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PARTY-NOMINATED OFFICES
The party label accompanying the name of a candidate for party-nominated office on the general election ballot means that the candidate is the official nominee of the party shown.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
Vote for One Party

- GARY JOHNSON
  For President
  LIBERTARIAN
- BILL WELD
  For Vice-President
- JILL STEIN
  For President
  GREEN
- AJAMU BARAKA
  For Vice-President
- HILLARY CLINTON
  For President
  DEMOCRATIC
- TIM KAINE
  For Vice-President
- GLORIA ESTELA LA RIVA
  For President
  PEACE AND FREEDOM
- DENNIS J. BANKS
  For Vice-President
- DONALD J. TRUMP
  For President
  REPUBLICAN, AMERICAN INDEPENDENT
- MICHAEL R. PENCE
  For Vice-President

Write-in

VOTER-NOMINATED AND NONPARTISAN OFFICES
All voters, regardless of the party preference they disclosed upon registration, or refusal to disclose a party preference, may vote for any candidate for a voter-nominated or nonpartisan office. The party preference, if any, designated by a candidate for a voter-nominated office is selected by the candidate and is shown for the information of the voters only. It does not imply that the candidate is nominated or endorsed by the party or that the party approves of the candidate. The party preference, if any, of a candidate for a nonpartisan office does not appear on the ballot.

UNITED STATES SENATOR
Vote for One

- LORETTA L. SANCHEZ
  Party Preference: Democratic
  United States Congresswoman
- KAMALA D. HARRIS
  Party Preference: Democratic
  Attorney General of California

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
24th District
Vote for One

- SALUD CARBAJAL
  Party Preference: Democratic
  Santa Barbara County Supervisor
- JUSTIN DONALD FARIED
  Party Preference: Republican
  Small Businessman/Rancher

STATE SENATOR
17th District
Vote for One

- BILL MONNING
  Party Preference: Democratic
  California State Senator
- PALMER KAIN
  Party Preference: Republican
  Community Volunteer

MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY
35th District
Vote for One

- JORDAN CUNNINGHAM
  Party Preference: Republican
  Businessman/School Trustee
- DAWN ORTIZ-LEGG
  Party Preference: Democratic
  Small Business Owner

SCHOOL
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

GOVERNING BOARD MEMBER
TRUSTEE AREA NO. 5
Vote for One

- MARY STROBRIDGE
  Educator
- GEORGE E. GALVAN
  Retired Deputy Sheriff
- Write-in

GOVERNING BOARD MEMBER
TRUSTEE AREA NO. 4
Vote for no more than Two

- DEE SANTOS
  Incumbent
- DON STEWART
  Trustee, Lucia Mar Unified School District
- KAREN BRIGHT
  Grover Beach Councilmember
- Write-in
- Write-in

TURN BALLOT OVER TO CONTINUE VOTING
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS</th>
<th>STATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROPOSITION 51</strong> SCHOOL BONDS. FUNDING FOR K-12 SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE FACILITIES. INITIATIVE STATUTE.</td>
<td>Authorizes $9 billion in general obligation bonds for new construction and modernization of K-12 public school facilities; charter schools and vocational education facilities; and California Community Colleges facilities. Fiscal Impact: State costs of about $17.6 billion to pay off both the principal ($9 billion) and interest ($8.6 billion) on the bonds. Payments of about $500 million per year for 35 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROPOSITION 52</strong> MEDI-CAL HOSPITAL FEE PROGRAM. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE.</td>
<td>Extends indefinitely an existing statute that imposes fees on hospitals to fund Medi-Cal health care services, care for uninsured patients, and children's health coverage. Fiscal Impact: Uncertain fiscal effect, ranging from relatively little impact to annual state General Fund savings of around $1 billion and increased funding for public hospitals in the low hundreds of millions of dollars annually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROPOSITION 53</strong> REVENUE BONDS. STATEWIDE VOTER APPROVAL. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.</td>
<td>Requires statewide voter approval before any revenue bonds can be issued or sold by the state for certain projects if the bond amount exceeds $2 billion. Fiscal Impact: State and local fiscal effects are unknown and would depend on which projects are affected by the measure and what actions government agencies and voters take in response to the measure's voting requirement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROPOSITION 54</strong> LEGISLATURE. LEGISLATION AND PROCEEDINGS. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE.</td>
<td>Prohibits Legislature from passing any bill unless published on Internet for 72 hours before vote. Requires Legislature to record its proceedings and post on Internet. Authorizes use of recordings. Fiscal Impact: One-time costs of $1 million to $2 million and ongoing costs of about $1 million annually to record legislative meetings and make videos of those meetings available on the Internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROPOSITION 55</strong> TAX EXTENSION TO FUND EDUCATION AND HEALTHCARE. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.</td>
<td>Extends by twelve years the temporary personal income tax increases enacted in 2012 on earnings over $250,000, with revenues allocated to K-12 schools, California Community Colleges, and, in certain years, healthcare. Fiscal Impact: Increased state revenues - $4 billion to $9 billion annually from 2019-2030 depending on economy and stock market. Increased funding for schools, community colleges, health care for low-income people, budget reserves, and debt payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROPOSITION 56</strong> CIGARETTE TAX TO FUND HEALTHCARE, TOBACCO USE PREVENTION, RESEARCH, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE.</td>
<td>Increases cigarette tax by $2.00 per pack, with equivalent increase on other tobacco products and electronic cigarettes containing nicotine. Fiscal Impact: Additional net state revenue of $1 billion to $1.4 billion in 2017-18, with potentially lower revenues in future years. Revenues would be used primarily to augment spending on health care for low-income Californians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROPOSITION 57</strong> CRIMINAL SENTENCES. PAROLE. JUVENILE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AND SENTENCING. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE.</td>
<td>Allows parole consideration for nonviolent felons. Authorizes sentence credits for rehabilitation, good behavior, and education. Provides juvenile court judge decides whether juvenile will be prosecuted as adult. Fiscal Impact: Net state savings likely in the tens of millions of dollars annually, depending on implementation. Net county costs of likely a few million dollars annually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROPOSITION 58</strong> ENGLISH PROFICIENCY. MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION. INITIATIVE STATUTE.</td>
<td>Preserves requirement that public schools ensure students obtain English language proficiency. Requires school districts to solicit parent/community input in developing language acquisition programs. Requires instruction to ensure English acquisition as rapidly and effectively as possible. Authorizes school districts to establish dual-language immersion programs for both native and non-native English speakers. Fiscal Impact: No notable fiscal effect on school districts or state government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROPOSITION 59</strong> CORPORATIONS. POLITICAL SPENDING. FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS. LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY QUESTION.</td>
<td>Asks whether California's elected officials should use their authority to propose and ratify an amendment to the federal Constitution overturning the United States Supreme Court decision in Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission. Fiscal Impact: No direct fiscal effect on state or local governments.</td>
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Shall California's elected officials use all of their constitutional authority, including, but not limited to, proposing and ratifying one or more amendments to the United States Constitution, to overturn Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission (2010) 558 U.S. 310, and other applicable judicial precedents, to allow the full regulation or limitation of campaign contributions and spending, to ensure that all citizens, regardless of wealth, may express their views to one another, and to make clear that corporations should not have the same constitutional rights as human beings?

- **YES**
- **NO**

**PROPOSITION 60** ADULT FILMS. CONDOMS. HEALTH REQUIREMENTS. INITIATIVE STATUTE. | Requires adult film performers to use condoms during filming of sexual intercourse. Requires producers to pay for performer vaccinations, testing, and medical examinations. Requires producers to post condom requirement at film sites. Fiscal Impact: Likely reduction of state and local tax revenues of several million dollars annually. Increased state spending that could exceed $1 million annually on regulation, partially offset by new fees. |

- **YES**
- **NO**

**PROPOSITION 61** STATE PRESCRIPTION DRUG PURCHASES. PRICING STANDARDS. INITIATIVE STATUTE. | Prohibits state from buying any prescription drug from a drug manufacturer at price over lowest price paid for the drug by United States Department of Veterans Affairs. Exempts managed care programs funded through Medi-Cal. Fiscal Impact: Potential for state savings of an unknown amount depending on (1) how the measure’s implementation challenges are addressed and (2) the responses of drug manufacturers regarding the provision and pricing of their drugs. |

- **YES**
- **NO**

**PROPOSITION 59** CORPORATIONS. POLITICAL SPENDING. FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS. LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY QUESTION. | Asks whether California's elected officials should use their authority to propose and ratify an amendment to the federal Constitution overturning the United States Supreme Court decision in Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission. Fiscal Impact: No direct fiscal effect on state or local governments. |

Shall California's elected officials use all of their constitutional authority, including, but not limited to, proposing and ratifying one or more amendments to the United States Constitution, to overturn Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission (2010) 558 U.S. 310, and other applicable judicial precedents, to allow the full regulation or limitation of campaign contributions and spending, to ensure that all citizens, regardless of wealth, may express their views to one another, and to make clear that corporations should not have the same constitutional rights as human beings?

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MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS

STATE

PROPOSITION 62
DEATH PENALTY. INITIATIVE STATUTE. Repeals death penalty and replaces it with life imprisonment without possibility of parole. Applies retroactively to existing death sentences. Increases the portion of life inmates’ wages that may be applied to victim restitution. Fiscal Impact: Net ongoing reduction in state and county criminal justice costs of around $150 million annually within a few years, although the impact could vary by tens of millions of dollars depending on various factors.

☐ YES
☐ NO

PROPOSITION 63
FIREARMS. AMMUNITION SALES. INITIATIVE STATUTE. Requires background check and Department of Justice authorization to purchase ammunition. Prohibits possession of large-capacity ammunition magazines. Establishes procedures for enforcing laws prohibiting firearm possession by specified persons. Requires Department of Justice’s participation in federal National Instant Criminal Background Check System. Fiscal impact: Increased state and local court and law enforcement costs, potentially in the tens of millions of dollars annually.

☐ YES
☐ NO

PROPOSITION 65
CARRYOUT BAGS. CHARGES. INITIATIVE STATUTE. Redirects money collected by grocery and certain other retail stores through mandated sale of carryout bags. Requires stores to deposit bag sale proceeds into a special fund to support specified environmental projects. Fiscal Impact: Potential state revenue of several tens of millions of dollars annually under certain circumstances, with the monies used to support certain environmental programs.

☐ YES
☐ NO

PROPOSITION 66

☐ YES
☐ NO

PROPOSITION 67
BAN ON SINGLE-USE PLASTIC BAGS. REFERENDUM. A “Yes” vote approves, and a “No” vote rejects, a statute that prohibits grocery and other stores from providing customers single-use plastic or paper carryout bags but permits sale of recycled paper bags and reusable bags. Fiscal Impact: Relatively small fiscal effects on state and local governments, including a minor increase in state administrative costs and possible minor local government savings from reduced litter and waste management costs.

☐ YES
☐ NO

SCHOOL

LUCIA MAR UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

MEASURE I-16
To repair and modernize aging classrooms and facilities with funding that cannot be taken by the State, repair deteriorating roofs, plumbing/electrical systems, improve student safety and campus security, construct, acquire, repair classrooms, sites, facilities/equipment, upgrade classrooms/science labs/career/vocational facilities and computer systems to keep pace with technology, shall Lucia Mar Unified School District issue $170,000,000 in bonds at legal rates, with independent audits, citizen oversight, no money for administrator salaries, and all money staying local?

☐ BONDS - YES
☐ BONDS - NO

COUNTY

MEASURE J-16
To improve our region’s transportation system by: Fixing potholes, repaving local streets, relieving traffic congestion; Improving street, highway and bridge safety; Making bike and transit improvements within and between communities; Increasing senior, veterans, disabled and student transit; and Providing safe routes to school, Shall San Luis Obispo County voters enact a half cent transportation sales tax, providing $25,000,000 annually for nine (9) years, requiring independent citizens’ oversight, where all funds stay local and cannot be taken by the State?

☐ YES
☐ NO

END OF BALLOT