

## **Voter's Choice Act Fact Sheet**

- The Voter's Choice Act (VCA) passed in 2016. The Act was originally called Senate Bill 450. The Voter's Choice Act gives more options for how, when, and where voters can cast their ballots.
- In 2018, five counties moved forward with the new law: Madera, Napa, Nevada, Sacramento, and San Mateo.
- Beginning in 2020, ten more counties will have a new way to vote under the law: Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Los Angeles, Mariposa, Orange, Santa Clara, and Tuolumne.

### **How Will Voting Change under the Voter's Choice Act?**

- In Voter's Choice Act (VCA) counties, vote centers will replace polling places. These vote centers give voters more options on when and where they vote.
- Voters may now vote at any vote center location in their county.
- All registered voters who live in any of the 15 counties, except Los Angeles County, will automatically be sent a vote-by-mail ballot.
- Voters will have three options to return their ballot:
  1. Voters will be able to complete their vote-by-mail ballots at home and return it by mail. Ballots must be postmarked no later than Election Day.
  2. A voter can place their completed ballot in any one of the secure drop boxes located throughout their county.
  3. A voter may also vote in person at a vote center which have new, accessible voting equipment.
- Vote centers will be open for 10 days prior to Election Day. All vote centers will open the Saturday before Election Day. Some will be open a full 11 days, including two weekends, before Election Day.
- A voter may also register to vote at a vote center and vote on the same day.

- If you lose your ballot or make a mistake, you may also visit a vote center to request a replacement ballot.
- All vote center staff will be trained to assist and support all voters, including voters with disabilities and those who may need language assistance.