

2013 California and Federal Election Laws, Bills and Vetoes

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2013 Election Law Summary



**ORANGE COUNTY
REGISTRAR OF VOTERS**

Chaptered, Vetoed & Dead Legislation
2012 Legislative Session
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Chaptered Bills



1. AB 131, Williams. Voter Registrations: Affidavits: Rebuttable Presumptions. (CHAPTER 93)

[An act to amend Section 2154 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill provides that a person's failure to identify his or her birth place on an affidavit of registration will not preclude the affidavit from being deemed complete. It is presumed that despite failing to identify place of birth, a person is eligible to register to vote as long as the box stating he or she is a citizen of the United States is marked and the affidavit is signed under penalty of perjury.



2. AB 149, Weber. Voting Rights: Inmates & Persons Formerly Incarcerated. (CHAPTER 580)

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

This bill requires each county probation department to either establish and maintain on the county probation department's Internet Web site a hyperlink to the Secretary of State's voting rights guide for incarcerated persons or post a notice with the Internet Web site address that contains the Secretary of State's voting rights guide for incarcerated persons in each probation office where probationers are seen.



3. AB 214, Skinner. Emergency Procedures. (CHAPTER 498)

[An act to add Section 19104 to the Elections Code, relating to voting.]

This bill requires the Secretary of State to establish by December 31, 2014, in consultation with county elections officials, procedures and guidelines for voting in the event of a natural disaster or other state of emergency. The bill requires the Secretary of State to publish those procedures and guidelines on his or her Internet Web site, and it also requires the Secretary of State to report to the Legislature, by December 31, 2014, on the readiness of the state to hold elections during or following a natural disaster or other state of emergency, as specified.

4. AB 254, Dahle. Registrar of Voters: County of Modoc. (CHAPTER 12)

[An act to amend Section 26802.5 of the Government Code, relating to local government.]

This bill authorizes the Modoc County Board of Supervisors to appoint a registrar of voters to discharge all duties vested by law in the county elections official which relate to, and are part of, the election procedure.



5. AB 331, Garcia. Consolidation of Elections. (CHAPTER 98)

[An act to amend Sections 10403 and 10418 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill provides that the relevant provisions of state law regulating voter challenges, election contests, and recounts, shall apply to any election that is

consolidated with a statewide election, a special election, or a regularly scheduled election held to elect governing board members to a school district, community college district, county board of education, or a special district. The bill requires a jurisdiction to acknowledge that the relevant provisions of state law regulating voter challenges, election contests, and recounts, shall apply if it requests to have an election consolidated with a statewide election, a special election, or a regularly scheduled election held to elect governing board members to a school district, community college district, county board of education, or a special district.



6. AB 354, Dahle. Ballot Measures: Ballot Title & Summary: Ballot Label: Impartial Analysis. (CHAPTER 265)

[An act to amend Sections 9160, 9280, 9313, 9314, and 9500 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill requires the impartial analysis for a county, city, or district ballot measure to include a statement indicating whether the measure was placed on the ballot by a petition signed by the requisite number of voters or by the county board of supervisors, city governing body, or district governing body, respectively. This bill also requires the impartial analysis for a school district ballot measure to include a statement indicating that the measure was placed on the ballot by the governing board of the school district.

7. AB 408, Bonta. Municipal Utility District Elections. (CHAPTER 108)

[An act to add Section 11852.5 to the Public Utilities Code, relating to municipal utility districts]

This bill establishes appointment procedures for municipal utility districts that have a seven-member board of directors if no candidate or only one candidate files for candidacy on the board. It requires a county elections official to submit a certificate of facts to the district board relating to any filings of declared candidacy for a particular ward and inform the board that it may adopt a specified course of action, including appointing a person to the office or holding the election, as provided, if by 5 p.m. on the 83rd day prior to the day fixed for an election no one or only one person has filed a declaration of candidacy.



8. AB 530, Quirk-Silva. Vote by Mail Ballots: Telephone Applications. (CHAPTER 501)

[An act to amend Section 3001 of, and to add Section 3007.8 to, the Elections Code, relating to vote by mail ballots.]

This bill authorizes a local elections official to offer a voter the ability to apply for a vote by mail ballot by telephone. It requires the applicant to provide to the elections official specified identifying information that matches that contained on the applicant's affidavit of registration, including first and last name, home address, and date of birth. The bill does not require the applicant's signature; however, it does prohibit a person from applying for a vote by mail ballot by telephone on behalf of, or using the name of, another person.



9. AB 700, Gomez. Pupil Instruction: Voter Education. (CHAPTER 483)

[An act to amend Section 33540 of the Education Code, relating to pupil instruction.]

This bill requires the Instructional Quality Commission, upon the revision of the history-social science framework, to ensure that voter education information is included in the American government and civics curriculum at the high school level, including, but not limited to, information on the importance of registering to vote in local, state, and federal elections, where and how to access and understand the voter information pamphlet and other materials to become an informed voter, and certain other information. The bill would provide that it shall not be construed as requiring the commission to meet specifically for purposes of implementing the changes made by the bill, and would require that any revisions to the history-social science framework made pursuant to the bill be implemented in accordance with the commission's regular adoption schedule.



10. AB 813, Melendez. Election Results. (CHAPTER 112)

[An act to amend Sections 15372 and 15501 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill requires the certified statement of the results of the election and the certified statement of the vote to be posted on the Internet Web sites of each local elections official and the Secretary of State in a downloadable spreadsheet format, as specified, for a period of at least ten years. It stipulates that this requirement applies only to those counties with a computer system capable of compliance without undergoing any modification.



11. AB 817, Bonta. Elections Officials. (CHAPTER 162)

[An act to amend Sections 12300 and 12302 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill authorizes an elections official to appoint a person who is lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States, as specified, and who is otherwise eligible to register to vote except for his or her lack of United States citizenship, to serve as a precinct board member. It provides that a nonvoter appointed to serve as a precinct board member is prohibited from serving as or performing the duties of the inspector of a precinct board, or from being used by the precinct board to tally votes. The bill prohibits the elections official from appointing more than five nonvoters per precinct to serve as precinct board members.



12. AB 829, Fong. Election Management Systems. (CHAPTER 268)

[An act to add Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 2500) to Division 2 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill requires vendors of "elections management systems," which track voter registration, to cause an exact copy of the source code for each component of the system to be deposited into an approved escrow facility, as existing law mandates vendors of a voting system or a ballot marking system. It requires the Secretary of State to adopt regulations implementing this requirement. The bill also provides to the Secretary of State reasonable access to the materials placed in escrow. The bill authorizes the Secretary of State to seek injunctive relief to implement these requirements, and provides that the venue for the proceeding would be exclusively in Sacramento County.



13. AB 1135, Mullin. Vote By Mail Ballots: Signature Verification. (CHAPTER 271)

[An act to amend Section 3106 of, and to repeal and add Section 3019 of, the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill expands the list of documents a county elections official may use to compare the signature on a vote by mail ballot identification envelope. Upon receipt of a vote by mail ballot, a county elections official is permitted to compare the signature on the identification envelope with the signature appearing on a form issued by an elections official that contains the voter's signature, that is part of the voter's registration record, and that the elections official has determined meets specified criteria. Upon receipt of a military or overseas ballot by facsimile transmission, a county elections official is permitted to compare the signature on the oath of voter declaration with the signature appearing on the form issued by the elections official that is described above.



14. AB 1316, Harkey. Election Ballots: Identical Candidate Names. (CHAPTER 106)

[An act to amend Section 13118 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill eliminates the practice of permitting candidates to select a number to be printed alongside their name on ballot materials if a candidate with a similar name files for the same office. The bill requires the elections official to assign each such candidate a number based on the order in which the candidates filed their nomination papers. It requires that the first candidate be assigned the number "1", with each subsequent candidate with a similar name being assigned the next number in numerical sequence until each candidate with a similar name has been assigned a distinguishing number. The bill also requires the elections official to conduct a drawing of the numbers assigned to the candidates in a similar manner as provided for by existing law to determine the order on the ballot for candidates with similar names.



15. AB 1417, Committee on Elections & Redistricting. Elections. (CHAPTER 560)

[An act to amend Sections 303.3, 3004, 3114, 3122, 3201, 3203, 10735, 13306, 13309, and 19206 of, to add Section 8147.5 to, and to repeal Section 13301 of, the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill updates and replaces the term "special absentee voter with "military and overseas voter." It additionally conforms state law to federal law by requiring elections officials to send ballots and ballot materials to all military and overseas voters by the 45th day before the election if they have made a request for a ballot by that day, regardless of whether the 45th day before the election is a weekend or holiday.

The bill deletes provisions of existing law that specify that a military or overseas voter's failure to comply with size and weight requirements for ballots and ballot envelopes shall not invalidate the ballot, as well as provisions of existing law that specify that notarization is not required for overseas and military ballots.

The bill requires the Secretary of State (SOS), not less than 73 days, and not more than 90 days before a general election, to notify each candidate for partisan and voter nominated office of the names, addresses, offices, ballot

designations, and party preferences of all other persons whose names are to appear on the ballot for the same office at the general election.

The bill repeals a requirement that county elections officials prepare and post a list of names of candidates for delegates for each political party prior to each presidential primary. Further, it repeals a limitation that the SOS, for the purpose of assistance in examining a voting system, may employ not more than three expert electronic technicians at a cost to be set by the SOS, and instead specifies that the SOS may employ expert electronic technicians or technician firms.



16. AB 1419, Committee on Elections & Redistricting. Presidential General Elections: Party Qualifications. (CHAPTER 511)

[An act to amend Sections 338, 2187, 5001, 5002, 5004, 5005, 5200, and 8001 of, and to add Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 5150) to Division 5 of, the Elections Code, and to amend Section 85205 of the Government Code, relating to elections.]

This bill establishes requirements for a political body that did not qualify to participate in a presidential primary election but nevertheless seeks to participate in the presidential general election following that primary election, including having candidates for President and Vice President of the United States nominated by the party appear on the presidential general election ballot. The bill provides that a new party is qualified to participate in a presidential general election if it is able to satisfy the above-mentioned voter registration or petition signature requirements on or before the 102nd day or the 135th day, as specified, preceding the general election.

This bill requires each county elections official to send the Secretary of State an additional summary statement of the voters in the county not less than 102 days prior to the presidential general election, with respect to voters registered before the 123rd day before the presidential general election.



17. AJR 15, Alejo. Voting Rights Act. (CHAPTER 60)

[Relative to the Voting Rights Act of 1965.]

This measure would urge the Supreme Court of the United States to affirm the constitutionality of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and makes findings and declarations regarding voting discrimination and expanding the right to vote.



18. SB 44, Yee. State Internet Web sites: Online Voter Registration. (CHAPTER 277)

[An act to add Section 2198 to the Elections Code, relating to voter registration.]

This bill requires each Internet Web site maintained by the state to include a hyperlink on the site's homepage to the online voter registration page of the Internet Web site of the Secretary of State.



19. SB 111, Beall. Elections: Voter Signature. (CHAPTER 151)

[An act to amend Section 354.5 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill authorizes certain registered voters to use a signature stamp if the voter

submits an affidavit of registration electronically utilizing a signature stamp that has been approved by the Department of Motor Vehicles and transmitted to the Secretary of State. A registered voter or any person who is eligible to vote, who qualifies as an authorized user, may use a signature stamp only after he or she first submits his or her affidavit of registration or a new affidavit of registration by one of the following means: (1) Using the signature stamp to sign the affidavit in the presence of a county elections official, or (2) Submitting an affidavit pursuant to Section 2196 that utilizes a signature stamp that has been approved by the Department of Motor Vehicles and transmitted to the Secretary of State.



20. SB 112, Monning. Voter Information: Public Examination. (CHAPTER 118)

[An act to amend Section 2194 of, and to add Section 2194.1 to, the Elections Code, relating to voter information.]

This bill requires that the voter registration card information be available to the public 100 years after the creation of the record. It provides that if records are contained in the great registers of voters and the bound register contains information covering more than one year, the records shall not be available to the public until the entire contents of the register have been recorded for at least 100 years.



21. SB 213, Galgiani. Election Petitions: Circulators. (CHAPTER 278)

[An act to amend Sections 102, 104, 6106, 6108, 6363, 6365, 6584, 6586, 6587, 6784, 6786, 6787, 8041, 8066, 8106, 8409, 8451, 9021, 9022, 9209, 9237, 9238, 9305, 9307, 10220, 10226, 11045, and 11046 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill prohibits a person from circulating a state or local initiative, referendum, or recall petition or nominating paper unless the person is 18 years of age or older.

22. SB 279, Hancock. San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority. (CHAPTER 514)

[An act to amend Section 66704.05 of the Government Code, relating to the San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority.]

This bill specifies that a measure proposed by the authority must be submitted to the voters of the authority in accordance with the provisions of the Elections Code applicable to districts, as specified. This bill requires the authority to file with the board of supervisors of each affected county a resolution requesting consolidation. It also requires the legal counsel for the authority to prepare, subject to review and revision by a specified county counsel, an impartial analysis of the measure. This bill requires the elections officials of those affected counties to mutually agree to use the same letter designation for the measure.

This bill expresses the intent of the Legislature to address the unique procedural and financial barriers faced by the authority in proposing a special tax measure for a large, multicounty jurisdiction in a special election. The bill would, in the first election at which the authority proposes a special tax, provide that the authority is required to reimburse each county in which the special tax measure appears on the ballot only for the incremental costs, as defined, that are incurred by the

county elections official related to submitting the measure to the voters, and would repeal this provision on January 1, 2017.



23. SB 311, Padilla. Local Elections: Charters and Charter Proposals. (CHAPTER 184)

[An act to amend Sections 1415, 9255, and 9260 of the Elections Code, and to amend Sections 34457 and 34458 of the Government Code, relating to elections.]

This bill eliminates the option of submitting a city, or city and county charter, or a proposal to amend or repeal a charter to the voters at a statewide primary or regularly scheduled municipal election. It excepts city, or city and county, charter proposals to amend or repeal a charter that are proposed by voter petitions, as specified, which are required to be submitted to the voters at the next regularly scheduled general municipal election or at any established statewide general or statewide primary election occurring not less than 88 days after the date of the order of election. It requires a charter, charter amendment, or charter proposal not excepted to be submitted to the voters at a statewide general election, provided there are at least 95 or 88 days, as applicable, before the election.

The bill authorizes the governing body of a city or city and county to direct that a charter proposal that proposes to amend a charter in a manner that does not alter any procedural or substantive protection, right, benefit, or employment status of any local government employee or retiree or of any local government employee organization, or that proposes to amend a charter solely to comply with a court injunction or consent decree or with federal or state voting rights laws, be submitted to the voters at the next regularly scheduled general municipal election or at any established statewide general or statewide primary election occurring not less than 88 days after the date of the order of election.



24. SB 360, Padilla. Certification of Voting Systems. (CHAPTER 602)

[An act to amend Section 19100 of, to amend the heading of Article 1 (commencing with Section 19200) of Chapter 3 of Division 19 of, to amend the headings of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 19200) and Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 19260) of Division 19 of, to amend the heading of Division 19 (commencing with Section 19001) of, to amend and renumber Sections 19103, 19200.5, 19202, 19203, 19204, 19207, 19209, 19210, 19211, 19212, 19212.5, 19213, 19214, 19214.5, 19215, 19216, 19217, 19220, 19221, 19222, 19223, 19225, 19226, 19227, 19227.5, 19228, 19229, 19229.5, 19230, 19231, 19232, 19233, 19234, 19234.5, 19235, 19236, 19237, 19238, 19239, 19240, 19241, 19242, 19243, 19244, 19245, 19250, 19251, 19252, 19253, 19254, 19255, 19260, 19261, 19262, 19263, 19264, 19267, 19269, 19270, 19271, 19272, 19273, 19274, and 19275 of, to amend and renumber the headings of Article 2 (commencing with Section 19220), Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 19225), Article 3 (commencing with Section 19230), and Article 4 (commencing with Section 19250) of Chapter 3 of Division 19 of, to amend, renumber, and add Sections 19101, 19102, and 19201 of, to add Sections 19006, 19282, 19283, and 19286 to, to add Article 2 (commencing with Section 19220) to Chapter 3 of Division 19 of, to repeal Sections 19205, 19208, 19265, 19266, and 19268 of, and to repeal and add Section 19206 of, the Elections Code, relating to voting systems.]

The bill provides that it is the intent of the Legislature that a local jurisdiction be authorized to use available public funds to research and develop a nonproprietary voting system, as specified, for use in a pilot program or for submission to the Secretary of State, and that the Secretary of State certify all voting systems before they are used in future elections, adopt and publish testing standards, and encourage the development of voting systems that are easy to

audit. The bill requires the Secretary of State to adopt and publish voting system standards and regulations, as specified, and requires the Secretary of State to study the performance of the voting systems in use in the state. The bill additionally changes the term “approval” to the term “certification” and would authorize the Secretary of State to certify, conditionally approve, as specified, or withhold approval of a voting system. This bill also requires the Secretary of State to publish requirements for the approval of state-approved testing agencies, as defined, that are authorized to conduct the testing and examination of voting systems and to approve and publish a list of authorized testing agencies. The bill provides that the person, corporation, or public agency applying for certification of a voting system is responsible for all costs associated with the testing of the voting system.

This bill provides that a voting system that has been tested and approved for use in all elections by the Secretary of State before January 1, 2014, would be deemed to be certified or conditionally approved by the Secretary of State and would be authorized for use in elections, as specified. The bill authorizes a vendor or county that has submitted a voting system for federal qualification before August 1, 2013, to request approval of the voting system from the Secretary of State, as specified. It also prohibits a jurisdiction from purchasing or contracting for a voting system unless the voting system has been certified or conditionally approved by the Secretary of State, except as specified. Further, it authorizes the Secretary of State to grant conditional approval to a voting system or part of a voting system under specified circumstances.

This bill deletes the requirement that the Secretary of State notify the United States Election Assistance Commission or its successor entity of any known defect, fault, or failure of the version of the hardware, software, or firmware of the voting system or a part of the voting system submitted by the applicant. This bill also revises notification and reporting requirements placed on the Secretary of State.

This bill authorizes a governing board to conduct a pilot program for the experimental use of voting systems, as specified, and requires the Secretary of State to adopt and publish regulations governing voting system pilot programs. No later than nine months before the election at which a pilot program is proposed to be conducted, the bill requires the governing board to submit to the Secretary of State a plan for the proposed pilot program, and requires the Secretary of State to approve or reject the plan within three months of receipt of the plan. The bill also requires votes cast on a voting system during a pilot program, as specified, to be subject to risk-limiting audits, as defined. Upon completion of the pilot program, the bill would require the governing board to notify the Secretary of State in writing of any defect, fault, or failure in the hardware, software, or firmware of the voting system.

The bill deletes provisions of existing law that authorize the use of the voting systems at any or all elections held in any county, city, or any of their political subdivisions for voting, registering, and counting votes cast, and prohibit candidates for a single office from being split between voting systems or between

a voting system and paper ballots.

This bill authorizes a county to use fund moneys to contract and pay for research and development of a new voting system that has not been certified or conditionally approved by the Secretary of State, as specified, and for the manufacture of the minimum number of voting system units, as specified.

This bill additionally prohibits a city or county from contracting for or purchasing a direct recording electronic voting system unless the system has been certified by the Secretary of State, and would require all direct recording electronic voting systems in use as of January 1, 2006, to have received federal qualification and include an accessible voter verified paper audit trail, as specified.



25. SB 362, Padilla. Voting Procedures: Natural Disasters. (CHAPTER 566)

[An act to add Sections 336.7 and 3021.5 to the Elections Code, relating to voting.]

By adding Sec. 19006 to the Elections Code, this bill would make legislative findings relating to natural disasters outside California and their effect on a state resident's ability to vote. The bill would, upon the declaration of an out-of-state emergency by the Governor and the issuance of an executive order authorizing an out-of-state emergency worker, as defined, to cast a ballot outside their home precinct, require a county elections official to issue an out-of-state emergency worker a vote by mail ballot upon that worker's request.

To be counted, a vote by mail ballot cast pursuant to this section shall be received by the elections official no later than three days after election and postmarked on or before election day or time-stamped or date-stamped by a private mail delivery company on or before election day.

A vote by mail ballot may be sent to the emergency worker via electronic mail or facsimile, and upon its receipt by the elections official, the ballot shall be processed pursuant to the procedures in Sec. 3019.



26. SB 553, Yee. Local Government: Assessment: Elections Procedures. (CHAPTER 215)

[An act to add Section 53755.5 to the Government Code, relating to local government.]

This bill requires local agencies to follow specified procedures when conducting an election to impose or increase a property-related fee (Proposition 218 election). It requires, where a proposed fee or charge is submitted to the registered voters residing in the affected area for approval, a county elections official to conduct that election. It requires special procedures to be applied regarding the form and tabulation of ballots, if a local government agency opts to submit the proposed fee or charge for approval by a vote of the subject property owners, as provided.

This bill becomes operative on July 1, 2014.



27. SB 589, Hill. Vote by Mail Ballots: Sample Ballots. (CHAPTER 280)

[An act to add Sections 3019.5 and 13305 to the Elections Code, relating to elections]

This bill requires county election officials to offer a free access system whereby vote-by-mail voters can learn whether their ballot was counted, which must remain available to voters for at least 30 days immediately following the completion of the official canvass. It requires the county elections official to establish a free access system that allows a vote-by-mail voter to learn if his or her ballot was counted, and, if not, the reason why. The free access system will be made available to a vote-by-mail voter upon completion of the official canvass and 30 days thereafter.

This bill authorizes the elections official to elect not to mail sample ballots to a voter if that voter is a permanent vote-by-mail voter; is in an all-mail ballot election; is in an all-mail ballot precinct; or has already received a Voter Information Guide which contained a sample ballot. If a county elections official elects not to mail a sample ballot to a voter, this bill requires the elections official to use any savings achieved to offset the costs associated with establishing a free access system for vote by mail ballots before the savings may be used for any other purpose.



28. SB 594, Hill. Use of Public Resources. (CHAPTER 773)

[An act to add Sections 54964.5 and 54964.6 to the Government Code, relating to campaign activity.]

This bill prohibits a nonprofit organization or an officer, employee, or agent of a nonprofit organization from using, or permitting another to use public resources received from a local agency for campaign activity, as defined, and not authorized by law. This bill defines, among other terms, “public resources” to mean any property or asset owned by a local agency and funds received by a nonprofit organization which have been generated from any activities related to conduit bond financing by those entities subject to specified conduit financing and transparency and accountability provisions, and “nonprofit organization” to mean an entity incorporated under the Nonprofit Corporation Law or a nonprofit organization that qualifies for exempt status under the federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986, except as specified. It authorizes a civil cause of action for a violation of these prohibitions and damages that include, but are not limited to, three times the value of the unlawful use of the public resources. This bill also authorizes the Attorney General, a district attorney, and a city attorney of a city having a population in excess of 750,000 to seek these civil remedies.

This bill requires a reporting nonprofit organization that engages in campaign activity to deposit into a separate bank account all “specific source or sources of funds” it receives and to pay for all campaign activity from that separate bank account. This bill defines, among other terms, “reporting nonprofit organization” to mean a nonprofit organization for which public resources from one or more local agencies account for more than 20% of the organization’s annual gross revenue, as specified, and “specific source or sources of funds” to mean any funds received by the reporting nonprofit organization that have been designated for campaign activity use or any other funds received by the nonprofit organization, as specified.

Further, this bill requires a reporting nonprofit organization that engages in

campaign activity of specified amounts or more to periodically disclose to the Franchise Tax Board, and post on its Internet Web site in a certain manner, the identity and amount of each specific source or sources of funds it receives for campaign activity, a description of the campaign activity, and the identity and amount of payments the organization makes from the required separate bank account, as specified. This bill authorizes the Franchise Tax Board to conduct an audit of any reporting nonprofit organization, require the board to conduct an audit of any reporting nonprofit organization that engages in campaign activity in excess of \$500,000 in a calendar year, issue a written audit report, and transmit the report to the Attorney General and the district attorney for the county in which the reporting nonprofit organization is domiciled. Additionally, it authorizes the Attorney General or the district attorney for the county in which the reporting nonprofit organization is domiciled to assess a monetary civil penalty of up to \$10,000 against a reporting nonprofit organization for each violation of these disclosure requirements, as specified.

Two-Year Bill

AB 280, Alejo. Voting Rights.

[An act to add Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 400) to Division 0.5 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill would establish a state preclearance system applicable only to the counties of Kings, Monterey, and Yuba. Under this system, if a county enacts or seeks to administer a voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or a standard, practice, or procedure with respect to voting, that is different from that in force or effect on June 25, 2013, the county elections official would be required to submit the qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure to the Attorney General for approval. This bill would require the Attorney General to approve the qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure only if it neither has the purpose nor will have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color. This bill would provide that the qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure shall not take effect or be administered in the county until the county receives the approval of the Attorney General.

AB 1033, Donnelly. Corruption of Voters.

[An act to amend Section 18522 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill would expand existing prohibitions against a person or controlled committee from paying, lending, or contributing, or offering or promising to pay, lend, or contribute any money or other valuable consideration to or for any voter, to also include inducing or rewarding a voter for the act of voting in an election. The bill would provide an exception to these expanded prohibitions for a person offering or accepting transportation to a polling place or other location where a ballot might be cast. Violations of these prohibitions would be a felony punishable by imprisonment as specified.

AB 1075, Olsen. Primary Elections: Voter-Nominated Offices.

[An act to amend Sections 359.5, 8141.5, 8142, 8150, 9083.5, and 15452 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill would provide that a candidate who receives at least 60% of the votes cast for a voter-nominated office that is a state elective office in a primary election that is not a special election be declared elected and no general election shall be held for that office. This provision would also apply to a primary election for a voter nominated office that is a state elective office when there is a tie among two or more candidates receiving the second highest number of votes cast; a general election will not take place so long as the candidate receiving the most votes cast is declared elected by garnering at least 60% of votes cast. If a candidate for a non-partisan office at a primary election receives a majority of all votes cast for that office, the candidate shall be elected and the office shall not appear on the ballot at the ensuing general election.

The bill would provide that its provisions become operative only if ACA 10 is approved by the voters.

AB 1117, Donnelly. Initiative Petitions: Electronic Access.

[An act to add Section 9014.5 to the Elections Code, relating to petitions.]

This bill would require the Secretary of State to provide on his or her Internet Web site an electronic mail address at which the proponent of a proposed initiative or referendum measure may submit to the Secretary of State a copy of the petition for the proposed measure in portable document format. The bill would require the Secretary of State, within two business days of receiving a petition in this manner, to provide on his or her Internet Web site a hyperlink by which the petition is available to the public and can be downloaded and printed. The bill would require that a specified disclaimer be included on the Internet Web page that makes the petition available to the public.

AB 1157, Jones. Elections: Voting Procedures.

[An act to amend Section 3011 of, and to add Sections 3117.5 and 14216.5 to, the Elections Code, and to add Section 14902.5 to the Vehicle Code, relating to elections.]

The bill would require that the vote by mail ballot identification envelope include the last four digits of the voter's California Driver's license or identification card number or, if the voter has neither, the last four digits of the voter's social security number. It would require the signature and numeric information to be verified by the elections official as consistent with the voter's state or federal records before counting the ballot, and a security flap or sleeve is required to conceal the voter's identification information during mailing.

The bill would make an exception from the deadline for returning a vote by mail ballot for specified members of the military stationed outside of the United States, instead requiring that their vote by mail ballot be postmarked or signed and dated on or before election day and received by their elections official not later than 21 days after election day.

The bill would also require a person who desires to vote to show specified proof of identification. The bill would authorize a person who does not have proof of identification to vote a provisional ballot after completing an affidavit under penalty of perjury that he or she is a registered voter. The bill would require the fee for an original or replacement identification card to be waived for a person who requests the identification card for purposes of satisfying the voter identification requirement.

AB 1170, Donnelly. Voters: Registration Cancellation.

[An act to amend Sections 2224, 2226, and 2227 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill would require a county elections official to cancel the voter registration of a voter who fails to respond to an address verification mailing sent in response to change-of-address data received from the United States Postal Service, a consumer credit reporting agency, or its licensees, and who does not offer to vote or vote at any election between the date of the mailing and two federal general elections after the date of that mailing. The bill would modify the form of a specified residency confirmation postcard to include information regarding the circumstances in which a voter's registration will be canceled.

The bill would repeal the elections official's discretionary authority to place a voter on the inactive file and instead require a county elections official to place a voter's name on the inactive file, if the change-of-address information received indicates the voter has moved to a new address in another county, if the mailings have been returned as undeliverable, or if the voter fails to confirm his or her address as required by the alternate residency confirmation postcard.

AB 1311, Bradford. Recall Elections.

[An act to amend Section 11302 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill would provide that upon the occurrence of a vacancy, the elections official for each county in which a section of the recall petition has been filed is required to immediately verify the signatures on the petition submitted to the elections official as of the date of the vacancy. If the elections official verifies that a sufficient number of signatures were filed as of the date of the vacancy, the recall election would be required to proceed. If the elections official verifies that an insufficient number of signatures, or no signatures, were filed as of the date of the vacancy, the recall election would not proceed and the vacancy in the office that is the subject of the recall election would be filled as otherwise provided by law.

The bill would delete the requirement that a person appointed to fill the vacancy holds office only until a successor is selected and instead would prohibit a person who was subject to a recall petition from being appointed to fill the vacancy in the office that he or she vacated or to fill any other vacancy in office on the same governing board for the duration of the term of office of the vacated seat.

ACA 6, Gatto. Initiatives: Constitutional Amendments: Voter Approval.

[A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Sections 3 and 4 of Article XVIII thereof, relating to initiatives.]

This measure requires an initiative measure that proposes to amend the state constitution, except for a measure that repeals a previously adopted amendment to the constitution, to receive a minimum of 55% of votes cast thereon in support in order to be approved. It provides that an initiative measure that proposes to repeal a previously adopted constitutional amendment may be approved on a majority vote.

ACA 7, Mullin. Elections: Voting Age.

[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.]

This measure authorizes a United States citizen who is 17 years of age, is a resident in this State, and will be at least 18 years of age at the time of the next general election to register to vote and may vote in that general election and in any intervening primary or special election that occurs after the person registers to vote.

ACA 9, Gorell. Voter-Nominated Primary Elections.

[A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution

of the State, by amending Section 5 of Article II thereof, relating to elections.]

This measure would provide that for a person whose name was written in upon the ballot for the voter-nominated primary election for a congressional or state elective office, and is one of the top two vote-getters, to appear as a candidate for that office in the ensuing general election, the write-in candidate must have received votes at the primary election equal in number to at least one percent of all votes cast for the office at the last preceding general election at which the office was filled.

AB 141 (Gorell) is a companion bill to this measure, as are AB 1075 (Olsen) and ACA 10 (Olsen).

ACA 10, Olsen. Voter-Nominated Primary Elections.

[A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Section 5 of Article II thereof, relating to elections.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Section 5 of Article II thereof, relating to elections.]

This measure would provide that, if a candidate for a voter-nominated office that is a state elective office receives at least 60% of votes cast for that office in a voter-nominated primary election that is not a special primary election called to fill a vacancy, the candidate would be declared elected, and no general election would be held for that office. As a constitutional amendment, this measure requires the approval of the voters to take effect.

AB 1075 is a companion measure and would only become effective if this measure is approved by the voters.

SB 29, Correa. Vote By Mail Ballots and Election Results Statements.

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

This bill would provide that any vote by mail ballot, including any vote by mail ballot cast by a military or overseas voter, is timely cast if it is received by the voter's elections official no later than three days after election day, and either the ballot is postmarked on or before election day or is time stamped or date stamped by a bona fide private mail delivery company on or before election day or, if the ballot has no postmark, a postmark with no date, or an illegible postmark, the vote by mail ballot identification envelope is signed and dated on or before election day.

This bill would authorize any jurisdiction having the necessary computer capability to start processing vote by mail ballots ten business days prior to the election instead of seven business days prior as currently permitted by state law. This bill would also require the elections official to submit the certified statement of the results of the election to the governing body within 30 days of the election, instead of 28 days as currently mandated by state law.

SB 113, Jackson. Elections: Voter Registration.

[An act to amend and repeal Sections 2102, 2106, 2150, and 2205 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill would lower the minimum age for purposes of submitting an affidavit of registration to 15 years of age and makes conforming changes to existing law. It requires local elections officials to process voter registrations submitted by persons 15 years of age or older, and it requires the local registrar of births and deaths to notify the county elections official of all deceased persons 15 years of age and over.

The bill provides that its provisions would become operative on January 1, 2014.

SB 148, Anderson. Primary Elections: Voter-Nominated Offices.

[An act to amend Sections 359.5, 8141.5, 8142, 8150, 9083.5, and 15452 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill would provide that a candidate for State Senator or Member of the Assembly who receives at least a majority of the votes cast for that office in the primary election shall be declared elected to that office, and that no general election would be held for that office.

This bill would specify that its provisions become operative only if SCA 14 of the 2013–14 Regular Session is approved by the voters.

SB 240, Yee. Polling Places: Higher Education Campuses.

[An act to add Section 12289 to the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill would, for statewide general and primary elections conducted by a county or city and county, require the county or city and county elections official to establish polling places within each campus of the California State University and the University of California, and would require the elections official to establish polling places within each community college if convenient for voters. The bill would not apply to counties or city and counties that have a population of fewer than 150,000 people. The bill would require the California State University and the California Community Colleges, and request the University of California, to provide access for the use of their campuses as polling places.

SB 361, Padilla. Elections: Voter Registration.

[An act to amend Sections 2146, 2153, and 2408 of, to add Section 2169 to, to add Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 2600) to Division 2 of and to repeal Section 2601 of, the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill would require the Department of Motor Vehicles to ensure that any electronic system, as specified, under which a person may electronically submit on the Internet Web site of the Department of Motor Vehicles an application for the issuance or renewal of a driver's license or state identification card, or a change of address form, shall offer the person the opportunity to submit an electronic affidavit of voter registration, or to electronically update his or her voter registration information, on the Internet Web site of the Secretary of State. This bill would require the Department of Motor Vehicles to work jointly with the Secretary of State to ensure that the system provides all required notices and, for each applicant who indicates that he or she would like to apply to register to vote or update his or her voter registration information and consents to the use of his or her motor vehicle records for voter registration purposes, electronically

transmits to the Secretary of State the information provided on the person's driver's license or state identification card application, or change of address form, as applicable, in a manner that does not require the person to duplicate or reenter the information. This bill would require the Secretary of State to report to the Legislature, as specified.

This bill would require the Secretary of State to inform every high school, community college, and California State University and University of California campus that voter registration forms are available from the Secretary of State and to provide voter registration forms to each school upon request. This bill would require each community college and California State University campus that operates an automated class registration system, as specified, to permit students, during the class registration process, to apply to register to vote online by submitting an affidavit of voter registration electronically on the Internet Web site of the Secretary of State, and, for each student who indicates that he or she would like to apply to register to vote, to electronically transmit to the Secretary of State information in the student's records that is necessary to register the student to vote, in a manner that does not require the student to duplicate or reenter the information on the electronic affidavit of voter registration. This bill would require each community college and California State University to, at the commencement of an academic term, send to each student a notice by electronic mail that is dedicated exclusively to voter registration and contains information relating to voter registration eligibility and the Internet Web site address of the Secretary of State's electronic voter registration system. This bill would encourage the University of California to comply with these provisions.

The bill would also require a voter registration agency, for each person who indicates that he or she would like to apply to register to vote, to electronically transmit to the Secretary of State, in a format prescribed by the Secretary of State, the information entered on the person's electronic application for service or assistance, or his or her electronic recertification, renewal, or change of address form, as applicable, in a manner that does not require the person to duplicate or reenter the information on the electronic affidavit of voter registration.

This bill would place additional requirements on the Secretary of State to provide the capability for a voter to check online the status of the voter's registration, find the location of the voter's polling place, check the status of a vote by mail ballot, and check the status of a voter's provisional ballot on the Secretary of State's Internet Web site, as specified.

This bill would require the elections official under these circumstances to send to the affiant a new voter registration card or any other document, as determined by the elections official, on which the affiant may provide the missing information.

SB 519, Emerson. Special Elections.

[An act to amend Section 13001 of the Elections Code, relating to special elections, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.]

This bill provides that expenses authorized and necessarily incurred on or after January 1, 2012, and before December 31, 2013, for elections proclaimed by the

Governor to fill a vacancy in the office of Senator or Member of the Assembly, or to fill a vacancy in the office of United States Senator or Member of the United States House of Representatives, shall be paid the by the state. The elections official is not required to use the services of the county or city purchasing agent in providing the materials required by this division.

This is an urgency statute and shall go into immediate effect.

SB 637, Yee. Early Voting.

[An act to add Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 3300) to Division 3 of the Elections Code, relating to voting, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.]

This bill would require the Secretary of State to provide guidance to local elections officials in performing specified tasks for the purpose of promoting and expanding the practice of early voting, as defined, consistent with specified statutory authority. The bill would define “early voting” to mean voting a vote by mail ballot in person at the office of the elections official or another location designated by the elections official either before or on the day of the election.

The bill would require an elections official, on at least one Saturday on or after the date the elections official first delivers ballots to vote by mail voters for a statewide election, or for any other election as determined by the elections official based on voter demand, to allow voters to vote in the election by means of early voting at the early voting location designated for this purpose, provided that the location is accessible and complies with disability access requirements under federal and state law. The bill would permit the elections official to determine the hours of operation for the designated early voting location or locations for each Saturday on which early voting is offered, provided that each location shall be open to voters for a minimum of 4 hours on each designated Saturday. These provisions regarding Saturday voting would not apply to elections conducted wholly by mail or to precincts in which each voter is furnished with a vote by mail ballot, as specified.

This bill would take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

SB 638, Lara. Election Crimes: Misrepresentation by Candidates.

[An act to add Section 18352 to the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill would make it a misdemeanor for an individual to become, or induce another individual to become, a candidate for a local or state elective office under a name that is identical to, or very similar to, another candidate for that same office, with the sole intent of deliberately misleading voters who desire to vote for that other candidate, and otherwise would vote for that other candidate, but for confusion caused by the similarity in names. The bill also would authorize a candidate for a local or state office election in which this conduct occurs to seek a writ of mandate or an injunction requiring the removal of the offending candidate from the ballot. The bill would make the authority to issue a peremptory writ of mandate or injunction contingent upon clear and convincing proof that the specified conduct has occurred.

SB 712, Lara. Elections: Write-in Candidates.

[An act to amend Section 8605 of the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill would require that a write-in candidate for a voter-nominated office, in addition to being one of the top two vote-getters, receive votes at the direct primary election equal in number to at least one percent of all votes cast for the office at the last preceding general election at which the office was filled in order for his or her name to be placed on the general election ballot as a candidate for that office. The bill also would make clarifying and conforming changes.

This bill would specify that its provisions become operative only if SCA ____ of the 2013–14 Regular Session is approved by the voters.

SB 756, Galgiani. Voter Registration.

[An act to amend Section 6 of Chapter 497 of the Statutes of 2012, relating to elections.]

This bill would amend existing law so that the provisions of AB 1436, including conditional voter registration and related provisional voting during the 14 days prior to, and on Election Day, will go into effect on January 1, 2014, instead of waiting until the Secretary of State certifies that the state has a statewide voter registration database that complies with the requirements of the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002.

SCA 4, Liu. Transportation Projects: Special Taxes: Voter Approval.

[A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Section 4 of Article XIII A thereof, and by amending Section 2 of Article XIII C thereof, relating to taxation.]

This measure would provide that the imposition, extension, or increase of a special tax by a local government for the purpose of providing funding for local transportation projects requires the approval of 55% of its voters voting on the proposition, if the proposition proposing the tax includes certain requirements.

SCA 6, DeSaulnier. Initiative Measures: Funding Source.

[A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Section 8 of Article II thereof, relating to initiatives.]

This measure would prohibit an initiative measure that would result in a net increase in state or local government costs, other than costs attributable to the issuance, sale, or repayment of bonds, from being submitted to the electors or having any effect unless and until the Legislative Analyst and the Director of Finance jointly determine that the initiative measure provides for additional revenues in an amount that meets or exceeds the net increase in costs.

SCA 7, Wolk. Local Government Financing: Public Libraries: Voter Approval.

[A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Sections 1 and 4 of, and by adding Section 4.5 to, Article XIII A thereof, by amending Section 2 of Article XIII C thereof, by amending Section 3 of Article XIII D thereof, and by amending Section 18 of Article XVI thereof, relating to public libraries.]

This measure would authorize the imposition, extension, or increase of a special

tax by a city, county, city and county, or special district for the purpose of funding public libraries, upon the approval of 55% of its voters voting on the proposition, if the proposition meets specified requirements. It would lower to 55% the voter-approval threshold for a city, county, or city and county to incur bonded indebtedness, exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided in that year, that is in the form of general obligation bonds issued to fund public libraries.

SCA 8, Corbett. Transportation Projects: Special Taxes: Voter Approval.

[A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Section 4 of Article XIII A thereof, and by amending Section 2 of Article XIII C thereof, relating to taxation.]

This measure would provide that the imposition, extension, or increase of a special tax by a local government for the purpose of providing funding for transportation projects requires the approval of 55% of its voters voting on the proposition, if the proposition proposing the tax includes certain requirements.

SCA 9, Corbett. Local Government: Economic Development: Special Taxes: Voter Approval.

[A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Section 4 of Article XIII A thereof, and by amending Section 2 of Article XIII C thereof, relating to taxation.]

This measure would provide that the imposition, extension, or increase of a special tax by a local government for the purpose of providing funding for community and economic development projects, as specified, requires the approval of 55% of its voters voting on the proposition, if the proposition proposing the tax contains specified requirements.

SCA 11, Hancock. Local Government: Special Taxes: Voter Approval.

[A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Section 4 of Article XIII A thereof, by amending Section 2 of Article XIII C thereof, and by amending Section 3 of Article XIII D thereof, relating to taxation.]

This measure would instead condition the imposition, extension, or increase of a special tax by a local government upon the approval of 55% of the voters voting on the proposition, if the proposition proposing the tax contains specified requirements.

SCA 12, Lara. Voter-Nominated Primary Elections.

[A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Section 5 of Article II thereof, relating to elections.]

This measure would provide that, for a person whose name was written in upon the ballot for the voter-nominated primary election for a congressional or state elective office, and is one of the top two vote-getters, to appear as a candidate for that office in the ensuing general election, the write-in candidate must have received votes at the primary election equal in number to at least one percent of all votes cast for the office at the last preceding general election at which the office was filled.

SCA 14, Anderson. Voter-Nominated Primary Elections.

[A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Section 5 of Article II thereof, relating to elections.]

This measure would provide that, if a candidate for State Senator or Member of the Assembly receives at least a majority of the votes cast for the office in a voter-nominated primary election, the candidate would be declared elected, and no general election would be held for that office.

Federal Bills to Watch

H.J.Res. 7, Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States regarding presidential election voting rights for residents of all United States territories and commonwealths..

Constitutional Amendment - Declares that the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the election for President and Vice President shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of residency in a U.S. territory or commonwealth.

H.J.Res. 44, Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States regarding the right to vote..

Constitutional Amendment - Grants every U.S. citizen of legal voting age the fundamental right to vote in any public election held in the jurisdiction in which the citizen resides.

H.R. 12, Voter Empowerment Act of 2013.

Authorizes automated voter registration of certain individuals and establishes other initiatives to promote voter registration, such as same day registration and voter registration of individuals under 18 years of age.

Amends the federal criminal code to prohibit hindering, interfering with, or preventing voter registration.

Amends the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) to establish requirements for states to promote access to voter registration and voting for individuals with disabilities, including a single office for providing related information.

Directs the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to make grants to eligible states to conduct pilot programs enabling individuals with disabilities to register to vote and vote privately and independently at their own residences (including by telephone).

Amends HAVA to reauthorize the program of grants to state and local governments to assure voting access for individuals with disabilities.

Amends the federal criminal code to prohibit state or local election officials from preventing an individual from registering or voting in any federal election (voter caging), or from permitting a formal challenge under state law to an individual's registration status or eligibility to vote, if the basis for such decision is evidence consisting of: (1) a voter caging document or voter caging list, (2) an unverified match list, (3) an error or omission on voter application or registration documents that is not material to an individual's eligibility to vote, or (4) any other evidence so designated by the Commission.

Amends the federal criminal code to prohibit a person, including an election

official, from knowingly and willfully attempting to or depriving or defrauding the residents of a state of their free and fair exercise of the right to vote by the communication of election-related information that is known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent. Increases the penalty for voter intimidation.

Declares that the right of an individual U.S. citizen to vote in any federal election shall not be denied or abridged because that individual has been convicted of a criminal offense unless he or she is serving a felony sentence in a correctional institution at the time of the election. Prescribes enforcement of this right by public or private civil action.

Requires each state to notify in writing any individual convicted of a criminal offense under state law, upon release from state custody or upon sentence to probation, that he or she has the right to vote in a federal election and so may register to vote.

Voter Confidence and Increased Accessibility Act of 2013 - Amends HAVA to revise requirements for the audit capacity of voting systems, particularly those for a permanent paper record.

Requires the voting system to require the use of an individual, durable, voter-verified paper ballot of the voter's vote that shall be marked and made available for inspection by the voter before the voter's vote is cast and counted, and which shall be counted by hand or read by an optical character recognition device or other counting device. Requires the voting system to provide the voter with an opportunity to correct any system-made error in the voter-verified paper ballot before it is permanently preserved.

Requires the Director of the National Science Foundation (NSF) to make grants to eligible entities to study, test, and develop accessible ballot voting, verification, and casting mechanisms and devices and best practices to enhance the accessibility of paper ballot voting and verification mechanisms for individuals with disabilities, for voters whose primary language is not English, and for voters with difficulties in literacy.

Prescribes requirements for: (1) publication of poll tapes, (2) treatment of ballots cast at early voting sites and of absentee ballots, and (3) the counting of provisional ballots that will be treated as votes.

Prescribes laboratory conflict-of-interest requirements and prohibitions.

Requires the NSF Director to make grants to eligible entities to conduct research on the development of election-dedicated voting system software.

Requires each state, except when the winning candidate had no opponent or received 80% or more of the votes, to administer audits of federal election results, without advance notice to the precincts selected, consisting of random hand counts of the voter-verified paper ballots.

Requires the Election Auditor of a state, as soon as practicable after the completion of an audit, to submit the results to EAC for publication.

Prohibits certification of the results of any election until completion of audits.

Amends HAVA to: (1) add requirements for counting provisional ballots, (2) require each state to allow early voting and facilitate the ability of voters to vote by mail.

Amends the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to extend the guarantee of voting residency to family members of absent military personnel.

Amends the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act with respect to pre-election reports on availability and transmission of absentee ballots.

Revises the 45-day absentee ballot transmission rule.

Permits use of a single absentee ballot application for subsequent elections.

Entitles to leave a federal employee who serves as a poll worker.

Directs the EAC to: (1) make a grant to each eligible state for poll-worker recruitment and training, and (2) develop materials for a model state poll worker training program.

Amends HAVA to make available to any person aggrieved by a violation of uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements the option to file a complaint with the Attorney General or pursue a private right of action to enforce such requirements.

Amends the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to make it unlawful for a chief state election administration official, unless he or she or a family member is a candidate, to take an active part in political management or in a political campaign for federal office over which such official has supervisory authority.

Amends NVRA to treat universities as voter registration agencies.

Amends HAVA to establish minimum notification requirements on behalf of voters affected by polling place changes.

Directs the Attorney General to: (1) coordinate the establishment of a state-based response system for responding to questions and complaints from individuals voting or seeking to vote, or registering to vote or seeking to, in federal elections; (2) establish and operate a toll-free telephone service to connect directly to such response system; and (3) appoint a Voter Hotline Task Force.

Makes requirements of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 and HAVA

applicable to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Amends HAVA to: (1) reauthorize and extend the EAC, and (2) repeal its exemption from certain government contracting requirements.



H.R. 50, Streamlined and Improved Methods at Polling Locations and Early (SIMPLE) Voting Act of 2013.

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.

Requires a state to 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.

Requires the Election Assistance Commission to issue standards for the administration of early voting in a federal election.

Requires each state to provide a sufficient number of voting systems, poll workers, and other election resources (including physical resources) at a polling place used in a federal election to ensure: (1) a fair and equitable waiting time for all voters in the state, and (2) that no individual will be required to wait longer than one hour to cast a ballot at the polling place.

Requires each state to develop, and implement to the greatest extent practicable, a contingency plan under which it shall provide any polling place on a federal election day whose waiting times exceed one hour with additional poll workers, machines, ballots, and other equipment and supplies, including a polling place at which individuals may cast ballots before the election date.

Requires the Commission to report to Congress biennially on the impact of this Act's early voting and waiting time provisions on the administration of elections for federal office.

Prescribes requirements for the counting of provisional ballots that will be treated as votes.

Allows civil money penalties, intervention by aggrieved parties, and private actions to address HAVA violations by a state or jurisdiction.



H.R. 97, Fair, Accurate, Secure, and Timely or FAST Voting Act.

Directs the Attorney General to award grants, on a competitive basis, to enable states to: (1) invest in practices and technology designed to expedite voting at the polls, and (2) simplify voter registration.

Requires the grant application to include a comprehensive and coherent plan for

using funds to improve the applicant's performance on specified measures with respect to: (1) flexible registration opportunities, (2) early voting, (3) assistance to non-English speaking voters, and (4) other related matters.

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

H.R. 260, To reduce Federal spending and the deficit by terminating taxpayer financing of presidential election campaigns and party conventions and by terminating the Election Assistance Commission.

To reduce Federal spending and the deficit by terminating taxpayer financing of presidential election campaigns and party conventions and by terminating the Election Assistance Commission.



H.R. 281, Voter Access Protection Act of 2013.

Amends the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to prohibit a state or local election official from requiring an individual to: (1) present a photo identification (or a copy if voting by mail) as a condition for receiving or casting a ballot in any election for federal office, or (2) cast a provisional ballot solely on the grounds that the individual does not present a photo identification at the polling place.

Prohibits a state or local election official from requiring an individual to provide a photo identification (or a copy if registering by mail) as a condition of registering to vote in an election for federal office.



H.R. 289, Value Our Time Elections Act.

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

Authorizes automated voter registration of certain individuals and establishes other initiatives to promote voter registration, such as same day registration and voter registration of individuals under 18 years of age.

Sets forth requirements for maintenance, privacy, and security of voter registration lists, including establishing deadlines for transmittal of change of address or other identifying information.

Amends the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) to direct each state to provide, according to standards issued by the Election Assistance Commission, for the minimum required number of voting systems, poll workers, and other election resources (including all other physical resources) for each voting site on the day of any federal election and on any days during which such state allows early voting for a federal election.

Require each state to submit a written plan to the Commission describing the

measures it is implementing to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, an equitable waiting time for all voters in the state and a waiting time of less than one hour at any polling place in the election.

Requires each jurisdiction for which the Commission determines that a substantial number of voters waited more than 90 minutes to cast a vote in a federal election, or in which there were substantial violations of certain established standards, to comply with a state remedial plan established by the Commission to provide for the effective allocation of resources to administer elections in the state and to reduce voter waiting times.

Requires provision of an emergency paper ballot to any requesting voter in the event of a failure of voting equipment or other circumstances at a polling place that causes an unreasonable delay.

Requires each state to allow individuals to vote during the seven day period (or, at state option, a longer period) before a federal election in the same manner as voting is allowed on election day.

Establishes minimum early voting requirements.

Directs the Commission to issue standards for the administration of early voting.

H.R. 292, New Columbia Admission Act.

Requires the Mayor of the District of Columbia to: (1) submit to the eligible voters propositions for statehood and adoption of a State Constitution, and (2) issue a proclamation for the first elections to Congress of two Senators and one Representative of New Columbia. Requires the President, upon adoption of such propositions and certification of such elections, to issue a proclamation announcing the results and admitting New Columbia into the Union.

Provides for conversion of District government offices to state offices.

Provides that New Columbia shall consist of all territory of the District as of the enactment of this Act, excluding land within specified metes and bounds that shall remain the District of Columbia and that shall include the principal federal monuments, the White House, the Capitol Building, the Supreme Court Building, the federal executive, legislative, and judicial office buildings located adjacent to the Mall and the Capitol Building, and certain military property.

Requires each state that is the last place an individual resided before residing in the District of Columbia to permit such individual to vote in federal elections by absentee ballot. Sets forth a rule for expedited consideration of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to repeal the 23rd amendment (which provides for the appointment of electors for President and Vice President for the District).

H.R. 376, Universal Right to Vote by Mail Act of 2013.

Amends the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to prohibit a state from imposing additional conditions or requirements on the eligibility of an individual to cast a vote in federal elections by mail, except to the extent that it imposes a deadline for requesting the ballot and returning it to the appropriate state or local election official.

H.R. 653, Students Voicing Opinions in Today's Elections (VOTE) Act.

To direct the Election Assistance Commission to carry out a pilot program under which the Commission shall provide funds to local educational agencies for initiatives to provide voter registration information to secondary school students in the 12th grade.

H.R. 775, Griffith. Uninterrupted Elections Act.

Amends the federal judicial code to exempt an election and registration official, if named as a prospective juror under a random jury selection plan, from starting service as a juror during any election period (the period beginning 60 days before and ending 30 days after an election with respect to which the official has specified election duties).

Defines "election or registration official" as an appointed or elected local election administrator, or a permanent full-time employee of such an administrator, whose duties include the registration of voters or the administration of elections.

H.R. 936, People Before Party Act of 2013.

Amends the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to prohibit a state from providing a voter, in a federal election, with the opportunity to indicate the selection of a political party as a representation of the selection of an individual candidate. (Thus prohibits voting for a party instead of an individual or "straight-party voting.")

H.R. 1280, Voter Fraud Prevention Act.

Amends the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to: (1) increase from 5 to 10 years the length of imprisonment for criminal activities involving intimidation or fraud in connection with voter registration and voting, (2) prohibit an individual involved in such activities from voting in subsequent federal elections; and (3) require use of automated tagging and tracking services for voter registration cards and absentee ballots.

Amends the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require use of automated tagging and tracking services for absentee ballots.

H.R. 1636, Federal Election Integrity Act of 2013.

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.

Waives application of this Act if the chief state election administration official himself or herself, or an immediate family member, is a candidate.



H.R. 1641, Weekend Voting Act.

Amends the Revised Statutes with respect to the time of election to establish the first Saturday and Sunday after the first Friday in November, in every even numbered year, as the days for the election, in each state and territory, of Delegates to, or Members of, Congress.

Amends federal law with respect to presidential elections and vacancies to establish the first Saturday and Sunday after the first Friday in November, in every fourth year, as the days for the election of the President and Vice President of the United States.

Amends such federal laws to establish the same polling place hours in the United States for both congressional and presidential elections, namely from 10:00 a.m. EST on Saturday till 6:00 p.m. EST on Sunday, with polls allowed to close between the hours of 10:00 p.m. local time on Saturday and 6:00 a.m. local time on Sunday as provided by the law of the state in which the polling place is located.

H.R. 1655, Military Overseas Ballot Protection Act.

Amends the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act to prohibit a state from certifying the results of a regularly scheduled election for federal office until it has counted all valid ballots of absent servicemember voters collected by the presidential designee and delivered to the appropriate state election officials.

Allows a state to certify such results on the later of ten days after such election or the date provided under state law.

H.R. 1748, America Votes Act of 2013.

Amends the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to permit an individual required to present identification as a condition for voting in a federal election to meet the requirement by presenting the appropriate state or local election official with a sworn written statement, signed by the individual under penalty of perjury, attesting to the individual's identification and that he or she is registered to vote in the election. Allows an individual desiring to vote by mail to submit such a statement with the ballot.

Requires any state subject to this identification requirement to: (1) prepare a pre-printed version of the statement which includes a blank space for an individual to provide a name and signature, (2) make copies of the pre-printed version available at polling places for election officials to distribute to individuals who desire to vote in person, and (3) include a copy of the pre-printed version with each blank absentee or other ballot transmitted to an individual who desires to vote by mail.

Prohibits a state from requiring an individual who presents or submits such a sworn written statement to cast a provisional ballot in the election.

Excepts first-time voters registering by mail from application of this Act.

Requires states requiring an individual to present identification as a condition of receiving and casting a ballot in a federal election to include the use of a sworn written statement in voting information posted at polling places.

H.R. 1994, Election Assistance Commission Termination Act.

Amends the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to terminate the Election Assistance Commission (EAC), the EAC Standards Board, and the EAC Board of Advisors. Requires the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to perform EAC functions with respect to certain existing contracts and agreements during the transition period for winding up EAC affairs.

Transfers specified election administration functions of the EAC to the Federal Election Commission (FEC).

Terminates the Technical Guidelines Development Committee.

H.R. 2017, To amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to improve the operations of the Election Assistance Commission, and for other purposes..

Amends the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to: (1) reauthorize the Election Assistance Commission (EAC), and (2) require states to participate in post-general election surveys.

Requires the EAC to: (1) conduct and publish a survey of each polling place used in an election to determine the percentage of them in compliance with standards under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; (2) establish an escrow account for making payments to accredited laboratories for the costs of the testing carried out in connection with the certification, decertification, and recertification of voting system hardware and software; (3) establish a schedule of fees for such testing; and (4) maintain and publish an updated list of all accredited laboratories.

Directs the EAC to analyze various factors that affect the costs to state and local governments of administering elections for federal office.

Directs the Comptroller General (GAO) to study the administrative operations of the EAC, including various methods for increasing their efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

H.R. 2115, Voter Registration Efficiency Act.

Amends the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to require a state motor vehicle authority to require each individual applying for a motor vehicle driver's

license in the state to: (1) indicate whether the individual resides in another state or resided in another state before applying for the license, and, if so, to identify the state involved; and (2) indicate whether the individual intends for the new state to serve as the individual's residence for federal voter registration purposes.

Requires the motor vehicle authority, if an individual indicates an intention for the new state to serve as the individual's residence for federal voter registration purposes, to notify the motor vehicle authority of the former state of residence, which shall notify the chief state election official of that state that the individual no longer intends for it to serve as the individual's residence for federal voter registration purposes.

H.R. 2168, Helping Heroes Vote Act of 2013.

Amends the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (the Act) to direct the Secretary of Defense (DOD) to notify the appropriate election official of the state in which a servicemember is registered to vote of any change in the servicemember's current mailing address due to being deployed on active duty for more than 30 days away from his or her permanent duty station or being redeployed without first returning to such duty station.

Repeals a state's authority to waive ballot transmission requirements with respect to absentee military voters and overseas citizens who request such ballots within 45 days of a federal election. Requires the use of express delivery in the case of a failure to meet such requirement.

Requires each state to establish alternative procedures to accept and process absentee ballots of military voters and overseas citizens in the event of a major disaster in that state.

Prohibits a state from refusing to accept voter registration and absentee ballot applications from overseas voters (under current law, only from absent servicemember voters) on the grounds of early submission.

Authorizes additional funding to carry out the Act.

H.R. 2350, Time Off to Vote Act.

Entitles an employee to two hours of paid leave on the day of any federal election in order to vote.

Gives the employer the right to determine the two-hour-period, excluding any lunch break or other break.

Prohibits the loss of benefits for any employee taking such leave under this Act.

Makes it unlawful for any employer to interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of or the attempt to exercise, the right to take leave under this Act, or to discriminate against an employee in any manner for taking leave under this Act.

Makes it unlawful for any employer to discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any individual for: (1) opposing any practice made unlawful by this Act; (2) filing any charge, or instituting or causing to be instituted any proceeding, under or related to this Act; or (3) testifying or preparing to testify in any inquiry or proceeding relating to any leave provided under this Act.

Specifies the penalties for any employer who violates this Act.

H.R. 2409, State Sovereignty in Voting Act.

Amends the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to permit a state to require an applicant for voter registration who uses the federal mail voter registration application form developed by the Election Assistance Commission to provide documentary evidence of citizenship as a condition of the state's acceptance of the form.

H.R. 2928, Fair and Independent Redistricting (FAIR) Act.

Directs the Election Assistance Commission to: (1) publish a report containing best practice recommendations that states may use in establishing and operating independent commissions to develop congressional redistricting plans, and (2) ensure that the report is available to the public online.

S. 9, Clean and Fair Elections Act.

Expresses the sense of the Senate with respect to congressional attention to elections and voting, including concerning:

Structuring election administration and campaign finance systems so that the interests of the American public are the first priority;

Greater transparency and an end to anonymous political spending by shadow groups and special interests;

Disclosure of campaign contributions in a searchable, public online database;

Safeguarding the right to vote, including by prohibiting deceptive and misleading efforts to prevent voters from exercising the franchise;

Streamlining voting procedures;

Passage of legislation that includes expanded absentee voting, mandatory early voting periods, and voter registration reforms;

Ensuring that local election officials have working voting systems that are accessible, secure, and easy to use;

State plans to reduce lines at polling places and provide additional flexibility in the event of a natural disaster or other emergency; and

Enforcement of the guarantees of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 so that all Americans are able to vote and have their votes count without discrimination.



S. 58, LINE Act of 2013

Amends the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require each state to provide for the minimum required number of voting systems, poll workers, and other election resources (including all other physical resources) for each voting site on the day of any federal election and on any days during which the state allows early voting for a federal election in accordance with standards established under this Act.

Directs the Attorney General, to the maximum extent practicable in coordination with the Election Assistance Commission, to issue standards for a uniform and non-discriminatory distribution of such systems, workers, and other resources, taking into account with respect to any voting site, among other factors, the voting age population, the needs and numbers of disabled voters, and voters with limited English proficiency.

Requires the standards, to the extent possible, to provide for a distribution of voting systems, poll workers, and other election resources with the goal of: (1) ensuring an equal waiting time for all voters in the state, and (2) preventing a waiting time of over one hour at any polling place.

Requires each jurisdiction where a substantial number of voters waited more than 90 minutes to cast a vote in the federal election held on November 6, 2012, or any federal election held after that date, to comply with a state remedial plan to minimize voter waiting times.



S. 85, FAST Voting Act of 2013.

Directs the Attorney General to award grants, on a competitive basis, to enable states to: (1) invest in practices and technology designed to expedite voting at the polls, and (2) simplify voter registration.

Requires the grant application to include a comprehensive and coherent plan for using funds to improve the applicant's performance on specified measures with respect to: (1) flexible registration opportunities, (2) early voting, (3) assistance to non-English speaking voters, and (4) other related matters.

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



S. 123, Voter Empowerment Act of 2013.

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

Authorizes automated voter registration of certain individuals and establishes other initiatives to promote voter registration, such as same day registration and voter registration of individuals under 18 years of age.

Amends the federal criminal code to prohibit hindering, interfering with, or preventing voter registration.

Amends the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) to establish requirements for states to promote access to voter registration and voting for individuals with disabilities, including a single office for providing related information.

Directs the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to make grants to eligible states to conduct pilot programs enabling individuals with disabilities to register to vote and vote privately and independently at their own residences (including by telephone).

Amends HAVA to reauthorize the program of grants to state and local governments to assure voting access for individuals with disabilities.

Amends the federal criminal code to prohibit state or local election officials from preventing an individual from registering or voting in any federal election (voter caging), or from permitting a formal challenge under state law to an individual's registration status or eligibility to vote, if the basis for such decision is evidence consisting of: (1) a voter caging document or voter caging list, (2) an unverified match list, (3) an error or omission on voter application or registration documents that is not material to an individual's eligibility to vote, or (4) any other evidence so designated by the Commission.

Amends the federal criminal code to prohibit a person, including an election official, from knowingly and willfully attempting to or depriving or defrauding the residents of a state of their free and fair exercise of the right to vote by the communication of election-related information that is known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent. Increases the penalty for voter intimidation.

Declares that the right of an individual U.S. citizen to vote in any federal election shall not be denied or abridged because that individual has been convicted of a criminal offense unless he or she is serving a felony sentence in a correctional institution at the time of the election. Prescribes enforcement of this right by public or private civil action.

Requires each state to notify in writing any individual convicted of a criminal offense under state law, upon release from state custody or upon sentence to probation, that he or she has the right to vote in a federal election and so may register to vote.

Voter Confidence and Increased Accessibility Act of 2013 - Amends HAVA to revise requirements for the audit capacity of voting systems, particularly those for

a permanent paper record.

Requires the voting system to require the use of an individual, durable, voter-verified paper ballot of the voter's vote that shall be marked and made available for inspection by the voter before the voter's vote is cast and counted, and which shall be counted by hand or read by an optical character recognition device or other counting device. Requires the voting system to provide the voter with an opportunity to correct any system-made error in the voter-verified paper ballot before it is permanently preserved.

Requires the Director of the National Science Foundation (NSF) to make grants to eligible entities to study, test, and develop accessible ballot voting, verification, and casting mechanisms and devices and best practices to enhance the accessibility of paper ballot voting and verification mechanisms for individuals with disabilities, for voters whose primary language is not English, and for voters with difficulties in literacy.

Prescribes requirements for: (1) publication of poll tapes, (2) treatment of ballots cast at early voting sites and of absentee ballots, and (3) the counting of provisional ballots that will be treated as votes.

Prescribes laboratory conflict-of-interest requirements and prohibitions.

Requires the NSF Director to make grants to eligible entities to conduct research on the development of election-dedicated voting system software.

Requires each state, except when the winning candidate had no opponent or received 80% or more of the votes, to administer audits of federal election results, without advance notice to the precincts selected, consisting of random hand counts of the voter-verified paper ballots.

Requires the Election Auditor of a state, as soon as practicable after the completion of an audit, to submit the results to EAC for publication.

Prohibits certification of the results of any election until completion of audits.

Amends HAVA to: (1) add requirements for counting provisional ballots, (2) require each state to allow early voting and facilitate the ability of voters to vote by mail.

Amends the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to extend the guarantee of voting residency to family members of absent military personnel.

Amends the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act with respect to pre-election reports on availability and transmission of absentee ballots.

Revises the 45-day absentee ballot transmission rule.

Permits use of a single absentee ballot application for subsequent elections.

Entitles to leave a federal employee who serves as a poll worker.

Directs the EAC to: (1) make a grant to each eligible state for poll-worker recruitment and training, and (2) develop materials for a model state poll worker training program.

Amends HAVA to make available to any person aggrieved by a violation of uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements the option to file a complaint with the Attorney General or pursue a private right of action to enforce such requirements.

Amends the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to make it unlawful for a chief state election administration official, unless he or she or a family member is a candidate, to take an active part in political management or in a political campaign for federal office over which such official has supervisory authority.

Amends NVRA to treat universities as voter registration agencies.

Amends HAVA to establish minimum notification requirements on behalf of voters affected by polling place changes.

Directs the Attorney General to: (1) coordinate the establishment of a state-based response system for responding to questions and complaints from individuals voting or seeking to vote, or registering to vote or seeking to, in federal elections; (2) establish and operate a toll-free telephone service to connect directly to such response system; and (3) appoint a Voter Hotline Task Force.

Makes requirements of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 and HAVA applicable to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Amends HAVA to: (1) reauthorize and extend the EAC, and (2) repeal its exemption from certain government contracting requirements.

S. 132, New Columbia Admission Act.

Sets forth procedures for admission into the United States of the state of New Columbia.

Requires the Mayor of the District of Columbia to: (1) submit to the eligible voters propositions for statehood and adoption of a State Constitution, and (2) issue a proclamation for the first elections to Congress of two Senators and one Representative of New Columbia. Requires the President, upon adoption of such propositions and certification of such elections, to issue a proclamation announcing the results and admitting New Columbia into the Union.

Provides for conversion of District government offices to state offices.

Provides that New Columbia shall consist of all territory of the District as of the

enactment of this Act, excluding land within specified metes and bounds that shall remain the District of Columbia and that shall include the principal federal monuments, the White House, the Capitol Building, the Supreme Court Building, the federal executive, legislative, and judicial office buildings located adjacent to the Mall and the Capitol Building, and certain military property.

Prohibits New Columbia from imposing taxes on federal property except as provided by Congress.

Maintains the applicability to New Columbia of current District laws and continues pending judicial proceedings.

Maintains: (1) the District of Columbia as the seat of the federal government, and (2) the federal government's authority over military lands and specified other property.

Requires each state that is the last place an individual resided before residing in the District of Columbia to permit such individual to vote in federal elections by absentee ballot. Sets forth a rule for expedited consideration of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to repeal the 23rd amendment (which provides for the appointment of electors for President and Vice President for the District).



S. 302, Voter Integrity Protection Act.

Amends the Immigration and Nationality Act to make voting in a federal election (unless otherwise provided for under the federal criminal code) by an alien who is unlawfully in the United States an aggravated felony and a deportable offense.

S. 532, Same Day Registration Act.

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 the date of election itself (or on the day of voting under early voting).

S.Con.Res. 8, An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the US Gov for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

Sets forth the congressional budget for the federal government for FY2013, including the appropriate budgetary levels for FY2015-FY2023.

Authorizes certain deficit-neutral reserve funds including legislation to improve voter registration and the voting experience in federal elections.

Vetoed Bills

AB 822, Hall. Local Government Retirement Plans.

[An act to add Section 9611 to the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill would require, whenever a local ordinance or measure qualifies for the ballot that proposes to alter, replace, or eliminate the retirement benefit plan of employees of a local government entity, whether by initiative or legislative action, the governing body of the local government entity to secure the services of an independent actuary to provide a statement, or a summary of the statement, not to exceed 500 words in length, of the actuarial impact of the proposed measure upon future annual costs of the retirement benefit plan, and to have this statement printed in the voter information portion of the sample ballot.

The bill would require a specified notice regarding obtaining a copy of the measure to be printed in the voter information portion of the sample ballot, if the text of the measure is not printed on the ballot, nor in the voter information portion of the sample ballot. The requirements of the bill would apply to a city, including a charter city; a county, including a charter county; a city and county, including a charter city and county; a community college district; or a special district.

AB 857, Fong. Initiatives: Petition Circulators.

[An act to amend Sections 101, 9008, 9030, and 9031 of, and to add Sections 9009.5, 9009.6, 9022.5, 9036, and 9037 to, the Elections Code, relating to elections.]

This bill would require at least ten percent of the signatures that are required to qualify an initiative measure to be solicited by a person who does not receive money or other valuable consideration for the specific purpose of soliciting signatures of electors, and would require that the declaration of such a person include additional content, as specified.

The bill would require an elections official who determines the total number of signatures affixed to a petition and an elections official or registrar of voters who verifies signatures on petitions to also determine the total number of signatures submitted by persons who do not receive money or other valuable consideration for the specific purpose of soliciting signatures of electors, as specified. This bill would extend the time a local elections official is required to determine the total number of signatures affixed to a petition to ten days, and would extend the time a local elections official is required to determine the number of qualified voters who signed the petition to 35 days after receiving notice from the Secretary of State that the petition has received the signatures needed to declare the petition sufficient. The bill also would extend the time that an elections official is required to verify the signatures on a petition to 35 days.

The bill, with regard to an initiative petition for which the statistical sampling shows that the number of valid signatures for all signatures submitted is more than 110% of the number of qualified voters needed to find the petition sufficient, but the number of valid signatures submitted for purposes of the ten percent

requirement described above is within 95 to 110% of the number of signatures needed to satisfy that requirement, would require the Secretary of State to only order an examination and verification of each signature filed that would satisfy the ten percent requirement.

This bill would provide that its provisions do not apply to any initiative petition for which the Attorney General issued a circulating title and summary before January 1, 2014, and would require a petition for a proposed initiative measure to have printed in the one-inch space across the top of the first page of each section of the petition, in 18-point roman boldface type, the circulating title for the measure prepared by the Attorney General. The bill would additionally require a petition for a proposed initiative measure that is circulated by persons who do not receive money or other valuable consideration for the purpose of obtaining signatures of electors to be printed on white paper in a contrasting color ink. The bill also would require a petition for a proposed initiative measure that is circulated by persons who do receive money or other valuable consideration for the purpose of obtaining signatures of electors to be printed on paper of a color other than white in a contrasting color ink.

This bill would require a statewide initiative, referendum, or recall petition to include a disclosure notifying the public that the petition circulator is receiving money or other valuable consideration for the specific purpose of soliciting signatures of electors, as specified.

This bill would require a statewide initiative or referendum petition section to be deemed invalid, and would prohibit use of the petition section for the purpose of determining whether the initiative or referendum measure qualifies for the ballot, if the signatures are solicited and submitted by a person who engages in fraud, misrepresentation, or any of the specified conduct for which he or she may be found guilty of a misdemeanor. The bill would authorize specified persons to enforce this provision by a civil action upon a showing of clear and convincing evidence.

SB 654, Leno. Ballot Measure Petitions: Translations.

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

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

not be circulated for signature. This bill would specify that the official summary date of a proposed initiative measure is the date a copy of each translation of the circulating title and summary is delivered or mailed to the proponents.

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

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

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

Dead Bills

AB 301, Wagner. Affidavits of Registration: Cancellation.

[An act to amend Section 2212 of the Elections Code, relating to voter registration.]

This bill would require the county elections official to cancel the affidavit of registration of each person listed in a statement provided twice per year by the clerk of the superior court that includes the name, address, and date of birth of each person who has, since the clerk's last statement, declared in response to a jury summons that he or she is not qualified to serve as a juror because he or she is not a citizen of the United States.

