



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION
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First Quarter Update 2026

Campaign Reporting, Advertising Disclosure, and Use of Campaign Funds

Regulations adopted by the Commission.

The following are regulatory changes approved by the Commission during the past quarter concerning campaign reporting, advertising disclosure, and use of campaign funds. To receive updates for all regulations before the Commission, please sign up for our [mailing list here](#).

[18401](#). Required Recordkeeping for Chapters 4 & 5. (amended), effective 01/21/26

[18421.3](#). Reporting of Contributions and Expenditures Collected by Contract Vendors or Collecting Agents. (amended), effective 01/21/26

[18430.1](#). Prepaid Cards, Prohibitions and Limitations on Contributions and Expenditures. (adopted), effective 01/21/26

Advice Letters

The following are advice letters issued by the Commission's Legal Division during the past quarter concerning questions about campaign reporting, advertising disclosure, and use of campaign funds. To receive the monthly report with all advice letters issued, please sign up for our [mailing list here](#).

Campaign

Ashlee N. Titus – [A-25-159](#)

Two primarily formed state ballot measure committees supporting the same measure and having a shared principal officer must report expenditures for communications as nonmonetary contributions to each other, as the efforts are coordinated by virtue of the shared proponent/principal officer. However, the committees meet an express exception to the 10-day contribution report and are not required to report under Section 84204.5.

Commission Opinions

None.

Enforcement Matters

The following are summaries of significant enforcement actions approved by the Commission in the past quarter involving violations of the Act's campaign reporting, advertising disclosure, and use of campaign funds provisions. To receive a monthly report of all enforcement actions, please sign up for our [mailing list here](#).

Laundered Campaign Contributions

[In the Matter of Prov 3:9 LLC and John Kruger; FPPC No. 21/040.](#) In connection with the September 14, 2021 Gubernatorial Recall Election, John Kruger made a \$500,000 contribution to the committee, Rescue California-Recall Gavin Newsom in the name of another, in violation of Government Code Section 84301 (1 count), and failed to disclose the activity on a major donor statement, in violation of Government Code Section 84211 (1 count). Prov 3:9 LLC made a contribution but failed to disclose that it was an intermediary for the true source, Kruger, in violation of Government Code sections 84301 and 84302 (1 count). **Fine: \$15,000.**

Mass Mailings at Public Expense

[In the Matter of County of San Benito; FPPC No. 23/006.](#) The County of San Benito is represented by Gregory Priamos of Prentice | Long, PC. The County of San Benito sent prohibited campaign-related mass mailings at public expense, in violation of Government Code Section 89001 (1 count), failed to include the proper advertising disclosure on mailers, in violation of Government Code Sections 84502 and 84504.2 (1 count), failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement, in violation of Government Code Section 84200, subdivision (b) (1 count), and failed to timely file one 24-Hour Report, in violation of Government Code Section 84204 (1 count). **Fine: \$18,000.**

[In the Matter of the City of Orange; FPPC No. 21/501.](#) The City of Orange was represented by Nathalie Adourian, City Attorney. In early 2021, the City paid for and distributed a newsletter to approximately 47,000 residents featuring photographs, names, and titles of elected officials, in violation of Government Code Sections 89001 and 89002 (1 count). **Fine: \$3,000.**

Advertisements

[In the Matter of Vietnamese American Voter Foundation and Huan Nguyen, FPPC No. 20/948.](#) Huan Nguyen was an unsuccessful candidate for the City of Garden Grove. At the same time, Nguyen was the principal officer and controlled the local general purpose committee, Vietnamese American Voter Foundation. The Committee and Nguyen issued two advertisements that failed to disclose that the Committee was controlled by the candidate, in violation of Government Code Section 84502 and Regulation 18402, subdivision (c)(1) (2 counts). **Fine: \$409 (Tier One).**

[In the Matter of County of Fresno County Transportation Authority; FPPC No. 22/1043.](#) The FCTA is represented by Alison Samarin, Senior Deputy County Counsel. The Fresno County Transportation Authority failed to include the proper advertising disclosures on a video

advertisement and their website, in violation of Government Code Sections 84502 (2 counts), failed to timely file three independent expenditure statements, in violation of Government Code Section 84200, subdivision (b) (3 counts), and failed to timely file one 24-Hour Report, in violation of Government Code Section 84204 (1 count). **Fine: \$27,000.**

[In the Matter of Michael Minnix and Committee to Re-Elect Michael Minnix; FPPC Nos. 20/817 & 20/998.](#) Michael Minnix was a successful candidate in the November 3, 2020, General Election. Committee to Re-Elect Michael Minnix was Minnix's candidate-controlled committee. The Committee and Minnix failed to include the proper disclosures on two mailers, in violation of Government Code Section 84305 (1 count). In addition, Minnix failed to timely file a Statement of Organization, in violation of Government Code Section 84101 (1 count), four 24-Hour Reports, in violation of Government Code Section 84203 (1 count), one pre-election campaign statement and one semiannual statement, in violation of Government Code Sections 84200 and 84200.5 (1 count), and six semiannual campaign statements, in violation of Government Code Section 84200 (1 count). **Fine: \$10,500.**

Campaign Late Filer/Reporter

[In the Matter of Indio Police Officers Association Political Action Committee, Doug Haynes, and Kathy Weeks; FPPC No. 19/1059.](#) Doug Haynes served as the Committee's treasurer from October 1, 2012 through October 17, 2021. Kathy Weeks served as the Committee's treasurer from October 18, 2021 through September 1, 2025. The Committee failed to timely file four semiannual campaign statements, in violation of Government Code Section 84200 (4 counts), two 24-Hour reports, in violation of Government Code Section 84203 (2 counts), and two pre-election campaign statements, in violation of Government Code Sections 84200.5 (2 counts). **Fine: \$816 (Tier One).**

[In the Matter of Citizens For A Better Redding Yes on Measure A, Korey Wells, and Dennis Morgan; FPPC No. 25/1106.](#) For A Better Redding, Yes on Measure A is a local primarily formed ballot measure committee. Korey Wells serves as the Committee's treasurer. Dennis Morgan serves as the principal officer. The Committee failed to timely file an amendment to the Statement of Organization to change the Committee's designation and name to reflect that it was primarily formed, in violation of Government Code Section 84103 (1 count), failed to timely file a quarterly campaign statement, in violation of Government Code Section 84202.3 (1 count), failed to timely report expenditures on a semi-annual campaign statement and a pre-election campaign statement, in violation of Government Code Section 84211 (2 counts), and failed to timely report the correct contribution amount received on a 24-Hour Report, in violation of Government Code Section 84203 (1 count). **Fine: \$473 (Tier One).**

[In the Matter of Giovanni Christon-Pope for AV College Board 2022 and Giovanni Christon-Pope; FPPC No. 23/500.](#) Giovanni Christon-Pope was an unsuccessful candidate for Antelope Valley Community College Board in the November 8, 2022 General Election. Giovanni Christon-Pope for AV College Board 2022 was the candidate's candidate-controlled committee. The Committee failed to timely file two pre-election campaign statements, in violation of Government Code Section 84200.5 (2 counts), failed to timely file one 24-Hour Report, in violation of Government Code Section 84203 (1 count), and failed timely file one

semi-annual campaign statement, in violation of Government Code Section 84200 (1 count).
Fine: \$219 (Tier One).

In the Matter of California Republican Party, Greg Gandrud, and Sarah Nelson; FPPC No. 20/1009. Respondents were represented by Ashlee Titus of Bell, McAndrews & Hiltachk, LLP. The committee, California Republican Party, is a political party committee. Greg Gandrud was the treasurer and Sara Nelson was the principal officer. During the 2020 General Election, the Committee, Gandrud, and Nelson made independent expenditures but failed to timely report those expenditures on a campaign statement, failed to file 24-hour independent expenditure reports, and failed to include the required advertisement disclosure statement for independent expenditures. In this way, the Committee, Gandrud, and Nelson were in violation of Government Code sections 84211, subdivision (k)(5) (1 count), 84204 (4 counts), and 84506.5 (5 counts).
Fine: \$38,000.

In the Matter of Committee to Elect Steevonna Evans 2018 Adelanto City Council, Steevonna Evans for Board of Supervisors 2020, and Steevonna Evans; FPPC No. 20/1097. Steevonna Evans for Board of Supervisors 2020 and Steevonna Evans were the subject of an audit performed by the Audit Division of the Fair Political Practices Commission. Steevonna Evans was a successful candidate for Adelanto City Council in the November 6, 2018 General Election, an unsuccessful candidate for San Bernardino County Board of Supervisor in the March 3, 2020 Primary Election, an unsuccessful candidate for Mayor of Adelanto in the November 8, 2022 General Election, a successful candidate for Adelanto City Council in the November 5, 2024 General Election, and is currently in office as a member of the Adelanto City Council. Committee to Elect Steevonna Evans 2018 Adelanto City Council (the “2018 Committee”) was Evans’ candidate-controlled committee during the November 6, 2018 General Election and Steevonna Evans for Board of Supervisors 2020 (the “2020 Committee”) was Evan’s candidate-controlled committee during the March 3, 2020 Primary Election. Evans did not establish a candidate-controlled committee for the November 8, 2022, and November 5, 2024 General Elections. The 2018 Committee and Evans failed to timely file ten semi-annual campaign statements, in violation of Government Code Section 84200 (4 counts), and six pre-election campaign statements, in violation of Government Code Section 84200.5 (6 counts). The 2020 Committee and Evans failed to timely file one 24-Hour Report, in violation of Government Code Section 84203 (1 count), ten semi-annual campaign statements, in violation of Government Code Section 84200 (4 counts), and six pre-election campaign statements, in violation of Government Code Section 84200.5 (6 counts). Additionally, the 2020 Committee failed to maintain detailed campaign records for contributions received and expenditures made, in violation of Government Code Section 84101 (2 counts). Finally, Evans, as a candidate in the November 8, 2022, and November 5, 2024 General Elections, failed to timely file four pre-election campaign statements, in violation of Government Code Section 84200.5 (4 counts).
Fine: \$76,500.

In the Matter of Eric Arias & Eric Arias for Bakersfield City Council 2020/2022; FPPC No. 23/853. Eric Arias was a successful candidate in the November 3, 2020 and November 8, 2022, General Elections. Eric Arias for Bakersfield City Council 2020/2022 was the candidate-controlled committee. Arias failed to timely file a statement of intention, an amended statement of organization, two pre-election campaign statements, and nine semi-annual campaign

statements, in violation of Government Code Sections 84103, 84200, 84200.5, and 85200 (13 counts). **Fine: \$3,201 (Tier One & Tier Two).**

[In the Matter of Bilal Mahmood for Assembly 2022, Bilal Mahmood; FPPC No. 25/192.](#)

This matter arose from an audit performed by the Franchise Tax Board's Political Reform Audit Program. The candidate was an unsuccessful candidate for Assembly in the February 15, 2022 Special Primary Election. Bilal Mahmood for Assembly 2022 was the candidate's candidate-controlled committee. The Committee failed to timely file a 10-Day Contribution Report, in violation of Government Code Section 85309(c) (1 count). **Fine: \$675 (Tier One).**

[In the Matter of Ojai Valley Democratic Club, Victoria Clarke, and Jeffrey Starkweather; FPPC No. 21/096.](#)

Ojai Valley Democratic Club is a local general purpose committee. Victoria Clarke served as the treasurer. Jeffrey Starkweather served as the principal officer. The Committee failed to timely file one semiannual campaign statement, in violation of Government Code Section 84200 (1 count), and one pre-election campaign statement, in violation of Government Code Sections 84200.5 and 84200.8 (1 count). **Fine: \$645 (Tier One).**

[In the Matter of Bakersfield Police Officers Association PAC and Alex Patino; FPPC No. 25/1005.](#)

Bakersfield Police Officers Association PAC is a local general purpose committee. Alex Patino is the Committee's treasurer. The Committee and Patino failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement, in violation of Government Code Section 84200 (1 count). **Fine: \$260 (Tier One).**

[In the Matter of Janet Long for JUSD Trustee Area 5, Janet Long, Susan Leivas-Sturner; FPPC No. 22/794.](#)

Janet Long for JUSD 2022 was the candidate's candidate-controlled committee. Susan Leivas-Sturner served as the Committee's treasurer. The Committee failed to timely file two 24-Hour Reports, in violation of Government Code Section 84203 (2 counts), and failed to properly disclose a loan in violation of Government Code Section 84211 (1 count). **Fine: \$220 (Tier One).**

Recordkeeping

[In the Matter of San Diegans Against Hate PAC, Jared Sclar, and Nancy Haley; FPPC No. 23/369.](#)

The respondents are represented by the Sutton Law Firm. San Diegans Against Hate PAC is a local general purpose committee. Nancy Haley served as treasurer and Jared Sclar served as principal officer. The Committee failed to maintain records, in violation of Government Code Section 84104 (1 count); and failed to include proper advertisement disclosures on ten mailers, in violation of Government Code Sections 84504.2 and 84506.5 (10 counts). **Fine: (Tier One and Tier Two).**

Legislation

[AB 775 \(Fong\) – Behested Payment Reporting \(2-Year Bill\)](#)

Short Summary: AB 775 would require behested payment reports submitted by elected state and local officers and members of the Public Utilities Commission to be electronically filed

directly with the FPPC. As an alternative to electronic filing with the FPPC, the bill would permit local elected officers to file directly with their local filing officer under the condition that the reports are posted publicly on the local agency's website. The bill would also alter the reporting deadline, create a new threshold for when a subsequent report is required to be filed for additional behested payments from the same donor, and codify two existing regulations.

Detailed Summary:

Existing law:

- *Definition of behested payment:* Generally, a “behested payment” is a payment requested or solicited by an elected official that is paid by one individual or organization to another individual or organization for a legislative, governmental, or charitable purpose.
- *Reporting threshold for behested payments:* An elected officer or member of the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) is required to submit a behested payment report when a single source (payor) makes a behested payment or payments at the behest of the elected officer or PUC member totaling \$5,000 or more in the aggregate in a calendar year.
- *Reporting process and deadline:* Elected officers and PUC members must file behested payment reports with their respective agencies within 30 days of reaching the reporting threshold. At the state level, the agency is then required to forward a copy of the report to the FPPC within 30 days. At the local level, the agency is required to forward a copy of the report to the local filing officer within 30 days.
- *Subsequent reports:* If an elected officer or PUC member submits a behested payment report for a payor, and that same payor later makes another behested payment in any amount in the same calendar year, the elected officer or PUC member must submit a subsequent behested payment report for that payor.

Reporting process, electronic filing: AB 775 would require behested payment reports filed by elected state or local officers or PUC members to be filed directly with the FPPC using the FPPC's electronic filing system for behested payment reports. The bill would require that the FPPC's e-filing systems for behested payment reports send an automatic confirmation email after the report is submitted.

Reporting process, alternate option for local elected officers: As an alternative to electronic filing with the FPPC, AB 775 would permit local elected officers to file behested payment reports directly with their local filing officer if all behested payment reports for officers of that agency are posted publicly on the local agency website. Local electronic filing would also be authorized, and the bill would clarify that an electronically filed report is an original report. The bill would require local agencies to post the behested payment reports online within 10 days of receipt.

Deadline for initial behested payment reports: AB 775 would alter the deadline for filing behested payment reports. Behested payments that meet the threshold of \$5,000 or more in the aggregate from a single source in a calendar year would be required to be reported within 30 days following the end of the calendar quarter in which that threshold was met.

Subsequent reports: AB 775 would require reporting of subsequent payments made after an initial behested payment report for a particular donor only after reaching an additional \$1,000 from the same donor in the same calendar year. These subsequent reports would also be due within 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter.

Codification of two regulations: AB 775 would codify two existing regulations, which specify additional information that must be reported on a behested payment report and permit a good faith estimate of the behested payment amount to be reported.

AB 1789 (Boerner) – Mandatory Campaign Training

Short Summary: Starting January 1, 2029, AB 1789 would require candidates, subject to specified exceptions, and treasurers of candidate-controlled committees to complete a campaign training course.

Detailed Summary:

Mandatory candidate training: AB 1789 would, commencing January 1, 2029, require an individual who files a statement of intention to be a candidate for elective office to complete a training course on the requirements in the PRA for the office for which they intend to be a candidate, subject to a specific deadline. The bill would prohibit the name of a candidate who does not complete the training course from being printed on the ballot.

Mandatory treasurer training: AB 1789 would, commencing January 1, 2029, also require the treasurer for a candidate controlled committee to complete a training course on the requirements of the act that apply to the committee, subject to a specific deadline. The bill would prohibit a committee whose treasurer does not complete the training course from accepting contributions until the training course is completed.

Exemptions to mandatory training: The bill would exempt from these requirements an individual who is required to complete, and has completed, a similar training offered by a local government ethics agency, and a candidate for statewide elective office or a treasurer of a committee controlled by a candidate for statewide elective office.

Existing law on contribution and expenditure itemization: The PRA requires elected officers, candidates, and committees to file campaign reports containing specified information regarding, among other items, contributions and expenditures received or provided during the period covered by the report. The act also requires slate mailer organizations to file campaign reports regarding disbursements to candidates, committees, and other persons during the period covered by the report. Generally, the PRA requires this information to be provided for contributions, expenditures, and disbursements, as applicable, according to whether the amount is more or less than a threshold amount of \$100.

Increasing reporting itemization amount: AB 1789 would increase this threshold amount from \$100 to \$200.

AB 2255 (Pellerin) – Enhanced Disclosure for Large Expenditures

Short Summary: AB 2255 would require more detailed disclosure on campaign reports about large expenditures in periods when the candidate will not be on the ballot in the next election.

Detailed Summary:

Existing law: The PRA requires recipient committees to report specific information about each expenditure made by the committee, including the name and street address of the person to whom the expenditure was made, the date and amount of the expenditures, and a brief description of the consideration for which each expenditure was made.

Enhanced disclosure:

- AB 2255 would require a candidate controlled committee established for an elective office for the controlling candidate to report additional information on its campaign statement if:
 - The candidate will not appear on the ballot at the next election, and
 - The committee makes expenditures to a single person exceeding a certain amount (to be determined) in the aggregate during the reporting period.
- For each aggregate expenditure to a single person over the threshold amount, the committee would be required to disclose a description of any consideration for which each expenditure was made, and, if applicable, the relationship of the person or reportable subvendor to the candidate or any individual with authority to approve the expenditure of campaign funds held by the committee.

AB 2421 (Valencia) – Automatic Termination of Inactive Committees

Short Summary: AB 2421 would require the Secretary of State to terminate inactive campaign committees if certain conditions are present.

Detailed Summary:

Automatic termination: AB 2421 would require SOS to terminate a recipient committee if it meets either of the following conditions:

- The committee has not submitted campaign reports for the prior 12 months and reported an ending cash balance or \$3,000 or less on its last

campaign statement, or \$5,000 or less and the committee owes \$2,000 or more to the controlling candidate.

- The committee filed a statement of organization in error.

Notice period and opportunity to object: SOS would be required to notify both the committee and the FPPC of the proposed termination. If no objection is made by the committee or FPPC within 180 days of the notice, SOS shall terminate the committee.

Notification to filing officer: SOS would be required to notify the filing officer following termination of a committee.

AB 2655 (Valencia) – Use of Campaign Funds for Security Expenses: Licensed Security Personnel

Short Summary: AB 2655 requires that security personnel paid with campaign funds must be appropriately licensed.

Detailed Summary:

Existing law: The PRA authorizes use of campaign funds for security expenses to protect a candidate, an elected officer, or the immediate family or staff of a candidate or elected officer, provided that the threat or potential threat to safety arises from the candidate’s or elected officer’s activities, duties, or status as a candidate or elected officer or from staff’s position as staff of the candidate or elected officer. “Security expenses” is defined for these purposes to include, among other things, the reasonable costs of providing personal security to a candidate, elected officer, or the immediate family or staff of a candidate or elected officer.

License requirement: AB 2655 would provide that campaign funds may be used to pay security personnel pursuant only if the security personnel hold the appropriate license issued by the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services.

SB 401 (Hurtado) – PRA Filing Deadline Extensions in Emergency Situations

Short Summary: SB 401 would authorize the commission to extend filing deadlines in the PRA for individuals impacted by a state or local emergency.

Detailed Summary:

Existing law: The PRA imposes deadlines for filing various reports and statements under the PRA, including statements of economic interests, lobbying reports, behested payment reports, and campaign reports and statements.

New authority: SB 401 would authorize the Commission to extend any filing deadline under the PRA for individuals that live in an area impacted by an emergency proclaimed by the Governor

or a local governing body pursuant to specified authority.

SB 900 (McNerney) – Advertisement Disclosures

Short Summary: SB 900 revises and adds to requirements in the PRA relating to campaign advertisement disclaimers.

Detailed Summary:

Clarifies which ads can display shortened committee names: For purposes of which types of ads can display shortened committee names, SB 900 clarifies that an “advertisement that is larger than those designed to be individually distributed,” includes, but isn’t limited to, a yard sign or billboard.

Top contributor disclosure: SB 900 requires mass mailings to disclose the top 5 contributors, instead of the top 3.

Top contributor names: SB 900 adds “limited liability corporation” to the list of terms that cannot be included in top contributor name. The bill also adds detailed rules for disclosing top contributor names:

- If the advertisement disclosure requirements require the disclosure of the name of a top contributor that is a multipurpose organization required to register as a committee, only the name of the multipurpose organization shall be disclosed.
- The disclosure of the name of a top contributor may be shortened by following specific, enumerated rules for abbreviating words and phrases.

Print ad disclaimers: SB 900 imposes several requirements on the formatting, font, and order of disclaimers on certain print ads.

Large print ad disclaimers: SB 900 revises the disclosure formatting, size, and appearance requirements for printed advertisements that are larger than those designed to be individually distributed

Note: Bill repeals the post-CARS version of Section 84504.2. There are currently two versions of Section 84504.2- the currently operative version and the version that is operative once CARS is certified. The bill repeals the post-CARS version of the section and makes many changes to the currently operative version of the section. The bill appears to not make all changes that appear in the post-CARS version. Further analysis needed.

Existing law on disclosure statement for ads paid for by IE: Existing law provides that an advertisement supporting or opposing a candidate that is paid for by an independent expenditure shall include a statement that it was not authorized by a candidate or a committee controlled by a candidate. If the advertisement was authorized or paid for by a candidate for another office, existing law requires that the expenditure instead include a statement that “This advertisement

was not authorized or paid for by a candidate for this office or a committee controlled by a candidate for this office.”

Revises IE disclaimer language: SB 900 instead provides that disclosure statements shall instead state, “Not paid for by candidate,” and “Not paid for by a candidate for this office,” respectively.

SB 1159 (Cabaldon) – Excluding AI from the Definition of “Person” and Related Terms

Short Summary: SB 1159 would provide that, for the purposes of the PRA, and other specified areas of law, the terms “person,” “interested person,” “participant,” “member of the public,” as applicable, and any other similar terms under each area of law referring to those who may engage with governmental agencies, do not include artificial intelligence systems, autonomous agents, robots, or other nonhuman entities, whether physical or digital.

Detailed Summary:

Existing law: The PRA defines “person” to mean an individual, proprietorship, firm, partnership, joint venture, syndicate, business trust, company, corporation, limited liability company, association, committee, and any other organization or group of persons acting in concert.

Exclusions to the definition of “person” and related terms: SB 1159 provides that, for the purposes of the PRA, CPRA, Bagley Keene, the Administrative Procedures Act, the Brown Act, and CEQA, “the terms ‘person,’ ‘interested person,’ ‘participant,’ ‘member of the public,’ as applicable, and any other similar terms under each act referring to those who may engage with governmental agencies, do not include artificial intelligence systems, autonomous agents, robots, or other nonhuman entities, whether physical or digital.

Definition: For purposes of the bill, “artificial intelligence” is defined to mean an engineered or machine-based system that varies in its level of autonomy and that can, for explicit or implicit objectives, infer from the input it receives how to generate outputs that can influence physical or virtual environments.

Clarification needed: Because the definition of “person” under the PRA includes business entities, committees, organizations, and other “nonhuman entities,” amendments are likely needed to ensure that the bill does not inadvertently affect duties and authority under the PRA.

Note: In its current form, SB 1159 does not directly amend the PRA, but amends definitions in the PRA through reference to PRA sections. Amendments are planned to amend the PRA and other areas of code directly.

SB 1225 (Niello and Umberg) – Preparation of Ballot Summary and Titles

Short Summary: SB 1225 would require the Legislative Analyst, instead of the Attorney General, to prepare the official summary of measures that will appear on the ballot, contingent on passage of similar proposed changes in the California Constitution.

Detailed Summary:

Existing law: The PRA includes requirements relating to the content of the state voter information guide, including summaries and analyses of measures. The Legislative Analyst is required to prepare summaries of the general meaning and effect of “yes” and “no” votes on each state measure, and an impartial analysis of the measure, including a description of the measure and a fiscal analysis. The Attorney General is responsible for preparing the official summary for each measure.

Responsibility for the official summary: SB 1225, as it amends the PRA, would require the Legislative Analyst, instead of the Attorney General, to prepare the official summary of each measure.

Other changes in the Elections Code: The bill makes several similar changes in the Elections Code to require the Legislative Analyst, instead of the Attorney General, to prepare ballot titles and summaries for initiative and referendum measures.

Contingent on passage of a Constitutional amendment: The California Constitution imposes certain duties on the Attorney General relating to initiative and referendum petitions and measures. Another bill, SCA 3, would amend the California Constitution to impose these duties instead on the Legislative Analyst. The changes made in SB 1225 would only take effect if SCA 3 also passes.

SB 1432 (Senate Elections Committee) – PRA Committee Bill

Short Summary: SB 1432 would increase the minimum text size of a statement that must be printed on invitations to elected state officers from lobbyists, lobbying firms, and lobbyist employers.

Detailed Summary:

Existing law: Existing law requires lobbyists, lobbying firms, and lobbyist employers who send any written or printed invitation to an elected state officer, candidate for elective state office, legislative official or agency official, to include on the invitation or on a letter attached to the invitation a statement that “Attendance at this event by a public official will constitute acceptance of a reportable gift.” The statement must be at least as large and readable as 8-point Roman boldface type.

Increase type size requirement: SB 1432 would increase the minimum type size to 10-point.