



California Voter Guide

Get informed in minutes with our Voter Guide for California's March 5 primary election. Unpack ballot measures and compare candidates in the most important races on Bay Area ballots and learn the easiest ways to cast your vote.

- [U.S. Senate primary](#) and [Proposition 1](#)
- [Bay Area races and measures](#)
- [Democratic](#) and [Republican](#) presidential primary
- [Voting tips](#)



IMPORTANT DATES

Feb. 5

Voting begins.

March 5

Election Day: Polls open at 7 a.m. and close at 8 p.m. Results will be available starting 8 p.m.

Feb. 20

[Online voter registration](#) deadline.

April 4

Last day for county elections officials to certify election results.

TOP ELECTION NEWS



Find Your Early Voting Site or Ballot Drop-Off Location for the 2024 California Primary Election



How Do I Vote in California's Presidential Primary Election as a 'No Party Preference' Voter?

[More Election News Coverage](#)

Shape California's Future

Important choices are in your hands this primary election. You can decide on a once-in-a-generation U.S. Senate race, and a proposition to overhaul California's mental health funding, along with contests for state Legislature, and a slew of regional and local races and measures.

Voting FAQ

Do I have to request a mail-in ballot?



No – every registered voter in California will automatically receive a ballot in the mail. You can use that ballot to cast your vote (see below for where to return it when you're done) or you can forget that ballot and request a fresh one at a voting location. The one that arrived in the mail will be canceled. [Read more about finding a voting location near you.](#)

I'm registered as a No Party Preference voter. Can I still vote in the March presidential primary?



Yes – but the No Party Preference ballot you'll automatically receive in early February will not include the presidential contest, [so you'll need to request a new one.](#) If you want to vote for a presidential candidate in the American Independent Party, the Democratic Party or the Libertarian Party, you can [request a cross-over ballot](#) from your county elections office, or in person when you vote. If you want to vote for a presidential candidate in the Green Party, the Peace and Freedom Party or the Republican Party, you will need to [re-register online](#) as a member of that party – and if you don't do this before Feb. 20, you can do it at your county elections office or when you vote in person. [Read more about voting in the presidential primary as a No Party Preference voter.](#)

How do I return my ballot?



Ballots can be returned through the Postal Service (the return postage is already paid) or dropped off at a voting location or in a ballot drop box. Keep in mind that the Postal Service must postmark your ballot envelope by the end of Election Day for your vote to count – and the last collection at many mailboxes is 5 p.m. If it's getting late in the day on March 5, you might consider using a county drop box instead of a USPS mailbox. [Read more about returning your ballot.](#)

What if I make a mistake on my ballot?



Some counties will provide written instructions on how to correct a mistake on your ballot, such as voting for a candidate you didn't intend to. But if you clearly mark your intended choice – say, by x-ing out your mistake – your vote can still be counted. [Read more about correcting a mistake on your ballot.](#)

What if I made a mistake with my ballot signature?



Your ballot will not be counted if the envelope is unsigned or if the signature doesn't match the signature in your voter registration file. Typically, the signature on file is the same as the signature pictured on the front of your driver's license or state ID. County election officials can reach out to you to correct a missing or mismatched signature in order to count your ballot, even after election day. [Read more about common signature mistakes.](#)

How do I track my ballot once I've returned it?

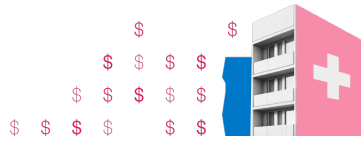


All registered voters in California can sign up for an online tool to track the status of their mail-in ballots for the November general election. "Where's My Ballot?" provides automated notifications via email, text or phone when your county elections offices have mailed out your ballot – and when your completed ballot has been received and processed. [Read more about tracking your ballot.](#)

Can I still vote in-person?



Yes. In Contra Costa, San Francisco and Solano counties, you will be assigned to a specific polling place for in-person voting, though some voting locations will be open to all voters. In Alameda, Marin, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara and Sonoma counties, you can cast your ballot at any vote center in the county. [Read more about where you can vote in person.](#)



Proposition 1

Should California issue bonds and change spending rules in order to build more housing for residents with behavioral health challenges?



Proposition 1 would issue \$6.38 billion in bonds to build supportive housing and residential treatment facilities. It would also amend the Mental Health Services Act (a 1% tax on personal income over \$1 million), allowing funds to also be used to help residents with substance abuse, not just those with mental illness. And it would set aside 30% of revenue generated from that tax to help house people — particularly veterans — with behavioral health conditions.

Yes Argument

California should focus its resources on supporting residents who have severe mental health and substance abuse issues and keep them from living on the streets. Proposition 1 will provide a reliable funding source to build treatment facilities and it will dedicate over \$1 billion toward supportive housing for veterans with behavioral health challenges. The current rules of the Mental Health Services Act are too restrictive and should be changed to help people struggling with serious substance abuse issues.

No Argument

Proposition 1 pulls revenue from the Mental Health Services Act in too many new directions. If you are increasing the amount of MHSA money going toward housing and residents with substance abuse issues, there will be less left for existing mental health services. Additionally, the bond money can be used to build locked facilities, which are a threat to civil liberties and will take California back to the era of involuntary treatment for severe mental illness.

Key Supporters ?

In Support

- Gavin Newsom, governor, California
- California Hospital Association
- California Medical Association
- National Alliance on Mental Illness California

In Opposition

- Disability Rights California
- Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association
- League of Women Voters of California
- Mental Health America of California

U.S. Senator



Why does this race matter?

A crowded field of candidates is running to fill the U.S. Senate seat held by the late Senator Dianne Feinstein for more than 30 years. It's a rare opportunity to represent the most populous state in the nation in the Senate. The March vote could decide a likely winner in November: If a Republican advances to the general election along with a Democrat, the Democrat would be favored to win the seat.

Why am I voting in this race twice?

When longtime California Sen. Dianne Feinstein died in September, Gov. Gavin Newsom appointed Laphonza Butler to serve the remainder of her term. Voters are now being asked to pick a senator to serve the short window from when the election is certified to when the term ends on Jan. 3, 2025, and also to pick a senator for the next full term, from January 2025 through January 2031.

Key Candidates ?



Steve Garvey
Former Professional
Baseball Player
Republican



Barbara Lee
U.S. Representative
Democrat



Katie Porter
U.S. Representative
Democrat



Adam Schiff
U.S. Representative
Democrat

Top Priorities

Steve Garvey:

- Tackling homelessness by addressing the mental health and substance abuse crises.
- Improving public schools.
- Holding criminals accountable and better fund police departments.

Barbara Lee:

- Providing health care for all through a single-payer system.
- Taking climate action, particularly in lower-income neighborhoods and communities of color.
- Protecting reproductive rights.

Katie Porter:

- Tackling corruption at corporations and in government, including by barring federal lobbyists from making campaign contributions.
- “Unrigging” the economy by investing in public services, climate action and health care and limiting corporate consolidation.
- Empowering workers through a higher minimum wage and making it easier to organize labor unions.

Adam Schiff:

- Expanding voting rights and eliminating the electoral college.
- Reforming campaign finance and ethics laws to make government more accountable.
- Reforming the Supreme Court by expanding it and imposing term limits.

Positions on Key Issues ?

Do you support a national abortion ban, national abortion limit or federal legislation codifying abortion access across the U.S.?



Garvey says he would not support a federal abortion ban or a federal law codifying abortion access, but wants to leave it up to the states as set out by the Supreme Court’s Dobbs decision. He says he’s personally opposed to abortion but wants to “honor” Californians’ overwhelming vote to maintain legal access to abortion.

Porter supports federal legislation to guarantee abortion access in all states, including the Women’s Health Protection Act. She’s voted for legislation to strengthen protections for patients who travel across state lines to access abortion care and says she’s posed questions to companies like FedEx asking how they will ensure Americans can access medication abortion through the mail.

Lee wants to end the filibuster in the Senate and codify Roe v. Wade’s protections into federal law. She speaks openly about risking her life to get a “back-alley abortion” when it was illegal and is co-chair of the Pro-Choice Caucus. She is coauthor of proposed federal legislation that would let people on government-sponsored health plans access abortion care, and wrote California’s Violence Against Women Act as a state Assembly member.

Schiff says he would “strongly and vigorously” oppose a national abortion ban or any other federal limitations and supports codifying Roe v. Wade’s protections into federal law. He says he will support the Women’s Health Protection Act, work to reform the Supreme Court in part by expanding its size and imposing term limits, and support a change in law so people on government-sponsored health plans access abortion care.

Do you support a cease-fire in the war between Israel and Hamas and do you want to see any conditions placed on U.S. aid to Israel? Do you support continuing financial and military aid to Ukraine?



Garvey says he does not support a cease-fire between Israel and Hamas and also opposes placing any conditions on aid to Israel, saying the U.S. should “unequivocally stand by Israel’s right to defend itself from terrorists.” He says the U.S. cannot fund the war in Ukraine forever and that future aid should be based on “some metric of success.”

Porter supports a “lasting bilateral cease-fire” contingent on “release of all hostages, durable security for Israel, and an end to Hamas’ control of Gaza.” She does not believe the U.S. should pledge unconditional military aid to Israel. She says any U.S. aid should be used to work toward a lasting two-state solution, and “must come with respect for U.S. and international law.” She supports continuing financial and military aid to Ukraine.

Lee was the only member of Congress to vote against authorizing the wars in both Afghanistan and Iraq after 9/11. Lee supports an “unequivocal cease-fire,” and has since fall; she also believes that further assistance to Israel must be dependent on a “fundamental shift in its military strategy” and abide by U.S. and international law. She says the U.S. must continue to support Ukraine and its democracy against Russia.

Schiff does not support a permanent cease-fire, saying it will perpetuate Hamas control over Gaza and that a two-state solution is not possible while Hamas controls the territory. He also opposes conditioning U.S. aid to Israel. He “strongly” supports additional financial and military support for Ukraine but opposes providing cluster munitions.

Would you use Community Project Funding requests (also known as earmarks) to steer funds toward California projects?



Garvey calls the current earmark system “flawed” and says it needs to be reformed to make sure projects are funded on their merits. He blames earmarks for inflation and the national debt, but says he would use it to deliver resources to California.

Lee supports earmarks as a “critical tool” to deliver results to constituents, particularly people of color and those who have low income. She touts millions of dollars in federal funding she has secured as a member of Congress for things like commercial revitalization, apprenticeship programs and mental health services.

Porter has long opposed earmarks and says she would continue to shun them as a Senator. She’s calling for reform to eliminate them entirely, saying they hurt people in low-income communities and communities of color. She believes federal spending should be decided by neutral policy experts and not be dependent on the connections of an individual politician.

Schiff supports earmarks and says elected leaders must fight for dollars to flow back to California, noting the state already sends more money to Washington, D.C., than it gets back. He says as a congressman he has brought back millions of dollars to combat homelessness and the housing crisis, strengthened wildfire prevention efforts and invested in mental health treatment for first responders.

Would you support changes to the asylum system or other immigration reform?



Garvey says the U.S.’s first priority should be strengthening the southern border but that he wants to “reward those who are seeking citizenship legally, including asylum seekers.” He is calling for an end to “chaos” at the border and for a streamlining of the immigration process.

Lee wants to abolish recent policies that have upended long-standing asylum protocols. She voted against the creation of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or ICE, and is calling for a 50% cut to Customs and Border Patrol funding. She supports a pathway to citizenship for undocumented immigrants already in the U.S. as well as more investments in Central and South American countries from which many immigrants in the U.S. originate.

Porter says the U.S. needs to streamline its asylum process to make it easier for those fleeing political, economic and religious persecution to legally seek refuge in America. She calls our immigration system a “mess” and blames Republicans for blocking reform.

Schiff is calling for investing more resources into the immigration court system in order to address the backlog and speed up how long it takes to adjudicate asylum petitions. He wants to see comprehensive immigration reform and supports the U.S. Citizenship Act to create a pathway to citizenship for 11 million undocumented immigrants already in the U.S.

Key Supporters

For Garvey

- N/A

For Porter

- Elizabeth Warren, U.S. senator
- California Labor Federation
- California School Employees Association

For Lee

- California Labor Federation
- Congressional Black Caucus PAC
- Reproductive Freedom for All (formerly NARAL Pro-Choice)

For Schiff

- Nancy Pelosi, U.S. representative
- California Labor Federation
- United Farm Workers

Additional Candidates



Eric Early **Attorney**

Republican. Early has previously run for Congress and Attorney General. He told KQED that he would vote for a national 15-week limit on abortions and opposes continuing financial and military aid to Ukraine.

U.S. Senator FAQ

What does a U.S. senator do?

California's two U.S. senators represent the interests of the state in the upper chamber of Congress. They write and vote on bills, pursue funding for projects and programs in the state, and decide on nominations for U.S. Supreme Court justices, federal judges, cabinet members and other federal officials.

What are the qualifications to be a senator?

Senators must be at least 30 years old, and have been U.S. citizens for at least nine years. They must also be residents of the state they're running to represent at the time of the election.

How many years do we elect a U.S. senator for?

U.S. senators are elected for six-year terms.

Supervisor, District 2



Why does this race matter?

Current Marin County District 2 Supervisor Katie Rice is not seeking reelection after more than a decade in office. With no incumbent, the field to replace her is crowded with four hopefuls running to represent a district that includes Fairfax, Larkspur, Ross and San Anselmo.

What does a county supervisor do?

Supervisors govern county programs and departments and approve the county budget. Their largest area of spending is traditionally health care and human services. Supervisors are also responsible for local jails and elections, and they make decisions on law enforcement and housing in unincorporated areas of the county. If a supervisor candidate receives over 50% of the vote in the primary, they take office for a four-year term. Otherwise, the top two candidates face off in the November general election.

Candidates



Brian Colbert
Town Council Member,
San Anselmo



Heather McPhail Sridharan
Former Trustee,
Kentfield School District



Ryan O'Neil
Trustee, Ross Valley
School District



Gabe Paulson
City Council Member,
Larkspur

Key Supporters ?

For Colbert

- Kate Colin, mayor, San Rafael
- Damon Connolly, state Assembly member
- Eric Lucan, supervisor, Marin County
- Stephanie Moulton-Peters, supervisor, Marin County
- Katie Rice, supervisor, Marin County

For McPhail Sridharan

- Laura Anderson, former president, Tamalpais Union High School District Board of Trustees
- Paul Austin, founder and CE, Play Marin
- Elizabeth Brekhus, mayor, Ross
- Mary Jane Burke, former superintendent of schools, Marin County
- Catherine Way, vice mayor, Larkspur

For O'Neil

- Judy Arnold, former supervisor, Marin County
- Larry Bragman, former mayor, Fairfax
- John Burton, former state Senate president pro tempore
- John Carroll, superintendent of schools, Marin County
- Bob Doyle, former sheriff, Marin County

For Paulson

- Scot Candell, mayor, Larkspur
- Kevin Carroll, City Council member, Larkspur
- Bruce Goines, board member, Marin Wildfire Prevention Agency
- Larry Lancot, former mayor, Larkspur
- Karen Loebbaka, president, Tamalpais Union High School District Board of Trustees

Positions on Key Issues ?

How can Marin County improve its wildfire prevention efforts? ^

Colbert says wildfire prevention is his main priority, because it reflects the priorities of the community. He says the county is best positioned to handle coordinating prevention efforts between Marin's cities, towns, and unincorporated areas, "so that evacuation routes in San Anselmo work with evacuation routes in our neighboring communities, and communities beyond that." He says he would focus on helping homeowners harden their properties and work to prevent insurers from leaving California.

O'Neil says that the county needs to continue its communication and outreach efforts to make sure people are aware of how to harden their homes, reduce fuel loads around their properties and use their evacuation routes to evacuate safely and quickly if needed. "I'm an Eagle Scout, and I have lived an entire life with the motto 'Be Prepared,'" he says.

McPhail Sridharan thinks the Marin Wildfire Prevention Authority has been very effective and says she would continue to invest into it. She says maintaining adequate firefighter staffing is another big issue and that she would prioritize maintaining funding for firefighters. "One of the biggest priorities at a county level is wildfire prevention and preparedness," says Sridharan.

Paulson says prevention efforts should be improved by leveraging resources at both the county and state level to improve vegetation management, home hardening and evacuation planning. As a founding member of the Marin Wildfire Prevention Authority, he says he has experience advocating for these kinds of resources at the county level. "What I want to do as a supervisor is to start minimizing risk so that people don't lose their fire insurance," he says.

What kind of housing does Marin County need most and where should it be built? ^

Colbert says as a member of the San Anselmo Town Council, he has focused on creating a sense of community and economic vitality. "People want their downtown to be vibrant and lively, right? The way to do that is to have people living there," he says. He thinks multifamily unit housing needs to be structured around transit hubs, in downtown areas and where it is economically feasible.

O'Neil says the most important thing is to build housing for seniors. He says Marin also needs to prioritize housing for teachers, first responders and other people who work in Marin but can't afford to live here. "I don't think we have a traffic problem, I think we have a housing problem," says O'Neil. He thinks denser housing needs to be built along transportation corridors, and in places where people can access services without driving.

McPhail Sridharan says two important kinds of housing are workforce housing and housing for seniors. "It has to be a spectrum of housing choices. It's not just a one-size-fits-all solution," she says. McPhail Sridharan is excited by projects like the Oak Hill Apartment Complex near San Quentin, which she says is a private-public partnership, building below-market-rate workforce housing for educators and county employees that is situated close to transit and shopping.

Paulson says Marin needs more high-density affordable housing, and that units should be located near transit hubs and Highway 101. He says as mayor of Larkspur in 2023 he pushed for more accessory dwelling units to be built. He says, "Those are places where someone can get their foot in the community, and we can get a little more diversity."

This election cycle, voters in San Anselmo will consider a measure that would remove them from Flood Control Zone 9 (which oversees the Ross Valley Watershed). Many residents are frustrated at how money has been spent on flood control efforts in Zone 9. What would you do to regain public trust in Flood Zone 9?



Colbert says, “There is no community support, nor will I support the renewal of the existing flood fee. I think we have to go back at a grassroots level and ask the community what kind of flood mediation efforts they will support.” Colbert says while Flood Control Zone 9 works on a new framework, it needs to work on short tangible steps that can show people that their tax dollars are being put to good use.

McPhail Sridharan says she would work to address the frustration felt by many Ross Valley residents over the lack of transparency on how funds are spent in Flood Control Zone 9. “First is to do a full financial audit of what has been spent. Then it’s about gathering input from the community to ask them how they want to move forward,” she says.

O’Neil says any future flood prevention plans need to be backed by community support. He says taxes collected to fund flood prevention efforts in Flood Control Zone 9 (the Ross Valley Watershed) have lacked transparency and been spent carelessly. “The problem is collecting the tax without an approved plan for your community on how to spend it properly,” says O’Neil.

Paulson is a member of the Flood Control Zone 9 Advisory Board. He says it is the most dysfunctional board he has ever been on, and he’d like to improve it by creating a data-driven, community-endorsed plan. “We really have to work downstream backwards, because it doesn’t make sense to undo a bridge in Fairfax, and it just floods everyone in San Anselmo,” says Paulson.

The Board of Supervisors also serves as the governing board for several special districts, including the Open Space District, Flood Control District, Housing Authority, and Transit District. In which of these districts do you think you can make the most impact for everyday Marinites?



Colbert says they are all equally important. He says, as the chair of the Transportation Authority of Marin, he has experience working with towns, cities and supervisors to represent all of Marin, not just a particular district. “I think that our cities and towns are looking for the county to engage more, and we’re ready in Marin for more of that,” says Colbert. He says he would also focus on the needs of unincorporated areas.

McPhail Sridharan thinks housing is “the crux of what people really care about right now,” but says all of these districts are linked together. “These issues can’t be thought of in silos anymore. I think the county can take a much more active role in all of these areas, and it has to be done in a collaborative way. It’s not one over the other,” she says.

O’Neil says housing is one of the most important issues because of the high numbers of people who work in Marin County but cannot afford to live there. “We have to understand that housing is tied to traffic,” he says. “I think teachers, police officers, firefighters and city workers should be able to live here without driving through the county to get here.”

Paulson says he has served on boards that represent each of the aforementioned areas. “I don’t think you can be a good supervisor unless you have interdepartmental vision,” says Paulson. He thinks the county’s IT department also needs a lot more attention. “I don’t think anyone on the board, or any candidate, really understands how technology can be deployed to make the average Marinite’s life better,” he says.

Last year, the Marin County Board of Supervisors approved a budget of \$784 million. How will you work to ensure fiscal transparency and equitable distribution of future budgets?



Colbert says, “I think it’s important that we are able to figure out how to communicate with our constituents and our stakeholders how their dollars are being used and how they would like them to be used.” He says he would look for ways to get community members involved in the budgeting process, including making sure meetings are held at times that are conducive for working folks.

McPhail Sridharan says, “If more people were aware of how to get involved in the budgeting process and the allocation of resources, it would be extremely beneficial to our entire community.” She says she would draw on her experience on the Kentfield school board to engage community members. “If you want people to get involved, you go to where they are. You can’t just depend on people to show up at public comment,” she says.

O’Neil says he would work to foster inclusivity and trust in the budget process. “On [the Ross Valley School District board of trustees] I love that we are super transparent with how everything gets spent,” he says. In addition, he says the budget should be evaluated every year and adjusted to reflect the concerns of the constituency, and audited to make sure programs are achieving their goals.

Paulson thinks every department needs measurable metrics of success. “If you can’t measure a problem, you can’t fix it,” he says. He wants every county department to be evaluated in a simple way that the public can understand, showing whether departments are meeting their goals. “So if you see a red light flashing on your report card, that will let you know that we’re wasting money or we need some help here,” he says.

Larkspur, Measure D

Should the city of Larkspur adopt a rent stabilization ordinance?



Measure D would cap annual rent increases at 5% plus inflation or 7%, whichever is lower. The Larkspur City Council [passed the rent cap](#) last year, but voters opposing the law [gathered enough signatures to get this referendum](#) on the ballot. Property owners subject to the ordinance would have to pay an annual fee to fund program costs. Properties built after 1995, single family homes, ADUs and condominiums are exempt. Passes with a majority vote.

Yes Argument

Rising rents are straining household budgets and displacing fixed-income seniors and essential workers. The ordinance will help keep renters housed while allowing landlords to keep up with inflation. State rent control measures are limited, so local rent control measures are a necessary stopgap while more housing is built. This ordinance was written after months of community workshops and public hearings with big and small landlords, renters and homeowners.

No Argument

The cost of housing is a real issue in Larkspur, but this is the wrong solution. It doesn't address the underlying cause of high costs: the housing shortage. By creating a new bureaucracy at City Hall, it will cost taxpayers and reduce funding for other essential services. Much of Larkspur's housing stock won't be covered by Measure D since renters in single-family homes, condominiums and any apartments built after 1995 are generally exempted.

Key Supporters

In Support

- Kevin Carroll, City Council member, Larkspur
- Gabe Paulson, City Council member, Larkspur
- Marin Democratic Party
- Marin County Young Democrats

In Opposition

- Bill Howard, former mayor, Larkspur
- California Apartment Association

Ross, Measure E

Should the town of Ross reauthorize a parcel tax to maintain current levels of police and fire services in the town?



Measure E would reauthorize a parcel tax of \$1,201.50 per dwelling unit for single family residences and \$1,201.50 per parcel for all other uses from July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2035, increasing annually for inflation. The tax would generate about \$1 million every year, earmarked for police and fire services. Passes with a two-thirds vote.

Yes Argument

Ross voters have approved this tax since 1984. Without it, the town will be unable to fund police and fire services at their current levels, potentially forcing less than full coverage or even shifting police services to the county. Despite efforts by Ross to cut costs, like reducing retirement benefits and consolidating the fire department, this tax remains essential, as public safety represents 55% of Ross' expenses.

No Argument

Opponents did not submit an argument with the county registrar of voters.

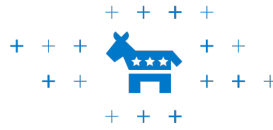
Key Supporters

In Support

- Elizabeth Brekhus, mayor, Ross
- Charles W. Kircher, Jr., mayor pro tempore, Ross
- P. Beach Kuhl, Town Council member, Ross
- Julie McMillan, Town Council member, Ross
- Elizabeth Robbins, Town Council member, Ross

In Opposition

- N/A



Democratic Presidential Primary



How does the presidential primary work?

California will send 496 delegates to the Democratic National Convention, of which 277 delegates will be allocated by congressional district to each candidate who finishes with at least 15% of the vote in each district; 147 delegates will be divided among each candidate who finishes with at least 15% of the statewide vote; and 72 delegates will be state and party officials not pledged to a candidate through the primary vote.

Who can vote in this primary?

Voters registered as Democrats, along with voters registered as No Party Preference. No Party Preference voters will need to request a crossover ballot from their county elections office to vote in this primary.

Key Candidates ?



Joseph R. Biden Jr.
President, United States of America
Democrat



Dean Phillips
U.S. Representative
Democrat



Marianne Williamson
Author
Democrat

Key Supporters ?

For Biden

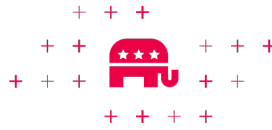
- Gavin Newsom, governor, California
- Alex Padilla, U.S. senator
- Nancy Pelosi, U.S. representative

For Williamson

- Maebe A. Girl, neighborhood councilor, Silver Lake

For Phillips

- N/A



Republican Presidential Primary



How does the GOP presidential primary work in California?

Last year, the state Republican Party changed its rules for selecting delegates. Under the new rules, if a candidate gets more than 50% of the statewide total of Republican votes cast, they get all of California's 169 Republican delegates. If no candidate manages to get a majority of the votes, delegates will be awarded in proportion to the share of the statewide vote that each candidate receives.

Who can vote in this primary?

The California Republican Party holds a "closed primary," meaning only voters registered as Republican can vote to choose the party's nominee. If you wish to vote in this primary and are not a registered Republican, you can re-register [here](#). After Feb. 20, you can change party registration, up until election day, in person at your local polling place, a vote center or your county elections office.

Key Candidates ?



Nikki Haley
Former Governor,
South Carolina/Former
Ambassador, United
Nations
Republican



Donald J. Trump
Former President,
United States of
America
Republican

Key Supporters ?

For Haley

- Lanhee Chen, fellow, Hoover Institution
- Tim Draper, Silicon Valley venture capitalist
- Jeff Gorell, supervisor, Ventura County
- Suzette Martinez Valladares, former state Assembly member

For Trump

- Shannon Grove, state senator
- Darrell Issa, U.S. representative
- Kevin McCarthy, former House speaker
- Michelle Steel, U.S. representative