

2018 NEW ELECTION LAWS



**New California and
federal election laws**



**ORANGE COUNTY
REGISTRAR OF VOTERS**

Chaptered, Vetoed & Dead
2016-2017 Legislative Session
Updated: 12/4/2017

Chaptered Bills



1. AB 4, Waldron. Voter Notification. (CHAPTER 29)

[An act to add Section 2155.4 to the Elections Code, relating to elections. Signed by Governor and chaptered on June 28, 2017.]

Existing law requires a county elections official, upon receipt of a properly executed affidavit of registration or address correction notice or letter, to send a voter a voter notification stating that he or she is registered to vote and providing additional information. If a person under 18 years of age submits an affidavit of registration, the county elections official is required to send that person a voter preregistration notification stating that he or she is preregistered to vote and providing additional information.

This bill would authorize a county elections official to first send the recipient of a voter notification or voter preregistration notification a text message or email indicating that his or her information has been received and that a subsequent notification will follow.

2. AB 187, Gloria. Political Reform Act of 1974: local ballot measure expenditure reporting. (CHAPTER 183)

[An act to amend Section 84204.5 of the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974. Signed by Governor and chaptered on September 1, 2017.]

The Political Reform Act of 1974 provides that if a committee receives contributions totaling \$2,000 or more in a calendar year and is subject to a specified reporting requirement, that committee is required to file online or electronically with the Secretary of State each time it makes contributions of independent expenditures of at least \$5,000 to support or oppose the qualification or passage of a single state ballot measure. Existing law requires that the filing occur within 10 business days of the contribution or independent expenditure and that it contain detailed information relating to the committee, ballot initiative, and contribution or independent expenditure.

This bill would additionally require a committee to file a report each time it makes contributions or independent expenditures aggregating \$5,000 or more to support or oppose the qualification of a single local initiative or referendum ballot measure. The bill would require that the report be filed in a specified manner within 10 business days of reaching the aggregated dollar threshold. The bill would prescribe the information contained within the report.

Existing law makes a violation of the act subject to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties.



3. AB 195, Obernolte. Local initiative measures: ballot printing specifications. (CHAPTER 105)

[An act to amend Section 13119 of the Elections Code, relating to elections. Signed by Governor and chaptered on July 24, 2017.]

Existing law requires that the ballots used when voting upon a proposed county, city, or district ordinance submitted to the voters as an initiative measure have printed on them a specified statement describing the nature of the proposed ordinance.

This bill would extend these ballot requirements to any measure submitted to the voters that is proposed by a local governing body or submitted to the voters as an initiative or referendum measure. The bill would require the statement describing the measure to be a true and impartial synopsis of the proposed measure, as specified. By expanding the local measures to which the ballot requirements apply, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.



4. AB 469, Cooper. Candidates : nomination documents. (CHAPTER 839)

[An act to amend Section 8106 of the Elections Code, relating to elections, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately. Signed by Governor and chaptered on October 15, 2017.]

Existing law requires a candidate for elective office to pay a prescribed filing fee or to submit, at least 15 days before the close of the nomination period, a petition containing signatures of registered voters in lieu of the filing fee. Existing law requires the Secretary of State or an elections official to make forms for securing signatures available 45 days before the first day for circulating nomination papers. Existing law requires the elections official, within 10 days after receiving the in-lieu-filing-fee petition, to notify a candidate of any deficiency with the petition. If a deficiency is found, existing law requires the candidate to either submit a supplemental in-lieu-filing-fee petition or pay a pro rata portion of the filing fee to cover the deficiency.

This bill would instead require a candidate to file an in-lieu-filing-fee petition at least 30 days before the close of the nomination period. The bill would decrease the number of required signatures on an in-lieu-filing-fee petition, as specified. The bill would also strike the authorization for a candidate to submit a supplemental petition to cover any deficiency, and it would instead only permit the candidate to pay a pro rata portion of the filing fee. The bill would require that the forms for securing signatures be made available 60 days before the first day for circulating nomination papers and would make a conforming change.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

5. AB 551, Levine. Political Reform Act of 1974: postemployment restrictions. (CHAPTER 196)

[An act to amend Section 87406.3 of the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974. Signed by Governor and chaptered on September 1, 2017.]

The Political Reform Act of 1974 prohibits, for a period of one year after the official leaves his or her position, elected and other specified local officials who held positions with a local government agency, as defined, from acting as agents or attorneys for, or otherwise representing, for compensation, any other person, by appearing before, or communicating with, that local government agency, or any committee, subcommittee, or present member of that local government agency, or any officer or employee of the local government agency, if the appearance or communication is made for the purpose of influencing administrative or legislative action, as specified, or influencing any action or proceeding involving the issuance, amendment, awarding, or revocation of a permit, license, grant, or contract, or the sale or purchase of goods or property. Existing law excludes from this prohibition appearances and communications by a board member, officer, or employee of another local government agency, or an employee or representative of a public agency, as specified, if the individual is appearing or communicating on behalf of that agency.

This bill would specify that the one-year prohibition applies to independent contractors of a local government agency or a public agency who are appearing or communicating on behalf of that agency. The bill would also make other nonsubstantive changes.

A violation of the act is punishable as a misdemeanor. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.



6. AB 606, Berman. State voter information guides. (CHAPTER 656)

[An act to amend Sections 2194, 9084, 9086, 9094.5, and 9096 of the Elections Code, and to amend Section 12173 of the Government Code, relating to elections. Signed by Governor and chaptered on October 11, 2017.]

Existing law requires the Secretary of State to prepare and mail to voters a state voter information guide that includes, among other things, a copy of the specific constitutional or statutory provision, if any, that each state measure would repeal or revise. Existing law requires the Secretary of State to make available the complete contents of the state voter information guide over the Internet. Existing law also requires the Secretary of State to establish procedures to allow a voter to opt out of receiving the state voter information guide by mail and, instead, to either receive the guide in an electronic format or receive an electronic notification making the guide available by means of online access.

This bill would require the Secretary of State to instead include before each state measure a conspicuous notice that identifies the location on the Secretary of State's Internet Web site of the specific constitutional or statutory provision that the state measure would repeal or revise, as specified. The bill would require that the electronic version of the state voter information guide include an active hyperlink for each cited Uniform Resource Locator. The bill would make conforming changes.

Existing law requires the Secretary of State to develop a program to utilize modern communications and information processing technology to enhance the availability and accessibility of information on statewide candidates and ballot initiatives.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of State to electronically send election information, including information contained within the state voter information guide, to a voter if specified requirements are met. The bill would additionally

authorize the Secretary of State to utilize affidavit of voter registration information for these purposes.



**7. AB 765, Low. Local initiative measures: submission to the voters.
(CHAPTER 748)**

[An act to amend Sections 1405, 9111, 9118, 9212, 9215, and 9310 of, and to repeal Sections 9116, 9214 and 9311 of, the Elections Code, relating to elections. Signed by Governor and chaptered on October 13, 2017.]

Existing law permits a proposed county, municipal, or district ordinance to be submitted to the governing body of the county, city, or district by filing an initiative petition signed by a specified number of voters. If a county or municipal initiative measure qualifies for the ballot, existing law requires that the election for the measure be either at a special election or at the next statewide or regular election, depending on the percentage of signatures received on the initiative petition. If a district initiative measure qualifies for the ballot, existing law requires that the election for the measure be either at a special election or at the next regular election, depending on whether the initiative petition contains a specified request.

This bill instead would require that the election for a county, municipal, or district initiative measure that qualifies for the ballot be the next statewide or regular election, as applicable, unless the governing body of the county, city, or district calls a special election. The bill also would make conforming changes.



**8. AB 837, Low. No party preference voters: partisan primary elections.
(CHAPTER 819)**

[An act to amend Section 14105 of, to add Sections 14105.2 and 14227.5 to, and to add Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 13500) to Division 13 of, the Elections Code, relating to elections. Signed by Governor and chaptered on October 15, 2017.]

Existing law requires a voter to disclose a preference for a political party in order to participate in the political party's primary election. Existing law permits a voter who has declined to disclose a political party preference to request the ballot of a political party at a partisan primary election if the political party, by party rule duly noticed to the Secretary of State, authorizes a voter who has declined to disclose a political party preference to vote the ballot of the political party at that election. Existing law requires the voter registration card, the vote by mail application, and the state voter information guide to notify voters that a voter is not entitled to vote the ballot of a political party at a partisan primary election unless he or she has disclosed a preference for the political party or he or she has declined to disclose a political party preference and the political party has authorized a voter who has declined to disclose a preference to vote its ballot.

Existing law generally requires the Secretary of State to prepare certain election materials. Existing law requires an elections official to furnish the precinct officers with specified supplies for an election.

This bill would require the Secretary of State, a county elections official, and the members of a precinct board to provide information to voters, as specified, relating to the ability of a voter who has declined to disclose a political party preference to

vote a political party's ballot at a partisan primary election. The bill would require the Secretary of State and a county elections official to prepare and print specified notices and other materials.

By imposing additional duties on local elections officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 14105 of the Elections Code proposed by SB 286 to be operative only if this bill and SB 286 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.



9. AB 840, Quirk. Elections: vote by mail and provisional ballots. (CHAPTER 820)

[An act to amend Sections 3019 and 15360 of the Elections Code, relating to elections. Signed by Governor and chaptered on October 15, 2017.]

This bill would require the unsigned ballot statement to be signed under penalty of perjury, and it would also include in that statement a representation that the voter is a resident of the precinct in which he or she voted and is the person whose name appears on the vote by mail ballot envelope. This bill would authorize a voter to submit his or her completed unsigned ballot statement to the local elections official by email by requiring that the instructions accompanying unsigned ballot statements inform a voter that a completed unsigned ballot statement can be submitted by email. The bill would also require the local elections official to include his or her email address on the Internet Web page containing the unsigned ballot statement and instructions. By requiring local election officials to take additional actions related to unsigned ballot statements, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. By requiring the unsigned ballot statement to be signed under penalty of perjury, this bill would also create a new crime.

This bill would specify that the 1% manual tally is a tally of the ballots canvassed in the semifinal official canvass and does not include provisional ballots.

10. AB 867, Cooley. Political Reform Act of 1974: contributions. (CHAPTER 749)

[An act to amend Sections 82015 and 85400 of, and to add Sections 82004.5, 82022.5, 82041.3, and 84224 to, the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974. Signed by Governor and chaptered October 13, 2017.]

The Political Reform Act of 1974 provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing and related matters, including campaign contributions. The act defines "contribution" as a payment, a forgiveness of a loan, a payment of a loan by a third party, or an enforceable promise to make a payment except to the extent that full and adequate consideration is received, unless it is clear from the surrounding circumstances that it is not made for political purposes. The act further describes types of payments that are expressly included or excluded from the definition, including specified payments made at the behest of a committee, elected officer, or member of the Public Utilities Commission. The act requires that certain behested payments that are made principally for legislative, governmental, or charitable purposes be reported, as specified.

This bill would recast the provisions that define the term “contribution” for purposes of the act, including provisions describing behested payments that are not contributions and the reporting requirements for behested payments, as defined. The bill would also make technical, nonsubstantive conforming changes.

11. AB 895, Quirk. Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign statements: filing. (CHAPTER 111)

[An act to amend Sections 84215, 84605, and 84606 of the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974. Signed by Governor and chaptered July 24, 2017.]

The Political Reform Act of 1974 requires enumerated individuals and entities to file campaign statements with the Secretary of State. The act requires certain of these individuals and entities to file online or by electronic means, as specified, and it permits others to do so voluntarily. Existing law requires that online filers continue to file in paper format until the Secretary of State determines that the online and electronic disclosure systems are operating securely and effectively. Existing law specifies that the paper filing be considered the official filing for audit and other legal purposes. Existing law requires the Secretary of State to certify an online and electronic disclosure system for public use, as specified.

This bill would eliminate the requirement that those filers who file online or by electronic means also file in paper format pending the determination by the Secretary of State. The bill would become operative when the Secretary of State certifies the online filing and disclosure system for public use.

12. AB 901, Gloria. County of San Diego: local elections. (CHAPTER 713)

[An act to add Section 23725 to the Government Code, relating to local elections. Signed by Governor and chaptered October 12, 2017.]

Existing law authorizes the amendment of a county charter by proposals submitted by the governing body or by a petition signed by 10% of the qualified electors of the county, as specified. Existing law also provides that a candidate for a nonpartisan office at a primary election who receives votes on a majority of all the ballots cast for candidates for that office shall be elected to that office.

This bill would, notwithstanding any other law, authorize the amendment of the charter of the County of San Diego by proposals submitted to the county electors by the board of supervisors or by a petition signed by 10% of the qualified electors in the county to require that candidates for specified county offices be elected at the general election. Only the candidates who receive the highest or second highest number of votes cast at the primary election would appear on the ballot as candidates for that office at the ensuing general election.

This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the County of San Diego.



13. AB 918, Bonta. California Voting for All Act. (CHAPTER 845)

[An act to amend Sections 4000.5, 4001.5, 4005, 12303, 14200, 14201, and 14282 of, to add Section 4005.6 to, and to add Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 13400) to Division

In counties where the Secretary of State has determined that it is appropriate, existing law requires each precinct board to post, in a conspicuous location in the polling place, at least one facsimile copy of the ballot with the ballot measures and ballot instructions printed in Spanish. Existing law requires that facsimile ballots be printed in other languages and posted in the same manner if a significant and substantial need is found by the Secretary of State.

This bill, the California Voting for All Act, would instead require the county elections official to post one facsimile copy of the ballot that is printed in Spanish or other applicable languages, as determined by the Secretary of State, and to provide at least one facsimile copy of the ballot for voters at the polling place to use as a reference when casting a private ballot. If the Secretary of State determines that the number of voting-age residents in a precinct who are members of a single language minority and who lack sufficient skills in English to vote without assistance exceeds 20% of the voting-age residents in that precinct, the bill would require the county elections official to post one facsimile copy of the ballot, as described above, and to provide at least 3 facsimile copies of the ballot for voters at the polling place to use as a reference when casting a private ballot. The bill would require, in polling places where facsimile copies of the ballot are necessary, precinct board members to be trained on the purpose and proper handling of facsimile copies of ballots. The bill would also provide that a county elections official is not required to provide facsimile copies of the ballot in a particular language if the county elections official is required to provide translated ballots in that language under other provisions of law, as specified.

The bill would authorize a vote by mail voter to request that a facsimile copy of a ballot be sent by regular mail or electronic mail in the language of his or her preference, as specified. The bill would require a county elections official to prepare the requested facsimile copies no later than 10 days before election day and to process any requests for facsimile copies, as specified.

By imposing new duties on county elections officials, the bill would create a state-mandated local program.

Existing law, the California Voter's Choice Act, authorizes 14 specified counties, on or after January 1, 2018, and on or after January 1, 2020, any county except for the County of Los Angeles, to conduct any election as an all-mailed ballot election if certain conditions are satisfied. On or after January 1, 2020, the act authorizes the County of Los Angeles to conduct any election as a vote center election if certain conditions are satisfied, including conditions related to ballot dropoff locations and vote centers.

This bill would apply certain requirements relating to the availability and accessibility of non-English facsimile ballots and the public posting of voter information to the County of Los Angeles if it conducts a vote center election pursuant to the California Voter's Choice Act. For an all-mailed ballot election or vote center election conducted pursuant to the California Voter's Choice Act, the bill would require a county elections official to determine if a voter has previously identified a preferred language other than English, and would also require a county elections official to provide a facsimile copy of the ballot in the voter's language preference, as specified, if the county is providing facsimile copies of the ballot in

that language.

Existing law states the intent of the Legislature that non-English-speaking citizens, like all other citizens, should be encouraged to vote and that appropriate efforts should be made to minimize obstacles to non-English-speaking citizens voting without assistance. Existing law requires an elections official to make reasonable efforts to recruit election officials who are fluent in a non-English language and in English, if the official finds that non-English-speaking citizens approximate 3% or more of the voting-age residents of a precinct, or if interested citizens or organizations provide information that the elections official believes indicates a need for voting assistance for qualified non-English-speaking citizens.

This bill would require county elections officials to report to the Secretary of State within 150 days following each statewide general election the number of individuals recruited to serve as members of precinct boards, including the number of those individuals recruited who are fluent in each language required to be represented at polling places. The bill would require, at each polling place, a precinct board member to identify the non-English languages spoken by him or her, other than English, by wearing a mechanism identifying the non-English languages spoken by that member.



14. AB 1044, Quirk. State voter information guide: vote by mail and provisional ballot verification. (CHAPTER 85)

[An act to amend Section 3023 of the Elections Code, relating to vote by mail voting. Signed by Governor and chaptered July 21, 2017.]

Existing law requires that the vote by mail ballot be available to any registered voter and that the Secretary of State prepare and distribute to appropriate elections officials uniform printed and electronic applications for vote by mail ballots. Existing law requires that each ballot delivered to a qualified applicant be accompanied by a state voter information guide, unless the voter has already been provided a state voter information guide.

Existing law requires elections officials to establish processes and systems for a voter to verify that his or her vote by mail ballot or provisional ballot was counted.

This bill would require that the state voter information guide display the Internet Web site address for a voter to check the status of his or her vote by mail or provisional ballot.



15. AB 1104, Chau. The California Political Cyberfraud Abatement Act. (CHAPTER 715)

[An act to amend Section 18320 of the Elections Code, relating to elections. Signed by Governor and chaptered October 12, 2017.]

Existing law makes it unlawful for a person, with intent to mislead, deceive, or defraud, to commit an act of political cyberfraud, as defined. Existing law defines the term “political cyberfraud” to include a knowing and willful act concerning a political Web site that is committed with the intent to deny a person access to a political Web site, deny a person the opportunity to register a domain name for a political Web site, or to cause a person reasonably to believe that a political Web

site has been posted by a person other than the person who posted the Web site, and would cause a reasonable person, after reading the Web site, to believe the site actually represents the view of the proponent or opponent of a ballot measure. Existing law also defines the term “political Web site” to mean an Internet Web site that urges or appears to urge the support or opposition of a ballot measure.

This bill would modify the definition of the terms “political cyberfraud” and “political Web site” to include Internet Web sites that urge or appear to urge the support or opposition of candidates for public office.



16. AB 1154, Nazarian. Official canvass: one-percent manual tally. (CHAPTER 88)

[An act to amend Section 15360 of the Elections Code, relating to elections. Signed by Governor and chaptered July 21, 2017.]

Existing law requires an elections official, during the official canvass of an election in which a voting system is used, to conduct a public manual tally of the ballots cast in 1% of the precincts chosen at random by the elections official, as specified. In addition to the 1% manual tally, existing law requires the elections official, for each race not included in the initial group of precincts, to count one additional precinct and authorizes the elections official, at his or her discretion, to select additional precincts for the manual tally.

This bill would prohibit the elections official from randomly choosing the initial precincts or selecting an additional precinct for the manual tally until after the close of the polls on election day.

17. AB 1194, Dababneh. Elections: local bond measures: tax rate statement. (CHAPTER 795)

[An act to amend Section 9401 of the Elections Code, relating to elections. Signed by Governor and chaptered October 14, 2017.]

Existing law requires local government agencies, when submitting for voter approval bond measures that will be secured by an ad valorem tax, to provide the voters, along with a sample ballot, a statement that includes estimates of tax rates and debt service in connection with the measure, including estimates of the tax rates required to fund the bond issue during the first fiscal year after the first sale of the bonds and the first fiscal year after the last sale of the bonds. This statement must be included in voter information guides for those bond measures, as specified.

This bill would require the statement to include an estimate of the average annual tax rate required to fund the proposed bond measure for the duration of its debt service, and to identify the final fiscal year in which the tax is anticipated to be collected. By expanding the scope of information that local government agencies must provide in the statement, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.



18. AB 1344, Weber. Voting rights: inmates and persons formerly incarcerated. (CHAPTER 796)

[An act to amend Section 2105.5 of, and to add Section 2105.6 to, the Elections Code, relating to elections. Signed by Governor and chaptered on October 14, 2017.]

Existing law provides that a person is entitled to register to vote if he or she is a United States citizen, a resident of California, not imprisoned or on parole for the conviction of a felony, and at least 18 years of age at the time of the next election.

Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and county probation departments to either establish and maintain on its 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 a notice that contains that Internet Web site address.

This bill would instead require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and county probation departments to both establish and maintain on its Internet Web site a hyperlink to the Internet Web site at which information provided by the Secretary of State regarding voting rights for persons with a criminal history may be found and to post a notice that contains that Internet Web site address. The bill would also require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and county probation departments to provide certain voting rights information to persons under their jurisdiction upon the request of such a person. By imposing new duties on county probation departments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.



19. AB 1367, Berman. Improper signature-gathering tactics. (CHAPTER 848)

[An act to amend Section 18660 of the Elections Code, relating to elections. Signed by Governor and chaptered on October 15, 2017.]

Existing law makes it a crime punishable by a fine, imprisonment, or both a fine and imprisonment, for a person to make a false affidavit concerning any initiative, referendum, or recall petition or the signatures appended to a petition.

This bill would make it a crime punishable by a fine, imprisonment, or both a fine and imprisonment, for a person, company, organization, company official, or other organizational officer in charge of a person who circulates an initiative, referendum, or recall petition and who knowingly directs an affiant to make a false affidavit concerning the initiative, referendum, or recall petition or the signatures appended

to the petition or who knows or reasonably should know that an affiant has made a false affidavit concerning the initiative, referendum, or recall petition or the signatures appended and submits the section of the petition that contains the false affidavit. By establishing a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.



20. AB 1403, Obernolte. Military and overseas voters. (CHAPTER 797)

[An act to amend Section 3108 of the Elections Code, relating to elections. Signed by Governor and chaptered on October 14, 2017.]

Existing law authorizes a military or overseas voter to apply in person to the elections official for permission to register if he or she is released from service after the closing date of registration for an election, has returned to the county of his or her residence, and is not a registered voter, as specified.

This bill would additionally allow a military or overseas voter who is required to move under official active duty military orders after the closing date of registration to apply in person to his or her elections official for permission to register after the closing date of registration, as specified. By imposing additional duties on local elections officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 3108 of the Elections Code proposed by SB 286 to be operative only if this bill and SB 286 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

21. AB 1620, Dababneh. Political Reform Act of 1974: postgovernment employment. (CHAPTER 800)

[An act to amend Section 87406 of the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974. Signed by Governor and chaptered on October 14, 2017.]

The Milton Marks Postgovernment Employment Restrictions Act of 1990 prohibits a Member of the Legislature, for a period of one year after leaving office, from acting as a compensated agent or attorney for, or otherwise representing, any other person by making appearances before, or communications with, the Legislature or its committees, present Members, or officers or employees, if the appearance or communication is made for the purpose of influencing legislative action.

The bill would extend the time period for these prohibitions for a Member of the Legislature who resigns from office by providing that the period commences with the effective date of the resignation and concludes one year after the adjournment sine die of the session in which the resignation occurred.

Because a violation of the act is punishable as a misdemeanor, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.



22. AB 1730, Committee on Elections and Redistricting. Elections omnibus bill. (CHAPTER 118)

[An act to amend Sections 2153, 11020, and 12262 of the Elections Code, relating to elections. Signed by Governor and chaptered on July 24, 2017.]

Existing law requires the county elections official, if an affidavit of registration does not contain all the information required to be submitted, but the telephone number is legible, to telephone the affiant to attempt to collect the missing information.

This bill would instead require the county elections official to attempt to contact the affiant and collect the missing information if the affidavit does not contain all of the information required. The bill would also make a conforming change.

Existing law requires the proponents of a recall of an elected officer to submit a notice of intention, which is required to contain, among other requirements, the printed name, signature, and residence address of each of the proponents, as specified.

The bill would clarify that the residence address must include the street and number, city, and ZIP Code of each of the proponents of the recall.

Existing law requires an elections official to divide a jurisdiction into precincts and prepare detail maps or exterior descriptions of the precincts. Existing law requires that jurisdictional boundary changes occur at least 88 days before an election for the changes to be effective for purposes of that election.

The bill would increase that time period to 125 days before an election for boundary changes to be effective.

23. ACA 17, Mullin. Ballot measures: effective date. (CHAPTER 190)

[A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Section 10 of Article II thereof, and by amending Section 4 of Article XVIII thereof, relating to ballot measures. Chaptered September 25, 2017.]

The California Constitution provides that an initiative statute, referendum, or constitutional amendment or revision approved by a majority of votes thereon takes effect the day after the election unless the measure provides otherwise. Existing law requires the Secretary of State to compile the results of all statewide measures, and to prepare, certify, and file a statement of the vote from the compiled results no later than the 38th day after the election.

This measure would instead provide that an initiative statute, a referendum, or a constitutional amendment or revision approved by a majority of votes thereon takes effect 5 days after the Secretary of State files the statement of the vote for the election at which the measure is voted on, and the measure clarifies that an initiative statute, referendum, or constitutional amendment or revision may provide that it becomes operative after its effective date. The measure would also make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.



24. ACR 118, Waldron. Woman's suffrage in California: anniversary. (CHAPTER 203)

[Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 118 – Relative to the 106th Anniversary of Women's Suffrage in California. Chaptered on September 25, 2017.]

This measure would proclaim October 10, 2017, as the 106th Anniversary of Women's Suffrage in California.

25. AJR 1, Low. Presidential elections: electoral college. (CHAPTER 122)

[Assembly Joint Resolution No. 1 – Relative to the presidential elections. Chaptered on August 28, 2017.]

This measure would urge the United States Congress to propose and send to the states for ratification a constitutional amendment to abolish the electoral college and provide for the direct election of the President and Vice President of the United States by the popular vote of all eligible citizens of the United States.

26. SB 45, Mendoza. Political Reform Act of 1974: mass mailing prohibition. (CHAPTER 827)

[An act to add Sections 89002 and 89003 to the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974. Signed by Governor and chaptered on October 15, 2017.]

The Political Reform Act of 1974 prohibits sending mass mailings at public expense. The act defines “mass mailing” as over 200 substantially similar pieces of mail not including form letters or other mail that is sent in response to an unsolicited request, letter, or other inquiry. An existing regulation adopted by the Fair Political Practices Commission prescribes criteria for mass mailings that are prohibited by the act and for mass mailings that are permissible under the act.

This bill would codify this regulation. The bill would additionally prohibit a mass mailing from being sent within the 60 days preceding an election by or on behalf of a candidate whose name will appear on the ballot, except as specified.

A willful violation of the act’s provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

27. SB 226, Hertzberg. Political Reform Act of 1974: slate mailers. (CHAPTER 855)

[An act to amend Section 84305.7 of the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974. Signed by Governor and chaptered October 15, 2017.]

The Political Reform Act of 1974 regulates a type of mass mailings, known as slate mailers, that support or oppose multiple candidates or ballot measures for an election. The act requires a slate mailer organization that displays a logo, insignia, emblem, or trademark that is identical or substantially similar to that of a governmental agency or specified nongovernmental organization to obtain express written permission to do so. The act requires a slate mailer organization that sends a slate mailer or other mass mailing that identifies itself or its source material as representing a nongovernmental organization with a name that would reasonably be understood to imply that the nongovernmental organization is composed of, or affiliated with, law enforcement, firefighting, emergency medical, or other public safety personnel, to disclose in the slate mailer or mass mailing the total number of members in the organization identified in the slate mailer or mass mailing.

This bill, with regard to this latter category of slate mailers and mass mailings, would require the slate mailer organization to disclose on the mailing, in a specified format, whether the slate mailer organization represents public safety personnel.

Existing law makes a knowing or willful violation of the act a misdemeanor and subjects offenders to criminal penalties.

This bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating additional crimes.



28. SB 235, Allen. Elections: ballot designation requirements. (CHAPTER 512)

[An act to amend Section 13107 of the Elections Code, relating to elections. Signed by Governor and chaptered October 5, 2017.]

Existing law provides, with the exception of candidates for Justice of the State Supreme Court or court of appeal, that each candidate for elective city, county, district, state, or federal office may choose to have only one of specified designations, including his or her current principal professions, vocations, or occupations appear immediately under his or her name as a candidate on an election ballot.

This bill would impose additional requirements for a designation that may appear under the name of a candidate for judicial office. The bill would apply to all judicial elections occurring on or after January 1, 2018.

29. SB 267, Pan. Political Reform Act of 1974: City of Sacramento. (CHAPTER 622)

[An act to add and repeal Section 83123.7 of the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately. Signed by Governor and chaptered October 9, 2017.]

Existing law authorizes the Fair Political Practices Commission, upon mutual agreement between the Commission and the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Bernardino, to have primary responsibility for the impartial, effective administration, implementation, and enforcement of a local campaign finance reform ordinance of the County of San Bernardino, as specified. Existing law also authorizes the Fair Political Practices Commission to enter into such an agreement with the City Council of the City of Stockton.

This bill would authorize the Commission and the City Council of the City of Sacramento to also enter into such an agreement, as specified. The bill would require, if such an agreement is executed, that the Commission report specified information to the Legislature regarding the performance of that agreement on or before January 1, 2022. The bill would repeal its provisions on January 1, 2023.

This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the City of Sacramento.



30. SB 286, Stern. Elections: voting. (CHAPTER 806)

[An act to amend Sections 319.5, 336.5, 339, 2154, 2155, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2189, 2191, 2221, 2226, 2300, 3005, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3021, 3108, 3109, 10545, 12105.5, 12106, 12107, 12108, 12224, 12281, 12283, 12286, 12310, 12312, 12313, 12318, 12321, 13101, 13303, 13315, 14102, 14103, 14105, 14105.1, 14105.3, 14107, 14113, 14200, 14202, 14212, 14216, 14217, 14240, 14243, 14244, 14246, 14294, 14297, 14298, 14300, 14310,

14403, 14404, 14405, 14430, 14432, 15111, 15201, 15250, 15250.5, 15251, 15278, 15320, 17001, 17300, 17303, 17304, 17305, 17306, and 18380 of, to amend the heading of Article 5 (commencing with Section 2183) of Chapter 2 of Division 2 of, to add Sections 325, 338.5, 338.6, 349.5, 357.5, 359.2, and 13216.5 to, to add Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 14428) to Chapter 4 of Division 14 of, and to repeal Section 14108 of, the Elections Code, relating to elections. Signed by Governor and chaptered on October 14, 2017.]

Existing law permits vote by mail voters who return to their home precincts on election day to vote if they surrender their vote by mail ballots, as specified. Existing law requires the precinct board to return these surrendered ballots to the elections official in a designated envelope.

This bill would permit vote by mail voters who return to their home precincts or go to another voting location, as specified, to vote nonprovisional ballots if they surrender their ballots to the relevant voting authority or, if they are unable to surrender their vote by mail ballots, if the voting authority verifies that they have not returned their vote by mail ballots and notates their voter records accordingly. By increasing the duties of local elections officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law, the California Voter's Choice Act, authorizes certain counties to conduct any election, after a specified date, as an all-mailed ballot election if certain conditions are satisfied, including conditions related to ballot dropoff locations, vote centers, and plans for the administration of all-mailed ballot elections.

This bill would make conforming and other nonsubstantive changes to provisions affected by that act.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 3108 of the Elections Code, proposed by AB 1403, Section 14200 of the Elections Code, proposed by AB 918, and Section 14105 of the Elections Code, proposed by AB 837, and would provide that these changes be operative only if this bill and AB 1403, AB 918, or AB 837 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

31. SB 332, Stern. Voter registration: foster youth. (CHAPTER 161)

[An act to add Section 11403.05 to the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to foster youth. Signed by Governor and chaptered July 31, 2017.]

This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to include specified information relating to voter registration, including the voter registration page on the Secretary of State's Internet Web site, on a flyer for the Independent Living Program, on the form used for a nonminor dependent to enter into a mutual agreement or a voluntary reentry agreement, on the form used to create a TILP, on the department's Internet Web site for the Independent Living Program, and on the Office of the Foster Care Ombudsman's Internet Web site. The bill would authorize a county social worker to provide a voter registration form to a child 16 years of age or older or a nonminor dependent concurrent with the provision of any of those forms. The bill would authorize the department to implement, interpret, or make specific these provisions by means of an all-county letter or similar instructions, without taking any regulatory action.

32. SB 358, Political Reform Act of 1974: Secretary of State: online filing and disclosure system. (CHAPTER 624)

[An act to add Section 84602.3 to the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974. Signed by Governor and chaptered on October 9, 2017.]

The Political Reform Act of 1974 generally requires elected officials, candidates for elective office, and committees formed primarily to support or oppose a candidate for public office or a ballot measure, along with other entities, to file periodic campaign statements. The act requires that these campaign statements contain prescribed information related to campaign contributions and expenditures of the filing entities. Existing law, the Online Disclosure Act, requires the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Fair Political Practices Commission, to develop online and electronic filing processes for use by these persons and entities.

This bill would also require the Secretary of State to conspicuously post on his or her Internet Web site hyperlinks to the Internet Web site of any local government agency that contains publicly disclosed campaign finance information and to update these hyperlinks accordingly.

33. SB 511, Stern. Elections: Secretary of State. (CHAPTER 394)

[An act to amend Section 10 of the Elections Code, relating to elections. Signed by Governor and chaptered September 30, 2017.]

Existing law declares that the Secretary of State is the chief elections officer of the state and that he or she has prescribed powers and duties.

This bill would clarify the scope of those powers and duties and would require the Secretary of State to make reasonable efforts to promote voter registration and voting, as specified, especially in underrepresented communities.



34. SB 568, Lara. Primary elections: election date. (CHAPTER 335)

[An act to amend, repeal, and add Sections 316, 340, 1000, 1001, 1201, and 1202 of the Elections Code, relating to elections. Signed by Governor and chaptered on September 27, 2017.]

Existing law requires that the statewide direct primary be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June in each even-numbered year. Existing law requires that the presidential primary be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June in any year that is evenly divisible by the number 4, and requires that the presidential primary be consolidated with the statewide direct primary held in that year.

This bill would, beginning in 2019, change the date of the statewide direct primary and the presidential primary to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March and would continue the requirement that those elections be consolidated.

35. SB 628, Lara. Local educational agencies: governing board elections: Los Angeles Community College District. (CHAPTER 243)

[An act to amend Sections 5225 and 72031 of, and to repeal Sections 5224 and 5224.1 of,

the Education Code, relating to local educational agencies. Signed by Governor and chaptered September 11, 2017.]

Existing law requires the governing board of a school district or community college district that is situated wholly or partly within a city containing a population of over 1,900,000 according to the 1950 federal census to be composed of 7 members elected at large at the same time and manner of the city council of that city, as specified.

This bill would delete this provision. The bill would also make changes in other code sections to conform to this deletion.

Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, as one of the segments of public postsecondary education in this state. Existing law establishes community college districts, administered by a governing board, throughout the state. Existing law requires members of the governing board of the Los Angeles Community College District to be elected at large in a manner established by a specified statute. Existing law also authorizes the governing board of the Los Angeles Community College District to adopt a resolution by majority vote to enact an alternative method by which members of the governing board may be elected at large and by individual seat number, as specified.

This bill would delete the provision requiring the members of the governing board of the Los Angeles Community College District to be elected at large in a manner established by a specified statute. The bill would instead provide that, commencing with the 2019 election for the governing board of the Los Angeles Community College District, and each election thereafter, the governing board may adopt a resolution by majority vote to enact an alternative method by which members of the governing board may be elected by trustee area, as specified.

This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the Los Angeles Community College District.



36. SB 665, Moorlach. Elections: ballot measures. (CHAPTER 75)

[An act to amend Sections 9067, 9166, 9287, and 9503 of the Elections Code, relating to elections. Signed by Governor and chaptered on July 17, 2017.]

Under existing law, whenever a statewide, county, city, or school district measure qualifies for the ballot, specified entities, including bona fide associations of citizens, may file a written argument for or against the measure. If more than one of these entities or individuals submits an argument, existing law directs the appropriate official to select the argument to be printed and distributed based on the identity of the author or authors, which existing law prioritizes, as specified.

This bill would require an organization or association submitting an argument for or against a measure to also submit additional information to the appropriate official to enable that official to determine if it qualifies as a bona fide association of citizens. This bill would also prohibit the official from considering the type of documentation submitted or the form of the association when selecting an argument from among associations.

37. SJR 3, Hill. Presidential elections: electoral college. (CHAPTER 100)

[Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 – Relative to presidential elections. Chaptered on July 7, 2017.]

This measure would urge the state legislature and governor of each state to ratify the Agreement Among the States to Elect the President by National Popular Vote so that the President and Vice President of the United States are directly elected by the popular vote of all eligible citizens of the United States.

38. SJR 11, Stern. Presidential Advisory Commission on Election Integrity: voter data protection. (CHAPTER 189)

[Senate Joint Resolution No. 11 – Relative to the Presidential Advisory Commission on Election Integrity. Chaptered on September 22, 2017.]

This measure would urge each state secretary of state and other relevant state elections officials to join California in refusing to provide state voter data to the Presidential Advisory Commission on Election Integrity.

Vetoed Bills

AB 890, Medina. Local land use initiatives: environmental review.

[An act to amend Section 65867.5 of, and to add Sections 65363 and 65850.10 to, the Government Code, relating to land use. Vetoed by Governor on October 15, 2017.]

This bill would require that the city council of a city or the board of supervisors of a county have exclusive authority to adopt or amend a general plan, specific plan, or zoning ordinance, that would convert any discretionary land use approval necessary for a project to ministerial approval; change the land use or zoning designation of a parcel or parcels to a more intensive designation; or authorize more intensive land uses within an existing land use designation or zoning designation. The bill would specify that it would not apply to a legislative act that meets specified conditions, would not affect the referendum powers, and would not affect the power of a city council or board of supervisors to submit a ballot measure to the voters under 2 circumstances set out in the bill.

Existing law prohibits a city, county, or city and county from approving a development agreement unless the legislative body of that city or county finds that the agreement is consistent with the general plan and any applicable specific plan.

This bill would also prohibit a development agreement described above from being approved or amended by an ordinance adopted through the initiative process. The bill would state that this prohibition applies to a charter city.

The bill would include findings that the changes proposed by this bill addresses a matter of statewide concern, and therefore shall apply to all cities and counties, including charter cities.



AB 894, Frazier. Candidate's statements: false statements.

[An act to amend Section 18351 of the Elections Code, relating to elections. Vetoed by Governor on October 15, 2017.]

Existing law permits a candidate for nonpartisan elective office, and an officer whose recall is being sought, to file with the elections official a candidate's statement that includes a brief description of the candidate's education and qualifications. Existing law requires an elections official to include in the county voter information guide a candidate's statement from a candidate for nonpartisan elective office and from an officer whose recall is being sought. Existing law prohibits a candidate for nonpartisan elective office, or an incumbent in a recall election, to knowingly make a false statement of material fact in the candidate's statement with the intent to mislead the voters in connection with his or her campaign for nomination or election to an office. Violation of this prohibition is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000.

This bill would increase the maximum fine amount to \$5,000.



AB 973, Low. Remote accessible vote by mail system.

[An act to add Sections 3016.5 and 3116.5 to the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

Vetoed by Governor on October 15, 2017.]

Existing law permits a person, corporation, or public agency to apply to the Secretary of State for certification or conditional approval of a remote accessible vote by mail system. Existing law requires the Secretary of State to examine and certify remote accessible vote by mail systems, as specified.

Existing law permits a voter, including a voter with a disability or a military or overseas voter, to apply for and receive a vote by mail ballot from his or her county elections official. Existing law also authorizes specified counties to conduct an election as an all-mailed ballot election if specified requirements are satisfied, including requirements relating to accessibility by voters with disabilities.

This bill, beginning January 1, 2020, would require a county elections official to permit a voter with a disability, or a military or overseas voter, to cast his or her ballot using a certified remote accessible vote by mail system. This requirement would not apply to a county when conducting an all-mailed ballot election, as specified.

AB 1004, Calderon. Secretary of State: voter information website.

[An act to add Section 12172.4 to the Government Code, relating to the Secretary of State. Vetoed by Governor on October 14, 2017.]

This bill would require the Secretary of State, by, January 1, 2020, to establish an Internet Web site that displays the names and contact information, including the phone number, email address, and office address, of each voter's specified local, state, and federal elected officials, which would be displayed upon a voter submitting his or her address information on the Internet Web site. The bill would require the Secretary of State to include a hyperlink to the Internet Web site on its main Internet Web site homepage. The bill would require the Secretary of State to finance the new Internet Web site with state and local funds. The bill would provide that it shall not be construed to prohibit the Secretary of State from exercising his or her authority under existing law to implement the bill's provisions.

SB 149, McGuire. Presidential primary elections: ballot access.

[An act to add Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 6880) to Part 1 of Division 6 of the Elections Code, relating to elections. Vetoed by Governor on October 15, 2017.]

This bill would enact the Presidential Tax Transparency and Accountability Act, which would require a candidate for President, in order to have his or her name placed upon a primary election ballot, to file his or her income tax returns for the 5 most recent taxable years with the Secretary of State, as specified. The act would require the Secretary of State, after adopting regulations, to redact the income tax returns of Presidential candidates as necessary to protect individual privacy, as specified, and subsequently to make the returns available to the public on the Secretary of State's Internet Web site.

Dead Bills

AB 14, Gomez. Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign disclosures.

[An act to amend Sections 82025, 84305, 84310, 84501, 84505, 84506.5, 84511, and 85704 of, to add Sections 82025.2, 84504.1, 84504.2, and 84505.3 to, to repeal Sections 84506, 84507, and 84508 of, and to repeal and add Sections 84502, 84503, 84504, and 84509 of, the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.]

Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing and activities. The act requires a committee that supports or opposes ballot measures to name and identify itself using a name or phrase that clearly identifies the economic or other special interests of its major donors of \$50,000 or more. The act also requires that the identity of a common employer shared by major donors be disclosed. This bill would repeal these provisions. The act defines “expenditure” as a payment, a forgiveness of a loan, a payment of a loan by a third party, or an enforceable promise to make a payment, unless it is clear from the surrounding circumstances that it is not made for political purposes. This bill would describe circumstances in which a payment would be made for political purposes within the meaning of the definition of “expenditure.”

The act prohibits a candidate, committee, or slate mailer organization from expending campaign funds to pay for specified telephone calls that advocate support of, or opposition to, a candidate, ballot measure, or both, unless the name of the organization that authorized or paid for the call is disclosed to the recipient of the call during the course of each call. This bill would instead apply these requirements to a candidate, a candidate controlled committee established for an elective office for the controlling candidate, a political party committee, and a slate mailer organization that expends campaign funds to pay for such telephone calls.

This bill would repeal and recast provisions of the act relating to advertisement disclosure statements. The bill would revise the definition of “advertisement” to exclude a number of communications, including communications that involve wearing apparel, sky writing, and certain electronic media communications, as specified. The bill would prohibit specified entities from sending a mass electronic mailing, as defined, unless the name of the candidate or committee are shown in the electronic mailing preceded by the words “Paid for by” in at least the same size font as a majority of the text in the mass electronic mailing. The bill would also replace existing advertisement disclosure statements with newly prescribed disclosure statements that identify the name of the committee paying for the advertisement and the top contributors to that committee. The bill would define “top contributors” for purposes of these provisions as the persons from whom the committee paying for the advertisement received its 3 highest cumulative contributions, as specified. The bill would exempt certain committees, including committees that make independent expenditures totaling \$1,000 or more in a calendar year, from the requirement to disclose the top contributors in advertisement disclosure statements. The bill would also prescribe location and format criteria for the disclosure statements that are specific to radio and telephone, television and video, print, and electronic media advertisements.

This bill would prohibit a person from making a contribution to a committee or candidate that is earmarked unless the contribution is disclosed in compliance with the requirements for contributions made by an intermediary. The bill would also describe circumstances in which a contribution is deemed to be earmarked.

AB 541, Holden. Presidential Elections: none of the above voting option.

[An act to amend Sections 13103, 13109, 13205, 13208, 13210, 13211, 14441, 14442, 15151, 15276, 15277, 15374, 15375, 15502, and 15505 of, and to add Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 400) to Division 0.5 of, the Elections Code, relating to elections. Two year bill.]

This bill would require the ballot for presidential electors to provide voters with the option of voting for “None of the Above.” The bill would prohibit counting any vote cast for “None of the Above” for purposes of determining which presidential electors received the highest number of votes, but would require that the total number of votes for “None of the Above” be listed in the statement of the vote and in other official listings of the election results. The bill would also make conforming changes.

AB 664, Steinorth. Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign fund expenditures.

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

The Political Reform Act of 1974 a spouse or domestic partner of an elected officer or a candidate for elective office from receiving, in exchange for services rendered, compensation from campaign funds held by a controlled committee of the officer or candidate. This bill would extend this prohibition to also include a grandparent, sibling, child, or grandchild of an elected officer or a candidate for elective office. The bill would also prohibit the payment of financial or material compensation from campaign funds held by a controlled committee of an elected officer or candidate for elective office, in exchange for services rendered, to any vendor that is majority-owned or controlled by any spouse or domestic partner, parent, grandparent, sibling, child, or grandchild of that officer or candidate. A violation of the act may be punished as a misdemeanor.

AB 666, Aguiar-Curry. Elections: voter information guides: candidate statements.

[An act to add Section 13307.7 to the Elections Code, relating to elections. Two year bill.]

Under existing law, a candidate for State Senate or Assembly who accepts specified voluntary expenditure limits may purchase the space to place a statement in the voter information portion of the county voter information guide that does not exceed 250 words. Existing law requires that statement to be submitted in accordance with certain timeframes and procedures for the preparation of the voter information portion of the county voter information guide.

This bill would require an elections official who posts a form on his or her Internet Web site for a candidate for State Senate or Assembly to use to submit his or her

statement, as described above, to accept that form when it is submitted in accordance with certain timeframes and procedures for the preparation of the voter information portion of the county voter information guide. The bill would prohibit an elections official from requiring a candidate to submit any additional forms as a means of correcting Internet Web site posting errors made by the elections official.

AB 668, Gonzalez Fletcher. Voting Modernization Bond Act of 2018.

[An act to add Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 19400) to Division 19 of the Elections Code, relating to elections, by providing the funds necessary therefor through an election for the issuance and sale of bonds of the State of California and for the handling and disposition of those funds. Two year bill.]

This bill would enact the Voting Modernization Bond Act of 2018 which, if approved, would authorize the issuance and sale of bonds in the amount of \$450,000,000, as specified, for similar purposes. This bill would authorize the Voting Modernization Finance Committee and the Voting Modernization Board to administer the Voting Modernization Bond Act of 2018.

This bill would provide for submission of the act to the voters at the June 5, 2018, statewide direct primary election.

AB 674, Low. Election day holiday.

[An act to amend Section 7.1 of the Civil Code, to amend Sections 37720, 45203, 79020, 79030, and 88203 of the Education Code, to amend Section 1100 of the Elections Code, to amend Sections 6700, 19853, and 19853.1 of the Government Code, and to amend Section 4692 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to elections. Two year bill.]

Existing law designates specific days as holidays in this state. Existing law designates holidays on which community colleges and public schools are required to close. Existing law entitles state employees, with specified exceptions, to be given time off with pay for specified holidays. Existing law designates optional bank holidays. This bill would add the day on which a statewide general election is held, which is the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of any even-numbered year, to these lists of holidays. The bill would require community colleges and public schools to close on any day on which a statewide general election is held. The bill would require that state employees, with specified exceptions, be given time off with pay for days on which a statewide general election is held.

AB 774, Harper. Political Reform Act of 1974: contribution limitations.

[An act to amend Section 85320 of the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974.]

The Political Reform Act of 1974 imposes various limitations on contributions that may be made to, or accepted by, candidates for elective office and campaign committees that support or oppose candidates and ballot measures. The act prohibits a foreign government or principal, as defined, from making a contribution or expenditure in connection with a ballot measure. The act also prohibits a person

or committee from soliciting or accepting a contribution from a foreign government or principal for this purpose.

This bill would expand the scope of these prohibitions by also prohibiting a government, principal, or national from making a contribution or expenditure, and a person or committee from soliciting or accepting this type of contribution, in connection with an election.

AB 775, Harper. Vote by mail ballots.

[An act to amend Sections 3020 and 4103 of the Elections Code, relating to elections. Two year bill.]

Existing law requires that all vote by mail ballots cast be received by the elections official from whom they were obtained or by the precinct board no later than the close of the polls on election day or no later than 8 p.m. on election day, as specified. Notwithstanding this requirement, existing law provides that a vote by mail ballot is considered timely cast if it is received by the voter's election official via the United States Postal Service or a bona fide private mail delivery company, as defined, no later than 3 days after election day if a specified requirement is met.

This bill would additionally require that a ballot delivered to the elections official by a bona fide private mail delivery company include documentation that the company received the ballot on or before election day.

AB 776, Harper. School district elections: school bond measure.

[An act to add Section 9508.5 to the Elections Code, relating to school district elections. Two year bill.]

This bill would require the ballot label containing the statement of a school bond measure to direct voters to the voter information guide for information about the bond's effects on property taxes. By increasing the duties of local elections officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

AB 777, Harper. Vote by mail ballots: fraudulent signatures.

[An act to amend Section 18578 of the Elections Code, relating to vote by mail ballots. Two year bill.]

Existing law prohibits a person from applying for, voting for or attempting to vote, a vote by mail ballot by fraudulently signing the name of a fictitious person, or of a regularly qualified voter, or of a person who is not qualified to vote. Existing law provides that a person who violates the prohibition is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for 16 months or 2 or 3 years, by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

This bill would increase the maximum fine amount from \$1,000 to \$10,000.

AB 780, Harper. Political Reform Act of 1974: controlled committees.

[An act to amend Section 82016 of the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974.]

The Political Reform Act of 1974 defines various terms for purposes of the reporting and disclosure requirements of the act. The act defines a controlled committee as a committee that is controlled directly or indirectly by a candidate or state measure proponent or that acts jointly with a candidate, controlled committee, or state measure proponent in connection with the making of expenditures. The act provides that a candidate or state measure proponent controls a committee if he or she, or his or her agent, or any other committee he or she controls has a significant influence on the actions or decisions of the committee. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

AB 781, Harper. Affidavits of registration.

[An act to amend Section 2157 of the Elections Code, relating to elections. Two year bill.]

Existing law prescribes the contents of a paper affidavit of registration and requires affidavits of registration to inform voters that they may qualify for confidential voter status, among other requirements.

This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

AB 802, Low. Voter intimidation: public official: disqualification.

[An act to add Section 18549 to the Elections Code, relating to elections. Two year bill.]

Existing law prohibits certain activities intended to compel a person to vote or dissuade a person from voting. Existing law imposes specified penalties for a person convicted of violating these provisions.

This bill would, in addition to any other penalty, provide that a public official is forever disqualified from holding office in the state if he or she is convicted of a felony for violating the provisions related to voter intimidation, as described above.

AB 855, Low. Voter registration: regulations.

[An act to amend Section 2105 of the Elections Code, relating to elections. Two year bill.]

This bill would require the Secretary of State, in adopting those regulations, to require each county to periodically update its programs. The bill would also require the Secretary of State, if he or she finds that a county has not periodically updated its programs as required by regulation, to design a program for the county and report the violation to the Attorney General. By requiring counties to perform additional duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

AB 939, Low. Elections: precincts: postings.

[An act to amend Section 14202 of the Elections Code, relating to elections. Two year bill.]

Existing law, before opening the polls, requires the precinct board to post at least two copies of the index to the affidavits of voter registration for that precinct in

separate, convenient places at or near the polling place. Existing law allows the copies of the index to be by street address in numerical order.

This bill instead would require the copies of the index to be by street address in numerical order. By imposing additional duties on elections officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

AB 943, Santiago. Land use regulations: local initiatives: voter approval.

[An act to add Section 65863.15 to the Government Code, relating to land use.]

The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, authorizes the legislative body of any county or city to adopt ordinances to regulate land use. Existing law also establishes procedures by which city or county ordinances may be enacted or amended by initiative, including requiring that an ordinance proposed by the voters of the city or county be approved by a majority of the votes cast on the ordinance.

This bill, in the case of an ordinance or an amendment of an ordinance that would reduce density or stop development or construction of any parcels located less than one mile from a major transit stop, as defined, within a city, county, or city and county that is proposed by the voters of the city, county, or city and county in accordance with specified law, would require that the proposed ordinance or amendment of an ordinance receive 55% of the votes cast on the ordinance in order to become effective. The bill would exclude from this requirement the proposal and submission to the voters of an ordinance or amendment of an ordinance by the legislative body of the city, county, or city and county and the adoption or amendment of a city, county, or city and county charter, and would exclude ordinances that apply to or implement amendments to a city or county general plan pertaining to certain lands specified in that general plan. The bill would also exclude ordinances that apply primarily to lands located outside an established city urban restriction boundary or ordinances that revise or continue previously established city urban restriction boundaries.

This bill would limit application of this requirement to a county or city and county that had a population of 750,000 or more, or a city located within such a county, as of January 1, 2017. The bill would require the county counsel for the county or city and county in which the proposed ordinance or amendment of an ordinance would apply, or the city attorney of the city in which the proposed ordinance or amendment of an ordinance would apply, to determine whether the proposed ordinance or amendment of an ordinance would reduce density or stop development or construction of any parcels located less than one mile from a major transit stop within the city, county, or city and county. The bill would declare that it addresses a matter of statewide concern and would therefore apply to charter cities and charter counties.

AB 985, Travis-Allen. Elections: voter identification.

[An act to amend Section 3011 of, and to add Sections 3019.2 and 14216.3 to, the Elections Code, relating to elections. Two year bill.]

Existing law requires that the identification envelope that for returning a vote by mail ballot contain specified information, including the signature of the voter.

Existing law requires the elections official, upon receipt of a vote by mail ballot, to compare the signature on the identification envelope with specified voter records. If the elections official determines that the signatures do not compare, existing law prohibits the ballot from being counted.

This bill would additionally require that the identification envelope include the last 4 digits of the voter's California driver's license or identification card number or, if unavailable, the last 4 digits of the voter's social security number. The bill would also require the identification envelope to contain a security flap to conceal the voter's information during mailing. The bill would require the elections official to verify the accuracy of the voter's numeric identifying information. If the numeric identifying information cannot be verified, the bill would prohibit counting the ballot.

Existing law requires polling places to be open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. on election day and requires that voting commence as soon as polls are opened. Existing law requires a person desiring to vote to audibly announce his or her name and address, and requires a precinct board member to audibly repeat the voter's name and address after finding the voters name in the index of voter registration. Existing law then requires the voter to write his or her name and residence address on a roster of voters, except as specified.

This bill would also require a voter to provide photographic identification at the polling place before receiving a ballot. The bill would specify the forms of photographic identification that are acceptable and would authorize the use of a photographic identification that has been expired for less than one year. The bill would require a precinct board to provide a voter who is unable to provide an acceptable form of photographic identification, and would require a voter who is provided a provisional ballot for this reason to present photographic identification to the elections official in order to have his or her provisional ballot counted. The bill would require that a voter be provided a free registered voter identification card that contains a photograph of the voter if the voter does not have an acceptable form of photographic identification.

AB 1089, Mullin. Local elective offices: contribution limitations.

[An act to amend and repeal Sections 35177 and 72029 of the Education Code, to amend and repeal Sections 10003, 10202, and 10544 of the Elections Code, and to amend Section 85301 of, to amend, repeal, and add Sections 85305, 85306, 85307, 85315, 85316, 85317, and 85318 of, and to add Section 85702.5 to, the Government Code, relating to elections.]

This bill, commencing January 1, 2019, instead would prohibit a person from making to a candidate for local elective office, and would prohibit a candidate for local elective office from accepting from a person, a contribution totaling more than the amount set forth in the act for limitations on contributions to a candidate for elective state office. This bill would also authorize a county, city, special district, or school district to impose a limitation that is different from the limitation imposed by this bill. This bill would repeal the authorization for the governing board of a school district or of a community college district to limit campaign expenditures in elections to district offices. This bill would make specified provisions of the act relating to contribution limitations applicable to a candidate for a local elective office, except as specified.

The act makes a violation of its provisions punishable as a misdemeanor and subject to specified penalties.

This bill would add the contribution limitation imposed by the bill to the act's provisions, thereby making a violation of the limitation punishable as a misdemeanor and subject to specified penalties. However, the bill would specify that a violation of a limitation imposed by a local government is not subject to the act's enforcement provisions. The bill would authorize a local government that imposes a limitation that is different from the limitation imposed by this bill to adopt enforcement standards for a violation of the limitation imposed by the local government agency, including administrative, civil, or criminal penalties. By expanding the scope of an existing crime with regard to a violation of a contribution limitation imposed by the bill, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

AB 1234, Political Reform Act of 1974: contribution limitations.

[An act to amend Section 85301 of the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974, and calling an election, to take effect immediately.]

The Political Reform Act of 1974 prohibits a public officer from expending or accepting any public moneys for the purpose of seeking elective office. The act imposes various limitations on contributions that may be made to, or accepted by, candidates for elective office, for statewide elective office, and for Governor. The act exempts a political party committee from these contribution limitations. This bill instead would make political party committees subject to these contribution limitations. By expanding the scope of an existing crime with regard to a violation of the contribution limitation, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The Political Reform Act of 1974, an initiative measure, provides that the act may be amended by a statute that becomes effective upon approval of the voters. This bill would call a special election to be consolidated with the statewide direct primary scheduled for June 5, 2018. It would require the Secretary of State to submit the provisions of the bill that would amend the Political Reform Act of 1974 to the voters for approval at that election.

AB 1333, Dababneh. Political Reform Act of 1974: local government agency notices.

[An act to add Chapter 4.7 (commencing with Section 84700) to Title 9 of the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974.]

Existing law, whenever an ordinance is required to be submitted to the voters of a county, city, or district at an election, requires the elections official to cause the ordinance to be printed and requires a copy of the ordinance to be made available to any voter upon request.

This bill would require every local government agency that maintains an Internet Web site to prominently post on its Internet Web site, as specified, a notice of any upcoming election in which voters will vote on a tax measure or proposed bond issuance of the agency. The bill would also require every local government agency that publishes an electronic newsletter to include the notice in the electronic

newsletter. By imposing new duties on local government agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

AB 1407, McCarty. County initiatives: ballot title and summary.

[An act to amend Sections 2262, 2263, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, and 2270 of the Elections Code, relating to voter registration.]

This bill would require the Secretary of State and the Department of Motor Vehicles to establish the program by January 1, 2020. The bill would require the Department of Motor Vehicles to additionally report to the Secretary of State that an applicant has attested that he or she meets the voter preregistration requirements for a person who is at least 16 years of age and otherwise meets all voter eligibility requirements. The bill would provide that the prescribed information submitted by the department to the Secretary of State constitutes a completed or submitted affidavit of registration and the Secretary would be required to register or preregister the person to vote, except as specified. The bill would also make conforming changes.

AB 1458, Friedman. Political Reform Act of 1974: Secretary of State: online filing and disclosure system.

[An act to add Section 84616 to the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974.]

The Political Reform Act of 1974 generally requires elected officials, candidates for elective office, and committees formed primarily to support or oppose a candidate for public office or a ballot measure, along with other entities, to file periodic campaign statements. This bill would require a candidate for elective state office to include and conspicuously display on the homepage of his or her campaign Internet Web site a hyperlink to the Secretary of State's Internet Web site page that displays the candidate's campaign finance information. This requirement would not apply to social media.

AB 1524, Brough. Political Reform Act of 1974: mass mailing prohibitions.

[An act to add Section 89004 to the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974. Two year bill.]

This bill would prohibit, within 90 days preceding an election, the sending of a mass mailing by either (1) a candidate, or on his or her behalf, if the candidate's name will be on the ballot at that election, or (2) an agency, if a measure on the ballot at that election will have a direct financial impact on the agency, except as specified.

A willful violation of the act's provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

AB 1632, Dababneh. Elections: write-in candidates.

[An act to amend Section 8604 of the Elections Code, relating to elections. Two year bill.]

Existing law generally prohibits requiring a write-in candidate for office to pay a fee or charge. Existing law requires other candidates to pay a filing fee or to submit a petition containing signatures of registered voters instead of a filing fee, as specified. This bill would require a write-in candidate for a voter-nominated office who advances to the general election to pay the prescribed filing fee in order to appear on the general election ballot.

ACA 3, Kiley. Elections: initiatives and referenda.

[A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Sections 9 and 10 of, and adding Section 7.5 to, Article II thereof, and by amending Section 8 of Article IV thereof, relating to elections.]

The California Constitution provides that the electors may propose a statute or an amendment to the California Constitution by initiative and approve or reject a statute by referendum. An initiative measure may be proposed by presenting to the Secretary of State a petition that sets forth the text of the proposed statute or amendment to the Constitution, and is certified to have been signed by the required number of electors, as prescribed. A referendum measure may be proposed by presenting to the Secretary of State a petition that sets forth the statute or part of the statute to be submitted to the electors, and is certified to have been signed by the required number of electors. Before the circulation of an initiative or referendum petition for signatures, the California Constitution requires that a copy of the petition be submitted to the Attorney General, who must prepare a title and summary of the measure. Existing statutory law also directs the Attorney General to prepare the ballot label, and the ballot title and summary that is included in the state voter information guide, for each measure that appears on a statewide ballot.

This measure would transfer from the Attorney General to the Legislative Analyst the duty of preparing the title and summary for a proposed initiative or referendum. The measure would also require, for each measure that appears on a statewide ballot, that the Legislative Analyst to prepare the ballot label, and the ballot title and summary for the ballot pamphlet.

ACA 10, Low. Elections: voter qualifications.

[A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Section 2 of Article II thereof, relating to elections.]

The California Constitution allows a United States citizen who is at least 18 years of age and a resident of California to vote. This measure would reduce the minimum voting age to 17.

ACR 90, Harper. Voter Awareness Week.

[Relative to Voter Awareness Week.]

This measure would proclaim the week of October 16 through October 23, 2017, as Voter Awareness Week.

AJR 21, Rubio. Voting Rights Act of 1965.

[Relative to the Voting Rights Act of 1965.]

This measure would recognize August 6, 2017, as the 52nd anniversary of the signing of the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965.

SB 24, Portantino. Political Reform Act 1974: economic interest disclosure.

[An act to amend Sections 87206 and 87207 of the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974.]

The Political Reform Act of 1974 requires persons holding specified public offices to file disclosures of economic interests, including investments, real property interests, and income within specified periods of assuming or leaving office and annually while holding office. The act requires the disclosures to include a statement indicating, within a specified value range, the fair market value of investments or interests in real property and the aggregate value of income received from each reportable source. This bill would revise the dollar amounts associated with these ranges to provide for 8 total ranges of fair market value of investments and real property interests and 10 total ranges of aggregate value of income.

SB 25, Portantino (co-author Stern). Elections: ballot order.

[An act to repeal and add Section 13109 of the Elections Code, relating to elections. Two year bill.]

Existing law specifies the order of precedence of offices on the ballot, beginning with nominees for President and Vice President to be listed under the heading, PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, and ending with directors or trustees for each district to be listed under the heading, DISTRICT. Measures submitted to the voters appear after district directors or trustees. Existing law authorizes a county elections official to vary the order for certain offices and measures submitted to the voters, in order to allow for the most efficient use of space on the ballot in counties that use a voting system, as defined. Existing law requires that the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction precede any school, county, or city office and that state measures precede local measures.

This bill would repeal the above provisions and establish a revised order of precedence of offices on the ballot requiring that local offices and measures appear first and be listed under the heading, CITY/LOCAL. The bill would require that county offices and measures appear next under the heading, COUNTY, state offices and measures appear under the heading, STATE, and state judicial offices under the heading, STATE JUDICIAL. The bill would require that nominees for federal offices, including President and Vice President, appear last and be listed under the heading, NATIONAL ELECTION.

SB 154, Anderson. Voter Registration: California New Motor Voter Program.

[An act to amend Section 2263 of the Elections Code, relating to elections. Two year bill.]

Existing law, the California New Motor Voter Program, requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to provide to the Secretary of State specified information associated with each person who submits an application for a driver's license or state identification, or who notifies the department of a change of address, for voter registration purposes. Existing law authorizes the department to provide the above-described information and records before the Secretary of State makes a specified certification. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to this provision of law.

SB 163, Bradford. Elections: domicile: residence.

[An act to amend Section 2026 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill would clarify that the domicile of a Member of the Legislature or a Representative in Congress is to be determined solely by the operation of this conclusive presumption and not by the above-described factual criteria otherwise used to determine a person's domicile.

SB 348, Leyva. County voter information guide: taxpayer notice.

[An act to add Section 13307.6 to the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill would require, if a local special tax measure is presented to the voters for approval, an elections official to include in the county voter information guide for that election a notice regarding the process for initiating a validation action challenging the levy of a special tax. The notice would be required to conform with certain formatting, print, and type requirements and would include language notifying taxpayers of the 60-day filing requirement for challenging the imposition of a special tax. By imposing new duties on local elections officials, the bill would create a state-mandated local program.

SB 397, Berryhill. Elections.

[An act to amend Section 54964 of the Government Code, relating to elections.]

Existing law prohibits an officer, employee, or consultant of a local agency, as defined, from expending or authorizing the expenditure of the funds of the local agency to support or oppose the approval or rejection of a ballot measure, or the election or defeat of a candidate, by the voters. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision.

SB 529, Nguyen. Inspection of public records.

[An act to amend Section 17100 of the Elections Code, and to add Section 84226 to the Government Code, relating to public records.]

Existing law requires filing officers to hold nomination documents and signatures in

lieu of filing fee petitions for a specified time. Existing law limits public access to these documents and allows only for the public to view them. This bill would require that nomination documents and signatures in lieu of filing fee petitions be furnished promptly upon request, and it would clarify that a member of the public need not request these records pursuant to the California Public Records Act.

This bill would specifically require that recipient committee campaign statements filed with local filing officers under the Political Reform Act be furnished promptly upon request, and it would clarify that a request to inspect or review these statements need not be made pursuant to the California Public Records Act.

SB 561, Fallen Leaf Lake Community Services District: elections.

[An act to add Sections 61049 and 61108 to the Government Code, relating to community services districts.]

Under existing law, the Fallen Leaf Lake Community Services District is a resident voting district.

This bill, notwithstanding existing law, would provide that voters who are residents of the district, and voters who are not residents but either own a real property interest in the district or have been designated by the owner of a real property interest to cast the vote for that property, may vote in a district election in the Fallen Leaf Lake Community Services District. The bill, where the real property interest is owned in joint tenancy, tenancy in common, or any other multiple ownership, would require the owners of that real property interest to designate the person qualifying as the voter. The bill also, where the real property interest is held in the name of a trust, would require the trustee to designate which trustee or beneficiary is the voter. This bill would allow the legal representative of a corporation, company, or estate holding a real property interest within the district to vote on its behalf or to designate another person to be the voter. The bill, where the real property interest is held in the name of an individual, would designate that person as the voter unless that person designates another person. The bill would require the designations of voters and authority of legal representatives to be filed with the Secretary of the Fallen Leaf Lake Community Services District and maintained with the list of qualified voters of the district.

This bill would provide that a person qualified to vote pursuant to these provisions shall be qualified to be a candidate for, and serve on, the Fallen Leaf Lake Community Services District Board of Directors. The bill also would prohibit the district from providing any services or facilities except fire protection, including medical response and emergency services, and parks and recreation services or facilities.

SB 609, Vidak. Elections: local initiative and referendum measures.

[An act to amend Sections 9114, 9115, 9211, 9240, 9266, and 9308 of, and to repeal Section 9309 of, the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

Existing law requires the elections official to examine the petitions, and from the records of registration ascertain whether or not the petition is signed by the requisite number of voters. If the petition is found sufficient, the elections official is

required to certify the results of the examination to the appropriate legislative body.

This bill would additionally require the elections official to immediately place the initiative measure on the election ballot for which it qualifies if the official finds the petition to be sufficient. If more than one election date is legally available, the official would be required to place the measure on the ballot for the earliest legally possible date, except as specified. The bill would also apply this procedure to municipal, county, and district initiative measures, including city and city and county charter proposals, and to municipal referendum measures. The bill would also make technical changes.

SB 651, Allen. Initiative referendum, and recall petitions: disclosures.

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

Existing law requires that an initiative petition contain specified language advising the public of its right to determine whether the person circulating the petition is a paid signature gatherer or a volunteer. Existing law prescribes other requirements regarding the form, content, and presentation of initiative and referendum petitions.

This bill would require that a state or local initiative, referendum, or recall petition that requires voter signatures and is paid for by a committee, as specified, to include a disclosure statement that identifies the name of the committee, any top contributors, as defined, and the date the top contributors to the committee were calculated. The bill would require that the disclosure be updated within 14 days of any change in the identities of the top contributors. The bill would require a committee that employs one or more paid circulators, as defined, to ensure that the paid circulators use petitions with the updated disclosure within 21 days. The bill would additionally require the committee to submit the disclosure statement and any updates to the Secretary of State for posting on the Secretary of State's Internet Web site.

SB 679, Morrell. Political Reform Act of 1974: postgovernment employment.

[An act to amend Section 87406 of the Government Code, relating to the Legislature.]

The Milton Marks Postgovernment Employment Restrictions Act of 1990 prohibits a Member of the Legislature, for a period of one year after leaving office, from acting as a compensated agent or attorney for, or otherwise representing, any other person by making appearances before or communications with the Legislature or its committees, present Members, or officers or employees, if the appearance or communication is made for the purpose of influencing legislative action. This bill would extend the time period of these prohibitions to 2 years if a Member of the Legislature resigns from office, commencing with the effective date of the resignation. This bill would make other technical, nonsubstantive changes. Because a violation of the act is punishable as a misdemeanor, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

SB 682, Nielsen. Online voter registration.

[An act to amend Section 2196 of the Elections Code, relating to voting.]

Existing law authorizes a person who is qualified to register to vote and who has a valid California driver's license or state identification card to submit an affidavit of voter registration electronically on the Secretary of State's Internet Web site.

Existing law provides for a process and infrastructure that allows the Department of Motor Vehicles to transfer the electronic information of a voter registration applicant to the Secretary of State. This bill would prohibit the Department of Motor Vehicles from transferring the electronic information of voter registration applicants who obtained an original driver's license without submitting satisfactory proof of their presence in the United States under federal law.

SB 734, Fuller. Voters: online voter registration.

[An act to amend Section 2196 of the Elections Code, and to amend Section 6254.4 of the Government Code, relating to voters.]

Existing law authorizes a person who is qualified to register to vote and who has a valid California driver's license or state identification card to electronically submit a voter registration affidavit on the Secretary of State's Internet Web site. Existing law requires the Secretary of State to employ security measures to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the electronically-submitted voter registration affidavits. This bill would require the security measures employed by the Secretary of State to include capturing and maintaining the Internet Protocol address from which each electronic voter registration affidavit is submitted.

Existing law provides that the home address, telephone number, email address, precinct number, or other number specified by the Secretary of State for voter registration purposes, and prior registration information shown on the affidavit of registration, is confidential and shall not be disclosed to any person. This bill would provide that the Internet Protocol address captured and maintained by the Secretary of State, as described above, is also confidential and shall not be disclosed to any person.

SB 735, Fuller. Elections: provisional ballots.

[An act to amend Section 14310 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

Existing law provides that at all elections a voter claiming to be properly registered, but whose qualification or entitlement to vote cannot be immediately established, is entitled to vote a provisional ballot, as prescribed. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

SB 736, Fuller. Vote by mail ballot drop off locations.

[An act to amend Section 3025 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

Existing law requires the Secretary of State, on or before January 1, 2017, to promulgate regulations establishing guidelines based on best practices for security measures and procedures that a county elections official may use if he or she establishes one or more vote by mail ballot drop-off locations. This bill would be a

technical, nonsubstantive change to that provision.

SB 737, Fuller. Initiative measures: circulating title and summary.

[An act to amend Section 9004 of the Elections Code, relating to initiatives.]

Existing law requires the Attorney General to prepare a circulating title and summary of the chief purposes and points of a proposed initiative measure.

This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

SB 738, Fuller. Political Reform Act of 1974.

[An act to amend Section 82400 of the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974.]

The Political Reform Act of 1974 generally requires elected officials, candidates for elective office, and committees formed primarily to support or oppose a candidate for public office or a ballot measure, along with other entities, to file periodic campaign statements. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to this provision.

SCA 5, Fuller. Elections: initiative, referendum and recall.

[A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Section 1 of Article II thereof, relating to elections.]

The California Constitution provides that all political power is inherent in the people and that government is instituted for their protection, security, and benefit. The California Constitution provides that the people have the right to alter or reform government when the public good may require. This measure would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to this provision.

SCA 11, Lara. Elections: Nonpartisan offices.

[A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Section 6 of Article II thereof, relating to elections.]

The California Constitution requires that all judicial, school, county, and city offices be nonpartisan. The California Constitution prohibits a political party or party central committee from nominating a candidate for nonpartisan office, and prohibits including the party preference of a candidate for nonpartisan office on the ballot for the nonpartisan office. This measure would allow school, county, and city offices, except the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to be partisan offices.

Federal Bills

H.R. 787, Steve Cohen. Streamlined and Improved Methods at Polling Locations and Early (SIMPLE) Voting Act of 2017.

[To amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to promote early voting in elections for Federal office and to prevent unreasonable waiting times for voters at polling places used in such elections, and for other purposes. Introduced.]

This bill amends the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) to require each state to allow individuals to vote in a federal election on each day during the 15-day period ending on the second day immediately preceding the election date in the same manner as voting is allowed on election day. A state shall ensure that each polling place that allows early voting in a federal election is located within reasonable walking distance of a stop on a public transportation route. The Election Assistance Commission shall issue standards for the administration of early voting in a federal election.

H.R. 944, Susan Davis. Federal Election Integrity Act of 2017.

[To amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit certain State election administration officials from actively participating in electoral campaigns. Introduced.]

This bill amends the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to make it unlawful for a chief state election administration official to take active part in political management or in a political campaign with respect to any election for federal office over which the official has supervisory authority. This prohibition does not apply to a chief state election administration official regarding a campaign in which the official or an immediate family member is a candidate.

H.R. 1907, Henry Johnson Jr. Election Infrastructure and Security Promotion Act of 2017.

[To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct research and development to mitigate the consequences of threats to voting systems, to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require the voting systems used in elections for Federal office to comply with national standards developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology for operational security and ballot verification, to establish programs to promote research in innovative voting system technologies, and for other purposes. Introduced.]

This bill directs the Department of Homeland Security to: (1) designate voting systems used in the United States as critical infrastructure; (2) include threats of compromise, disruption, or destruction of voting systems in national planning scenarios; and (3) conduct a campaign to proactively educate local election officials about the designation of voting systems as critical infrastructure and election officials at all levels of government of voting system threats. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) shall develop standards for ensuring the operational security of the voting systems used in elections for federal office. This bill amends the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require a state, in operating the voting system, to comply with applicable standards developed by NIST for ensuring the operational security of voting systems. The testing and certification of

voting systems hardware and software shall test whether voting systems are in compliance with applicable NIST standards for ensuring the operational security of voting systems. NIST shall develop standards for ensuring that the process by which ballots are counted in elections for federal office is transparent and permits voters to verify that votes in such elections are counted correctly. States shall comply with applicable NIST standards, in operating the voting system, for ensuring that the process by which ballots are counted in elections for federal office is transparent and permits voters to verify that votes in such elections are counted correctly. The National Science Foundation shall establish an election technology innovation research and development program.

H.R. 2876, Robert Brady. Automatic Voter Registration Act of 2017

[To require States to automatically register eligible voters to vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes. Introduced.]

To require States to automatically register eligible voters to vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3623, Terri Sewell. Securing and Heightening the Integrity of our Elections and Lawful Democracy Act.

[To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to secure and heighten the integrity of elections, and for other purposes. Introduced.]

This bill amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to include among the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS's) responsibilities relating to intelligence and analysis and infrastructure protection the coordination of cybersecurity efforts between DHS and political campaign committees in order to: develop a program to update computer security at political campaign committees, share information on cybersecurity risks with such committees, provide guest lecturer programs in which professional computer security experts instruct campaign professionals on how best to defend against cybersecurity risks, and establish an Election Security Board of Advisors to make recommendations about securing elections against cybersecurity risks.

S. 360, Amy Klobuchar. Same Day Registration Act.

[To amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require States to provide for same day registration. Introduced.]

This bill amends the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require states with a voter registration requirement to make same-day voter registration available at the polling place on any day voting is permitted.

S. 1231, Ron Wyden. Vote By Mail Act of 2017.

[To amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to allow all eligible voters to vote by mail in Federal elections, to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to provide for

automatic voter registration. Introduced.]

A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to allow all eligible voters to vote by mail in Federal elections, to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to provide for automatic voter registration.

S. 1437, Kirsten Gillibrand. Voter Empowerment Act of 2017.

[To modernize voter registration, promote access to voting for individuals with disabilities, protect the ability of individuals to exercise the right to vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes.]

To modernize voter registration, promote access to voting for individuals with disabilities, protect the ability of individuals to exercise the right to vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes.

S. 1510, Amy Klobuchar. Helping State and Local Governments Prevent Cyber Attacks (HACK) Act.

[To amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to provide for online voter registration and other changes and to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to improve voting, to require the Election Assistance Commission to study and report on best practices for election cybersecurity and election audits, and to make grants to States to implement those best practices recommended by the Commission. Introduced.]

A bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to provide for online voter registration and other changes and to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to improve voting, to require the Election Assistance Commission to study and report on best practices for election cybersecurity and election audits, and to make grants to States to implement those best practices recommended by the Commission.