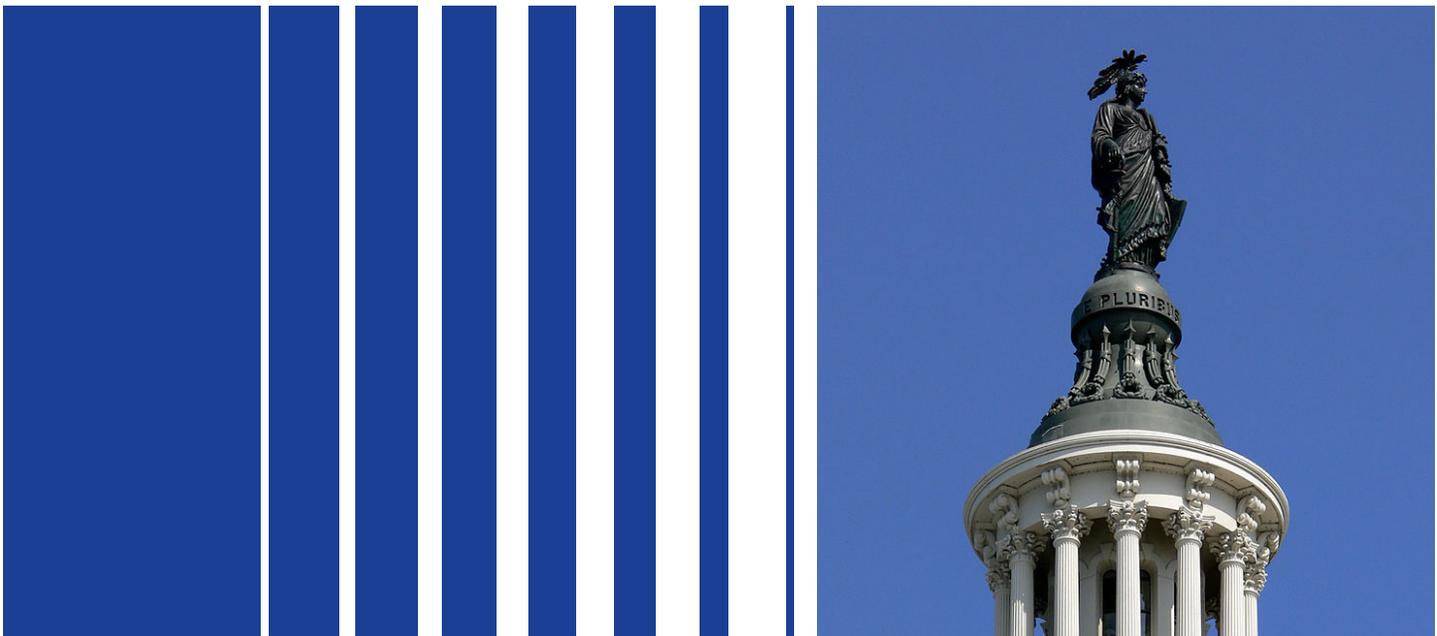


2014 California and Federal Election Laws, Bills and Vetoes

Neal Kelley, Registrar of Voters



2014 Election Law Summary



**ORANGE COUNTY
REGISTRAR OF VOTERS**

**Chaptered, Vetoed & Dead Legislation
2013–2014 Legislative Session
Updated: 1/7/2015**

Chaptered Bills

1. AB 510, Ammiano. Political Reform Act of 1974: Advertisement Disclosures (CHAPTER 868)

[An act to repeal and add Section 84511 of the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974.]

This bill imposes additional requirements on a committee that makes an expenditure of any amount to an individual for his or her appearance in an advertisement that supports or opposes the qualification, passage, or defeat of a ballot measure and that states or suggests that the individual is a member of an occupation that requires licensure, certification, or other specialized, documented training as a prerequisite to engage in that occupation. The bill also requires the committee to file a report that identifies, among other things, the individual's occupation. The bill requires the committee to include a specified disclosure statement in the advertisement indicating that the individuals are compensated spokespersons and not necessarily employed in the occupations portrayed, except as specified.



2. AB 634, Gomez. Public Records: Exception to Disclosure: Public Officials. (CHAPTER 791)

[An act to amend Section 6254.21 of the Government Code, relating to public records.]

This bill permits the recognized collective bargaining representative of an appointed official who is a peace officer, as defined, a District Attorney, or a Deputy District Attorney, to make a written demand for nondisclosure of the official's home address or telephone number on behalf of that appointed official.

3. AB 800, Gordon. Political Reform Act of 1974 (CHAPTER 9)

[An act to amend Sections 84303, 89519, 90002, 90003, 90004, and 90005 of, and to add Sections 90008 and 90009 to, the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.]

This bill requires a subagent or subcontractor who provides goods or services to or for the benefit of a candidate or committee to make known to the agent or independent contractor all of the information subject to the reporting requirement described above, and requires that the disclosure of this information by a subagent or subcontractor to the agent or independent contractor or by the agent or independent contractor to the candidate or committee occur no later than three working days prior to the time the campaign statement reporting the expenditure is required to be filed, except that an expenditure that is required to be reported as a late contribution or late independent expenditure must be reported to the candidate or committee within 24 hours of the time that it is made.

This bill increases the time at which campaign funds become surplus campaign funds by 90 days following either the officer leaving elective office or the end of the postelection reporting period following the defeat of a candidate, whichever

occurs last.

This bill deletes the provisions that delay the commencement of an audit or investigation of financial statements and prescribe the scope of audits and investigations.

This bill expands the authority of the Franchise Tax Board and the Fair Political Practices Commission to allow investigations and audits with respect to any reports or statements required under the act.

This bill extends the deadline for the Franchise Tax Board to complete its report of an audit conducted on a random basis from one to two years after the person or entity to be audited is selected by the Fair Political Practices Commission.

This bill prohibits a member, employee, or agent of the Fair Political Practices Commission from divulging or making known in any manner any particulars of any record, documents, or information which he or she receives by virtue of conducting audits and investigations, except as provided.

This bill authorizes the Fair Political Practices Commission, and the Franchise Tax Board at the direction of the Commission, to audit any record required to be maintained under the act in order to ensure compliance with the act prior to an election, even if the record is a report or statement that has not yet been filed. The bill authorizes the Commission to seek injunctive relief in a superior court to compel disclosure consistent with the act, and would require a court to grant expedited review of an action filed pursuant to this provision, as specified.



4. AB 882, Gordon. Voter Registration and Recall Elections (CHAPTER 586)

[An act to amend Sections 2153 and 11105 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill allows an elections official, if they receive an affidavit of voter registration that does not include all required information and the elections official is not able to collect the missing information by telephone but the mailing address of the affiant is legible, to send to the affiant any document, as determined by the elections official, on which the affiant may provide the missing information rather than a new affidavit.

This bill stipulates that if 500 or more signatures are submitted to the elections official as part of a recall petition, the elections official must verify, using a random sampling technique, either 3% of the signatures submitted or 500 signatures, whichever is greater.



5. AB 1311, Bradford. Recall Elections and Voter Registration (CHAPTER 591)

[An act to amend Sections 2208, 2209, and 11302 of the Elections Code, and to amend Sections 1823, 1826, 1828, 1851, and 1910 of the Probate Code, relating to elections.]

This bill prohibits a person, including a conservatee, from being disqualified from voting on the basis that the person signs the affidavit of voter registration with a mark or a cross, signs the affidavit of voter registration with a signature stamp, or

completes the affidavit of voter registration with the assistance of another person.

This bill provides that upon the occurrence of a vacancy in an office after a recall petition is filed against the vacating officer, the elections official for each county in which a section of the recall petition has been filed is required to immediately verify the signatures on the petition submitted to the elections official as of the date of the vacancy. If the elections official verifies that a sufficient number of signatures were filed as of the date of the vacancy, the recall election would be required to proceed. If the elections official verifies that an insufficient number of signatures, or no signatures, were filed as of the date of the vacancy, the recall election would not proceed and the vacancy in the office that is the subject of the recall election would be filled as otherwise provided by law. The bill deletes the requirement that a person appointed to fill the vacancy holds office only until a successor is selected and instead prohibits a person who was subject to a recall petition from being appointed to fill the vacancy in the office that he or she vacated or to fill any other vacancy in office on the same governing board for the duration of the term of office of the vacated seat.



6. AB 1440, Campos. Elections: District Boundaries: Public Hearing (CHAPTER 873)

[An act to add Sections 21507, 21607, 21621, and 22001 to, to add Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 10010) to Part 1 of Division 10 of, and to repeal Sections 21500.1, 21601.1, and 21620.1 of, the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill requires the governing body of a district to hold at least one public hearing on a proposal to adjust the boundaries of a division prior to a public hearing at which the governing body of the district votes to approve or defeat the proposal. The bill requires a political subdivision that changes from an at-large method of election to a district-based election, as defined, to hold at least 2 public hearings on a proposal to establish the district boundaries of the political subdivision prior to a public hearing at which the governing body of the political subdivision votes to approve or defeat the proposal. The bill also makes technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.



7. AB 1446, Mullin. Voter Registration: Personal Information (CHAPTER 593)

[An act to amend Sections 2138.5, 2146, 2157, 2158, 2159.5, 2194, 2194.1, 18108.5, and 18109 of the Elections Code, and to amend Sections 6254.4 and 6276.46 of the Government Code, relating to elections.]

This bill requires an individual or organization that distributes voter registration cards, a person entrusted with an affidavit of registration from an elector, or an individual or organization that assists with the submission of an affidavit of registration electronically on the Internet Web site of the Secretary of State to comply with specified requirements relating to the voter registration information. This bill requires an individual or organization that distributes voter registration cards to obtain the cards from the county elections official or the Secretary of State. This bill requires an individual or organization to comply with all applicable regulations established by the Secretary of State when distributing the cards.

This bill provides that the signature contained on an affidavit is confidential and

shall not be disclosed.

This bill eliminates the requirement that the number of voter registration forms provided by the Secretary of State to schools be consistent with the number of students enrolled at each school. This bill requires each community college and California State University campus that operates an automated class registration system, as specified, to permit students, during the class registration process, to apply to register to vote online by submitting an affidavit of voter registration electronically on the Internet Web site of the Secretary of State. This bill also encourages the University of California to comply with these provisions. The bill states that it is the intent of the Legislature that every eligible high school and college student receive a meaningful opportunity to apply to register to vote.

This bill deletes the provisions that permit a county elections official to provide affidavits of registration and voter registration cards online. This bill instead prohibits an affidavit of registration from being submitted electronically on a county's Internet Web site, but does permit a county to provide a hyperlink on the county's Internet Web site to the Secretary of State's electronic voter registration system.

This bill requires a person, company, or other organization that agrees to pay money or other valuable consideration to a person who assists another person to register to vote by assisting with the submission of an affidavit of registration electronically on the Internet Web site of the Secretary of State to comply with specified conditions.

This bill expands the provision which makes it a misdemeanor for a person in possession of voter registration information obtained pursuant to specified provisions of law knowingly to use or permit the use of all or any part of that information for any purpose other than as permitted by law to also be applicable to a person in possession of voter registration information identified in a specified provision of law.

This bill makes it a misdemeanor for a person knowingly to acquire possession of or use voter registration information obtained from the Secretary of State or a county elections official without first complying with specified application requirements.

This bill makes specified requirements imposed on voter registration cards relating to affidavit of registration information applicable to all affidavits of registration.



8. AB 1589, Frazier. Military or Overseas Voters: Electronic Ballots (CHAPTER 649)

[An act to amend Section 3120 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill allows the application for electronic delivery of a ballot by a military or overseas voter to be considered a standing request for electronic delivery of a ballot for all elections conducted in the jurisdiction in which the military or overseas voter is eligible to vote and requires the elections official to provide for

electronic delivery of the ballot.



9. AB 1596, Garcia. Elections: Vote By Mail Applications (CHAPTER 596)

[An act to amend Section 3006 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill requires a printed vote by mail application that allows a voter to submit the application by mail to inform the voter of the address for the elections official and specify that address as the only appropriate destination address for the application, as specified. The bill provides that it not be construed as prohibiting an individual, organization, or group that distributes applications for vote by mail voter ballots from collecting or receiving applications from voters by means other than having applications mailed directly to the address of the distributing individual, organization, or group.

10. AB 1599, Committee on Education. Education: Omnibus Bill (CHAPTER 327)

[An act to amend Sections 5033, 17047, 33540, 35576, 35710.51, 35782, 35783, 35786, 42281, 49558, 52060, 56043, 56366.1, 56440, 60603, 60604, 60607, 60611, 60630, 60641, 60643, 60643.6, 60648, and 60810 of, and to repeal and add Section 56363.5 of, the Education Code, relating to education.]

This bill requires the Instructional Quality Commission, when revising the history-social science framework, to ensure that those course requirements are also included in all history and social science courses and grade levels, as appropriate. The bill, among other things, also requires the commission, whenever the history-social science framework is revised, to receive input from civics learning experts for purposes of integrating civics learning content, concepts, and skills, at all appropriate grade levels, with the standards established by the state board in core curriculum areas, as specified, and ensure that voter education information is included in the American government and civics curriculum at the high school level, as specified.

This bill requires a county superintendent of schools, if notified by a county committee of an approved petition for the unification or other reorganization of school districts, to call an election at next election of any kind, in accordance with specified requirements.

11. AB 1666, Garcia. Political Reform Act of 1974: Campaign Funds: Bribery Fines (CHAPTER 881)

[An act to amend Section 89513 of the Government Code, and to amend Section 86 of the Penal Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974.]

This bill increases the restitution fines for bribery to twice the original amount and prohibits the use of campaign funds to pay for the restitution fines.

12. AB 1673, Garcia. Political Reform Act of 1974: Contributions (CHAPTER 882)

[An act to amend Section 82015 of the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974.]

This bill revises the definition of a campaign “contribution” to include a payment made by a lobbyist or a cohabitant of a lobbyist for costs related to a fundraising

event held at the home of the lobbyist or a payment made by a lobbying firm for costs related to a fundraising event held at the office of the lobbying firm, as specified. The bill makes these payments attributable to the lobbyist for purposes of the prohibition against a lobbyist making a contribution to specified candidates and elected officers.

13. AB 1692, Garcia. Political Reform Act of 1974 (CHAPTER 884)

[An act to amend Sections 85304, 85304.5, 89511, 89512, 89513, and 89519 of the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974.]

This bill defines the phrase “attorney’s fees and other related legal costs” for purposes of legal defense funds to include only attorney’s fees and other legal costs related to the defense of the candidate or officer and administrative costs directly related to compliance with the act. The definition excludes certain other costs, including payment or reimbursement for a fine, penalty, judgment or settlement, except as specified.

The bill prohibits an expenditure of campaign funds for a fine, penalty, judgment, or settlement relating to an expenditure of campaign funds that resulted in a personal benefit to the candidate or officer if it is determined that the expenditure was not reasonably related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose. The bill also prohibits an expenditure of campaign funds for a fine, penalty, judgment, or settlement relating to an expenditure of campaign funds that resulted in a substantial personal benefit to the candidate or officer if it is determined that the expenditure was not directly related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose. The bill also applies the above-described definition for “attorney’s fees and other costs” for purposes of the article concerning campaign fund expenditures.



14. AB 1752, Fong. Redistricting: Incumbent Designation (CHAPTER 887)

[An act to amend Section 13108 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill changes the order of which candidate shall be deemed the incumbent at the first election following decennial redistricting. This bill also make a conforming change to reflect the redistricting process.



15. AB 1768, Fong. Declaration of Candidacy: Residence Address (CHAPTER 130)

[An act to amend Section 8040 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill provides elections officials with the discretion to allow a candidate for judicial office to withhold his or her residence address from a declaration of candidacy. This bill also provides elections officials with the discretion to allow a candidate for any office whose voter registration information is confidential, as specified, to withhold his or her residence address from a declaration of candidacy.



16. AB 1795, Alejo. Cities: City Council: Vacancy (CHAPTER 725)

[An act to amend Sections 1770 and 36512 of the Government Code, relating to local government.]

This bill provides that, in the case of the office of city council member, the office becomes vacant pursuant to a letter of resignation from the resigning council

member to the city clerk.

This bill authorizes a resigning city council member to cast a vote on the appointment of his or her successor if the resignation will go into effect upon the appointment of the successor, subject to specified conditions, where the vacancy occurs on the city council of a city that elects city council members by or from districts and the city council has elected to fill the vacancy by appointment.



17. AB 1817, Gomez. Voter Registration: High School Pupils (CHAPTER 131)

[An act to amend Section 49040 of, and to add Section 49041 to, the Education Code, relating to voter registration.]

This bill designates the last two full weeks in April and in September to be “high school voter education weeks,” during which time persons authorized by the county elections official are allowed to register to vote students and school personnel on high school campuses in areas designated by the administrator of the high school, or his or her designee.

This bill permits the administrator of a high school, or his or her designee, to appoint one or more pupils who are enrolled at that high school to be voter outreach coordinators. This bill permits a voter outreach coordinator to coordinate voter registration activities on the high school campus that would encourage eligible persons to apply to register to vote by submitting an affidavit of registration. This bill permits the voter outreach coordinator, with the approval of the administrator or his or her designee, to coordinate other election-related activities on his or her high school campus, as specified.



18. AB 1873, Gonzalez. Special Mail Ballot Elections: San Diego County (CHAPTER 598)

[An act to amend Section 10703 of, and to add and repeal Section 4000.5 of, the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill authorizes San Diego County, until January 1, 2020, to conduct, as a pilot program, an all-mailed ballot special election or special consolidated election to fill a congressional or legislative vacancy under specified conditions. The bill also authorizes the county to process vote by mail ballot return envelopes beginning 29 days before the election, and would authorize the county to process vote by mail ballots on the 10th business day before the election, as specified.

The bill expresses the intent of the Legislature that voter education and outreach efforts be conducted in order to assist voters accustomed to voting at the polls if an all-mailed ballot election is conducted, as specified. The bill requires the county to submit a report to the Legislature and to the Secretary of State that includes specified statistics related to any all-mailed ballot election conducted under the pilot program, as specified.



19. AB 2028, Mullin. All-Mailed Ballot Elections: San Mateo County (CHAPTER 209)

[An act to amend Section 4001 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill authorizes San Mateo County to conduct all-mailed ballot elections as part of a pilot program pursuant to the same provisions as the Yolo County pilot program. The bill requires that ballot dropoff locations be fixed in a manner so that the number of residents for each ballot dropoff location does not exceed 100,000 on the 88th day prior to the day of election if it would result in more dropoff locations than one per city, as specified.



20. AB 2093, Grove. Petitions: Filings (CHAPTER 106)

[An act to amend Section 9014 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill specifies that, if the final day to file an initiative or referendum petition falls on a holiday, as defined, the petition may be filed with the county elections official on the next business day.



21. AB 2219, Fong. Initiative and Referendum Petitions: Verification of Signatures (CHAPTER 681)

[An act to amend Sections 9031 and 9115 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill requires the elections official or registrar of voters during the examination of initiative or referendum petition signatures to submit one or more reports to the Secretary of State showing the number of signatures that have been verified as of that date. The bill requires the Secretary of State to maintain a list indicating the number of verified signatures based on the most recent reports and, if the Secretary of State determines that based on the list the petition is signed by the requisite number of voters, the bill requires the Secretary of State to notify the elections official or registrar of every county or city and county of that fact. After receipt of the notification that the petition has obtained the requisite number of verified signatures, this bill requires the elections official or registrar of voters to immediately transmit to the Secretary of State the petition and an amended certificate showing the results of the examination and permits the elections official or registrar to suspend the signature verification until the Secretary of State transmits a certificate to terminate the verification or provides other instructions.

This bill permits the elections official to terminate the verification of remaining unverified petition signatures if he or she determines, prior to completing the examination of each signature filed, that the petition is signed by the requisite number of qualified voters to declare the petition sufficient.

22. AB 2233, Donnelly. Primary Elections: Petitions: Signatures (CHAPTER 270)

[An act to add Section 8106.5 to the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill requires the elections official to reduce the number of signatures required on a petition in lieu of a filing fee for a special election that is held to fill a vacancy by the same proportion as the reduction in time for the candidate to collect signatures if the number of days for a candidate to collect the signatures is less than the number of days that a candidate would have to collect signatures on a petition at a regular election for the same office. However, the elections official is not permitted to reduce the number of signatures to less than 100 for a special election to fill a vacancy in the office of Representative in Congress, state

Senator, or Member of the Assembly.



23. AB 2243, Weber. Elections: Voting Rights Guide: Incarcerated Persons (CHAPTER 899)

[An act to amend Section 2105.5 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to either establish and maintain on the department's Internet Web site a hyperlink to the Internet Web site at which the Secretary of State's voting rights guide for incarcerated persons may be found or post in each parole office a notice that contains the Internet Web site address at which the voting rights guide may be found.

24. AB 2320, Fong. Political Reform Act of 1974: Campaign Funds (CHAPTER 902)

[An act to amend Section 84307.5 of the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974.]

This bill prohibits a spouse or domestic partner of an elected officer or a candidate for elective office from receiving compensation, in exchange for any services rendered, from campaign funds held by a controlled committee of the officer or candidate.



25. AB 2351, Gordon. Political Party Qualification (CHAPTER 903)

[An act to amend Sections 5100 and 5151 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill revises the provisions for a party to qualify to participate in a primary election. This bill provides that a party is qualified if, at the last preceding gubernatorial primary election, the sum of the votes cast for all of the candidates for an office voted on throughout the state who disclosed a preference for that party on the ballot was at least 2% of the entire vote of the state for that office. Notwithstanding this provision, the bill authorizes the party to inform the Secretary of State that it declines to have the votes cast for a candidate counted towards the 2% qualification threshold. This bill also provides that a party is qualified to participate if it appears to the Secretary of State that voters equal in number to at least 0.33% of the total number of voters registered on the 154th day before the primary election have declared their preference for that party.

This bill also revises the provisions for a party to qualify to participate in a presidential general election. This bill provides that a party is qualified if, at the last preceding gubernatorial primary election, the sum of the votes casts for all of the candidates for an office voted on throughout the state who disclosed a preference for that party on the ballot was at least 2% of the entire vote of the state for that office. Notwithstanding this provision, the bill authorizes the party to inform the Secretary of State that it declines to have the votes cast for a candidate counted towards the 2% qualification threshold. This bill also provides that a party is qualified to participate if it appears to the Secretary of State that voters equal in number to at least 0.33% of the total number of voters registered on the 123rd day before the presidential general election have declared their preference for that party.



26. AB 2369, Hagman. Elections: Voter Requested Recounts (CHAPTER 904)

[An act to amend Section 15624 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill modifies and applies the provisions placed on a voter filing a request to seek a recount to the campaign committee, as defined, that is represented by the voter filing the request to seek a recount.



27. AB 2439, Donnelly. Secretary of State: Initiative Information (CHAPTER 168)

[An act to add Section 12172.3 of the Government Code, relating to initiatives.]

This bill requires the Secretary of State to post on the Secretary's Internet Web site, and to include in a specified pamphlet prepared by the Secretary relating to the initiative process, information describing the services provided by the Secretary and the Legislative Counsel to the proponents of an initiative measure.

28. AB 2455, Williams. The Santa Rita Hills Community Services District (CHAPTER 505)

[An act to amend, repeal, and add Section 61040 of, and to add and repeal Sections 61040.1 and 61040.2 of, the Government Code, relating to community services districts.]

This bill authorizes, until January 1, 2035, the board of directors of the Santa Rita Hills Community Services District to consist of 3 members, if the board of directors receives a petition signed by a majority of voters requesting a reduction in the number of board members and thereafter adopts a resolution that orders the reduction, as specified. The bill also, until January 1, 2025, authorizes the board, if the number of members is reduced to 3, to adopt a resolution to increase the number of members from 3 to 5, as specified.



29. AB 2530, Rodriguez. Ballot Processing (CHAPTER 906)

[An act to amend Sections 3019, 14310, 15101, 15320, and 15350 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill provides that if a vote by mail ballot, mail ballot precinct ballot, or provisional ballot is processed using signature verification technology that determines the signatures do not compare, the elections official is required to visually examine and verify that the signatures do not compare before rejecting the ballot.

30. AB 2551, Wilk. Local Ballot Measures: Bond Issues (CHAPTER 908)

[An act to amend Section 9401 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill requires the tax rate data statement on bond issue proposals to include the best estimate from official sources of the total debt service that would be required to be repaid if all the bonds are issued and sold.



31. AB 2562, Fong. Elections (CHAPTER 909)

[An act to amend Section 5091 of the Education Code, to amend Sections 100, 105, 2102, 2107, 9020, 9285, 14300, 17301, 17302, and 19202 of, and to repeal Section 10552 of, the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill clarifies the meaning of "registered voters" of the district for purposes of

provisions related to vacancies within school district or community college district boards.

This bill requires registration to be deemed effective upon receipt of the affidavit by the county elections official if the affidavit is submitted electronically on the Internet Web site of the Secretary of State on or before the 15th day prior to the election.

This bill prohibits an elections official who is verifying signatures on a petition or paper from invalidating a signature for an incomplete or inaccurate apartment or unit number in the residence address.

This bill repeals provisions requiring county elections officials to file with the Secretary of State a statement containing specified information for each election in the county held pursuant to the Uniform District Election Law.

This bill corrects erroneous cross references to the code section that defines the terms “direct recording electronic voting system” and “paper record copy.”



32. AB 2631, Dabaneh. Elections: Voting Machines (CHAPTER 911)

[An act to amend Sections 361, 3018, 15250, and 19371 of, to amend the heading of Article 5 (commencing with Section 13282) of Chapter 3 of Division 13 of, to amend and renumber Sections 19382 and 19385 of, to add Section 15250.5 to, and to repeal Sections 13283, 13284, 13285, 13286, 13287, 13288, 13289, 19370, 19380, 19381, 19383, 19384, and 19386 of, the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill modifies and updates the definition of “voting machine” to mean any electronic device into which a voter may enter his or her votes, and which, by means of electronic tabulation and generation of specified printouts and records, furnishes a total of the number of votes cast for each candidate or measure. The bill makes conforming changes and repeal obsolete provisions of existing law. The bill substitutes certain references to the term “voting system” with the term “direct recording electronic voting system.”

This bill requires a precinct board counting votes at the precinct by means of a voting machine to also complete a certificate of performance and to post a results of votes cast form, as specified.

This bill modifies and repeals certain precinct board requirements and procedures relating to the reading, posting, and inspection of the statement of return of votes cast for the precinct.

33. AB 2766, Committee on Elections and Redistricting. Elections: Central Committees: Oaths (CHAPTER 543)

[An act to repeal Sections 7210, 7408, and 7655 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill repeals the law requiring that each member of a county central committee for the Democratic, Republican, and American Independent Parties take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation, as specified.

34. HR 37, Wieckowski. Relative to Campaign Contributions

[Relative to campaign contributions.]

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the Assembly respectfully disagrees with the majority opinion and decision of the United States Supreme Court in *McCutcheon v. Federal Election Commission*; and be it further

Resolved, That the Assembly calls upon the United States Congress to restore constitutional rights and fair elections to all people, not merely to those who can afford it

35. SB 27, Correa. Political Reform Act of 1974 (CHAPTER 16)

[An act to amend Section 9084 of the Elections Code, and to amend Sections 82015, 82048.7, 84105, and 88001 of, and to add Sections 84222 and 84223 to, the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.]

This bill revises the definition of a campaign “contribution” to include certain payments made by a person to a multipurpose organization, as specified.

This bill requires multipurpose organizations that meet specified criteria to comply with the registration and campaign reporting requirements of the act, as specified, including the disclosure of information relating to the organization’s donors.

This bill requires state ballot measure committees and state candidate committees that raise \$1,000,000 or more for an election to maintain an accurate list of the committee’s top 10 contributors. This bill requires a committee to provide accurate lists of these contributors to the Commission, and would require the Commission to post the top 10 contributor lists on its Internet Web site, as specified, and to post updates to those lists when prescribed events occur. The bill requires the Commission to provide copies of the top 10 contributor lists to the Secretary of State, at the Secretary of State’s request, for purposes of posting those lists on the Secretary of State’s Internet Web site.

This bill requires that the candidate or committee inform the contributor within one week for a contribution of \$10,000 or more received during the period in which late contribution reports must be filed. The bill also requires the notifications to reference the reporting requirements for multipurpose organizations.

This bill requires the Secretary of State to include in the ballot pamphlet a written explanation of the top 10 contributor lists required by the bill, including a description of the Internet Web sites where those lists would be available to the public.



36. SB 29, Correa. Vote By Mail Ballots and Election Result Statements (CHAPTER 618)

[An act to amend Sections 3020, 3117, 4103, 15101, and 15372 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill provides that any vote by mail ballot, including any vote by mail ballot cast by a military or overseas voter, is timely cast if it is received by the voter’s elections official via the United States Postal Service or a bona fide private mail

delivery company no later than 3 days after election day, and either 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, 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 and is signed and dated by the voter on or before election day.

This bill authorizes any jurisdiction having the necessary computer capability to start processing vote by mail ballots 10 business days prior to the election.

This bill extends the deadline elections official have to submit the certified statement of the results of the election to the governing body from within 28 days to within 30 days of the election.



37. SB 113, Jackson. Elections: Voter Registration (CHAPTER 619)

[An act to amend Sections 2102, 2106, 2150, 2156, 2205, and 2220 of, and to add Section 2155.3 to, the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill lowers the minimum age for purposes of submitting an affidavit of registration to 16 years of age. The bill makes conforming changes to existing law.

This bill requires that, if an affidavit of registration is submitted by a person who is at least 16 years of age and otherwise meets all voter eligibility requirements, the county elections official send a preregistration notice to that voter upon a determination that the affidavit of registration is properly executed and that the person otherwise satisfies all eligibility requirements to vote, except that he or she is under 18 years of age. The bill prescribes the format of the voter preregistration notice and make conforming changes. The bill further prohibits these provisions from becoming operative unless the Secretary of State certifies that the state has a statewide voter registration database that complies with the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002.

This bill provides that a county elections official is not required to mail a residency confirmation postcard to any person under 18 years of age who has submitted a properly executed affidavit of registration and who will not be 18 years of age on or before the primary election.



38. SB 844, Pavley. Elections: Ballot Measure Contributions (CHAPTER 920)

[An act to amend Sections 9082.7 and 9086 of the Elections Code, and to amend Section 88002 of the Government Code, relating to elections.]

This bill requires the Secretary of State to create an Internet Web site, or use other available technology, to consolidate information about each ballot measure in a manner that is easy for voters to access and understand. The Internet Web site is required to include a summary of each ballot measure, the total amount of reported contributions made to support or oppose a ballot measure, and a list of a committee's top 10 contributors, as specified. The bill requires the state ballot pamphlet to include for each ballot measure a printed statement that refers voters to the Secretary of State's Internet Web site for a list of committees

primarily formed to support or oppose a ballot measure, and information on how to access the committee's top 10 contributors.

39. SB 897, Steinberg. Educational Programs: History-Social Science Framework: Adult Education: Civics Instruction (CHAPTER 480)

[An act to amend Sections 33540 and 84830 of the Education Code, relating to educational programs.]

This bill requires the Instructional Quality Commission, whenever it revises the history-social science framework and as appropriate and based on the subject matter of the course, to, among other things, receive input from civics learning experts for purposes of integrating civics learning content, concepts, and skills, at all appropriate grade levels, with certain standards, and ensure that voter education information is included in the American government and civics curriculum at the high school level, as specified.

This bill requires the classes and courses related to elementary and secondary basic skills for adults and the classes and courses for immigrants to distribute basic information on American government and civics that includes, but is not limited to, instruction on (A) federal, state, and local government, (B) the 3 branches of government, (C) the importance of civic engagement, and (D) registering to vote.

40. SB 952, Torres. Prohibited Financial Interests: Aiding and Abetting. (CHAPTER 483)

[An act to amend Sections 1090, 1093, and 1097 of the Government Code, relating to public officers and employees.]

This bill prohibits an individual from aiding or abetting a public officer or person in violating the prohibitions on any financial interest in any contract made by them in their official capacity or of purchasing or selling, or in any manner receiving for their own or any other person's use or benefit any state, county, or city warrants, scrip, orders, demands, claims, or other evidences of indebtedness against the state, a county, or city. The bill applies the penalties associated with these prohibitions to the individual who willfully aids or abets. The bill also makes technical, nonsubstantive changes.



41. SB 1063, Block. Voter Registration: Juvenile Detention Facilities (CHAPTER 624)

[An act to add Section 2105.7 to the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill requires state and local juvenile detention facilities to identify individuals housed in those facilities who are of age to register to vote and not in prison or on parole for the conviction of a felony, to provide affidavits of registration to eligible voters, to assist those individuals with the completion of the affidavits of registration, and to assist individuals in returning the completed cards to the county elections official or to transmit completed voter registration cards to the county elections official.



42. SB 1253, Steinberg. Initiative Measures (CHAPTER 697)

[An act to amend Sections 9, 101, 9002, 9004, 9005, 9014, 9030, 9031, 9033, 9034, 9051, 9082.7,

This bill requires the Attorney General, upon receipt of a request to prepare the circulating title and summary, to initiate a 30-day public review process for the proposed initiative measure, as specified. The bill requires that the fiscal estimate be prepared jointly by the Department of Finance and the Legislative Analyst. The bill requires the estimate to be delivered to the Attorney General within 50 days of the date of receipt of the proposed initiative measure by the Attorney General instead of 25 working days from the receipt of the final version of the proposed initiative measure.

This bill extends the date that a petition with signatures on a proposed initiative measure is required to be filed with the county elections official to not later than 180 days from the official summary date.

This bill requires the Secretary of State to issue a notice directing that signature verification be terminated upon notice from one or more elections officials or registrars a petition has been certified to have been signed by the requisite number of qualified voters. The bill requires the Secretary of State to identify the date of the next statewide election and, on the 131st day prior to that election, to issue a certificate of qualification certifying that the initiative measure is qualified for the ballot at that election. The bill provides that, upon the issuance of that certification, the initiative measure would be deemed qualified for the ballot for purposes of specified provisions of the California Constitution.

This bill requires the Secretary of State to transmit copies of the initiative measure and circulating title and summary to the Legislature after receiving a certification from the initiative proponents, signed under penalty of perjury, that they have collected 25% of the number of signatures needed to qualify the initiative measure for the ballot. The bill requires the appropriate committees of the Senate and Assembly to hold the joint public hearing on the subject of the measure not later than 131 days prior to the date of the election at which the measure is to be voted upon.

This bill requires the Secretary of State to establish processes to enable a voter to receive the state ballot pamphlet in an electronic format instead of by mail. The bill also requires the Secretary of State to create an Internet Web site, or use other available technology, to consolidate information about each ballot measure in a manner that is easy for voters to access and understand. The Internet Web site is required to include a summary of each ballot measure and to identify the donors and other sources of funding for the campaigns for and against each ballot measure.

This bill authorizes the proponents of a statewide initiative or referendum measure to have the measure withdrawn from the ballot at any time before the measure qualifies for the ballot. The bill requires a petition for a statewide initiative measure to contain additional prescribed language in its notice to the public describing the right of proponents to withdraw the measure from the ballot, as specified.

This bill makes it a crime for a proponent of a statewide initiative measure to

seek, solicit, bargain for, or obtain any money or thing of value of or from any person, firm, or corporation for the purpose of withdrawing an initiative petition after filing it with the appropriate elections official.

43. SB 1441, Lara. Political Reform Act of 1974: Contributions (CHAPTER 930)

[An act to amend Section 82015 of the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974.]

This bill revises the definition of a campaign “contribution” to include a payment made by a lobbyist or a cohabitant of a lobbyist for costs related to a fundraising event held at the home of the lobbyist or a payment made by a lobbying firm for costs related to a fundraising event held at the office of the lobbying firm, as specified. The bill makes these payments attributable to the lobbyist for purposes of the prohibition against a lobbyist making a contribution to specified candidates and elected officers.

Federal Bills to Watch

H.R. 3576, SENTRI Act

Safeguarding Elections for our Nation's Troops through Reforms and Improvements Act or the SENTRI Act - Amends the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, with respect to the regularly scheduled general election for federal office held in November 2014 and thereafter, to:

- Require the chief election official of a state to report, not later than 43 days before any federal election held in the state, on the number of absentee ballots validly requested by absent uniformed services and overseas voters whose requests were received by the 46th day before the election, and whether such ballots were timely transmitted;
- Eliminate the hardship waiver allowed for states from the requirement to provide absent members of the uniformed services and overseas voters absentee ballots 45 days prior to an election;
- Require express delivery of an absentee ballot that is not timely transmitted;
- Allow an absentee voter to use a single absentee ballot application for subsequent elections;
- Make such Act applicable to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands;
- Modify reporting requirements to require a biennial report on the effectiveness of the federal voting assistance program; and
- Require the Comptroller General (GAO) to review and report on such biennial reports for elections occurring in calendar years 2014 through 2020.

Directs the Secretary of Defense (DOD), in coordination with the Secretary of each military department, to: (1) affirmatively offer, on an annual basis, each member of the Armed Forces on active duty (other than active duty for training) the opportunity, through an online system, to register to vote in a federal election, update voter registration information, or request an absentee ballot; (2) implement an online system for such purpose; and (3) implement a system to track a change of address or duty status of a member of the Armed Forces on active duty to provide an automatic notice to such member of voter registration requirements.

Repeals the demonstration project allowing absent members of the uniformed services to vote in the regularly scheduled general election for federal office for November 2002 through an electronic voting system.

Amends the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to permit dependents of an absent member of the Armed Forces to retain residency status in their state for voting purposes.



H.R. 3899, Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2014

Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2014 - Amends the Voting Rights Act of 1965 with respect to the requirement that a federal court retain jurisdiction for an appropriate period to prevent commencement of new devices to deny or abridge

the right to vote. Expands the types of violations triggering the authority of a court to retain such jurisdiction to include certain violations of the Act as well as violations of any federal voting rights law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or membership in a language minority group.

Excludes from the list of violations triggering jurisdiction retention authority any voting qualification or prerequisite which results in a denial or abridgement of the right to vote that is based on the imposition of a requirement that an individual provide a photo identification as a condition of receiving a ballot for voting in a federal, state, or local election.

Revises requirements for determining which states and political subdivisions are covered or not covered by criteria for declaratory judgments that they have not used devices to deny or abridge the right to vote.

Subjects to the requirements for making such a determination any state (and all of its political subdivisions) during a calendar if 5 or more voting rights violations occurred in the state during the previous 15 years, at least one of which was committed by the state itself (as opposed to a political subdivision within it).

Specifies application of such new coverage requirements to any specific political subdivision if: (1) 3 or more voting rights violations occurred in it during the previous 15 calendar years; or (2) 1 or more voting rights violations occurred in it during the previous 15 calendar years and the subdivision had persistent, extremely low minority turnout during that period.

Provides that, if a state obtains a declaratory judgment that it has not used a device to deny or abridge the right to vote, the requirements for a new declaratory judgment generally will not apply, unless the new coverage requirements of this Act apply to the state solely on the basis of voting rights violations occurring after the declaratory judgment was issued.

Prescribes transparency requirements, including reasonable public notice, regarding any changes to: (1) voting prerequisites, standards, or procedures; (2) polling place resources; or (3) demographics and electoral districts.

Modifies authority to assign observers, including authorizing the assignment of observers to enforce bilingual election requirements.

Revises requirements for injunctive relief, including its scope and the persons authorized to seek relief as well as the grounds for granting it.



H.R. 5144, EASY Voting Act

Equal Access to Support Youth Voting Act or the EASY Voting Act - Amends the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require state and local election officials to accept a current and valid student photo identification issued by the institute of higher education the student attends when such identification is required to obtain a ballot or vote in a federal election.



H.R. 5334, Open Our Democracy Act of 2014

Open Our Democracy Act of 2014 - Requires all candidates for election to the House of Representatives to run in a single open primary, regardless of political party preference.

Limits the ensuing general election to the two candidates receiving the greatest number of votes in the single open primary.

Gives candidates the option, at the time of filing to run for office, to declare a political party preference, which does not constitute or imply endorsement of the candidate by the party designated.

Treats the general election day in the same manner as a legal public holiday for purposes of federal employment.

Expresses the sense of Congress that private employers should give their employees a day off on the general election day in November 2016 and each even-numbered year thereafter to enable them to cast votes in elections held on that day.

Requires the Comptroller General (GAO) to study the feasibility and desirability of enacting national standards and criteria for congressional redistricting.

H.Res. 695, Restore Democracy Resolution

Restore Democracy Resolution - Expresses the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to:

- The case of Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission;
- Creation of a public finance system for congressional election;
- Limitations on campaign spending and the campaign season;
- A prohibition against the solicitation or collecting of campaign contributions under certain circumstances;
- Congressional power to prohibit voter suppression activities;
- State online voter registration systems;
- A federal reapportionment system, redistricting, and gerrymandering; and
- Specified procedures in the House regarding committee hearings and reports, including conference committee meetings and reports.

S. 85, FAST Voting Act of 2013

Louis L. Redding Fair, Accurate, Secure, and Timely Voting Act of 2013 or FAST Voting Act of 2013 - Directs the Attorney General to award grants, on a competitive basis, to enable states to: (1) invest in practices and technology designed to expedite voting at the polls, and (2) simplify voter registration.

Requires the grant application to include a comprehensive and coherent plan for using funds to improve the applicant's performance on specified measures with respect to: (1) flexible registration opportunities, (2) early voting, (3) assistance to

non-English speaking voters, and (4) other related matters.

Requires each grantee to establish performance measures and targets, approved by the Attorney General, that track its progress in implementing its plan and expediting voting at the polls or simplifying voter registration, as applicable.

S. 1728, Safeguarding Elections for our Nation's Troops through Reforms and Improvements (SENTRI) Act

Safeguarding Elections for our Nation's Troops through Reforms and Improvements (SENTRI) Act - Makes amendments to the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act to expand access to voting in federal elections for members of the uniformed services and U.S. citizens residing abroad (overseas voters).

Title I: Amendments Related to the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act - (Sec. 101) Requires the chief election official of a state to report, not later than 43 days before any federal election held in the state, on the total number of absentee ballots validly requested by absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters whose requests were received by the 47th day before the election.

(Sec. 102) Eliminates the hardship waiver allowed for states from the requirement to provide absentee voters ballots 46 days prior to an election. Requires express delivery of an absentee ballot that is not timely transmitted, unless a state permits transmission and return of an absentee ballot by electronic means.

Requires a state to notify the Attorney General as soon as practicable and take all actions necessary, including seeking necessary judicial review, to ensure that affected absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters are provided a reasonable opportunity to receive and return their absentee ballots in time to be counted.

(Sec. 104) Prohibits a state from disqualifying any voter who has registered to vote using the official post card form prescribed by the National Voter Registration Act of 1993.

(Sec. 105) Prohibits a state from rejecting a voter registration or absentee ballot application from an overseas voter because of early submission. Allows an absentee voter to use a single absentee ballot application for subsequent elections. Requires the presidential designee to ensure that the official postcard form prescribed under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act enables a voter using the form to request: (1) an absentee ballot for each election for federal office held in a state through the next regularly scheduled general election, including any runoff elections; or (2) an absentee ballot for a specific election or elections for federal office.

(Sec. 106) Makes the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act applicable to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(Sec. 107) Revises reporting requirements for voting assistance programs for members of the uniformed services and overseas voters to require a biennial report by the presidential designee on June 30 of each odd-numbered year (currently, March 31 of each year) on the effectiveness of such programs. Requires the Comptroller General (GAO) to review such biennial reports for elections held in calendar years 2014 through 2020 and report to Congress on such review.

(Sec. 108) Makes the amendments made by this title effective on January 1, 2015.

Title II: Provision of Voter Assistance to Members of the Armed Forces - Directs the Secretary of Defense (DOD), in coordination with the Secretary of each military department, to: (1) affirmatively offer, on an annual basis, each member of the Armed Forces on active duty (other than active duty for training) the opportunity, through an online system, to register to vote in a federal election, update voter registration information, or request an absentee ballot; (2) implement an online system for such purposes; and (3) implement a system to track a change of address or duty status of a member of the Armed Forces on active duty to provide an automatic notice to such member of voter registration requirements. Requires the Secretary to prescribe regulations to implement such voter assistance measures and report to the House Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Administration and the Senate Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Rules and Administration on such implementation.

Title III: Electronic Voting Systems - Amends the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 to repeal the demonstration project allowing absent members of the uniformed services to vote in the regularly scheduled general election for federal office for November 2002 through an electronic voting system.



S. 1937, Elections Preparedness Requires Early Planning (Elections PREP) Act

Elections Preparedness Requires Early Planning (Elections PREP) Act - Amends the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require each state to develop contingency plans to address unexpected emergencies or natural disasters that may threaten to disrupt the administration of an election for federal office.

Requires a plan to contain: (1) alternative ways to notify the public of changes in election procedures; and (2) plans to address disruptions at every step of the voting process, including early voting.

S. 1945, Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2014

Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2014 - Amends the Voting Rights Act of 1965 with respect to the requirement that a federal court retain jurisdiction for an appropriate period to prevent commencement of new devices to deny or abridge the right to vote. Expands the types of violations triggering the authority of a court

to retain such jurisdiction to include certain violations of the Act as well as violations of any federal voting rights law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or membership in a language minority group.

Excludes from the list of violations triggering jurisdiction retention authority any voting qualification or prerequisite which results in a denial or abridgement of the right to vote that is based on the imposition of a requirement that an individual provide a photo identification as a condition of receiving a ballot for voting in a federal, state, or local election.

Revises requirements for determining which states and political subdivisions are covered or not covered by criteria for declaratory judgments that they have not used devices to deny or abridge the right to vote.

Subjects to the requirements for making such a determination any state (and all of its political subdivisions) during a calendar if 5 or more voting rights violations occurred in the state during the previous 15 years, at least one of which was committed by the state itself (as opposed to a political subdivision within it).

Specifies application of such new coverage requirements to any specific political subdivision if: (1) 3 or more voting rights violations occurred in it during the previous 15 calendar years; or (2) 1 or more voting rights violations occurred in it during the previous 15 calendar years and the subdivision had persistent, extremely low minority turnout during that period.

Provides that, if a state obtains a declaratory judgment that it has not used a device to deny or abridge the right to vote, the requirements for a new declaratory judgment generally will not apply, unless the new coverage requirements of this Act apply to the state solely on the basis of voting rights violations occurring after the declaratory judgment was issued.

Prescribes transparency requirements, including reasonable public notice, regarding any changes to: (1) voting prerequisites, standards, or procedures; (2) polling place resources; or (3) demographics and electoral districts.

Modifies authority to assign observers, including authorizing the assignment of observers to enforce bilingual election requirements.

Revises requirements for injunctive relief, including its scope and the persons authorized to seek relief as well as the grounds for granting it.

S. 2017, LINE Act of 2014

Lines Interfere with National Elections Act of 2014 or LINE Act of 2014 - Amends the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require each jurisdiction where a substantial number of voters waited more than 30 minutes to cast a vote in the federal election held on November 6, 2012, or any federal election held after that date, to comply with a state remedial plan to minimize voter waiting times.

S. 2751, Rural and Tribal Voter Rights Act

Rural and Tribal Voter Rights Act - Directs the Election Assistance Commission to make a payment each fiscal year to each state which meets early voting location distribution plan development requirements for ensuring that eligible voters have adequate access to early voting locations.

Requires a state or local election official to provide at least one one early voting location on tribal land when requested by the tribal government.

Requires each state to, after reasonable notice and public hearings, adopt and submit to the Commission a plan which provides for the equitable distribution of early voting locations.

Requires each state to make early voting available to any eligible voter for at least 10 days before an election for federal office.

Directs the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of the Interior to permit a state to designate facilities of the respective agencies located in the state as voter registration agencies.

Requires each state to permit any eligible individual on the same day as a federal election and on any day when voting, including early voting, is permitted for a federal election to: (1) register to vote in the election, and (2) cast a vote in it.

Requires each state to provide a secure online interface available to the public on a public, government website that allows any eligible individual to register electronically to vote or to update their voter registration.

Authorizes the Attorney General to bring a civil action in an appropriate district court for declaratory or injunctive relief as necessary to carry out this Act. Allows any aggrieved person a private right of action, too.



S. 2865, Voter Registration Modernization Act

Voter Registration Modernization Act - Amends the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA) to require each state to make available official public websites for online voter registration.

Directs the appropriate state or local election official to ensure that information on the computerized statewide voter registration list may be updated through the official public website.

Directs the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to study best practices for implementing the requirements for Internet registration and the online updating of voter registration information.

Authorizes the provision of election information by electronic mail to individuals registered to vote who have requested to receive it.

Directs the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to make an implementation payment each year to enable each state to meet the requirements of this Act and to carry out activities to improve the administration of federal elections.

Vetoed Bills



AB 400, Fong. Petitions: Initiative, Referendum or Recall

[An act to add Sections 336.8 and 9011.5 to the Elections Code, relating to petitions.]

This bill would require a state or local initiative, referendum, or recall petition circulated by a paid circulator, as defined, who is paid by a committee to include a disclosure statement identifying the persons from whom the committee received the 5 largest cumulative contributions of \$10,000 or more in support of the measure and the name of their employer, if 2 or more of these contributors have the same employer. The bill would require this disclosure statement to be updated within 7 days of any change in the 5 largest cumulative contributors. The bill would require a committee that employs one or more paid circulators for the purpose of circulating an initiative, referendum, or recall petition to submit the disclosure statement, and any updates to it, to the Secretary of State for posting on his or her Internet Web site.

AB 1431, Gonzalez. Campaign Contributions: School District and Community College District Administrators

[An act to add Section 85705 to the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974.]

This bill would prohibit an administrator of a school district or community college district, as defined, from knowingly soliciting, accepting, or receiving a contribution for the campaign of an elected official of the district employing the administrator, or any candidate for an office of the school district or community college district employing the administrator. The bill would clarify that this prohibition does not apply to an administrator who is soliciting, accepting, or receiving a contribution for his or her own campaign for an office of a school district or community college district. The bill would also prohibit an elected official of a school district or community college district, or a candidate for an office of a school district or community college district, from requesting an administrator of the school district or community college district to solicit, accept, or receive a contribution for the campaign of that elected official or candidate.

AB 1716, Garcia. Political Reform Act of 1974: Postemployment Activity Restrictions

[An act to amend Section 87400 of, and to add Section 87406.5 to, the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974.]

This bill would impose the postemployment activity restrictions placed on state administrative officials, subject to the same exemptions, on local administrative officials, as defined, with respect to judicial, quasi-judicial, or other proceedings before a court, local government agency, or state administrative agency, as specified.

AB 1728, Garcia. Political Reform Act of 1974

[An act to amend Section 84308 of the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974.]

This bill would revise the definition of “agency” for the purposes of the act to include a local government agency formed pursuant to provisions of the Water

Code. The bill would also revise the definition of “license, permit, or other entitlement for use” with respect to proceedings before a local government agency formed pursuant to the Water Code to apply to all contracts that are not competitively bid.



AB 1948, Mullin. Counties: Officers: Qualification For Office

[An act to amend Section 13.5 of the Elections Code, and to amend Sections 27000.6 and 27000.7 of the Government Code, relating to local government.]

This bill, for elections or appointments on or after January 1, 2015, would extend provisions applied to the office of county treasurer, county tax collector, and county treasurer-tax collector to the offices of consolidated director of finance, the director of finance, and any office consolidated with the office of treasurer or tax collector of any county. The bill would eliminate the condition, for the application of the requirement that at least one of 5 specified criteria be met, with respect to the offices subject to that requirement, that the board of supervisors adopt a certain ordinance.

The bill would revise one of the specified criteria, and would change the applicability date from January 1, 1998, to January 1, 2015.

AB 2661, Bradford. Political Reform Act of 1974: Conflicts of Interest: Energy Commission

[An act to add Article 3.7 (commencing with Section 87375) to Chapter 7 of Title 9 of the Government Code, and to repeal and add Section 25205 of the Public Resources Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974.]

This bill would repeal certain qualification and conflict-of-interest requirements for members and employees of the Energy Commission and recast them within the act. The bill would authorize the Fair Political Practices Commission to exempt a member or employee of the Energy Commission from the application of certain of these provisions if it finds that the member’s or employee’s interest is not sufficiently substantial to affect the integrity of services expected from the member or employee, as specified.

AB 2692, Fong. Political Reform Act of 1974: Expenditures

[An act to add Section 89521.5 to the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974.]

This bill would provide that if the Fair Political Practices Commission determines in an administrative action that an expenditure has been made that confers a substantial personal benefit but is not directly related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose, in violation of the act, the individual who received the substantial personal benefit shall pay to the state General Fund, in addition to any administrative penalty imposed by the Commission, an amount equal to the substantial personal benefit that he or she received.

SB 3, Yee. Political Reform Act of 1974

[An act to amend Sections 84100, 84101, 84200.6, 84203, 84203.3, 84204, 84220, 84300, 84602, 84605, and 91013 of, to amend and renumber Sections 82036 and 82036.5 of, and to add Section 84620 to, the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974.]

This bill would revise the terms “late contribution” and “late independent

expenditure,” as defined in the act, to “election-cycle contribution” and “election-cycle independent expenditure,” respectively, and would make conforming changes.

The bill would also increase the fines and penalties imposed for campaign statements and reports that are filed late.

This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature that the Secretary of State develop a single, statewide electronic filing system that consolidates the filing of all campaign committee statements and reports and all lobbyist, lobbying firm, and lobbyist employer reports. This bill would also require the Secretary of State to develop a feasibility study report for the electronic filing system by December 31, 2014, as specified.

This bill would require a treasurer of a campaign committee to complete an online training course, designed and administered by the Commission, that addresses the statutes and regulations governing the financing of campaigns and the duties and responsibilities of a treasurer within 20 business days after being designated as the treasurer.



SB 654, Leno. Ballot Measure Petitions: Recall Petitions: Translations

[An act to amend Sections 336, 9002, and 9004 of, and to add Sections 9023 and 11042.5 to, the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill would require the Attorney General to provide a notice to the proponents of an initiative stating that, if the proponents intend to circulate the petition for the proposed initiative measure, the proponents shall notify the Attorney General, in the manner prescribed by the Attorney General, of their intention to circulate. Upon receipt of the proponents’ notice of intention to circulate, this bill would require the Attorney General to prepare a translation of the circulating title and summary of the proposed initiative measure in each language in which the state or a county is required to provide voting materials pursuant to the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965. This bill would require the Attorney General to provide a copy of each translation to the proponents and the Secretary of State, as specified. This bill would provide that if the proponents of a proposed initiative measure do not submit a notice of intention to circulate, the proponents’ request for a circulating title and summary shall be deemed withdrawn and the petition shall not be circulated for signature. This bill would specify that the official summary date of a proposed initiative measure is the date a copy of each translation of the circulating title and summary is delivered or mailed to the proponents.

This bill would require a copy of the applicable translated circulating title and summary prepared by the Attorney General to be attached to the petition and made available to each person whom the circulator solicits in that language to sign the petition and to any other person upon request.

This bill would require the Secretary of State to prepare a translation of the petition for the recall of a state officer in each language in which the state or a county, as specified, is required to provide voting materials pursuant to the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965. This bill would require the Secretary of State, within 10 days after ascertaining that the proposed form and wording of the recall

petition meet specified requirements, to provide a copy of each translation to the proponents.

If a recall petition is circulated in a specified county, this bill would require a copy of the applicable translation of the petition prepared by the Secretary of State to be attached to the petition and made available to each person whom the circulator solicits in that language to sign the petition and to any person upon request.

SB 831, Hill. Political Reform Act of 1974

[An act to amend Sections 87207, 89506, 89513, 89515, 89516, and 89517 of, and to add Sections 87106 and 89515.5 to, the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974.]

The bill would prohibit an elected officer from requesting that a payment be made, or a person from making a payment, at the behest of the elected officer to a nonprofit organization that is exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code and that the elected officer knows or has reason to know is owned or controlled by that officer or specified family members of the officer, except as specified. The bill would provide that an elected officer is deemed to have complied with that requirement if the Commission determines that the elected officer has made a reasonable effort to ascertain whether a nonprofit organization is owned or controlled by any of the specified persons.

This bill would require a nonprofit organization that pays for travel that it reasonably related to a legislative or governmental purpose, or to an issue of state, national, or international public policy for an elected state officer or local elected officeholder to disclose the names of donors responsible for funding the payments, as specified. The bill would require a person who receives a gift of a travel payment to report the travel destination on his or her statement of economic interests.

The bill would prohibit an elected officer or a committee controlled by the elected officer from making an expenditure of campaign funds to a nonprofit organization that is exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code and that is owned or controlled by the officer or specified family members of the officer, as specified.



SB 1365, Padilla. California Voting Rights Act of 2001

[An act to add the heading of Article 1 (commencing with Section 14025) and the heading of Article 2 (commencing with Section 14027) to, and to add Article 3 (commencing with Section 14040) to, Chapter 1.5 of Division 14 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill would provide provisions parallel to the CVRA that prohibit the use of a district-based election in a political subdivision if it would impair the ability of a protected class, as defined, to elect candidates of its choice or otherwise influence the outcome of an election. The bill would require a court to implement specified remedies upon a finding that a district-based election was imposed or applied in a manner that impaired the ability of a protected class to elect candidates of its choice or otherwise influence the outcome of an election.

SB 1442, Lara. Political Reform Act of 1974: Campaign Statements

[An act to amend Sections 82036, 82036.5, 82048.4, 84101, 84103, 84200, 84200.6, 84215, 84218, and 84252 of, to add Sections 84200.3 and 84620 to, to repeal Sections 84200.7, 84202.3, 84202.5, 84202.7, and 84203.5 of, and to repeal and add Section 84200.5 of, the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974.]

This bill would require elected state officers, candidates for elective state office and their controlled committees, committees primarily formed to support or oppose a candidate for elective state office or a statewide ballot measure, and state general purpose committees to file quarterly statements each year instead of semiannual statements, as specified. The bill would recast or repeal other specified reporting requirements, including supplemental preelection statements, supplemental independent expenditure reports, and odd-numbered year reports.

This bill would revise the definitions to specify that the terms “late contributions” and “late independent expenditures” also include contributions and independent expenditures that are made on the date of the election.

The bill would also make conforming changes.

This bill would require the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Fair Political Practices Commission, to develop a statewide Internet-based system for the electronic filing and public display of all records filed by or for specified entities. This bill would make all other changes to existing law effected by the bill operative on January 1 of the year following the year in which this system becomes operative, as certified by the Secretary of State.

SB 1443, De Leon. Political Reform Act of 1974: Gift Limitations

[An act to amend Sections 86203, 87103, and 89503 of the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974.]

This bill would prohibit a lobbyist or lobbying firm from making a gift of any amount. The bill would prohibit an elected state officer, elected officer of a local government agency, or other designated individual from accepting gifts from a single source in a calendar year with a total value of more than \$200 and would authorize the Fair Political Practices Commission to increase the gift limitation amount each odd-numbered year based upon changes in the Consumer Price Index. The bill would further prohibit a candidate for elective state office, elected state officer, or legislative official from receiving a gift of tickets to specified venues and events or a gift comprised of specified recreational activities.

This bill would reduce to \$200 the aggregate value of gifts that create a financial interest for a public official in the gift's donor. The bill would also require the Commission to adjust this amount to equal the amount of any adjustment made by the Commission to the above-described gift limitation on the value of gifts from a single source in a calendar year.