

California Presidential Primary Election Tuesday March 3, 2020

Polls Are Open From 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Election Day!

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ OFFICIAL VOTER INFORMATION GUIDE ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



Certificate of Correctness




I, Alex Padilla, Secretary of State of the State of California, do hereby certify that the measure included herein will be submitted to the electors of the State of California at the Presidential Primary Election to be held throughout the State on March 3, 2020, and that this guide has been correctly prepared in accordance with the law. Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State in Sacramento, California, this 9th day of December, 2019.

Alex Padilla, Secretary of State

VOTER BILL OF RIGHTS

YOU HAVE THE FOLLOWING RIGHTS:

- 1** **The right to vote if you are a registered voter.** You are eligible to vote if you are:
 - a U.S. citizen living in California
 - at least 18 years old
 - registered where you currently live
 - not currently in state or federal prison or on parole for the conviction of a felony
 - not currently found mentally incompetent to vote by a court
- 2** **The right to vote if you are a registered voter even if your name is not on the list.** You will vote using a provisional ballot. Your vote will be counted if elections officials determine that you are eligible to vote.
- 3** **The right to vote if you are still in line when the polls close.**
- 4** **The right to cast a secret ballot** without anyone bothering you or telling you how to vote.
- 5** **The right to get a new ballot if you have made a mistake,** if you have not already cast your ballot. You can:
 - Ask an elections official at a polling place** for a new ballot,
 - Exchange your vote-by-mail ballot** for a new one at an elections office or at your polling place, or
 - Vote using a provisional ballot.**
- 6** **The right to get help casting your ballot** from anyone you choose, except from your employer or union representative.
- 7** **The right to drop off your completed vote-by-mail ballot at any polling place** in California.
- 8** **The right to get election materials in a language other than English** if enough people in your voting precinct speak that language.
- 9** **The right to ask questions to elections officials about election procedures** and watch the election process.

If the person you ask cannot answer your questions, they must send you to the right person for an answer. If you are disruptive, they can stop answering you.
- 10** **The right to report any illegal or fraudulent election activity** to an elections official or the Secretary of State's office.
 -  On the web at www.sos.ca.gov
 -  By phone at **(800) 345-VOTE (8683)**
 -  By email at elections@sos.ca.gov

**IF YOU BELIEVE YOU HAVE BEEN DENIED ANY OF THESE RIGHTS, CALL THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S
CONFIDENTIAL TOLL-FREE VOTER HOTLINE AT (800) 345-VOTE (8683).**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

QUICK-REFERENCE GUIDE	5
PROPOSITION	
13 Authorizes Bonds for Facility Repair, Construction, and Modernization at Public Preschools, K–12 Schools, Community Colleges, and Universities. Legislative Statute.	10
OVERVIEW OF STATE BOND DEBT	18
POLITICAL PARTY STATEMENTS	24
TEXT OF PROPOSED LAW	36
VOTER INFORMATION	
Voter Bill of Rights.....	2
Presidential Candidate Statements.....	3
Letter from the Secretary of State.....	4
Find Your Polling Place.....	6
How to Vote for President.....	7
Census Bill of Rights.....	8
Census 2020.....	9
Elections in California.....	20
Top Contributors to Ballot Measures.....	21
Voter Registration.....	22
Voter Registration Privacy Information.....	22
Same Day Voter Registration.....	22
Check Your Voter Status Online.....	23
Pre-Register at Sixteen.....	23
Military and Overseas Voters.....	26
Provisional Voting.....	27
Voter’s Choice Act.....	28
How to Vote by Mail.....	29
Pre-paid Postage.....	29
Assistance for Voters with Disabilities.....	30
Frequently Asked Questions.....	31
County Elections Offices.....	35
Dates to Remember.....	47



U.S. Presidential Candidates

Information on candidates running for President will be available on the Secretary of State’s Voter Information Guide website. Visit voterguide.sos.ca.gov for more details.

Tuesday, March 3, 2020

Remember to Vote!

Polls are open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

February 3

First day to vote-by-mail.

February 18*

Last day to register to vote.

February 25

Last day that county elections officials will accept any voter’s application for a vote-by-mail ballot.

For additional copies of the Voter Information Guide in any of the following languages, please call:

English: (800) 345-VOTE (8683)

TTY/TDD: (800) 833-8683

Español/Spanish: (800) 232-VOTA (8682)

中文/Chinese: (800) 339-2857

हिन्दी/Hindi: (888) 345-2692

日本語/Japanese: (800) 339-2865

ខ្មែរ/Khmer: (888) 345-4917

한국어/Korean: (866) 575-1558

Tagalog: (800) 339-2957

ภาษาไทย/Thai: (855) 345-3933

Việt ngữ/Vietnamese: (800) 339-8163

Text Vote to GOVOTE (468683) to find the location of your polling place.

* You can still “conditionally” register and vote at your county elections office after the 15-day voter registration deadline.

Check your voter registration status online at voterstatus.sos.ca.gov



Secretary of State

Dear Fellow Californian,

The right to vote is the foundation of American democracy. Your vote shapes the future of our nation, our state, and your community. *Your participation matters.*

This Voter Guide can help you make informed decisions and prepare for the March 3, 2020, Presidential Primary Election. It includes impartial, nonpartisan analysis and arguments in favor and against the statewide ballot measure. You can also review important election rules and your rights as a California voter.

This guide is also available online, in ten languages, at the California Secretary of State's website: voterguide.sos.ca.gov.

If you have any questions about voter registration or casting your ballot, you can contact the Secretary of State's office by calling toll free 1-800-345-VOTE (8683).

You can also visit vote.ca.gov for helpful election resources and tools.

Our civic duty does not end after the polls close on Election Day.

In 2020, we need all Californians to participate in the U.S. Census.

This once-a-decade population count has a direct impact on your community—determining the federal funding we receive for our schools, infrastructure, healthcare, and emergency services for the next ten years. The census count will also dictate California's number of congressional representatives and electoral college votes.

Thank you for your commitment to our democracy. Whether you plan to vote by mail or in person at the polls, make a plan to cast your ballot in 2020. Your vote is important. California is stronger when more citizens—like you—vote.

California Presidential Primary Election Tuesday March 3, 2020



Polls Are Open From 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Election Day!



QUICK-REFERENCE GUIDE



Pull out this Reference Guide and take it with you to the polls!

This pull-out reference guide contains summary and contact information for each state proposition appearing on the March 3, 2020, ballot.



Special Notice

- Polls are open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on the day indicated in the county Voter Information Guide.
- Instructions on how to vote can be obtained from a poll worker or by reading your county Voter Information Guide.
- New voters may be asked to provide identification or other documentation according to federal law. You have the right to cast a provisional ballot, even if you do not provide the documentation.
- Only eligible voters can vote.
- It is against the law to tamper with voting equipment.

QUICK-REFERENCE GUIDE

PROP 13 AUTHORIZES BONDS FOR FACILITY REPAIR, CONSTRUCTION, AND MODERNIZATION AT PUBLIC PRESCHOOLS, K-12 SCHOOLS, COMMUNITY COLLEGES, AND UNIVERSITIES. LEGISLATIVE STATUTE.

SUMMARY *Put on the Ballot by the Legislature*

Authorizes \$15 billion in state general obligation bonds for construction and modernization of public education facilities. Fiscal Impact: Increased state costs to repay bonds estimated at about \$740 million per year (including interest) over the next 35 years.

WHAT YOUR VOTE MEANS

YES A YES vote on this measure means: The state could sell \$15 billion in general obligation bonds to fund school, community college, and university facility projects. In addition, school districts and community college districts would be authorized to issue more local bonds, and school districts would have new limits on their ability to levy developer fees.

NO A NO vote on this measure means: The state could not sell \$15 billion in general obligation bonds to fund education facility projects. The state also would not make changes to school districts' and community college districts' existing local borrowing limits or the existing rules for school districts to levy developer fees.

ARGUMENTS

PRO YES on PROP. 13 funds essential repairs to make California public schools safer and healthier. Removal of toxic mold and asbestos from aging classrooms. More school nurse facilities. Cleaner drinking water. Fire and earthquake safety upgrades. Strong taxpayer controls. Endorsed by firefighters, doctors, nurses, and teachers. For California's children. YesonProp13.com

CON This measure authorizes \$15 billion in borrowing, costing taxpayers \$27 billion including interest, to build and repair schools. Borrowing is nearly twice as expensive as paying for school construction from the regular budget, which has a huge \$21 billion surplus. This is just more government waste. Vote no.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FOR
Californians for Safe and Healthy Learning, Yes on Prop. 13
info@safeschoolsandhealthylearning.com
YesonProp13.com

AGAINST
Jon Coupal
Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association
921 11th St. #1201
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 444-9950
info@hjta.org
www.hjta.org

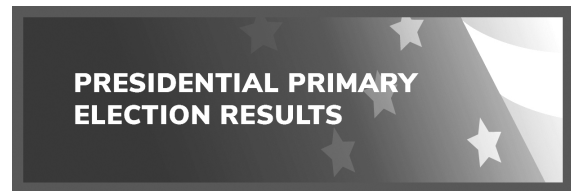
Find Your Polling Place or a Vote Center

Polling places and vote centers are established by county elections officials. Look for your polling place address or vote center locations in the county Voter Information Guide that you receive in the mail a few weeks before Election Day.

You may also visit the Secretary of State's website at vote.ca.gov or call the toll-free Voter Hotline at (800) 345-VOTE (8683).

You can also text *Vote* to GOVOTE (468683) to find the location of your polling place.

If you live in Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, or Tuolumne County, you can vote in any vote center in your county. Visit voterschoice.sos.ca.gov or see page 28 of this guide for more information.



Want to see the March 3, 2020, Presidential Primary Election results after the polls close at 8:00 p.m.? Visit the California Secretary of State's Election Results website at electionresults.sos.ca.gov.

The Election Results website is updated every five minutes on Election Night as counties report results to the Secretary of State. County elections officials send semi-official election results to the Secretary of State's website after the polls close at 8:00 p.m. and continue to send updates at least every two hours until all Election Day ballots are counted.

Beginning on March 5 through April 2, 2020, the Election Results website will update every day at 5:00 p.m. as counties count the remaining ballots.

The official results of the election will be posted by April 10, 2020, at sos.ca.gov/elections.



HOW TO VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

Registered to vote as No Party Preference*?

As a voter registered with No Party Preference, if you want to vote for U.S. President, you must request a primary election ballot with presidential candidates from one of the following parties:

- American Independent Party
- Democratic Party
- Libertarian Party

If you vote by mail, you will need to request this ballot from your county elections office.

If you vote at the polls, you can request a ballot when checking in at the polling place.

For more information on this process, visit [HowToVoteForPresident.sos.ca.gov](https://www.howtovoteforpresident.sos.ca.gov).

If you want to vote for the Green, Peace and Freedom, or Republican Parties' presidential candidates, you must re-register with that specific party. To change your voter registration, visit [registertovote.ca.gov](https://www.registertovote.ca.gov).

*Voters registered with a non-qualified political party are considered No Party Preference voters.

Registered with a Qualified Political Party?

If you registered with any of the following qualified political parties, you can only vote for that party's presidential candidates:

- American Independent Party
- Democratic Party
- Green Party
- Libertarian Party
- Peace and Freedom Party
- Republican Party

If you want to vote for another party's presidential candidate, you must re-register with that specific party. To change your registration, visit [registertovote.ca.gov](https://www.registertovote.ca.gov).

CENSUS BILL OF RIGHTS



YOU HAVE THE FOLLOWING RIGHTS:



1. To be counted in the 2020 Census.

- Every person living in California on April 1, 2020, regardless of citizenship status, must be counted in the census.

2. To participate in the federal decennial census free of threat or intimidation.

3. To confidentiality and privacy.

- Under federal law (Title 13), the U.S. Census Bureau is NOT allowed to share your individual census responses with the public or with other government agencies, such as immigration and law enforcement.

4. To respond to the census either online, by telephone, or by paper.

5. To request language assistance.

- The printed census form will be available in only English and Spanish.
- The online questionnaire and telephone assistance are available in the following languages: Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, Russian, Arabic, Tagalog, Polish, French, Haitian Creole, Portuguese, and Japanese.
- The U.S. Census Bureau's Language Assistance Guides will be available in 59 non-English languages, including American Sign Language.

6. To verify the identity of a census employee.

- If a U.S. Census Bureau employee comes to your door or contacts you, you can ask to see identification or for their name to confirm they work for the Bureau. You have a right to refuse to provide any personal information to someone who comes to your door without federal identification that proves they are a U.S. Census Bureau employee.

SPECIAL NOTICE:

Under California law, a person who does either of the following is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both a fine and imprisonment:

- Falsely represents that they are a census taker with the intent to interfere with the operation of the census or with the intent to obtain information or consent to an otherwise unlawful search or seizure.
- Falsely assumes some or all of the activities of a census taker with the intent to interfere with the operation of the census or with the intent to obtain information or consent to an otherwise unlawful search or seizure.

CENSUS 2020



By completing the 2020 Census form, you will help your community get resources and funding to:



BUILD BETTER ROADS AND SCHOOLS



FUND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS FOR SENIORS, CHILDREN, AND FAMILIES



IMPROVE HOUSING

KEY U.S. CENSUS BUREAU DATES IN 2020

MAR 12–20	Invitations to complete the 2020 Census questionnaire online will be mailed
MAR 26–APR 3	Reminder letter will be mailed
APR 1	Census Day
APR 8–16	Second reminder and questionnaire will be mailed
APR 20–27	A final reminder letter will be mailed before the Census Bureau follows up in person
MAY–JULY	Primary non-response follow-up operation to households that did not self-respond

Your 2020 Census data is safe, protected, and confidential. California is committed to ensuring a complete and accurate count of all Californians.

CALIFORNIACENSUS.ORG
#CALIFORNIAFORALL

PROPOSITION **13** AUTHORIZES BONDS FOR FACILITY REPAIR, CONSTRUCTION, AND MODERNIZATION AT PUBLIC PRESCHOOLS, K–12 SCHOOLS, COMMUNITY COLLEGES, AND UNIVERSITIES. LEGISLATIVE STATUTE.

OFFICIAL TITLE AND SUMMARY

PREPARED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The text of this measure can be found on page 36 and the Secretary of State’s website at <https://voterguide.sos.ca.gov>.

- Authorizes \$15 billion in state general obligation bonds for public education facilities: \$9 billion for preschools and K–12 (includes \$5.2 billion for modernization, \$2.8 billion for new construction, \$500 million for charter schools, and \$500 million for career technical education); \$6 billion for public universities and community colleges.
- Projects will improve facilities’ health/safety conditions (including earthquake/fire safety and removing lead from water) and increase affordable student housing.
- Limits administrative costs to 5%.
- Appropriates money from General Fund to repay bonds.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE ANALYST’S ESTIMATE OF NET STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL IMPACT:

- Increased state costs to repay bonds estimated at about \$740 million per year (including interest) over the next 35 years.
- Mixed effect on the amount of local bonds issued by school and community college districts and a likely reduction in the amount of developer fees collected by certain school districts going forward.

Summary of State Costs

New Borrowing

Principal	\$15 billion
Interest	11 billion

Total Estimated Cost **\$26 billion**

Payments

Average annual cost	\$740 million
Likely payment period	35 years
Source of payments	General Fund tax revenues

FINAL VOTES CAST BY THE LEGISLATURE ON AB 48 (PROPOSITION 13)
(CHAPTER 530, STATUTES OF 2019)

Senate:	Ayes 35	Noes 4
Assembly:	Ayes 78	Noes 1

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

BACKGROUND

California Provides Public Education to 9.2 Million Students. California provides public education spanning from preschool through the university level. About two-thirds of students are enrolled at the preschool,

elementary, or secondary school levels. California currently has about 10,000 of these types of schools operated by 944 school districts. (About 1,300 of these schools are charter schools, which typically are approved by the nearest school district but operate somewhat independently.) The

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

CONTINUED

remaining one-third of students are enrolled in public colleges or universities. The California Community College (CCC) system consists of 115 campuses operated by 73 districts. The state has two public university systems—the California State University (CSU) and the University of California (UC). The CSU system has 23 campuses and the UC system has 10 campuses.

State Helps Cover the Cost of Public Education Facilities. Traditionally, the state helps cover the cost to construct or renovate academic facilities, including classrooms, science laboratories, and career technical education spaces (such as automotive workshops). New academic facilities typically are constructed when areas are growing in enrollment. Renovation (or modernization) projects typically are undertaken when a building’s components (such as its electrical, plumbing, or heating and cooling systems) are old and become less reliable or a life-safety issue is identified (such as the need to remove mold or strengthen a building’s ability to withstand an earthquake). Traditionally, the state has not funded preschool facilities, with school districts tending to fund these projects using local funding.

State Reviews Facility Requests. For school facility projects, school districts submit applications for state funding to the Office of Public School Construction. The office reviews the applications and then brings eligible applications to the State Allocation Board for approval on a first-come, first-served basis. For community colleges and universities, campuses submit proposals to their system offices. (The CCC system is overseen by the Board of Governors, the CSU system by the Board of Trustees, and the UC system by the Board of Regents.) Each

system’s governing board then compiles these campus requests and submits selected projects to the Legislature and Governor for review and approval.

State Has Rules for Sharing Project Costs With Schools. For school districts, the state traditionally covers a standard share of the cost of each approved facility project. Specifically, the state covers 50 percent of the cost of most new construction projects and 60 percent of the cost of most renovation projects. School districts are expected to cover remaining project costs using local funds, though school districts that have difficulty covering their local share may qualify for additional state funding. For community college districts and university campuses, the state also often shares project costs, though state law does not have standard share-of-cost requirements for them.

State Historically Has Used Bonds to Fund Education Facilities. The state typically uses general obligation bonds (a form of borrowing) to pay for its share of project costs. A majority of voters statewide must approve these bonds. Voters give the state permission to sell bonds to investors. The bonds provide the funding that the state uses for projects. The state then repays the investors, with interest, from the General Fund. (The General Fund is the state’s main operating account, which gets its revenues primarily from personal income taxes, state sales and use taxes, and corporation taxes.) The state typically repays investors by making annual payments over a few decades. Bond repayment is guaranteed by the state’s general taxing power. (For more information on the state’s use of bonds, see “Overview of State Bond Debt” later in this guide.)

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

CONTINUED

State Has Some Bond Authority Remaining but Much of It Has Been Committed. Figure 1 shows that from 2002 through 2016, voters approved four education facility bond measures that provided a total of \$45 billion in state bond funding. Three of the bond measures provided funding for school and community college districts as well as universities, whereas one (Proposition 51 in 2016) funded only school and community college districts. Of the \$45 billion in approved bond funding, the state already has sold bonds totaling \$37.2 billion, with \$7.8 billion not yet sold to investors. Virtually all of these unsold bonds are from remaining Proposition 51 funds. The state, however, already has received applications nearly in excess of the remaining Proposition 51 bond authority for school projects. (The state currently is processing these applications.) The state also has already committed about two-thirds of Proposition 51 bond funding for community college projects. (A lag typically exists from the time the state commits bond funding for projects to the time it sells the associated bond.) The state’s current annual payment on previously sold education facility bonds is \$2.9 billion.

State Now Relies on University Bonds to Fund CSU and UC Projects. In 2013, the state developed a new way of funding university facility projects. Under the new way, the universities—rather than the state—issue bonds. Unlike state general obligation bonds, voters do not approve university bonds. The universities pay back the debt on their bonds

using funding they receive from the state. This change was intended to give CSU and UC greater control over their facilities and encourage campuses to reduce projects costs. Since developing this new funding system, CSU and UC each have undertaken about \$2 billion in university bond-funded facility projects. The universities currently make total annual payments of about \$140 million for these projects.

Districts Typically Raise Their Local Share by Issuing Local Bonds. School and community college districts tend to cover their local share of project costs using local general obligation bonds. Districts must get at least 55 percent of their voters to approve the sale of local general obligation bonds. Since 2002, voters have approved \$154 billion in local general obligation bonds for school and community college facility projects.

State Law Places Limits on Local Borrowing. State law limits the total amount of local bonds that school and community college districts may issue. The limits are based on the assessed value of property within the district. Elementary and high school districts may issue bonds equal to 1.25 percent of their assessed property value. For unified

Figure 1

Recent State General Obligation Bonds for Education

(In Billions)

Year	Proposition	Authorized Amounts				Totals
		Schools	Community Colleges	California State University	University of California	
2002	47	\$11.4	\$0.7	\$0.5	\$0.4	\$13.1
2004	55	10.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	12.3
2006	10	7.3	1.5	0.9	0.7	10.4
2016	51	7.0	2.0	—	—	9.0
Totals		\$35.7	\$5.2	\$2.1	\$1.8	\$44.8

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

CONTINUED

school districts and community college districts, the limit is higher—2.5 percent—if the districts comply with certain other borrowing conditions. School districts that are unable to raise at least \$5 million through local bonds under these limits may apply for additional state funding. School districts also may seek waivers from the state to exceed these caps. Since 2010, 7 percent of school districts have received these waivers.

School Districts Also Raise Local Funds From Developer Fees. Unlike community colleges and universities, school districts can raise funds for their facilities by assessing one-time fees on residential, commercial, and industrial developments. For example, a school district can charge a fee to a developer of a new housing community if the district can show that the new development will bring new students into the district. The exact amount that school districts can charge is based on rules specified in state law. Districts use the resulting revenue to help cover the cost of constructing new schools within that area. Since 2002, approximately 90 percent of school districts have raised some revenue from developer fees. During this time, school districts have raised a total of about \$10 billion from these fees. Though developer fee revenue makes up a small portion (about 5 percent) of overall funding for school facilities, these fees can contribute up to half of construction costs for certain projects.

PROPOSAL

Proposes Bond Funding for Public Education Facilities. As Figure 2 shows, this measure allows the state to sell general obligation bonds totaling \$15 billion—of which \$9 billion is for public schools and \$6 billion is for higher education facilities. The funding for school facilities is designated for four specific types of projects: renovation, new construction, charter schools, and career technical education facilities. School districts could seek some of the bond funding for their preschool facilities. The higher education funding is spread evenly

Figure 2

Uses of Proposed Bond Funds

(In Billions)

	Amount
Public School Facilities	
Renovation	\$5.2 ^{a,b}
New construction	2.8 ^a
Career technical education facilities	0.5
Charter school facilities	0.5
Total	\$9.0
Public Higher Education Facilities	
Community college facilities	\$2.0
California State University facilities	2.0
University of California facilities	2.0 ^c
Total	\$6.0
Grand Total	\$15.0^d

^a Of this amount, up to 10 percent would be reserved for school districts with 2,500 or fewer students.

^b Of this amount, \$150 million would be reserved for testing and treating lead in water at schools.

^c Some of this amount could be used for facilities at Hastings College of the Law, which is affiliated with the University of California.

^d Up to 5 percent of bond funding may be used for administrative purposes.

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

CONTINUED

among CCC, CSU, and UC. The measure is linked to legislation that makes several changes to the rules governing public education facility projects (described below). If the measure passes, these changes will go into effect.

Modifies Facility Rules for Schools. If the measure passes, three notable changes would be made to the rules for school facilities. First, the state’s existing share of project costs (50 percent for new construction and 60 percent for renovation) would be replaced with a sliding scale. Under the sliding scale, school districts would qualify for state funding equal to between 50 percent and 55 percent of costs for new construction projects and between 60 percent and 65 percent for renovation projects. The higher state share would be for districts that have less capacity to raise local funds and enroll higher shares of low-income students, foster youth, and English learners. Second, the state would replace its existing first-come, first-served approach for reviewing applications with new rules. The new rules set forth certain prioritization categories. Health and life-safety projects would receive highest priority, followed by applications submitted by districts that have difficulty raising their local share and projects that test for and address lead in water at school sites, among other categories. Within each of these priority categories, applications would be further prioritized if districts have an agreement to use unionized construction labor. The third change is that a school district would be required to submit a five-year facility master plan as a condition of receiving bond funding.

Establishes New Expectations for Selection of University Projects. The state also would

use new rules for prioritizing CSU and UC projects. To qualify for state bond funds, the CSU Board of Trustees and UC Board of Regents would be required to prioritize projects that address life-safety and certain other deficiencies with existing facilities. University campuses also would be required to develop five-year plans to expand affordable housing options for their students. The system boards would be required to consider these housing plans as an additional factor in prioritizing among campuses’ facility projects.

Changes Local Funding Rules for Districts. The state also would make three key changes relating to school districts’ and community college districts’ local revenue-raising capacity. First, districts would be allowed to issue a higher amount of local general obligation bonds. Specifically, for elementary and high school districts, the limit would be raised from 1.25 percent to 2 percent of assessed property value. For unified school districts and community college districts, the limit would be raised from 2.5 percent to 4 percent of assessed property value. Second, school districts unable to raise \$15 million under these new limits (up from the existing \$5 million threshold) would be able to apply for additional state funding. Third, the state would establish new limits on developer fees. Specifically, school districts would be prohibited from assessing developer fees on multifamily residential developments (such as apartment complexes) located within a half-mile of a major transit stop (such as a light rail station). For all other multifamily residential developments, currently allowable developer fee levels would be reduced by 20 percent moving forward. These limitations would be in place until January 1, 2026.

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

CONTINUED

FISCAL EFFECTS

Measure Would Increase State Costs to Repay Bonds. This measure would allow the state to borrow \$15 billion by selling general obligation bonds. The state would pay off the bonds, with interest, from the General Fund. The cost of these bonds would depend on various factors, such as the interest rates on the bonds when sold and the time period over which they are repaid. We estimate that the cost to pay off the bonds would total \$26 billion—\$15 billion for the principal plus \$11 billion for the interest. The state would pay off the bonds by making annual payments of **about \$740 million per year for 35 years.** This amount is about one-half of 1 percent of the state’s current General Fund budget.

Uncertain How Measure Would Affect University Facilities. For CSU and UC projects, the measure’s effect would depend upon future decisions. If the state provided funding for university bonds in addition to the proposed state bond, then more CSU and UC projects would be undertaken and state costs would be higher than estimated above. Alternatively, if the proposed state bond were used instead of university bonds, then state costs would not be higher than estimated above.

Measure Would Impact Districts in Various Ways. Many school and community college districts could undertake more facility projects because of the additional state bond funding available and the additional capacity to issue local bonds. Other districts could decide to undertake the same number of facility projects as otherwise planned but at lower local cost (accessing the available state bond funding but not increasing local borrowing). A few school districts, primarily those affected by the new limits on developer fees, might undertake fewer projects.

Visit <http://cal-access.sos.ca.gov/campaign/measures/> for a list of committees primarily formed to support or oppose this measure.

Visit <http://www.fppc.ca.gov/transparency/top-contributors.html> to access the committee’s top 10 contributors. <https://www.sos.ca.gov/campaign-lobbying/cal-access-resources/measure-contributions/2020-ballot-measure-contribution-totals/>

A copy of the full text of the state measure can be found on page 36 of this guide.

★ ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 13 ★

PROP. 13 WILL MAKE CALIFORNIA'S SCHOOLS & COLLEGES SAFER AND HEALTHIER

The current condition of California's school buildings is unacceptable.

Despite research showing students learn better in classrooms which are modern and safe, too many school buildings are dilapidated, unsafe, and unhealthy. Thousands remain at risk of wildfires or earthquakes. Others are contaminated with lead, mold, asbestos, and other hazardous materials. California's children deserve better.

Prop. 13 is the STRONGEST STATEWIDE SCHOOL BOND IN HISTORY, making California's school buildings healthier, more secure, and more conducive to learning. It's an essential step forward to protecting and educating our children.

According to Public Policy Institute of California, 70% of our state's 10,000-plus schools and 300,000 classrooms are more than 25 years old. 10% are at least 70 years old. Schools statewide are projected to need more than \$100 billion over the next decade simply to meet basic health, safety, and curriculum standards. Yet California's per-pupil spending on school facilities has sharply declined since 2006.

PROP. 13 REPAIRS AND UPGRADES CALIFORNIA'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Too many schools suffer from unsafe conditions, including poor air and water quality and contamination from mold and asbestos. Prop. 13 provides funding to fix rundown buildings, replace deteriorating water pipes with clean drinking water, and remove hazardous materials from aging classrooms.

PROP. 13 ADDS CRITICAL SAFETY MEASURES TO SCHOOLS. It provides schools needed resources to increase student safety including fire and violence prevention.

Prop. 13 provides for functioning smoke and fire alarms, physical security improvements, and long-overdue seismic upgrades. It also expands access to preschool, guidance counselors, and school nurses for health care and mental health.

PROP. 13 RESTORES SCHOOLS AFFECTED BY

WILDFIRES, EARTHQUAKES, AND OTHER NATURAL DISASTERS. In emergencies, safe operation of local schools is more important than ever. Prop. 13 provides vital and immediate assistance, including temporary facilities and power generators, to schools impacted by wildfires and catastrophic events.

PROP. 13 SUPPORTS CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR VETERANS. Prop. 13 enables local schools and community colleges to expand high-quality career technical education to help more Californians, including veterans who have served our country, prepare for high-skill, high-wage jobs in the modern economy.

PROP. 13 PROTECTS LOCAL CONTROL OVER EVERY PROJECT. It funds local school improvement projects, where local communities and taxpayers have a powerful voice in deciding how these funds can be prioritized to strengthen neighborhood schools.

PROP. 13 CONTAINS ROBUST TAXPAYER ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES. Fiscally responsible, Prop. 13 strictly limits administrative costs, ensuring that funds are directly spent on schools, not government bureaucracy. It requires tough independent audits and open public hearings.

PROP. 13 HAS STRONG BIPARTISAN SUPPORT. It was placed on the ballot by an overwhelming bipartisan majority of state lawmakers. It's also supported by a broad-based coalition of teachers, doctors, nurses, firefighters, and military veterans.

The science is clear—safe, healthy, high-quality school buildings increase learning. And California's students can't afford to wait any longer.

For the safety of our children and our future as a state, PLEASE JOIN US IN VOTING YES ON PROP. 13.

BRIAN RICE, President
California Professional Firefighters

E. TOBY BOYD, President
California Teachers Association

PAMELA KAHN, President
California School Nurses Association

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 13 ★

HOMEOWNERS, RENTERS, AND ALL TAXPAYERS BEWARE OF TAX HIKES!

Hidden in this year's Proposition 13 is a near DOUBLING of the limits that local school districts can borrow.

When school districts borrow money, that debt is repaid *exclusively* by PROPERTY TAXES! Who pays property taxes? We all do, either directly in property tax bills or through higher rents and other costs. Unlike the original Proposition 13 from 1978, *this* Proposition 13 puts all taxpayers at risk of higher taxes.

NO GUARANTEES AGAINST WASTE!

The question isn't whether we need well-maintained school buildings, but how best to pay for them and whether past promises have been kept. Voters already approved \$9 billion in 2016 to build and repair schools. Now they tell us they never repaired the deteriorating water pipes and removed asbestos from classrooms? *How does High Speed Rail get full funding but yet schools don't?*

TAXPAYERS WILL BE ON THE HOOK FOR MORE BORROWING AND DEBT!

Borrowing \$15 billion for school construction and repairs makes no sense when *California has a \$22 billion budget surplus*. What's worse, the 80% estimated interest cost means we're actually on the hook for \$27 billion. Instead, let's spend the money we have *directly* in the classroom to address declining test scores and high dropout rates.

Don't let Sacramento's misplaced priorities and irresponsible borrowing put California deeper in debt and lead to higher local taxes.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION 13!

STATE SENATOR BRIAN JONES
District 38

JON COUPAL, President
Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association

LARRY SAND, Retired Teacher

★ ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 13 ★

THIS YEAR'S PROP. 13 IS A PHONY!

Don't be confused by the deceptive title of this spending measure to be "Prop. 13." Unlike the landmark taxpayer protection of 1978, this year's Prop. 13 instead will put taxpayers on the hook for \$27 billion.

TYPICAL CREDIT CARD MATH BY SACRAMENTO POLITICIANS

The politicians plan to borrow \$15 billion from Wall Street and then make taxpayers pay it back plus 80% in total interest costs. That's an additional \$12 billion we'll be forced to pay, bringing the entire bill to \$27 billion.

THE GOVERNOR & LEGISLATURE FAIL TO MAKE SCHOOLS A PRIORITY

Instead of spending the state's \$21 billion surplus on upgrading school facilities and providing high quality education for our children, the Governor and the Legislature are wasting our money on their own pet projects. That surplus money could have gone into solutions for our education system—both in classroom instruction and for new facilities—*without new debt* that our children will be paying for three decades!

HIGHER LEVELS OF DEBT LEADS TO HIGHER TAXES

We've seen this before from Sacramento politicians—they overspend, they issue bonds, and they punish us with tax hikes on our cars, gasoline, and income. And those tax hikes almost never go to what the politicians say they will—just look at our crumbling roads and see the billions of dollars diverted to High Speed Rail!

BILLIONS WILL GO TO MONEY PITS, NOT INTO CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION

Wasteful money pits in the vast education bureaucracy will grab much of this money while not one cent of it will

be spent for direct instruction in school classrooms. This money will go to wasteful construction projects that benefit special interests.

LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS WILL GO FURTHER INTO DEBT

A hidden provision of this proposition will encourage local school districts to increase their borrowing by more than 60%. Local school debt is paid back with higher property taxes. We're already paying a fortune for previous borrowing, and the problem is never fixed.

SWEETHEART DEAL FOR DEVELOPERS, NO MONEY FOR FIRST RESPONDERS

Only in the State Capitol would someone decide to subsidize wealthy developers while withholding money from local police and fire fighters. Yet that's exactly what this proposition would do. The politicians were hoping no one would read the small print, but we did and we caught them red-handed.

WE CAN DO BETTER FOR OUR KIDS AND GRANDKIDS

California's schools are consistently ranked near the lowest in the country. Rather than just throwing \$27 billion into school construction projects, our state needs a well-thought out, long-term solution to achieve a high standard of excellence in reading, writing, and math. This costly measure does nothing to improve classroom instruction or help our children succeed.

VOTE NO ON THIS PHONY PROPOSITION 13.

SENATOR BRIAN JONES

District 38

JON COUPAL, President

Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association

LARRY SAND, Retired Teacher

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 13 ★

Don't believe the false attacks.

Proposition 13 will fix and upgrade public schools all across California that are unsafe, out-of-date, and badly in need of repair. It's broadly endorsed by teachers, principals, firefighters, doctors, and nurses—and has the strong support of Republicans, Democrats, and independents alike.

Proposition 13 makes local school buildings stronger and healthier. Removes asbestos, toxic mold, and hazardous materials from aging classrooms. Replaces deteriorating pipes so children have safe drinking water. Adds school nursing facilities. Makes schools safer in wildfires, earthquakes, and natural disasters. Studies show that safe school buildings are more likely to result in higher student performance.

Proposition 13 also guarantees that every dollar spent is accountable, audited, and transparent to state taxpayers. It requires administrative costs be limited to no more than 5%, ensuring that more funds than ever are invested directly into schools.

Don't take our word for it. Listen to the experts:

California Professional Firefighters President Brian Rice says: "Proposition 13 will fund improvements to make our schools safer. Safer schools create safer communities. That's why public safety experts support Prop. 13."

Dr. Peter Bretan, President of California Medical Association, the state's largest physician organization, says: "Students deserve access to healthy schools with clean water, breathable air, and school nurses. California's health providers support Proposition 13."

California Association of School Business Officials CEO Molly McGee Hewitt says: "School bonds are proven to be the most effective and fiscally responsible way to fund repairs to deteriorating school buildings. Yes on Proposition 13!"

CELIA JAFFE, President

California State Parent Teachers Association

DR. LINDA KAMINSKI, President

Association of California School Administrators

PAMELA KAHN, President

California School Nurses Association

OVERVIEW OF STATE BOND DEBT

PREPARED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

This section describes the state's bond debt. It also discusses how the bond measure on the ballot (Proposition 13), if approved by voters, would affect state costs to repay bonds.

State Bonds and Their Costs

What Are Bonds? Bonds are a way that governments and companies borrow money. The state government uses bonds primarily to pay for the planning, construction, and renovation of infrastructure projects such as bridges, dams, prisons, parks, schools, and office buildings. The state sells bonds to investors to receive “up-front” funding for these projects and then repays the investors, with interest, over a period of time.

Why Are Bonds Used? A main reason for issuing bonds is that infrastructure typically provides services over many years. Thus, it is reasonable for people, both currently and in the future, to help pay for the projects. Also, the large costs of these projects can be difficult to pay for all at once.

What Are the Main Types of Bonds? The two main types of bonds used by the state are general obligation bonds and revenue bonds. One difference between general obligation bonds and revenue bonds is how they are repaid. The state repays general obligation bonds using the state General Fund (the state's main operating account, which it uses to pay for education, prisons, health care, and other services). The General Fund is supported primarily by income tax and sales tax revenues. The state repays revenue bonds from the General Fund but also from other sources, such as

fees paid by users of the funded project (such as from bridge tolls). Another difference between state general obligation bonds and revenue bonds is how they are approved. General obligation bonds issued by the state have to be approved by voters, while revenue bonds generally do not.

What Are the Costs of Bond Financing?

After selling bonds, the state makes regular payments typically over the next few decades until the bonds are paid off. (This is very similar to the way a family pays off a mortgage.) The state pays somewhat more for projects it funds through bonds than for projects it funds up-front because of interest. The amount of additional cost depends primarily on the interest rate and the time period over which the bonds have to be repaid.

State Spending on Bonds

Amount of General Fund Debt. The state has about \$80 billion of General Fund-supported bonds on which it is making principal and interest payments each year. In addition, the voters and the Legislature have approved about \$42 billion of General Fund-supported bonds that have not yet been sold. Most of these bonds are expected to be sold in the coming years as additional projects need funding. Currently, we estimate that the state is paying about \$6 billion annually from the General Fund to repay bonds.

Proposition on This Ballot. There is one general obligation bond measure on this ballot. Proposition 13 would allow the state to borrow \$15 billion for modernization and construction of

OVERVIEW OF STATE BOND DEBT

CONTINUED

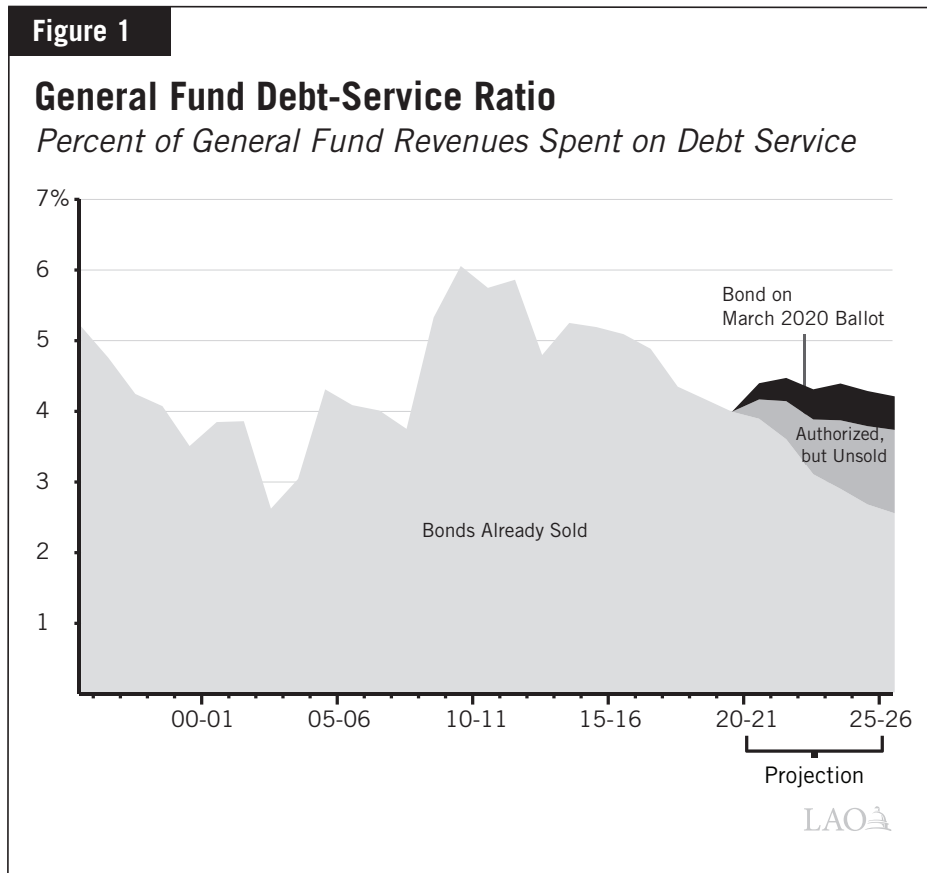
preschool, K–12, and higher education school facilities.

This Election’s Impact on Debt Payments.

We estimate that the total cost (including interest) to pay off the general obligation bond measure on this ballot would be about \$26 billion. This total would equal an average of about \$740 million per year over the next 35 years, which is about 13 percent more than the state currently spends from the General Fund on its bond debt. The exact costs would depend on the specific details of the bond sales.

This Election’s Impact on the Share of State Revenues Used to Repay Debt. One indicator of the state’s debt situation is the portion of the state’s annual General Fund revenues that must be set aside to pay for bond debt. This is known as

the state’s debt-service ratio (DSR). Because these revenues must be used to repay debt, they are not available to spend on other state programs, such as operating colleges or paying for health care. As shown in Figure 1, the DSR is now around 4 percent. If voters do not approve the proposed bond on this ballot, we project that the state’s DSR on already approved bonds will grow over the next couple of years—peaking at about 4.1 percent in 2020–21—and then begin decreasing. If voters approve the proposed general obligation bond on this ballot, we project it would increase the DSR by less than one-half of one percentage point compared to what it would otherwise have been. The state’s future DSR would be higher than shown in the figure if the state and voters approve additional bonds in the future.



Elections in California

The Top Two Candidates Open Primary Act requires that all candidates for a voter-nominated office be listed on the same ballot. Previously known as partisan offices, voter-nominated offices include state legislative offices, U.S. congressional offices, and state constitutional offices.

In both the open primary and general elections, you can vote for any candidate regardless of what party preference you indicated on your voter registration form. In the primary election, the two candidates receiving the most votes—regardless of party preference—move on to the general election. If a candidate receives a majority of the vote (at least 50 percent +1), a general election still must be held.

California's open primary system does not apply to candidates running for U.S. President, county central committee, or local offices.

Write-in candidates for voter-nominated offices can still run in the primary election. However, a write-in candidate can only move on to the general election if the candidate is one of the top two vote-getters in the primary election. Additionally, there is no independent nomination process for a general election.

Superintendent of Public Instruction is a nonpartisan office. If a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction were to receive a majority of the vote (at least 50 percent +1) at the primary election, then that candidate would be elected, and no general election would be held. Additional information on nonpartisan offices can be found below.

California law requires the following information to be printed in this guide.

Party-Nominated/Partisan Offices

Political parties may formally nominate candidates for party-nominated/partisan offices at the primary election. A nominated candidate will represent that party as its official candidate for the specific office at the general election and the ballot will reflect an official designation. The top vote-getter for each party at the primary election moves on to the general election. Parties also elect officers of county central committees at the primary election.

A voter can only vote in the primary election of the political party he or she has disclosed a preference for upon registering to vote. However, a political party may allow a person who has declined to disclose a party preference to vote in that party's primary election.

Voter-Nominated Offices

Political parties are not entitled to formally nominate candidates for voter-nominated offices at the primary election. A candidate nominated for a voter-nominated office at the primary election is the nominee of the people and not the official nominee of any party at the general election. A candidate for nomination to a voter-nominated office shall have his or her qualified party preference, or lack of qualified party preference, stated on the ballot, but the party preference designation is selected solely by the candidate and is shown for the information of the voters only. It does not mean the candidate is nominated or endorsed by the party designated, or that there is an affiliation between the party and candidate, and no candidate nominated by the voters shall be deemed to be the officially nominated candidate of any political party. In the county Voter Information Guide, parties may list the candidates for voter-nominated offices who have received the party's official endorsement.

Any voter may vote for any candidate for a voter-nominated office, if they meet the other qualifications required to vote for that office. The top two vote-getters at the primary election move on to the general election for the voter-nominated office even if both candidates have specified the same party preference designation. No party is entitled to have a candidate with its party preference designation move on to the general election, unless the candidate is one of the two highest vote-getters at the primary election.

Nonpartisan Offices

Political parties are not entitled to nominate candidates for nonpartisan offices at the primary election, and a candidate at the primary election is not the official nominee of any party for the specific office at the general election. A candidate for nomination to a nonpartisan office may not designate his or her party preference, or lack of party preference, on the ballot. The top two vote-getters at the primary election move on to the general election for the nonpartisan office.

Top Contributors to State Candidates and Ballot Measures

When a committee (a person or group of people who receive or spend money for the purpose of influencing voters to support or oppose candidates or ballot measures) supports or opposes a ballot measure or candidate and raises at least \$1 million, the committee must report its top 10 contributors to the California Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC). The committee must update the top 10 list when there is any change.

These lists are available on the FPPC website at <http://www.fppc.ca.gov/transparency/top-contributors.html>.



Voter Registration

If you have already registered to vote, you do not need to re-register **unless** you change your name, home address, mailing address, or if you want to change or select a political party.

You can register to vote online at registertovote.ca.gov or call the Secretary of State's toll-free Voter Hotline at (800) 345-VOTE (8683) to get a form mailed to you.

Voter registration forms can be found at most post offices, libraries, city and county government offices, county elections offices, and the California Secretary of State's Office.

Same Day Voter Registration

Did you forget to register or update your voter registration? No Problem! A new law allows you to register to vote and vote until 8:00 p.m. on Election Day at your county elections office or at any vote center or polling place in your county. This process is called Conditional Voter Registration (CVR) and is commonly referred to as Same Day Voter Registration. Here's how it works:

1. Visit your county elections office, a vote center, or polling place in your county which can be found in your county Voter Information Guide or at vote.ca.gov.
2. Complete a voter registration card.
3. Vote your ballot at your county elections office, vote center, or polling place.
4. Once the county elections official processes your registration and determines you are eligible, you will be registered to vote and your ballot will be counted.

To learn more about Conditional Voter Registration, visit vote.ca.gov.

Vote centers are available for voters living in Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Tuolumne counties. Visit voterschoice.sos.ca.gov or see page 28 for more information on the Voter's Choice Act and vote centers.

Voter Registration Privacy Information

Safe at Home Confidential Voter Registration Program: Certain voters facing life-threatening situations (i.e., victims and survivors of domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, human trafficking, elder/dependent adult abuse) may qualify for confidential voter status if they are active members of the Safe at Home program. For more information, contact the Secretary of State's Safe at Home program toll-free at (877) 322-5227 or visit sos.ca.gov/registries/safe-home.

Voter Information Privacy: Information on your voter registration affidavit will be used by elections officials to send you official information on the voting process, such as the location of your polling place and the issues and candidates that will appear on the ballot. Commercial use of voter registration information is prohibited by law and is a misdemeanor. Voter information may be provided to a candidate for office, a ballot measure committee, or other person for election, scholarly, journalistic, political, or governmental purposes, as determined by the Secretary of State. Driver license and social security numbers, or your signature as shown on your voter registration card, cannot be released for these purposes. If you have any questions about the use of voter information or wish to report suspected misuse of such information, please call the Secretary of State's Voter Hotline at (800) 345-VOTE (8683).

Check Your Voter Status Online



Visit the Secretary of State's My Voter Status page at voterstatus.sos.ca.gov, where you can check your voter status, find your polling place or a vote center, and much more.

Use **My Voter Status** to:

- See if you are registered to vote and, if so, in what county
- Check your political party preference
- Find your polling place
- Find a vote center (for voters living in Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Tuolumne counties)
- Find upcoming elections in your area
- Receive your state Voter Information Guide (VIG) by email before each statewide election (see below for more information on opting out of the VIG)
- Find contact information for your county elections office
- Check the status of your vote-by-mail ballot or provisional ballot

To check your voter status you will need to enter your first name, last name, California driver license or identification card number, the last four (4) digits of your social security number, and date of birth.

You can use the My Voter Status tool to opt out of receiving the state VIG. However, if another registered voter in your household requests to get it by mail, a state VIG will still be mailed to your address. If you have opted out and do not receive the state VIG in the mail, information on statewide candidates and ballot measures will still be available on the VIG website (voterguide.sos.ca.gov) before each statewide election.

Go to voterstatus.sos.ca.gov to get started.

Pre-register at sixteen. Vote at eighteen.

Online pre-registration is now available for eligible 16- and 17-year-olds at registertovote.ca.gov or via the paper voter registration form. California youth who pre-register to vote will have their registration become active once they turn 18 years old.

Pre-register in 4 easy steps:

1. Visit registertovote.ca.gov
2. Click the "Pre-register to Vote" button
3. Become automatically registered on your 18th birthday
4. Cast your ballot on Election Day!

What is Pre-registration?

If you are 16 or 17 years old and meet all other voter eligibility requirements, you can pre-register to vote at registertovote.ca.gov.

Simply complete the online pre-registration application and on your 18th birthday, you will automatically be registered to vote.

POLITICAL PARTY STATEMENTS OF PURPOSE

★ REPUBLICAN PARTY ★

The California Republican Party is committed to making California affordable for everyone. The failed leadership in California has led to a skyrocketing cost of living, a homelessness epidemic, and failing schools. We need new leaders—with a new vision—who will fix the serious problems faced by our state. We are focused on engaging in and listening to each and every community to make the California dream a reality for millions. California's diversity is the strength that can bring us together to build a state for future generations to thrive. We want to make California the land of opportunity—with good paying jobs and affordable homes. We believe hard work should be rewarded with increased opportunity.

California Republican Party
1001 K Street, 4th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

We believe every child deserves a world-class education provided by effective, well-paid teachers. We are committed to finding a long-term, viable, and comprehensive solution to California's homelessness epidemic. We believe Californians have the right to feel safe in their homes, their neighborhoods, and throughout the state. Our doors are open to you and we hope you will decide to help find solutions to California's serious problems by joining the California Republican Party. Visit www.CAGOP.org to learn more.

(916) 448-9496
Email: Info@cagop.org
Website: www.cagop.org

★ DEMOCRATIC PARTY ★

California Democrats are committed to fighting for working families, regardless of who you are, or who you love. We believe every person deserves to have a job that allows them to provide for themselves and their family. Californians should have access to safe, affordable housing, and comprehensive, universal healthcare. We believe in the Labor Movement and the collective bargaining rights for workers. We want to expand education and childcare opportunities for youth. Our planet is facing a climate crisis; we must act now to secure our future. We will lead the fight against climate change and for a green economy. Everyone should have the

Rusty Hicks, *Chair*
California Democratic Party
1830 9th Street
Sacramento, CA 95811

right to breathe clean air, drink clean water, and enjoy our natural resources. We strongly support legal protections for our immigrant neighbors. We believe in the full equality of women and LGBTQ individuals; no person should ever be subjected to bullying, harassment, assault, or discrimination because of race, gender or gender identity, sexual orientation, physical disability, economic status, or religion, and no person should live in fear of gun violence. California Democrats are fighting for an inclusive and progressive future. We invite you to join our effort to continue building the future California deserves.

(916) 442-5707
Website: www.cadem.org
Facebook: facebook.com/cadems
Twitter: [@CA_Dem](https://twitter.com/CA_Dem)

★ LIBERTARIAN PARTY ★

Libertarians stand for something: Respect and Freedom. Respect for each individual's life and liberty, without government coercion or force. We strive to reduce the use of force, thus increasing happiness, harmony, and prosperity for all. We believe that the most peaceful, prosperous, socially fair, and tolerant society is one that solves its problems without government force. We believe that social woes like inaccessible healthcare, inadequate social justice, inadequate housing, economic instability, and racial disparity are caused and perpetuated by officials who would rather increase their power instead of solving problems.

Honor "Mimi" Robson, *Chair*
The Libertarian Party of California
770 L Street, Suite 950
Sacramento, CA 95814

We believe in freedom. For 46 years, the Libertarian Party has been at the forefront of advocating once radical issues like marijuana legalization, marriage equity, school choice, gun rights, transportation competition, and ending mandatory minimum sentences and asset forfeiture laws. We oppose foreign wars and want to bring our troops home from overseas. We want to stop giving money and power to the same people who have caused the problems we face today. It is time for a big change. If you are tired of throwing away your vote, send a message—Vote Libertarian!

(916) 446-1776
Email: office@ca.lp.org
Website: <https://ca.lp.org>

POLITICAL PARTY STATEMENTS OF PURPOSE

★ AMERICAN INDEPENDENT PARTY ★

The American Independent Party is the party of ordered liberty in a nation under God. We believe in strict adherence to written law. We believe the Constitution is the contract America has with itself. Its willful distortion has led to the violation of our Tenth Amendment guaranteed right to limited government—which inevitably requires oppressive taxation. Its faithful application will lift that burden. Freed from the lawless oppression of Progressive rule, we may then compassionately and justly use our energy and ingenuity to provide for ourselves and our families. We will then establish truly free and responsible enterprise and reassert the basic human right to property.

American Independent Party of California
476 Deodara Street
Vacaville, CA 95688-2637

We believe in protecting all human life however weak, defenseless, or disheartened; endorse the family as the essential bulwark of liberty, compassion, responsibility, and industry; and declare the family's right and responsibility to nurture, discipline, and educate their children. We assert the absolute, concurrent Second Amendment guaranteed individual right to self defense coupled with a strong common defense, a common defense which requires a national sovereignty not damaged by imprudent treaties. We oppose all illegal immigration. We support secure borders and immigration policies, inviting the best of the world to join us in freedom.

(707) 359-4884
Email: markyavelli@gmail.com
Website: www.aipca.org

★ PEACE AND FREEDOM PARTY ★

The Peace and Freedom Party is a working class party in a country run by and for the wealthy and their corporations. We should not have to sacrifice our health, our livelihoods, and our planet for billionaires' profits. Tax the rich, whose wealth is created by workers, to pay for people's needs.

Our Goals:

Social justice & equality: •Free universal health care for all. •Free education for everyone, preschool through university. •Full immigrant rights; no deportations. •End homelessness, housing for all. •Jobs or Income; labor rights for all. •End racism, LGBTQ and women's oppression, and all discrimination. •Comprehensive services for disabled people.

Environment: •Reverse Climate change. •Restore and

Peace and Freedom Party
P.O. Box 24764
Oakland, CA 94623

protect the environment. Justice reform: •Abolish the death penalty. •Stop police abuse and prison torture. Peace: •No U.S. wars, sanctions, or coups. •No foreign bases. Democracy: •Repeal California's "top two" election law. •Implement proportional representation. While capitalism puts the wealthy first, we will continue to suffer war, police brutality, low wages, unsafe workplaces, and pollution. We advocate socialism: the ownership and democratic control of the economy by the people. By taking control of our industries and natural resources, we can make progress for the common good. Register Peace and Freedom Party!

(510) 465-9414
Email: info@peaceandfreedom.org
Website: www.peaceandfreedom.org

★ GREEN PARTY ★

Vote Green for viable solutions to our greatest challenges from inequality to climate change. Greens' actions match our values because we refuse contributions from corporations.

Since 2010, Green candidates have run on the real Green New Deal. Over 350 California Greens have served in elected office since 1990. Greens' early vision and leadership has led to successes including cannabis legalization, closing California's last nuclear power plant, and enabling public banking.

Voting Green means:

ECONOMIC FAIRNESS

- Living wages, green jobs, workers' rights
- Universal healthcare, free higher education, affordable housing, food security for all
- Reforming Proposition 13 to close corporate loopholes, restore schools and public services
- Taxing the super-rich

ACTION ON THE CLIMATE CRISIS

- Going 100% renewable through publicly-owned, clean energy and efficiency programs

Green Party of California
P.O. Box 485
San Francisco, CA 94104

- Switching from fossil fuels to clean electric-powered public transportation
 - Restoring groundwater and watersheds
 - Reforestation, restorative agriculture
- HUMAN RIGHTS**
- Ending oppression based on race, sex, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, disability, economic status
 - Protecting immigrants with sanctuary and pathways to citizenship
 - Black Lives Matter, police accountability
 - Gun control/safety
 - Abolishing the death penalty, ending private prisons, reducing prison populations
- ELECTORAL REFORM**
- Publicly-financed elections to eliminate corporate money
 - Proportional representation, ranked choice voting
 - Overturning Top Two primary
- Register and vote Green.

(916) 448-3437
Email: gpca@cagreens.org
Website: www.cagreens.org
Social Media: [@cagreens](https://www.instagram.com/cagreens)

Tips for California's Military and Overseas Voters

Taking part in elections is more convenient than ever for Californians serving in the military or living outside the United States. It begins when you register to vote as a military or overseas voter and receive election materials by mail, fax, or email.

- **Start early.** California's county elections officials begin sending ballots to military and overseas voters 60 days before Election Day. Fill out a voter registration application early at registertovote.ca.gov to ensure that you receive your voting materials in time.
- **Know your options.** When registering to vote as a military or overseas voter, you can choose to have your ballot mailed, faxed, or emailed to you. You may return your voted ballot to your county elections official by mail or, in certain circumstances, by fax. If you meet the requirements to return your ballot by fax, you must also fax the Oath of Voter form (available from your county elections official) waiving your right to a confidential ballot.
- **Stay in touch.** Once you register as a military or overseas voter, you will continue to receive a ballot and election materials from your county elections official before each election. We encourage you to update your registration each year, if needed; however, you *must* re-register to vote if you change your address, your name, or your political party preference, or if you do not participate in four consecutive statewide general elections. Visit sos.ca.gov/elections/voter-registration/military-overseas-voters for more election resources designed especially for you.

Dates to remember:

February 18: last day to register to vote and request your ballot.

February 25: last day to update or change how you want to receive your ballot.

March 3: Election Day. Mailed ballots must be postmarked on or before Election Day **and** received by your county elections office no later than **March 6**. Faxed ballots must be delivered to your county elections office by close of polls, no later than 8:00 p.m. Pacific Standard Time, on Election Day.

For more information contact:

California Secretary of State



(800) 345-VOTE (8683)



www.sos.ca.gov/elections/voter-registration/military-overseas-voters/

Federal Voting Assistance Program



(800) 438-VOTE (8683)



www.fvap.gov

Provisional Voting

If your name is not on the voter list at your polling place or vote center, you have the right to vote a provisional ballot.

What is a provisional ballot?

A provisional ballot is a regular ballot that is placed in a special envelope prior to being put in the ballot box.

Who casts a provisional ballot?

Provisional ballots are ballots cast by voters who believe they are registered to vote even though their names are not on the official voter registration list at the polling place or vote center.

Vote-by-mail voters may need to cast provisional ballots if the voter wants to vote in person at a polling place or vote center but did not receive their ballot or does not have their ballot with them.

Will my provisional ballot be counted?

Your provisional ballot will be counted after elections officials have confirmed that you are registered to vote in that county and you did not already vote in that election.

You may vote a provisional ballot at any polling place or vote center in the county in which you are registered to vote; however, only the election contests you are eligible to vote for will be counted.

How can you check the status of your provisional ballot?



You can check the status of your provisional ballot at voterstatus.sos.ca.gov.

Alternatively, every voter who casts a provisional ballot has the right to find out from their county elections official if the ballot was counted and, if not, the reason why it was not counted.



Visit sos.ca.gov/elections/ballot-status for a list of county contacts and information on how to check the status of your provisional ballot.



The Voter's Choice Act

The Future of Voting in California

If you live in Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, or Tuolumne County, you can vote in any vote center in your county. Visit voterschoice.sos.ca.gov. Voters in participating counties will have three choices for how to vote:

Vote by Mail: You can mail your completed ballot as soon as you receive it. No postage is required.

Drop Box: You can drop off your completed ballot at any county drop box as soon as you receive it. No postage is required.

Vote Center: Vote centers will replace polling places. You can vote in person at any vote center in your county. Vote centers will be open for a minimum of 11 days, up to and including Election Day.

At every vote center you can:

- Vote in person
- Register to vote or update your registration
- Drop off your completed ballot
- Get a replacement ballot
- Vote using an accessible voting machine
- Get help and voting materials in multiple languages

Why the change?

The California Voter's Choice Act became law in 2016 to make voting more convenient and accessible. You can choose how, when, and where you vote.

When do I vote?

You will receive your ballot in the mail weeks before the election. After completing your ballot, you may return it by mail or at any county drop box or vote center. Vote centers will be open for in-person voting for 11 days, up to and including Election Day.

Where do I find a drop box or vote center?

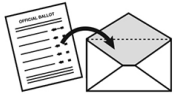
You can find a drop box or vote center in your county at sos.ca.gov/elections/voters-choice-act/vca-voting-locations.

What if I don't receive my ballot?

Visit any vote center in your county or call your county elections official to request a replacement.

What if I'm not in a participating county?

If you live in a county that's not currently participating in the Voter's Choice Act, you will continue to vote either by mail or at a polling place. Contact the Secretary of State's toll-free Voter Hotline at (800) 345-VOTE (8683) for more information.



How to vote by mail

Who can vote by mail?

Any registered voter can vote by mail. You must request a vote-by-mail ballot from your county elections official at least 7 days before the election, or you can register as a permanent vote-by-mail voter and a ballot will automatically be mailed to you prior to each election.

If you live in Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, or Tuolumne County, a vote-by-mail ballot will automatically be mailed to you; visit voterschoice.sos.ca.gov or see page 28 of this guide for additional information.

How to get your vote-by-mail ballot

You must request your vote-by-mail ballot no later than **February 25**. **Here's how:**



Fill out the vote-by-mail application in your county Voter Information Guide

OR



Go to vote.ca.gov and fill out the vote-by-mail application

How to return your vote-by-mail ballot

After marking your choices on your vote-by-mail ballot, place it in the official envelope provided by your county elections office and seal it. **Sign** the envelope where directed. You have multiple options for returning your ballot.

To ensure your ballot arrives by the deadline, return it either:



By mail—must be postmarked on or before **March 3** and received by your county elections office no later than **March 6**. **No postage is required!**



In person—drop off at your county elections office, any vote center or polling place in California, or any ballot drop off location before the polls close at 8:00 p.m. **March 3**.

State law gives voters the freedom to designate anyone they choose to return their vote-by-mail ballots. However, we recommend that you only sign your completed ballot over to someone you trust. And never hand over your vote-by-mail ballot if you have not sealed and signed the back of the return envelope provided by your county elections office.

Even if you receive your vote-by-mail ballot and envelope, you can still vote in person at your polling place on Election Day. Bring your vote-by-mail ballot to the polling place and give it to a poll worker to exchange for a polling place ballot. If you do not have your vote-by-mail ballot and envelope, you may have to vote using a provisional ballot. This ensures that you have not already cast a ballot. (See page 27 of this guide for more information about provisional ballots.)

Postage pre-paid ballots

'No Stamp, No Problem'—All California vote-by-mail ballot return envelopes now have pre-paid postage, ensuring that voting is free and convenient for all California voters. After you have filled out your vote-by-mail ballot, place it in the return envelope, seal the envelope, sign on the designated line, and place it into the mailbox.

Assistance for Voters with Disabilities

California is committed to ensuring every voter can cast their ballot privately and independently.

For more detailed information about what assistance your county offers to voters with disabilities, please check out your county Voter Information Guide or contact your county. County contact information is available on page 35 of this guide.

Voting At a Polling Place or Vote Center

If you need help marking your ballot, you may choose up to two people to help you. This person cannot be:

- your employer or anyone who works for your employer
- your labor union leader or anyone who works for your labor union

Curbside voting allows you to park as close as possible to the voting area. Elections officials will bring you a roster to sign, a ballot, and any other voting materials you may need, whether you are actually at a curb or in a car. Contact your county elections office to see if curbside voting is available at your polling place or vote center.

All polling places and vote centers are required to be accessible to voters with disabilities and will have accessible voting machines.

Vote centers are available for voters living in Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Tuolumne counties. See page 28 for more information on the Voter's Choice Act and vote centers.

Voting At Home

Remote accessible vote-by-mail (RAVBM) systems provide an accessible option for voters with disabilities to receive their ballots at home and mark them independently and privately before sending them back to elections officials. Contact your county elections official for more information.

Audio & Large Print Voter Information Guides

This guide is available in audio and large print versions. The guide is also available at no cost in English, Chinese, Hindi, Japanese, Khmer, Korean, Spanish, Tagalog, Thai, and Vietnamese.

To order:



Call the Secretary of State's toll-free Voter Hotline at (800) 345-VOTE (8683)



Visit vote.ca.gov



Download an audio MP3 version at voterguide.sos.ca.gov/en/audio

Frequently Asked Questions

Am I registered to vote?

To be eligible to register to vote in California, you must be:

- A United States citizen and a resident of California,
- 18 years old or older on Election Day,
- Not currently in state or federal prison or on parole for the conviction of a felony, and
- Not currently found mentally incompetent to vote by a court.

To check the status of your voter registration, visit voterstatus.sos.ca.gov.

What if I forgot to register to vote or update my registration?

No Problem! A new law allows you to register to vote and vote until 8:00 p.m. on Election Day at your county elections office or at any vote center or polling place in your county. This process is called Conditional Voter Registration (CVR) and is commonly referred to as Same Day Voter Registration.

Here's how it works:

1. Visit your county elections office, a vote center, or polling place in your county which can be found in your county Voter Information Guide or at vote.ca.gov.
2. Complete a voter registration card.
3. Vote your ballot at your county elections office, vote center, or polling place.
4. Once the county elections official processes your registration and determines you are eligible, you will be registered to vote and your ballot will be counted.
5. Check if your ballot was counted by visiting voterstatus.sos.ca.gov. County elections offices have up until 60 days after Election Day to provide this information.

Where can I learn about candidates and propositions?

Check out your county Voter Information Guide for information about local candidates and measures. On page 10 of this guide, you will find information about the statewide proposition.

California's voluntary campaign spending limits do not apply to candidates for federal offices including President, U.S. Senate, and the U.S. House of Representatives. All U.S. House of Representatives candidates may buy space for a candidate statement in county Voter Information Guides. Some candidates, however, choose not to buy space for a statement.

State Senate and Assembly candidates may buy space for a candidate statement in the county Voter Information Guides if they agree to keep their campaign spending under a certain dollar amount. State Senate candidates may spend no more than \$930,000 in the primary election. State Assembly candidates may spend no more than \$620,000 in the primary election.

To find the statements from Presidential candidates, visit the Secretary of State's website at vote.ca.gov.

To research campaign contributions for state and local candidates, visit the Secretary of State's website at powersearch.sos.ca.gov.

To research campaign contributions for Presidential and Congressional candidates, visit the Federal Election Commission website at www.fec.gov.

On the Secretary of State's website you can also:

- Research campaign contributions and lobbying activity
- View this voter guide in other languages
- Check your registration status and registration information
- Find your polling place or a vote center on Election Day
- Get vote-by-mail ballot information
- Read helpful information for first-time voters
- Watch live election results after polls close on Election Day
- Learn about exciting election improvements in Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Tuolumne counties

Where do I vote?

Every county has polling places or vote centers open on Election Day. Many counties also have in-person, early voting locations. To find out the options in your county, visit vote.ca.gov or check your county Voter Information Guide.

You may also call the Secretary of State's toll-free Voter Hotline at (800) 345-VOTE (8683).

You can also text *Vote* to GOVOTE (468683) to find the location of your polling place.

If you live in Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, or Tuolumne County, you can vote in any vote center in your county. Visit voterschoice.sos.ca.gov or see page 28 of this guide for more information.

How do I vote by mail?

Any registered voter can vote by mail. You must request a vote-by-mail ballot from your county elections office at least 7 days before the election. Please see page 35 for your county's contact information. You can also register as a permanent vote-by-mail voter, and a ballot will automatically be mailed to you prior to each election.

If you live in Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, or Tuolumne County, a vote-by-mail ballot will automatically be mailed to you. Visit voterschoice.sos.ca.gov or see page 28 of this guide for additional information.

How much is postage for vote by mail?

No stamp, no problem! Postage for vote-by-mail envelopes is pre-paid by the county and free for all voters in California.

How can I return my vote-by-mail ballot?

After marking your choices on your vote-by-mail ballot, place it in the official envelope provided by your county elections office and seal it. Sign the envelope where directed. You have multiple options for returning your ballot.

To ensure your ballot arrives by the deadline, return it either:

- By mail—must be postmarked on or before March 3 and received by your county elections office no later than March 6. No postage is required!
- In person—drop off at your county elections office, any vote center or polling place in California, or any ballot drop-off location before the polls close at 8:00 p.m. on March 3.
- State law gives voters the freedom to designate anyone they choose to return their vote-by-mail ballots. However, we recommend that you only sign your completed ballot over to someone you trust. Never hand over your vote-by-mail ballot if you have not sealed and signed the back of the return envelope provided by your county elections office.

If I am signed up to vote by mail, can I still vote in person?

Even if you signed up to vote by mail, you can still vote in person at your polling place on Election Day. Bring your vote-by-mail ballot to the polling place and give it to a poll worker to exchange for a polling place ballot. If you do not have your vote-by-mail ballot and envelope, you may have to vote using a provisional ballot. This ensures that you have not already cast a ballot. (See page 27 of this guide for more information about provisional ballots.)

Can voters with disabilities vote by mail?

All county elections officials are required to offer an accessible option called remote accessible vote-by-mail (RAVBM). RAVBM allows voters with disabilities to receive their ballots at home and mark them independently and privately before sending them back to elections officials. Contact your county elections official to see if this option is offered in your county.

How do I know the county received my vote-by-mail ballot?

Check if your ballot was counted by visiting voterstatus.sos.ca.gov. County elections offices have up until 60 days after Election Day to provide this information.

Some county elections offices have signed up for the Secretary of State's new program to track your vote-by-mail ballot. Visit vote.ca.gov to learn about tracking your ballot.

Can I get time off from work to vote?

All employees are eligible for paid time off for the purpose of voting if they do not have enough time outside of working hours to vote.

Employees can be given as much time as they need in order to vote, but only a maximum of two hours is paid. Employers may require employees to give advance notice that they will need additional time off for voting. Employers may require time off to be taken only at the beginning or end of the employee's shift.

If you have questions, call the Secretary of State's toll-free Voter Hotline at (800) 345-VOTE (8683).

Do I need to show ID to vote?

In most cases, California voters do not have to show identification before they vote.

You may have to show one form of identification at the polling place if you are voting for the first time after registering by mail or online and you did NOT provide the following on your application:

- State-issued driver license or identification number, or
- The last four digits of your social security number

Following are some of the acceptable types of identification according to state and federal laws:

- Driver license or state-issued identification
- Student identification
- Passport
- Health club identification
- Employee identification
- Insurance plan identification
- Military identification
- Credit card or debit card

For the full list, see “Polling Place ID Requirements” at sos.ca.gov/elections/hava-id-standards.

How can I help?

Participate as a Poll Worker! Gain hands-on experience and take part in the single most important part of our democracy—voting!

To serve as a poll worker, you must be:

- A U.S. citizen or legal permanent resident, or
- An eligible high school student

Poll workers:

- Set up and close a polling place
- Help voters understand their rights
- Protect ballots and voting equipment
- Earn extra money (amount varies by county)
- Contribute to their community and meet their neighbors

To serve as a high school poll worker, a student must:

- Be a U.S. citizen or legal permanent resident
- Be at least 16 years old on Election Day
- Attend a public or private high school
- Have at least a 2.5 grade point average
- Get permission from their parents and school
- Attend a training session

For more information about being a poll worker, contact your county elections office (see page 35 of this guide), call the California Secretary of State at (800) 345-VOTE (8683), or visit vote.ca.gov.

County Elections Offices

Alameda County

(510) 272-6933
www.acvote.org

Alpine County

(530) 694-2281
www.alpinecountyca.gov/

Amador County

(209) 223-6465
www.amadorgov.org/government/elections

Butte County

(530) 538-7761 or (800) 894-7761
(within Butte County)
www.buttevotes.net

Calaveras County

(209) 754-6376 or (209) 754-6375
www.calaverasgov.us

Colusa County

(530) 458-0500 or (877) 458-0501
www.countyofcolusa.org/elections

Contra Costa County

(925) 335-7800
www.contracostacore.us

Del Norte County

(707) 465-0383 or (707) 464-7216
www.co.del-norte.ca.us

El Dorado County

(530) 621-7480 or (800) 730-4322
www.edcgov.us/Elections

Fresno County

(559) 600-8683
www.fresnovote.com

Glenn County

(530) 934-6414
www.countyofglenn.net/dept/elections/welcome

Humboldt County

(707) 445-7481
www.humboldtgov.org/890/Elections-Voter-Registration

Imperial County

(442) 265-1060 or (442) 265-1074
www.co.imperial.ca.us/regvoters

Inyo County

(760) 878-0224
<http://elections.inyocounty.us/>

Kern County

(661) 868-3590
www.kernvote.com

Kings County

(559) 852-4401
www.countyofkings.com

Lake County

(707) 263-2372
www.co.lake.ca.us/Government/Directory/ROV.htm

Lassen County

(530) 251-8217
<http://www.lassencounty.org/dept/county-clerk-recorder/elections>

Los Angeles County

(800) 815-2666
www.lavote.net

Madera County

(559) 675-7720 or (800) 435-0509
www.votemadera.com

Marin County

(415) 473-6456
marinvotes.org

Mariposa County

(209) 966-2007
www.mariposacounty.org/87/Elections

Mendocino County

(707) 234-6819
www.mendocinocounty.org/government/assessor-county-clerk-recorder-elections/elections

Merced County

(209) 385-7541 or (800) 561-0619
www.mercedelections.org

Modoc County

(530) 233-6205
www.co.modoc.ca.us/departments/elections

Mono County

(760) 932-5537 or (760) 932-5530
monocounty.ca.gov/elections

Monterey County

(831) 796-1499 or (866) 887-9274
www.montereycountyelections.us/

Napa County

(707) 253-4321
www.countyofnapa.org

Nevada County

(530) 265-1298
<http://www.mynevadacounty.com/1847/Elections-Voting>

Orange County

(714) 567-7600
www.ocvote.com

Placer County

(530) 886-5650
www.placerelections.com

Plumas County

(530) 283-6256 or (844) 676-VOTE
<https://www.plumascounty.us/142/Elections-Division-Home>

Riverside County

(951) 486-7200
www.voteinfo.net

Sacramento County

(916) 875-6451
www.elections.saccounty.net

San Benito County

(831) 636-4016
sbcvote.us

San Bernardino County

(909) 387-8300
www.sbcountyelections.com

San Diego County

(858) 565-5800 or (800) 696-0136
www.sdvote.com/

San Francisco County

(415) 554-4375
sfelections.org

San Joaquin County

(209) 468-2890 or (209) 468-2885
www.sjcrov.org

San Luis Obispo County

(805) 781-5228 or (805) 781-5080
www.slovote.com

San Mateo County

(650) 312-5222
www.smcare.org

Santa Barbara County

(805) 568-2200
www.sbcvote.com

Santa Clara County

(408) 299-8683 or (866) 430-8683
www.sccvote.org

Santa Cruz County

(831) 454-2060
www.votescount.com

Shasta County

(530) 225-5730 or (888) 560-8683
www.elections.co.shasta.ca.us

Sierra County

(530) 289-3295
<http://www.sierracounty.ca.gov/214/Elections>

Siskiyou County

(530) 842-8084 or
(888) 854-2000 ext. 8084
www.sisqvotes.org

Solano County

(707) 784-6675
www.solanocounty.com/elections

Sonoma County

(707) 565-6800
vote.sonoma-county.org

Stanislaus County

(209) 525-5200
<http://www.stanvote.com>

Sutter County

(530) 822-7122
www.suttercounty.org/elections

Tehama County

(530) 527-8190
<http://www.co.tehama.ca.us/gov-departments/elections>

Trinity County

(530) 623-1220
<https://www.trinitycounty.org/Elections>

Tulare County

(559) 624-7300
<http://www.tularecoelections.org/elections/>

Tuolumne County

(209) 533-5570
www.co.tuolumne.ca.us/elections

Ventura County

(805) 654-2664
<https://recorder.countyofventura.org/elections/>

Yolo County

(530) 666-8133
yoloelections.org

Yuba County

(530) 749-7855
www.yubaelections.org

PROPOSITION 13

This law proposed by Assembly Bill 48 of the 2019–20 Regular Session (Chapter 530, Statutes of 2019) is submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

This proposed law adds sections to the Education Code; therefore, new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

PROPOSED LAW

SEC. 54. Part 71 (commencing with Section 101200) is added to Division 14 of Title 3 of the Education Code, to read:

**PART 71. THE PUBLIC PRESCHOOL,
K–12, AND COLLEGE HEALTH AND
SAFETY BOND ACT OF 2020**

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

101200. This part shall be known, and may be cited, as the Public Preschool, K–12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act of 2020.

101201. The incorporation of, or reference to, any provision of state statutory law in this part includes all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

101202. Bonds in the total amount of fifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000), not including the amount of any refunding bonds issued in accordance with Sections 101230, 101251, and 101339, may be issued and sold for the purposes set forth in Sections 101220, 101242, 101310, and 101320. The bonds, when sold, issued, and delivered, shall be and constitute a valid and binding obligation of the State of California, and the full faith and credit of the State of California is hereby pledged for the punctual payment of the principal of, and interest on, the bonds as the principal and interest become due and payable.

101203. It is the intent of the Legislature to address the crisis of school facilities for all California students attending public preschool, K–12, community colleges, and universities to:

(a) Upgrade public school facilities for earthquakes and other emergencies.

(b) Provide emergency funding to reopen schools following major disasters, including fires.

(c) Remove mold, asbestos, and other hazardous materials from classrooms and lead from school drinking water.

(d) Repair and replace aging public school buildings.

(e) Provide space for school nurses and counselors to increase student access to health care and mental health services.

(f) Modernize job, career, and vocational training facilities, including for veterans returning from duty.

(g) Require independent audits and public hearings to provide accountability for taxpayer dollars.

(h) Cap administrative costs at 5 percent.

101204. Not more than 5 percent of the funds allocated pursuant to this part may be used to support the costs to administer the programs authorized by this act.

CHAPTER 2. PRESCHOOL-GRADE 12

**Article 1. Preschool-Grade 12 School
Facilities Program Provisions**

101210. The proceeds of bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter, not including the proceeds of any refunding bonds issued in accordance with Section 101230, shall be deposited in the 2020 State School Facilities Fund established in the State Treasury under Section 17070.415, and shall be allocated by the State Allocation Board pursuant to this chapter.

101211. All moneys deposited in the 2020 State School Facilities Fund for the purposes of this chapter shall be available to provide aid to school districts, county superintendents of schools, and county boards of education of the state in accordance with the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 (Chapter 12.5 (commencing with Section 17070.10) of Part 10 of Division 1 of Title 1) to provide funds to repay any money advanced or loaned to the 2020 State School Facilities Fund under any act of the Legislature, together with interest provided for in that act, and to reimburse the General Obligation Bond Expense Revolving Fund pursuant to Section 16724.5 of the Government Code.

101212. The proceeds from the sale of bonds issued and sold for the purposes of this chapter

shall be allocated in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) (1) The amount of two billion eight hundred million dollars (\$2,800,000,000) for new construction of school facilities of applicant school districts pursuant to Chapter 12.5 (commencing with Section 17070.10) of Part 10 of Division 1 of Title 1.

(2) Of the amount allocated under this subdivision, up to 10 percent shall be available to small school districts pursuant to Article 11.5 (commencing with Section 17078.40) of Chapter 12.5 of Part 10 of Division 1 of Title 1.

(3) Of the amount allocated in this subdivision, up to the amount necessary to fund the list of acknowledged applications due to a lack of authority from general obligation bonds passed before 2018 that support the new construction of school facilities pursuant to the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act (Chapter 12.5 (commencing with Section 17070.10) of Part 10 of Division 1 of Title 1) shall be available to support applications for the new construction of school facilities submitted pursuant to the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act (Chapter 12.5 (commencing with Section 17070.10) of Part 10 of Division 1 of Title 1) before February 29, 2020.

(b) (1) The amount of five billion two hundred million dollars (\$5,200,000,000) for the modernization of school facilities pursuant to Chapter 12.5 (commencing with Section 17070.10) of Part 10 of Division 1 of Title 1.

(2) Of the amount allocated under this subdivision, up to 10 percent shall be available to small school districts pursuant to Article 11.5 (commencing with Section 17078.40) of Chapter 12.5 of Part 10 of Division 1 of Title 1.

(3) Of the amount allocated in this subdivision, up to the amount necessary to fund the list of acknowledged applications due to a lack of authority from general obligation bonds passed before 2018 that support the modernization of school facilities pursuant to the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act (Chapter 12.5 (commencing with Section 17070.10) of Part 10 of Division 1 of Title 1) shall be available to support applications for the modernization of school facilities submitted pursuant to the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act (Chapter 12.5 (commencing with Section

17070.10) of Part 10 of Division 1 of Title 1) before February 29, 2020.

(4) Of the amount allocated under this paragraph, up to one hundred fifty million dollars (\$150,000,000) shall be available to address the remediation of lead in water pursuant to Article 10.7 (commencing with Section 17077.60) of Chapter 12.5 of Part 10 of Division 1 of Title 1.

(c) The amount of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) shall be available for providing school facilities to charter schools pursuant to Article 12 (commencing with Section 17078.52) of Chapter 12.5 of Part 10 of Division 1 of Title 1.

(d) The amount of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) shall be available for facilities for career technical education programs, pursuant to Article 13 (commencing with Section 17078.70) of Chapter 12.5 of Part 10 of Division 1 of Title 1.

Article 2. Preschool-Grade 12 School Facilities Fiscal Provisions

101220. (a) Of the total amount of bonds authorized to be issued and sold pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 101200), bonds in the amount of nine billion dollars (\$9,000,000,000), not including the amount of any refunding bonds issued in accordance with Section 101230, may be issued and sold to provide a fund to be used for carrying out the purposes expressed in this chapter and to reimburse the General Obligation Bond Expense Revolving Fund pursuant to Section 16724.5 of the Government Code.

(b) Pursuant to this section, the Treasurer shall sell the bonds authorized by the State School Building Finance Committee established pursuant to Section 15909 at any times necessary to service expenditures required by the apportionments.

101221. The State School Building Finance Committee, established by Section 15909 and composed of the Governor, the Controller, the Treasurer, the Director of Finance, and the Superintendent, or their designated representatives, all of whom shall serve thereon without compensation, and a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum, is continued in existence to act as the committee, as defined in the State General Obligation Bond Law

(Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), for purposes of this chapter. The Treasurer shall serve as chairperson of the committee. Two Members of the Senate appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and two Members of the Assembly appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, shall meet with and provide advice to the committee to the extent that the advisory participation is not incompatible with their respective positions as Members of the Legislature. For purposes of this chapter, the Members of the Legislature shall constitute an interim investigating committee on the subject of this chapter and, as that committee, shall have the powers granted to, and duties imposed upon, those committees by the Joint Rules of the Senate and the Assembly. The Director of Finance shall provide assistance to the committee as it may require. The Attorney General is the legal adviser of the committee.

101222. (a) The bonds authorized by this chapter shall be prepared, executed, issued, sold, paid, and redeemed as provided in the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code). The provisions of that law, including all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, apply to those authorized bonds and this chapter, and are hereby incorporated into this chapter as though set forth in full within this chapter, except that subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 16727 of the Government Code shall not apply to the bonds authorized by this chapter.

(b) For purposes of the State General Obligation Bond Law, the State Allocation Board is designated the "board" for purposes of administering the 2020 State School Facilities Fund.

101223. (a) Upon request of the State Allocation Board, the State School Building Finance Committee shall determine by resolution whether or not it is necessary or desirable to issue bonds authorized pursuant to this chapter in order to fund the related apportionments and, if so, the amount of bonds to be issued and sold. Successive issues of bonds may be authorized and sold to fund those apportionments progressively, and it is not necessary that all of the bonds authorized to be issued be sold at any one time.

(b) A request of the State Allocation Board pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be supported by a statement of the apportionments made and to be made for the purposes described in Section 101212.

101224. There shall be collected each year, in the same manner and at the same time as other state revenue is collected and in addition to the ordinary revenues of the state, a sum in an amount required to pay the principal of, and interest on, the bonds each year. It is the duty of all officers charged by law with any duty in regard to the collection of the revenue to do and perform each and every act that is necessary to collect that additional sum.

101225. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, there is hereby appropriated from the General Fund in the State Treasury, for the purposes of this chapter, an amount that equals the total of the following:

(a) The sum annually necessary to pay the principal of, and interest on, bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter, as the principal and interest become due and payable.

(b) The sum necessary to carry out Section 101228, appropriated without regard to fiscal years.

101226. The State Allocation Board may request the Pooled Money Investment Board to make a loan from the Pooled Money Investment Account or any other approved form of interim financing, in accordance with Section 16312 of the Government Code, for the purpose of carrying out this chapter. The amount of the request shall not exceed the amount of the unsold bonds that the committee, by resolution, has authorized to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this chapter excluding any refunding bonds authorized pursuant to Section 101230, less any amount loaned and not yet repaid pursuant to this section and withdrawn from the General Fund pursuant to Section 101228 and not yet returned. The State Allocation Board shall execute any documents required by the Pooled Money Investment Board to obtain and repay the loan. Any amounts loaned shall be deposited in the 2020 State School Facilities Fund to be allocated by the State Allocation Board in accordance with this chapter.

101227. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, or of the State General

Obligation Bond Law, if the Treasurer sells bonds pursuant to this chapter that include a bond counsel opinion to the effect that the interest on the bonds is excluded from gross income for federal tax purposes under designated conditions or is otherwise entitled to any federal tax advantage, the Treasurer may maintain separate accounts for the investment of bond proceeds and for the investment earnings on those proceeds. The Treasurer may use or direct the use of those proceeds or earnings to pay any rebate, penalty, or other payment required under federal law or take any other action with respect to the investment and use of those bond proceeds required or desirable under federal law to maintain the tax-exempt status of those bonds and to obtain any other advantage under federal law on behalf of the funds of this state.

101228. *For purposes of carrying out this chapter, the Director of Finance may authorize the withdrawal from the General Fund of an amount not to exceed the amount of the unsold bonds, excluding any refunding bonds authorized pursuant to Section 101230, less any amount loaned and not yet repaid pursuant to this section and withdrawn from the General Fund pursuant to Section 101226 and not yet returned, that have been authorized by the State School Building Finance Committee to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this chapter. Any amounts withdrawn shall be deposited in the 2020 State School Facilities Fund and allocated by the State Allocation Board in accordance with this chapter. Any money made available under this section shall be returned to the General Fund, plus an amount equal to the interest that the money would have earned in the Pooled Money Investment Account, from proceeds received from the sale of bonds for purposes of carrying out this chapter.*

101229. *All moneys deposited in the 2020 State School Facilities Fund that are derived from premium and accrued interest on bonds sold pursuant to this chapter shall be reserved in the fund and shall be available for transfer to the General Fund as a credit to expenditures for bond interest, except those amounts derived from premium may be reserved and used to pay the cost of the bond issuance before any transfer to the General Fund.*

101230. *The bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter may be refunded in accordance*

with Article 6 (commencing with Section 16780) of Chapter 4 of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code, which is a part of the State General Obligation Bond Law. Approval by the voters of the state for the issuance of the bonds described in this chapter includes the approval of the issuance of any bonds issued to refund any bonds originally issued under this chapter or any previously issued refunding bonds. Any bond refunded with the proceeds of refunding bonds as authorized by this section may be legally defeased to the extent permitted by law in the manner and to the extent set forth in the resolution, as amended from time to time, authorizing that refunded bond.

101231. *The proceeds from the sale of bonds authorized by this chapter are not "proceeds of taxes" as that term is used in Article XIII B of the California Constitution, and the disbursement of these proceeds is not subject to the limitations imposed by that article.*

CHAPTER 3. CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE FACILITIES

Article 1. General Provisions

101240. (a) *The 2020 California Community College Capital Outlay Bond Fund is hereby established in the State Treasury for deposit of funds from the proceeds of bonds, not including the proceeds of any refunding bonds issued in accordance with Section 101251, issued and sold for the purposes of this chapter.*

(b) *The Higher Education Facilities Finance Committee established pursuant to Section 67353 is hereby continued in existence to act as the committee, as defined in the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), for purposes of this chapter and to provide funds to aid the California Community Colleges.*

Article 2. California Community College Program Provisions

101241. (a) *From the proceeds of bonds issued and sold pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 101242), the sum of two billion dollars (\$2,000,000,000) shall be deposited in the 2020 California Community College Capital Outlay Bond Fund for purposes of this chapter. When appropriated, these funds*

shall be available for expenditure for purposes of this chapter.

(b) The purposes of this chapter include assisting in meeting the capital outlay financing needs of the California Community Colleges.

(c) Proceeds from the sale of bonds issued and sold for purposes of this chapter may be used to fund construction on existing campuses, including the construction of buildings and the acquisition of related fixtures, construction of intersegmental facilities, the renovation and reconstruction of facilities, site acquisition, the equipping of new, renovated, or reconstructed facilities, which equipment shall have an average useful life of 10 years, and to provide funds for the payment of preconstruction costs, including, but not limited to, preliminary plans and working drawings for facilities of the California Community Colleges.

(d) For purposes of this section, "intersegmental" means may be used by more than one segment of public higher education.

Article 3. California Community College Fiscal Provisions

101242. (a) Of the total amount of bonds authorized to be issued and sold pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 101200), bonds in the total amount of two billion dollars (\$2,000,000,000), not including the amount of any refunding bonds issued in accordance with Section 101251, may be issued and sold to provide a fund to be used for carrying out the purposes expressed in this chapter and to reimburse the General Obligation Bond Expense Revolving Fund pursuant to Section 16724.5 of the Government Code.

(b) Pursuant to this section, the Treasurer shall sell the bonds authorized by the Higher Education Facilities Finance Committee established pursuant to Section 67353 at any different times necessary to service expenditures required by the apportionments.

101243. (a) The bonds authorized by this chapter shall be prepared, executed, issued, sold, paid, and redeemed as provided in the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code). The provisions of that law, including all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, apply to those authorized bonds and this

chapter, and are hereby incorporated into this chapter as though set forth in full within this chapter, except that subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 16727 of the Government Code shall not apply to the bonds authorized by this chapter.

(b) For purposes of the State General Obligation Bond Law, each state agency administering an appropriation of the 2020 Community College Capital Outlay Bond Fund is designated as the "board" for projects funded pursuant to this chapter.

(c) The proceeds of the bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter shall be available for the purpose of funding aid to the California Community Colleges for the construction on existing or new campuses, and their respective off-campus centers and joint use and intersegmental facilities, as set forth in this chapter.

101244. The Higher Education Facilities Finance Committee established pursuant to Section 67353 shall authorize the issuance of bonds under this chapter only to the extent necessary to fund the related apportionments for the purposes described in this chapter that are expressly authorized by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act. Pursuant to that legislative direction, the committee shall determine by resolution whether or not it is necessary or desirable to issue bonds authorized pursuant to this chapter in order to carry out the purposes described in this chapter and, if so, the amount of bonds to be issued and sold. Successive issues of bonds may be authorized and sold to carry out those actions progressively, and it is not necessary that all of the bonds authorized to be issued be sold at any one time.

101245. There shall be collected each year and in the same manner and at the same time as other state revenue is collected, in addition to the ordinary revenues of the state, a sum in an amount required to pay the principal of, and interest on, the bonds each year. It is the duty of all officers charged by law with any duty in regard to the collection of the revenue to do and perform each and every act that is necessary to collect that additional sum.

101246. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, there is hereby appropriated from the General Fund in the State

Treasury, for the purposes of this chapter, an amount that equals the total of the following:

(a) The sum annually necessary to pay the principal of, and interest on, bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter, as the principal and interest become due and payable.

(b) The sum necessary to carry out Section 101249, appropriated without regard to fiscal years.

101247. The board, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 101243, may request the Pooled Money Investment Board to make a loan from the Pooled Money Investment Account or any other approved form of interim financing, in accordance with Section 16312 of the Government Code, for the purpose of carrying out this chapter. The amount of the request shall not exceed the amount of the unsold bonds that the Higher Education Facilities Finance Committee, by resolution, has authorized to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this chapter excluding any refunding bonds authorized pursuant to Section 101251, less any amount loaned and not yet repaid pursuant to this section and withdrawn from the General Fund pursuant to Section 101249 and not yet returned. The board, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 101243, shall execute any documents required by the Pooled Money Investment Board to obtain and repay the loan. Any amounts loaned shall be deposited in the 2020 California Community College Capital Outlay Bond Fund to be allocated by the board in accordance with this chapter.

101248. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, or of the State General Obligation Bond Law, if the Treasurer sells bonds pursuant to this chapter that include a bond counsel opinion to the effect that the interest on the bonds is excluded from gross income for federal tax purposes under designated conditions or is otherwise entitled to any federal tax advantage, the Treasurer may maintain separate accounts for the investment of bond proceeds and for the investment earnings on those proceeds. The Treasurer may use or direct the use of those proceeds or earnings to pay any rebate, penalty, or other payment required under federal law or take any other action with respect to the investment and use of those bond proceeds required or desirable under federal law to maintain the tax-exempt

status of those bonds and to obtain any other advantage under federal law on behalf of the funds of this state.

101249. (a) For purposes of carrying out this chapter, the Director of Finance may authorize the withdrawal from the General Fund of an amount not to exceed the amount of the unsold bonds, excluding any refunding bonds authorized pursuant to Section 101251, less any amount loaned and not yet repaid pursuant to this section and withdrawn from the General Fund pursuant to Section 101247 and not yet returned, that have been authorized by the Higher Education Facilities Finance Committee to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this chapter. Any amounts withdrawn shall be deposited in the 2020 California Community College Capital Outlay Bond Fund consistent with this chapter. Any money made available under this section shall be returned to the General Fund, plus an amount equal to the interest that the money would have earned in the Pooled Money Investment Account, from proceeds received from the sale of bonds for purposes of carrying out this chapter.

(b) Any request forwarded to the Legislature and the Department of Finance for funds from this bond issue for expenditure for the purposes described in this chapter by the California Community Colleges shall be accompanied by the five-year capital outlay plan that reflects the needs and priorities of the community college system and is prioritized on a statewide basis. Requests shall include a schedule that prioritizes the seismic retrofitting needed to significantly reduce, in the judgment of the particular college, seismic hazards in buildings identified as high priority by the college.

101250. All moneys deposited in the 2020 California Community College Capital Outlay Bond Fund that are derived from premium and accrued interest on bonds sold pursuant to this chapter shall be reserved in the fund and shall be available for transfer to the General Fund as a credit to expenditures for bond interest, except those amounts derived from premium may be reserved and used to pay the cost of the bond issuance before any transfer to the General Fund.

101251. The bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter may be refunded in accordance with Article 6 (commencing with Section

16780) of Chapter 4 of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code, which is a part of the State General Obligation Bond Law. Approval by the voters of the state for the issuance of the bonds described in this chapter includes the approval of the issuance of any bonds issued to refund any bonds originally issued under this chapter or any previously issued refunding bonds. Any bond refunded with the proceeds of refunding bonds as authorized by this section may be legally defeased to the extent permitted by law in the manner and to the extent set forth in the resolution, as amended from time to time, authorizing that refunded bond.

101252. The proceeds from the sale of bonds authorized by this chapter are not "proceeds of taxes" as that term is used in Article XIII B of the California Constitution, and the disbursement of these proceeds is not subject to the limitations imposed by that article.

CHAPTER 4. UNIVERSITY FACILITIES

Article 1. General Provisions

101300. (a) The system of public universities in this state includes the University of California, the Hastings College of the Law, and the California State University, and their respective off-campus centers.

(b) The 2020 University Capital Outlay Bond Fund is hereby established in the State Treasury for deposit of funds from the proceeds of bonds, not including the proceeds of any refunding bonds issued in accordance with Section 101339, issued and sold for the purposes of this chapter.

(c) (1) The Higher Education Facilities Finance Committee established pursuant to Section 67353 is hereby continued in existence to act as the committee, as defined in the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), for purposes of this chapter to provide funds to aid the University of California, the Hastings College of the Law, and the California State University.

(2) The addition of the Hastings College of the Law to this section clarifies the Legislature's intent regarding, and is not intended to mark a change from, the funding authorizations made by Section 67354, as set forth in the Higher

Education Facilities Bond Act of 1986, or by Section 67334, as set forth in the Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of 1988.

Article 2. Program Provisions Applicable to the University of California and the Hastings College of the Law

101310. (a) From the proceeds of bonds issued and sold pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 101330), the sum of two billion dollars (\$2,000,000,000) shall be deposited in the 2020 University Capital Outlay Bond Fund for purposes of this chapter. When appropriated, these funds shall be available for expenditure for purposes of this chapter.

(b) The purposes of this chapter include assisting in meeting the capital outlay financing needs of the University of California and the Hastings College of the Law.

(c) The proceeds of the bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter shall be available for any of the following:

(1) The construction, reconstruction, and remodeling of existing or new facilities, including the construction of buildings and the acquisition of related fixtures.

(2) The equipping of new, renovated, or reconstructed facilities.

(3) The payment of preconstruction costs, including, but not necessarily limited to, preliminary plans and working drawings.

(4) The renovation and reconstruction of facilities.

(5) The construction or improvement of off-campus and on-campus facilities of the University of California approved by the Regents of the University of California, including the acquisition of sites upon which these facilities are to be constructed.

Article 3. Program Provisions Applicable to the California State University

101320. (a) From the proceeds of bonds issued and sold pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 101330), the sum of two billion dollars (\$2,000,000,000) shall be deposited in the 2020 University Capital Outlay Bond Fund for the purposes of this chapter. When appropriated, these funds shall be available for expenditure for the purposes of this chapter.

(b) The purposes of this chapter include assisting in meeting the capital outlay financing needs of the California State University.

(c) The proceeds of the bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter shall be available for any of the following:

(1) The construction, reconstruction, and remodeling of existing or new facilities, including the construction of buildings and the acquisition of related fixtures.

(2) The equipping of new, renovated, or reconstructed facilities.

(3) The payment of preconstruction costs, including, but not necessarily limited to, preliminary plans and working drawings.

(4) The renovation and reconstruction of facilities.

(5) The construction or improvement of off-campus and on-campus facilities of the California State University approved by the Board of Trustees of the California State University, including the acquisition of sites upon which these facilities are to be constructed.

Article 4. University Fiscal Provisions

101330. (a) Of the total amount of bonds authorized to be issued and sold pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 101200), bonds in the amount of four billion dollars (\$4,000,000,000), not including the amount of any refunding bonds issued in accordance with Section 101339, may be issued and sold to provide a fund to be used for carrying out the purposes expressed in this chapter and to reimburse the General Obligation Bond Expense Revolving Fund pursuant to Section 16724.5 of the Government Code.

(b) Pursuant to this section, the Treasurer shall sell the bonds authorized by the Higher Education Facilities Committee, established pursuant to Section 67353, at any different times necessary to service expenditures required by the apportionments.

(c) (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that the University of California and the California State University annually consider the inclusion of intersegmental facilities as part of those entities' annual capital outlay planning process and that, on or before May 15th of each year,

those entities report their findings to the budget committees of each house of the Legislature.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, "intersegmental" means may be used by more than one segment of public higher education.

101331. (a) The bonds authorized by this chapter shall be prepared, executed, issued, sold, paid, and redeemed as provided in the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code). The provisions of that law, including all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, apply to those authorized bonds and this chapter, and are hereby incorporated into this chapter as though set forth in full within this chapter, except that subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 16727 of the Government Code shall not apply to the bonds authorized by this chapter.

(b) For the purposes of the State General Obligation Bond Law, each state agency administering an appropriation of the 2020 University Capital Outlay Bond Fund is designated as the "board" for projects funded pursuant to this chapter.

(c) The proceeds of the bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter shall be available for the purpose of funding aid to the University of California, the Hastings College of the Law, and the California State University, for the construction on existing or new campuses, and their respective off-campus centers and joint use and intersegmental facilities, as set forth in this chapter.

101332. The Higher Education Facilities Finance Committee established pursuant to Section 67353 shall authorize the issuance of bonds under this chapter only to the extent necessary to fund the apportionments for the purposes described in this chapter that are expressly authorized by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act. Pursuant to that legislative direction, the committee shall determine whether or not it is necessary or desirable to issue bonds authorized pursuant to this chapter in order to carry out the purposes described in this chapter and, if so, the amount of bonds to be issued and sold. Successive issues of bonds may be authorized and sold to carry out those actions progressively, and it is not necessary

that all of the bonds authorized to be issued be sold at any one time.

101333. There shall be collected each year and in the same manner and at the same time as other state revenue is collected, in addition to the ordinary revenues of the state, a sum in an amount required to pay the principal of, and interest on, the bonds each year. It is the duty of all officers charged by law with any duty in regard to the collection of the revenue to do and perform each and every act which is necessary to collect that additional sum.

101334. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, there is hereby appropriated from the General Fund in the State Treasury, for the purposes of this chapter, an amount that equals the total of the following:

(a) The sum annually necessary to pay the principal of, and interest on, bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter, as the principal and interest become due and payable.

(b) The sum necessary to carry out Section 101337, appropriated without regard to fiscal years.

101335. The board, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 101331, may request the Pooled Money Investment Board to make a loan from the Pooled Money Investment Account or any other approved form of interim financing, in accordance with Section 16312 of the Government Code, for the purpose of carrying out this chapter. The amount of the request shall not exceed the amount of the unsold bonds that the Higher Education Facilities Finance Committee, by resolution, has authorized to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this chapter, excluding any refunding bonds authorized pursuant to Section 101339. The board, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 101331, shall execute any documents required by the Pooled Money Investment Board to obtain and repay the loan. Any amounts loaned shall be deposited in the 2020 University Capital Outlay Bond Fund to be allocated by the board in accordance with this chapter.

101336. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, or of the State General Obligation Bond Law, if the Treasurer sells bonds pursuant to this chapter that include a bond counsel opinion to the effect that the interest on the bonds is excluded from gross income for federal tax purposes under

designated conditions, or is otherwise entitled to any federal tax advantage, the Treasurer may maintain separate accounts for the investment of bond proceeds and for the investment earnings on those proceeds. The Treasurer may use or direct the use of those proceeds or earnings on those proceeds to pay any rebate, penalty, or other payment required under federal law or take any other action with respect to the investment and use of those bond proceeds required or desirable under federal law to maintain the tax-exempt status of those bonds and to obtain any other advantage under federal law on behalf of the funds of this state.

101337. (a) For purposes of carrying out this chapter, the Director of Finance may authorize the withdrawal from the General Fund of an amount not to exceed the amount of the unsold bonds, excluding any refunding of bonds authorized pursuant to Section 101339, that have been authorized by the Higher Education Facilities Finance Committee to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this chapter. Any amounts withdrawn shall be deposited in the 2020 University Capital Outlay Bond Fund consistent with this chapter. Any money made available under this section shall be returned to the General Fund, plus an amount equal to the interest that the money would have earned in the Pooled Money Investment Account, from proceeds received from the sale of bonds for purposes of carrying out this chapter.

(b) Any request forwarded to the Legislature and the Department of Finance for funds from this bond issue for expenditure for the purposes described in this chapter by the University of California, the Hastings College of the Law, or the California State University shall be accompanied by both of the following:

(1) The five-year capital outlay plan of the particular university or college.

(2) A schedule of projects consistent with the requirements of Section 89776, for the California State University, or Section 92170, for the University of California. The schedule of projects shall include consideration of projects that address critical fire and life safety issues, projects that address seismic deficiencies, and projects that address critical deferred maintenance issues.

101338. All moneys deposited in the 2020 University Capital Outlay Bond Fund that are

derived from premium and accrued interest on bonds sold pursuant to this chapter shall be reserved in the fund and shall be available for transfer to the General Fund as a credit to expenditures for bond interest, except those amounts derived from premium may be reserved and used to pay the costs of the bond issuance before any transfer to the General Fund.

101339. The bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter may be refunded in accordance with Article 6 (commencing with Section 16780) of Chapter 4 of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code, which is a part of the State General Obligation Bond Law. Approval by the voters of the state for the issuance of the bonds described in this chapter includes the approval of the issuance of any bonds issued to refund any bonds originally issued under this chapter or any previously issued refunding bonds. Any bond refunded with the proceeds of refunding bonds as authorized by this section may be legally defeased to the extent permitted by law in the manner and to the extent set forth in the resolution, as amended from time to time, authorizing that refunded bond.

101340. The proceeds from the sale of bonds authorized by this chapter are not "proceeds of taxes" as that term is used in Article XIII B of the California Constitution, and the disbursement of these proceeds is not subject to the limitations imposed by that article.

CHAPTER 5. TRANSPARENCY AND
ACCOUNTABILITY PROVISIONS

101350. (a) (1) A governing board of a school district, governing board of a community college district, county superintendent of schools, governing board of a charter school, the Board of Trustees of the California State University, the Regents of the University of California, or the Board of Directors of the Hastings College of Law shall ensure that an independent performance audit of any project funded in whole or in part from the proceeds of a bond authorized by this part is conducted to ensure that the use of the applicable funds has been reviewed for expenditure consistent with the requirements of all applicable laws.

(2) A performance audit conducted for any project funded in whole or in part from the proceeds of bonds authorized by this part and required by any other law, including, but not

limited to, an audit conducted pursuant to Section 41024, shall be deemed to satisfy the requirement of paragraph (1).

(3) The result of any audit required by this subdivision shall be posted on the internet website of the applicable school district, community college district, county office of education, charter school, the California State University, the University of California, or the Hastings College of the Law.

(b) (1) (A) Before approving a project, or projects, seeking funds from this part, the governing board of a school district, county board of education, or governing body of a charter school shall hold at least one public hearing to solicit input from members of the public regarding a project, or projects, being proposed for submission.

(B) Before approving a request for the consideration of a project, or projects, by the Legislature that would be funded by the proceeds of a bond authorized by this part, the governing board of a community college district shall hold at least one public hearing to solicit input from members of the public regarding a project, or projects, being requested for consideration.

(2) The public hearing required pursuant to paragraph (1) may:

(A) Occur at the same public hearing in which the applicable governing board or body approves the project, or projects, seeking funds from this part.

(B) Be conducted as part of a regularly scheduled and publicly noticed hearing of the applicable governing board or body.

(3) (A) A school district, county office of education, charter school, or community college district shall post information regarding a project, or projects, seeking, or requesting, funds from this part that have been approved by the applicable governing board or body on its public internet website.

(B) The project information reflected on the internet website pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall include, but not be limited to, the location of the project, or projects, estimated project costs, and the estimated timeline for the completion of the project, or projects.

(4) (A) A school district, county office of education, charter school, or community college

district shall retain all financial accounts, documents, and records necessary for the audit required pursuant to subdivision (a).

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, a school district, county office of education, charter school, or community college district may maintain records electronically, in compliance with any applicable state and federal laws.

(c) (1) Before approving a request for the consideration of a project, or projects, by the Legislature that would be funded by the proceeds of a bond authorized by this part, the Board of Trustees of the California State University, the Regents of the University of California, and the Board of Directors of the Hastings College of the Law shall hold at least one public hearing to solicit input from members of the public regarding a project, or projects, being requested for consideration.

(2) The public hearing required pursuant to paragraph (1) may:

(A) Occur at the same public hearing in which the governing entity approves the submission of the applicable project, or projects.

(B) Be conducted as part of a regularly scheduled and publicly noticed hearing of the governing entity.

(3) (A) The California State University, the University of California, and the Hastings College of the Law shall post information regarding a project, or projects, that have been approved for submission by the applicable governing body on their respective public internet websites.

(B) The project information reflected on the internet website pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall include, but not be limited to, the location of the project, or projects, estimated project costs, and the estimated timeline for the completion of the project, or projects.

(4) (A) The California State University, the University of California, and the Hastings College of Law, or its applicable campuses, shall retain all financial accounts, documents, and records necessary for the audit required pursuant to subdivision (a).

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, the California State University, the University of California, and the Hastings College of Law, or its applicable campuses, may maintain records electronically, in compliance with any applicable state and federal laws.

DATES TO REMEMBER!



REMEMBER TO VOTE!

Polls are open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Election Day!

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

February 3, 2020

First day to vote-by-mail.

February 18, 2020

Last day to register to vote. You can “conditionally” register and vote at your county elections office or polling location after the voter registration deadline.

February 25, 2020

Last day that county elections officials will accept any voter’s application for a vote-by-mail ballot.

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

March 3, 2020

Election Day!

California Secretary of State
Elections Division
1500 11th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

NONPROFIT
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
CALIFORNIA
SECRETARY
OF STATE



CENSUS 2020



All Californians count, and we need to be sure that every member of our household, regardless of citizenship status, gets counted in the 2020 Census! That includes infants, renters, family members, and non-family members who live at your address. Learn more about the 2020 Census at californiacensus.org.

Census 2020 letters will go out beginning March 12, 2020.
Be sure to fill out your census form before April 30, 2020.