

PROCEDURES
AND GUIDELINES
FOR VOTING IN A
STATE OF EMERGENCY
OR NATURAL DISASTER



Prepared by the
Office of the Secretary of State

Preface

These procedures and guidelines provide general guidance to elections officials in developing county-specific disaster and emergency plans should a natural disaster or state of emergency occur during critical election times.

The critical times have been identified as follows:

- The deadline for the transmittal of military or overseas voters ballots (E-45)
- Election Day
- During the canvass period

The following information does not replace any existing emergency or disaster plans already established by the State or county elections officials. The information provided should be used in conjunction with any existing county plans. Emergency plans will differ by county, depending on factors such as staff size, county size, available facilities, fiscal constraints, and voting machines used by that county.

In any emergency situation, it is vital that the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Legislature, and elections officials communicate clearly and frequently with each other and the public.

Please note that these procedures and guidelines take into account laws effective as of January 1, 2015.

Table of Contents

Chapter 1. Planning Ahead	1
Identify and Plan for Potential Types of Disasters and Contingencies.....	1
Review Existing Plans.....	3
Line of Succession.....	4
Other Governmental Agencies and Public Officials.....	4
Backup Locations.....	5
Develop a Communication Plan.....	6
Emergency Supply Kit.....	7
Sharing of Information.....	8
Chapter 2. Transmission of Military and Overseas Ballots	9
Chapter 3. Election Day	10
Inaccessible Polling Place Locations.....	10
Emergency at a Polling Place.....	10
Inaccessible Ballot Receiving Location.....	12
Inaccessible Central Count Location.....	12
Chapter 4. Canvass Period	13
Chapter 5. Elections Officials' Authority	14
Elections Officials.....	14
At the Polling Place.....	14
Chapter 6. Executive and Legislative Authority	16
Extend Voting Times and Accept Ballots After the Deadline.....	16
Permit Out-of-County Voting.....	17
Voting Procedures for Emergency Workers.....	17
Require the Election to Be Conducted Entirely by Mail.....	19
Cancel and Reschedule the Election.....	19
Close the Polls and Transport Ballots.....	20
Voting Records Destroyed.....	20
Change the Canvass Procedures.....	21
Chapter 7. Helpful Resources and Links	22

Chapter 1

Planning Ahead

Disaster and emergency planning is a vital tool in the election process. Planning begins with considering the types of situations that can disrupt or impede an election. The following is an outline that can be used as a tool to help prepare a county-specific plan.

Identify and Plan for Potential Disasters and Contingencies

Natural Disasters

Natural disasters can occur at any time and can include: snow, flooding, tornado, earthquake, and fire. The elections official should be prepared to move the operations of the office to another location in the event of a natural disaster.

Health-Related Disasters

The following precautions and steps are recommended to help lessen the spread of illness, such as an influenza outbreak or pandemic, and protect election staff and the public:

- Distribute hand sanitizer, alcohol/disinfectant wipes, surgical masks, sterile latex gloves, disposable tissues, and trash receptacles at every polling place.
- Regularly use alcohol/disinfectant wipes to clean pens/pencils, voting booths, voting equipment, touch screens, headsets, tables, and other surfaces.
- Coordinate with state and local health officials for information and guidance specific to each community.
- Educate elections workers about the characteristics and symptoms of the illness.
- Advise all elections workers with mild flu-like illness to stay home.
- Strongly encourage all elections staff and poll workers to get a flu vaccination in advance of Election Day.
- Advise voters to increase social distances while standing in line and moving within the voting area.

Personnel or Poll Worker Shortage

Personnel or poll worker shortages can impact the normal course of business in the office or at the polls on Election Day. The following are suggestions on how to overcome potential issues surrounding staffing shortages:

- Monitor and be aware of seasonal absenteeism. Determine absenteeism thresholds that may negatively impact or obstruct normal operations.
- Develop a worker replacement and contingency plan to respond if absenteeism approaches/reaches those thresholds.
- Establish a list of backup office staff. Ensure that elections staff understands poll worker replacement procedures.
- As part of poll worker recruitment, assign a certain percentage of poll workers to a “stand by” status. Require that these poll workers report to the main elections office instead of an assigned polling place on the morning of the election. These poll workers can be deployed to any polling place in the county in the event of any absences.
- Implement a county/city employee “stand by” poll worker program. These employees should receive full training and be authorized for immediate reassignment on Election Day, if needed.

Power or Technology Failures

It is difficult to predict a power failure or problems with technology. Planning for these types of failures ahead of time and having a hard copy of the procedures is imperative. The following are suggestions:

- In case of a power failure, all election materials must be secured as quickly as possible to prevent damage, loss, or theft. A secure location(s) should be identified in advance.
- Emergency lighting (flashlights, battery-operated lights) should be available.
- If possible, a generator should be present at the main office of the elections official to ensure power will be available.
- Voter registration and candidate documents should be scanned as soon as possible once received to ensure a digital copy is available.

- All electronic information such as voter registration data and election system data should be saved at a secure off-site location. The elections official should confirm they have 24-hour access to this off-site location.
- It is important to coordinate with your IT staff on a regular basis to ensure that data is backed up and that it will be available if there is a power failure at the main office of the elections official.
- The elections official may consider entering into a Memorandum of Understanding with neighboring counties with similar voting equipment in case backup equipment is needed.

Supply Shortage at the Polling Place

In the event of a shortage of supplies or ballots at the polling place, some members of the elections staff could be designated as “runners” so that election supplies can be quickly deployed to polling places. If feasible, runners should be equipped with backup voting equipment (that has been tested), ballots, and other polling place supplies in the event that a polling place depletes inventory or is unexpectedly relocated. Runners should have sufficient supplies available to respond to an assigned polling place in an efficient manner.

Additionally, if there is a ballot shortage, the elections official should be ready to deploy alternate forms of ballots to any affected polling places. (Elections Code section 14299.)

Bomb Threat

A bomb threat checklist should be available to all elections staff. A sample checklist can be found at http://emilms.fema.gov/is906/assets/ocso-bomb_threat_samepage-brochure.pdf.

Elections staff should be provided with evacuation procedures including:

- Notifying appropriate parties, such as law enforcement, the elections official, and building security
- Securing equipment (when safety permits)
- Maps of the building, which include clear routes to a safety zone

Review Existing Plans

Most counties have an established emergency plan. If an election emergency plan is already in place, it should be reviewed at least once a year to ensure all information in the plan is current and up to date.

An existing county-wide emergency plan can be used as a template to create an emergency plan specific to elections.

Line of Succession

A line of succession for the elections office should be drafted and put in writing.

The line of succession should include all available contact information for those individuals should an emergency occur.

As a part of the line of succession, an office phone tree should be created in the event all of the members of the elections office need to be contacted. It should also designate which members of the staff are responsible for each section of the office in the event of an emergency.

The elections official should meet with the different sections of the office on a regular basis to determine which equipment/supplies should be removed from the office, who will do it, where the equipment/supplies will be taken, and how they will be secured, if necessary.

Other Governmental Agencies and Public Officials

Identify other government agencies and other public officials that can assist with a disaster or emergency.

Contact your local and state emergency management offices. They may have existing plans for local or state emergencies that are not specifically related to the conduct of elections, but the plans may contain valuable information about resources that may be available to elections officials.

In advance of Election Day, establish which jurisdiction (city police, sheriff, CHP, etc.) each polling location is in so the correct agency can be contacted quickly in the event of an emergency.

Work with other county and local agencies such as law enforcement, fire departments, utility companies, and transportation agencies to identify resources that may be quickly allocated when responding to emergencies or disasters.

Additionally, prepare a list of all polling places in the county that can be provided to law enforcement, the fire department, emergency service agencies, county executives, and/or cities within your county should an emergency arise.

Utility companies and public works agencies should be contacted prior to the election as well to attempt to limit any work near a polling place on Election Day.

Create and maintain a list of key contacts for any identified agencies and public officials (including after-hours contact information). Examples of public officials that could be contacted include Board of Supervisors, county executives, county counsel, city council, city executives, and city attorneys.

Backup Locations

Identifying backup locations before an emergency is a vital task. Examples of backup locations could include fairgrounds, other government buildings, community halls, memorial halls, schools, churches, fire departments, and police stations.

Elections Official's Office

Prior to each election, alternative office space should be identified in the event that the main facility is unavailable for any reason. If feasible, procedures should be in place to procure and have on site at the alternate location office space, desks, computers, phones, and access to the voter registration system.

The elections official should work closely with their IT staff to ensure a smooth transition if a relocation is possible and necessary.

Polling Places

Prior to each election, the elections official should attempt to identify alternate polling places. The elections official should be mindful of the following in their planning:

- Maintain a listing of any and all available polling place locations within the jurisdiction, along with a contact person and their telephone number.
- Be sure to note the jurisdiction where each polling place is located to ensure the proper authorities are contacted in the event of an emergency (e.g., city police for a polling place within the city).
- Consider the need for extra parking and traffic control.
- Consider using early vote-by-mail ballot drop off locations as emergency polling places.

- If it is necessary to relocate polling places at the last minute, notices must be placed at the old location to inform voters of the location of the new polling place.
- Notify the media of any polling place changes and remember to also post this information on the elections official's website and contact the Secretary of State's office.
- Consider having pre-made relocation signs available.

Develop a Communication Plan

Developing a communication plan before an emergency will make managing the emergency easier.

Develop a contact list for mission-critical staff and make it available to staff, inspectors, and any other necessary parties. Include the elections official, IT support, law enforcement, utility companies, transportation officials, facilities representatives (including backup facilities), and any other key officials who can be contacted during an emergency.

Communicate with your electricity, telephone, internet, and water/sewer providers in advance of every election to inform the companies that a polling place is being used. The elections official should request that these companies limit any work near polling places that could cause a power, phone, internet, and/or water shortage.

Establish media contacts for local newspapers, television and radio stations, and media in other languages to expedite communication. Social media (Twitter, Facebook) can also be a useful tool to share information with the public. Suggestions relating to media:

- Designate an elections staff member to be the central media contact person and instruct employees to refer all questions from the media to this elections staff member. This staff member should maintain a contact list for all local media.
- Educate elections staff and poll workers that reporters are under constant deadlines, but no deadline is worth anyone releasing an inaccurate statement to the media. Press releases should be developed and disseminated in an expeditious fashion regarding changes in election times, polling place locations, expected release of election results, etc.

- While managing the issue at hand, be sure to take time to explain to the media and the public the nature of the emergency and all procedures. Perceived problems can be just as damaging as actual problems.
- Remember to provide thorough explanations. By taking the time to inform the public as things progress, an Election Day emergency, large or small, will be thought of and reported as a problem that you accurately and efficiently handled, not an Election Day disaster.

It may also prove useful to coordinate and share information with neighboring jurisdictions.

In the event land and cellular telephone lines become unavailable, ham radios can also be a useful tool.

Emergency Supply Kit

It is recommended that polling places (and main offices) be equipped with the following helpful items in an emergency:

- Fully charged mobile telephones and chargers
- Flashlights
- Portable, battery-operated radio
- Extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Bottled water
- Communications plan
- Emergency contact list
- Backup voting materials (sample ballots, rosters/indices, provisional ballots, and voting machines, if feasible)

Other items that can be helpful include: backup generators, lights, extension cords, tarps, and emergency tools.

Sharing of Information

Once a plan has been established, the elections official should determine which staff in the office should receive a copy of the plan (paper copy and an electronic version on a thumb drive) and where to find a copy in the office.

Chapter 2

Transmission of Military and Overseas Ballots

The Military and Overseas Voters (MOVE) Act (42 U.S.C., § 1973ff-1) and state law (Elections Code section 3114) require that military and overseas ballots be transmitted by E-45. Even in the event of an emergency, these ballots must be transmitted by the E-45 deadline.

In the event of an emergency on or close to E-45, the elections official should immediately notify the Secretary of State's office and also be in contact with the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) to ensure the Military and Overseas Voter ballots are transmitted in a timely fashion.

To ensure that ballot transmittal can be accomplished by the E-45 deadline, all Military and Overseas Voter registration data, including the preferred method of delivery, should be backed up daily, ideally with a copy stored at an off-site location. The off-site location should have the proper equipment to transmit the ballots via mail, e-mail, and facsimile.

If the office of the elections official is not accessible, the elections official must notify the United States Postal Service immediately to redirect any Military and Overseas Voter registration materials and/or ballot requests.

Chapter 3 Election Day

Inaccessible Polling Place Locations

A plan should be in place in the event that a polling place (or multiple polling places) is non-operational due to fire, earthquake, or some other circumstance before the polls open on Election Day.

The elections official should work closely with law enforcement and the jurisdiction's office of emergency services to determine which polling places have been impacted. Poll workers assigned to the affected polling place should be contacted and given further instructions on where the new polling place will be.

The elections official should immediately notify the Secretary of State of any inaccessible polling locations and the new locations. The elections official should also contact the media to inform them of the impacted and revised polling places.

The elections official and the inspector(s) of the affected polling place(s) should ensure that voting supplies are quickly delivered to the new polling place. If possible, any voting supplies at the affected polling place should be retrieved for use at the new polling place.

Signs should be placed as near as possible to the impacted polling place directing voters to the new polling place.

If original or alternate vote-by-mail ballots are not available, sample ballots or copies of ballots should be sent to the new polling place. If sample ballots or copies of ballots are used, those ballots should be treated as provisional ballots until there is sufficient time to review and ensure the voter is an eligible voter. It is imperative that the voter's ballot type is clearly marked on the provisional envelope to remake voted ballot(s) onto official ballot(s) that correspond to the correct ballot style for counting.

Emergency at a Polling Place

In case of an emergency that interrupts voting at a polling place, the polling place inspector must:

- Notify the elections official's office to advise them of the emergency situation at the polling place as soon as it is safe to do so. Phone numbers should be provided in the polling place materials to contact the elections official's office and/or local emergency personnel.

- After conferring with the elections official, building personnel, and/or other emergency personnel, if necessary, assess the situation and determine whether it is possible to move voting system(s), signage, supplies, etc to another room on the premises or to a nearby site to permit voting to continue.
- If relocation can be done safely, then it should be done. If it cannot be done safely, consider whether paper ballots, voter registration lists, signage, supplies, etc., can be moved to the safe room/site so that voting can continue.
- In the event of a power outage, the elections official's office should be able to dispatch an Emergency Supply Kit to the polling site that will enable the poll workers to set up the accessible voting equipment with portable power sources so that voters requiring an accessible unit will be able to cast a ballot.
- If the polling place must be evacuated, the polling place inspector, working in conjunction with a police officer and/or other emergency personnel, must make certain that everyone gets out to safety. If there is no imminent danger to personal safety, the polling place inspector should attempt to protect the integrity of the voting process and voting materials, to the extent possible, by doing the following:
 - Call the elections official's office immediately for instructions.
 - Record the public counter numbers on each voting machine.
 - Unplug the voting machine and move it to a safe location.
 - Gather and secure the ballot box containing voted ballots, rosters/indices, street indices, and other equipment and move it to a safe location.
 - If possible, all materials should be removed by teams of two.

If the site can safely be reopened after evacuation, the inspector should call the elections official's office, who should:

- Dispatch an elections staff member to determine if there is any damage to the voting equipment or if any tampering has occurred.
- Replenish any needed supplies.

- Advise poll workers of any special instructions that might be necessary due to the interruption.
- If there are not enough ballots at a polling place, each county should turn to its alternative voting procedures that have been approved by the Secretary of State. (Elections Code section 14299.)

Inaccessible Ballot Receiving Location

In the event a ballot receiving location is impacted, the elections official and polling place inspector should identify an alternate site for the collection of ballots and supplies from those precinct inspectors assigned to deliver voted ballots and supplies to the affected receiving location. Inspectors should be contacted and given instructions on the new receiving location. The elections official should notify local law enforcement, who may assist in ballot retrieval from polling places.

Inaccessible Central Count Location

A backup location should be identified prior to the election in the event the central count location is inaccessible on Election Day. The elections official should notify the Board of Supervisors, the Secretary of State, and the media of the change in the central count location.

If possible, all ballot tabulation systems and support equipment should be delivered to the backup location as quickly and safely as possible. All voted ballots should be securely transported and monitored.

Chapter 4

Canvass Period

In the event of a natural disaster or other emergency during the canvass period, the office of the elections official should be secured immediately.

All voted ballots should be retrieved and secured as quickly and as safely as possible. If time allows, the ballots should be taken to a secure backup location.

All computers, heavy machinery, and vote processing equipment should be secured.

If feasible, any affidavits of registration that have not been processed and/or scanned should also be retrieved.

Elections officials should contact the Secretary of State and all of their election management vendors immediately.

Vote-by-mail ballots should be secured by the vote-by-mail coordinator. The coordinator should perform the following:

- All ballots should be secured in an organized fashion.
- Ballot area(s) should be checked for confidential ballots, UOCAVA faxed ballots, provisional ballots, and any other returned ballots that have not been processed.
- A complete inventory of all voted ballots should be taken.

Chapter 5

Elections Officials' Authority

In the event of an emergency, the California Elections Code gives local elections officials and voters some flexibility should an issue arise shortly before or on Election Day.

Elections Officials

- Any vote-by-mail voter may vote in person at the county elections office on or before the close of the polls on Election Day. (Elections Code section 3018(a).)
- Elections officials may set up satellite voting locations with 14 days notice or, in the case of a declared emergency or disaster in a county, 48 hours notice. A waiver of this law would be required if a satellite voting location has to be established less than 48 hours before the start of Election Day voting. (Elections Code section 3018(b).)
- Elections officials may designate a replacement polling place as late as on Election Day. The new polling place must be as close as possible to the original polling place, and a notice must be posted at the original polling place directing voters to the new location. If there is sufficient time, the elections official must also mail a notice to affected voters. (Elections Code section 12281.)
- Elections officials may create a new polling place in any contiguous precinct if one cannot be created within a specific precinct. (Elections Code section 12327.)
- Existing laws require the county elections official to begin processing voted ballots and deliver those ballots to receiving centers as soon as possible after the polls close. Should some event cause a delay in the processing and return of voted ballots, Elections Code section 15213 allows the elections official to direct that the ballots be counted at the precinct. If the ballots are to be counted at the precinct, the procedures are set forth in Elections Code sections 15270 through 15281.

At the Polling Place

If one or more poll workers do not show up for work at the opening of the polls on Election Day, voters who are present at the polling place, and any members of the precinct board who are present, may appoint a voter to fill any vacancy. (Elections Code section 12313.)

A precinct inspector may appoint a voter to replace any poll worker who cannot perform his or her duties on Election Day. (Elections Code section 12314.)

A majority of the remaining poll workers may appoint a substitute if a precinct inspector cannot perform his or her duties on Election Day. (Elections Code section 12315.)

Chapter 6

Executive and Legislative Authority

While elections officials are given some latitude under the Elections Code to modify their procedures in the event of an emergency, other actions require action by the Governor and/or the State Legislature.

Under Government Code section 8571, the Governor has the authority to declare a state of emergency and issue an executive order waiving or suspending certain laws.

Government Code section 8567 authorizes the Governor during a declared state of emergency to make, amend, and rescind orders and regulations that have the force of law necessary to carry out a State Emergency Plan.

The following are some election scenarios during an emergency or disaster, and the laws the Governor may wish to waive or suspend.

Extend Voting Times and Accept Ballots After the Deadline

If a polling place must be moved using existing law, voting hours may need to be extended, which would require either a gubernatorial executive order or a court order.

If voting hours are extended by a court order, Elections Code section 14402.5 requires that all votes after 8:00 p.m. be cast on provisional ballots. If there is a statewide court order, the Governor may waive the provisional ballot requirement for votes cast after 8:00 p.m.

If the Governor wants to extend voting hours or accept vote-by-mail ballots beyond 8:00 p.m. on Election Day without a court order, the following laws may need to be waived or suspended:

- Elections Code section 14212 requires polls to be open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Election Day.
- Elections Code section 14213 requires the precinct board to proclaim aloud that the polls are open before receiving any ballots.
- Elections Code section 14401 requires the precinct board to proclaim aloud that the polls are closing before closing them. When making the proclamation, anyone in line waiting to vote must be allowed to vote.
- Elections Code section 14402.5 requires that, if voting hours are extended by a court order, all votes after 8:00 p.m. be cast on provisional ballots.

- Elections Code sections 3017(a) and (d) and 3020 require all personally delivered vote-by-mail ballots to be received before the close of the polls on Election Day.

Permit Out-of-County Voting

If the Governor wants to allow all voters to return vote-by-mail ballots or to cast ballots outside of the county where they are registered to vote, the following laws may need to be waived or suspended.

- Elections Code sections 3017(a) and 3018 require a voted vote-by-mail ballot to be returned to any polling location, elections office, or satellite location within the county where the voter is registered to vote.
- Elections Code section 3020 requires county elections officials to receive personally delivered vote-by-mail ballots by the time the polls close on Election Day. However, any vote-by-mail ballot cast shall be deemed timely if it is received by the elections official via the United States Postal Service or a bona fide private mail delivery company no later than three days after Election Day and either of the following is satisfied: 1) the ballot is postmarked on or before election day or is time stamped or date stamped by a bona fide private mail delivery company on or before Election Day; or, 2) if the ballot has no postmark, a postmark with no date, or an illegible postmark, the vote-by-mail ballot identification envelope is date stamped by the elections official upon receipt of the vote-by-mail ballot from the United States Postal Service or a bona fide private mail delivery company, and is signed and dated pursuant to Section 3011 on or before Election Day.
- Elections Code section 14279 allows a voter to apply for and receive a ballot only in that voter's precinct. Elections Code section 14311 provides an exception to this law to allow a voter to apply for a provisional ballot outside the home precinct, but within the home county.
- Elections Code section 14310 sets the rules for provisional voting and handling of those ballots.

Voting Procedures for Emergency Workers

Out-of-State Emergency Workers

In the event of an out-of-state emergency near Election Day, the Governor has the authority under Elections Code section 3021.5 to allow California emergency workers the opportunity to vote.

An out-of-state emergency worker is defined by Elections Code section 336.7 as a voter who is officially engaged in responding to the proclamation of an out-of-state emergency and whose vocation has been identified in an executive order relating to the state of emergency.

Upon the declaration of an out-of-state emergency by the Governor and the issuance of an executive order authorizing an out-of-state emergency worker to cast a ballot outside of his or her home precinct, a county elections official shall, upon request of an out-of-state emergency worker, issue a vote-by-mail ballot to the out-of-state emergency worker using a process to be determined by that elections official.

The process shall include all of the following:

- Authorization for an out-of-state emergency worker to request a vote-by-mail ballot after the close of the vote-by-mail ballot application period specified in Elections Code section 3001.
- Authorization for a vote-by-mail ballot and accompanying voting materials to be sent to an out-of-state emergency worker by mail, facsimile transmission, or electronic transmission, as requested by the out-of-state emergency worker. An elections official may use reasonable facsimiles of the sample ballots sent to voters as vote-by mail-ballots.
- A requirement that an out-of-state emergency worker mark the vote-by-mail ballot provided to him or her, place it in the vote-by-mail ballot identification envelope, and return the vote-by-mail ballot to the elections official from whom it was obtained. If no identification envelope is provided, the envelope used to return the vote-by-mail ballot to the elections official shall include the information required by subdivision (a) of Elections Code section 3011 and a statement signed under penalty of perjury that the voter is an out-of-state emergency worker.
- In order to be counted, a vote-by-mail ballot cast pursuant to this section shall be received in compliance with Elections Code section 3020.

In-State, But Out-of-Precinct Emergency Workers

An in-state emergency worker is a person who is officially engaged in responding to the proclaimed state of emergency and whose vocation has been identified in an executive order relating to the state of emergency.

In the event of an in-state emergency near Election Day, the Governor has the authority under Elections Code section 14313 to allow California emergency workers the opportunity to vote.

Upon the declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor and the issuance of an executive order authorizing an emergency worker to cast a ballot outside of his or her home precinct, elections officials in the counties included in the executive order shall, upon demand, issue to an emergency worker a provisional ballot that may be identical to the provisional ballot offered to other voters in the county, using a process to be determined by the elections official. The elections official shall transmit for processing any ballot cast, including any materials necessary to process the ballot, pursuant to this section to the elections official in the county where the voter is registered to vote.

To be counted, a ballot cast pursuant to this section shall satisfy both of the following requirements:

- Be cast by the voter no later than the close of the polls on Election Day.
- Be received by the county elections official where the voter is registered on or before the 10th day following the date of the election.

Upon receipt of the returned ballot, the elections official shall process the ballot pursuant to the procedures in subdivision (c) of Elections Code section 14310.

Require the Election to Be Conducted Entirely by Mail

If the Governor wants to eliminate polling places altogether and conduct the entire election by mail, the following laws would need to be amended by the Legislature:

- Elections Code section 4000 provides conditions for conducting an all-vote-by-mail-ballot local, special, or consolidated election. This section does not apply to statewide elections, so legislative action would be required.
- Elections Code sections 4100 through 4108 provide the procedures for conducting an all-vote-by-mail election. These sections can be used as a model to establish a statewide all-vote-by-mail election.
- Elections Code section 1500 sets election dates for all-mail-ballot elections.

Cancel and Reschedule the Election

In the case of emergency or disaster, Government Code section 8571 gives the Governor the power to cancel and reschedule an election.

To reschedule an election, the Governor would need to waive Elections Code section 12000 and establish a new election date.

Elections Code section 15101 permits elections officials to begin processing vote-by-mail ballots ten business days before Election Day. If the election might be cancelled, it is advisable that this law be waived at least ten business days before Election Day to ensure vote-by-mail ballots that have already been cast are not prematurely counted and the results of that count reported.

Close the Polls and Transport Ballots

The following Elections Code sections set procedures that must begin upon the closure of the polls. County elections officials have procedures for returning ballots and polling place supplies in the event of an emergency or disaster. If these procedures cannot be followed at the time polls close, the following laws may need to be waived or suspended:

- Elections Code section 14420 requires precinct workers to begin processing ballots as soon as the polls close.
- Elections Code section 14433 requires that, if ballots are counted at the precinct, the precinct board must immediately transmit to the county elections office an unsealed statement that shows the voting results for that polling place.
- Elections Code section 14421 requires precinct workers to deliver ballots and other materials as soon as possible to county elections offices.
- Elections Code section 14430 requires precinct workers to return all supplies to county elections offices as soon as possible after the polls are closed.
- Elections Code section 14431 requires all voted, spoiled, canceled, or unused ballots to be sealed in one or more packages.
- Elections Code section 14432 requires tally sheets, rosters of voters, the copy of the index used as the voting record, the challenge list, and the assisted voters list be sealed in one or two packages.
- Elections Code section 14434 requires the items noted in Elections Code section 14432 be delivered unopened without delay to the county elections office.

Voting Records Destroyed

In case of a disaster in which a portion or all of the voting records of any county are destroyed, the Governor may appoint an election commission to outline and recommend procedures to be followed in the conduct of regular or special

elections. The commission shall consist of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the county elections official of each county in which destruction occurs. (Elections Code § 14)

Change the Canvass Procedures

Elections Code section 15150 requires county elections officials to begin the semifinal official canvass as soon as the polls close. In the event of an emergency or disaster during the seven days before the election or on Election Day, Elections Code section 15101 may also need to be waived.

If the official canvass and transmission of results have begun pursuant to Elections Code sections 15150 and 15151, then the following laws may need to be waived or suspended:

- Chapter 3 (Semifinal Official Canvass) Elections Code sections 15150-15290
- Chapter 4 (Official Canvass) Elections Code sections 15300-15376
- Chapter 5 (Announcement of Results) Elections Code sections 15400-15402
- Chapter 6 (Determination of Elected or Nominated Candidates) Elections Code sections 15450-15490
- Chapter 7 (Duties of the Secretary of State) Elections Code sections 15500-15505

Chapter 7 Helpful Resources and Links

Management Information

Secretary of State – www.sos.ca.gov/elections

Election Assistance Commission (EAC)

Contingency Planning in Elections – webcast and links to additional resources
www.eac.gov/contingency_planning_in_elections/

Election Management Guidelines – *Chapter 11: Contingency Planning and Change Management* (Useful for identifying, assessing, developing, and implementing contingencies, including related tips and information on organizing response teams and pre- and post-election issues.)
www.eac.gov/assets/1/workflow_staging/Page/268.PDF

Quick Start Management Guide –
www.eac.gov/assets/1/workflow_staging/Page/248.PDF

Federal Emergency Management Agency – Government (Federal, Local, and State) – <http://www.fema.gov>

Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) – www.oes.ca.gov

Disaster Resource Guide – Planning and Management Articles
www.disaster-resource.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=718&Itemid=9

Natural Disasters and Severe Weather

Extreme heat – www.ready.gov/heat

Winter storms and extreme cold

General information - www.ready.gov/winter-weather

American Red Cross Disaster & Safety Library
<http://www.redcross.org/prepare/disaster-safety-library>

Thunderstorms and lightning – www.ready.gov/thunderstorms-lightning

Floods – www.ready.gov/floodawareness

Landslide and debris flow – www.ready.gov/earthquakes

Earthquakes – www.ready.gov/earthquakes

Wildfires – www.ready.gov/wildfires

Tornadoes – www.ready.gov/tornadoes

Manmade Disasters and Other Risks

Terrorist hazards

U.S. Department of Homeland Security – Information Sharing
<http://www.dhs.gov/topic/information-sharing>

National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) –
www.dhs.gov/files/programs/ntas.shtm

Bomb Threat Call Procedures & Checklist –
http://emilms.fema.gov/is906/assets/ocso-bomb_threat_samepage-brochure.pdf

Explosions – www.ready.gov/explosions

Biological threat – www.ready.gov/biological-threats

Chemical threat – www.ready.gov/chemical-threats

Technological and accidental hazards

General information – www.ready.gov/accidental-emergencies

Blackouts – www.ready.gov/blackouts

Hazardous materials incidents – www.ready.gov/hazardous-materials-incidents

Flu Season and Pandemic Planning – Health Resources

General information – www.ready.gov/pandemic

Center for Disease Control (CDC) – www.cdc.gov

Seasonal Influenza – www.cdc.gov/flu/

CDC Resources for Pandemic Flu – www.cdc.gov/flu/pandemic-resources/index.htm

List of flu websites – www.cdc.gov/flu/other_flu.htm

Free resources (print materials, video/audio tools, web tools, etc.) – www.cdc.gov/flu/freeresources/index.htm

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

Flu.gov homepage – www.flu.gov

California State and Local Government Planning & Preparedness – www.flu.gov/professional/states/california.html

About pandemics – www.flu.gov/pandemic/about/index.html

World Health Organization

Global Alert and Response (GAR) – www.who.int/csr/en/

Health topics - Influenza – www.who.int/topics/influenza/en/

Document Preservation

Library of Congress – Document Care

Emergency Drying Procedures for Water Damaged Collections
<http://www.loc.gov/preservation/emergprep/dry.html>