## All voters can vote in the primary election.

A primary election in June chooses the candidates who will run in the General Election in November.
You will see two different types of primaries on your ballot.

**The way each primary works depends on the office.**

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| **California Top-Two PrimaryNominated by voters** | **County or Local OfficesNon-partisan Primary** |
| Who can vote in each type of primary election? |
| **All voters** can vote for any candidate running for these offices. | **All voters** can vote for any candidate running for these offices. |
| What is the result of each type of primary election? |
| **The top two candidates with the most** votes move on to the General Election. They may have the same party preference. | **Candidates who receive 50% plus 1 vote are elected.**Or, if no candidate wins, **the two candidates with the most votes** move on to the General Election.  |
| Which offices are in each type of primary? |
| U.S. SenatorU.S. RepresentativeGovernor and Lt. Governor and other state offices State SenatorState Assembly Member The candidates’ party preference (or “None”) **always** appears on the ballot. | County Supervisor Other county offices including Sheriff, County Clerk, District Attorney Superior Court JudgesState Superintendent of Public InstructionThe candidates’ party preference **never** appears on the ballot. |

On June 8, 2010, California voters approved the Top-Two Open Primary Act (Proposition 14).
See [www.sos.ca.gov/elections/primary-elections-california/](http://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/primary-elections-california/) for more information.

### **What does party preference mean?**

Voters may either register with a political party or choose no party preference.
A candidate's party preference does not necessarily mean that they have that political party's support. The list of candidates who receive a party's official endorsement is in the county voter information guide.