

Tulare County

INFORMATION GUIDE
for
LOCAL MEASURE
CAMPAIGNS



Compiled by the Office of the
Tulare County
Registrar of Voters
June 2013

COUNTY OF TULARE REGISTRAR OF VOTERS

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www.tularecounty.ca.gov/registrarofvoters/

This booklet has been prepared to assist proponents and/or opponents of a local measure in knowing the procedures and laws pertaining to campaigning for or against a local measure. This guide is not all encompassing; it merely summarizes the major provisions relating to the process involving the most common types of local measures appearing on the ballot in Tulare County. Committees organized to oppose or support the measure or anyone else interested in the outcome of the measure should not, therefore, rely solely upon this booklet.

The Tulare County Information Guide for Local Measure Campaigns is intended to provide general information about the filings and campaign restrictions and requirements of a local measure, and does not have the force and effect of law, regulation or rule. It is distributed with the understanding that the Tulare County Elections Division is not to be a substitute for legal counsel for the individual, organization or public official using it. In case of a conflict, the law, regulation or rule will apply.

The Elections Office is open from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday, and 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on Fridays excluding holidays. Please feel free to come in to our office or call us at the number above for more information.

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What the Elections Official Needs From the District

Resolution to Call the Election and Consolidate

Districts & Cities: Submit a “Resolution Requesting Consolidation of Election and Ordering of Such Election.”

County: Submit a “Resolution Requesting Consolidation of Election and Ordering of Such Election”

Schools: Submit the “Resolution Ordering Election, Specifications of the Election Order, and Requesting Consolidation.”

Bond measures require a tax rate statement to be filed by the 88th day before the election. A fiscal impact statement may also be ordered for certain measures. See the following “Timetable for Local Measures” for dates when these items are due.

The Measure Text

When submitting materials to place a measure on the ballot, indicate clearly in writing, which portion of the resolution or ordinance is to be printed in the Voter’s Information Pamphlet.

If you do not want any measure text printed in the Voter’s Information Pamphlet, please provide this direction in writing within the resolution. In this case, instead of measure text, before the analysis of the measure, voters will be directed to contact the Election’s Office for a copy of the proposed measure. Jurisdictions will be billed for the costs.

The 75-word Ballot Question

Election Code 13247 requires the ballot question to be limited to 75 words. Measures are followed by the words “Yes” and “No.” See instructions on “Counting of the Words.” Jurisdictions may want to consider beginning their ballot question with a few key summary words to summarize the measure. The words will count toward the 75-word limit.

The words to appear on the ballot for school bond measures are: “Bonds -Yes”, “Bonds - No” (Ed. Code 15122). The words to appear on a ballot for a school reorganization measure, according to Ed. Code 35762 are: “Reorganization of School Districts – Yes” and “Reorganization of School Districts – No”. Similar words may be used.

Letters designating measures will be assigned by the elections official pursuant to Election Code 13116. Measures will be assigned in alphabetical order beginning with the letter following the last letter assigned in the previous election and continuing through Z, or as close to the end of the alphabet as possible to accommodate all measures filed for the current election. For example, if the previous election ended with measure V, and five measures are on the next ballot, the measures will be assigned A, B, C, D, E rather than W, X, Y, Z, A.

For districts that overlap into other counties, the counties will mutually agree to use a letter designation for the measure that will not conflict or confuse the voter.

Measures will appear on the ballot in the following order pursuant to Election Code 13109: County Board of Education, College, Unified Schools, High Schools, Elementary Schools, County, Cities and Districts. In order to allow for the most efficient use of space, the county elections official may vary the order of the measures.

Timetable for Local Measures

120 days before Election	<p>Requested day for district to deliver the Resolution Ordering Election and Specifications of Election Order and finalized copy for all special measures to the Elections Office. This date is requested in order to allow for publications; receiving of arguments and rebuttal arguments; required public examination period; printer set up and translations. If a district cannot make this date the Elections Office will work with the district.¹</p> <p>[NOTE: By law a district has until the 88th day before an election to consolidate a measure, however this leaves insufficient time for adequate notice; argument filing period and public examination period before ballot layouts must be delivered to the printer].</p>
118 days before Election	<p>The Elections Office will mail notices of election and Notice to File Arguments to the appropriate newspapers for publication.²</p> <p>When district receives copy of published notice the secretary must post in district office.</p> <p>Publication costs will be billed by the papers directly to the district. (EC 12113)</p>
88 days before Election	<p>Districts must complete any exterior boundary changes (annexations or detachments) by this date. (EC 12262)</p> <p>Last day for public to file arguments for or arguments against a local measure on the Tulare County ballot³. (EC 9163) After the final filing date for arguments (or rebuttal arguments if those provisions apply), a 10-calendar-day public examination period is provided.⁴</p> <p>Last day for Tulare County Counsel to prepare and submit an Impartial Analysis⁵ of measure in 500 words or less.⁶ City Clerk to prepare for city measures.</p>

¹ Elections Code 1303, 1304, 4108, 10400, 10509, 12112, 13307 and others.

² (District - EC 12112) (County & District EC 9163) (City - EC 9268 & 12111) (School - EC 9502; for school reorganization and unification measures see also Education Code 35758)

³ NOTE: This date is set by the Elections Official and may be different if district is under the jurisdiction of another county. Any measure consolidated between 98th day before the election and the 88th day before the election will have a final argument date set for 10 days after the receipt of the measure.

⁴ (Districts - EC 9380) (Schools - EC 9509) (City - EC 9295) (County - EC 9190)

⁵ Tulare County Counsel only prepares Impartial Analysis for districts under Tulare County's jurisdiction. For districts where most of the territory falls under another county's jurisdiction, the county counsel of that county shall prepare the Impartial Analysis in accordance with that county's election schedule.

⁶ (County Measures EC 9160) (District Measures except water districts- EC 9313) (Water Districts - EC 9314) (School Bond - EC 9500) (City Measure - city clerk is to prepare - EC 9280)

88 days before Election continued	Last day for election jurisdiction (County, City, School or District) to file Tax Rate Statement for Bond Measures (EC 9401) The Elections Office will assign a letter to the measure after the 88 th day before the election.
78 days before Election	Last day for rebuttal arguments , if BOTH an “argument in favor” and an “argument against” the measure were received. ⁷
32 days before Election	Approximately this date the Elections Office will begin mailing out Sample Ballots. (EC 13303)
29 days before Election	First day Vote by Mail ballots can be mailed or picked up at the Elections Office. 1) Vote by Mail ballot requests must be made in writing to the Elections Office, 5951 S. Mooney Blvd., Visalia, CA 93277. Vote by Mail requests must include residence address, mailing address, if any, and each voter’s signature. An application will be included on the back of each Sample Ballot. 2) Committees or individuals distributing Vote by Mail applications must use a state mandated form. The form and instructions can be obtained from the Elections Office.
15 days before Election	Last day for voters to register to vote in the election.
7 days before Election	Last day for Elections Office to receive Vote by Mail ballot applications through the mail (Applications must be received, postmark is not sufficient).
6 days before Election	Late condition Vote by Mail ballots are available until Election Day in the Elections Office. For further information, call (559) 624-7300.
1-2 days after Election	County will commence a manual recount of 1% of the precincts. (EC 15360) By this date the Elections Office will also commence the canvass of the returns. (EC 10547 and 15301)
28 days after Election	By this date the Elections Office will prepare and deliver a certified statement of results of the election to the governing board. (EC 10550, 10551, & 15372)
69 days after Election	By this date, the Elections Office will bill the district for its share of the election costs. (EC 10002 & 10520)

⁷ (Schools - EC 9504), (Districts - EC 9317), (County - EC 9167), (City - EC 9285, but only if city adopted provisions when election was called)

INFORMATION ON FILING ARGUMENTS

Arguments in Favor or Against a Measure

Deadline to File: See “Timetable for Local Measures”

Format of Arguments:

Argument must be typed.

Typing must be in upper and lower case letters. All caps are not acceptable.

Do not use bullets. Paragraphs should be in block format.

Title must identify the measure:

“Argument in Favor of Measure _____”

“Argument Against Measure _____”

No Argument shall exceed **300** words.⁸ (See Counting of Words)

Do not count **title** or **verification** as part of the text.

Argument must be accompanied by required statement signed by proponents and authors. See Sample. (Elections Code 9600)

Filers: The governing board or member or members of the legislative body authorized by the legislative body, or any individual voter who is eligible to vote on the measure, or bona fide association of citizens, or any combination of these voters and associations may **file** a written argument for or against any county, school or district measure placed on the ballot by the governing body or county initiatives placed on the ballot through the petition process. For legibility and publication reasons, the Elections Office also requests that you have the authors print their name and title in addition to signing: (Election Code 9120, 9162, 9282, 9501)

The **Filer** does not have to be a signer of the argument.

Signers for or against a county, school, or special district measure do not have to meet the criteria listed above. The **Filer** of the argument must meet the criteria above; however, **anyone may sign the argument**. No more than five (5) signers shall appear.

Selection of Arguments:

If more than one argument for or against the measure is received the elections official will select one of each for printing. Preference and priority will be given in the following order:

- (1) The governing board of the district or member or members of the board authorized by the board.
- (2) The individual voter, or bona fide associations of citizens, or combination of voters and associations, who are bona fide sponsors or proponents of the measure.
- (3) Bona fide associations of citizens.
- (4) Individual voters who are eligible to vote on the measure.

(Schools - EC 9503) (City - EC 9287 & 9283) (County & District - EC 9166, see EC 312 for definition of County measure)

⁸ School District reorganization/unification measures have different requirements. See Education Code section 35758.

Rebuttal to Arguments in Favor or Against a Measure

Deadline to File: 10 days after final date for the filing of the primary arguments

“Rebuttals to Arguments in Favor or Against a Measure” are only filed if BOTH an “Argument in Favor” and an “Argument Against” were filed.

Rebuttal Arguments do not apply to city measures unless provisions were adopted at the time the election was called (EC 9285). Rebuttal Arguments apparently do apply to school reorganization/unification elections.

Format of Rebuttal Arguments:

Title: “Rebuttal to Argument in Favor of Measure _____”

–or–

“Rebuttal to Argument Against Measure _____”

(Blank spaces to be filled in only with the letter which designates the measure.)(EC 9167)

No rebuttal argument shall exceed 250 words. (See Counting of Words)

Do not count **title** or **verification** as part of the text.

All other code requirements applying to primary arguments also apply to Rebuttal Arguments. (See previous pages)

Public Examination of Measure, Analysis and Arguments

After the final filing date for primary arguments or for rebuttal arguments (if those provisions apply), a 10-calendar-day public examination period is provided. During this period any person may obtain a copy of the materials to be printed as part of the sample ballot. The Tulare County Elections Office fee for copies is \$0.10 per side of a printed page.

During this 10-calendar-day examination period any voter of the district may seek a writ of mandate or an injunction requiring any or all of the materials to be amended or deleted, subject to the specified limitations of Elections Code.

(Districts - EC 9380) (Schools - EC 9509) (City - EC 9295) (County - EC 9190)

Counting of Words

Pursuant to Elections Code Section 9

Counting of words, for purposes of local measures, shall be as follows:

- (1) Punctuation is not counted.
- (2) Words used in the title of the document, Such as “Argument in Favor of Measure A” are not counted.
- (3) Each word shall be counted as one word except as specified in this section.
- (4) All geographical names shall be considered as one word. Areas that have boundaries and can be mapped are considered geographic areas; For example, "County of Tulare" and “Visalia Unified School District” shall be counted as one word.
- (5) Each abbreviation for a word, phrase, or expression shall be counted as one word.
- (6) Hyphenated words that appear in any generally available standard reference dictionary, published in the United States at any time within the 10 calendar years immediately preceding the election for which the words are counted, shall be considered as one word. Each part of all other hyphenated words shall be counted as a separate word.
- (7) Dates consisting of a combination of words and digits shall be counted as two words. Dates consisting only of a combination of digits shall be counted as one word.
- (8) Any number consisting of a digit or digits shall be considered as one word. Any number which is spelled, such as "one," shall be considered as a separate word or words. For example, "One" shall be counted as one word whereas "one hundred" shall be counted as two words. "100" shall be counted as one word.
- (9) Telephone numbers shall be counted as one word.
- (10) Internet web site addresses shall be counted as one word.
- (11) It is the department policy to count numbers consisting of a digit or digits used with a dollar sign (\$), percentage signs (%), or number sign (#) as one word.

This section shall not apply to counting words for ballot designations under Section 13107.

Information on Campaign Financial Statements

Contacts

Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC)

428 J Street, Suite 620

Sacramento, CA 95814

Technical Assistance: (866) ASK-FPPC (275-3772)

General Contact: (916) 322-5660

Fax (Technical Assistance): (916) 322-6440

www.fppc.ca.gov

Secretary of State Political Reform Commission

1500 - 11th Street, Room 495

Sacramento, CA 95814

Tel: (916) 653-6224

Fax: (916) 653-5045

www.sos.ca.gov

Tulare County Registrar of Voters

5951 S. Mooney Blvd.

Visalia, CA 93277

Telephone (ask for Lynnda): (559) 624-7300

Fax: (559) 737-4498

www.tularecounty.ca.gov/registrarofvoters

Campaign Forms Overview for Local Measure Committees

Refer to Manual D for detailed filing obligations. Strict fines may result from failure to file a campaign statement in the time and manner required. The below chart is meant as an “extreme” overview and should in no way replace the Information Manuals or the advice of your legal counsel.

FORM #	WHO FILES	FILING DEADLINE
<p>410</p>	<p>Statement of Organization / Recipient Committee Form INITIAL Filed by any individual (including an officeholder or candidate), group of individuals, organization, or any other entity that receives contributions totaling \$1,000 or more during a calendar year.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>TERMINATION You do NOT automatically terminate your filing obligations. Must be filed when eligible to terminate filing obligations (such as filing Form 460s), basically when all accounts are at zero and there will be no further campaign activity. (See FPPC documentation for further details).</p>	<p>INITIAL Must be filed within 10 days of receiving \$1,000 in contributions.</p> <p>If a recipient committee qualifies during the last 16 days before an election, due within 24 hours.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>TERMINATION When termination circumstances are met.</p>
<p>450 (Short Form)</p>	<p>Recipient Committee Campaign Statement - Short Form For ballot measure committees who meet ALL of the criteria below...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has not received a contribution which must be itemized (a cumulative amount of \$100 or more from a single source) • Has not received any other payment of \$100 or more (misc. increases to cash) • Has no outstanding loans made or received • Has no accrued expenses (unpaid bills) 	<p>Deadlines vary. 450 may be filed as a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Election Statement • Semi-Annual Statement • Supplemental Pre-election Statement • Special Odd-Year Campaign Report • Quarterly Statement • Termination Statement • Amendment
<p>460 (Long Form)</p>	<p>Recipient Committee Campaign Statement - Long Form A person, entity, or organization that receives contributions totaling \$1,000 or more during a calendar year for the primary purpose of supporting or opposing the qualifications, passage, or defeat of one or more ballot measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have received an itemizable contribution (a cumulative amount of \$100 or more from a single source) • Have received any other itemizable receipt • Have outstanding loans (made or received) or outstanding accrued expenses (unpaid bills). 	<p>Deadlines vary. 460 may be filed as a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Election Statement • Semi-Annual Statement • Supplemental Pre-election Statement • Special Odd-Year Campaign Report • Quarterly Statement • Termination Statement • Amendment to previously filed statement <p>Contact the County Elections Office or your Filing Officer for election specific filing schedule. See also “Filing Schedule” in this Guide.</p>

FORM #	WHO FILES	FILING DEADLINE
495	<p>Supplemental Pre-Election Campaign Statement Form 495 is for use by a recipient committee that makes contributions totaling \$10,000 or more in connection with an election form which the committee is not required to file regular per-election reports. Form 495 must be filed as an attachment to 450 or 460.</p>	Form 495 and your campaign disclosure statement (Form 450 or 460) must be filed no later than 12 days before the election in connection with which you made contributions totaling \$10,000 or more.
496	<p>Late Independent Expenditure Report Filed if an "Independent Expenditure" totaling \$1,000 or more to support or oppose a single ballot measure during the 16 days immediately prior to the election in which the measure is being voted on.</p> <p>"Independent Expenditure" is an expenditure made in connection with a communication (e.g. a billboard, advertisement, mailing) that expressly advocates the qualification, passage or defeat of a clearly identified measure, but which is NOT made to-or at the behest of-the affected committee.</p>	File within 24 hours of making the independent expenditure(s) and each time \$1,000 or more is spent to support or oppose a measure during the 16 days immediately prior to the election in which the measure is being voted on.
497	<p>Late Contribution Report</p> <p>Recipients of late contributions must file this form. ----- Committees that make late contributions also must file this form.</p>	<p>Late "Monetary" Contributions: file within 24 hours of receiving or making a late contribution.</p> <p>Late Nonmonetary ("In-Kind") Contributions: If receiving contribution: Within 48 hours of receiving contribution ----- If making contribution: within 24 hours of making the contribution; and recipient must receive a notice of the value of contribution within 24 hours of the time the contribution was made.</p>

Download blank forms or complete your forms on-line!

Need blank forms to fill out? Don't really like filling out your forms by hand, but don't have a typewriter? If you have access to the internet, go to either website below. You can print out blank forms or complete your forms on-line, then print them out with a clean, typed look.



www.tularecounty.ca.gov/registrarofvoters

OR

www.fppc.ca.gov

Campaign Statement Filing Schedule

The below schedule is generic and is provided as an overview of standard filing obligations. We highly recommend filers contact their County Elections Official (or local filing officer) to verify campaign filing deadlines.

FILING DEADLINE	TYPE OF STATEMENT	PERIOD COVERED BY STATEMENT	METHOD OF DELIVERY
40 days before the election	First Pre-Election	* through 45 days before the election	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Personal Delivery · First Class Mail
12 days before the election	Second Pre-Election	44 days through 17 days before the election	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Personal Delivery · Guaranteed Overnight service **
24 Hours	Late Contribution Late Independent Expenditure	16 days prior to the election	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Personal Delivery · Telegram · Guaranteed Overnight service · Fax
July 31	Semi-Annual (if election held during 1st six months)	* through June 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Personal Delivery · First Class Mail
January 31	Semi-Annual (if election held during 2nd six months)	* through December 31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Personal Delivery · First Class Mail

* The period covered by any statement begins on the day after the closing date of the last statement filed, or January 1st if no previous statement has been filed.

** Primarily formed committees must file the second pre-election statements by personal delivery or by guaranteed overnight delivery service. General purpose committees may use personal delivery or first class mail.

Fines & Waivers

Strict Policy for Late Disclosure Statements

(The Secretary of State instituted this policy in April 1995)

For twenty years, the Political Reform Act has required timely disclosure of the financing of political campaigns and state lobbying.

Unfortunately, over the years there have been a large number of campaign statements filed after legally required deadlines. These late filings deny voters and the general public of important information that should be current and readily available.

Disclosure statements filed late are subject to fines. In the past, however, a substantial number of late fines have been waived.

Effective immediately, the Registrar of Voters will only consider waiver requests based upon specified “good cause” reasons for late filing. (A complete listing of “good cause” reasons and related documentation are listed on the next page).

Acceptable “good cause” reasons involve situations beyond a filer’s control, for example, incapacitating physical illness and natural disasters. The new rule for fine waiver requests is very specific and limited.

Examples of reasons for waiver request that are **NOT** “good cause” reasons and not acceptable:

- not being aware of law or its requirements
- not receiving notice of filing requirements
- not being available to sign forms
- not sending filing to proper official
- not knowing where to get forms
- not having complete information by filing deadline
- not picking up mail
- secretarial error

In addition, it is important to note that the Political Reform Act does not provide any exemptions for late fines if a filer fails to comply with written notification form from a filing officer. Specifically, the Act mandates that late fines be imposed if campaign or lobbying statements are not filed within 12 days before an election after the filing officer has sent specific written notice of the filing requirement.

Finally, it is important to remember that the great majority of people who file campaign and lobbying statements comply with the law. Many individuals devote long and hard hours to ensuring that disclosure statements are complete, accurate and filed on time. Consequently, it is a simple matter of fairness to implement a more rigorous policy for waiving fines imposed on those filers who are not diligent.

“Good Cause” Reasons for Waiving Late Filing Fees for Campaign Disclosure Statements

The Registrar of Voters will consider a request to waive the payment of a late filing fee if the request is based on “good cause”.

Waiver Request

A request of waiver must be submitted on a Request for Waiver of Liability Form. The waiver request must be signed by the person(s) required to file the particular statement or report upon which the late filing fee was assessed. There are two categories of “good cause” for waiving late filing fees. These causes must relate to the person required to file the report or statement.

First Category of Good Cause

1. INCAPACITATION FOR MEDICAL REASONS

Adequate documentation consists of a doctor’s, psychologist’s, therapist’s or chiropractor’s statement giving the nature of the incapacitation, the date(s) thereof, and the individual’s name.

2. HOSPITALIZATION

Adequate documentation consists of a copy of the hospital bill or doctor’s statement showing the patient’s name and the date(s) of the hospitalization.

3. ACCIDENT INVOLVEMENT

If medical attention is provided and results in the late filing, a copy of the hospital bill, emergency room service, or doctor’s statement, showing the patient’s name and date(s) and time(s) of medical attention, is adequate documentation. If the accident involvement results in delay or vehicle disablement which caused the late filing, adequate documentation consists of a police report showing the individual’s name, the date and time of the accident, and if applicable, whether or not the vehicle was disabled.

4. DEATH

Adequate documentation consists of a copy of the death certificate or an obituary notice.

Second Category of Good Cause

The second category is defined as other unique, unintentional factors beyond the filer’s control not stemming from a negligent act or non-action. The factor’s are:

1. The loss or unavailability of records due to a fire, flood, theft or similar reason. Adequate documentation shall consist of a police, fire or insurance report, containing the date of the occurrence and the extent of the loss or damage.
2. Other unique reasons. These include compelling reasons beyond the filer’s control.

Ballot Measures: Important Information For Public Agencies

(re-printed from FPPC web page found at www.fppc.ca.gov)

Public officials and public employees need to know the rules before getting officially involved in ballot measure campaigns. Check with the FPPC if you have questions about ballot measure campaign issues. (916) 322-5660.

In general, public funds or public resources may be used impartially to educate or inform citizens about a ballot measure. But if a communication directly or indirectly urges an election result, the agency responsible for sending it may be required by the Political Reform Act (the "Act") to disclose the source and amount of money used for printing and mailing. Violation of the disclosure law may result in fines. Other state laws prohibit use of public funds for campaign purposes.

What is a ballot measure?

A ballot measure is any proposition put on a voter election ballot by a city council, county board of supervisors, school board or other elected body.

An initiative, referendum or recall (even those that fail to qualify for the ballot) becomes a ballot measure when petitions begin circulation.

When is Reporting Required?

If a state or local government agency acting independently spends \$1,000 or more in a calendar year for mailings, advertisements, or other communications to voters that urge a particular result in the election; or

Receives monetary or in-kind contributions totaling \$1,000 or more in a calendar year for political purposes; or

Makes monetary or in-kind contributions to an existing committee (e.g., a ballot measure committee) totaling \$10,000 or more in a calendar year, then it must report contributions and expenditures to support or oppose a ballot measure.

Express Advocacy.

A communication that only provides facts and impartial information about a ballot measure is not a reportable expenditure.

But payments for a communication that *expressly advocates* a particular result in an election may be reportable if:

It *clearly identifies* the measure; and

It *expressly advocates* its passage or defeat with words such as "vote for/against", "support", "defeat", "cast your ballot"; or

Taken as a whole, it *unambiguously urges* a particular result in an election.

What Is Required?

The Act requires:

Maintenance of accurate contribution and expenditure records;

Disclosure of sources and spending to advocate a ballot measure;

Identification of sender of more than 200 mail pieces;

Timely filing of disclosure reports at specified times during calendar year, depending on expenditure amount and election date.

Check with your City Clerk or County Elections Official.

Other California Laws:

Public officials and public employees should also be aware of other state laws that prohibit or restrict use of public funds and resources:

- **Article XVI, Section 6 California Constitution** (Prohibits gift of public funds)
- **Government Code 3201- 3209** (Political activities of public employees)
- **Government Code 8314** (Prohibits use of state resources for campaign or private activities not authorized by law)
- **Penal Code 146 (b)** (Feigned authority for soliciting money or signatures)
- **Penal Code 424** (Embezzlement, falsification of accounts by public officers)
- **Business and Professions Code 17533.6** (Using Official Stationery)
- **Education Code 7054** (Use of district property)
- **Education Code 7056** (Soliciting or receiving political funds)
- Also see *Stanson v. Mott* 17 Cal.3d 206 (1976) [In the absence of clear legislative authorization, a public agency may not expend funds to promote one side in an election]
- Also see *People v. Suitt* (1979) 90 Cal. App. 3d 125 (1979); *League of Women Voters v. Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee* 203 Cal. App. 3d 529 (1988) [Even if expenditure by a government agency is not permitted by law, if it is made it may still be a contribution under the Political Reform Act]

For information about these laws, contact your agency legal counsel, district attorney or the Attorney General (800) 952-5225.

INFORMATION ON CAMPAIGNING

Posting Political Signs

State Rules:

Section 5405.3 of the State Outdoor Advertising Act exempts the placing of Temporary Political Signs from normal outdoor advertising display requirements.

A Temporary Political Sign meets the following criteria:

- A. Encourages a particular vote in a scheduled election.
- B. Is placed not sooner than 90 days prior to the scheduled election and is removed within 10 days after that election.
- C. Is no larger than 32 square feet.
- D. Has had a Statement of Responsibility filed with the Department of Transportation certifying a person who will be responsible for removing the sign.

A Statement of Responsibility form can be obtained from the County Elections Office and should be returned to: Department of Transportation, Division of Traffic Operations, Central California, Outdoor Advertising Program, P.O. Box 942874, MS-36, Sacramento, California, 94274-0001. Their phone number is (916) 651-1254.

Temporary Political Signs shall not be placed within the right-of-way of any highway, or be visible within 660 feet of the edge of the right-of-way of a classified "landscaped freeway".

State law directs the Department of Transportation to remove unauthorized Temporary Political Signs and bill the responsible party for their removal.

(Information above obtained from the Department of Transportation letter re: regulation of "Temporary Political Signs" dated November 2005).

County Rules:

Posting Signs on County Property

No person, except a public officer or employee duly authorized by the County Administrative Officer or Board of Supervisors, shall, construct or maintain, paste, paint, print, nail, tack or otherwise fasten or affix, any card banner, handbill, campaign sign, poster, sign, advertisement, or notice of any kind, or cause or suffer the same to be done, on any curbstone, lamppost, pole, bench, hydrant, bridge, wall, tree, sidewalk or structure in or upon any County property, except as may be required or permitted by ordinance or law. For the purposes of this provision, County Property means any real or personal property owned, leased or operated by the County and includes County property leased or licensed to third parties.

(Section 2-09-1005) For more information, call Gary Myatt, Road Use Investigator at (559) 624-7000.

City Rules:

Most cities have additional restrictions on the posting of political signs within their city limits. The following are excerpts from their ordinances. Please contact the numbers listed for more information or for a complete set of their rules.

City of Dinuba:

A. Political Signs.

1. No person except a duly authorized public official shall erect any signs, outdoor advertising structure or display of any character upon any public property other than a public right-of-way and no such sign, outdoor advertising structure or display shall be erected or maintained within any city street right-of-way without first obtaining approval from the City in writing.
2. A sign permit shall be required to erect political sign within the city street right-of-way, upon receipt

of an application and proof of the necessary liability insurance; the application shall be accompanied by a deposit to defer the cost of processing, inspecting and removal of the signs before and after any election.

3. No political signs shall be erected prior to forty-five (45) days before the date of the election to which they pertain.
4. Each person who obtains a permit for such political signs shall be responsible for the removal of all such signs within six (6) days after the polls have closed. After that date, the cost of removal of any sign or signs shall be assessed to the person who obtained the permit.
(Section 17.72.17) For more information, call: (559) 591-5900, ask for Linda Barkley.

City of Exeter:

For information, call John Hill at (559) 592-9244.

City of Farmersville:

9.a. Noncommercial signs expressing the opinion of the owner or occupant of the appurtenant property regarding political...topics of public interest shall be permitted so long as the messages remain noncommercial in nature. Such signs shall not be placed on fences, trees, utility poles, street furniture, or in the public right-of-way. Any such sign shall be erected not earlier than the closing date of filing candidacy and shall be removed within fifteen days after such election. One political sign per parcel per candidate, which may be double faced, is permitted providing that any such signs do not exceed ten square feet per face and eight feet in height.

b. In cases where political or campaign signs are not removed within the specified time period, the city planning department shall cause to be removed those signs which remain and the cost and expense of such activity shall be paid by the candidate.

(Section 17.84.040) For more information, call: (559) 747-0458.

City of Lindsay:

For information call your local Code Enforcement Officer at (559) 562-2511.

City of Porterville:

Section 2012: Promotional, Campaign, and Political Signs.

A. Temporary promotional, campaign and political signs are permitted on private property in any zoned district and within the public right-of-way providing that:

1. The individual in charge of posting said signs files with the City Clerk his/her name, address and telephone number and receives a copy of Sections 2012 and 2015 of the Zoning Ordinance.
2. All such signs in any residential district shall not exceed four (4) square feet in area per sign.
3. Any such sign exceeding thirty-two (32) square feet in area shall require approval of a use permit in conformance with Article 29.
4. No such sign shall be posted within public right-of-way in residentially zoned districts except along arterial streets and major collector streets, that shall be named or designated prior to each election.
5. No such sign shall be located so as to constitute a hazard to vehicular and pedestrian traffic.
6. No such sign in the city right-of-way shall be attached to any pole or structure supporting a traffic control sign or device, street tree or fire hydrant.
7. No such sign shall be placed in the road way or on the sidewalk.
8. No such sign shall be posted more than ninety (90) days preceding the date of the event or election to which the signs pertain.
9. All such signs shall be removed within fifteen (15) days following the date of the event or election to which the signs pertain.
10. No such sign shall be placed in the public right-of-way abutting any public property including

parklands nor within city maintained landscaped parkways within public right-of-way.

B. Violation to any of the above regulatory conditions shall be deemed a public nuisance and may be summarily abated as such; and each day that such violation continues shall be regarded as a new and separate offense.

For more information, call: (559) 782-7442, additional information can be gotten at www.ci.porterville.ca.us.

City of Tulare:

10.188.05 Standards by Sign Type

(K) Temporary Political Signs:

1. On lots or parcels privately owned with permission of the property owners.
2. The combined area of signs by any one candidate on any one parcel shall not exceed thirty two (32) square feet.
3. Political signs shall not be attached to trees, fence posts or utility poles, except on private property where signs may be attached to trees and fence posts with permission of the property owners.
4. Political signs shall not be lighted either directly or indirectly.
5. No political sign or portion thereof shall be placed in any street right-of-way or on any other City-owned property.
6. No sign shall be erected in violation of street corner setback requirements...which are established to ensure traffic safety nor shall any such sign interfere with pedestrian traffic.
7. Political signs shall be erected no more than sixty (60) days prior to the date of the election.
8. Unless a waiver is granted by the City Council, all political signs shall be removed within thirty (30) days following the date of the election. Signs not removed within this period may be removed by the City and the cost of removal assessed against the candidate.
9. Provisions of this subsection shall not apply to political advertising on existing commercial billboard structures which shall be subject to the general provisions pertaining to such structures.

(City Code 10.188.05) For more information, call Bonnie Simoes at (559) 684-4223.

City of Visalia:

Section 17.48.090 - Political, campaign or nonprofit organization signs.

Political or campaign signs shall be erected in accordance with the following provisions: (no permit required)

A. Any such sign shall be erected not earlier than eighty-eight (88) days prior to the election and shall be removed within fifteen (15) days after such election. Candidates successful in a primary election are subject to the same provisions and shall remove signs fifteen (15) days prior to following the primary election and may erect signs not earlier than eighty-eight (88) days prior to the general election.

B. 1. Each candidate is allowed one political sign per parcel. On residential sites, the sign may be a maximum of sixteen (16) square feet in area and erected to a maximum height of six feet. On commercial or vacant sites, the sign may be a maximum of thirty-two (32) square feet in area and erected to a maximum height of six feet except as provided in subsection (D) of this section.

2. For the purpose of this provision, "residential site" means a lot or parcel which has a residential use or structure built on it and "commercial site" means a lot or parcel which has a commercial use or site on it. Residential or commercial sites is not intended to reflect the zoning of the property.

C. Political or campaign signs may not be attached to trees, fence posts or utility poles except on private property where written permission from the property owners has been obtained.

D. Portable or temporary "A"-frame signs are prohibited. V-shaped signs (two surfaces with two edges connected and the other two edges spread apart so that the faces are read from different directions) are permitted subject to the criteria that they are supported with a maximum of three posts placed with an interior angle of not more than ninety (90) degrees.

E. No political or campaign signs shall be attached and erected on public property or within the

public right-of-way and shall not obstruct sight line visibility at intersections.

F. In cases where political or campaign signs are not removed within the specified time period, the city planning department shall cause to be removed those signs which remain and the cost and expense of such activity shall be paid by the candidate.

G. Signs promoting social events of nonprofit organizations are subject to the same basic requirements as political signs. (Prior code § 7618).

For information, call (559) 713-4512.

City of Woodlake:

No additional restrictions.

Gas Company Recommendations:

When digging holes in order to post signs The Gas Company would like you to be aware that there are dangers of damaging gas and other utility lines. California One Call Law (Government Code 4216) requires that you call Underground Service Alert (USA) - two days prior to digging. USA is a simple free one-call notification service to notify all member utility companies of your planned excavation. After you have delineated the exact digging location with white spray paint, the utilities will mark any underground lines in the area that may be affected by the proposed excavation. Call 1-(800) -227-2600 or 811 or ask the Elections Office for a USA brochure.

Voter Registration Drives

Last day to register voters is 15 days prior to the election. See “Timetable for Local Measure” for date.

Measure Committees are allowed to distribute and collect voter registration cards. Registration cards can be obtained at any time from the county elections office upon completion of a “Voter Registration Card Statement of Distribution Plans” form. The rules are as follows:

1. A person entitled to vote must be a U.S. citizen, a resident of California, not in prison or on parole for the conviction of a felony, and at least 18 years of age at the time of the election. (Elections Code 2106)
2. No fee may be charged for registration. (Elections Code 2121)
3. Completed voter registration cards received from voters shall be returned to the Election Official **within three (3) days**. (Elections Code 2138)
4. On the day of the close of registration for any election, all organizations shall immediately return all completed affidavits of registration in their possession. Unused cards shall be returned upon completion of the distribution plan. (Elections Code 2139)
5. If any person assists in completing an affidavit of registration, that person shall sign and date the affidavit below the signature of the voter. (Elections Code 2150(c)) Person assisting must also sign and deliver the stub and instructions to the voter. (Elections Code 2158 (b)(1))

Purchasing Voter Lists From the Elections Office

The County Elections Office has a great deal of data available to candidates for use in their campaign. Most data is available in the following mediums: C.D., printed reports and mailing labels. Some data may also be e-mailed. To order voter registration data:

- 1) Requests for election and voter data must be in writing (preferably on company or campaign letterhead).
- 2) If voter addresses and phone numbers are being requested, the “Application for Confidential Voter

Information” must be completed. The application can be found on the last page of this book or the Elections Office will fax this application upon request. Upon receipt of the application, it will be reviewed by elections staff to determine if the applicant is eligible for the information. Identification of the applicant must be proven by a driver’s license or state identification card. If applicant is a Tulare County resident, driver’s license must be shown in the Elections Office.

- 3) Payment is required prior to running jobs (check, money order or cash is acceptable). Call the Tulare County Elections Office for cost estimate and shipping & handling charges.
- 4) Shipping or delivery will be charged to purchaser. If out of the area, it is suggested you include a Federal Express airbill which is billed to your account. If data is to be picked up from the Elections Office in person, a courtesy call can be made upon completion.

Maps of Precincts and District Boundaries

You can purchase maps showing Tulare County precinct lines or district lines. Please note that the County is in the process of automating our mapping and not all precincts or districts are currently available for printing. As time permits, we will do our best to service your requests. You can call the Tulare County Elections Office (ask for Travis) at (559) 624-7300.

Political Advertisement Requirements

Any paid political advertisement that refers to an election or to any candidate for elective office and that is contained in or distributed with a newspaper, shall bear on each surface or page, in type or lettering at least half as large as the type or lettering of the advertisement or in 10-point Roman type, whichever is larger, the words “Paid Political Advertisement”. The words shall be set apart from any other printed matter.

“Paid Political Advertisement” means and shall be limited to, published statements paid for by advertisers for purposes of supporting or defeating any person who has filed for an elective office. (Elections Code 20008)

Simulated Ballot Requirements

Every simulated ballot or sample ballot shall bear on each surface or page, in type or lettering at least half as large as the type of lettering of the statement or words or in 10-point roman type, whichever is larger, in a printed or drawn box and set apart from any other printed matter, the following statement:

NOTICE TO VOTERS
(Required by Law)

This is not an official ballot or an official sample ballot prepared by the County Elections Official or the Secretary of State.

This is an unofficial, marked ballot prepared by (insert name and address of the person or organization responsible for preparation thereof).

Nothing in this section shall be construed to require this notice in any editorial or other statement appearing in a regularly published newspaper or magazine other than a paid political advertisement.

No simulated ballot or sample ballot shall bear any official seal or the insignia of any public entity, nor shall that seal or insignia appear upon the envelope in which it is mailed or otherwise delivered. (Elections Code 20009)

Electioneering Near Polling Places

No person, on election day, shall within 100 feet of a polling place:

- (1) Circulate an initiative, referendum, recall, nomination petition or any other petition.
- (2) Solicit a vote or speak to a voter on the subject of marking his or her ballot.
- (3) Place a sign relating to voters' qualifications or speak to a voter on the subject of his or her qualifications.
- (4) Do any electioneering.

As used in this section "100 feet of a polling place" means a distance of 100 feet from the room or rooms in which voters are signing the roster and casting ballots.

Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. (Elections Code 18370)

These provisions also apply to campaign signs on or in a truck or car parked within 100 feet of a polling place.

Electioneering (Campaigning) During Vote by Mail Voting

No candidate or representative of a candidate (or proponent, opponent, or representative of a proponent or opponent of a measure) shall solicit the vote of an Vote by Mail voter, or do any electioneering, while in the residence or in the immediate presence of the voter, and during the time he or she knows the Vote by Mail voter is voting. Any person who knowingly violates this law is guilty of a misdemeanor. (Elections Code 18371 (a) & (b))

Mass Mailing of Campaign Literature

(Pursuant to Elections Code Section 16)

The following section of the Government Code does not constitute all of the law pertaining to this subject matter. However, Section 16 of the Elections Code requires that you be provided with the full text of this section at the time of filing your declaration of candidacy or petition for local initiative or referendum.

Government Code 82041.5

"Mass mailing" means over two hundred substantially similar pieces of mail, but does not include a form letter or other mail which is sent in response to an unsolicited request, letter or other inquiry.

Government Code 84305

- (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), no candidate or committee shall send a mass mailing unless the name, street address, and city of the candidate or committee are shown on the outside of each piece of mail in the mass mailing and on at least one of the inserts included within each piece of mail of the mailing in no less than 6-point type which shall be in a color or print which contrasts with the background so as to be easily legible. A post office box may be stated in lieu of a street address if the organization's address is a matter of public record with the Secretary of State.
- (b) If the sender of the mass mailing is a single candidate or committee, the name, street address, and city of the candidate or committee need only be shown on the outside of each piece of mail.
- (c) If the sender of a mass mailing is a controlled committee, the name of the person controlling the committee shall be included in addition to the information required by subdivision (a).

Instructions for Distributing Applications for Vote by Mail Ballots

1. Any individual, group, or organization distributing applications for Vote by Mail ballots must use the uniform format approved by the Secretary of State as provided by the Secretary of State or the county elections office. Failure to follow the uniform format is a crime. (Elections Code 3007, 18402)
2. Information which may be preprinted. The individual, group or organization distributing the applications may pre-print the following information on the application form:
 - The name of the applicant – the name of the voter must be printed as it appears on the affidavit of registration.
 - The address of the applicant – the address of the voter must be printed as it appears on the affidavit of registration.
 - Other Information – The elections official may or may not preprint the name and date of the election, the deadline for receipt of the completed application by the elections official, the name of the county in which the applicant resides, the name, address and telephone number of the organization providing the form, also the name, address and telephone number of the elections official. If the elections official does not preprint this information, the individual, group or organization distributing the applications should preprint these items prior to distributing the applications to voters.
 - Voter Affidavit Number and/or Bar Code – If an individual, group or organization distributing forms with the voter’s name and residence address is preprinted, the number or bar code equivalent used by the elections official to identify a voter, may be required by that official to be preprinted in the box labeled “FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.”
3. Information which may NOT be preprinted on the application, but must be completed by the applicant.
 - Mailing Address – The address to which the actual Vote by Mail ballot shall be sent, if different than the residence address, may not be preprinted. The voter must complete this information.
 - Signature – The voter must sign the application for a Vote by Mail ballot.
 - Decline to State – Political Party (for Primary Elections) – The checkmark and the name of the political party (for Declined to State voters) shall be personally affixed by the voter.(Elections Code 3006)
4. Statement Required. Any application that is preprinted must contain conspicuously printed the following statement – “You have the legal right to mail or deliver this application directly to the local elections official of the county in which you reside.” (Elections Code 3006(b)(3))
5. Distributor Information. The name, address and telephone number of the individual, group, or organization distributing the application must be printed on the application form. (Elections Code 3008)
6. Return of Applications. Any individual, group, or organization that distributes applications for Vote by Mail ballots and receives completed application forms from voters shall return the forms to the appropriate elections official, whichever is earlier. It is a crime to delay the proper return of a Vote by Mail ballot application.(Elections Code 3008, 18576) The applications may not be returned to the Secretary of State’s office. Failure to return completed applications in a timely manner to the appropriate elections official is a crime. (Elections Code 18576)
7. Applications must be non-forwardable. A Vote by Mail ballot application that is mailed to a voter by an individual, group or organization shall be non-forwardable. (Elections Code 3008)
8. A Vote by Mail ballot may not be sent to Campaign Address. The requested mailing address to which a Vote by Mail ballot is to be sent may not be the address of any political party, political campaign headquarters, or a candidate’s residence. Candidates as well as their families and other

household members are, of course, exempt from this prohibition and may receive their own Vote by Mail ballots at the candidate's residence address. (Elections Code 3006)

Declined to State – Political Party in Primary Elections. The application shall inform the Decline to State voter that he or she may request a Vote by Mail ballot for a particular political party for a primary election, if that political party has adopted a party rule, duly noticed to the Secretary of State, authorizing that vote. The application shall also contain a phone number that the voter may call to find out which parties have adopted such a rule. (Elections Code 3006(c))

PROHIBITIONS AND PENALTIES REGARDING THE VOTE BY MAIL VOTING PROCESS

1. It is a crime to interfere with anyone's lawful right to vote. (Elections Code 18502)
2. It is a crime to pay, or offer to pay, a person any amount of money or to give them anything of value in exchange for their vote for a particular person or issue. Similarly, it is against the law to pay someone not to vote. (Elections Code 18521-18524)
3. It is a crime to violate the secrecy of the ballot, or otherwise tamper with ballots or the voting system. (Elections Code 18562-18564)
4. It is a crime to willfully interfere with the prompt delivery to the elections official of a completed application for a Vote by Mail ballot. (Elections Code 18576)
5. Unless authorized by the voter, it is a crime for a third party to retain a completed application for a Vote by Mail ballot for more than 36 hours (excluding weekends and holidays) or beyond the deadline for applying, whichever is earlier. (Elections Code 18576)
6. It is a crime to deny a voter the right to return his or her application for a Vote by Mail ballot to the elections official. (Elections Code 18576)
7. It is a crime to interfere with the prompt return of a voted Vote by Mail ballot (Elections Code 18577) or to vote or attempt to vote a fraudulent Vote by Mail ballot. (Elections Code 18578)
8. It is a crime to do any electioneering (work for the election of a candidate or measure), or otherwise attempt to influence a voter, at the time he or she is voting a Vote by Mail ballot. (Elections Code 18371)
9. Vote by Mail ballot return envelopes are signed under penalty of perjury, a violation of which can result in prison term. (Penal Code 126)
10. It is a crime, punishable by imprisonment, to vote more than once in any election. (Elections Code 18560)

COMMONLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTE BY MAIL VOTING

1. If a voter loses the Vote by Mail ballot that was sent to them, can they get another one?
YES. However, they must sign a statement under penalty of perjury that they either lost, destroyed or did not receive the first Vote by Mail ballot. (Elections Code 3014)

The elections official maintains a record of each request, and provides a list of these requests to the polling place to ensure that each voter casts only one ballot. If you vote twice by Vote by Mail ballot, even if by mistake, neither ballot will be counted. (Elections Code 3013 & 3014)

2. Can I give my voted Vote by Mail ballot to someone else to return for me?
If you are ill, or have a physical disability, you may designate a relative (spouse, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister or other person living in the same household) to return your voted ballot for you. Your relative may return it in person to the elections office or to a polling

place in your county, or may place it in the mail for return to the elections official. Contact your county elections official for more information. (Elections Code 3017)

3. If I request a Vote by Mail ballot, can I change my mind and still vote at my regular polling place? YES. You must bring your non-voted Vote by Mail ballot and give it to the polling place worker before voting a regular ballot. (Elections Code 3015)

If you are unable to surrender your Vote by Mail ballot, you may still cast a “provisional” ballot at your polling place which will not be counted until the county elections official can determine that you have not also voted by Vote by Mail ballot. (Elections Code 3016 and 14310)

4. How are Vote by Mail ballots counted?

In general, Vote by Mail ballots are counted the same as regular ballots cast at a polling place. Once it is determined that the signature on the Vote by Mail ballot return envelope matches the signature of the voter on his or her voter registration card and the voter has not voted at a polling place, the ballot and the envelope are separated. The processing of Vote by Mail ballot return envelopes, the processing and counting of Vote by Mail ballots shall be open to the public, both prior to and after the election. (Elections Code 15101 & 15104(a))

If the Vote by Mail ballot is challenged, and that challenge is upheld, the ballot remains in the envelope, is not counted, and the reason is indicated on the envelope. (Elections Code 15105 & 15106)

The first results you are likely to hear reported on election night usually reflect votes cast by Vote by Mail ballot. These, however, are not complete totals and may reflect only those Vote by Mail ballots returned prior to Election Day. Those ballots received prior to Election Day can be “processed” (i.e. verify the signature, etc.) within the seven (7) Business days prior to an election. Under no circumstance may a vote count be accessed or released until the polls close on Election Day. (Elections Code 15101)

A substantial number of additional Vote by Mail ballots are returned on Elections Day either to the polling place or to the elections office. These ballots, because they require the extra handling of checking the voter’s signature, and ensuring the voter did not also vote at the polling place, are usually the last ballots counted, and are not likely to be reported in the vote totals until after the Election Day. (Elections Code 3017)

WHERE TO REPORT CAMPAIGN COMPLAINTS

False or misleading campaign materials: No agency enforcement. These issues are dealt with in court.

Violations of the Political Reform Act: (Title 9 of the California Government Code at Sections 81000 through 91015), i.e. mass mailing requirements; slate mailers; campaign disclosure; proper use of campaign funds; disclosure of economic interests; contact the Fair Political Practices Commission at www.fppc.ca.gov, (866)275-3772 or (916)322-5660

Election Fraud: Contact your local district attorney at (559) 636-5494 or the California Secretary of State at www.ss.ca.gov, (916)657-2166.

Unlawful use of public funds, violations of the Elections Code, the Penal Code, or any laws other than the Political Reform Act: Contact your local district attorney at (559)636-5494 or the California State Attorney General at www.caag.state.ca.us, (800)952-5225.

Federal campaigns, Congress, U.S. Senate, President of the United States: Contact the Federal Election Commission at www.fec.gov, (800)-424-9530.

Open meeting laws (Brown Act): Contact your local district attorney at (559) 636-5494 or the California State Attorney General at www.oag.ca.gov, (800)952-5225.

Local ordinances: Contact your local city attorney or the District Attorney at (559) 636-5494.

Vandalism or requirements concerning campaign signs: Contact local city attorney or Tulare County District Attorney at (559) 636-5494.

FEDERAL & STATE ENFORCEMENT OFFICES

Fair Political Practices Commission
428 J Street, Suite 450
Sacramento, CA 95814
916-322-5660 | FAX: 916-322-0886

Reporting Enforcement Violations
800-561-1861

Secretary of State
Elections Division
1500 11th Street, Fifth Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814
916-657-2166 | FAX 916-653-3214

Secretary of State
Political Reform Division
1500 11th Street, Room 495
Sacramento, CA 95814
916-653-6224 | FAX 916-653-5045

Federal Election Commission
999 E Street, NW
Washington, DC 20463
800-424-9530
Hearing Impaired - TTY 202-219-3336

Attorney General
P.O. Box 944255
Sacramento, CA 94244-2550
916-322-3360 | 800-952-5225

FORMS

SIGNATURE STATEMENT

Page 1 of 2

(Elections Code Section 9600)

The following statement, to be signed by each author of the argument, shall accompany all arguments concerning measures filed, pursuant to Division 9 of the Elections Code. Names and titles listed will be printed in the Voter's Information pamphlet in order provided below and will appear as indicated below.

“The undersigned author(s) of the:

- Argument in favor of
- Argument against
- Rebuttal to the argument in favor of
- Rebuttal to the argument against

ballot measure _____ **at the** _____
(letter) (Type of election: primary, general, consolidated, special)

election for the _____
(Jurisdiction – name of district)

to be held on _____ **hereby state that such argument**
(election date)

is true and correct to the best of _____ **knowledge and belief.”**
(his/her/their)

ARGUMENT/REBUTTAL FILED BY (check any of the following that apply):

- Board of Supervisors or Governing Board**
Contact Person's Printed Name: _____
Contact Person's Signature: _____
Title: _____
Phone: _____ FAX: _____
E-Mail: _____
- Bona Fide Association of Citizens or Filers of Special District Initiative**
Contact Person's Printed Name: _____
Contact Person's Signature: _____
Title: _____
Phone: _____ FAX: _____
E-Mail: _____
- Individual voter who is eligible to vote on the measure**
Contact Person's Printed Name: _____
Contact Person's Signature: _____
Title: _____
Phone: _____ FAX: _____
E-Mail: _____

SIGNATURE STATEMENT

Page 2 of 2

Check one of the following & record letter of measure:

District Name: _____

- Argument in Favor of Measure _____
- Argument Against Measure _____
- Rebuttal to Argument in Favor of Measure _____
- Rebuttal to Argument Against Measure _____

The signatures of the following persons will be printed **as submitted** below following the argument or rebuttal:

Signature	PRINT NAME As it will appear in the Voter's Information Pamphlet	PRINT TITLE AND NAME OF ASSOCIATION (If Applicable) as it will appear in the Voter's Information Pamphlet.	Are you signing on behalf of an association? YES or NO*	DATE

*If the argument of rebuttal is being signed by a principal officer on behalf of the association that is supporting or opposing the measure, the name of the association will appear on the first line, followed by the principal officer's name and title on the second line as the example illustrates:

Tulare County Elections Department
s/ Ann Turner

AUTHORIZATION FOR ANOTHER PERSON OR PERSONS TO SIGN REBUTTAL ARGUMENT

I, _____ authorize the following person(s) to sign the rebuttal to the argument

District Name: _____

- In Favor
- Against

Measure _____ for the _____ election.
(letter) (election date)

(one or more people who signed the argument may be replaced with different people to sign the rebuttal)

1. _____ to sign instead of _____
2. _____ to sign instead of _____
3. _____ to sign instead of _____
4. _____ to sign instead of _____
5. _____ to sign instead of _____

Signature of **FILER:** _____ Date: _____

Attach this form to the 2-page "Signature Statement" submitted with the rebuttal argument.

APPLICATION FOR VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION

Pursuant to Elections Code Sections 2187, 2188, and 2194, voter registration information is available to persons or groups for ELECTION, SCHOLARLY, JOURNALISTIC, POLITICAL or GOVERNMENTAL purposes as determined by the Secretary of State. All requests to view, purchase, or use voter registration information must be accompanied by a written application.

PLEASE PRINT IN INK OR TYPE

NAME:		
DRIVER'S LICENSE #:	STATE:	EXPIRATION DATE:
RESIDENCE ADDRESS:		
HOME TELEPHONE #:	BUSINESS TELEPHONE #:	
BUSINESS OR MAILING ADDRESS:		
<p>If you are purchasing or viewing this data on behalf of someone else (such as a business, candidate, committee or group) you must complete this information... NAME , ADDRESS & TELEPHONE NUMBER OF CANDIDATE, BUSINESS, COMMITTEE OR GROUP REQUESTING INFORMATION:</p>		
<p>Information being requested: <u>Format of Information:</u> <u>Describe Information requested (District, type of information, etc.):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> CD <input type="radio"/> Precinct Index <input type="radio"/> Report <input type="radio"/> Labels <input type="radio"/> Other _____ 		
<p>Intended use of confidential voter registration information:</p>		
<p>PENALTIES: California Elections Code, Division 17 Penal Provisions, Section 18109: Any person in possession of information obtained pursuant to section 2184 for elections purposes, or pursuant to Section 607 for election, scholarly or political research, or governmental purposes, who knowingly uses or permits the use of all or any part of that information for any purpose other than an election, scholarly, journalistic, political or governmental purpose, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Title 2, Division 7, Article 1, Section 19001 - 19007 of California Administrative Code: The applicant agrees to pay the State of California, or the source agency, as compensation for any UNAUTHORIZED USE OF EACH INDIVIDUAL'S REGISTRATION INFORMATION an amount equal to the sum of fifty cents (\$.50) multiplied by the number of times each registration record is used by the Applicant in an unauthorized manner.</p>		
<p>The aforementioned voter registration information set forth in affidavits of registration or derived from computer terminals, electronic data processing tapes or disks, printed labels and/or computer-printed listings will be used only for ELECTIONS, SCHOLARLY, JOURNALISTIC, POLITICAL OR GOVERNMENTAL PURPOSE as determined by the Secretary of State. The information (or a portion or copy thereof) will not be sold, leased, loaned, or given to any person, organization or agency, without first receiving written authorization to do so from the Secretary of State or the county elections official. I certify, under penalty of perjury, that all information on this form is true and correct under the laws of the State of California.</p>		
Date: _____	City & State of Signing: _____	
Signature: _____		