## 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.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **California Top-Two Primary Nominated by voters** | **County or Local Offices Non-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. Senator  U.S. Representative  Governor and Lt. Governor and other state offices  State Senator  State 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 Judges  State Superintendent of Public Instruction  The 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.