

Date of Hearing: July 3, 2012

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND REDISTRICTING
Paul Fong, Chair
SB 35 (Padilla) – As Amended: June 27, 2012

SENATE VOTE: (vote not relevant)

SUBJECT: Voter registration agencies.

SUMMARY: Expands the list of public assistance agencies required by the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA) to provide voter registration opportunities and codifies various other provisions of the NVRA. Specifically, this bill:

- 1) Provides that it is the intent of the Legislature, in enacting the provisions of this bill, to facilitate compliance with the requirements set forth in the federal NVRA relating to voter registration services.
- 2) Defines the following terms, for the purposes of this bill:
 - a) "Agency coordinator" to mean a person designated by a voter registration agency to coordinate and administer the agency's responsibilities under this bill and the federal NVRA.
 - b) "County coordinator" to mean a person designated by a county elections official to coordinate and administer the county's responsibilities under this bill and the federal NVRA.
 - c) "State coordinator" to mean a person designated by the Secretary of State (SOS) to coordinate and administer the SOS's responsibilities under this bill and the federal NVRA.
 - d) "Voter preference form" to mean a form described in the United States Code that contains certain language, as specified, asking an applicant if he or she wishes to register to vote.
 - e) "Voter registration agency" to mean either the following:
 - i) A department, division, or office of state or local government, or program supported by state funds, that is designated under this bill or pursuant to the federal NVRA as a voter registration agency; or,
 - ii) A private entity under contract with a designated voter registration agency to provide services or assistance on behalf of the agency.
- 3) Provides that the SOS is the chief state elections official responsible for coordination of the state's responsibilities under the NVRA. Requires the SOS to adopt regulations necessary to implement the provisions of this bill and the federal NVRA.

- 4) Designates, in addition to the agencies and offices designated as voter registration agencies pursuant to Executive Order W-98-94, issued August 12, 1994, and the federal NVRA, the following as voter registration agencies:
 - a) California Department of Aging;
 - b) California Health Benefit Exchange;
 - c) Department of Veterans Affairs;
 - d) Employment Development Department;
 - e) Franchise Tax Board;
 - f) Office of AIDS;
 - g) State Board of Equalization;
 - h) State Emergency Food Assistance Program;
 - i) State Personnel Board;
 - j) Each high school, trade or vocational school, and campus of the California Community Colleges and the California State University; and,
 - k) Each office in the state that accepts applications and administers benefits or services for any of the following programs:
 - i) Access for Infants and Mothers Program;
 - ii) Community-based adult services provided pursuant to the California Adult Day Health Care Act;
 - iii) Healthy Families Program;
 - iv) Health Insurance Counseling and Advocacy Program; and,
 - v) Multipurpose Senior Services Program.
- 5) Encourages the University of California to comply with the duties and responsibilities of a voter registration agency as set forth in the provisions this bill and the federal NVRA.
- 6) Requires a voter registration agency to comply with the applicable duties and responsibilities of a voter registration agency set forth in the federal NVRA. Requires a voter registration agency, with each application for service or assistance and with each recertification, renewal, or change of address form relating to the service or assistance, and in accordance with the federal NVRA, to provide to an applicant both of the following:

- a) A voter preference form; and,
 - b) A voter registration card, unless the applicant, in writing, declines to register to vote. Provides for the purposes of these provisions that an applicant's failure to respond to the question of whether he or she would like to register to vote does not constitute a declination to register.
- 7) Requires the SOS to designate a state officer or employee within his or her office to be the state coordinator. Requires the state coordinator to do all of the following:
- a) Coordinate with each county coordinator and agency coordinator to implement the provisions of this bill;
 - b) Post the name of, and the contact information for, each county coordinator on the SOS's Internet Web site;
 - c) Notify each county coordinator of the name of each voter registration agency with an office or site within that county and the location of each office or site;
 - d) Prepare written materials that describe the responsibilities of a county coordinator and an agency coordinator pursuant to the provisions of this bill and the federal NVRA;
 - e) Conduct an audit of a voter registration agency if the agency fails to timely submit a report as specified by this bill, or if a report indicates that the agency is not complying with the requirements of this bill or the federal NVRA;
 - f) Conduct an audit of a county coordinator if the county coordinator fails to timely submit a report as specified by this bill, or if a report indicates that the county coordinator is not complying with the requirements of this bill or the federal NVRA; and,
 - g) Post the results of an audit conducted pursuant to the requirements stated above on the SOS's Internet Web site.
- 8) Requires a county elections official to designate a person within the county to serve as the county coordinator. Requires the county coordinator to be responsible for coordinating with the state coordinator and each applicable agency coordinator within the county to administer the voter registration services required pursuant to the provisions of this bill and the federal NVRA. Requires the county coordinator to do all of the following:
- a) Provide voter registration cards to a voter registration agency upon request of the agency coordinator;
 - b) Maintain a record of the number of voter registration cards provided to and received from each voter registration agency, and each office or site thereof; and,
 - c) Assist a voter registration agency, upon request, in conducting a training program for its employees on the requirements in this bill and the federal NVRA.

- 9) Requires a voter registration agency to designate a person within that agency to serve as the agency coordinator. Permits the voter registration agency, if it has more than one office or site within the state, to designate multiple persons within the agency to each serve as an agency coordinator for one or more specified offices or sites. Requires the agency coordinator to do all of the following:
 - a) Notify the state coordinator of the location of each of the voter registration agency's offices or sites within the state;
 - b) Request, as needed, voter registration cards from a county coordinator;
 - c) Take steps to ensure that the voter registration agency, or each office or site of the voter registration agency for which the agency coordinator has been designated, has a sufficient supply of voter preference forms and voter registration cards available, including voter preference forms and voter registration cards in all languages required by the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA);
 - d) Maintain records of the number of voter preference forms submitted to the voter registration agency, or each office or site of the voter registration agency for which the agency coordinator has been designated, and the responses indicated on those voter preference forms;
 - e) Conduct a training program on the requirements of the this bill and the federal NVRA for each employee of the voter registration agency, or of the office or site of the voter registration agency for which the agency coordinator has been designated, who may provide voter registration services; and,
 - f) Monitor and, if necessary, conduct an audit of the voter registration agency, or each office or site of the voter registration agency for which the agency coordinator has been designated, as necessary, to ensure compliance with the provisions of this bill and the federal NVRA.
- 10) Requires a voter registration agency, each time there is a change in an agency coordinator, to immediately forward the name and contact information of the new agency coordinator to each applicable county coordinator and the state coordinator.
- 11) Requires a county coordinator, within 10 days after the beginning of each calendar month, to report to the state coordinator, on a form prescribed by the SOS, all the following information for the preceding month:
 - a) The number of voter registration cards sent to each voter registration agency and to each office or site thereof; and,
 - b) The number of voter registration cards received from each voter registration agency and from each office or site thereof.
- 12) Requires an agency coordinator, within 10 days after the beginning of each calendar month, to report to the state coordinator, on a form prescribed by the SOS, and to each applicable

county coordinator, all the following information for the preceding month:

- a) The number of voter preference forms completed by applicants at the voter registration agency, or at an office or site thereof; and,
 - b) A summary of the responses indicated on the voter preference forms.
- 13) Requires the state coordinator to post the information contained in each report received from a county coordinator or an agency coordinator on the SOS's Internet Web site.
- 14) Requires a voter registration agency that allows a person to apply online for services or assistance, or to submit a recertification, renewal, or change of address form relating to the service or assistance online, to implement a process and infrastructure that allows an applicant to electronically submit a voter preference form to the voter registration agency, and to submit an affidavit of voter registration electronically on the SOS's Internet Web site in accordance with online voter registration provisions of law. Requires the state coordinator to work in conjunction with each voter registration agency to develop the process and infrastructure described above.
- 15) Requires a person that indicates on his or her electronic voter preference form that he or she would like to register to vote, to be informed that he or she may register to vote through one of the following options, if applicable:
- a) Submitting an affidavit of voter registration electronically on the SOS's Internet Web site pursuant to existing law;
 - b) Completing an affidavit of voter registration electronically on the SOS's Internet Web site, printing a hard copy of the completed affidavit, and mailing or delivering the hard copy of the completed affidavit to the SOS or the appropriate county elections official pursuant to existing law;
 - c) Obtaining a voter registration card on a county's Internet Web site and printing, completing, signing, and returning the card to the county's elections official pursuant to existing law; or,
 - d) Requesting a voter registration card to be mailed to him or her pursuant to existing law and completing, signing, and returning the card as instructed.
- 16) Requires a voter registration agency to take steps to ensure that the information entered into a person's electronic application for service or assistance, or his or her electronic recertification, renewal, or change of address form relating to the service or assistance, be automatically transferred to the electronic affidavit of voter registration if the person indicates that he or she would like to register to vote.
- 17) Requires the SOS to take steps to ensure that the electronic affidavit of voter registration is available in all languages required by the federal VRA.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Requires each state to designate agencies for registration of voters in elections for federal office. Requires each state to offer voter registration services at motor vehicle agency offices, offices that provide public assistance, offices that provide state-funded programs primarily engaged in providing services to persons with disabilities, Armed Forces recruitment offices, and other state and local offices within the state designated as NVRA voter registration agencies. Permits the designation of other state and local offices as NVRA voter registration agencies, to include state and local government offices such as public libraries, public schools, offices of city and county clerks, fishing and hunting license bureaus, government revenue offices, unemployment compensation offices, and offices not described above that provide services to persons with disabilities and federal and nongovernmental offices, with the agreement of such offices.
- 2) Requires the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to provide the opportunity to register to vote to individuals who apply for, renew or change an address for a driver's license or personal identification card issued by the DMV.
- 3) Requires all NVRA designated voter registration agencies to provide the opportunity to register to vote to persons applying for the agency's assistance or services, seeking recertification or renewal of those services, and changing address for the assistance or services.
- 4) Requires NVRA designated voter registration agencies to distribute voter registration forms and NVRA voter preference forms, assist in filling out the voter registration form, accept and transmit completed voter registration forms to county elections officials, and accept and retain completed preference forms on file for two years.
- 5) Requires NVRA designated agencies to provide to each individual the same degree of assistance in completing the voter registration application form as is provided by the office in completing its own agency forms, unless the applicant declines to register to voter or declines such assistance. Requires voter registration services to be provided whether the transaction is conducted in person or remotely via the internet, the telephone or by mail.
- 6) Requires a completed voter registration application accepted at a voter registration agency to be transmitted, not later than 10 days after the date of acceptance, to the appropriate election official. Requires a voter registration that is accepted within five days before the last day to register to vote to be transmitted to the appropriate elections official not later than five days after the date of acceptance.
- 7) Requires each state to designate a state officer or employee as the chief state election official to be responsible for coordinating the state responsibilities under the NVRA.
- 8) Prohibits a person providing the voter registration services described above from seeking to influence an applicant's political preference or party registration, displaying any such political preference or party allegiance, making any statement to an applicant or taking any action with the purpose or effect of which is to discourage the applicant from registering to vote, or making any statement or taking any action with the purpose or effect of which leads to the applicant believing that a decision to register or not to register has any bearing on the availability of services or benefits.

- 9) Requires NVRA designated voter registration offices that provide state-funded programs primarily engaged in providing services to persons with disabilities that provide services at a person's home to provide the voter registration services at the person's home.
- 10) Requires the federal Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to report to Congress, not later than June 30 of each odd-numbered year, on the impact of the NVRA during the preceding two year period and include recommendations for improvements in federal and state forms, procedures, and other matters affected by the NVRA. Authorizes the EAC, in consultation with the chief elections officials of the states, to prescribe regulations necessary to implement the above reporting requirement. Requires states to report various voter registration information to the EAC that includes, among other information, the number of voter registration forms received or generated by mail, and from the DMV, public assistance offices, offices providing state-funded programs primarily serving persons with disabilities, Armed Forces recruitment offices, and other state designated offices and agencies.
- 11) Permits the United States Attorney General to bring a civil action in an appropriate district court for declaratory or injunctive relief as is necessary to carry out the NVRA. Permits a person who is aggrieved by a violation of the NVRA to bring a civil action in the appropriate district court for declaratory or injunctive relief with respect to the violation.

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown. State-mandated local program; contains reimbursement direction.

COMMENTS:

- 1) Purpose of the Bill: According to the author:

Congress enacted the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 ("NVRA" or the "Motor Voter Act"), to enhance voting opportunities for every American. The Act has made it easier for all Americans to register to vote and to maintain their registration by requiring that individuals be given the opportunity to register to vote or to change their voter registration data when applying for or renewing their driver's license.

A lesser known provision of the Motor Voter Act requires states to provide individuals the opportunity to register to vote or to change their voter registration data when applying for, or receiving, services at state public assistance office as designated by the state. These designated agencies are known as Voter Registration Agencies.

Following the passage of the NVRA, Governor Pete Wilson designated the minimum number of agencies, two, as voter registration agencies as required by the law. Since 1994, no additional agencies have been designated Voter Registration Agencies despite California's discretionary authority to do so. Thus, multiple state agencies in California, some of which did not even exist in 1994 and that together process millions of applications for public benefits each year, have yet to be designated voter registration agencies.

Section 7 of NVRA establishes clear obligations on the part of state public Voter Registration Agencies to provide voter registration services; obligations for which both the Secretary of State, as the State's Chief Election Official, and public assistance agencies share responsibility. Congress enacted Section 7 specifically to reach those in

our electorate who would have less cause to visit motor vehicle offices, in particular low-income and disabled citizens. Section 7 requires states to “designate as voter registration agencies all offices in the state that provide public assistance.”

Section 7 also requires that each state agency provide their clients with a mail-in voter registration application when applying for benefits, renewing/recertifying benefits, and reporting a change of address. Agencies are also required to assist the client in filling out the voter registration application and submit the completed application for the client.

The need for stronger compliance with Section 7 is demonstrated by the number of unregistered voters in California, especially among low-income citizens. Since the implementation of NVRA there has been an 87% decline in the amount of registration applications collected by California Voter Registration Agencies.

For the 2010 election, at least 22% of California’s approximately 22,766,764 adult citizens were not registered to vote. This is four percentage points worse than the national average of 18%. Moreover, in 2010 at least 31% of low-income adult Californians (low-income is defined as households earning less than \$25,000 a year) were not registered to vote. Again, this is 4% percentage points worse than the national average for that income group.

In 2009, Project Vote conducted field investigations in California to assess NVRA compliance in public assistance offices. They investigated 29 public assistance agency offices in six California counties and completed interviews with 127 public assistance clients. Investigations of public assistance offices were conducted to determine if voter registration services were being provided in these offices in the manner required by the NVRA.

Interviews with clients of these offices were also conducted to assess what, if any, voter registration services clients had received while at the office for NVRA-covered transactions. Project Vote’s field investigations provide strong evidence of compliance problems. Of the 21 offices that provided the Project Vote investigator with a benefits application packet, only one provided voter registration applications and services to clients in the manner required by the NVRA.

- 2) National Voter Registration Act: The NVRA was enacted by Congress in 1993 and took effect in 1995. Also known as the "Motor Voter Act," the enactment of the NVRA was intended to enhance and increase voting opportunities for eligible voters to register to vote and maintain their registration. In addition to other methods of voter registration states offer, the NVRA requires states to provide the opportunity to apply to register to vote for federal elections through various methods. Section 5 of the NVRA requires states to offer voter registration opportunities at motor vehicle agencies. Additionally, Section 6 of the NVRA requires states to provide voter registration opportunities by mail-in application. Finally, Section 7 of the NVRA requires states to offer voter registration opportunities at all offices that provide public assistance or state-funded programs primarily engaged in providing services to persons with disabilities. Armed Forces recruitment offices must also provide voter registration services. Moreover, Section 7 of the NVRA requires a state to designate "other offices" within the state as voter registration agencies. According to the US Department of Justice (DOJ) NVRA guidelines, a state is free to determine which other

agencies or offices should be designated, according to its needs and preferences, but it must make additional designations. In California, the following state and local offices are NVRA voter registration agencies:

- DMV
- Public assistance agencies (including County Human Service Agencies)
 - County offices which accept applications and administer benefits for CalFresh, formerly known as Food Stamps, and the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKS);
 - County offices which accept applications and administer benefits for the Medi-Cal program; and,
 - Community-based nonprofit organizations under contract with the Department of Public Health to administer the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program;
- State-funded agencies primarily serving persons with disabilities
 - Department of Rehabilitation offices offering vocational rehabilitation services;
 - Independent Living Centers;
 - Department of Development Services Regional Centers;
 - Offices under contract with the Department of Social Services, Office of Deaf Access to provide services to the deaf; and,
 - State and county mental health providers;
- Armed Forces Recruitment offices
- Other agencies designated by the state under the NVRA
 - Franchise Tax Board (FTB) offices offering forms, instruction, and assistance to the public for income tax and the Homeowners and Renter Assistance program; and,
 - Board of Equalization (BOE) offices serving the public.

In addition to expanding opportunities to register to vote, the NVRA imposes requirements on states to protect the integrity of the electoral process and ensure that accurate and current voter registration rolls are maintained.

As the author states above, following the passage of the NVRA, then-Governor Pete Wilson designated, as required by the NVRA, two agencies – the FTB and the BOE – as NVRA voter registration agencies, however no additional agencies have been designated since. While the committee is unaware of any evidence to dispute this claim, it should be acknowledged that efforts were made by the current SOS to designate other federal agencies as NVRA voter registration agencies. As mentioned above, the NVRA permits a state to designate federal and nongovernmental offices as NVRA voter registration agencies as long as the office agrees to the request. Additionally, under Presidential Executive Order 12926, the chief elections official of any state is authorized to ask a federal agency to designate itself as a voter registration agency and provide voter registration services. Moreover, the Order requires federal agencies to accept the designation to the greatest extent practicable provided that doing so is consistent with the agency's legal authority and availability of funds. In May of 2008, the SOS sent a letter to the US Department of Veterans Affairs asking the

Department to designate itself as a voter registration agency and begin offering voter registration services under the NVRA. The US Department of Veterans Affairs initially declined the request, however, in September of 2008 the decision was reversed and the US Department of Veterans Affairs issued a directive permitting elections officials and non-partisan groups to provide voter registration services at Veterans Affairs hospitals and in-patient locations.

Additionally, in September of 2009, the SOS renewed her request to the US Department of Veterans Affairs and also sent letters to the US Social Security Administration, US Citizenship and Immigration Services, and the US Department of Health and Human Services asking these agencies to accept the designation as voter registration agencies under NVRA and begin offering voter registration services. According to a representative from the SOS's office, no response was received from any of the departments.

- 3) New Requirements: This bill codifies some existing best practices and guidelines that are not consistently practiced by all NVRA designated agencies, consequently imposing new duties and mandates that may result in costs to the state. However, some of the changes in this bill, despite being challenging to implement, have the potential to help ensure all agencies and the state are in compliance with the requirements of the NVRA. For example, as stated above, current law requires states to report various voter registration information to the EAC in response to an EAC survey every two years. The SOS gathers this information from the counties and compiles one comprehensive report for the state. One of the voter registration reporting requirements includes, but is not limited to, the number of voter registration applications received from and generated by each of the NVRA designated agencies. Collecting this data will provide an indication of the level of voter registration activity from each agency and assist in achieving one of the principal objectives of the NVRA, which is to expand the number and range of locations where eligible citizens may obtain and complete a voter registration application. According to the SOS's website, the DMV sends monthly statistical reports to each county elections official with the total number of voter registration and intra- and inter-county address changes received by the DMV for the county and also sends a statewide report to the SOS. However, other NVRA voter registration agencies have not historically provided reports to county election officials or to the SOS. This bill requires, within 10 days after the beginning of each calendar month, each county and agency coordinator, as established by this bill, to report to the state coordinator, as specified, various voter registration data. While codifying a reporting practice may be burdensome and cause for concern, it may simultaneously be beneficial. Ensuring data is consistently and timely reported to the counties and in turn reported to the SOS will not only ensure California is in compliance with the NVRA reporting requirements, but also help in the overall assessment of the impact of the NVRA.
- 4) Phase-In: This bill requires a voter registration agency, in conjunction with the state coordinator, to implement a process and infrastructure that allows an applicant to electronically submit a voter preference form to the voter registration agency and to submit an affidavit of registration electronically on the SOS's website. Additionally, the bill requires an applicant's information to be automatically transferred to the electronic affidavit of voter registration if the person indicates that he or she would like to register to vote. SB 397 (Yee), Chapter 561, Statutes of 2011, established online voter registration, however, the implementation of online voter registration was contingent upon various factors. Consequently, online voter registration is not currently functioning. According to the SOS's

office, online voter registration is currently in its testing phase and is projected to go live later this year. Considering the timeline for online voter registration, the committee may wish to consider whether it would be more appropriate to phase-in this part of the bill to allow for more time for online voter registration to be in effect statewide.

As mentioned above, the NVRA requires public assistance agencies not only to distribute and accept voter registration forms and NVRA voter preference forms, but to also assist in filling out the voter registration forms. Section 7 of the NVRA specifically requires that agencies must provide each person the same degree of assistance in completing the voter registration application as is provided by the office in completing its own agency forms, unless the person declines assistance. For example, if it is the practice of an agency for its employees to take time to explain to each applicant the various forms involved in the agency application, recertification, or other process and answer the applicant's questions before the applicant completes the forms, this type of assistance must also be given at that time to such applicants with regards to the voter registration application process. Adding new public assistance agencies to the list of those that are required to provide voter registration opportunities will consequently add new duties and tasks to the public assistance employees. These new duties and tasks will require training to ensure a high level of service is provided. The committee may wish to consider whether it would be more reasonable to phase-in the newly added public assistance agencies contemplated in this bill to allow time for proper training and implementation of the requirements of this bill.

- 5) Enforcement of the NVRA: The DOJ has enforcement responsibility under the NVRA. The DOJ undertakes activities to ensure compliance with the NVRA, including monitoring state compliance, conducting investigations, and filing litigation in federal court to enforce the NVRA's requirements. Private parties may also bring litigation in federal court to enforce the NVRA.

When the NVRA was first enacted, several states, including California, challenged the constitutionality of the federal mandate in part on the grounds that the NVRA did not provide funding to the states to carry out its requirements. However, courts found the NVRA to be constitutional, despite the lack of federal funding provided to states.

According to the SOS's 2011 NVRA manual, the NVRA did not require the adoption of state law to give it effect, so California did not adopt implementing statutes or regulations under the NVRA. However, California laws permitting voter registration by mail, vote by mail, and provisional voting, as well as laws setting voter list maintenance standards meet or exceed NVRA requirements.

The SOS is the chief elections official responsible for coordination of the state's responsibilities under the NVRA. However, it should be noted that the SOS is a constitutional office that is elected separately and independently from the Governor and consequently, the SOS has no direct authority over state agencies designated under the NVRA. Furthermore, as a statewide elected official, the SOS does not have direct authority over the NVRA designated local government agencies. Despite cooperation among state and local agencies designated under the NVRA, statewide compliance with various requirements of the NVRA can be challenging. In order to ensure state compliance, the SOS developed the California NVRA Manual in collaboration with the DMV, the Department of Social Services, the WIC Program, the California Association of Clerks and Elections Officials, the

California Welfare Directors Association, and Project Vote. In addition, the DOJ also published guidance that contains various best practices and suggestions on complying with the provisions of the NVRA.

This bill would require the SOS to designate a state officer or employee within in his or her office to be the state coordinator. Among other duties required by this bill, the state coordinator would be required to conduct audits of voter registration agencies if the agency failed to timely submit a required report, as specified, and similarly, conduct an audit of a county coordinator if the county coordinator fails to timely submit a report as required by this bill. These provisions may be challenging to effectively enforce because as mentioned above the SOS does not have direct authority over these entities. The committee may wish to consider whether it is appropriate for the SOS to be required to enforce provisions of this bill over entities that do not fall within the SOS's jurisdiction.

Moreover, as mentioned above, current law requires community-based nonprofit organizations under contract with the Department of Public Health to administer the WIC program to be designated as NVRA agencies. Because this bill defines a voter registration agency to include a private entity under contract with a designated voter registration agency to provide services or assistance on behalf of the agency, the provisions of this bill would require these private entities to be subject to audits by the state coordinator. Again, the committee may wish to consider whether it's appropriate to have the SOS audit agencies that are out of the SOS's jurisdiction, and that consequently are not required by law to be accountable to the SOS.

Furthermore, the bill requires county and agency coordinators to report to the state coordinator every month. The committee may wish to consider whether the requirement to conduct an audit of a voter registration agency coordinator or a county coordinator every time a report is not timely submitted is fiscally feasible.

- 6) State Mandates: The 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 state budgets included the suspension of various state mandates as a mechanism for cost savings. Included on the list of suspensions were all six existing elections-related mandates. The Committee may wish to consider whether it is desirable to create new election mandates when current elections-related mandates are suspended.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

American Civil Liberties Union of California (sponsor)
California Common Cause
California State Student Association
Service Employees International Union, California State Council
Four individuals

Opposition

None on file.

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