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February 3, 2020

County Clerk/Registrar of Voters (CC/ROV) Memorandum #20039

TO: All County Clerks/Registrars of Voters

FROM: /s/ Joanna Southard
Assistant Chief of Elections

RE: Presidential Primary: Corrected Translations of the Top Two Candidates Precinct Notice

We have identified errors made by our translation contractor in the Spanish, Chinese, Hindi, Japanese, Korean, Tagalog, Thai, and Vietnamese translations of the Top Two Candidates Open Primary Act precinct notice previously provided in CCROV #19154.

The Spanish version contained critical errors. Please use the attached corrected version of the Spanish translation for use in precincts pursuant to Elections Code sections 9083.5(d) and 14105.1. These errors were also identified in the state Voter Information Guide which caused a reprinting by the State.

We have determined the errors identified in the Chinese, Hindi, Japanese, Korean, Tagalog, Thai, and Vietnamese precinct notices are not critical; however, we are sharing the attached corrected versions with counties should you wish to reprint these notices as well. Attached is a list of the identified errors for all the affected languages.

Please note that no errors were identified in the Khmer translation; however, we are attaching it for your reference.

We apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused. If you have any questions, you may contact Reina Miller at RMiller@sos.ca.gov or by phone at (916) 695-1557.

Thank you.

Attachment

Elections in California

The Top Two Candidates Open Primary Act requires that all candidates for a voter-nominated office be listed on the same ballot. Previously known as partisan offices, voter-nominated offices include state legislative offices, U.S. congressional offices, and state constitutional offices.

In both the open primary and general elections, you can vote for any candidate regardless of what party preference you indicated on your voter registration form. In the primary election, the two candidates receiving the most votes—regardless of party preference—move on to the general election. If a candidate receives a majority of the vote (at least 50 percent +1), a general election still must be held.

California's open primary system does not apply to candidates running for U.S. President, county central committee, or local offices.

Write-in candidates for voter-nominated offices can still run in the primary election. However, a write-in candidate can only move on to the general election if the candidate is one of the top two vote-getters in the primary election. Additionally, there is no independent nomination process for a general election.

Superintendent of Public Instruction is a nonpartisan office. If a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction were to receive a majority of the vote (at least 50 percent +1) at the primary election, then that candidate would be elected, and no general election would be held. Additional information on nonpartisan offices can be found below.

California law requires the following information to be printed in this guide.

Party-Nominated/Partisan Offices

Political parties may formally nominate candidates for party-nominated/partisan offices at the primary election. A nominated candidate will represent that party as its official candidate for the specific office at the general election and the ballot will reflect an official designation. The top vote-getter for each party at the primary election moves on to the general election. Parties also elect officers of county central committees at the primary election.

A voter can only vote in the primary election of the political party he or she has disclosed a preference for upon registering to vote. However, a political party may allow a person who has declined to disclose a party preference to vote in that party's primary election.

Voter-Nominated Offices

Political parties are not entitled to formally nominate candidates for voter-nominated offices at the primary election. A candidate nominated for a voter-nominated office at the primary election is the nominee of the people and not the official nominee of any party at the general election. A candidate for nomination to a voter-nominated office shall have his or her qualified party preference, or lack of qualified party preference, stated on the ballot, but the party preference designation is selected solely by the candidate and is shown for the information of the voters only. It does not mean the candidate is nominated or endorsed by the party designated, or that there is an affiliation between the party and candidate, and no candidate nominated by the voters shall be deemed to be the officially nominated candidate of any political party. In the county Voter Information Guide, parties may list the candidates for voter-nominated offices who have received the party's official endorsement.

Any voter may vote for any candidate for a voter-nominated office, if they meet the other qualifications required to vote for that office. The top two vote-getters at the primary election move on to the general election for the voter-nominated office even if both candidates have specified the same party preference designation. No party is entitled to have a candidate with its party preference designation move on to the general election, unless the candidate is one of the two highest vote-getters at the primary election.

Nonpartisan Offices

Political parties are not entitled to nominate candidates for nonpartisan offices at the primary election, and a candidate at the primary election is not the official nominee of any party for the specific office at the general election. A candidate for nomination to a nonpartisan office may not designate his or her party preference, or lack of party preference, on the ballot. The top two vote-getters at the primary election move on to the general election for the nonpartisan office.

Elecciones en California

La Ley de los Dos Candidatos Principales de la Primaria Abierta exige que todos los candidatos para un cargo nominado por los votantes se incluyan en la misma boleta electoral. Conocidos anteriormente como cargos partidistas, los cargos nominados por los votantes incluyen cargos legislativos estatales, cargos al congreso de los EE. UU., y cargos constitucionales estatales.

Tanto en la elección primaria abierta como en la elección general, usted puede votar por cualquier candidato sin importar la preferencia de partido que haya elegido en su formulario de registro de votante. En la elección primaria, los dos candidatos que reciban la mayor cantidad de votos (sin importar la preferencia de partido) avanzan a la elección general. Aunque un candidato reciba la mayoría de los votos (50 por ciento +1 como mínimo), aún se debe realizar una elección general.

El sistema de primaria abierta de California no se aplica a los candidatos que se estén postulando para Presidente de los EE. UU., al comité central del condado, o a cargos locales.

Los candidatos por escrito para cargos nominados por los votantes aún pueden presentarse en la elección primaria. Sin embargo, un candidato por escrito solo puede avanzar a la elección general si es uno de los dos candidatos principales que obtuvieron la mayoría de votos en la elección primaria. Además, no existe un proceso de nominación independiente para una elección general.

El cargo de Superintendente de Instrucción Pública es un cargo no partidista. Si un candidato a Superintendente de Instrucción Pública recibiera la mayoría de los votos (50 por ciento +1 como mínimo) en la elección primaria, entonces ese candidato sería elegido, y no se realizaría una elección general. A continuación se ofrece información adicional sobre los cargos no partidistas.

La ley de California exige que la siguiente información se imprima en esta guía.

Cargos Nominados por los Partidos/Cargos Partidistas

Los partidos políticos pueden nominar formalmente candidatos para los cargos nominados por los partidos/cargos partidistas en la elección primaria. Un candidato nominado representará a ese partido como su candidato oficial para el cargo específico en la elección general y la boleta electoral reflejará una designación oficial. El candidato de cada partido que obtiene la mayoría de los votos en la elección primaria avanza a la elección general. En la elección primaria, los partidos también eligen a los funcionarios para los comités centrales del condado.

Un votante solo puede votar en la elección primaria del partido político para el que ha expresado su preferencia al registrarse para votar. Sin embargo, un partido político puede permitir que una persona que se negó a declarar su preferencia partidaria vote en la elección primaria de dicho partido.

Cargos Nominados por los Votantes

Los partidos políticos no pueden nominar formalmente candidatos para los cargos nominados por los votantes en la elección primaria. Un candidato nominado para un cargo nominado por los votantes en la elección primaria es la persona nominada por la gente y no la nominación oficial de ningún partido en la elección general. Un candidato para nominación para un cargo nominado por los votantes debe establecer su preferencia partidista cualificada, o la falta de preferencia partidista cualificada, en la boleta electoral, pero únicamente el candidato puede seleccionar la designación de preferencia partidista y esta se incluye solo para información de los votantes. No significa que el candidato esté nominado o apoyado por el partido designado, o que exista alguna afiliación entre el partido y el candidato, ni se debe considerar que un candidato nominado por los votantes sea el candidato oficialmente nominado de un partido político. En la Guía de Información para el Votante del condado, los partidos pueden incluir los candidatos para los cargos nominados por los votantes que han recibido el apoyo oficial del partido.

Cualquier votante puede votar por cualquier candidato para un cargo nominado por los votantes, si cumple con los demás requisitos necesarios para votar para ese cargo. Los dos candidatos que reciban la mayor cantidad de votos en la elección primaria avanzan a la elección general para el cargo nominado por los votantes, incluso si ambos candidatos han especificado la misma designación de partido de preferencia. Ningún partido puede hacer participar en la elección general a un candidato con designación para dicho partido a menos que tal candidato haya sido uno de los dos que obtuvieron la mayor cantidad de votos en la elección primaria.

Cargos No Partidistas

Los partidos políticos no tienen derecho a nominar candidatos para cargos no partidistas en la elección primaria, y un candidato en la elección primaria no es el candidato oficial de ningún partido para el cargo específico en la elección general. Un candidato para nominación para un cargo no partidista puede no designar su preferencia de partido, o la falta de ella, en la boleta electoral. Los dos candidatos que reciban la mayor cantidad de votos en la elección primaria avanzan a la elección general para el cargo no partidista.

加州選舉

《得票最高前兩位候選人公開初選法案》要求將選民提名職位的所有候選人都列在同一份選票上。這在過去稱為黨派職位，由選民提名的職位包括州立法辦公室、美國國會辦公室以及州憲法辦公室。

在開放式初選及普選中，無論您在選民登記表格上表明偏好哪個黨派，您都可以投票支持任何候選人。在初選中得票最多的兩名候選人，無論黨派歸屬，將會進入普選。即使一名候選人獲得過半數選票（至少 50% + 1），也仍須舉行普選。

加州的開放式初選制度不適用於競選美國總統、縣中央委員會或當地職位的候選人。

選民提名職位的選民自填候選人仍然可以參與初選。然而，選民自填候選人必須為初選中得票最多的兩名候選人之一，才能夠繼續參加普選。此外，沒有獨立的普選提名程序。

公共教育局長 (Superintendent of Public Instruction) 是一個無黨派職位。如果公共教育局長候選人在初選中獲得多數票（至少 50% + 1）,那麼該候選人將當選而不舉行普選。以下請見更多無黨派職位其他相關資訊。

加州法律要求在本指南中印刷以下訊息。

政黨提名 / 黨派職位

政黨可以在初選正式提名政黨提名 / 黨派職位的候選人。提名候選人將代表該政黨，成為普選和該職位特定職位的正式候選人。正式職位名稱將列於選票上。每個政黨的最高得票者會由初選進入普選。政黨並於初選中選出縣中央委員會。

選民只能在初選中投票給他或她在登記投票時指定的偏好政黨。但是，政黨可允許拒絕透露政黨偏好的人，於初選中投票給該政黨。

選民提名職位

政黨無資格在初選中為選民提名的職位正式提名候選人。在初選中，就由選民提名的職位而言，獲提名的候選人均為民眾的提名者，而非任何政黨在普選中的正式提名者。就由選民提名的職位而言，獲提名的候選人應在選票上列明其合格黨派歸屬或無合格黨派歸屬；但黨派歸屬名稱完全由候選人選取，且僅供選民參考。這並不意味著候選人得到所指政黨的提名或支持，或該政黨與該候選人之間有隸屬關係。由選民提名的候選人不得被視為任何政黨的正式提名候選人。在《縣選民資訊指南》(Voter Information Guide) 中，各政黨可列出得到該政黨正式聯名支持的選民提名職位候選人。

任何選民都可以對選民提名職位的任何候選人投票，前提是他們符合對該職位投票所規定的其他資格條件。在初選中得票最高的兩人將進入選民提名職位的普選，即便這兩名候選人均明確指定了相同的黨派歸屬也不例外。對於將某個政黨列為其政黨歸屬選擇的候選人，任何政黨均無資格讓該候選人參加普選，除非該候選人是初選中得票最多的兩人之一。

無黨派職位

政黨無資格在初選中提名非黨派職位的候選人，而且初選候選人並非任何政黨參加該職位普選的正式獲提名者。獲非黨派職位提名的候選人不可以在選票上指明其黨派歸屬或無黨派歸屬。在初選中得票最高的兩人將進入非黨派職位的普選。

California में चुनाव

शीर्ष दो उम्म्मीदवार सम्बन्धी ओपन प्राइमरी ऐक्ट के अनुसार यह आवश्यक है कि मतदाता-नामित पद के लिए सभी उम्मीदवार एक ही मतपत्र पर सूचीबद्ध हों। पहले दलीय कार्यालयों, मतदाता-नामित कार्यालयों के रूप में जो जाने जाते थे, में राज्य विधान कार्यालय, अमेरिकी कांग्रेस के कार्यालय और राज्य संवैधानिक कार्यालय शामिल हैं।

ओपन प्राइमरी और आम चुनावों दोनों में, आप किसी भी उम्मीदवार के लिए मतदान कर सकते हैं, चाहे आपने अपने मतदाता पंजीकरण फॉर्म पर कोई भी पार्टी पसंदगी इंगित की हो। प्राथमिक चुनाव में, सबसे अधिक मत प्राप्त करने वाले दो उम्मीदवार—चाहे उनकी पार्टी पसंदगी कोई भी हो—आम चुनाव की दिशा में आगे बढ़ते हैं। अगर किसी उम्मीदवार को बहुमत (कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत +1) प्राप्त होता है, तो भी आम चुनाव आयोजित किया जाना चाहिये।

California की ओपन प्राइमरी प्रणाली अमेरिकी प्रेसिडेंट, काउंटी केंद्रीय समिति, या स्थानीय पदों के लिए चुनाव में खड़े उम्मीदवारों के लिए लागू नहीं होती है।

मतदाता-नामित कार्यालयों के लिए राइट-इन उम्मीदवार अभी भी प्राइमरी चुनाव में खड़े हो सकते है। हालांकि, एक राइट-इन उम्मीदवार केवल आम चुनाव में तभी आगे बढ़ सकता है अगर उम्मीदवार प्राइमरी चुनाव में शीर्ष दो बहुमत पाने वालों में से एक हो। इसके अतिरिक्त, आम चुनाव के लिए कोई स्वतंत्र नामांकन प्रक्रिया नहीं है।

लोक निर्देश अधीक्षक गैरदलीय कार्यालय है। यदि प्राइमरी चुनाव में लोक निर्देश के अधीक्षक के उम्मीदवार को बहुमत (कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत +1) प्राप्त होता है, तो वह उम्मीदवार चुना जाएगा, और कोई आम चुनाव नहीं होंगे। गैरदलीय कार्यालयों पर अतिरिक्त जानकारी नीचे पाई जा सकती है।

California के कानून के अनुसार इस मार्गदर्शिका पर निम्नलिखित जानकारी छापी जानी आवश्यक है।

पार्टी-नामित/दलीय कार्यालय

राजनीतिक दल औपचारिक रूप से प्राइमरी चुनाव में पार्टी-नामित/दलीय कार्यालयों के लिए उम्मीदवारों को नामित कर सकते हैं। एक नामित उम्मीदवार आम चुनाव में विशिष्ट कार्यालय के लिए अपने आधिकारिक उम्मीदवार के रूप में उस पार्टी का प्रतिनिधित्व करेगा और मतपत्र एक आधिकारिक पदनाम को दर्शाएगा। प्राइमरी चुनाव में प्रत्येक पार्टी के लिए शीर्ष बहुमत पाने वाला आम चुनाव में आगे बढ़ता है। पार्टियां प्राइमरी चुनाव में काउंटी केंद्रीय समितियों के अधिकारियों का भी चुनाव करती हैं।

एक मतदाता केवल उस राजनीतिक पार्टी के प्राइमरी चुनाव में मतदान कर सकता है, जिसे उसने मतदान देने के लिए पंजीकृत करने के समय प्राथमिकता दी थी। हालांकि, एक राजनीतिक दल उस व्यक्ति को अनुमति दे सकता है, जिसने उस पार्टी के प्राथमिक चुनाव में मतदान करने के लिए पार्टी की प्राथमिकता का खुलासा करने से इनकार कर दिया हो।

मतदाता-नामित पद

प्राथमिक चुनाव में राजनीतिक पार्टियां औपचारिक रूप से मतदाता-नामित पदों के लिए उम्मीदवारों को नामित करने की हकदार नहीं हैं। किसी मतदाता-नामित पद के लिए नामित उम्मीदवार लोगों का नामित उम्मीदवार है, न कि आम चुनाव में किसी भी पार्टी का आधिकारिक नामित उम्मीदवार। किसी मतदाता-नामित पद के नामांकन के लिए उम्मीदवार के द्वारा अपनी योग्य पार्टी पसंदगी, या योग्य पार्टी पसंदगी का अभाव मतपत्र पर बताया गया होगा, लेकिन पार्टी पसंदगी पदनाम का चयन केवल उम्मीदवार के द्वारा किया जाता है और उसे केवल मतदाताओं की जानकारी के लिए दर्शाया जाता है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि उम्मीदवार निर्दिष्ट पार्टी के द्वारा नामित या समर्थित है, या कि पार्टी और उम्मीदवार के बीच कोई संबद्धता है, और मतदाताओं के द्वारा नामित किसी भी उम्मीदवार को किसी भी राजनीतिक पार्टी का आधिकारिक तौर पर नामित उम्मीदवार होना नहीं समझा जायेगा। काउंटी की मतदाता जानकारी मार्गदर्शिका में, पार्टियां मतदाता-नामित पदों के लिए ऐसे उम्मीदवारों को सूचीबद्ध कर सकती हैं जिन्हें पार्टी का आधिकारिक समर्थन प्राप्त हुआ है।

कोई भी मतदाता किसी भी मतदाता-नामित पद के उम्मीदवार के लिए मतदान कर सकता है, अगर वे उस पद के लिए मतदान करने हेतु आवश्यक अन्य योग्यताओं को पूरा करते हों। प्राथमिक चुनाव में दो शीर्ष मत-प्राप्तकर्ता मतदाता-नामित पद के लिए आम चुनाव की दिशा में आगे बढ़ते हैं, भले ही दोनों उम्मीदवारों ने एक ही पार्टी पसंदगी पदनाम निर्दिष्ट किया हो। कोई भी पार्टी अपनी पार्टी पसंदगी पदनाम वाले किसी उम्मीदवार को आम चुनाव की दिशा में आगे बढ़ाने की हकदार नहीं है, जब तक कि वह उम्मीदवार प्राथमिक चुनाव में दो अधिकतम मत-प्राप्तकर्ताओं में से एक न हो।

निर्दलीय पद

राजनीतिक पार्टियां प्राथमिक चुनाव में निर्दलीय पदों के लिए उम्मीदवारों को नामित करने की अधिकारी नहीं हैं, और प्राथमिक चुनाव में कोई उम्मीदवार आम चुनाव में विशिष्ट पद के लिए किसी भी पार्टी का आधिकारिक नामित उम्मीदवार नहीं होता है। किसी निर्दलीय पद के नामांकन के लिए उम्मीदवार, मतपत्र पर, अपनी पार्टी पसंदगी, या पार्टी पसंदगी का अभाव निर्दिष्ट नहीं कर सकता है। प्राथमिक चुनाव में दो शीर्ष मत-प्राप्तकर्ता निर्दलीय पद के लिए आम चुनाव की दिशा में आगे बढ़ते हैं।

California 州の選挙

二候補開放型予備選挙法では、有権者指名公職の全候補者はすべて同じ投票用紙に記載されることを義務付けています。有権者指名公職は以前は党派所属公職として知られており、州立法の公職、連邦議会の公職、州憲法制定公職を含みます。

開放型予備選挙および総選挙の両方において、有権者は有権者登録用紙に記入した支持党派とは無関係に、任意の立候補者に投票することができます。予備選挙では、支持党派とは無関係に、最多投票数の二名の立候補者が総選挙に出馬します。候補者の一人が過半数票（50 パーセント +1 以上）を得たとしても、総選挙は実施されなければなりません。

California 州の開放型予備選挙システムは、米国大統領、郡中央委員会、または、地方公職に立候補する候補者には適用されません。

有権者指名公職への記入立候補者でも予備選挙に立候補できます。ただし、記入立候補者は予備選挙で上位二位得票者のひとりになった場合のみ総選挙に進むことができます。また、総選挙の独立候補者指名過程はありません。

公共教育教育長は無党派公職です。公共教育教育長の候補者が予備選挙で過半数票（50 パーセント +1 以上）を得た場合、その候補者が選出され、総選挙は実施されません。無党派公職についての追加情報は、以下をご覧ください。

California 州法では本通知に以下の情報を記載することを義務付けています。

政党指名公職 / 党派所属公職

政党は予備選挙では、政党指名公職 / 党派所属公職の候補者を公式に指名できます。指名候補者は総選挙で特定公職への正式候補者としてその政党を代表し、投票用紙には正式指定を表示します。予備選挙の各党の上位二位得票者が総選挙に進みます。予備選挙では政党は郡中央委員会の担当官も選出します。

有権者は選挙登録の際に支持を表明した政党の予備選挙でのみ投票できます。ただし、政党は支持政党を表明しなかった方にその政党の予備選挙での投票を許可できます。

有権者指名公職

政党は予備選挙の有権者指名公職の候補者を公式に指名できません。予備選挙で有権者指名公職に指名された候補者は州民の候補者であり、総選挙の公式な政党候補者ではありません。有権者指名公職の指名獲得を求める候補者は、投票用紙に支持政党または支持政党なしを記載することができますが、支持政党は候補者による選択であり有権者のみに開示されます。これは、候補者が当該政党から指名されたり支援を受けたことではなく、また、当該政党と候補者間に所属関係があるものでありません。また、有権者によって指名された候補者は政党から公式に指名されたものではありません。郡の有権者公式情報ガイドには、政党から公式に支持を受けた有権者指名公職の候補者の一覧表を載せることができます。

有権者は、有権者指名公職に投票する資格があればその公職のどの候補者にも投票できます。予備選挙の上位得票者二名が同じ政党を特定した場合でも、有権者指名公職の総選挙に進めます。総選挙に進む支持政党の候補者が予備選挙での上位得票者二名のうちの一名でない限り、当該政党の候補者とすることはできません。

無党派公職

政党は予備選挙において無党派公職の候補者を指名できません。また、予備選挙の候補者は総選挙における特定公職の政党の公式指名候補者ではありません。無党派公職への指名候補者は投票用紙に支持政党あるいは支持政党なしを指定できません。予備選挙での上位二位の得票者が無党派公職の総選挙に出馬します。

ការបោះឆ្នោតនៅក្នុងរដ្ឋកាលីហ្វញ៉ា

ច្បាប់បោះឆ្នោតបឋមដោយបើកចំហសម្រាប់ជ្រើសរើសបេក្ខជនកំពូល១ពីរូបតម្រូវឱ្យបេក្ខជនទាំងអស់ដែលឈរឈ្មោះសម្រាប់ការិយាល័យដែលបានជ្រើសរើសដោយអ្នកបោះឆ្នោត ចុះឈ្មោះនៅលើសន្លឹកឆ្នោតតែមួយ ។ ដោយកាលពីមុនត្រូវបានគេស្គាល់ថាជាការិយាល័យគាំទ្រគណបក្សនយោបាយ ការិយាល័យដែលបានជ្រើសរើសដោយអ្នកបោះឆ្នោតរួមមានការិយាល័យនីតិប្បញ្ញត្តិរដ្ឋ ការិយាល័យសភាសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក និងការិយាល័យរដ្ឋធម្មនុញ្ញ ។

នៅក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោតបឋមដោយបើកចំហ និងការបោះឆ្នោតទូទៅ អ្នកអាចបោះឆ្នោតឱ្យបេក្ខជនណាមួយក៏បាន ដោយមិនគិតពីការគាំទ្រគណបក្សដែលអ្នកបានបង្ហាញនៅក្នុងទម្រង់ចុះឈ្មោះបោះឆ្នោត ។ នៅក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោតបឋម បេក្ខជនពីរូបដែលទទួលបានសន្លឹកឆ្នោតច្រើនជាងគេ—ដោយមិនគិតពីការគាំទ្រគណបក្ស—នឹងបន្តទៅកាន់ការបោះឆ្នោតទូទៅ ។ ប្រសិនបើបេក្ខជនណាមួយទទួលបានសន្លឹកឆ្នោតច្រើនជាងគេ (យ៉ាងហោចណាស់ 50 ភាគរយ +1) ការបោះឆ្នោតទូទៅនៅតែត្រូវដំណើរការដដែល ។

ប្រព័ន្ធបោះឆ្នោតបឋមដោយបើកចំហរបស់រដ្ឋកាលីហ្វញ៉ាមិនអនុវត្តចំពោះបេក្ខជនដែលឈរឈ្មោះសម្រាប់ប្រធានាធិបតីសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក គណៈកម្មាធិការកណ្តាលតាមតំបន់ ឬការិយាល័យក្នុងតំបន់ទេ ។

បេក្ខជនដែលគ្មានឈ្មោះនៅលើសន្លឹកឆ្នោតសម្រាប់ការិយាល័យដែលបានជ្រើសរើសដោយអ្នកបោះឆ្នោតនៅតែអាចឈរឈ្មោះនៅក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោតបឋមបានដដែល ។ ប៉ុន្តែ បេក្ខជនដែលគ្មានឈ្មោះនៅលើសន្លឹកឆ្នោតអាចបន្តទៅកាន់ការបោះឆ្នោតទូទៅបាន លុះត្រាតែបេក្ខជននោះជាប់ឈ្មោះជាប់ថ្នាក់ជាអ្នកទទួលបានសំឡេងឆ្នោតច្រើនជាងគេពីរូបនៅក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោតបឋម ។ ក្រៅពីនេះ គ្មានដំណើរការតែងតាំងឯករាជ្យសម្រាប់ការបោះឆ្នោតទូទៅទេ ។

ប្រធានផ្នែកណែនាំសាធារណៈគឺជាការិយាល័យមិនលំអៀងទៅគណបក្សនយោបាយណាមួយឡើយ ។ ប្រសិនបើបេក្ខជនឈរឈ្មោះសម្រាប់ប្រធានផ្នែកណែនាំសាធារណៈទទួលបានការបោះឆ្នោតច្រើនជាងគេ (យ៉ាងហោចណាស់ 50 ភាគរយ +1) នៅក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោតបឋម បេក្ខជននោះនឹងត្រូវបានជ្រើសរើស ហើយការបោះឆ្នោតទូទៅនឹងមិនដំណើរការទេ ។ ព័ត៌មានបន្ថែមអំពីការិយាល័យមិនលំអៀងទៅគណបក្សនយោបាយអាចរកបាននៅខាងក្រោមនេះ ។

ច្បាប់របស់រដ្ឋកាលីហ្វញ៉ាតម្រូវឱ្យបោះពុម្ពព័ត៌មានខាងក្រោមនៅក្នុងការណែនាំនេះ ។

ការិយាល័យគាំទ្រគណបក្សនយោបាយ/ដែលបានជ្រើសរើសដោយគណបក្ស

គណបក្សនយោបាយនានាអាចអាចតែងតាំងបេក្ខជនជាផ្លូវការសម្រាប់ការិយាល័យគាំទ្រគណបក្សនយោបាយ/ដែលបានជ្រើសរើសដោយគណបក្សនៅក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោតបឋមបាន ។ បេក្ខជនដែលបានតែងតាំងនឹងតំណាងឱ្យគណបក្សនោះក្នុងនាមជាបេក្ខជនផ្លូវការរបស់គណបក្សនោះ សម្រាប់ការិយាល័យជាក់លាក់នៅក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោតទូទៅ ហើយការបោះឆ្នោតនោះនឹងបង្ហាញឱ្យឃើញពីការចាត់តាំងផ្លូវការ ។ អ្នកទទួលបានស្នំឡេងឆ្នោតច្រើនជាគេនៅក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោតបឋមនឹងបន្តទៅកាន់ការបោះឆ្នោតទូទៅ ។ គណបក្សនានាក៏ជ្រើសរើសមន្ត្រីនៃគណៈកម្មាធិការកណ្តាលតាមតំបន់នៅក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោតបឋមនេះផងដែរ ។

អ្នកបោះឆ្នោតអាចបោះឆ្នោតបាននៅក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោតបឋមរបស់គណបក្សនយោបាយដែលគាត់បានបង្ហាញការគាំទ្រ នៅពេលចុះឈ្មោះបោះឆ្នោតតែប៉ុណ្ណោះ ។ ប៉ុន្តែគណបក្សនយោបាយអាចនឹងអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យអ្នកដែលបានបដិសេធមិនបង្ហាញការគាំទ្រគណបក្សអាចបោះឆ្នោតនៅក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោតបឋមរបស់គណបក្សនោះបាន ។

ការិយាល័យដែលបានជ្រើសរើសដោយអ្នកបោះឆ្នោត

គណបក្សនយោបាយនានាមិនត្រូវបានផ្តល់សិទ្ធិឱ្យតែងតាំងបេក្ខជនសម្រាប់ការិយាល័យដែលបានជ្រើសរើសដោយអ្នកបោះឆ្នោតនៅក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោតបឋមទេ ។ បេក្ខជនដែលបានតែងតាំងសម្រាប់ការិយាល័យដែលបានជ្រើសរើសដោយអ្នកបោះឆ្នោតនៅក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោតបឋមគឺជាបេក្ខជនដែលជ្រើសរើសដោយប្រជាជន និងមិនមែនជាបេក្ខជនផ្លូវការរបស់គណបក្សណាមួយនៅក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោតទូទៅនោះទេ ។ បេក្ខជនដែលតែងតាំងនៅក្នុងការិយាល័យដែលបានជ្រើសរើសដោយអ្នកបោះឆ្នោតត្រូវតែមានការគាំទ្រគណបក្សដែលមានលក្ខណសម្បត្តិគ្រប់គ្រាន់ ឬមិនគាំទ្រគណបក្សដែលមានលក្ខណសម្បត្តិគ្រប់គ្រាន់ ដែលបានបញ្ជាក់នៅលើសន្លឹកឆ្នោត ប៉ុន្តែការចាត់តាំងការគាំទ្រគណបក្សត្រូវបានជ្រើសរើសដោយបេក្ខជនតែប៉ុណ្ណោះ ហើយវានឹងត្រូវបានបង្ហាញសម្រាប់ព័ត៌មានអ្នកបោះឆ្នោតតែប៉ុណ្ណោះ ។ នេះមិនមានន័យថា បេក្ខជនត្រូវបានតែងតាំងឬយល់ព្រមដោយគណបក្សដែលបានចាត់តាំង ឬថាមានទំនាក់ទំនងរវាងគណបក្សនឹងបេក្ខជនទេ ហើយបេក្ខជនដែលបានជ្រើសរើសដោយអ្នកបោះឆ្នោតនឹងមិនត្រូវបានចាត់ទុកថាជាបេក្ខជនដែលបានតែងតាំងជាផ្លូវការរបស់គណបក្សនយោបាយណាមួយឡើយ ។ នៅក្នុងការណែនាំអំពីព័ត៌មានសម្រាប់អ្នកបោះឆ្នោតតាមតំបន់ គណបក្សនានាអាចចុះឈ្មោះបេក្ខជនសម្រាប់ការិយាល័យដែលបានជ្រើសរើសដោយអ្នកបោះឆ្នោត ដែលបានទទួលការគាំទ្រជាផ្លូវការនៅក្នុងគណបក្សនោះ ។

អ្នកបោះឆ្នោតទាំងឡាយអាចបោះឆ្នោតគាំទ្របេក្ខជននានាសម្រាប់ការិយាល័យដែលបានជ្រើសរើសដោយអ្នកបោះឆ្នោត ប្រសិនបើពួកគេបំពេញគ្រប់លក្ខខណ្ឌផ្សេងៗដែលចាំបាច់ សម្រាប់បោះឆ្នោតឱ្យការិយាល័យនោះ ។ អ្នកដែលទទួលបានសំឡេងឆ្នោតច្រើនជាគេនៅក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោតបឋមនឹងបន្តទៅកាន់ការបោះឆ្នោតទូទៅសម្រាប់ការិយាល័យដែលបានជ្រើសរើសដោយអ្នកបោះឆ្នោត ទោះបីជាបេក្ខជនទាំងពីររូបបានបញ្ជាក់ការចាត់តាំងការគាំទ្រគណបក្សតែមួយក៏ដោយ ។ គ្មានគណបក្សណាមួយមានសិទ្ធិដាក់បេក្ខជនដែលមានការចាត់តាំងការគាំទ្រគណបក្សរបស់ខ្លួនឱ្យបន្តទៅកាន់ការបោះឆ្នោតទូទៅបានទេ លើកលែងតែបេក្ខជននោះគឺជាបេក្ខជនម្នាក់ក្នុងចំណោមអ្នកដែលទទួលបានសន្លឹកឆ្នោតច្រើនជាងគេពីររូបនៅក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោតបឋម ។

ការិយាល័យមិនលំអៀងទៅគណបក្សនយោបាយ

គណបក្សនយោបាយនានាមិនត្រូវបានផ្តល់សិទ្ធិឱ្យតែងតាំងបេក្ខជនឈរឈ្មោះសម្រាប់ការិយាល័យមិនលំអៀងទៅគណបក្សនយោបាយនៅក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោតបឋមទេ ហើយបេក្ខជននៅក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោតបឋមមិនមែនជាបេក្ខជនផ្លូវការរបស់គណបក្សណាមួយសម្រាប់ការិយាល័យជាក់លាក់នៅក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោតទូទៅនោះទេ ។ បេក្ខជនដែលតែងតាំងសម្រាប់ការិយាល័យមិនលំអៀងទៅគណបក្សនយោបាយមិនអាចចាត់តាំងគណបក្សដែលគាត់គាំទ្រ ឬមិនគាំទ្រនៅលើសន្លឹកឆ្នោតបានទេ ។ អ្នកដែលទទួលបានសំឡេងឆ្នោតច្រើនជាងគេនៅក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោតបឋមនឹងបន្តទៅកាន់ការបោះឆ្នោតទូទៅសម្រាប់ការិយាល័យមិនលំអៀងទៅគណបក្សនយោបាយ ។

캘리포니아 주 선거

상위 두 명의 후보를 가려내는 공개 예비선거법에 따라 유권자 지명 공직자 선거에 출마한 후보자들은 모두 동일한 투표지에 기재되어야 합니다. 이전에 정당 관련 공직, 유권자 지명 공직으로 알려진 공직에는 주 입법부 의원 공직, 연방의회 공직 및 주 헌법상 공직이 포함됩니다.

공개 예비선거와 총선거 모두 귀하가 유권자 등록 양식에 기입한 선호 정당에 관계없이 어떤 후보에게든 투표할 수 있습니다. 예비선거에서 득표수가 가장 높은 후보 두 명—선호 정당에 관계없이—이 총선에 출마하게 됩니다. 한 명의 후보자가 과반수(최소한 50퍼센트+1표)를 득표했더라도 총선거는 실시해야 합니다.

캘리포니아 주의 공개 예비선거 제도는 미국 대통령, 카운티 중앙위원회, 지방 공직에 출마한 후보자에게는 적용되지 않습니다.

유권자 지명 공직자 선거의 기명 후보자도 공개 예비선거에 출마할 수 있습니다. 단, 기명 후보자는 공개 예비선거에서 가장 많은 표를 얻은 상위 두 명에 속해야만 총선에 출마할 수 있습니다. 또한 총선에는 개별적인 후보자 지명 과정이 없습니다.

공교육 교육감은 무소속 공직입니다. 공교육 교육감에 출마한 후보자 중 한 명이 예비선거에서 표의 과반수(최소한 50퍼센트+1표)를 득표했다면, 그 후보자는 해당 공직에 선출되며, 총선거는 실시되지 않습니다. 무소속 공직에 관한 자세한 정보는 아래에서 확인하실 수 있습니다.

캘리포니아 주 법률에 따라 본 안내서에는 다음과 같은 정보가 제공되어야 합니다.

정당 지명/정당 관련 공직

정당은 예비선거에서 정당 지명/정당 관련 공직 후보자를 공식적으로 지명할 수 있습니다. 특정 공직을 선출하는 총선 및 투표의 공식 후보라는 것은 곧 공식적인 지명을 의미하므로 지명된 후보는 해당 정당을 대표합니다. 예비선거에서 정당별로 가장 많은 표를 얻은 후보가 총선에 출마합니다. 또 정당들은 예비 선거에서 카운티 중앙 위원회 위원도 선출합니다.

유권자는 유권자 등록 시 공개한 지지 정당의 예비선거에만 투표할 수 있습니다. 하지만 정당 측에서는 지지 정당 공개를 거부한 유권자가 자기 정당의 예비선거에 참여하도록 허용할 수 있습니다.

유권자 지명 공직

정당은 예비선거에서 유권자 지명 공직 후보자를 공식 지명할 수 없습니다. 예비선거에서 유권자 지명 공직에 지명된 후보자는 주민이 추천한 후보자이며 총선거에서 어느 정당의 공식 지명자가 아닙니다. 유권자 지명 공직에 지명된 후보자는 자격에 해당하는 지지 정당이나 자격에 해당하는 지지 정당이 없음을 투표지에 명시해야 하지만, 이는 후보자 본인의 의지로 선택해야 하며 유권자에게 정보를 제공할 목적으로만 공개됩니다. 이는 후보자가 명시한 정당의 지명이나 지지를 받는다거나 정당과 후보자 사이에 어떤 관계가 있다는 뜻이 아니므로, 유권자들이 지명한 후보자는 정당의 공식 지명 후보자로 간주되지 않습니다. 정당은 정당의 공식 지지를 받는 유권자 지명 공직 후보자를 카운티 유권자 정보 안내서에 기재할 수도 있습니다.

유권자는 해당 공직에 선출되는 데 필요한 자격을 갖춘 유권자 지명 공직 후보자라면 누구에게나 투표할 수 있습니다. 예비선거에서 가장 많이 득표한 두 후보자는 같은 정당을 지지해도 유권자 지명 공직자 선출을 위한 총선거에 나갑니다. 후보자가 예비선거에서 가장 많이 득표한 두 명에 속하지 않는 한, 정당은 자기 정당을 지지한다고 밝힌 후보자를 총선거에 내보낼 수 없습니다.

무소속 공직

정당은 예비선거에서 무소속 공직 후보자를 공식 지명할 수 없으며, 예비선거 후보자는 총선거에서 특정 공직에 대한 정당의 공식 후보 지명자가 아닙니다. 무소속 공직에 지명된 후보자는 본인의 선호 정당이나 선호 정당이 없음을 투표지에 명시할 수 없습니다. 예비선거에서 가장 많이 득표한 후보자 두 명이 무소속 공직 총선거에 나갑니다.

Mga Halalan sa California

Ang Batas sa Bukas na Primarya ng Nangungunang Dalawang Kandidato ay nag-aatas na ang lahat ng kandidato para sa isang iminumungkahi-ng-botante na katungkulan ay ilista sa iisang balota. Dating kilala bilang mga partidistang katungkulan, kabilang sa mga iminumungkahi-ng-botante na katungkulan ang mga pambatasang katungkulan, mga katungkulang pangkongreso ng U.S., at mga katungkulang ayon sa saligang-batas ng estado.

Sa pareho ng bukas na primarya at pangkalahatang halalan, makakaboto kayo para sa sinumang kandidato anuman ang kinakatigang partido na ipinabatid ninyo sa inyong porma ng pagpaparehistro ng botante. Sa primaryang halalan, ang dalawang kandidatong nakatanggap ng pinakamaraming boto—anuman ang kinakatigang partido—ay susulong sa pangkalahatang halalan. Kung ang isang kandidato ay nakatanggap ng mayoriya ng boto (hindi bababa sa 50 porsiyento +1), ang isang pangkalahatang halalan ay dapat pa ring ganapin.

Ang bukas na sistema ng primarya ng California ay hindi umaaplay sa mga kandidatong kumakandidato para Presidente ng U.S., sa komite sentral ng county, o mga lokal na katungkulan.

Ang mga isinusulat-lamang na kandidato para sa mga iminumungkahi-ng-botante na katungkulan ay makakatakbo pa rin sa primaryang halalan. Gayunman, ang isang isinusulat-lamang na kandidato ay makakasulong lamang sa pangkalahatang halalan kung ang kandidato ay isa sa dalawang nakakuha ng pinakamaraming boto sa primaryang halalan. Bilang karagdagan, walang independiyenteng proseso ng pagmungkahi para sa isang pangkalahatang halalan.

Ang Superintendente ng Pampublikong Pagtuturo ay isang di-partidistang katungkulan. Kung ang isang kandidato para Superintendente ng Pampublikong Pagtuturo ay nakatanggap ng isang mayoriya ng boto (hindi bababa sa 50 porsiyento +1) sa primaryang halalan, ang kandidatong iyon ay ihahalal, at walang pangkalahatang halalan na gaganapin. Ang karagdagang impormasyon tungkol sa mga di-partidistang katungkulan ay matatagpuan sa ibaba.

Ang batas ng California ay nag-aatas na ang mga sumusunod na impormasyon ay ilimbag sa patnubay na ito.

Mga Iminumungkahi-ng-Partido/Partidistang Katungkulan

Ang mga partidong pampulitika ay maaaring pormal na magmungkahi ng mga kandidato para sa mga iminumungkahi-ng-partido/partidistang katungkulan sa primaryang halalan. Ang isang iminungkahing kandidato ay kakatawan sa partidong iyon bilang opisyal na kandidato nito para sa partikular na katungkulan sa pangkalahatang halalan at ang balota ay sasalamin sa opisyal na pagtatalaga. Ang nakakuha ng pinakamaraming boto para sa bawat partido sa primaryang halalan ay susulong sa pangkalahatang halalan. Ang mga partido ay naghahalal din ng mga opisyal ng komite sentral ng county sa primaryang halalan.

Ang isang botante ay makakaboto lamang sa primaryang halalan ng partidong pampulitika na isiniwalat niyang kinakatigan noong magparehistro para makaboto. Gayunman, ang isang partidong pampulitika ay maaaring magpahintulot sa isang tao na tumangging isiwalat ang isang kinakatigang partido na bumoto sa primaryang halalan ng partidong iyon.

Mga Iminumungkahi-ng-Botante na Katungkulan

Ang mga partidong pampulitika ay hindi karapat-dapat na pormal na magmungkahi ng mga kandidato para sa mga iminumungkahi-ng-botante na katungkulan sa primaryang halalan. Ang isang kandidatong iminungkahi para sa isang iminumungkahi-ng-botante na katungkulan sa primaryang halalan ay ang iminungkahi ng mga tao at hindi ang opisyal na iminungkahi ng alinmang partido sa pangkalahatang halalan. Ang isang kandidato para sa pagmungkahi sa isang iminumungkahi-ng-botante na katungkulan ay dapat maghayag ng kanyang kinakatigang partido, o kawalan ng kinakatigang partido, sa balota, pero ang pagtatalaga ng kinakatigang partido ay pinipili ng kandidato lamang at ipinakikita para sa impormasyon ng mga botante lamang. Ito ay hindi nangangahulugan na ang kandidato ay iminungkahi o inirekomenda ng itinalagang partido, o may pagkakaugnay sa pagitan ng partido at kandidato, at walang kandidatong iminungkahi ng mga botante na dapat ituring na opisyal na iminungkahing kandidato ng alinmang partidong pampulitika. Sa librito ng Patnubay na Impormasyon para sa Botante ng county, ang mga partido ay maaaring maglista ng mga kandidato para sa mga iminumungkahi-ng-botante na katungkulan na tumanggap ng opisyal na pagrekomenda ng partido.

Sinumang botante ay maaaring bumoto para sa sinumang kandidato para sa isang iminumungkahi-ng-botante na katungkulan, kung sila ay nakakatugon sa ibang mga kuwalipikasyon na iniaatas upang makaboto para sa katungkulang iyon. Ang dalawang nakakuha ng pinakaraming boto sa primaryang halalan ay susulong sa pangkalahatang halalan para sa iminumungkahi-ng-botante na katungkulan kahit na ang parehong kandidato ay tumukoy ng pagtatalaga sa iisang kinakatigang partido. Walang partido na karapat-dapat magsulong ng isang kandidato na may itinalagang kinakatigang partido sa pangkalahatang halalan, maliban kung ang kandidato ay isa sa dalawang pinakamarami ang mga nakuhang boto sa primaryang halalan.

Mga Di-partidistang Katungkulan

Ang mga partidong pampulitika ay hindi karapat-dapat na magmungkahi ng mga kandidato para sa mga di-partidistang katungkulan sa primaryang halalan, at ang isang kandidato sa primaryang halalan ay hindi ang opisyal na iminungkahi ng alinmang partido para sa partikular na katungkulan sa pangkalahatang halalan. Ang isang kandidato para sa pagmungkahi sa isang di-partidistang katungkulan ay hindi maaaring magtalaga ng kanyang kinakatigang partido, o kawalan ng kinakatigang partido, sa balota. Ang dalawang nakakuha ng pinakamaraming boto sa primaryang halalan ay susulong sa pangkalahatang halalan para sa di-partidistang katungkulan.

การเลือกตั้งในรัฐ California

กฎหมายว่าด้วยการเลือกตั้งแบบเปิดกำหนดให้มีผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งที่ได้รับคะแนนสูงสุดสองราย เพื่อให้ผู้ออกเสียงลงคะแนนเสนอชื่อจะต้องมีรายชื่อผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งทุกคนอยู่ในบัตรลงคะแนนเดียวกัน ซึ่งก่อนหน้านี้เป็นที่รู้จักกันในชื่อตำแหน่งทางการเมืองที่ไม่ฝักใฝ่ฝ่ายใด ตำแหน่งที่ผู้ออกเสียงลงคะแนนเสนอชื่อ รวมถึงตำแหน่งทางนิติบัญญัติของรัฐ ตำแหน่งทางรัฐสภาของสหรัฐฯ และตำแหน่งตามรัฐธรรมนูญของรัฐ

ในการเลือกตั้งเบื้องต้นแบบเปิดและการเลือกตั้งทั่วไป ท่านสามารถออกเสียงลงคะแนนให้แก่ผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งรายใดก็ได้ ไม่ว่าท่านจะระบุไว้ในแบบฟอร์มลงทะเบียนผู้ออกเสียงลงคะแนนว่าท่านชอบพรรคใดก็ตาม ในการเลือกตั้งเบื้องต้นผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งสองรายที่ได้รับคะแนนเสียงสูงสุด—ไม่ว่าจะชอบพรรคใดก็ตาม—จะมีสิทธิเข้าร่วมชิงชัยในการเลือกตั้งทั่วไป หากผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งได้รับคะแนนเสียงส่วนใหญ่ (อย่างน้อย 50 เปอร์เซ็นต์ +1) ก็ยังต้องจัดให้มีการเลือกตั้งทั่วไปอยู่

ระบบขั้นต้นแบบเปิดของรัฐ California ไม่ได้ใช้สำหรับผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งเพื่อชิงตำแหน่งประธานาธิบดีแห่งสหรัฐอเมริกา คณะกรรมการกลางประจำมณฑลหรือตำแหน่งท้องถิ่น

ผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งที่ไม่มีชื่ออยู่บนบัตรลงคะแนนซึ่งผู้ออกเสียงลงคะแนนจะต้องเขียนชื่อของผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งลงบนบัตรยังคงลงสมัครในการเลือกตั้งเบื้องต้นได้อยู่ อย่างไรก็ตาม ผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งที่ไม่ได้อยู่ในรายชื่อจะสามารถเข้าสู่การเลือกตั้งทั่วไปได้ต่อเมื่อผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งเป็นหนึ่งในผู้ได้รับคะแนนเสียงสูงสุดสองรายในการเลือกตั้งเบื้องต้นเท่านั้น และจะไม่มีกระบวนการสรรหาอิสระสำหรับการเลือกตั้งทั่วไป

ผู้อำนวยการโรงเรียนของรัฐเป็นตำแหน่งที่ไม่ฝักใฝ่ฝ่ายใด ในกรณีที่ผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งตำแหน่งผู้อำนวยการโรงเรียนของรัฐได้รับคะแนนเสียงส่วนใหญ่ (อย่างน้อย 50 เปอร์เซ็นต์ +1) ในการเลือกตั้งเบื้องต้น ผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งคนดังกล่าวจะได้รับเลือกตั้ง และจะไม่มีการจัดการเลือกตั้งทั่วไป คุณสามารถดูข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมเกี่ยวกับตำแหน่งทางการเมืองที่ไม่ฝักใฝ่ฝ่ายใดได้ที่ด้านล่าง

กฎหมายของรัฐ California กำหนดให้ระบุข้อมูลต่อไปนี้ไว้ในคู่มือฉบับนี้

ตำแหน่งทางการเมืองที่ไม่ฝักใฝฝ่ายใด/เสนอชื่อโดยพรรค

พรรคการเมืองอาจมีสิทธิเสนอชื่อผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งอย่างเป็นทางการให้เข้าชิงตำแหน่งทางการเมืองที่ไม่ฝักใฝ่ฝ่ายใด/เสนอชื่อโดยพรรคในการเลือกตั้งเบื้องต้น ผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งที่ได้รับการเสนอชื่อจะเป็นตัวแทนของพรรคในฐานะผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งอย่างเป็นทางการของพรรคดังกล่าวสำหรับตำแหน่งที่เฉพาะเจาะจงในการเลือกตั้งทั่วไป และบัตรลงคะแนนจะระบุชื่อพรรคไว้อย่างเป็นทางการ ผู้ได้รับคะแนนเสียงสูงสุดของแต่ละพรรคในการเลือกตั้งเบื้องต้นจะได้เข้าสู่การเลือกตั้งทั่วไป พรรคยังต้องเลือกเจ้าหน้าที่คณะกรรมการกลางประจำมณฑลในการเลือกตั้งเบื้องต้นด้วย

ผู้ออกเสียงลงคะแนนสามารถออกเสียงในการเลือกตั้งเบื้องต้นให้กับพรรคการเมืองที่ตนระบุว่าชื่นชอบในขณะลงทะเบียนเพื่อออกเสียงเท่านั้น อย่างไรก็ตาม พรรคการเมืองอาจอนุญาตให้ผู้ที่ปฏิเสธที่จะระบุพรรคที่ชื่นชอบเพื่อออกเสียงในการเลือกตั้งเบื้องต้นของพรรคดังกล่าวได้

ตำแหน่งที่ต้องได้รับการเสนอชื่อจากผู้ออกเสียงลงคะแนน

พรรคการเมืองไม่มีสิทธิเสนอชื่อผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งอย่างเป็นทางการให้เข้าชิงตำแหน่งที่ต้องได้รับการเสนอชื่อจากผู้ออกเสียงลงคะแนนในการเลือกตั้งเบื้องต้น ผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งที่ได้รับการเสนอชื่อให้เข้าชิงตำแหน่งที่ต้องได้รับการเสนอชื่อจากผู้ออกเสียงลงคะแนนในการเลือกตั้งเบื้องต้นถือว่าเป็นผู้ที่ได้รับเลือกจากประชาชน โดยไม่ถือว่าเป็นผู้ได้รับเลือกอย่างเป็นทางการจากพรรคใดในการเลือกตั้งทั่วไป ผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งที่รณรงค์หาเสียงเพื่อให้ได้รับการเสนอชื่อให้ชิงตำแหน่งที่ต้องได้รับการเสนอชื่อจากผู้ออกเสียงลงคะแนนที่มีคุณสมบัติจะต้องระบุในบัตรลงคะแนนว่าตนชอบพรรคใดหรือไม่ชอบพรรคใดเลย แต่การระบุความชอบพรรคดังกล่าวเป็นการตัดสินใจของผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งเองและแสดงไว้เพื่อให้ผู้ออกเสียงลงคะแนนที่มีคุณสมบัติทราบเท่านั้น การระบุดังกล่าวมิได้หมายความว่าผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งได้รับการเสนอชื่อหรือได้รับการสนับสนุนจากพรรคที่ระบุ หรือมิได้หมายความว่ามีความเกี่ยวข้องระหว่างพรรคดังกล่าวกับผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งและจะไม่มีผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งรายใดที่ได้รับการเสนอชื่อโดยผู้ออกเสียงลงคะแนน ที่จะถูกถือว่าเป็นผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งที่ได้รับการเสนอชื่ออย่างเป็นทางการจากพรรคการเมืองใดๆ ในคู่มือผู้ออกเสียงลงคะแนนของมณฑล พรรคต่าง ๆ สามารถแสดงรายชื่อผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งที่จะเข้าชิงตำแหน่งที่ต้องได้รับการเสนอชื่อจากผู้ออกเสียงลงคะแนนได้หากเป็นผู้สมัครที่พรรคสนับสนุนอย่างเป็นทางการ

ผู้ออกเสียงลงคะแนนคนใดก็ตามสามารถออกเสียงสนับสนุนผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งรายใดก็ได้ที่เข้าชิงตำแหน่งที่ต้องได้รับการเสนอชื่อจากผู้ออกเสียงลงคะแนน หากผู้ออกเสียงมีคุณสมบัติอื่นครบถ้วนตามที่กำหนดเพื่อออกเสียงสนับสนุนตำแหน่งดังกล่าว ผู้ได้รับคะแนนเสียงสูงสุดสองรายในการเลือกตั้งเบื้องต้น จะมีสิทธิเข้าร่วมชิงชัยในการเลือกตั้งทั่วไปเพื่อแข่งขันชิงตำแหน่งที่ต้องได้รับการเสนอชื่อจากผู้ออกเสียงลงคะแนนถึงแม้ว่าผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งทั้งสองรายจะได้ระบุพรรคที่ชอบเป็นพรรคเดียวกันก็ตาม ไม่มีพรรคใดที่มีสิทธิส่งผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งที่ระบุว่าชอบพรรคตนเองให้เข้าร่วมชิงชัยในการเลือกตั้งทั่วไปได้ หากผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งรายดังกล่าวไม่ได้เป็นหนึ่งในสองของผู้ที่ได้รับคะแนนเสียงสูงสุดในการเลือกตั้งเบื้องต้น

ตำแหน่งทางการเมืองที่ไม่ฝักใฝ่ฝ่ายใด

พรรคการเมืองไม่มีสิทธิเสนอชื่อผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งให้เข้าชิงตำแหน่งที่ไม่ฝักใฝ่ฝ่ายใดในการเลือกตั้งเบื้องต้น และผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งในการเลือกตั้งเบื้องต้นมิได้เป็นผู้ได้รับเลือกอย่างเป็นทางการของพรรคใดเพื่อให้เข้าชิงตำแหน่งเฉพาะในการเลือกตั้งทั่วไป ผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งที่รณรงค์หาเสียงเพื่อให้ได้รับการเสนอชื่อเข้าชิงตำแหน่งที่ไม่ฝักใฝ่ฝ่ายใด จะไม่สามารถระบุในบัตรลงคะแนนว่าตนชอบพรรคใด หรือไม่ชอบพรรคใด ผู้ได้รับคะแนนเสียงสูงสุดสองรายในการเลือกตั้งเบื้องต้น จะเข้าสู่การเลือกตั้งทั่วไปเพื่อชิงตำแหน่งที่ไม่ฝักใฝ่ฝ่ายใด

Các Kỳ Bầu Cử tại California

Đạo Luật Bầu Cử Sơ Bộ Công Khai Hai Ứng Cử Viên Hàng Đầu đòi hỏi tất cả các ứng cử viên ứng cử vào chức vụ do cử tri đề cử phải được để tên trên cùng trong một lá phiếu. Từng được gọi là các chức vụ thuộc đảng phái, chức vụ do cử tri đề cử bao gồm cả những chức vụ lập pháp trong tiểu bang, chức vụ trong hạ viện Hoa Kỳ và chức vụ trong hiến pháp tiểu bang.

Trong cả hai kỳ bầu cử sơ bộ công khai và tổng tuyển cử, quý vị có thể bầu cho bất kỳ ứng cử viên nào, bất kể đảng phái ưa thích mà quý vị cho biết trong đơn ghi danh bầu cử của quý vị. Trong kỳ bầu cử sơ bộ, hai ứng cử viên nhận được nhiều phiếu bầu nhất—bất kể đảng phái ưa thích—sẽ tranh cử trong kỳ tổng tuyển cử. Nếu có một ứng cử viên nhận được đa số phiếu bầu (tối thiểu 50 phần trăm +1), thì vẫn phải tổ chức kỳ tổng tuyển cử.

Hệ thống bầu cử sơ bộ công khai của California không áp dụng cho những ứng cử viên tranh cử vào chức vụ Tổng Thống Hoa Kỳ, ủy ban trung ương quận hay những chức vụ địa phương.

Ứng viên ghi thêm cho các vị trí do cử tri đề cử vẫn có thể chạy đua vào cuộc bầu cử sơ bộ. Tuy nhiên, một ứng viên ghi thêm chỉ có thể chuyển sang cuộc tổng tuyển cử nếu ứng cử viên này là một trong hai ứng cử viên nhận được số phiếu cao nhất trong cuộc bầu cử sơ bộ. Ngoài ra, sẽ không có quy trình đề cử độc lập cho một cuộc tổng tuyển cử.

Tổng Giám đốc Công Huấn là chức vụ không đảng phái. Nếu một ứng cử viên cho vị trí Tổng Giám đốc Công huấn nhận được đa số phiếu bầu (tối thiểu 50 phần trăm +1) tại cuộc bầu cử sơ bộ thì ứng cử viên đó sẽ được bầu, và sẽ không có kỳ tổng tuyển cử nào được tổ chức thêm nữa. Quý vị có thể tìm hiểu thêm các thông tin bổ sung về các vị trí không đảng phái dưới đây.

Luật California đòi hỏi những chi tiết sau đây phải được in trong hướng dẫn này.

Các Vị trí do Đảng phái Đề cử/thuộc Đảng phái

Các chính đảng có thể chính thức đề cử ứng cử viên cho những chức vụ do đảng phái đề cử/thuộc Đảng phái trong kỳ bầu cử sơ bộ. Một ứng cử viên được đề cử sẽ đại diện cho chính đảng đó với tư cách là ứng cử viên chính thức cho vị trí cụ thể tại cuộc tổng tuyển cử và lá phiếu sẽ phản ánh vị trí bổ nhiệm chính thức. Người có số phiếu cao nhất của mỗi đảng tại cuộc bầu cử sơ bộ sẽ được vào cuộc tổng tuyển cử. Các chính đảng cũng sẽ bầu các nhân viên của ủy ban trung ương quận tại cuộc bầu cử sơ bộ.

Một cử tri chỉ có thể bỏ phiếu trong cuộc bầu cử sơ bộ của chính đảng mà họ đã cho biết là đảng ưa thích của họ khi đăng ký bỏ phiếu. Tuy nhiên, một chính đảng vẫn có thể cho phép một người đã từ chối tiết lộ đảng ưa thích được quyền bỏ phiếu trong cuộc bầu cử sơ bộ của đảng đó.

Các Chức vụ do Cử tri Đề cử

Các chính đảng không được quyền đề cử chính thức ứng cử viên cho những chức vụ do cử tri đề cử trong kỳ bầu cử sơ bộ. Ứng cử viên được đề cử vào chức vụ do cử tri đề cử trong kỳ bầu cử sơ bộ là người được người dân đề cử và không phải là người được bất cứ đảng nào đề cử chính thức trong kỳ tổng tuyển cử. Ứng cử viên được đề cử vào chức vụ do cử tri đề cử phải nêu đảng yêu thích đủ điều kiện, hoặc không có đảng yêu thích, trên lá phiếu, nhưng phần chỉ định đảng yêu thích hoàn toàn là do ứng cử viên chọn và chỉ được ghi trong phần thông tin cho cử tri mà thôi. Nó không có nghĩa là ứng cử viên đó được đề cử hay được ủng hộ bởi đảng được chỉ định, hoặc là có sự liên kết giữa đảng đó và ứng cử viên đó, và không có ứng cử viên được cử tri đề cử nào được xem như là ứng cử viên được đề cử chính thức của bất cứ chính đảng nào. Trong Tập sách Hướng dẫn Cử tri của quận, các đảng có thể liệt kê danh sách ứng cử viên cho những chức vụ do cử tri đề cử là người nhận được sự ủng hộ chính thức của đảng đó.

Bất cứ cử tri nào cũng đều có thể bầu cho ứng cử viên vào một chức vụ do cử tri đề cử, nếu họ đáp ứng những điều kiện cần thiết khác để bầu cho chức vụ đó. Hai người nào nhận được nhiều phiếu bầu nhất trong kỳ bầu cử sơ bộ sẽ được tranh cử vào chức vụ do cử tri đề cử trong kỳ tổng tuyển cử ngay cả khi cả hai ứng cử viên nêu đảng yêu thích giống nhau. Không đảng nào được quyền có ứng cử viên đã nêu đảng yêu thích được tranh cử trong kỳ tổng tuyển cử, trừ khi ứng cử viên đó là một trong hai ứng cử viên đứng đầu trong kỳ bầu cử sơ bộ.

Những Chức Vụ Không Đảng Phái

Các chính đảng không được quyền đề cử ứng cử viên vào những chức vụ không đảng phái trong kỳ bầu cử sơ bộ, và ứng cử viên trong kỳ bầu cử sơ bộ không phải là người được đề cử chính thức của bất cứ đảng nào cho chức vụ đó trong kỳ tổng tuyển cử. Ứng cử viên được đề cử vào chức vụ không đảng phái không được nêu đảng yêu thích, hoặc không có đảng yêu thích, trên lá phiếu. Hai ứng cử viên đứng đầu trong kỳ bầu cử sơ bộ sẽ tranh cử trong kỳ tổng tuyển cử cho chức vụ không đảng phái.

REPORT OF TRANSLATION ERRORS IN TOP TWO PRECINCT NOTICE

Language: **Spanish**

Text as it appears in English	Incorrect translation	Correct translation	Explanation of error	Suggestion
The Top Two Candidates Open Primary Act	La Ley de los Dos Principales de California	La Ley de los Dos Candidatos Principales de la Primaria Abierta	Text was missing "Candidates" and "Primary"	Critical error. Updated in the final Spanish version.
or local offices.	oa cargos locales.	o a cargos locales.	Space missing between "o" and "a"	Not critical, however updated in the final version.
Party-Nominated/Partisan Offices	Cargos Nominados por los Votantes/Partidistas	Cargos Nominados por los Partidos/Cargos Partidistas	The header mistakenly translates "Party-Nominated" as "Voter Nominated"	Critical error. Updated in the final Spanish version.
party-nominated/partisan offices	los votantes/partidistas	los partidos/cargos partidistas	Same as above	Critical error. Updated in the final Spanish version.
Nonpartisan Offices	Cargos no Partidistas	Cargos No Partidistas	Capatilized "No." Stylistic change.	Not critical, however updated in the final version.

Language: **Chinese**

Text as it appears in English	Incorrect translation	Correct translation	Explanation of error	Suggestion
Party-Nominated/Partisan Offices	黨提名／黨派職位	政黨提名／黨派職位	Part of the word for "political party" was dropped. It should be "政黨". Reader can still understand the meaning and also tell it's a typo/omission.	Not critical, however updated in the final version.
A candidate for nomination to a nonpartisan office may not designate his or her party preference, or lack of party preference, on the ballot.	獲非黨派職位提名的候選人可以不在選票上指明其黨派歸屬或無黨派歸屬	獲非黨派職位提名的候選人不可以在選票上指明其黨派歸屬或無黨派歸屬	Existing translation materially changed the meaning of this sentence from "A candidate for nomination or election to a nonpartisan office may NOT designate his or her party preference..." to "It is OK for a candidate ... not to designate his or her party preference..."	Not critical, however updated in the final version.

Language: **Hindi**

Text as it appears in English	Incorrect translation	Correct translation	Explanation of error	Suggestion
Previously known as partisan offices, voter-nominated offices include state legislative offices,	पहले दलीय कार्यालयों, मतदाता-नामित कार्यालयों के रूप में जो जाने जाते थे उसमें, में राज्य विधान कार्यालय,	पहले दलीय कार्यालयों, मतदाता-नामित कार्यालयों के रूप में जो जाने जाते थे, में राज्य विधान कार्यालय,	"Repetition of words में, it should be a comma with में" These mistakes basically show a couple of mistakes in the Hindi text. They do not hinder the meaning but just give a bad look at the language. The Hindi reader will understand the meaning correctly but will definitely note these mistakes.	Not critical, however updated in the final version.
Political parties may formally nominate candidates for party-nominated/partisan offices at the primary election.	जिसेउसने मतदान देनेकेलिए पंजीकृ त करनेकेसमय प्राथमिकता दि थी।	जिसेउसने मतदान देनेकेलिए पंजीकृ त करनेकेसमय प्राथमिकता दी थी।	"incorrect spelling, should be replaced with दी" These mistakes basically show a couple of mistakes in the Hindi text. They do not hinder the meaning but just give a bad look at the language. The Hindi reader will understand the meaning correctly but will definitely note these mistakes.	Not critical, however updated in the final version.

Language: **Japanese**

Text as it appears in English	Incorrect translation	Correct translation	Explanation of error	Suggestion

The Top Two Candidates Open Primary Act requires that all candidates for a voter-nominated office be listed on the same ballot. Previously known as partisan offices, voter-nominated offices include state legislative offices, U.S. congressional offices, and state constitutional offices.	二候補開放型予備選挙法では、有権者指名公職の全候補者はすべて同じ投票用紙に記載されることを義務付けています。有権者指名公職は以前は党派所属公職として知られており、州立法の公職、連邦議会の公職、立法の公職を含みます。	二候補開放型予備選挙法では、有権者指名公職の全候補者はすべて同じ投票用紙に記載されることを義務付けています。有権者指名公職は以前は党派所属公職として知られており、州立法の公職、連邦議会の公職、州憲法制定公職を含みます。	This needs to be changed to "州憲法制定公職". This should be constitutional, not legislative in the translation so it is not accurate. It doesn't make a lot of difference in the meaning there, and it is redundant in the sentence. It should be constitutional offices, but the translation says legislative offices, which is already listed there and I don't think it is going to be misunderstood or misleading for the readers.	Not critical, however updated in the final version.

Language: **Korean**

Text as it appears in English	Error in translation	Correct translation	Explanation of error	Suggestion
A candidate for nomination to a nonpartisan office may not designate his or her party preference, or lack of party preference, on the ballot.	정당은 예비선거에서 무소속 공직 후보자를 공식 지명할 수 없으며, 예비선거 후보자는 총선거에서 특정 공직에 대한 정당의 공식 후보 지명자가 아닙니다. 무소속 공직에 지명된 후보자는 본인의 선호 정당이나 선호 정당이 없음을 투표지에 명시하지 않을 수도 있습니다.	정당은 예비선거에서 무소속 공직 후보자를 공식 지명할 수 없으며, 예비선거 후보자는 총선거에서 특정 공직에 대한 정당의 공식 후보 지명자가 아닙니다. 무소속 공직에 지명된 후보자는 본인의 선호 정당이나 선호 정당이 없음을 투표지에 명시할 수 없습니다.	recommendation: 명시할 수 없습니다. Since the source text reads "...a nonpartisan office may not designate his or her party preference...", I believe "may not" should mean as "cannot", but the translation here is done to mean "may or may not designate his or her party preference...". It looks like this is the only difference between this review version and the previous review version.	Not critical, however updated in the final version.

Language: **Tagalog**

Text as it appears in English	Error in translation	Correct translation	Explanation of error	Suggestion
or local offices.	na opisina.	na katungkulan.	Both means "office."	Not critical, however updated in the final version.
Party-Nominated/Partisan Offices	Mga Iminumungkahi-ng-Partido/Di-Partidistang Katungkulan	Mga Iminumungkahi-ng-Partido/Partidistang Katungkulan	"Di" means "in", needs to be deleted.	Not critical, however updated in the final version.
party-nominated/partisan	iminumungkahi-ng-partido/dipartidistang	iminumungkahi-ng-partido/partidistang	"Di" means "in", needs to be deleted.	Not critical, however updated in the final version.

Language: **Thai**

Text as it appears in English	Error in translation	Correct translation	Explanation of error	Suggestion
that all candidates			Text ommitted from translation.	Not critical, however updated in the final version.
listed on the same ballot.			Text ommitted from translation.	Not critical, however updated in the final version.
Previously known as partisan offices, voter-nominated offices			Text ommitted from translation.	Not critical, however updated in the final version.
the two candidates receiving the most votes	กตั้งสองรายที่ได้	สองราย	It's "two candidates" repeated	Not critical, however updated in the final version.
the two candidates receiving the most votes—regardless of party preference—move on to the general election.	สูงสุด—ไม่ว่าทั้งสองรายจะชอบพรรคใดก็ตาม—จ	—ไม่ว่าจะชอบพรรคใดก็ตาม—จ	Regardless of party preference translated to "regardless of those two's party preference". "two candidates" were repeated twice.	Not critical, however updated in the final version.
Write-in candidates for voter-nominated offices can still run in the primary election.	ผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งที่ไม่ได้อยู่ในรายชื่อส□ำห	ผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งที่ไม่มีชื่ออยู่บ	Write-in candidates was translated to "candidates that do not appear in name lists for voter-nominated offices..." The translation does not mention that voters need to write-in the candidate's name.	Not critical, however updated in the final version.
However, a write-in candidate can only move	ม ผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้งที่ไม่ได้อยู่ในรายชื่อจะส	ได้อยู่ อย่างไรก็ตาม ผู้สมัครรับเลือกตั้	Write-in candidates was translated to "candidates that do not appear in name lists for voter-nominated offices..." The translation does not mention that voters need to write-in the candidate's name.	Not critical, however updated in the final version.
Nonpartisan Offices	ต□ำแหน่งทางการเมืองที่ไม่ระบุพรรค	ต□ำแหน่งทางการเมืองที่ไม่ฝักใฝ่ฝ่ายใด	Inconsistent translation for "nonpartisan Offices". Nonpartisan Offices on this paragraph heading says "Political office that does not indicate party"	Not critical, however updated in the final version.
the nonpartisan office.	ชิงต□ำแหน่งที่ไม่ฝักใฝ่ฝ่ายใด	ไปเพื่อชิงต□ำแหน่งที่ไม่ฝักใฝ่ฝ่ายใด	This "nonpartisan office" was translated to "a position that does not take sides" or could have meant "independent".	Not critical, however updated in the final version.

Language: **Vietnamese**

Text as it appears in English	Error in translation	Correct translation	Explanation of error	Suggestion
The Top Two Candidates Open Primary Act requires	Đạo Luật Bầu Cử Sơ Bộ Hai	Đạo Luật Bầu Cử Sơ Bộ Công Khai Hai	Open in "Open Primary Act" is missing in the translation. The Vietnamese phrase is inconsistent with the same terms being translated with the word "open" included in the subsequent phrases. However, it is still understandable.	Not critical, however updated in the final version.
Write-in candidates for voter-nominated offices can still run in the primary election.	tri đề cử	tri đề cử	Typo. The Vietnamese text is still highly understandable.	Not critical, however updated in the final version.
/Partisan Offices	cử/Đảng phái	/thuộc Đảng phái	Partisan in "Partisan (offices)" is translated as "Party (offices)". The Vietnamese phrase is inconsistent with the glossary and the same term being translated as "partisan" included in other phrases within the same document. It is slightly understandable.	Not critical, however updated in the final version.
Party-Nominated/Partisan Offices	cử/đảng phái trong	cử/thuộc Đảng phái trong	Partisan in "Partisan (offices)" is translated as "Party (offices)". The Vietnamese phrase is inconsistent with the glossary and the same term being translated as "partisan" included in other phrases within the same document. It is slightly understandable.	Not critical, however updated in the final version.
In the county Voter Information Guide,	Trong Hướng dẫn Thông tin Cử tri	Trong Tập sách Hướng dẫn Cử tri	Vietnamese version is inconsistent with the approved term in the glossary. Voter Information Guide was translated as "Instructions on Voter Information".	Not critical, however updated in the final version.
party preference designation	đảng yeu thích	đảng yêu thích	Typo. The Vietnamese text is still highly understandable.	Not critical, however updated in the final version.