



September 22, 2020

Dear Friends,

The year 2020 has brought us a confluence of challenges that we have never faced before- wild-fires, poor air quality, hurricanes, flooding, racial unrest and the constant life-threatening danger of COVID-19. The economic crisis caused by the pandemic's closing of jobs and businesses while we struggled to learn the safeguards needed to manage Covid's devastating health impacts have affected all of us in deeply personal ways. These destructive and disastrous events bring with them sorrow, pain, fear, death and unimaginable grief at the loss of loved ones.

Looming before us now is the most important USA elections of our time. Our democracy is in question, violence has been unleashed, what once seemed to be common values are now sources of contention and outright conflict, and our sisters and brothers from other countries are blocked from seeking asylum. The path of our future on individual, local, national and global levels is seriously at stake in this election.

We offer you an election packet created by the Anima International Foundation, an interfaith advocacy and humanitarian aid organization rooted in the mission of the Sisters of Social Service. This packet presents you with reflective material on your values, a call to prayer, information on California's Propositions and how to register to vote before it is too late. Please spend some time reviewing this material.

You will find the following topics included in the Election Preparation Packet

1. Social Teachings of the Catholic Church
2. Prayer for Disarmament
3. Guide for Propositions
4. Voter Registration Information.
5. Assist Other States Voter Registration

We hope this will be helpful as you consider voting options. **Remember to vote early and return your ballots as quickly as possible.**

Use the [Vote Center and Dropbox Look-up Tool](#) to find Vote Centers and Dropboxes near you. **Or** Visit VoterStatus.SoS.ca.gov Where you can also check the status of your voter registration, your ballot, and your party preference.

Let us hold each other and our country in prayer that we are open to the guidance of the Holy Spirit - the path of goodness, health, compassion and love.

The Anima Steering Committee: Ana Bencomo Cape; Anne Carrabino, SSS; Becky McWhorter; Chris Machado, SSS; Connie Aguilar; Diane Smith, CSJ; Eva Marie Lumas, SSS; Irma Murrietta, SSS; Lisa Lopez, SSS; Maribeth Larkin, SSS; Marge Perez; Michele Walsh, SSS; Yolanda Vega, SSS

Social Teachings of the Catholic Church

These reflections were done in collaboration with the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, who generously shared with us their writings on the Principles of Catholic Social Teaching.

+ FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLES

NOTE: *The following principles are “lens” which can help guide our vision to see anew the world and the signs of our times with the eyes of our heart –AND– to act with a love that, in the words of the charism of the Sisters of St. Joseph, “moves always towards profound love of God and love of dear neighbor without distinction.” These principles, by giving us a faith-based lens, offer to us a richer, deeper and fuller perspective with which to view who candidates are and what the impacts of California’s propositions will be. Together these principles and their values create the common moral ground on which our faith traditions are united in calling us to stand as one.*

These foundational principles are distilled from a long history of Catholic Church teachings, doctrines, statements, and actions which are rooted in the Gospels & life of Jesus. They and their core values are universally echoed in all interfaith traditions.

Please reflect on the candidates for office using the lens of each of these principles.

- **In what ways do they support and work to bring these principles to life?**
- **In what ways do they work against them?**

~Human Dignity and A Consistent Ethic of Life

From conception to death all human life is sacred. The belief in the sanctity of life and the inherent dignity and worth of every person is the foundation of all Catholic social teaching. The principle of human dignity is grounded in the LGHD that the person is made in the image of God. The dignity of the human person is the starting point for a moral vision for society.

What values are important to me with the principle of Human Dignity?

REFLECTION QUESTIONS:

- Which candidate represents a comprehensive stance on the value of life from conception to birth through the lifespan to the elderly and end of life issues?
- What candidates will create a social safety net for children born to families unable or unwilling to care for them?
- What are the candidates stance on the death penalty?
- Which candidate will advocate for the rights and equal inclusion of LGBTQ+ people and disabled people?
- Where do the candidates stand on systemic racism? Who will work to address it?

~Community and the Common Good

Catholic tradition proclaims that the person is “social” and deeply interconnected with others. ThiV can be challenging in our culture which is often driven by excessive individualism. Human dignity can only be realized and protected in the context of equitable relationships with the wider society. How equitably ☐ organize our society -- in economics and politics, in law and policy -- directly affects human dignity and the capacity of individuals to grow and thrive in community. While the obligation to "love our neighbor" has an individual dimension, it also requires of us a broader social commitmentWWRWVRPPRQ *RRG(YHURQHØVUHVSQRVLEOLWWRFRQWULEBRRPVRGRRI

the whole society.

What values are important to me with the principle of Community and the Common Good?

REFLECTION QUESTIONS:

- How do you define the Common Good?
- Which candidate values the Common Good? Why?
- Which candidate will actively work to build and sustain community in the US and internationally?

~Rights and Responsibilities

Human dignity can be protected and a healthy community can be achieved only if human rights are safeguarded. Every person has a fundamental right to life and to those resources required for a decent quality of life – food, shelter and clothing, employment, health care, and education. With these rights are corresponding duties and responsibilities -- to one another, to our families, and to the larger society.

What values are important to me with the principle of Rights and Responsibilities?

REFLECTION QUESTIONS:

- Which candidate will advocate for and protect human rights, both in the US and internationally?
- Which candidate will work for educational equity for all young people?
- What will each candidate do to create universal healthcare? To address healthcare disparities especially among African American and Latinx people?

~Preferential Option for the Poor and Vulnerable

A basic moral test of society is how it treats its most vulnerable members. The poor and vulnerable have the most urgent moral claim to the resources we can share with them. We must give preferential attention to those with special needs, to those who are poor and on the margins of society. The obligation to evaluate social and economic activity from the viewpoint of the poor and the powerless grows out of the radical command to love one's neighbor as one's self. The option for the poor is a perspective that examines personal decisions, policies of private and public institutions, and economic relationships in terms of their effects on the poor - those who lack the minimum necessities of nutrition, housing, education, and health care. The preferential option for the poor is an essential part of society's effort to achieve the Common Good.

What values are important to me with the principle of the Preferential Option for the Poor and Vul-nerable?

REFLECTION QUESTIONS:

- Does the candidate give priority to the needs of the poor, the marginalized and those with special needs?
- What is the candidate's stance on affordable housing, health care, Social Security, Medicare, Medi-Cal (Medicaid)?
- What are the candidates' views on immigration and the granting of asylum? On DACA and Dreamers? On the treatment of immigrants and migrant children?

~Dignity of Work & Economic Justice

The economy must serve people, not the other way around. All workers have a right to productive work, to decent and fair wages, and to safe working conditions. They also have a fundamental right to organize and join unions. People have a right to economic initiative and private property, but these rights have limits. No one is allowed to amass excessive wealth when others lack the basic necessities of life.

What values are important to me with the principle of Dignity of Work and Economic Justice?

REFLECTION QUESTIONS:

- How does the candidate stand on developing an economy with justly paid jobs for workers at all levels of skills and education?
- Where do candidates stand on the unions and workers' rights?

~Care & Stewardship of Creation

Catholic social teaching believes that we show our respect for the Creator by our stewardship of creation. The goods of the earth are gifts from God, intended for the benefit of all. We are entrusted with the responsibility of caring for these gifts and preserving them for future generations.

What values are important for me with the principle of the Care and Stewardship of Creation?

REFLECTION:

- Where does the candidate stand on climate change?
- What will they do to address climate change issues both in the US and internationally in collaboration with our allies?
- Will the candidate prioritize a "Green Economy" when rebuilding economic infrastructure in the aftermath of COVID 19?

~Global Solidarity

Catholic social teaching proclaims that we are our brothers' and sisters' keepers, wherever they live. We are one human family, whatever our national, racial, ethnic, economic, and ideological differences. Solidarity means that "loving our neighbor" has global dimensions in our interdependent, inter-connected world. Pope John Paul II was particularly known for calling "solidarity" an essential virtue. It is the virtue, he says, by which we demonstrate "a firm and persevering determination to commit oneself to the common good ... because we are all really responsible for all."

What values are important to you with the principle of Global Solidarity?

REFLECTION: QUESTIONS:

- Which candidate will actively seek to build partnerships and alliances with our international allies?
- Which candidate acts out of a belief in the Common Good and the interconnectedness of all of life?

++ADDITIONAL SIGNIFICANT PRINCIPLES from Social Teachings of the Church:

~Participation

All people have a right to participate in the economic, political, and cultural life of society. It is a fundamental demand of justice and a requirement for human dignity that all people be assured a minimum level of participation in the community. It is wrong for a person or a group to be excluded unfairly or to be unable to participate in society. The U.S. bishops explained this principle's significance as "The ultimate injustice is for a person or group to be treated actively or abandoned passively as if they were non-members of the human race. To treat people this way is effectively to say they simply do not count as human beings."

What values are important to you with the principle of Participation?

REFLECTION QUESTIONS:

- How does candidate work to protect and expand voting rights?
- How inclusive is the candidate of other races, genders, ethnic groups, and sexual orientations?

~Promotion of Peace

Catholic social teaching promotes peace as a positive, action-oriented concept and active nonviolence as a way of life. There is a close relationship in these teachings between peace and justice. Peace is the fruit of justice and is dependent upon right relationships among human beings. Pope John Paul II expressed this as "Peace is not just the absence of war. It involves mutual respect and confidence between peoples and nations. It involves collaboration and binding agreements."

What values are importune to you with the principle of the Promotion of Peace?

REFLECTION QUESTION:

- How does the candidate stand on building respectful, collaborative worldwide alliances and supporting existing allies?
- Does the candidate believe peace is best achieved through military strength or diplomacy?

~Constructive Role for Government & Subsidiarity

Because we are social beings, the state is natural to the person. Therefore, the state has a positive moral function. It is an instrument to promote human dignity, protect human rights, and build the Common Good. One of the key functions of government is to assist citizens in fulfilling their responsibility to others in society. Since in a large and complex society these responsibilities cannot adequately be carried out on a one-to-one basis, citizens need the help of government in fulfilling these responsibilities and promoting the Common Good. According to the principle of subsidiarity, the functions of government should be performed by those citizens who are the most affected by them, as long as they can adequately carry them out. If they are unable to, then a higher level of government should intervene to provide help.

What values are important to you with the principle of the Constructive Role for Government and Subsidiarity?

REFLECTION QUESTIONS:

- What are the candidates' stances on the role of government in promoting human dignity, protecting human rights and building the Common Good?
- How do the candidates view the role of citizen leadership and participation in government?

*Adapted from CCTwinCities.org Office for Social Justice & the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops' Seven Themes August 2018
Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet & Consociates Justice Office 1884 Randolph Ave., St. Paul, MN 55105
<https://csjstpaul.org/justice/>

Prayer for Leadership

Give us, O God,
leaders whose hearts are large enough
to match the breadth of our own souls
and give us souls strong enough
to follow leaders of vision and wisdom.

Give us the hearts to choose the leader
who will work with other leaders
to bring safety
to the whole world.

Give us leaders
who lead this nation to virtue
without seeking to impose our kind of virtue
on the virtue of others.

Give us a government
that provides for the advancement
of this country
without taking resources from others
to achieve it.

Give us insight enough
to choose as leaders those who can tell
strength from power,
growth from greed,
leadership from dominance,
and real greatness from the trappings of
grandiosity.

We trust you, Great God,
to open our hearts to learn from those
to whom you speak in different tongues
and to respect the life and words
of those to whom you entrusted
the good of other parts of this globe.

We beg you, Great God,
give us the vision as a people
to know where global leadership truly lies,
to pursue it diligently,
to require it to protect human rights
for everyone everywhere.

We ask these things, Great God,
with minds open to your word
and hearts that trust in your eternal care.

Amen.

--- Joan Chittister



As the United States prepares for a presidential election in 2020, we encourage you to use the "Prayer for Leadership," which has been adapted, with gratitude, from the original by Joan Chittister.

Please use this for personal reflection.

Guide for the Propositions (California)

Here are the 12 propositions on California's November 3 ballot~
(Gina Ferazzi / Los Angeles Times)

By **John Myers** Sacramento Bureau Chief
July 1, 2020

California's November election will feature 12 statewide ballot measures, dominated by an effort to repeal a ban on the consideration of race and gender in hiring and admissions decisions as well as complex rules on property taxation and criminal justice.

The combustible mix of proposals was presented on Wednesday by Secretary of State Alex Padilla and will be considered by what could be a record-high turnout of voters. Eight propositions earned a spot on the Nov. 3 ballot through the collection of voter signatures by prominent interest groups. Four were added to the list by the Legislature last month, each proposing to amend the California Constitution.

Here's a quick glance at the key question each proposition will ask California voters to answer.

Proposition 14: More borrowing for stem cell research

It's been 16 years since California voters approved borrowing \$3 billion to finance a state government stem cell research program. The research organization created by that 2004 ballot measure has funded a variety of research projects and clinical trials, much of it through the University of California.

But now, the \$3 billion has almost completely been spent. And the backers of the original effort want voters to authorize another round of borrowing by issuing \$5.5 billion in government bonds to continue stem cell research. The total cost will be higher once interest payments are figured in.

There would be a few more rules for how research funds are spent by the California Institute for Regenerative Medicine, the entity created by the 2004 ballot initiative. That includes a mandate to improve patient access to stem cell treatments. New grant awards would also be prioritized by projects that would use matching funds from outside sources. And some of the governance structure of the institute would also be changed in ways that supporters believe will improve public oversight.

Proposition 15: The battle over commercial property taxes

This is the political battle everyone has been expecting for decades, a long-debated effort to revise the property tax rules that have existed in California since the passage of the legendary Proposition 13 in 1978.

The ballot measure seeks to create a set of new rules for commercial property taxes while leaving the existing rules for residential property taxes in place. Commercial property owners would see their taxes go up and the resulting tax revenue would go to local government services and schools. The details, of course, are a little more complex.

Proposition 15 would allow market-rate values for commercial and industrial properties to be used as the basis for assessing property taxes owed and would phase in that change over three years. Some properties occupied by small businesses would have a longer transition period to the higher taxes, while some business property owners would be exempt from the new law.

The campaign will likely focus on whether the new tax revenue collected by loosening Proposition 13 — perhaps as much as \$12.5 billion a year under one nonpartisan analysis — would outweigh any potential economic impact of requiring some businesses to pay more to operate in California. A variety of Democratic-leaning advocacy groups, including organized labor, believe it would. Business groups disagree and are staunchly opposed. This will be an expensive — and bitter — battle for your vote.

Proposition 16: A return to affirmative action

It's been 24 years since California voters considered whether race, ethnicity and gender should be considered in awarding government contracts and admission to the state's colleges and universities. The politics and demographics of the state were far different in 1996, when such considerations were outlawed with Proposition 209, an amendment to the California Constitution.

This ballot measure is only nine words long. It would simply repeal Proposition 209, allowing the practice often described as affirmative action to again be used in state. It was added to the ballot by the Legislature last month, setting up a discussion about systemic racism and inequities at the same time as a national reckoning on these topics.

Proposition 17: Would allow parolees to vote

There is a big difference between probation and parole in criminal justice and, at least in California, when it comes to having the right to vote. Probation is part of the sentence handed down and often allows those convicted of a felony to avoid time behind bars; parole begins upon release from prison, in advance of when the sentence ends.

But the California Constitution allows someone on probation to vote, while removing the voting rights of a parolee until the time of parole has been completed. This proposal, placed on the ballot by the Legislature, would remove that restriction and allow a person on parole to vote.

Rules barring parolees from voting vary by state, though the trend has been toward restoring those rights. A survey conducted by a pro-voting rights group last year estimated that the ban on parolees voting in elections affects about 40,000 Californians.

Proposition 18: Would allow some 17-year-olds to vote

This constitutional amendment, placed on the ballot by the Legislature, would allow 17-year-olds to register and vote in primary elections if they turn 18 by the time of the general election in November.

At least 18 states have similar laws on the books, according to data compiled by the National Conference of State Legislatures. Supporters of the proposal argue that more of these new voters will get engaged with issues if they can participate in a full election cycle. As it stands now, an 18-year-old Californian whose birthday was after the March 3 presidential primary missed out on the chance to pick some candidates and now gets to vote only for one of the smaller group of hopefuls who made it to the Nov. 3 ballot.

Proposition 19: Adding and subtracting property tax breaks

The final measure added to the Nov. 3 ballot by the Legislature replaced a similar initiative drafted by the California Assn. of Realtors. Both had similar goals, but this measure is a bit more far-reaching.

If approved by voters, California homeowners who are 55 or older can purchase a new home and keep their property tax payment at the same level or a reduced rate — depending on the value of the new house. This expands a long-standing program that is available only in a few counties. The impact is clear: Older Californians who might otherwise be reluctant to change homes and pay higher property taxes would receive a new break.

Proposition 19 also expands the property tax break for older homeowners to those who lose their home to a wildfire, a program now limited to other kinds of natural disasters.

The ballot measure also cracks down on the transfer of a home from a parent to an adult child in which the property tax payment doesn't change. In 2018, a Times investigation found wealthy Californians — including the families of Hollywood celebrities — who charged monthly rents much higher than the annual tax payment. This ballot measure would narrow the tax break to homes being lived in by the owner, and would place a new limit on how much of a home's value could remain unchanged when the property was transferred. Most of the resulting revenues collected by narrowing this tax break would go toward local fire-fighting efforts.

Proposition 20: Tougher on parole, property crimes

California voters have weighed in twice in recent years to reduce the punishment for crimes considered by existing law to be among those less serious than violent felonies. In 2014, Proposition 47 was passed to reduce the penalties for some theft and drug crimes. In 2016, Proposition 57 offered a chance of parole to some serving prison sentences for crimes that don't fall on the state's list of violent crimes.

Both laws have been the subject of intense debate over whether they are the right step toward reducing the prison population and promoting rehabilitation or a wrong step that has led to an escalation in crime by repeat offenders.

This ballot measure would place new limits on some of the sentence reductions included in Proposition 47 and Proposition 57. It would allow some theft-related crimes to be charged as felonies and it would create two new crimes: serial theft (applicable only to a select list of crimes and to defendants who have prior convictions for certain crimes) and organized retail theft (two or more people involved in some theft crimes within a 180-day period). Both crimes could result in jail time.

Proposition 20 also would change the 2016 parole law championed by then-Gov. Jerry Brown, which blocked inmates convicted of crimes including human trafficking and solicitation from being considered for early release. It also would change some of the rules that must be followed by the state Board of Parole Hearings and community probation programs. And it would expand DNA testing to require samples be taken from some people convicted of theft and domestic violence.

Proposition 21: Rent control redux

Growing concerns over California's lack of affordable housing have made rent control — a government-imposed cap on what landlords can charge their tenants — a hot topic in the state's biggest cities and at the state Capitol. Last year, Gov. Gavin Newsom signed a law restricting annual rent increases to no more than 5% plus inflation, one of the strictest statewide caps on rent hikes in the country.

That law was written after California voters rejected a statewide rent control measure in 2018 championed by Los Angeles activist Michael Weinstein. This year, he's trying again. Weinstein filed his new initiative just months after the defeat of his former effort, Proposition 10.

The 2018 ballot measure would have rescinded a state law that limits new local rent control ordinances. Proposition 21 is more modest, and would instead narrow that law. If it passes, cities and counties could apply rent control to housing that is more than 15 years old, with the exception of some single-family homes. The ballot measure would allow local governments to impose limits on rent increases when a new renter moved in.

The measure would supersede any local rent control rules. In Los Angeles, for example, it could mean many more housing units would be eligible for limits on what a landlord could charge.

Proposition 22: Special workplace rules for the gig economy

The bitter fight over designating a worker as an employee or an independent contractor dominated the final days of the legislative session in Sacramento last year. The resulting law, Assembly Bill 5, imposes new criteria to determine the correct employment status for what was estimated up to 1 million Californians.

But AB 5 wasn't the end of the battle, with critics arguing that additional flexibility is needed in a variety of professions. Few were as unhappy with the law as app-based companies Uber and Lyft, which joined forces to immediately file a ballot measure creating another set of rules that would apply to their drivers.

In its simplest form, Proposition 22 would clearly designate those drivers to be independent contractors — contrary to what Democratic legislators and labor unions that backed AB 5 intended. But the companies wrote the ballot measure in a way that would offer those drivers several new but smaller benefits than they would have if they were actual company employees.

Drivers would be guaranteed an hourly wage — slightly above the state minimum wage — for time spent driving; a monthly health insurance stipend for some drivers, based on the hours they work per week; new medical and disability benefits if a driver is injured while driving; and new rules pertaining to rest periods, sexual harassment and criminal background checks.

In doing so, the ballot measure would distinguish the rules for app-based contractors from those applying to other sectors of the California economy.

Proposition 23: Kidney dialysis clinic rules revisited

Like the do-over ballot measure on rent control, this is the second straight November election in which California voters will be asked to approve a new law governing kidney dialysis clinics in the state.

About 600 dialysis clinics in California serve about 80,000 patients per month, according to a state legislative analysis. To address the patients' needs, clinics often operate longer hours each day and are open for six days a week.

The ballot measure would require every clinic to have at least one physician present during all operating hours. The clinics would have to offer the same level of care to all patients, regardless of whether the treatment is paid for by private insurance or a government-funded program such as Medi-Cal or Medicare. Clinic administrators would have to report more information about infections among their dialysis patients, and the state Department of Public Health would have a new role in agreeing to changes at a clinic or its closure.

The initiative was placed on the ballot by a union representing healthcare workers and will be opposed by the dialysis clinics, with other healthcare industry groups also weighing in by election day. These were largely the same forces that fought it out over Proposition 8 in 2018, which also would have imposed new rules on dialysis clinics and was rejected by voters.

Proposition 24: New consumer privacy rules

California's sweeping new consumer privacy law went into effect in January and strict state enforcement began on July 1. It gives individuals much more control over data collected by a variety of businesses. Consumers must be told if data is being collected or sold, they can ask that their information be deleted and businesses are prohibited from charging more to customers who ask for more privacy.

The measure on November's ballot, championed by a San Francisco real estate developer who pushed lawmakers to enact the 2018 law, goes further. It creates a new definition in state law of data "sharing" in an attempt to make more businesses subject to privacy rules. Consumers would also have new rights to limit the sharing of their personal information and to correct inaccurate information.

Penalties for companies that break the law would go up under Proposition 24, with even higher fines for information related to children. And a new consumer protection agency would be established in state government.

Proposition 25: Yes or No on cash bail

This measure is a referendum, a special kind of ballot measure asking voters whether to approve or reject a law passed by the Legislature. In this case, it's the fate of a 2018 law abolishing cash bail in California. Companies representing the bail industry quickly gathered signatures on a referendum after the law was signed. As a result, it's been on hold and is awaiting a final decision by voters this fall.

That the bail companies sought a second opinion isn't surprising. The historic law would eliminate the industry's practice of offering cash to those who can't afford to pay for early release. Instead, the law gives judges wide discretion to decide who can be released prior to trial. Defendants deemed to be a danger to the community could be held under a policy known as "preventive detention."

A wide array of state officials, including California’s chief justice, support the law. Civil rights groups, in particular, say the cash bail system too often has led to decisions based less on public safety and more on the ability to pay.

Voters who say “yes” on this measure will be giving their approval of the law to end cash bail. Voters who say “no” will be rejecting the law and affirming the system as it has existed for decades.

How to register to vote in California

California Online Voter Registration

Welcome to the California Online Voter Registration website.

Language Preference

If you wish to continue in a language other than English, please select your language below.

- [Español Spanish](#)
- [हिन्दी Hindi](#)
- [中文 Chinese](#)
- [日本語 Japanese](#)
- [ខ្មែរ Khmer](#)
- [한국어 Korean](#)
- [Tagalog](#)
- [ภาษาไทย Thai](#)
- [Tiếng Việt Vietnamese](#)

Register to Vote Now

For California residents who want to be voters

Pre-Register to Vote

For California residents age 16 and 17 who want to be future voters

Check Your Registration Status

For California voters who want to confirm their address and other details

Safe at Home Participants

Please do **NOT** use this form to register or re-register to vote if you are enrolled in a confidential address program such as [Safe at Home](#). If sharing your address could put you in life-threatening danger, you may be eligible to register to vote confidentially.

For more information, contact the Safe at Home program at [\(877\) 322-5227](tel:8773225227) or visit www.sos.ca.gov/registries/safe-home/.

Registration Deadline

If you are registering or re-registering less than 15 days before an election you will need to complete the [Same-Day Voter Registration](#) process and request your ballot in person at your county elections office or polling location. For more information on voter registration and voting locations, contact your local county elections official.

For more information on voter registration and voting locations, contact your local [county elections official](#).

What You Will Need

To register online you will need

- Your California driver license or California identification card number,
- The last four digits of your social security number and
- Your date of birth.

Your information will be provided to the California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to retrieve a copy of your DMV signature.

If you do not have a California driver license or California identification card, you can still use this form to apply to register to vote. However, you will need to take additional steps to complete your voter registration.

Additional Information

Check if you are [registered to vote](#) and if so, in what county.

If you are 16 or 17 years old, you can use this online registration application to pre-register to vote.

For more information on registering to vote you may want to visit the Secretary of State's [Frequently Asked Questions](#).

Have Questions or Want to Report Fraud?

Call the Secretary of State's Voter Hotline at [\(800\) 345-VOTE \(8683\)](#) or your [county elections office](#).

Register to Vote Now

For California residents who want to be voters

Pre-Register to Vote

For California residents age 16 and 17 who want to be future voters

Assisting other States with voter registration

www.votecommongood.com/adopt-a-state

tara@amymcgrath.coM

CA BALLOT MEASURES - NOVEMBER 3, 2020

Revised: Sept. 21, 2020

MEASURES	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
ORGANIZATIONS												
California Bishops	N	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	N	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
California Council of Churches IMPACT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Friends Committee on Legislation	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
Lutheran Office Public Policy	NP	NP	Y	NP	Y	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
ACLU of Northern California												
CA League of Conservation Voters	NP	Y	Y	Y	Y	NP	N	Y	NP	NP	NP	Y
CA League of Women Voters	NP	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	NP	NP	NP	N	Y
Sierra Club of California	NP	Y	Y	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	N	NP	NP	Y
Calif. Taxpayers Assn.	P	N	P	P	P	P	NP	N	P	NP	P	NP
Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association	N	N	NP	NP	N	N	NP	N	Y	NP	N	N
California Chamber of Commerce	NP	N	NP	NP	NP	NP	Y	N	Y	NP	NP	NP
CA Faculty Assoc CA St Univ Union	NP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	NP	NP	Y	NP	Y
California Federation of Teachers	NP	Y	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
California Labor Federation	NP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	NP	N	Y	NP	Y
California Nurses	NP	Y	Y	NP	NP	Y	NP	Y	N	NP	N	Y
California Democratic Party	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	NP	Y
California Republican Party	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
California GOP	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
XPeace & Freedom Party	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
LA Times	NP	Y	Y	Y	NP	N	NP	Y	NP	N	Y	NP
Orange County Register	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
San Jose Mercury News	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

O = Oppose
 S = Support
 NP = No position taken
 P = Position pending