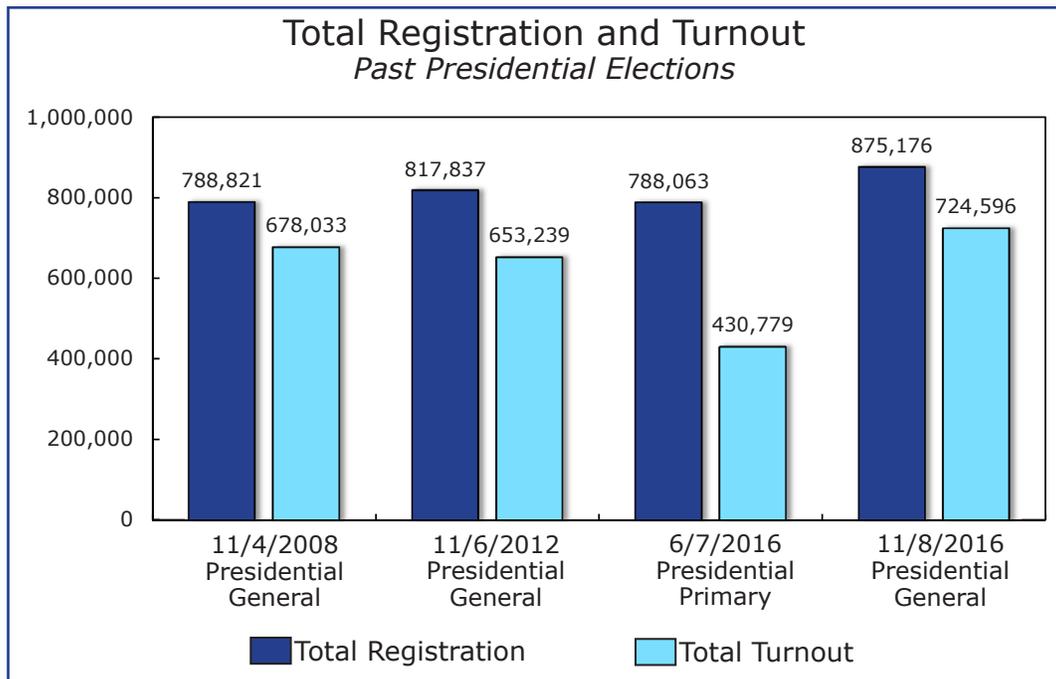
Teams of election volunteers anticipate the arrival of voted ballots from polling places on Election Night.

All of the preparations conducted by the Registrar of Voters' Office (ROV) to ensure a smooth election build up to the day the polls open. When the polls opened at 7 a.m. on Election Day, many voters were already lined up outside polling places, ready to be among the first to cast their ballots.

When the polls closed at 8 p.m., the election officers and ROV

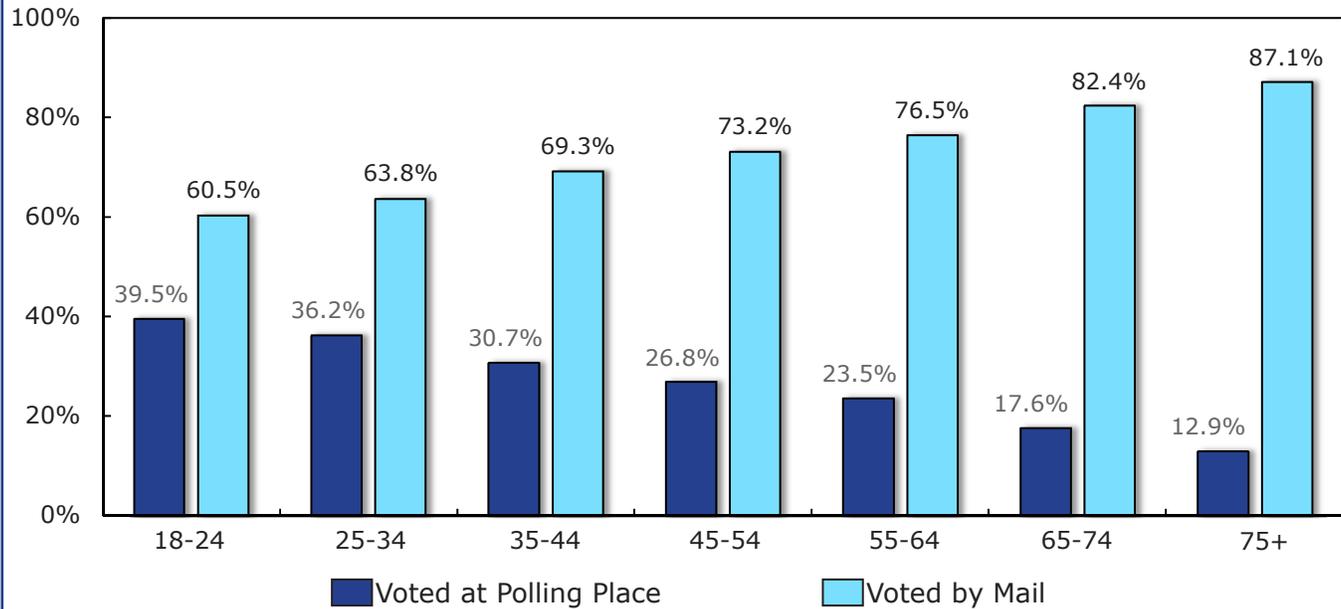
staff members switch gears from processing voters to collecting all of the election materials, including voted ballots, voting machine results cartridges, and the roster indexes indicating which voters voted. All of the voted ballots must be returned to the ROV office to be prepared for tallying, in order to determine the total turnout and the results of the election.

Overall Voter Turnout



More voters cast a ballot in the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election than in any election ever held in Santa Clara County. The nearly 83% voter turnout rate in the election trailed only the 86% turnout rate in the 2008 Presidential General Election for any election in decades.

Participation by Age Group and Voting Method November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election



The majority of voters now vote by mail. Nearly three-quarters of all ballots cast in the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election were vote-by-mail ballots. Voters in older age groups favored voting by mail in higher percentages, while a higher percentage of younger voters opted to vote at the polling place, as was the case in the June 2016 Presidential Primary Election.

% Total Turnout by City

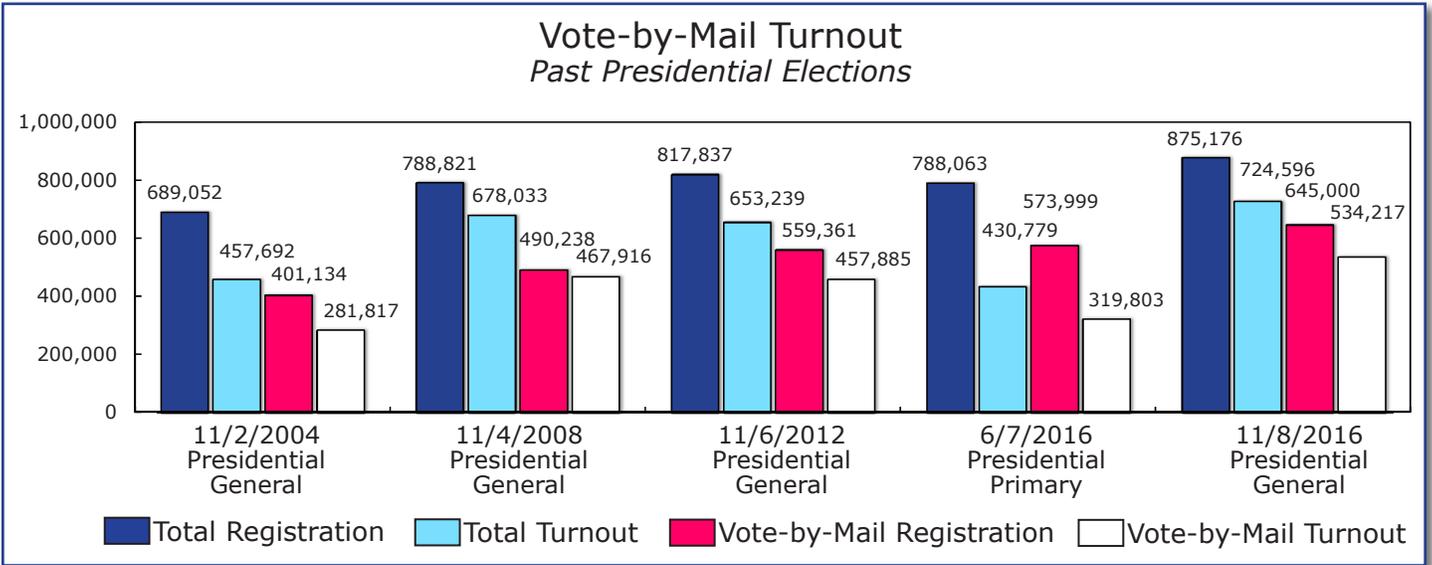
	2008 Presidential General	2012 Presidential General	2016 Presidential Primary	2016 Presidential General
Campbell	88.4%	82.5%	55.1%	85.5%
Cupertino	86.1%	81.0%	54.6%	86.0%
Gilroy	86.1%	81.2%	58.1%	82.6%
Los Altos	91.8%	86.8%	62.4%	90.0%
Los Altos Hills	89.8%	85.4%	58.7%	88.4%
Los Gatos	90.6%	85.4%	57.8%	87.5%
Milpitas	82.0%	75.6%	47.1%	79.8%
Monte Sereno	90.6%	87.0%	58.7%	87.7%
Morgan Hill	87.6%	83.0%	53.2%	85.2%
Mountain View	89.7%	84.6%	59.5%	87.7%
Palo Alto	89.8%	85.1%	70.7%	87.7%
San Jose	86.0%	80.0%	66.7%	80.5%
Santa Clara	84.3%	77.6%	52.3%	83.1%
Saratoga	87.3%	82.6%	55.5%	86.5%
Sunnyvale	88.0%	82.3%	56.7%	84.8%
Unincorporated	86.0%	81.1%	56.0%	84.1%

The chart at left shows the voter turnout rate in each of the county's 15 municipalities in recent presidential elections. The range of participation rates by city is generally stable compared with the overall turnout rate in these elections. Turnout rates in the 2016 Presidential Election trailed those in the 2008 Presidential Election for all cities, though Cupertino's rate was extremely close.

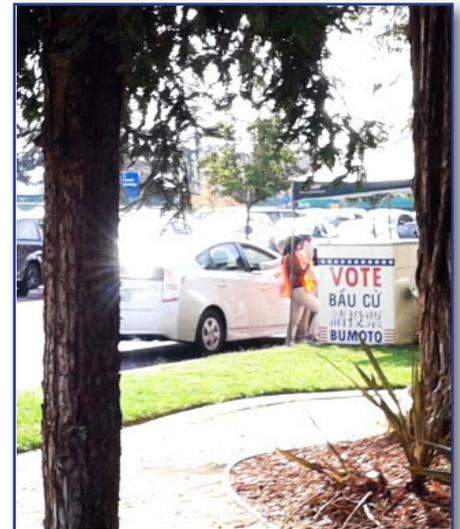
Los Altos had the highest turnout rate in both the 2008 and 2016 Presidential General Elections, Monte Sereno had the highest turnout rate in the 2012 Presidential General Election, and Palo Alto had the highest turnout rate in the 2016 Presidential Primary Election. In all four elections the turnout rate was lowest in the City of Milpitas – the only municipality not to reach 50% turnout in the June 2016 Primary and 80% turnout in the November 2016 General.



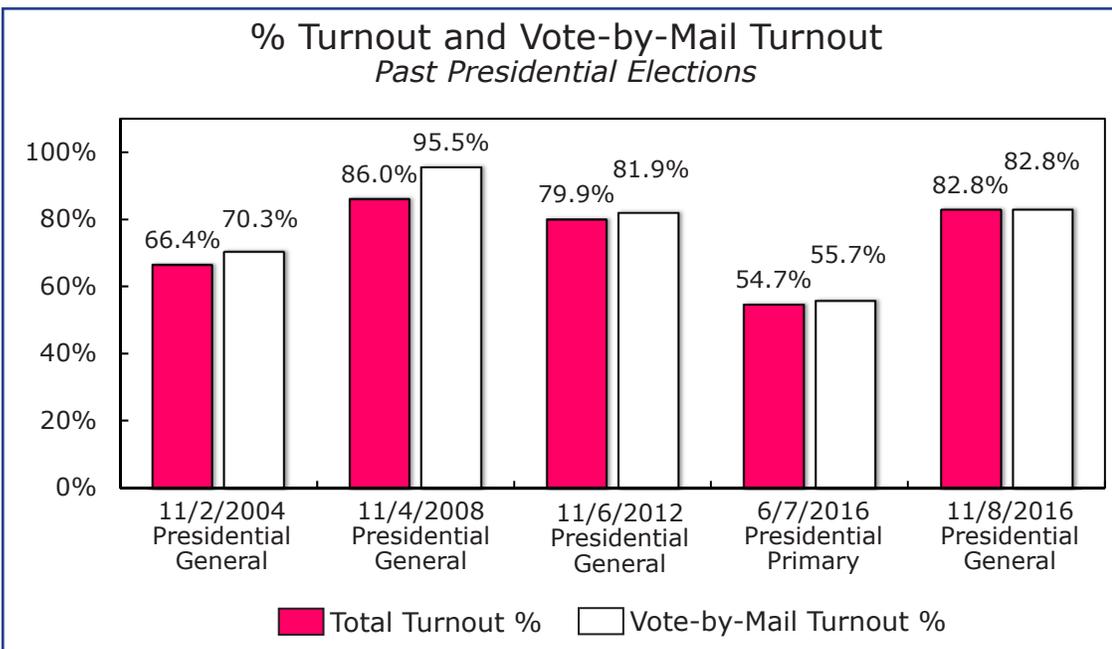
Vote-by-Mail Voter Turnout



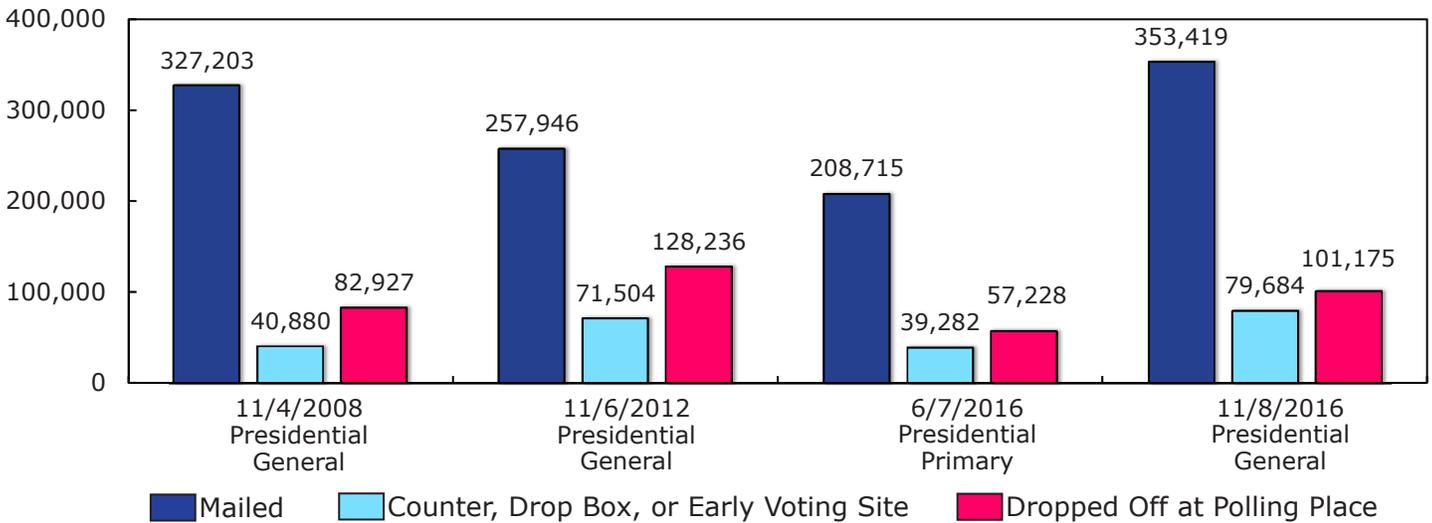
In presidential-year elections since 2004, vote-by-mail ballots have comprised a growing majority of total ballots cast, and vote-by-mail voters have always turned out at a higher rate than the average for all voters in a given election. The November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election saw the closest ratio of vote-by-mail turnout to total turnout, with vote-by-mail voters voting at a rate less than one-tenth of a percentage point above the overall turnout rate (82.82% to 82.79%). This indicates that a larger percentage of polling place voters participated in this election than in past elections.



Attendants stationed in the parking lot in front of the Registrar of Voters' office accept vote-by-mail ballots curbside, giving voters the convenience of not having to leave their vehicles.



Vote-by-Mail Ballots by Casting Type Past Presidential Elections



In countywide elections after 2008, the percentage of vote-by-mail (VBM) voters mailing in their ballots began to decline, as a higher percentage of voters began favoring drop-off locations. In the November 6, 2012, Presidential General Election and the November 4, 2014, Gubernatorial General Election (not shown in graph above), only 57% and 48%, respectively, of VBM voters used the United States Postal Service to cast their ballot.

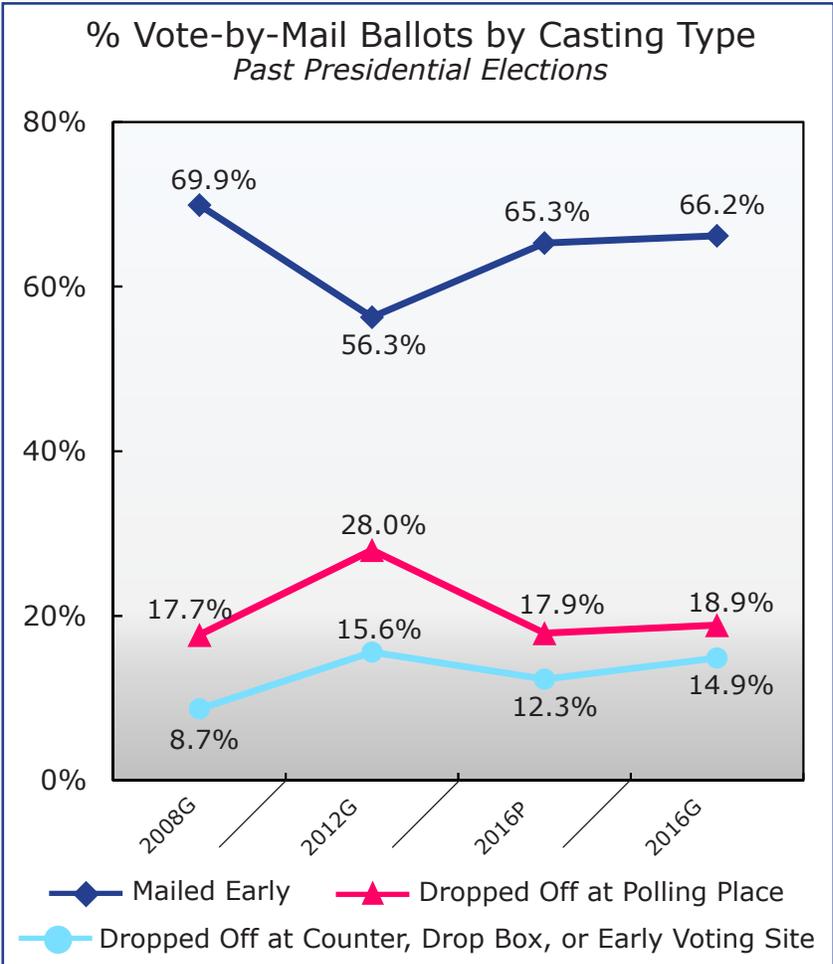
started paying for VBM return postage, helping prompt a resurgence in voters mailing in their VBM ballots rather than dropping them off. Two-thirds of voters mailed in their VBM ballots in the two 2016 presidential elections, and one-third of voters opted either to drop off their ballots at a polling place or use a drop box or other early voting option. By contrast, the 2012 and 2014 general elections saw about a third of VBM voters opt to drop off their ballots at the polling place alone. Votes from ballots dropped off at a polling place are some of the last to be tallied in an election.

By the time of the 2016 countywide elections, the County had

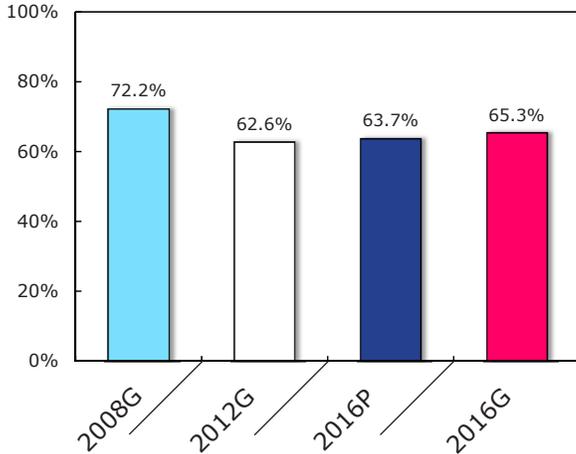
2008G - 11/4/2008 Presidential General
2012G - 11/6/2012 Presidential General
2016P - 6/7/2016 Presidential Primary
2016G - 11/8/2016 Presidential General



Drop boxes like the one above allow voters to deposit their vote-by-mail ballots in a secure location if they prefer not to send them in by mail.



% VBM Ballots Received Prior to Election Day Past Presidential Elections

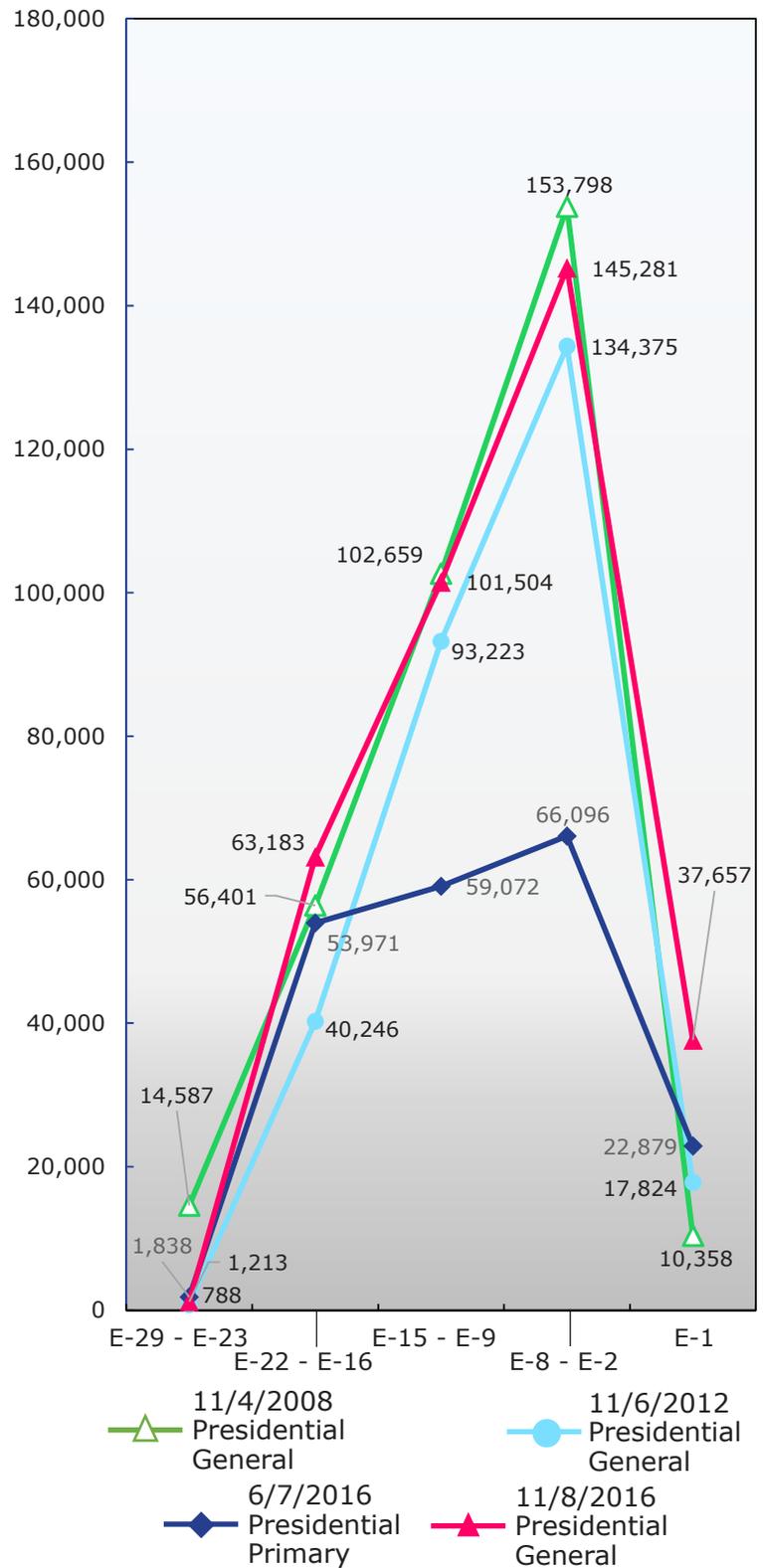


2008G - 11/4/2008 Presidential General
2012G - 11/6/2012 Presidential General
2016P - 6/7/2016 Presidential Primary
2016G - 11/8/2016 Presidential General



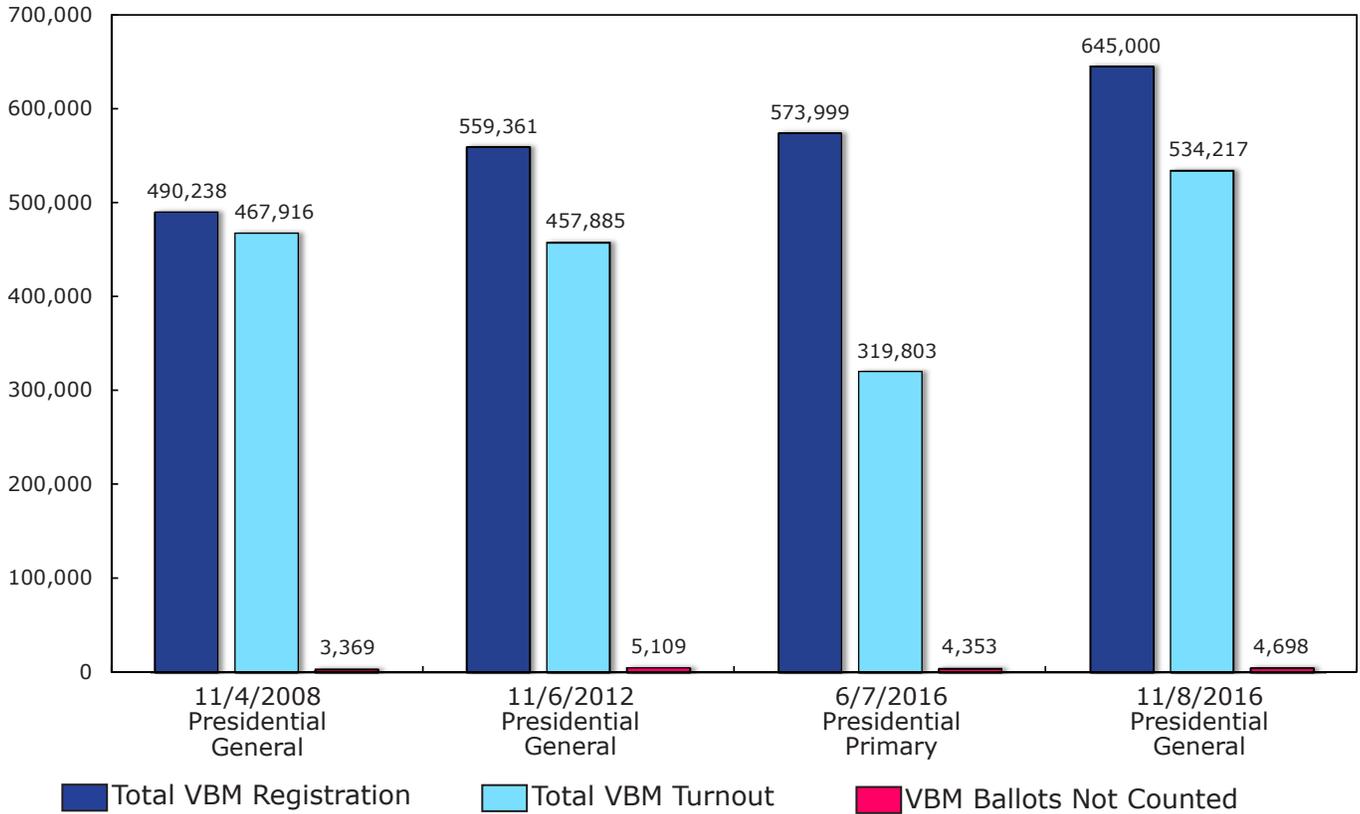
Trays containing thousands of vote-by-mail ballots are staged prior to being tallied in the election. Because California law does not allow the Registrar of Voters (ROV) to open vote-by-mail envelopes and count the ballots until 10 days before Election Day, the ROV must sort and securely store upwards of 100,000 ballots until the 10-day mark passes.

Vote-by-Mail (VBM) Ballots Received Prior to Election Day Past Presidential Elections



The lion's share of vote-by-mail ballots are received the week before Election Day. Recent presidential general elections show a similar ballot receiving pattern, while a flatter curve is seen for the June 2016 Presidential Primary. Vote-by-mail ballots received prior to Election Day are processed early and included in the first election results released immediately after the polls close.

Vote-by-Mail (VBM) Ballots Counted and Not Counted *Past Presidential Elections*

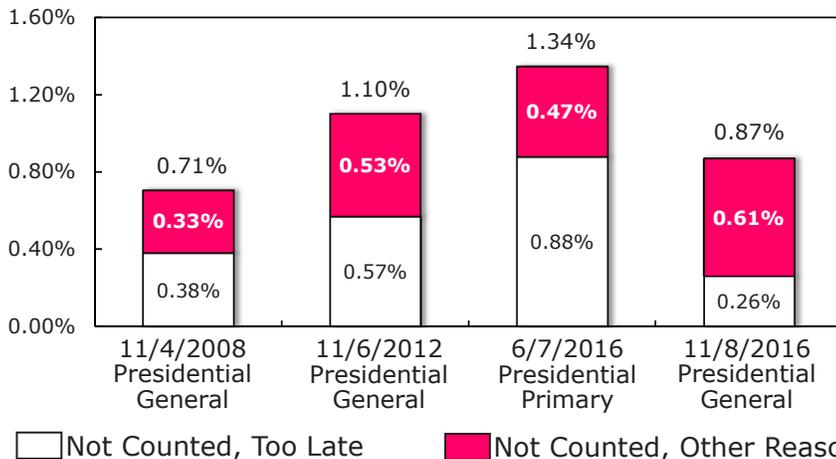


Though the vast majority of vote-by-mail (VBM) ballots are verified and counted, some are not counted each election for a variety of reasons, often because the ballots were received too late. The percentage of VBM ballots received too late in the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election was only 0.26%. Considerably lower than in the comparison presidential elections, this percentage can be partly explained by the one-business day extension of the ballot acceptance deadline due to the regular E+3 deadline falling on Veterans' Day. Ballots also cannot be counted if the voter does not sign the VBM envelope, the voter's signature does not match the one in the voter's file, or the voter has already submitted a ballot.

Vote-by-Mail (VBM) Challenges

Reason	Explanation	2016P	2016G
Too Late	VBM envelope was received too late	2,842	1,397
Signature Does Not Match	Signature on VBM envelope does not match signature in voter's file	543	2,035
Void	Voter mistakenly requested a replacement ballot and the ROV voided all other ballots issued to that voter	376	281
No Signature	Voter did not sign the VBM envelope	313	468
Deceased	Voter passed away before Election Day	76	66
Other	Ballot could not be counted for another reason	118	451
Total		4,353	4,698
% VBM Ballots		1.34%	0.87%

% Vote-by-Mail Ballots Not Counted *Past Presidential Elections*



FAQ

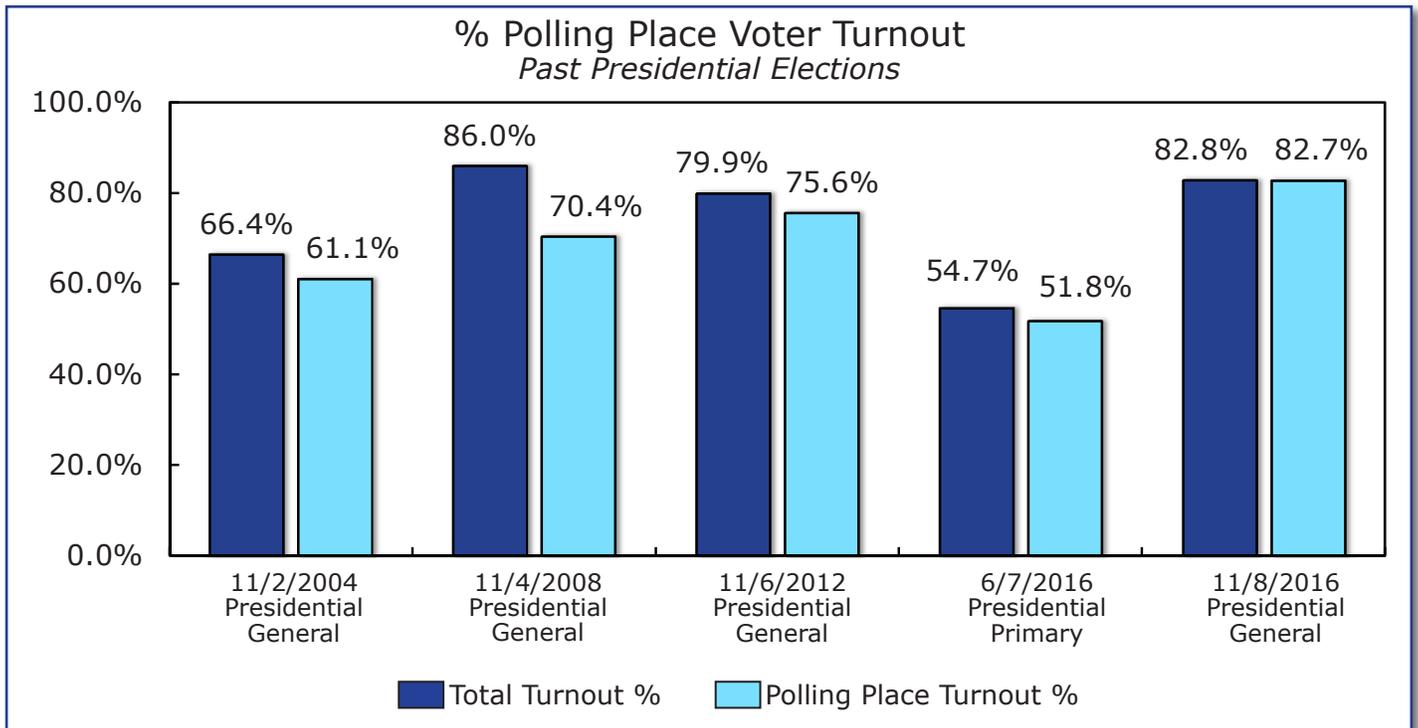
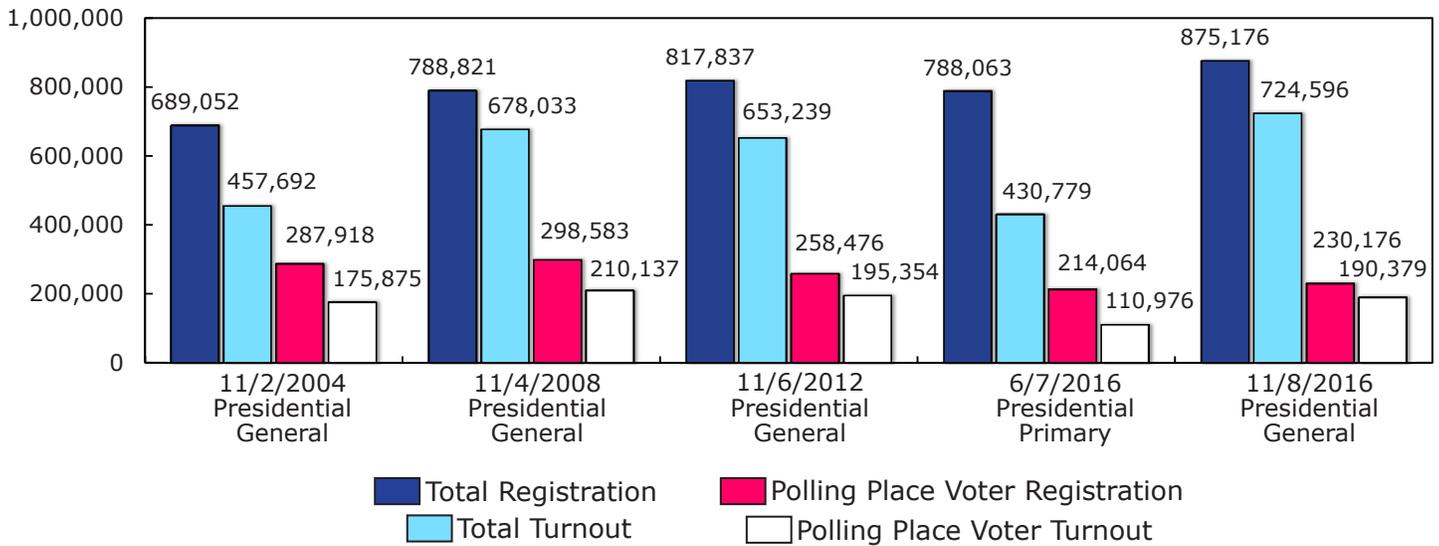
- Q:** What does it mean when a vote-by-mail (VBM) ballot is **challenged**?
- A:** A challenged VBM ballot is one that must be verified before it can be counted. A VBM ballot would be challenged when the envelope is not signed by the voter or the envelope appears to be signed by someone other than the voter. Challenged ballots are flagged by a sorting machine and manually verified by ROV staff.

Polling Place Voter Turnout

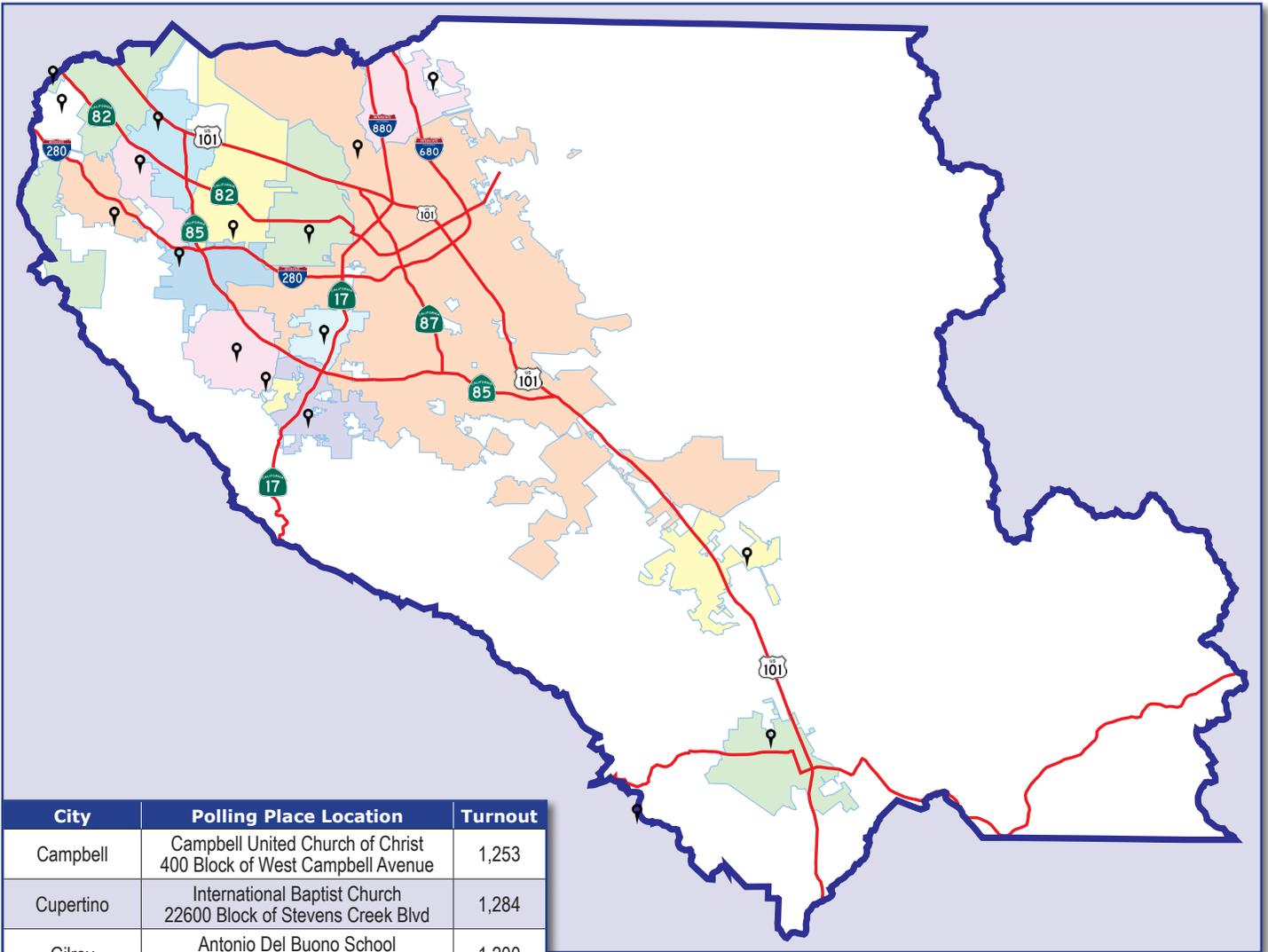
Polling place turnout has historically been lower than the average turnout rate for all voters, as a growing percentage of ballots cast are by vote-by-mail voters. However, the two presidential elections in 2016 saw the polling place turnout rate more closely approach the average total turnout, compared with presidential general elections between 2004 and 2012. The presence of new and younger voters in the two 2016 presidential elections appears to have contributed to the higher polling place turnout. Less than

one tenth of a percentage point separated the polling place and overall turnout rate in the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election. There were considerably more mail ballot precincts in the November 4, 2008, Presidential General Election than in subsequent presidential-year elections, and since received mail ballots are counted in the vote-by-mail turnout whether or not the ballot is cast by a permanent vote-by-mail voter, the polling place turnout in that election appears lower than it actually was.

Polling Place Voter Registration and Turnout
Past Presidential Elections



Most Visited Polling Places by City



City	Polling Place Location	Turnout
Campbell	Campbell United Church of Christ 400 Block of West Campbell Avenue	1,253
Cupertino	International Baptist Church 22600 Block of Stevens Creek Blvd	1,284
Gilroy	Antonio Del Buono School 9300 Block of Wren Avenue	1,200
Los Altos	Los Altos High School 200 Block of Almond Avenue	1,161
Los Altos Hills	Foothill College 12300 Block of El Monte Road	1,213
Los Gatos	The Terraces of Los Gatos Senior Housing 800 Block of Blossom Hill Road	1,275
Milpitas	Calvary Assembly of God Church 100 Block of Piedmont Road	1,230
Monte Sereno	Quito Fire Station 18800 Block of Saratoga-Los Gatos Road	913
Morgan Hill	Advent Lutheran Church 16800 Block of Murphy Avenue	1,256
Mountain View	Fountains Housing Complex 2000 Block of San Ramon Avenue	1,330
Palo Alto	Stanford West Apartments 700 Block of Clark Way	1,280
San Jose	Stonegate Apartments 4400 Block of Renaissance Drive	1,330
Santa Clara	Laguna Clara Apartments 3100 Block of Homestead Road	1,297
Saratoga	Foothill Elementary School 13900 Block of Lynde Avenue	1,236
Sunnyvale	Villa Camino Apartments 100 Block of Locksunart Way	1,276
Unincorporated	Escondido Elementary School 800 Block of Escondido Road, Stanford	1,200

Most polling places and the precincts they serve are arranged so that each polling place serves a similar number of voters. Even though the number of registered voters served by each polling place is relatively equal county-wide, some polling places will often be more busy than others, especially since a vote-by-mail (VBM) voter can drop off his or her VBM ballot at any polling place. The map above shows the polling place with the most voters of all types in each city.

If only counting polling place ballots cast, the top three polling places were:

- Escondido Elementary School, 800 Block of Escondido Road, Stanford, 457 ballots;
- German School of Silicon Valley, 300 Block of Easy Street, Mountain View, 369 ballots; and
- Santa Teresa Church, 700 Block of Calero Avenue, San Jose, 343 ballots.

Serving more of a college-age, less likely to be VBM, voting community, the polling place at Escondido Elementary School consistently welcomes the highest number of voters who cast a polling place ballot. Even though voters in older age groups more commonly vote by mail compared with younger voters, several senior living facilities are counted among the most frequently visited polling places on Election Day.

Midday and Election Night Pickup

In prior elections, state law prohibited the Registrar of Voters (ROV) from opening the sealed ballot bags at the polling places or removing them prior to the polls closing at 8 p.m. on Election Day. However, a new law that went into effect in 2016 has allowed the ROV to collect the sealed ballot bags and bring them back to the ROV office to begin tallying the ballots. This process is known as the midday pickup.

For the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election, the ROV identified 211 polling places with historically high voter turnout and located within close proximity of each other to be designated as midday pickup precincts. Couriers arrived between 3 and 4 p.m. on Election Day to swap out the filled ballot bags with empty ballot bags. The couriers then brought the full ballot bags back to the ROV office so that the ballots inside could be tallied. The ballot bags were sealed during this entire process to prevent any tampering with the voted ballots. Along with Riverside and

San Bernardino counties, the Santa Clara County ROV was one of the few election offices in the state to pilot the midday pickup process in 2016. The 46,596 total ballots the ROV retrieved before the polls closed were the most in the program's short history.

Because the ROV chose as the first midday pickup locations the polling places with high turnout rates in past elections, the ROV was able to tally 15% of the total polling place ballots received throughout Election Day on Election Night after the polls closed. This allowed the ROV to release these early precinct ballot results before the voted ballots were returned from the polling places on Election Night.

Trying out this midday pickup process helped the ROV get a head start on tallying ballots that otherwise would not have arrived at the ROV office until 9:30 p.m. or later. Additionally, it relieved some of the pressure on the Election Night crew to process and count so many ballots all at once.

First Precinct to Arrive on Election Night by City

City	Precinct	Polling Place Location	Time In
San Jose	1964	Union Middle School 2100 Block of Los Gatos-Almaden Road	9:26 p.m.
Unincorporated	5502	Mount Pleasant Christian Church 3500 Block of Clayton Road, San Jose	9:26 p.m.
Monte Sereno	3781	Quito Fire Station 18800 Block of Saratoga-Los Gatos Road	9:29 p.m.
Sunnyvale	4086	Sunnyvale Presbyterian Church 700 Block of West Fremont Avenue	9:30 p.m.
Palo Alto	2048	First Lutheran Church 600 Block of Homer Avenue	9:40 p.m.
Saratoga	4676	St. Archangel Michael Serbian Orthodox Church 18800 Block of Allendale Avenue	9:40 p.m.
Morgan Hill	3938	Morgan Hill Bible Church 15000 Block of Monterey Highway	9:43 p.m.
Los Gatos	3767	Monte Sereno City Hall 18000 Block of Saratoga-Los Gatos Road	9:43 p.m.
Mountain View	2467	Mountain View High School 3500 Block of Truman Avenue	9:44 p.m.
Los Altos Hills	2378	Los Altos Hills Town Hall 26300 Block of Fremont Road	9:48 p.m.
Cupertino	3646	Hyde Middle School 19300 Block of Bollinger Road	9:51 p.m.
Santa Clara	4353	Valley Village 300 Block of North Winchester Boulevard	9:52 p.m.
Milpitas	4411	Calvary Assembly of God Church 100 Block of Piedmont Road	9:57 p.m.
Los Altos	2346	Union Presbyterian Church 800 Block of University Avenue	10:03 p.m.
Campbell	3812	Campbell Middle School 200 Block of Cherry Lane	10:29 p.m.
Gilroy	3972	Christopher High School 800 Block of Day Road West	10:36 p.m.

Midday Precincts

City	Number of Precincts
Los Altos	20
Los Altos Hills	5
Los Gatos	20
Milpitas	2
Monte Sereno	1
Mountain View	33
Palo Alto	44
San Jose	34
Sunnyvale	52
Total	211

Midday Ballot Pickup Data

Category	June 2016	November 2016
Total Precincts	201	211
Polling Place Ballots Picked Up	12,940	26,600
Vote-by-Mail Ballots Picked Up	8,586	15,456
Provisional Ballots Picked Up	2,196	4,540
Total Ballots Picked Up	23,722	46,596
Average Ballots Picked Up Per Polling Place	118	222
Average Ballot Cards Picked Up Per Polling Place	236	666

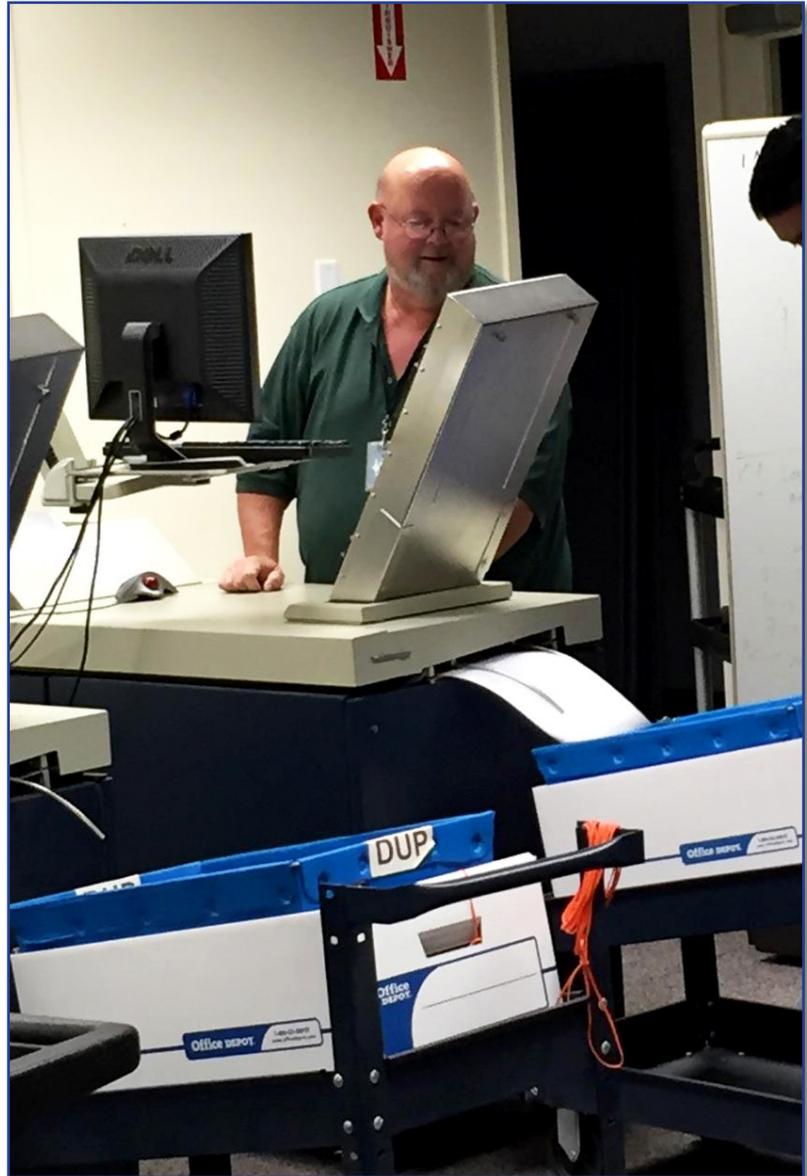
For the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election, courier teams of two picked up voted ballots from polling places in every city except San Jose. In San Jose, teams of two election officers from each polling place instead drove their own vehicles with voted ballots to return centers, where shuttles were filled with ballot bags for return to the ROV office for tallying. Some precincts perform the closing tasks more quickly than others and are among the first to return their ballots for tallying, while others may take longer due to processing last-minute voters who were in line when the polls closed or verifying the accuracy of their work. The first precincts in each city to make ballot deliveries were earlier on average in the November 2016 General Election versus the June 2016 Primary Election, aided in part by November's more streamlined ballot reconciliation worksheets without the counts for political party ballots as in June.

V. Vote Tallying

All of the ballots cast in an election are tallied at the Registrar of Voters' office (ROV), meaning that every voted ballot, from Gilroy to Palo Alto, must make its way to San Jose after election officers complete their paperwork and perform their closing procedures. The ROV began tallying the voted ballots from the polling places the moment the first ballots arrived at the office during the midday pickup, and continued processing them on a 24-hour basis for seven days before returning to normal business hours for the remainder of the vote-tallying process.

Vote-by-mail ballots received by polling places on Election Day are tallied after the polling place ballots, because the signature on each vote-by-mail envelope must be confirmed as the voter's signature before the ballot can be counted.

Most votes in an election are recorded on paper ballots, whether completed at home and mailed to the ROV office or completed at the polling place. Each paper ballot is centrally counted using a vote-tallying machine like the one at right. For the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election, the ROV ran these machines 24 hours a day for seven days in order to process the votes as quickly as possible.



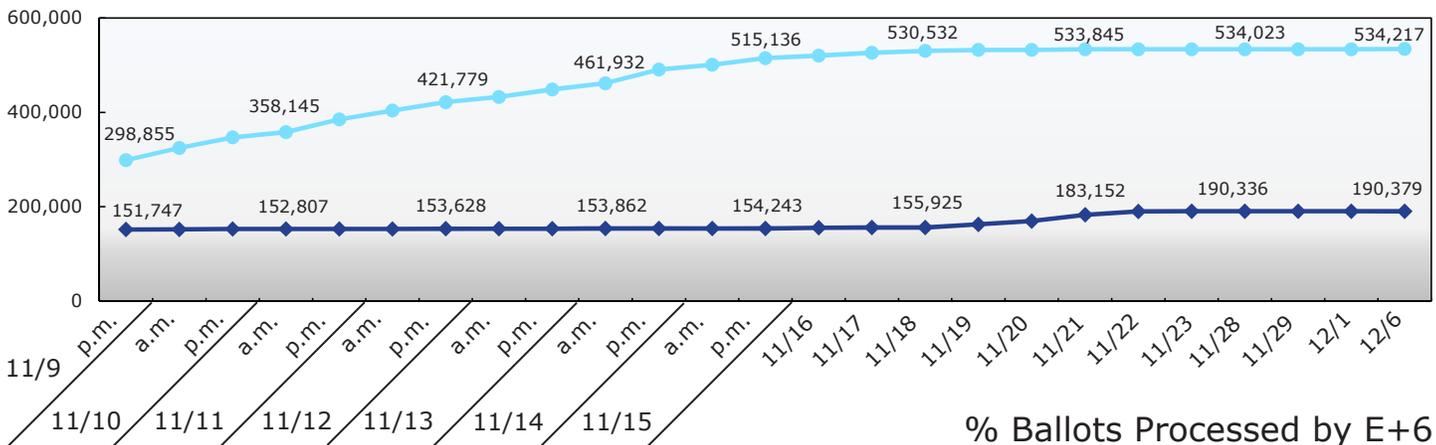
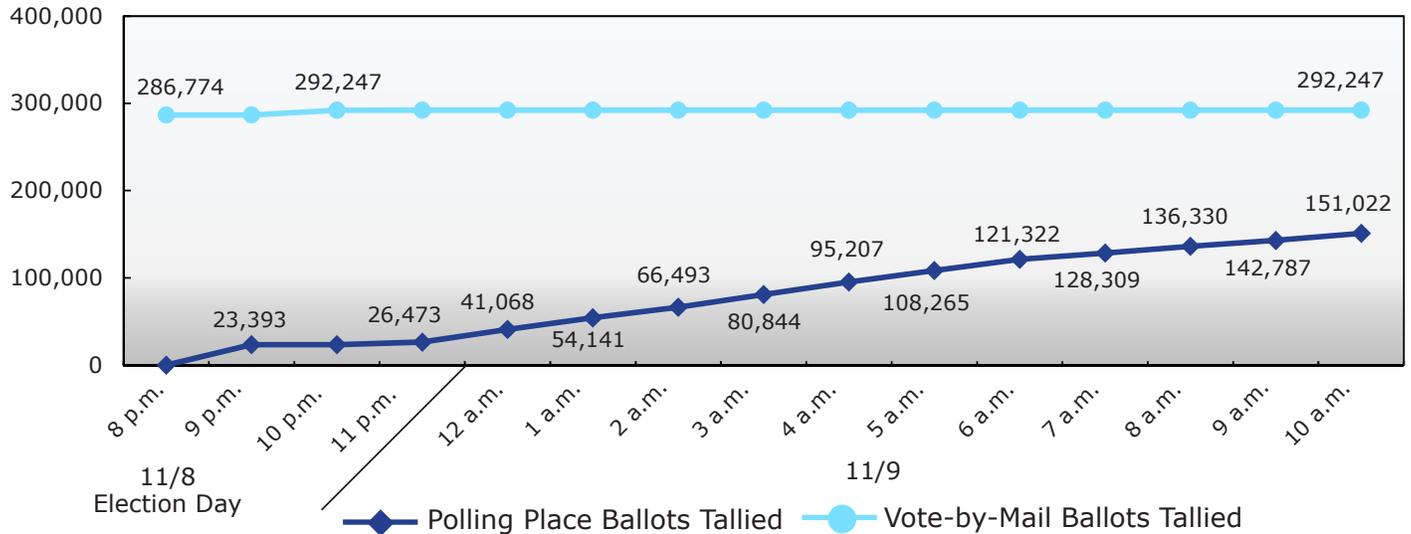
Before being tallied by the vote-tallying machines, polling place ballots are first processed by a team that checks in the ballots, stacks them for easy tallying, and identifies any damaged or unreadable ballots that might not be read by the machines. Election volunteers working the midday shift also have the responsibility of manually separating ballots by card type (i.e., A, B, and C) and counting the number of A-cards to determine the number of ballot sets retrieved from each precinct participating in the midday pickup program.

Vote Tallying Over Time

Starting 10 days before the election, all of the vote-by-mail (VBM) ballots received prior to Election Day are processed and tallied before 8 p.m. State law, however, does not allow the Registrar of Voters (ROV) to release the first results until the polls close. The first point on the upper graph – showing the number of ballots tallied as of 8 p.m. on Election Day – represents the VBM ballots that were tallied in the days prior to Election Day.

The second point on Election Day shows the bulk of the tallied polling place ballots retrieved during Election Day as part of the midday pickup program. The polling place ballots tallied last in the lower graph are mostly provisional ballots, which need to be verified for voter and contest eligibility. In some cases, these ballots must be further processed to ensure that provisional voters only cast votes in contests for which they were eligible to vote.

Ballots Tallied Over Time
November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election



The ROV posted the final Election Night report with all of the tallied polling place ballots close to 10:30 a.m. on November 9, a finishing time that trailed other large California counties, due in large part to the need for the vote tallying machines to tabulate three cards for every ballot, and a voting system that requires all the ballots to be returned to the ROV for counting instead of enabling ballot counting at the polling place. The 443,269 ballots tallied by this final report amounted to 61% of the total ballots cast in the election. The ROV made up ground, however, after Election Day. By the November 14 (E+6) deadline to receive timely postmarked vote-by-mail ballots, the ROV had processed almost 85% of the total ballots cast in the election – well above the 73% average among large county election offices and second only to Alameda County’s approximately 87% of total ballots processed by that point. The 24-hour processing of ballots in the week after Election Day contributed to this success, which, in turn, provided the public more complete election results much sooner than in other counties around the state.

% Ballots Processed by E+6

County	% Ballots Processed
Alameda	87.0%
Santa Clara	84.7%
San Bernardino	77.6%
Riverside	72.4%
San Francisco	72.2%
Los Angeles	70.8%
Orange	68.6%
Contra Costa	68.2%
Sacramento	66.2%
San Diego	62.6%
Average, Largest 10 Counties	73.0%

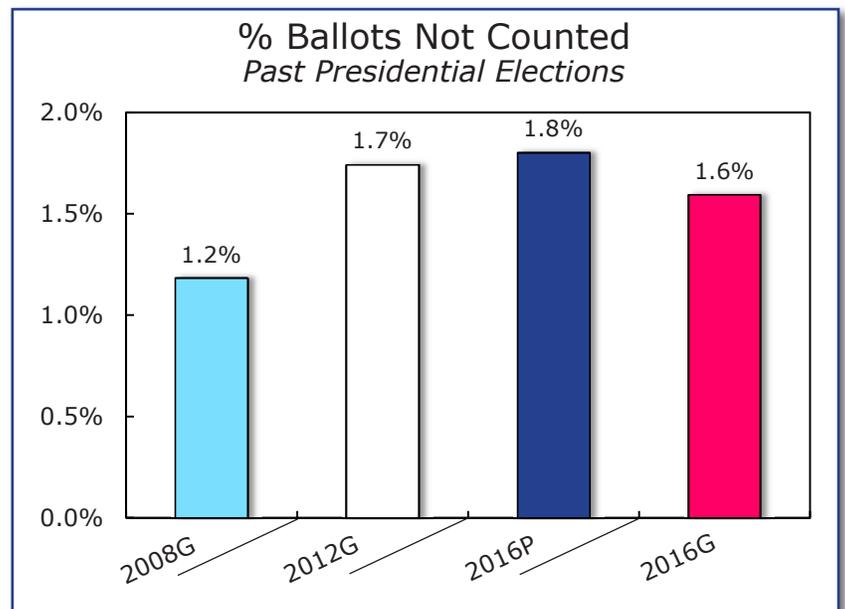
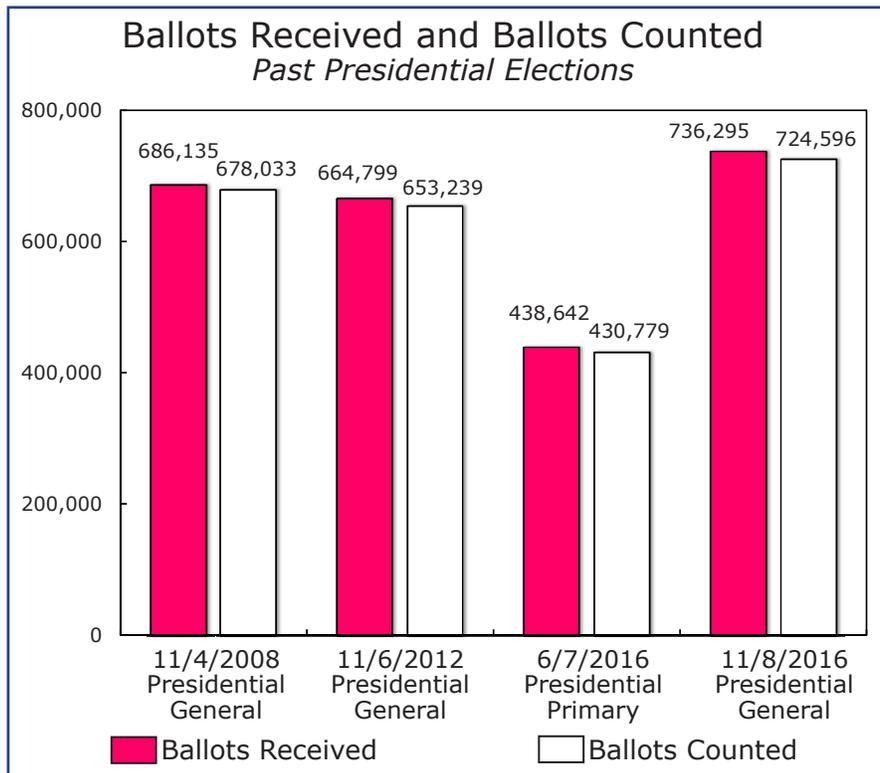
Ballots Cast and Counted

Every election will include some portion of ballots that cannot be counted. Whether due to voters submitting the ballot too late, mistakenly casting multiple ballots, or not providing the required signatures or other identifying information used to verify that the voter is casting his or her own ballot, state law requires the Registrar of Voters' office (ROV) to exclude some ballots from the total vote count.

However, ballots are not left out of the count without careful consideration. Usually, when a ballot is challenged – identified as possibly having an issue that would prevent it from being counted – a minimum of three ROV staff members review that ballot

individually to ensure that the challenge has merit. These multiple levels of review ensure that every valid vote is counted.

Additionally, some portion of voters vote provisionally. Provisional ballots – those cast by voters whose registration or eligibility cannot be determined at the polls – must be reviewed individually to ensure that the voter did not vote through another method or at a different polling place. Vote-by-mail voters who do not surrender the vote-by-mail ballot mailed to them must also vote provisionally. The vast majority of these provisional ballots are verified and counted, but a small percentage are challenged and do not get counted.



2008G - 11/4/2008 Presidential General
2012G - 11/6/2012 Presidential General
2016P - 6/7/2016 Presidential Primary
2016G - 11/8/2016 Presidential General

FAQ

Q: What is an **overvote**?

A: An **overvote** is when a voter votes for too many choices in a specific contest. For example, if a city council contest specifies to vote for one candidate, and the voter votes for two, this would be an overvote. When tallying the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election ballots, an overvote was recorded each time a voter selected more candidates than available seats, or when the voter selected both “Yes” and “No” on a ballot measure.

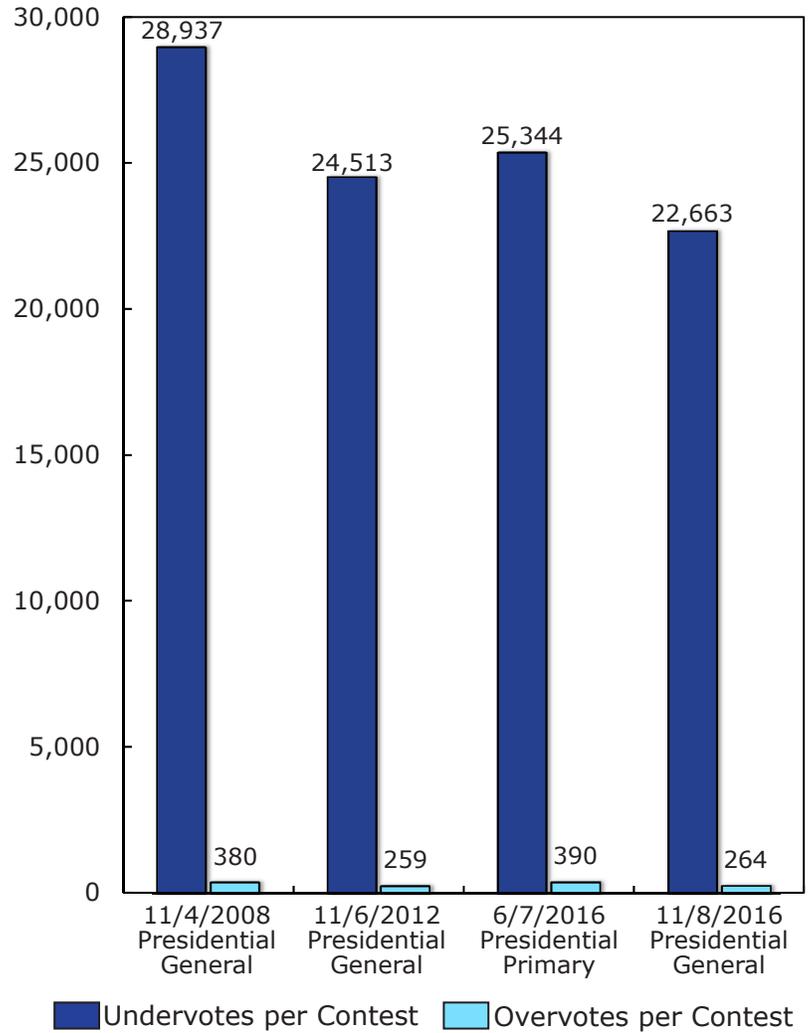
FAQ

Q: What is an **undervote**?

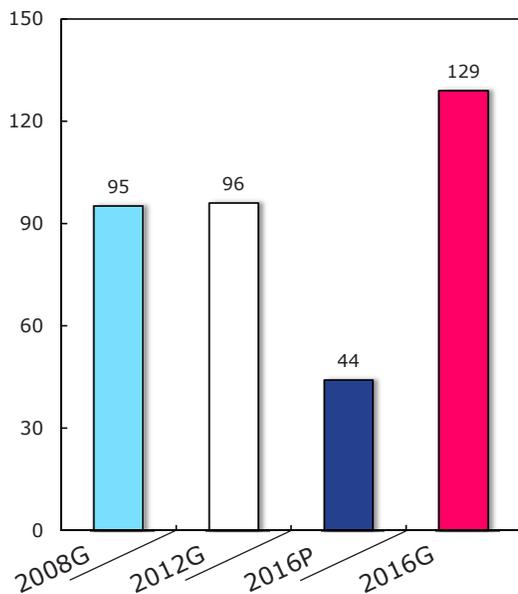
A: An **undervote** is when a voter does not vote for all of the choices in a specific contest. For example, if a school board contest specifies to vote for no more than three candidates, and the voter votes only for one, this would count as two undervotes.

2008G - 11/4/2008 Presidential General
2012G - 11/6/2012 Presidential General
2016P - 6/7/2016 Presidential Primary
2016G - 11/8/2016 Presidential General

Overvotes and Undervotes per Contest
Past Presidential Elections



Contests per Election
Past Presidential Elections



The graph above shows a high number of undervotes and overvotes per contest in statewide presidential-year elections. These elections’ longer ballots tend to include more contests where voters are asked to vote for more than one individual, and voters may be more likely to overlook or lose interest in contests further down the ballot.

Despite the record number of ballot contests and ballot cards, the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election registered a comparatively modest number of undervotes. One likely reason is, in the November 2016 General compared with past presidential-year elections, a typical voter’s ballot featured a lower ratio of vote-for-multiple candidate contests to state propositions and local ballot measures, for which only one undervote could be registered per contest.

A comparatively greater number of undervotes in the high-turnout 2008 Presidential General Election may have been due to many voters voting only for the presidential contest.

Vote-by-Mail Envelopes Received and Processed

Date	E-Date	Total Received	Received by Mail	Dropped Off	Counted	Challenged
Before 10/10	Before E-29	0	0	0	0	0
10/10	E-29	0	0	0	0	0
10/11	E-28	1	0	1	1	0
10/12	E-27	1	0	1	1	0
10/13	E-26	640	399	241	637	3
10/14	E-25	548	444	104	535	13
10/15	E-24	0	0	0	0	0
10/16	E-23	0	0	0	0	0
10/17	E-22	4,920	4,480	440	4,897	23
10/18	E-21	14,400	13,434	966	14,337	63
10/19	E-20	13,337	13,086	251	13,284	53
10/20	E-19	12,401	11,384	1,017	12,358	43
10/21	E-18	8,062	8,059	3	8,012	50
10/22	E-17	10,121	9,828	293	10,082	39
10/23	E-16	0	0	0	0	0
10/24	E-15	8,729	8,482	247	8,700	29
10/25	E-14	25,697	22,456	3,241	25,559	138
10/26	E-13	20,446	19,975	471	20,341	105
10/27	E-12	18,993	17,259	1,734	18,900	93
10/28	E-11	15,082	14,191	891	15,017	65
10/29	E-10	10,967	10,545	422	10,926	41
10/30	E-9	1,797	303	1,494	1,795	2
10/31	E-8	16,166	12,116	4,050	16,034	132
11/1	E-7	34,823	31,410	3,413	34,511	312
11/2	E-6	22,020	21,211	809	21,835	185
11/3	E-5	22,425	17,737	4,688	22,227	198
11/4	E-4	23,130	20,610	2,520	22,951	179
11/5	E-3	21,416	21,384	32	21,234	182
11/6	E-2	6,118	300	5,818	6,101	17
11/7	E-1	37,729	19,492	18,237	37,561	168
11/8	Election Day	4,434	1,426	3,008	4,395	39
11/9	E+1	72,834	51,106	21,728	72,229	605
11/10	E+2	3,663	1,061	2,602	3,054	609
11/11	E+3	2,904	2,904	0	2,863	41
11/12	E+4	1,273	1,168	105	1,030	243
11/13	E+5	3	3	0	3	0
11/14	E+6	513	513	0	426	87
11/15	E+7	106	105	1	0	106
11/16	E+8	9	9	0	0	9
After 11/16	After E+8	246	246	0	0	246

When an extraordinarily high volume of ballots arrives at the Registrar of Voters' office (ROV) at one time, ballots sometimes must be stored before being entered into the system. For example, due to the high volume of ballots, vote-by-mail ballots received on Election Day are held until the ROV finishes processing the ballots received from polling places. As a result, days such as 11/9, the day after Election Day, often show a high quantity of ballots actually received in the preceding days but not processed into the ROV's voting system until more immediate priorities are resolved.



Staff members are stationed at the drop box in the parking lot in front of the ROV office to collect some of the last vote-by-mail ballots to be dropped off on Election Day evening. All ROV drop boxes that accept ballots when the polls close are sealed, and all their ballots are retrieved, at 8 p.m.

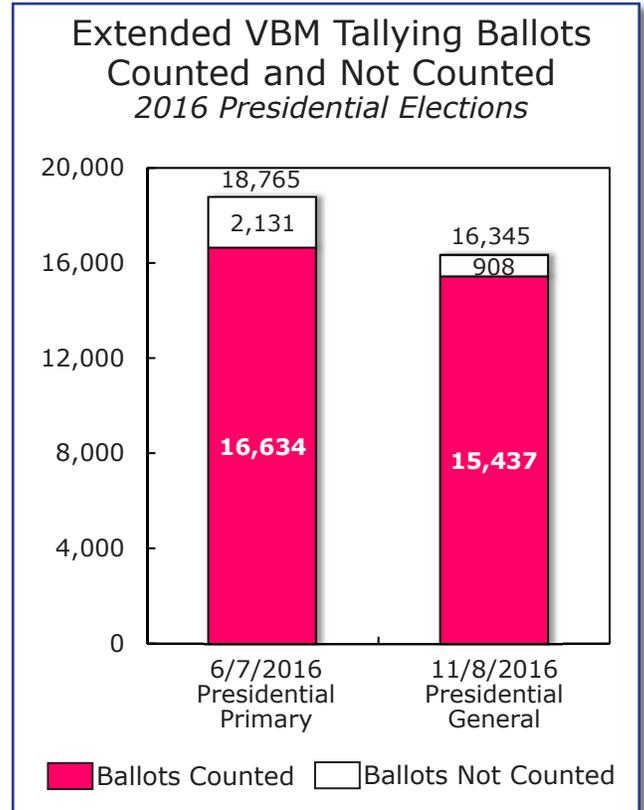
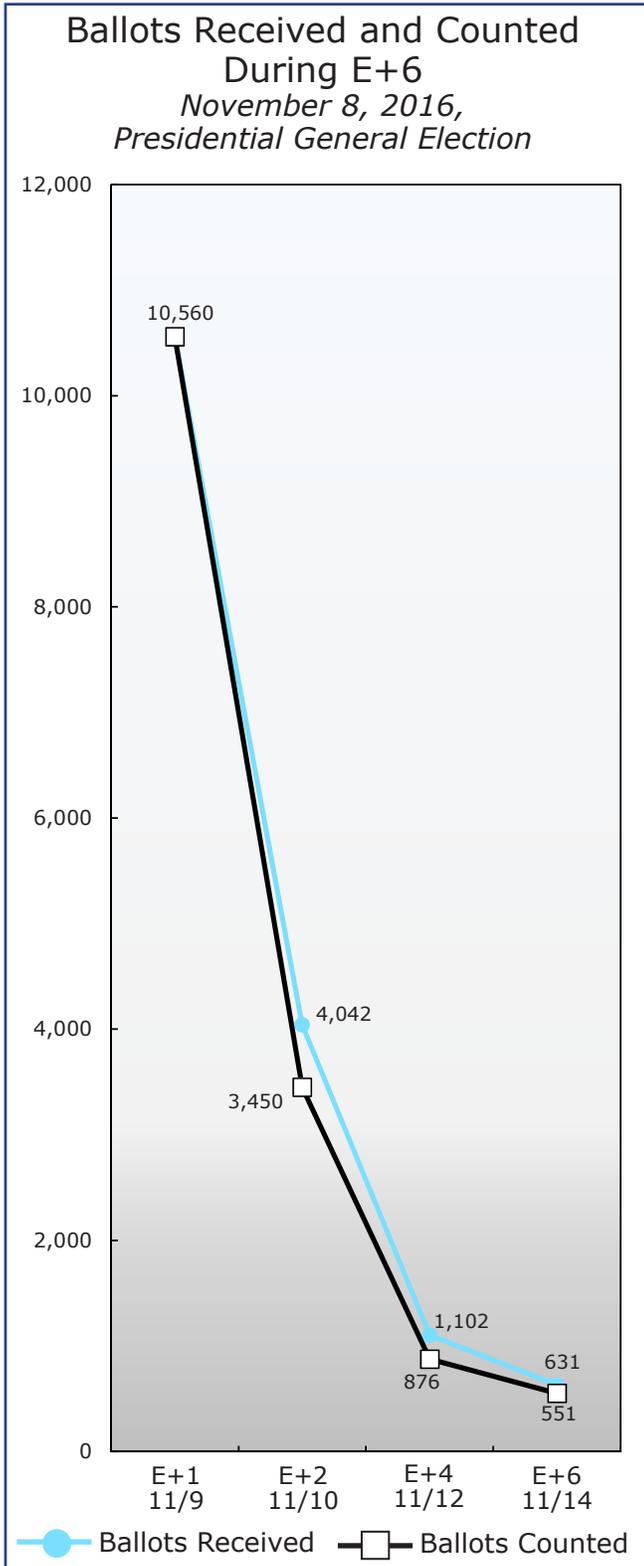
FAQ

- 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.

Extended VBM Tallying (E+3/E+6)

A 2015 state law extended the window for vote-by-mail (VBM) voting by allowing mailed ballots postmarked by and received within three days of Election Day to be counted. Despite receiving over 200,000 more VBM ballots in the November 2016 General than in the June 2016 Primary, the county saw fewer voters mail their ballots as late as the Election Day extended receipt deadline. Even though the Registrar of Voters (ROV) could accept ballots

postmarked by Election Day for up to six calendar days after the election, as opposed to three days in the June Primary, November's 94.4% of ballots counted as timely received well exceeded June's 88.6% mark. A possible explanation could be November's bulkier ballots that were postmarked just prior to or on Election Day took longer to move through the United States Postal Service, but were still received by the extended deadline.



FAQ

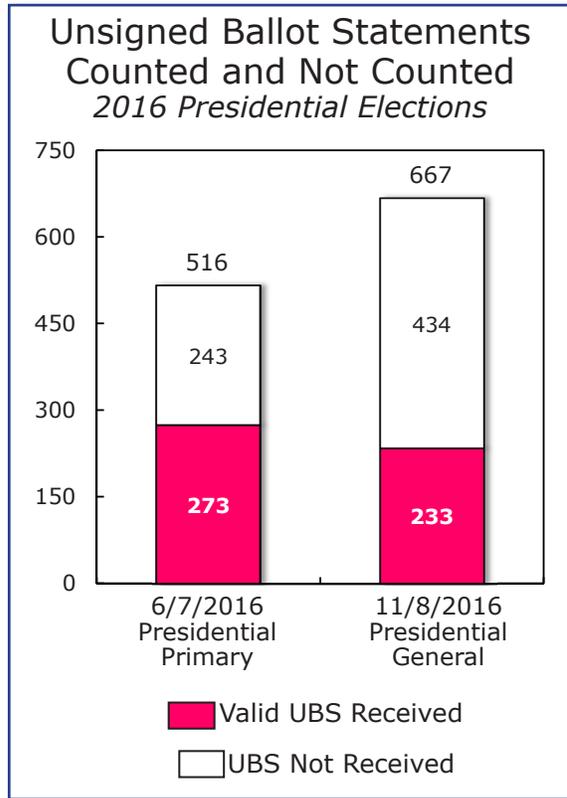
- Q:** Why is the postmark important?
- A:** Under state law, a vote-by-mail envelope must have a postmark indicating that it was mailed on or before Election Day in order for the ballot inside to be counted. Although most mail that goes through the United States Postal Service (USPS) receives a postmark of some sort, some envelopes may not receive a proper mark when large volumes of mail move through the postal service around election time. The Registrar of Voters continues to work with the USPS to minimize the number of unpostmarked vote-by-mail return envelopes and therefore minimize the number of ballots that will not be counted.

Extended VBM Ballots Received and Counted

June 2016	E+1	E+2	E+3	
Received	14,964	2,936	865	
Counted	14,964	1,360	310	
% Counted	100%	46.3%	35.8%	
November 2016	E+1	E+2	E+4	E+6
Received	10,560	4,042	1,102	631
Counted	10,560	3,450	876	551
% Counted	100%	85.4%	79.5%	87.3%

Unsigned Ballot Statements

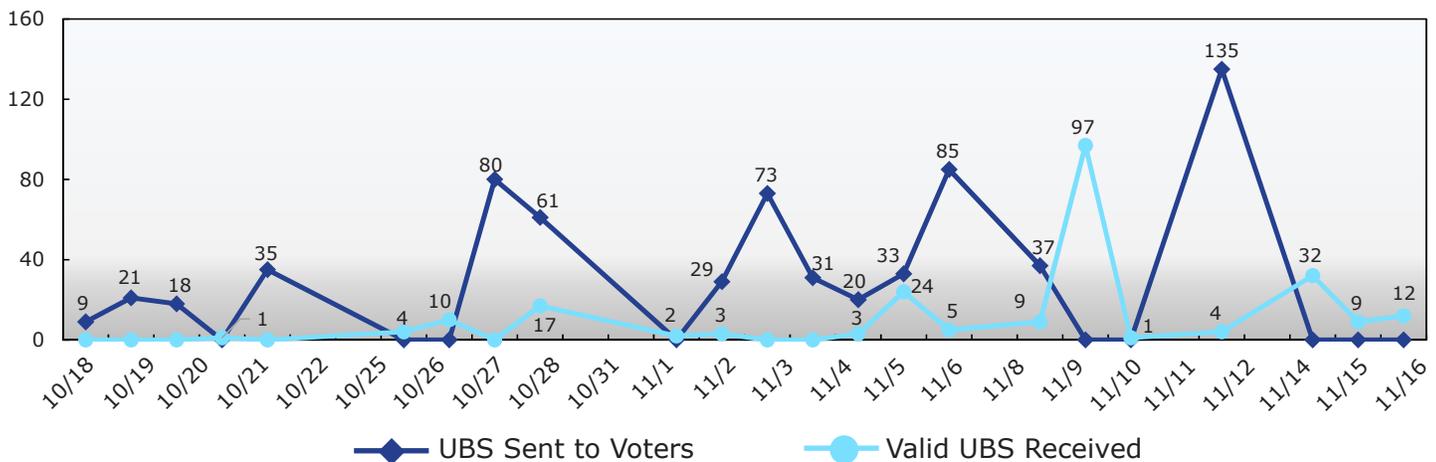
A 2016 law further extended the window for vote-by-mail tallying by allowing voters who forgot to sign their vote-by-mail envelopes to provide a signature within eight days after Election Day. When the Registrar of Voters' office (ROV) receives an unsigned vote-by-mail envelope, staff members send a letter to the voter informing them of the missing signature. Voters may provide the signature by mailing or faxing back the **unsigned ballot statement**, dropping it off at any ballot drop-off location, or coming in person to sign the envelope. During the three weeks before Election Day through four calendar days after Election Day, ROV staff members continually mailed letters and received corrected signatures back from voters until the deadline on November 16 (E+8). In all, 233 ballots were made valid and counted by this method. Of these 233 a total of 155 ballots – or two-thirds – would not have been counted before the new law giving voters an extra eight days.



FAQ

- Q:** What is an **Unsigned Ballot Statement**?
- A:** An **unsigned ballot statement** is a form signed by a voter to provide a signature in the event that the voter did not sign his or her vote-by-mail envelope.

Unsigned Ballot Statements (UBS) Sent and Received November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election



Out of 667 unsigned ballot statement forms sent to voters during the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election, the ROV received 233 valid forms back for a return rate of just under 35%. By contrast, in the June 7, 2016, Presidential Primary Election, the ROV received back 53%, and received back 67% of forms

mailed to voters in the two special elections held in 2016 – the first year in which the ROV could by law accept unsigned ballot statements. These different return rates would seem to illustrate the different experience and familiarity levels of the voters who participate in the various types of elections.

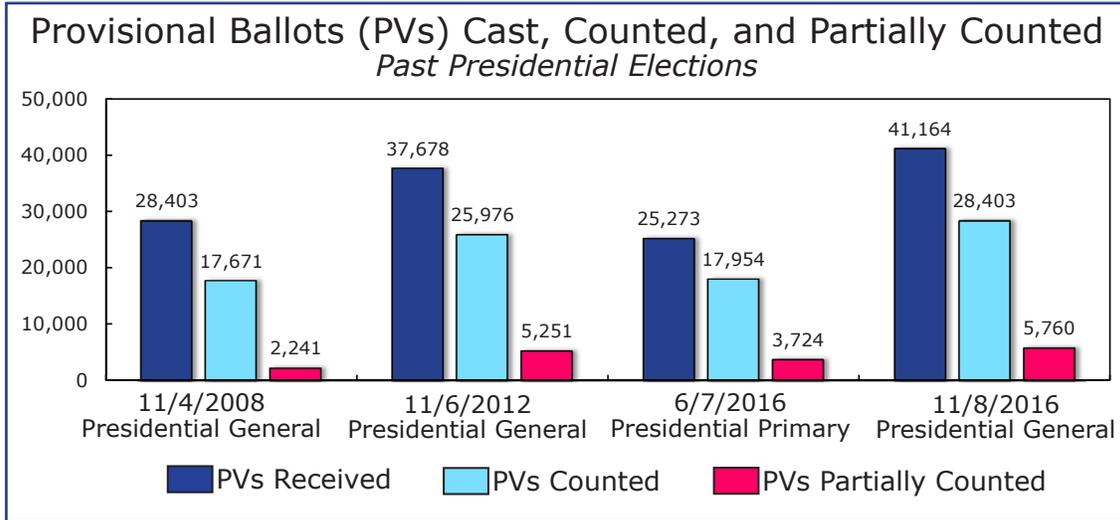
Provisional Votes

In a presidential general election, voters cast provisional ballots at the polls when:

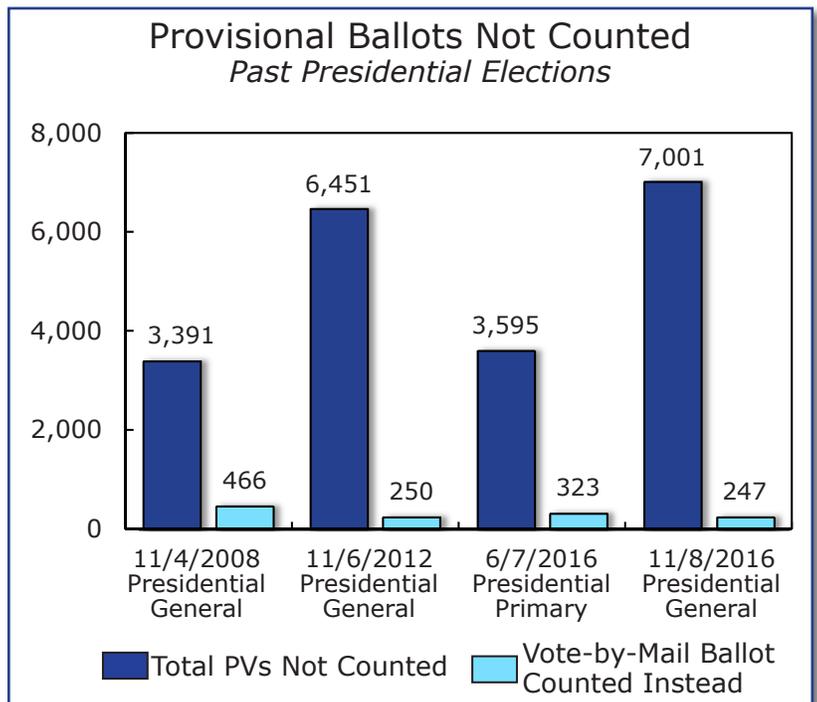
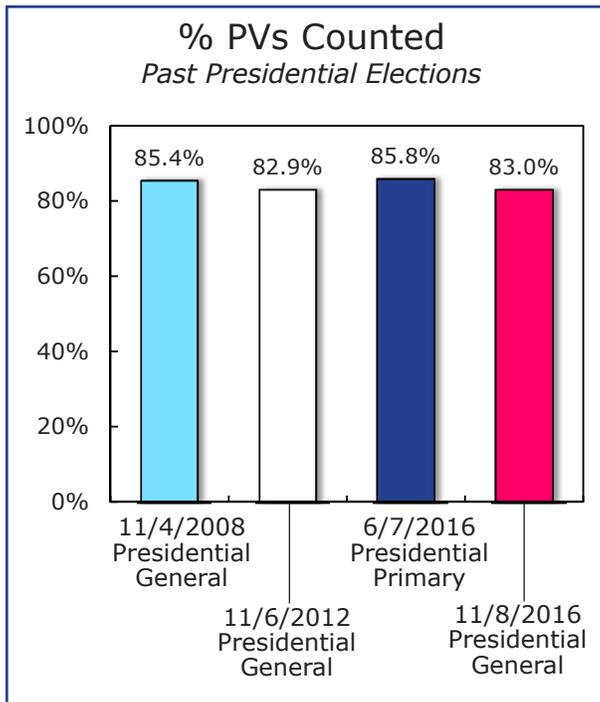
- The voter's name could not be located on the official roster index for the precinct;
- The voter's eligibility could not be verified; or
- The voter was issued a vote-by-mail ballot that the voter could not produce.

Provisional ballots (PVs) can be partially counted when a voter is determined to be eligible for some but not all of the contests, usually occurring when the voter votes at a polling place other than his or her assigned polling place. The vast majority of provisional ballots cast by voters ultimately are counted.

The 41,164 provisional ballots cast by voters at the polls in the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election broke yet another record for a Santa Clara County election.

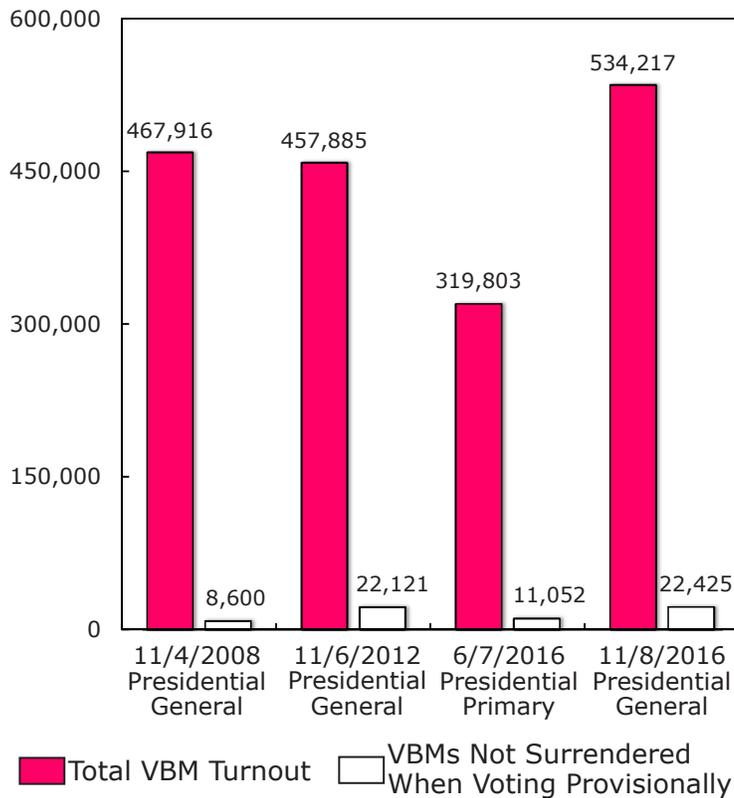


As vote-by-mail voting has increased, the percentage of provisional ballots of all ballots cast has grown from about 4% in 2008 to almost 6% in the 2016 presidential elections. By contrast, in the November 2000 Presidential General Election – the last presidential election before all state residents could become permanent vote-by-mail voters – voters cast only 11,415 PVs (2% of all ballots cast). Vote-by-mail voters who vote at a polling place are required to vote provisionally if they cannot produce their vote-by-mail ballot.



In countywide elections, only about 10-15% of provisional ballots are not counted for various reasons. The graph at top left shows a stable rate of counted PVs in recent presidential elections. The graph at top right indicates that of the PVs not counted, some were not counted because the voter had already voted with a vote-by-mail ballot. In these cases, the vote-by-mail ballot is counted and the provisional ballot is not. Voters sometimes vote provisionally when they worry that their vote-by-mail ballot will not arrive in time.

Vote-by-Mail (VBM) Voters and Unsurrendered VBM Ballots Past Presidential Elections



When a vote-by-mail voter opts to vote at a polling place rather than returning a ballot by mail, state law requires the voter to surrender his or her unvoted vote-by-mail ballot at the polling place in order to vote normally. If the voter did not bring his or her vote-by-mail ballot, the voter may still vote provisionally. As with all other provisional ballots, Registrar of Voters (ROV) staff members verify that the voter was eligible to vote, registered, and did not cast any other ballot before the ballot is counted.

In the 2012 and 2016 Presidential General Elections, over 4% of all vote-by-mail voters voted provisionally without surrendering their original vote-by-mail ballot, the highest rates among presidential general elections. Over half of the provisional ballots in these two elections were due to unsurrendered vote-by-mail ballots, while in the 2008 Presidential General and 2016 Presidential Primary, this proportion was well under half. In special elections and non-countywide elections, the proportion of provisional ballots due to unsurrendered vote-by-mail ballots tends to be much higher.



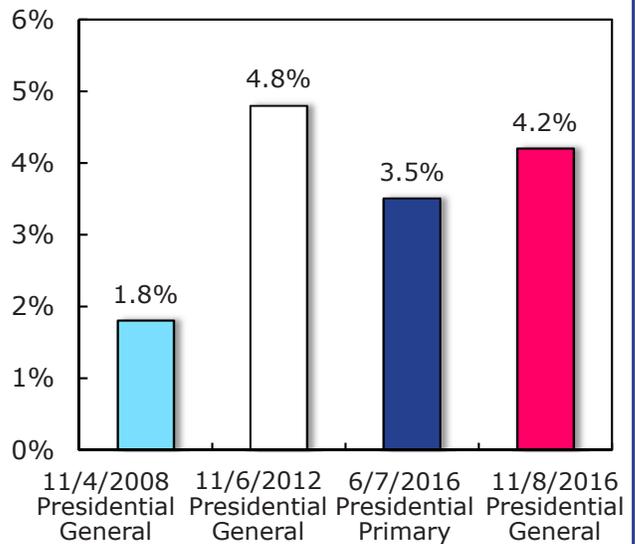
In teams of two, ROV staff members sort and secure the inventory of provisional ballots before they are processed.

Provisional Ballot Challenges

Reason	Explanation	June 2016	November 2016
Not Eligible	Voter's registration was canceled due to moving out of the county, or ineligible for another reason	96	577
Not Registered	Voter is not registered in Santa Clara County	2,584	4,868
Registered Late	Voter registered after the 15th day before Election Day	245	885
Insufficient Signature	Voter either did not provide a valid signature as required or the signature on the envelope did not match the signature in the voter's file	347	424
Vote-by-Mail Ballot Counted	Voter already voted by mail and the voter's vote-by-mail ballot was counted	323	247

There were nearly four times as many eligible voters who registered after the 15-day deadline for the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election than who registered late in the June 2016 Primary. A recent law referred to as Conditional Voter Registration (CVR) has since become an option for California voters who miss the 15-day registration deadline. Starting with 2017 elections, an eligible voter has the option of visiting the ROV office to conditionally register to vote and cast a ballot, and if the voter's information is validated the CVR ballot will be counted.

% VBM Voters Voting Provisionally Without Surrendering Ballot Past Presidential Elections



VI. Election Verification and Certification

Once the tally is finished, the Registrar of Voters (ROV) completes a **canvass** that accounts for every ballot issued and returned during the election. Any misplaced voted ballots that are discovered during this process are counted and added to the official vote tally for the correct precinct. During the canvass, the ROV also conducts a manual count of the votes of at least 1% of the precincts to ensure the accuracy of the vote-tallying machines.

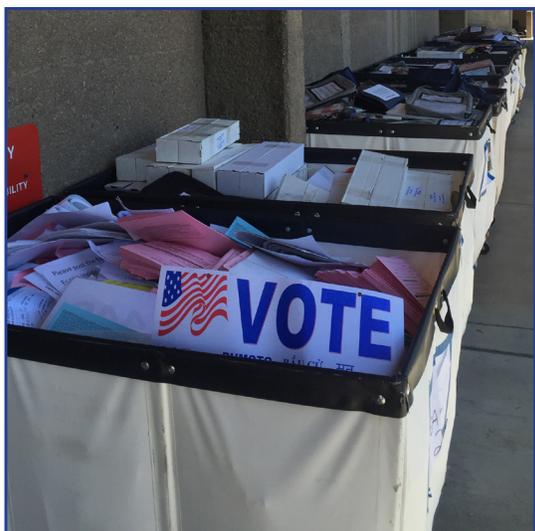
When all of these processes are complete and any discrepancies are resolved, the ROV can certify the results, and the winners of the election can be officially declared.

Before the results were certified, the ROV began conducting 10 automatic manual recounts for local contests across the county.

1% Tally

The 1% tally often includes more than just the minimum 1% of precincts. The ROV must manually tally at least one precinct in each contest, which often requires the ROV to tally more than 1% of the total precincts, as well as more than 1% of the total number of voters. ROV staff members use manual tally sheets like the one at right used in the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election to tally a contest in a precinct that was not part of the 11 randomly drawn precincts whose ballots were manually tallied in whole. Any discrepancies between the vote-tallying machine counts and the manual tallies were resolved as part of the 1% tally process.

Precinct supplies are sorted to be examined for voted ballots or other missing materials as part of the canvass.



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.

The recounts confirmed the winner and final outcome of all 10 contests. Even though these recount contests and the 1% tally shared ballots that needed to be manually tallied, as a time-saving measure the ROV ran both audit operations at once, which required the creation of new logistical and inventory systems to securely stage and circulate the ballots common to both.

Circle (PCT) / HVBM MD		MANUAL TALLY SHEET													# of Ballot									
E110 NOVEMBER 8, 2016 GENERAL ELECTION		MOUNT PLEASANT SD													Vote For: 2									
Contest Name:																								
ANTONIO PEREZ, JR.	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	Manual Tally	Machine Tally	Verdict	DESCRIPTION OF DISCREPANCY
	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520	540	560	580	600	103	103	✓	ok
I HEREBY CERTIFY that this is a correct report of the election held on 11/08/16 PRECINCT DATE: 12/12/16																								

1% Tally Facts and Figures

	1% Tally	Election Total	% Counted in 1% Tally
No. of Precincts	11 whole, 34 partial	1,032	1.1%, 3.3%
Registered Voters	31,563	875,176	3.6%
Ballots Counted	25,249	724,596	3.5%
Turnout	80.0%	82.8%	n/a
Qualified Write-In Votes	325	11,984	2.7%

FAQ

Q: What is the 1% tally?

A: Before the results of an election are official, state law requires the Registrar of Voters to verify the accuracy of the vote-tallying machines' count by manually tallying the votes of 1% of the total number of precincts that participated in the election, as well as additional precincts to ensure that at least one precinct from every contest is included. Registrar of Voters staff members review each ballot cast by voters in the precinct and compare the total to the vote-tallying machines' total.

Automatic Recounts

For the June 7, 2016, Presidential Primary Election, the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors approved a pilot program calling for an automatic recount of votes to be conducted when the election results are extremely close. The Board of Supervisors subsequently voted to continue the pilot program for the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election.

Under the pilot program, the Registrar of Voters (ROV) was directed to conduct an automatic recount if the margin of victory for the contest was within 25 votes or within 0.5% of the total ballots cast. Additionally, the contest had to be a local office or measure in a county, city, school, or special district wholly contained within the county's borders. For the November election, the pilot program called for the automatic recount to be conducted during the 30-day canvass period that immediately followed Election Day, before the final election results were certified.

While the ROV could not know before the election how many contests would qualify for a recount under the pilot program, the ROV made extensive preparations to conduct automatic recounts

during the canvass, including accelerating the normal 30-day canvass schedule by more than week and hiring hundreds of additional temporary workers. This left about a week and a half of the four-week canvass period to devote to the automatic recounts.

Analysis of the most recent general elections showed that, per election, one or two contests would meet the automatic recount criteria. However, the previously unanalyzed 2008 Presidential General Election would have qualified six contests under the automatic recount criteria. Additionally, the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election would include over a third more eligible contests than the average for the four general elections held between 2008 and 2014.

After Election Day, as accelerated canvass operations were conducted and the final remaining ballots were counted, the ROV identified a total of 10 contests that qualified for automatic recount based on unofficial results as of November 23, 2016. These 10 contests included more than 333,600 ballots, covering nearly half the county.

2008G - 11/4/2008 Presidential General
2010G - 11/2/2010 Gubernatorial General
2012G - 11/6/2012 Presidential General
2014G - 11/4/2014 Gubernatorial General
2016P - 6/7/2016 Presidential Primary
2016G - 11/8/2016 Presidential General

Local Contests Eligible and Qualifying Under Automatic Recount Criteria

Election	Eligible Contests	Qualifying Contests	% Qualifying of Eligible Contests
2008G	64	6	9%
2010G	72	2	3%
2012G	68	1	2%
2014G	74	1	1%
2016P	19	1	5%
2016G	93	10	11%

FAQ

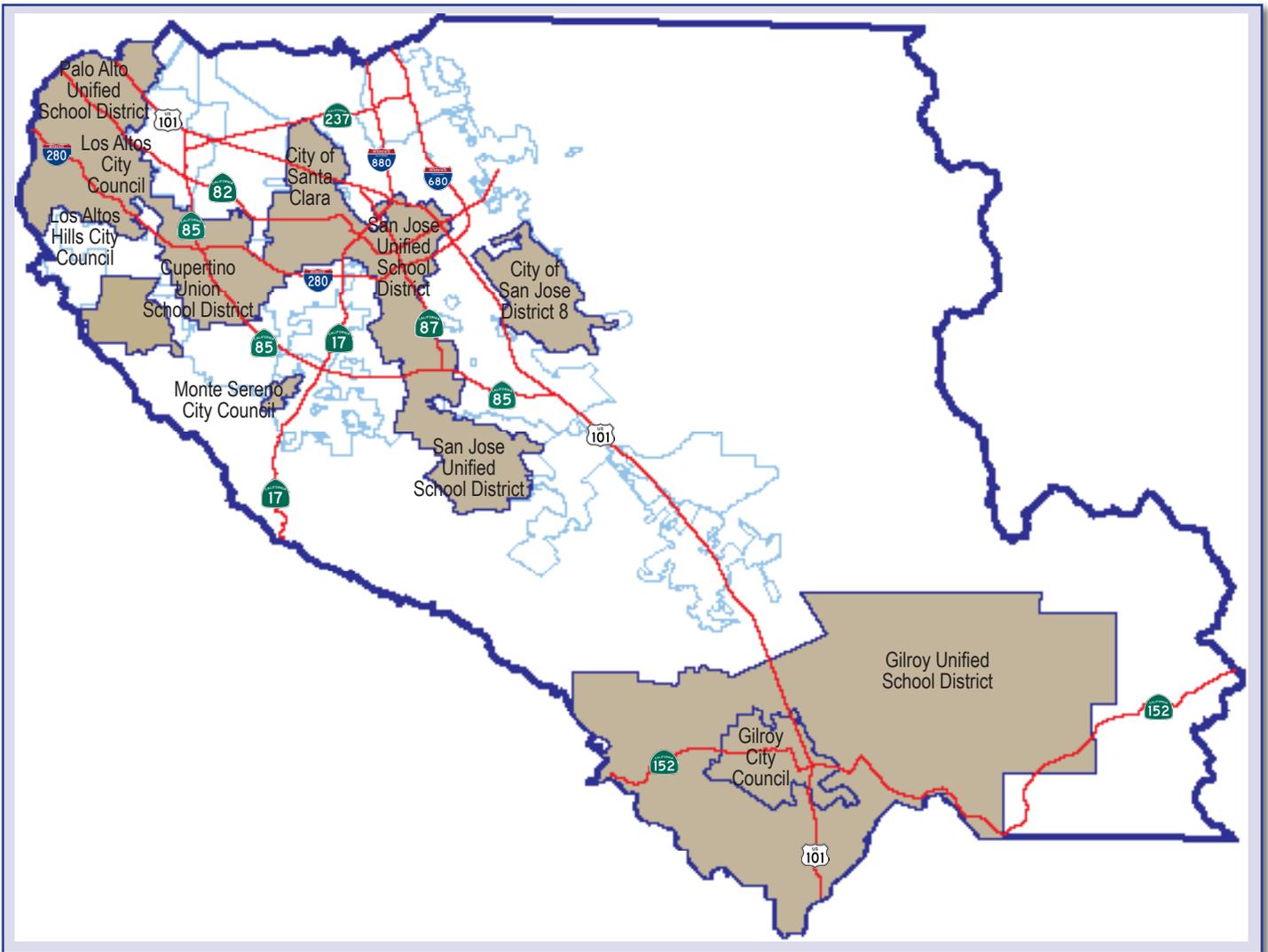
Q: What is the difference between the automatic recount and a voter-initiated recount?

A: The automatic recount was ordered by the County Board of Supervisors and paid for by the County. A voter-initiated recount is a recount requested by a voter, who must pay for the recount out of his or her own funds. According to state law, the voter requesting a voter-initiated recount also gets to prioritize which ballots or materials to review first and can stop the recount at any time.



ROV staff members retrieve and sort hundreds of boxes of counted ballots in preparation for conducting the 10 automatic recounts in the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election.

Areas of the County Covered by the Automatic Recounts



While the 10 automatic recount contests included districts spread throughout the county, eight of the 10 recounted jurisdictions contained voting precincts in common with another recount jurisdiction. Only the City of Monte Sereno and City of San Jose, District 8, did not have within their boundaries any precincts overlapping with another recounted contest. Because the City of Gilroy's boundaries fall entirely within the Gilroy Unified School District, these two contests could be recounted as part of the same operation. The other six recount contests with overlapping boundaries needed to be counted one after another.

For the November 2016 automatic recounts, the following jurisdictions involved shared precincts, and therefore shared ballots:

- Cupertino Union School District (CUSD) and Los Altos City Council shared six precincts;
- CUSD and the City of Santa Clara (CSC) shared four;
- Los Altos Hills City Council and Palo Alto Unified School District shared three;
- San Jose Unified School District and CSC shared one; and
- All 25 precincts for the City of Gilroy were within the Gilroy Unified School District's set of 37 precincts.

Automatic Recount Contests

Automatic Recount-Qualified Contest	Number of Precincts	Total Ballots Cast
San Jose Unified School District, Measure Y	164	108,757
Cupertino Union School District, Governing Board	79	58,942
City of San Jose, City Council, District 8	54	40,014
City of Santa Clara, Chief of Police	49	42,226
Palo Alto Unified School District, Governing Board	48	40,622
Gilroy Unified School District, Governing Board	37	23,259
City of Gilroy, City Council	25	19,503
City of Los Altos, City Council	21	18,028
Town of Los Altos Hills, City Council	6	5,204
City of Monte Sereno, City Council	6	2,201

Even though nearly a third of automatic recount-eligible contests were local ballot measures, only one ballot measure contest (10% of qualified) – San Jose Unified School District's parcel tax Measure Y – qualified for the automatic recounts.



Depending on the availability of space, automatic recount operations were conducted in five distinct locations at the ROV headquarters, including the warehouse that houses the ROV's voting system, supplies, and election materials. To match the format of the official statement of vote, staff recounted and tallied each precinct's polling place and vote-by-mail ballots separately.

The automatic recounts began on November 28, 2016, and continued for six weeks with Registrar of Voters' (ROV) staff members working more than eight hours a day for seven days a week. Because of the unprecedented number of contests that qualified for automatic recount, the ROV was not able to complete the recounts prior to the deadline to certify the election results on December 8, 2016. As a result, the ROV certified the original machine-counted election results on December 8, 2016, and then

continued conducting the recounts after certification. In completing the accelerated canvass, and the recounts by January 5, 2017, 307 permanent and temporary staff worked 51,980 hours.

For all 10 contests, the automatic recount confirmed the original outcome of the certified results, meaning that all of the winners remained the same. The total cost, including labor, materials, and overhead, for conducting the automatic recounts and the accelerated canvass was \$3,288,962.

Automatic Recount Contest Data

The chart at right includes the margin of victory on the date the ROV determined the 10 contests to qualify for automatic recount. Measure Y required 2/3 "Yes" votes for passage and was passing by 437 votes; an additional 321 "Yes" votes would have been needed to move the contest past the recount-clearing margin. With fewer than 25 separating votes, the margin of victory was narrow enough in the chart's top three contests to qualify for automatic recount regardless of the deciding differences' percentage of total ballots cast. The remaining seven contests are displayed from narrowest to widest margin within the range of 0.5% of total ballots cast.

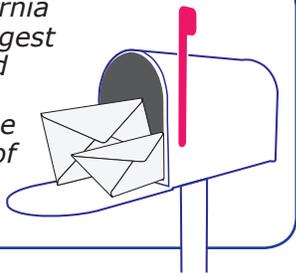
Automatic Recount- Qualified Contest	Registered Voters	Total Ballots Cast	Turnout %	Vote Difference Between Deciding Selections as of 11/23/2016	Vote Difference as % of Total Ballots Cast
City of Los Altos, City Council	20,033	18,028	90.0%	5	0.0277%
City of Monte Sereno, City Council	2,509	2,201	87.7%	10	0.4543%
Town of Los Altos Hills, City Council	5,888	5,204	88.4%	19	0.3651%
Gilroy Unified School District, Governing Board	28,143	23,259	82.6%	44	0.1892%
City of San Jose, City Council, District 8	49,241	40,014	81.3%	78	0.1949%
City of Santa Clara, Chief of Police	50,825	42,226	83.1%	116	0.2747%
Cupertino Union School District, Governing Board	68,649	58,942	85.9%	224	0.3800%
San Jose Unified School District, Measure Y	133,189	108,757	81.7%	437	0.4019%
Palo Alto Unified School District, Governing Board	46,459	40,622	87.4%	198	0.4874%
City of Gilroy, City Council	23,624	19,503	82.6%	97	0.4974%



Automatic recount staff members recount the ballots for the contests of Gilroy City Council and Gilroy Unified School District Governing Board Member in the November 8, 2016, Presidential General Election.

Figures in Pictures

Among the 10 California counties with the largest number of registered voters, Santa Clara County has by far the highest percentage of vote-by-mail voters at **73.7%**



Alpine County



Sierra County

ROV staff and more than **7,000** election

officers and volunteers recruited for the election formed an organization larger than all the registered voters in California's smallest two counties combined

Voters in Santa Clara County participated in the election at a substantially higher rate – **82.8%** – than the statewide average of **75.3%**



Among the 10 California counties with the largest number of registered voters, Santa Clara County voters turned out at the highest rate

During the election, ROV staff members delivered, distributed and restocked more than **125 tons** of polling place equipment and supplies – a weight greater than the statue of President Lincoln at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.



Register, Update, and Participate

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

Post-Election Reports

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