

CALIFORNIA PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 2012

★ OFFICIAL VOTER INFORMATION GUIDE ★

Certificate of Correctness

I, Debra Bowen, Secretary of State of the State of California, hereby certify that the measures included herein will be submitted to the electors at the Presidential Primary Election to be held on June 5, 2012, and that this guide has been prepared in accordance with the law.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State in Sacramento, California, this 12th day of March, 2012.

Debra Bowen



Debra Bowen
Secretary of State



Secretary of State

Dear Fellow Voter:

By registering to vote, you have taken the first step in playing an active role in deciding California's future. Now, to help you make your decisions, my office has created this Official Voter Information Guide—just one of the useful tools for learning more about what will be on your ballot and how this year's primary elections work in California. Information about candidates and measures unique to your region is available in your county sample ballot booklet. And for even more details about the electoral process—including how to check your voter registration status, where to vote, or whether your vote-by-mail ballot was received—visit www.sos.ca.gov/elections or call (800) 345-VOTE.

Voting is easy, and every registered voter has a choice of voting by mail or in a local polling place. The last day to request a vote-by-mail ballot from your county elections office is May 29.

There are more ways to participate in the electoral process.

- Be a poll worker on Election Day, helping to make voting easier for all eligible voters and protecting ballots until they are counted by elections officials.
- Spread the word about voter registration deadlines and voting rights through emails, phone calls, brochures, and posters.
- Help educate other voters about the candidates and issues by organizing discussion groups or participating in debates with friends, family, and community leaders.

This guide contains titles and summaries of state ballot measures prepared by Attorney General Kamala D. Harris; impartial analyses of the ballot measures and potential costs to taxpayers prepared by Legislative Analyst Mac Taylor; arguments in favor of and against ballot measures prepared by proponents and opponents; text of the proposed laws prepared and proofed by Legislative Counsel Diane F. Boyer-Vine; and other useful information. The printing of the guide was done under the supervision of Acting State Printer Kevin P. Hannah.

It is a wonderful privilege in a democracy to have a choice and the right to voice your opinion. As you know, some contests really do come down to a narrow margin of just a few votes. I encourage you to take the time to carefully read about each candidate and ballot measure—and to know your voting rights.

Thank you for taking your civic responsibility seriously and making your voice heard!

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VISIT THE SECRETARY OF STATE’S WEBSITE TO:

- View voter guides in other languages www.voterguide.sos.ca.gov
- Research campaign contributions and lobbying activity <http://cal-access.sos.ca.gov>
- Find your polling place on Election Day www.sos.ca.gov/elections/elections_ppl.htm
- Obtain vote-by-mail ballot information www.sos.ca.gov/elections_m.htm
- Get helpful information for first-time voters www.sos.ca.gov/elections/new-voter
- Watch live election results after polls close on Election Day <http://vote.sos.ca.gov>

Primary Elections in California

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

In this new open primary system, this means you can vote for any candidate, regardless of what party preference you indicated on your voter registration form. Only the two candidates receiving the most votes—regardless of party preference—move on to the general election regardless of vote totals. If a candidate receives a majority of the vote (50 percent +1), a general election still must be held. Even if there are only two candidates in the open primary, a general election is still required.

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

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

For more information about the June 5 presidential primary, see page 5 of this guide. For more information about California's primary elections, including frequently asked questions and certified lists of candidates for voter-nominated offices in your area, visit www.sos.ca.gov/elections or call (800) 345-VOTE (8683).

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

Party-Nominated/Partisan Offices

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

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

Voter-Nominated Offices

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

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

Nonpartisan Offices

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

Important Information About This Presidential Primary Election and Voters With No Political Party Preference

Party Preference

California law requires that the term “party preference” now be used in place of the term “party affiliation.” On the voter registration form, a voter may choose whether or not to indicate a preference for a political party. A voter with no party preference (NPP) is anyone who chose to not indicate a political party preference when he or she registered to vote. Voters who were previously known as decline-to-state voters (because they did not have a party affiliation) are now known as having no party preference.

Primary Elections

Many candidate contests on your June 5 ballot are governed by a new open primary law that took effect this year. For more information about the Top Two Candidates Open Primary Act, see page 4 of this guide.

The state’s open primary law does not apply to candidates running for U.S. President, county central committee, or local office. Qualified political parties in California may hold presidential primaries in one of two ways:

- Closed presidential primary, in which only voters indicating a preference for the party may vote for that party’s presidential nominee.
- Modified-closed primary, in which the party also allows voters who did not state a party preference to vote for that party’s presidential nominee.

If a qualified political party chooses to hold a modified-closed presidential primary, the party must notify the California Secretary of State no later than the 135th day before Election Day. The following political parties are allowing NPP voters to request and vote their party’s June 5 presidential primary ballot:

- American Independent Party
- Democratic Party

If you indicated a political party preference when you registered to vote, you may only vote for a presidential candidate in the presidential primary election of that party.

If you did not indicate a political party preference when you registered to vote, some of the political parties will allow you to vote for their presidential candidates anyway. NPP voters can request a ballot of any political party that has notified the Secretary of State that it will permit NPP voters to help nominate their presidential candidate. You may NOT request more than one party’s presidential ballot.

If you do not request a specific ballot, you will be given an NPP ballot containing only ballot measures and the names of candidates for open primary offices.

If You Vote by Mail

Each county elections office is required to mail all NPP voters who are registered as permanent vote-by-mail voters a notice and application regarding voting in the primary election. The notice shall inform the voter that he or she may request a vote-by-mail ballot for a particular political party for the presidential primary if that party authorized NPP voters to vote in their primary. If you are a vote-by-mail voter and you would like to participate in one of the participating parties’ presidential primary, you must request the party’s ballot prior to being issued a vote-by-mail ballot. If you have already been issued an NPP ballot but would like to request a ballot from one of the participating parties, you must contact your county elections office.

About Ballot Arguments

The Secretary of State's office does not write ballot arguments. Arguments in favor of and against ballot measures are provided by the proponents and opponents of the ballot measures. If multiple arguments are submitted for or against a measure, the law requires that first priority be given to arguments written by legislators in the case of legislative measures, and arguments written by the proponents of an initiative or referendum in the case of an initiative or referendum measure. Subsequent priority for all measures goes to bona fide associations of citizens and then to individual voters. The submitted argument language cannot be verified for accuracy or changed in any way unless a court orders that the language be changed.

Voting by Mail in California

Any registered voter can vote by mail in California. To vote by mail, you must apply to your county elections office for a vote-by-mail ballot at least seven days before Election Day. You can use the form on the county sample ballot booklet you receive in the mail a few weeks before Election Day to apply for a vote-by-mail ballot, or send your request in writing to your county elections office. Your request must include your printed name and the address where you live, the address where you want to receive your vote-by-mail ballot, your signature, and the name and date of the election in which you want to vote by mail.

Once your application is processed by your county elections official, the proper ballot will be sent to you. After you mark your choices on your vote-by-mail ballot, put it in the official envelope provided by your county elections office and seal it. Place the proper postage on the envelope and sign the outside of the envelope where directed.

You may return your voted vote-by-mail ballot by:

- Mailing it to your county elections office;
- Returning it in person to any polling place or elections office within your county on Election Day; or
- Authorizing a legally allowable third party (spouse, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, or a person residing in the same household as you) to return the ballot on your behalf to any polling place or elections office within your county on Election Day.

In any case, your vote-by-mail ballot must be received by the time polls close at 8:00 p.m. on Election Day, so be sure to mail your ballot a few days before Election Day. Late-arriving vote-by-mail ballots cannot be counted.

If Your Name Is Not on the List at Your Polling Place

If your name does not appear on the voter list at your polling place, you have the right to cast a provisional ballot at any polling place in the county in which you are registered to vote.

Provisional ballots are ballots cast by voters who:

- Believe they are registered to vote even though their names do not appear on the official voter registration list;
- Believe the official voter registration list incorrectly lists their political party preference; or
- Vote by mail but cannot locate their vote-by-mail ballot and instead want to vote at a polling place.

Your provisional ballot will be counted after county elections officials have confirmed that you are registered to vote and did not vote elsewhere in that same election. The poll worker can give you information about how to check that your provisional ballot was counted and, if it was not counted, the reason why.

QUICK-REFERENCE GUIDE

PROP 28 LIMITS ON LEGISLATORS' TERMS IN OFFICE. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

PROP 29 IMPOSES ADDITIONAL TAX ON CIGARETTES FOR CANCER RESEARCH. INITIATIVE STATUTE.

SUMMARY

Put on the Ballot by Petition Signatures

Reduces total amount of time a person may serve in the state legislature from 14 years to 12 years. Allows 12 years' service in one house. Applies only to legislators first elected after measure is passed. Fiscal Impact: No direct fiscal effect on state or local governments.

SUMMARY

Put on the Ballot by Petition Signatures

Imposes additional \$1.00 per pack tax on cigarettes and an equivalent tax increase on other tobacco products. Revenues fund research for cancer and tobacco-related diseases. Fiscal Impact: Net increase in cigarette excise tax revenues of about \$735 million annually by 2013–14 for certain research and tobacco prevention and cessation programs. Other state and local revenue increases amounting to tens of millions of dollars annually.

WHAT YOUR VOTE MEANS

YES A YES vote on this measure means: Future Members of the State Legislature could serve a total of 12 years in office—without regard to whether the years were served in the State Assembly or the State Senate. Legislators first elected on or before June 5, 2012 would continue to be restricted by existing term limits.

NO A NO vote on this measure means: Existing term limits for the Legislature would remain in place for current and future legislators. These limits allow a total of 14 years in office—including a maximum of six years in the State Assembly and eight years in the State Senate.

WHAT YOUR VOTE MEANS

YES A YES vote on this measure means: State excise taxes on cigarettes would increase by \$1 per pack to a total of \$1.87 per pack. These additional revenues would be dedicated to fund cancer and tobacco-related disease research and tobacco prevention and cessation programs.

NO A NO vote on this measure means: State excise taxes on cigarettes would remain at the current level of 87 cents per pack and would continue to be used for existing purposes, including childhood development programs and various health and tobacco prevention and cessation programs.

ARGUMENTS

PRO The status quo isn't working. After two decades, our term limits law needs fixing. Prop. 28 places a hard 12 year limit on legislators and closes the loophole that allows legislators to serve nearly 17 years. It's a simple reform that helps make legislators more accountable. Read it. Vote Yes.

CON Proposition 28 is a scam by special interests to trick voters into *weakening* term limits. It actually lengthens—not *reduces*—terms for politicians in office. It *doubles the time* politicians can serve in the State Assembly. It *increases by 50%* the time politicians can serve in the State Senate.

ARGUMENTS

PRO The American Cancer Society, American Heart Association and American Lung Association wrote Prop. 29 to save lives, stop kids from smoking, and fund cancer research. Big Tobacco opposes Prop. 29 because they know it will reduce smoking in California. Prop. 29 saves lives, but only with a YES vote.

CON Everyone supports cancer research, but Prop. 29 is flawed: \$735 million annually in new taxes but doesn't require revenue be spent in California to create jobs or fund schools. Creates new government spending bureaucracy with political appointees, duplicating existing programs. More waste, no accountability to taxpayers. No on 29. ReadForYourself.org

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FOR
Doug Herman
Californians for a Fresh Start
790 E. Colorado Blvd., Suite 506
Pasadena, CA 91101
(626) 535-0710
info@cafreshstart.com
www.cafreshstart.com

AGAINST
Anita Anderson
Californians for Term Limits
1161 Rhode Island Street
San Francisco, CA 94107
(415) 309-0939
info@www.28no.org
www.28no.org

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FOR
Tim Gibbs
American Cancer Society
980 9th Street, Suite 2550
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 397-4618
Info@CaliforniansForACure.org
www.YesProp29.org

AGAINST
No on 29—Californians
Against Out-of-Control Taxes
and Spending, a coalition of
taxpayers, small businesses, law
enforcement and labor.
(866) 662-7016
Info@NoOn29.com
www.NoOn29.com

LIMITS ON LEGISLATORS' TERMS IN OFFICE. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

- Reduces the total amount of time a person may serve in the state legislature from 14 years to 12 years.
- Allows a person to serve a total of 12 years either in the Assembly, the Senate, or a combination of both.
- Applies only to legislators first elected after the measure is passed.
- Provides that legislators elected before the measure is passed continue to be subject to existing term limits.

Summary of Legislative Analyst's Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:

- This measure would have no direct fiscal effect on state or local governments.

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

BACKGROUND

Existing Legislative Term Limits. Proposition 140, passed by the state’s voters at the November 1990 election, changed the State Constitution to create term limits for Members of the California Legislature. The Legislature has two houses: the State Assembly and the State Senate. Currently, an individual’s service generally is restricted to three two-year terms in the Assembly (a maximum of six years) and two four-year terms in the Senate (a maximum of eight years). This means that individuals generally cannot serve more than 14 years in the Legislature. An exception is when an individual serves additional time by finishing out less than one-half of the term of another person who left the Legislature (for example, due to resignation).

PROPOSAL

This measure, a state constitutional amendment, makes changes to legislative term limits. Senators and Assembly Members who were first elected to the Legislature on or before the date of this election (June 5, 2012) would continue to be subject to the current legislative term limits in the Constitution. Future legislators—that is, legislators first elected after the date of this election—would be subject to the new term limits.

Reduces Total Number of Years in the Legislature. This measure reduces to 12 years the total number of years that a future legislator may serve in the Legislature during his or her lifetime.

Increases Total Number of Years That Can Be Served in One House. This measure allows future legislators to serve in either house of the Legislature for up to 12 years. Accordingly, an individual could be elected to up to six two-year terms in the Assembly or up to three four-year terms in the Senate. This means that future legislators could serve for a longer period of time in a single house of the Legislature than is currently the case. Alternatively, an individual could be elected to serve in one house of the Legislature and then be elected to the other house, but his or her total service in the Legislature would be limited to no more than 12 years.

FISCAL EFFECTS

This measure would have no direct fiscal effect on state and local governments. By altering term limits for Members of the Legislature, however, it likely would change which individuals serve in the Assembly and the Senate at any given time. This different composition of the Assembly and the Senate might lead to different decisions being made than otherwise would be the case (for example, on legislation and the state budget). However, these decisions and any effect that they might have on state and local spending and revenues cannot be predicted.

★ ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 28 ★

Our current term limits law needs fixing. It's two decades old, but our Legislature is still filled with career politicians more focused on campaigning for their next office than doing their job. Proposition 28 is a simple reform that will help make our Legislature more accountable.

A STRICT 12-YEAR LIMIT.

The current term limits law is based on the number of terms served. It says legislators can only complete their 14-year lifetime limit by serving three two-year terms in the Assembly and two four-year terms in the Senate.

But the courts have opened up a loophole allowing politicians to serve up to nearly 17 years by filling partial term vacancies that don't get counted as part of their limit. Prop. 28 reduces the lifetime limit to 12 years and closes that "17-year loophole" by imposing a strict limit based on the number of years served in the Legislature, not on the number of terms.

After 12 years in the Legislature—whether in the Assembly, Senate, or a combination of the two—a politician is prohibited from running for the Legislature. Every year counts. To make sure there are no more loopholes, current and former legislators are prohibited from using Proposition 28 to extend their lifetime limits.

MAKE LEGISLATORS MORE ACCOUNTABLE.

The current term limits law inadvertently encourages the wrong behaviors. The only way legislators can complete their lifetime limit is to move from office to office. Once elected, they start holding fundraisers and looking for their next office. Many Assembly members fail to reach the six-year maximum before they leave to seek their next office.

Politicians looking ahead for their next office are not concentrating on representing concerns of their current

district. Proposition 28 gives legislators the choice of running for re-election in the same district instead of flipping offices to complete their lifetime limits. This will focus legislators on serving their districts to get re-elected instead of on lining up support in Sacramento to run elsewhere.

FOCUS LEGISLATORS ON DOING THEIR JOB.

Legislators who are jumping from office to office aren't focused on learning their job. This leaves legislators ill-prepared to stand up to more experienced special interest lobbyists and take on the big issues and challenges facing our state. Almost 40% of Assembly members are new to their jobs after each election. By removing the incentive to change office just to complete their lifetime limits, Proposition 28 means legislators will be more likely to learn their job and develop the expertise to get things done.

HELP FIX OUR TERM LIMITS LAW. THE STATUS QUO ISN'T WORKING.

Proposition 28 won't solve all the problems in Sacramento. But it is a step forward that brings positive change that helps make the Legislature more effective and accountable.

READ PROP. 28 FOR YOURSELF. Prop. 28 does what it says. It's a strict 12-year limit that closes the 17-year loophole and improves accountability. Prop. 28 is a step in the right direction. Yes on 28.

JENNIFER A. WAGGONER, President
League of Women Voters of California
KATHAY FENG, Executive Director
California Common Cause
HANK LACAYO, President
Congress of California Seniors

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 28 ★

The arguments made by the supporters of Proposition 28 show that it's a scam to TRICK voters into *weakening* term limits.

The special interests and career politicians behind Prop. 28 state that under the current term limits law "almost 40% of Assembly members are new to their jobs after each election." Exactly.

That's because the current term limits law moves politicians out of office and allows new people to be elected—and prevents political bosses from accumulating too much power in the Legislature.

Under Proposition 28, members of the State Assembly will actually have **THEIR TIME IN OFFICE DOUBLED—NOT REDUCED.**

Under Proposition 28, members of the State Senate will actually have **THEIR TIME IN OFFICE INCREASED BY 50%—NOT REDUCED.**

An independent study conducted by U.S. Term Limits, the nation's leading pro-term limits organization, showed that

80% of legislators will have their time in office *lengthened* and only 8% will have their time in office reduced if politicians are allowed to stay in the same office for 12 years.

Prop. 28 is the FIFTH time that the politicians and special interests have tried to weaken term limits and lengthen politicians' time in office. They've used sneaky and misleading initiatives and court challenges to overturn the will of the people. Don't let them get away with it. Vote NO on Proposition 28—IT'S A SCAM!

TED COSTA, President
People's Advocate, Inc.
KRISTEN LUCERO, Vice President
Californians for Term Limits
PETER C. FOY, Chairman
Americans for Prosperity, California

★ **ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 28** ★

PROPOSITION 28 IS A SCAM!

It is one of the most dishonest and deceitful ballot measures in the history of California—and that's saying a lot! This is just the latest slimy effort by politicians and their special interest supporters to try and FOOL VOTERS into gutting California's voter-approved term limits law.

Proposition 28 is designed to trick voters into thinking it strengthens term limits *when it does the exact opposite*. Prop. 28 actually *weakens* term limits for state legislators and dramatically *lengthens* the amount of time politicians can stay in office!

That is why Prop. 28 is written and funded with millions of dollars by the most powerful special interests in California including unions opposed to pension reforms that could save taxpayers billions of dollars.

Proposition 28's top backer is a wealthy developer who sought a special exemption from environmental regulations by the Legislature—at the exact same time he was paying to qualify this initiative—so that he could make millions by building a sports stadium.

The Legislature gladly gave the developer the sweetheart deal he wanted—and he rewarded the politicians by making sure that those who were elected to the state Legislature would be able to stay in office *for many more years than the current term limits law allows*.

The Los Angeles Times on December 30th, 2009 reported, "Two months after state lawmakers exempted a football stadium proposed for the City of Industry from environmental laws, the sports venue's developer has contributed \$300,000 to a ballot measure that would allow future legislators to stay in one office longer."

Look at the facts and judge for yourself.

Proposition 28 allows politicians to be in the California State Assembly for 12 years—not the 6 year maximum permitted under current law.

That means members of the State Assembly will actually have THEIR TIME IN OFFICE DOUBLED—NOT REDUCED!

Proposition 28 also allows politicians to be in the California State Senate for 12 years—not the 8 year maximum permitted under current law.

That means members of the State Senate will actually have THEIR TIME IN OFFICE INCREASED BY 50%—NOT REDUCED.

The politicians and special interests spent millions to try and stop term limits when it first passed. Since then, they have tried twice to trick voters into letting the politicians stay in power for many more years.

Proposition 28 is just their latest slimy trick to fool voters.

Don't let them get away with it!

If Proposition 28 passes, career politicians and special interests win. California's voters lose.

Proposition 28 is a scam to subvert the will of the voters. Don't let the politicians and special interests get away with tricking us and finally succeed in gutting term limits. Don't be fooled by this sneaky effort to sabotage term limits. VOTE NO on PROPOSITION 28!

PHILIP BLUMEL, President

U.S. Term Limits

ANITA ANDERSON, Vice President

Parents In Charge Foundation

LEW UHLER, President

National Tax Limitation Committee

★ **REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 28** ★

When I campaigned for the original term limits law more than 20 years ago, we had one goal: end the era of career politicians focused on their own interests over the needs of voters.

We hoped the law would bring a new type of "citizen legislator," who would serve for a short period and return to private life, giving others opportunities to bring fresh ideas and new perspectives to government.

It hasn't turned out that way.

Politicians spend most of their time in office looking for their next job, trying to extend their political careers by constantly rotating from one office to another.

The opponents' arguments are misleading. Read Prop. 28 for yourself. It does exactly what it says it will do. Prop. 28 closes the loophole that allows legislators to serve as many as 17 years.

Prop. 28 mandates a hard lifetime limit of 12 years, which can be served in the Senate, the Assembly, or a combination of both. No current or former legislator can extend their time in office because of Prop. 28.

The status quo isn't working. After two decades, our term limits law needs reform. Not surprisingly, special interests are arguing for business as usual.

Will Prop. 28 fix every problem we have in Sacramento? No.

But it is a step in the right direction. Prop. 28 imposes a hard 12 year limit. It will help improve accountability and focus legislators on the job we elected them to do.

Vote Yes on Prop. 28.

DAN SCHNUR, Chairman (2010–2011)

California Fair Political Practices Commission

IMPOSES ADDITIONAL TAX ON CIGARETTES FOR CANCER RESEARCH. INITIATIVE STATUTE.

- Imposes additional five cent tax on each cigarette distributed (\$1.00 per pack), and an equivalent tax increase on other tobacco products, to fund cancer research and other specified purposes.
- Requires tax revenues be deposited into a special fund to finance research and research facilities focused on detecting, preventing, treating, and curing cancer, heart disease, emphysema, and other tobacco-related diseases, and to finance prevention programs.
- Creates nine-member committee charged with administering the fund.

Summary of Legislative Analyst's Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:

- Net increase in cigarette excise tax revenues of about \$735 million annually by 2013–14 for research into cancer and tobacco-related disease, and for tobacco prevention and cessation programs. These revenues would decline slightly each year thereafter.
- Increase in excise tax revenues on other tobacco products of about \$50 million annually, going mainly to existing health and tobacco prevention and cessation programs.
- Net increase in state and local sales tax revenues of about \$10 million to \$20 million annually.
- Unknown net impact on other long-term state and local government health care costs.

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

BACKGROUND**Tobacco Taxes**

Existing State Excise Taxes. Current state law imposes excise taxes on the distribution of cigarettes and other tobacco products, such as cigars and chewing tobacco. Tobacco excise taxes are paid by distributors who supply cigarettes and other tobacco products to retail stores. These taxes are typically passed on to consumers as higher cigarette and other tobacco product prices.

The state's cigarette excise tax is currently 87 cents per pack. Figure 1 describes the different components of the per-pack tax. As the figure shows, two voter-approved measures—Proposition 99 in 1988 and Proposition 10 in 1998—are responsible for generating the vast majority of tobacco excise tax revenues. As Figure 1 indicates, total state revenues from existing excise taxes on cigarettes and other tobacco products were just over \$900 million in 2010–11.

Revenues from existing excise taxes on other tobacco products support Propositions 10 and 99 purposes. Under current law, any increase in cigarette taxes automatically triggers an equivalent

increase in excise taxes on other tobacco products, with the revenues going to support Proposition 99 purposes.

Existing Federal Excise Tax. The federal government also imposes an excise tax on cigarettes and other tobacco products. In 2009, this tax was increased by 62 cents per pack (to a total of \$1.01 per pack) to help fund the Children's Health Insurance Program, which provides subsidized health insurance coverage to children in low-income families.

Existing State and Local Sales and Use Taxes. Sales of cigarettes and other tobacco products are also subject to state and local sales and use taxes. These taxes are imposed on the retail price of a product, which includes excise taxes that have generally been passed along from distributors. The average retail price of a pack of cigarettes in California currently is over \$5. More than \$400 million in annual revenues from sales and use taxes on cigarettes and other tobacco products go to the state and local governments.

Figure 1 Existing State Tobacco Excise Taxes <i>(Dollars in Millions)</i>		
Description	Cents Per Pack of Cigarettes	Estimated 2010–11 Net Revenue ^a
State General Fund: Initially enacted by the Legislature in 1959 for general support of the state budget.	10¢	\$96
Proposition 99: Enacted by the voters in 1988 for the purposes of supporting tobacco education and prevention efforts, tobacco-related disease research programs, health care services for low-income persons, and environmental protection and recreational resources. Some Proposition 99 revenues are used to support programs that also receive support from the state General Fund.	25	298 ^b
Breast Cancer Fund: Enacted by the Legislature in 1993 for the purposes of supporting breast cancer screening programs for uninsured women and research related to breast cancer.	2	23
Proposition 10: Enacted by the voters in 1998 for the purposes of supporting early childhood development programs.	50	489 ^b
Totals	87¢	\$905^c

^a Accounts for payments from Proposition 10 to other funds in order to maintain pre-Proposition 10 revenue levels.
^b Total includes excise tax revenue from other types of tobacco products, such as cigars and chewing tobacco.
^c Does not total due to rounding.

Current Health Research and Tobacco Cessation Activities

Across the country, substantial amounts of money are spent on research related to cancer and tobacco-related diseases, such as heart disease. For example, the federal National Institutes of Health provide several billion dollars annually for grants and research in these areas. Private entities and nonprofits also provide funds for such research. In California, the University of California (UC) is one of the primary recipients of these research dollars. In addition, UC uses some state funds for this purpose.

Tobacco prevention and cessation programs are currently conducted by public entities, health insurers, and various other organizations. For example, approximately \$50 million a year from Proposition 99 revenues is used to fund tobacco prevention and cessation programs in California.

For text of Proposition 29, see page 24.

PROPOSAL

This measure increases excise taxes on the distribution of cigarettes and other tobacco products. It uses the additional revenues raised for research on cancer and tobacco-related diseases (such as heart disease and emphysema), as well as for other specified purposes. The major provisions of the measure are described below.

New State Tobacco Tax Revenues

This measure increases—effective October 2012—the existing state excise tax on cigarettes by \$1 per pack. The total state excise tax, therefore, would be \$1.87 per pack. The measure also creates a one-time “floor tax” on the majority of cigarettes that are stored by businesses at the time the new excise tax is levied. Floor taxes are typically used to prevent businesses from avoiding taxes by stockpiling products before a tax goes into effect.

Existing state law requires the Board of Equalization (BOE) to annually set a tax on other tobacco products—such as cigars and chewing tobacco—at an amount equivalent to the tax on cigarettes. Accordingly, this measure would also result in a comparable increase in the excise tax on other tobacco products, with the revenues supporting Proposition 99 purposes.

How New Cigarette Tax Revenues Would Be Spent

Revenues from the cigarette excise tax increase would be deposited in a new special fund, called the California Cancer Research Life Sciences Innovation Trust Fund. These revenues would be dedicated to the support of research on cancer and tobacco-related diseases, as well as for other specified purposes. After compensating existing tobacco tax program funds for any losses due to the imposition of the new tax (as described in the next section), the remaining money would be distributed among five funds:

- **Hope 2010 Research Fund.** Sixty percent of the funds would be used to provide grants and loans to support research on prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and potential cures for cancer and tobacco-related diseases. The measure states that all qualified researchers would have an equal opportunity to compete for these research funds.
- **Hope 2010 Facilities Fund.** Fifteen percent would be used to provide grants and loans to build and lease facilities and provide capital equipment for research on cancer and tobacco-related diseases.
- **Hope 2010 Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Fund.** Twenty percent would be used for tobacco prevention and cessation programs administered by the California Department of Public Health (DPH) and the California Department of Education.
- **Hope 2010 Law Enforcement Fund.** Three percent would be allocated to state agencies to support law enforcement efforts to reduce cigarette smuggling, tobacco tax evasion, and illegal sales of tobacco to minors, and to

otherwise improve enforcement of existing law.

- **Hope 2010 Committee Account.** Two percent would be deposited into an account that would be used to pay the costs of administering the measure, most of which would likely be reimbursing BOE for tax collection costs.

Backfill of Existing Tobacco Tax Programs.

This measure requires the transfer of some revenues from the trust fund to “backfill,” or offset, all revenue losses that are likely to occur to existing state cigarette and tobacco taxes that directly result from the imposition of the additional tax. These revenue losses would occur mainly because an increase in the price of cigarettes and other tobacco products generally reduces consumption and results in more sales for which taxes are not collected, such as Internet purchases and purchases of out-of-state products. This, in turn, would reduce the amount of revenues collected through the existing state excise taxes described above. The amount of backfill payments needed to offset any loss of funding in these areas would be determined by BOE.

Committee Established to Administer Trust Fund

The trust fund would be overseen by a newly created Cancer Research Citizen’s Oversight Committee. The committee would be composed of the following nine members:

- Four members appointed by the Governor, three of whom are directors of one of the ten designated cancer centers in California.
- Two members appointed by the Director of DPH, at least one of whom has been treated for a tobacco-related illness.
- Three chancellors from UC campuses that are members of the California Institute for Quantitative Biosciences Research. (Currently, three UC campuses—Santa Cruz, Berkeley, and San Francisco—are institute members.)

Authority Granted to the Committee. The measure authorizes the committee to administer the trust fund. The funds would have to be expended solely for the purposes described in the act. The funds would be allocated by the committee. Thus, they would not be subject to appropriation by the Legislature. Furthermore, these funds could not be loaned to other state funds.

The measure gives the committee the authority to:

- Develop short- and long-term financial plans.
- Establish a process for soliciting, reviewing, and awarding grants and loans for researchers and facilities.
- Appoint a chief executive officer and other employees.
- Establish policies regarding intellectual property rights arising from research funded by this measure.

Other Major Provisions

Transfers Permitted From Facilities Fund. In the event the committee determines that there is a surplus in the Hope 2010 Facilities Fund, the measure would authorize the committee to transfer the surplus money to the Hope 2010 Research Fund, the Hope 2010 Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Fund, or the Hope 2010 Law Enforcement Fund.

Accountability Measures. The measure requires the committee to issue an annual report to the public that includes information on its administrative expenses, the number and amount of grants provided, and a summary of research accomplishments. The committee would also be required to have an independent financial audit each year. The measure includes conflict-of-interest provisions that govern the conduct of committee members, and includes specific criminal penalties for anyone convicted for the misuse of trust fund monies.

FISCAL EFFECTS

This measure would have a number of fiscal effects on state and local governments. The major impacts are discussed below.

Impacts on State and Local Revenues

Revenues Would Be Affected by Consumer Response. Our revenue estimates assume that the proposed excise tax increase would be passed along to consumers. In other words, we assume that the retail prices of cigarettes and other tobacco products would be raised to include the excise tax increase. This would result in various consumer responses. The price increase would result in consumers reducing the quantity of taxable tobacco products they consume. Consumers could also change the way they acquire tobacco products so that fewer transactions are taxed, such as through Internet purchases or purchases of out-of-state products. While we believe a reasonable projection of consumer response is incorporated into our revenue estimates, they are still subject to some uncertainty.

New Cigarette Excise Tax Revenues. We estimate that the increase in cigarette excise taxes required by this measure would raise about \$615 million in 2012–13 (partial-year effect) and about \$810 million in 2013–14 (the first full-year impact). Our estimate of the allocation of new cigarette excise tax revenues in 2013–14 is shown in Figure 2 (see next page). After backfilling losses in existing tobacco excise tax revenue (described in more detail later), the new cigarette excise tax would generate an estimated \$735 million in net revenue in 2013–14 for the purposes described in the measure. The cigarette excise tax increase would generate somewhat lower amounts of revenue each year thereafter, based on our projections of continued declining cigarette consumption.

Effects on Existing Tobacco Excise Tax Revenues. The decline in consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products caused by this measure would reduce revenues from the

Figure 2		
How Estimated Revenue From New Cigarette Tax Would Be Allocated		
<i>(Dollars in Millions)</i>		
	Allocation	2013–14 Funding (Full Year)
Estimated Revenue From New Cigarette Tax		\$810
Less backfill to Proposition 99, Proposition 10, General Fund, and Breast Cancer Fund	—	-75 ^a
Estimated Net Revenue		\$735
Allocation of Estimated Net Revenue		
Research Fund	60%	\$441
Facilities Fund	15	110
Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Fund	20	147
Law Enforcement Fund	3	22
Committee Account	2	15

^a LAO estimate. Backfill amounts would be determined by the Board of Equalization.

existing excise taxes that go to support Propositions 99 and 10 purposes, the General Fund, and the Breast Cancer Fund. The measure provides for the backfill of these losses from revenues raised by the new excise tax. We estimate that the amount of backfill funding needed to comply with this requirement would be about \$75 million annually, as shown in Figure 2.

As noted earlier, this measure would have an additional fiscal effect on excise taxes which go to support Proposition 99 purposes. Under current law, any cigarette tax increase triggers an automatic corresponding increase in the taxes on other tobacco products, with the additional revenues going to support Proposition 99 purposes. We estimate that the higher tax on other tobacco products would result in a full-year Proposition 99 revenue gain of about \$50 million, beginning in 2013–14.

Effects on State and Local Sales and Use Tax Revenues. Sales and use taxes are levied on a variety of products, including the retail price of tobacco products. The retail price usually includes the cost of all excise taxes. The higher retail price of tobacco products resulting from the new excise tax, therefore, would increase state and local revenue from the sales and use tax on tobacco products. This effect would be offset somewhat by several factors, including lower spending on other products subject to sales and use taxes. On net, we estimate an increase in revenue of about \$10 million to \$20 million annually.

Effects on Excise Tax Collection. As discussed earlier, the measure would deposit 3 percent of revenues from the new cigarette tax into a Law Enforcement Fund to support state law enforcement efforts. These funds would be used to support increased enforcement efforts to reduce

tax evasion, counterfeiting, smuggling, and the unlicensed sales of cigarettes and other tobacco products. The funds would also be used to support efforts to reduce sales of tobacco products to minors. These activities would have an unknown net impact on the amount of revenues collected through excise taxes.

Impact on State and Local Government Health Care Costs

The state and local governments in California incur costs for providing (1) health care for low-income and uninsured persons and (2) health insurance coverage for state and local government employees and retirees. Consequently, changes in state law such as those made by this measure that affect the health of the general population—and low-income and uninsured persons and public

employees in particular—would affect publicly funded health care costs.

For example, as discussed earlier, this measure would result in a decrease in the consumption of tobacco products. The use of tobacco products has been linked to various adverse health effects by federal health authorities and numerous scientific studies. Thus, this measure would reduce state and local government health care spending on tobacco-related diseases over the long term. This measure would have other fiscal effects that offset these cost savings. For example, the state and local governments would incur future costs for the provision of health care and social services that otherwise would not have occurred as a result of individuals who avoid tobacco-related diseases living longer. Thus, the net fiscal impact of this measure on state and local government costs is unknown.

★ ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 29 ★

VOTE YES ON 29 TO SUPPORT CANCER RESEARCH AND SAVE LIVES.

Prop. 29, the California Cancer Research Act, is based on a simple but powerful idea. It creates a new \$1 tobacco tax—PAID ONLY BY THOSE WHO CHOOSE TO SMOKE.

The American Cancer Society, American Heart Association and American Lung Association sponsored this measure because they know that taxing tobacco saves lives. The tobacco companies oppose this measure for the same reason. Big tobacco knows that ninety percent of smokers start as teens.

YES ON PROP. 29 SUPPORTS CANCER RESEARCH. THE MONEY GOES DIRECTLY TO RESEARCH DOCTORS AND SCIENTISTS—POLITICIANS CAN'T TOUCH IT.

Cancer is the world's most deadly killer—smoking is its leading cause. Cancer has touched every family in our state. California's scientists are at the forefront of life-saving research in the detection, treatment, prevention and cure of cancer, heart disease, and other smoking-related illnesses. They're making great strides, but there's much to be done. Prop. 29 generates nearly \$600 million for their research—and continues the search for cures.

YES ON PROP. 29 KEEPS KIDS FROM SMOKING—AND SAVES LIVES.

Tobacco companies still spend millions marketing their products—every year, more than 34,000 California kids start smoking. Prop. 29 helps smokers quit and discourages kids from smoking in the first place. An extra \$1 tobacco tax might not sound like much, but to a teenager, it could make starting to smoke more trouble than it's worth. Public health experts estimate Prop. 29 will stop 228,000 kids from smoking. And those same experts estimate Prop. 29 will save the lives of 104,000 smokers who quit, sparing the pain and cost of battling cancer, emphysema or heart disease.

WHO OPPOSES PROP. 29? TOBACCO COMPANIES.

They've hired a legion of high-priced lobbyists and political consultants. They're spending to defeat Prop. 29. Why? To protect their profits. Don't be fooled by scare tactics and campaign smoke screens.

READ PROP. 29 FOR YOURSELF!

You'll see that PROP. 29 includes strict safeguards and real accountability. POLITICIANS WON'T DECIDE WHERE THE MONEY GOES—CALIFORNIA RESEARCH DOCTORS AND SCIENTISTS WILL.

Prop. 29 keeps funding decisions in the hands of an independent panel of California's leading research organizations, trusted public health advocates and cancer survivors themselves. Prop. 29 sets aside funds to prevent cigarette smuggling. Prop. 29 requires audits to ensure all funds are spent properly.

AND REMEMBER, IF YOU DON'T SMOKE, YOU DON'T PAY.

No one can say when we'll find a cure for every cancer, but every dollar for research helps bring that day closer. In the few minutes you've spent reading this, someone new was diagnosed with cancer—someone's mother, father, son or daughter—one more family now looking for hope. Yes on Prop. 29 takes \$1 wasted on cigarettes and dedicates it to the search for a cure. It could help save the life of someone you love.

SUPPORT CANCER RESEARCH. SAVE LIVES. VOTE YES ON PROP. 29, THE CALIFORNIA CANCER RESEARCH ACT.

DR. CLIFFORD C. EKE, M.D., President
American Cancer Society, California Division

JANE WARNER, President
American Lung Association in California

DR. RICHARD J. GRAY, M.D., President
American Heart Association, Western States Affiliates

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 29 ★

Everyone supports cancer research, but Prop. 29 is thirteen pages of fine print, loopholes and flaws. It's a proposition boondoggle like the High Speed "Train to Nowhere" Commission.

Californians across the state—taxpayers, doctors, teachers, law enforcement, small businesses and labor—say NO to Prop. 29:

Check the facts yourself:

- Promoted by a career politician, Prop. 29 is an \$735 million annual new tax and spending mandate that creates an unaccountable, government bureaucracy filled with political appointees.
- Doesn't require new tax revenue be spent in California to create jobs. Money can be spent out of state or even out of country.
- Provides no new funds to treat cancer patients.
- Spends \$125 million annually on overhead, bureaucracy, buildings and real estate—money that could be used for cancer treatment.
- Permits "conflicts of interest" by allowing organizations represented by Commissioners to receive taxpayer funding.

- Allows for-profit corporations to receive \$500+ million in taxpayer dollars annually.

- Duplicates existing programs that already spend \$6 billion annually on cancer research.

- Establishes another flawed auto-pilot spending mandate like the High Speed Rail Commission—more waste, no taxpayer accountability.

- Prohibits the Governor and Legislature from making changes to the initiative for 15 years, even in the case of fraud or waste.

It's a bad idea to create another commission and give it \$735 million annually with no accountability for how it spends the money.

Check the facts at www.ReadForYourself.org, then join us in voting "NO" on Prop. 29.

MIKE GENEST, Former Director
California Department of Finance

MARCY ZWELLING, M.D., Past President
Los Angeles County Medical Association

TOM BOGETICH, Executive Director (Retired)
California State Board of Education

★ ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 29 ★

Everyone supports cancer research, but Proposition 29 is **FLAWED**.

READ THE FINE PRINT FOR YOURSELF.

Prop. 29:

RAISES TAXES, BUT DOESN'T CLEAN UP SACRAMENTO'S WASTEFUL SPENDING OR HELP BALANCE OUR BUDGET

- California politicians need to live within their means. Instead, a career politician is promoting Prop. 29 to raise taxes by \$735 million a year to create another **NEW BUREAUCRACY AND SPECIAL INTEREST SPENDING COMMISSION** we can't afford.

- We have a \$10+ billion deficit and voters are being threatened with cuts to schools or higher taxes. **WE CAN'T FUND EXISTING PROGRAMS, YET PROP. 29 RAISES TAXES TO CREATE A WHOLE NEW GOVERNMENT SPENDING PROGRAM.** That doesn't make sense.

ALLOWS CALIFORNIA TAX DOLLARS TO BE SPENT OUTSIDE OF CALIFORNIA

- Raises nearly \$1 billion in new taxes, but allows tax dollars to be spent outside California, even outside the country (Section 30130.53(d)).

- If we're going to **RAISE TAXES ON CALIFORNIANS, IT SHOULD BE SPENT IN CALIFORNIA** to help create jobs. **NEW BUREAUCRACY, MORE POLITICAL APPOINTEES = MORE WASTE**

- The Commission, with 6 political appointees, can spend an estimated \$15 million on staff salaries and overhead annually, and saddle taxpayers with more pension and healthcare obligations (Section 30130.53(d)(5)).

- Prop. 29 allows spending \$110 million annually on buildings and equipment but doesn't require money to be spent with California universities/hospitals—tax money can be given to huge for-profit corporations (Section 30130.53(d)(2)).

- Like High Speed Rail and other Commissions, this **BUREAUCRACY GOES ON AND ON.** Prop. 29 **EXEMPTS** the CEO from hiring/salary requirements (Section 30130.54(d)(2)) so the CEO can be paid hundreds of thousands a year and has the power to hire a huge staff.

DUPLICATES EXISTING PROGRAMS

- Each year, the federal government spends \$6 billion on cancer research and California spends \$70 million on tobacco control programs. Prop. 29 duplicates these existing programs.

NO ACCOUNTABILITY

- Prop. 29 requires a so-called "annual report," but it's **WRITTEN BY THE COMMISSION ITSELF** and doesn't require grant money to produce results (Section 30130.54(i)).

- In fact, not even the Governor, Legislature or State Auditor has authority to make changes to the initiative for 15 years, even in the case of fraud or waste (Section 6(b)). **THAT'S NOT ACCOUNTABILITY!**

NOTHING FOR CANCER TREATMENT

- Supporters claim it will help save billions in healthcare costs, but the measure provides **NO NEW FUNDING FOR TREATING CANCER PATIENTS** (Section 30130.53).

CIRCUMVENTS VOTER-APPROVED INITIATIVE, HURTS SCHOOLS

- A California voter-approved Constitutional amendment requires that any new taxes help pay for education, but Prop. 29 exempts itself from this requirement, shortchanging our schools by \$300+ million per year (Section 30130.50(c)).

- We shouldn't let a career politician use a loophole to thwart voter-approved initiatives.

"Cancer research is important, but if we're going to spend \$735 million a year, we need to have strict controls and make sure our tax dollars are spent in California. Prop. 29 is flawed and deserves a "no" vote." —Marcy Zwelling, M.D. Past President, Los Angeles County Medical Association

Visit: ReadForYourself.org

Vote NO on Proposition 29

TERESA CASAZZA, President

California Taxpayers Association

LA DONNA R. PORTER, M.D., Former President

Golden State Medical Association

JULIAN CANETE, President

California Hispanic Chambers of Commerce

★ REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 29 ★

Every word you just read was from a campaign bought and paid for by the tobacco companies. Check the official state website—the tobacco companies are the **ONLY** ones spending millions to defeat Prop. 29:

<http://cal-access.sos.ca.gov/Campaign/Measures>

The tobacco companies declined to sign their message above—but that's not all they're hiding from you. The truth is Prop. 29 works; it gets people to stop smoking, and that hurts Big Tobacco's profits. Please, read Prop. 29 for yourself.

PROP. 29 SAVES LIVES—The American Cancer Society, American Lung Association and American Heart Association wrote Prop. 29 because this \$1 per pack tobacco tax saves 104,000 lives.

PROP. 29 HELPS CALIFORNIA RESEARCH CENTERS—The University of California and the California Medical Association support Prop. 29 because it raises \$585 million per year for research and will help California's best research institutions find cures to cancer, heart and lung disease.

PROP. 29 PROTECTS SCHOOLS AND KIDS—California's Superintendent of Public Instruction and the California State

Parent Teachers Association support Prop. 29 because it stops over 200,000 children from ever becoming smokers.

PROP. 29 REQUIRES STRONG FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY—A Citizens Oversight Committee ensures funds go directly to doctors and scientists. Strict accountability laws prohibit conflicts of interest, require annual independent audits, and cap administrative costs at less than 2% (Section 30130.54). These accountability laws are backed up by stiff criminal penalties for violations (Section 30130.56).

THE TRUTH IS PROP. 29 SAVES LIVES, BUT ONLY WITH A YES VOTE.

www.CaliforniansForACure.org

DR. BETH Y. KARLAN, M.D., Director

Women's Cancer Program, Oschin Comprehensive Cancer Institute, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center

ELIZABETH BLACKBURN, PH.D

Nobel Laureate in Medicine

DR. BALAZS "ERNIE" BODAI, M.D.

Founder of the Breast Cancer Stamp

U.S. Presidential Candidates

California Elections Code section 9084 requires that presidential candidate information be made available on the California Secretary of State's website. Visit www.voterguide.sos.ca.gov for more details.

District-Level and U.S. Senate Candidate Statements

This Voter Information Guide includes information about statewide ballot measures and U.S. Senate candidates. Each State Senate, Assembly, and U.S. House of Representatives office relates to voters in only one or a few counties, so some candidate statements for those offices may be available in your county sample ballot booklet.

California law includes voluntary spending limits for candidates running for state legislative office (not federal office such as U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate). Legislative candidates who choose to keep their campaign expenses under specified dollar amounts may purchase space in county sample ballot booklets for a candidate statement of up to 250 words. State Senate candidates who have volunteered to limit their campaign spending may spend no more than \$780,000 in a primary election. Assembly candidates who have volunteered to limit their campaign spending may spend no more than \$520,000 in a primary election.

To view a list of legislative candidates who have accepted California's voluntary campaign spending limits, go to www.sos.ca.gov/elections/elections_cand_stat.htm.

All U.S. House of Representatives candidates have the option to purchase space for a candidate statement in county sample ballot booklets. (Some U.S. House of Representatives candidates choose not to purchase space for a candidate statement.)

All U.S. Senate candidates have the option to purchase space for a candidate statement in this voter guide. (Some U.S. Senate candidates choose not to purchase space for a candidate statement.) Candidate statements are on pages 21–23.

For the final certified list of candidates, which is due after this guide is published, go to www.sos.ca.gov/elections/elections_cand.htm.

U.S. SENATE CANDIDATE STATEMENTS

- One of two Senators who represent California's interests in the United States Senate.
- Proposes and votes on new national laws.
- Votes on confirming federal judges, U.S. Supreme Court Justices, and many high-level presidential appointments to civilian and military positions.

ORLY TAITZ	29839 Santa Margarita, Suite 100	(949) 683-5411
Party Preference:	Rancho Santa Margarita, CA 92688	orly.taitz@gmail.com
Republican	runorlyrun.com	orlytaitzforussenate.com

I am not a career politician. I am a businesswoman, a licensed attorney and a licensed doctor of Dental Surgery, a wife and a mother. For 25 years my husband and I have raised our 3 sons in California. I am running, because I want young people of the Golden state to have the opportunities that we had in Reagan Golden era. As long as the same career politicians continue representing us, we will continue losing American jobs and gaining American debts. My 3 main goals: *jobs, jobs, jobs*. I will seek 5 years moratorium on taxation on any company repatriating to US and companies creating new American jobs. For every dollar in tax revenues on newly created jobs for the *U.S. citizens*, there will be a dollar in taxation credit for the companies. No more crushing debt on our children, no more regulations killing American jobs. As an attorney I showed courage in fighting for your Constitutional rights. Recently a judge upheld my subpoena for Barack Obama to appear at trial and provide his identification papers. You deserve the *truth, respect and answers*: why Barack Obama is using a Connecticut Social Security number, which was never assigned to him according to E-verify, why his alleged copy of a birth certificate is deemed to be a computer generated forgery, why his school records show him as an Indonesian citizen and many others. *If you want your government accountable to you, vote Orly Taitz!*

ELIZABETH EMKEN	P.O. Box 81	(925) 395-4475
Party Preference:	Danville, CA 94526	info@emken2012.com
Republican		www.emken2012.com

If Congress managed your personal finances, you would fire them. Runaway federal spending has produced a \$15 trillion national debt—nearly \$49,000 for every single American. We cannot continue down this path. I'm running for United States Senate to reduce the size and cost of government and balance this budget. I will promote the free market and get small businesses growing again by suspending job killing government regulations and mandates. I will fight to develop energy resources in the U.S. so we lower gas prices and no longer send energy dollars to hostile countries that fund terrorism. As a wife and mother of three, I am concerned for my children's future. We must remove the weight on our economy so good jobs are available to future generations. I served as an efficiency and cost cutting expert at IBM, streamlining operations, eliminating waste and achieving multi-million dollar savings. When my son was diagnosed with autism, I became Vice President of Autism Speaks, joining the effort to identify the causes and treatments for autism. I am a fighter and a problem solver. I will work tirelessly to restore a smaller, leaner, and limited federal government, as outlined in our Constitution. I would be honored to earn your support. Learn more at Emken2012.com.

ROBERT LAUTEN	P.O. Box 121	(714) 202-2625
Party Preference:	Brea, CA 92822	info@robertlautenforussenate2012.com
Republican		www.robertlautenforussenate2012.com

I support reinstating the Glass-Steagall Act 1933-1999. Cosponsor H.R. 1489. Reestablish the Hamiltonian Credit System. Start the 1960's NAWAPA infrastructure project. Modernize our 34+ year old Nuclear Power Plants. End Cap and Trade, the \$2 trillion derivatives bubble potential. Defund the United Nation's Agenda 21.
www.RobertLautenForUSSenate2012.com

The order of the candidate statements was determined by randomized alphabet drawing. Statements on this page were supplied by the candidates and have not been checked for accuracy. Each statement was voluntarily submitted by the candidate and is printed at the expense of the candidate. Candidates who did not submit statements could otherwise be qualified to appear on the ballot.

U.S. SENATE CANDIDATE STATEMENTS

CONTINUED

DAN HUGHES	1800 Thibodo Road, Suite 300	(760) 624-4511
Party Preference:	Vista, CA 92081	info@danhughes2012.com
Republican		www.danhughes2012.com

Our country is in crisis. We face high unemployment, struggling businesses, massive home foreclosures and huge fiscal deficits at the state and national level. But no deficit is larger than our country's moral and leadership deficit. Many believe the United States is doomed to inevitable decline and that the future belongs to China and India. My name is Dan Hughes, and I believe that America's best days are ahead of us if we have the moral strength to change course. That's why I am a Republican candidate for United States Senate. *We must start by changing the political status quo and the incumbent politicians who have failed us.* Washington, D.C. and the political insiders have never been more out of touch. They seem unwilling to do what it takes to improve daily life for the average citizen. I am a small business owner who employs nearly 100 Californians. I have balanced budgets, met payrolls, grown revenues and endured the ups and downs of recession. I know what it takes to create jobs because I've done it. I am a husband, father of four, active in my church and community and a proud Reagan conservative. I'm not a politician and I strongly support term limits for Congress. I will fight to cut government spending, reform the job-killing tax code and government regulations, stop higher taxes, secure our border and repeal government controlled healthcare. I would be honored to have your vote. For more information, please visit www.DanHughes2012.com.

MIKE STRIMLING	1334 Grand Avenue	(510) 652-0378
Party Preference:	Piedmont, CA 94610	ms@taxtherich2012.org
Democratic		www.taxtherich2012.org

Tax The Rich. I run to allow you to vote for your beliefs. The rich have attacked the middle class. Taxes were four times higher on millionaires from 1942 to 1982—when America was strongest. Even in 1918, taxes on millionaires were 77%. Now, Romney pays only 15% on millions! You pay more! When the rich were taxed, they kept their money invested, creating jobs. Now, they yank money out of American jobs. The result is clear. The richest 1% own more wealth than the bottom 90% *combined*. Tax cuts for the rich have bankrupted America. The middle-class pays: in expensive education and healthcare, fees and tolls, broken schools and bridges, closed parks and courts, threats to Social Security and Medicare, debt to our children. Talented students cannot afford tuition, threatening America's future. The radical Supreme Court assaults consumers. Inequality causes dangerous unrest. Send a message. Restore our beloved country. Let's erase the deficit by restoring taxes on the rich to what they paid during Eisenhower, Kennedy and Nixon eras. Tax all stock and property worth over \$3 million to pay the debt. Revoke charters of corporations that refuse to limit political contributions. Restore freedom and privacy. Stop senseless war. This vote is to restore balance between the 1% and the 99%. www.TaxTheRich2012.org

DIRK ALLEN KONOPIK	P.O. Box 4739	(909) 293-9225
Party Preference:	Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91729	campaign@konopikforca2012.com
Republican		www.konopikforca2012.com

Christian, Veteran, American. NRA, VFW, American Legion. Will stand boldly for Christ.

MARSHA FEINLAND	2124 Kittredge Street #66	(510) 845-4360
Party Preference:	Berkeley, CA 94704	feinlandforsenate@gmail.com
Peace and Freedom		www.feinlandforsenate.org

The 99% want housing, health care, education, and environmental protection. The 1% give us war, prisons and discrimination. They control the wealth that we have worked to produce. Let's decide democratically what we need and make the rich and their corporations pay.

The order of the candidate statements was determined by randomized alphabet drawing. Statements on this page were supplied by the candidates and have not been checked for accuracy. Each statement was voluntarily submitted by the candidate and is printed at the expense of the candidate. Candidates who did not submit statements could otherwise be qualified to appear on the ballot.

U.S. SENATE CANDIDATE STATEMENTS

CONTINUED

DIANNE FEINSTEIN	1801 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 829	(310) 203-1012
Party Preference: Democratic	Los Angeles, CA 90067	www.diannefeinstein2012.com

These are difficult times for our state and our nation. The economy, while in the early days of a recovery, is emerging from one of the worst recessions in American history. The country faces critical economic and national security challenges throughout the world. California needs proven leadership in the US Senate that is prepared to meet those challenges. My number one priority is to bring stability to California's and the nation's economy. I support sensible measures to grow the economy like payroll tax cuts, a refinancing plan to help homeowners with their mortgages and end the epidemic of foreclosures in our state, a much needed infrastructure plan to create jobs, support for teacher and first responder salaries, and tax credits for employers to hire unemployed veterans and the long term unemployed. I am also deeply committed to protecting the Social Security and Medicare programs that are so vital to our seniors. The Senate Intelligence Committee, which I Chair, is now run in a non-partisan manner, making us more effective in protecting the nation's security, disrupting terrorist activity, and providing critical oversight of the 16 agencies of the Intelligence Community. As a member of the Judiciary Committee, I remain vigilant in safeguarding the civil rights of all our citizens and am unwavering in protecting a woman's right to choose against all assaults. I'm running for US Senate because I believe I possess the know-how, experience, and commitment to make a difference for California. Your support will be deeply appreciated.

COLLEEN SHEA FERNALD	P.O. Box 3007	(707) 829-2243
Party Preference: Democratic	Santa Rosa, CA 95402	cfernald@sonic.net www.campaignforpeace.org

Dear congressionally betrayed voter, It is time to end government organized crime. I am probably the only candidate on this ballot who will end it; by supporting and defending our Constitution without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. By demanding an immediate end to the unconstitutional "wars" of congressional choice, never necessity, in Afghanistan; and other areas of conflict. It's time for AmericaCARE, not *un*constitutional warfare.

ROGELIO T. GLORIA	1610 Sherbrooke Street	(619) 267-5334
Party Preference: Republican	San Diego, CA 92139	r.gloria40@gmail.com http://gloriaforcongress.weebly.com

I am an experienced U.S. Naval Officer and federal employee. <http://gloriaforcongress.weebly.com>

AL RAMIREZ	P.O. Box 3002	(202) 455-0560
Party Preference: Republican	Santa Monica, CA 90408-3002	2012@alramirez.com www.alramirez.com

You never lose when you serve your country and now more than ever we need people willing to stand up for what we believe in to keep the American Dream alive for the next generation. I am running for the US Senate because I want to help put people back to work, defend our Constitutional rights, maintain the world's greatest military and effectively manage our natural resources to attain energy independence. As a businessman in the technology industry for nearly 20 years I have seen the power of innovation to create jobs. That's why I want to help California continue to be a technology leader by cutting the red tape to let entrepreneurs run their businesses instead of being run out of business by government over-regulation. I will defend our religious beliefs and the rights of families, work to repeal the government takeover of our health care system and uphold the 2nd Amendment. Most importantly I will work to address the dilemmas attributable to illegal immigration and welfare dependency and put the interests of working taxpayers first. It is also time to get our government under control. That means cutting spending, auditing the Fed and making sure our elected officials live by same laws as the people. Our best days are ahead of us but only if we work together to make a change in DC, that's why I'm asking for your help, your support and your vote. To learn more about me visit my website: www.alramirez.com.

The order of the candidate statements was determined by randomized alphabet drawing. Statements on this page were supplied by the candidates and have not been checked for accuracy. Each statement was voluntarily submitted by the candidate and is printed at the expense of the candidate. Candidates who did not submit statements could otherwise be qualified to appear on the ballot.

PROPOSITION 28

This initiative measure is submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of Article II of the California Constitution.

This initiative measure amends a section of the California Constitution; therefore, existing provisions proposed to be deleted are printed in ~~strikeout type~~ and new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

PROPOSED LAW

Section 1. This measure shall be known and may be cited as the “Legislative Term Limits Reform Act of 2010.”

SEC. 2. It is the intent of this measure to change the current term limits law for legislators who are now permitted to serve up to 14 years in the Legislature by doing the following:

- (1) Reducing the total number of years a legislator is permitted to serve from 14 to 12.
- (2) Permitting a legislator to serve her or his years of service either in the Assembly, Senate, or a combination of the two.
- (3) Prohibiting any current or former legislator from benefiting in any way from this reform.

SEC. 3. Section 2 of Article IV of the California Constitution is amended to read:

SEC. 2. (a) (1) The Senate has a membership of 40 Senators elected for 4-year terms, 20 to begin every 2 years. ~~No Senator may serve more than 2 terms.~~

(2) The Assembly has a membership of 80 members elected for 2-year terms. ~~No member of the Assembly may serve more than 3 terms.~~

(3) ~~Their terms~~ *The terms of a Senator or a Member of the Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in December next following their her or his election.*

(4) *During her or his lifetime a person may serve no more than 12 years in the Senate, the Assembly, or both, in any combination of terms. This subdivision shall apply only to those Members of the Senate or the Assembly who are first elected to the Legislature after the effective date of this subdivision and who have not previously served in the Senate or Assembly. Members of the Senate or Assembly who were elected before the effective date of this subdivision may serve only the number of terms allowed at the time of the last election before the effective date of this subdivision.*

(b) Election of members of the Assembly shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of even-numbered years unless otherwise prescribed by the Legislature. Senators shall be elected at the same time and places as members of the Assembly.

(c) A person is ineligible to be a member of the Legislature unless the person is an elector and has been a resident of the legislative district for one year, and a citizen

of the United States and a resident of California for 3 years, immediately preceding the election, *and service of the full term of office to which the person is seeking to be elected would not exceed the maximum years of service permitted by subdivision (a) of this section.*

(d) When a vacancy occurs in the Legislature the Governor immediately shall call an election to fill the vacancy.

SEC. 4. Severability

The provisions of this measure are severable. If any provision of this measure or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

SEC. 5. Conflicting Initiatives

In the event that this measure and another measure or measures changing the number of terms or years a legislator may serve in office shall appear on the same statewide election ballot, the provisions of the other measure or measures shall be deemed to be in conflict with this measure. In the event that this measure receives a greater number of affirmative votes, the provisions of this measure shall prevail in their entirety, and the other measure or measures shall be void.

PROPOSITION 29

This initiative measure is submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Article II, Section 8, of the California Constitution.

This initiative measure adds sections to the Revenue and Taxation Code; therefore, new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

PROPOSED LAW

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

HOPE 2010: THE CALIFORNIA CANCER RESEARCH ACT

SECTION 1. Findings and Declarations

(a) Despite continuing advancements in medical treatment and prevention, cancer remains a leading cause of death in California, responsible for nearly one in every four deaths each year.

(b) Medical experts expect more than 140,000 Californians to be diagnosed with cancer each year.

(c) Cigarette smoking and other uses of tobacco remain the leading causes of cancer in California, as well as many other serious health problems, including cardiovascular disease, emphysema, and other chronic illnesses.

(d) The treatment of tobacco-related diseases continues to impose a significant burden upon California’s overstressed health care system. Tobacco use costs Californians billions of dollars a year in medical expenses and lost productivity.

(e) Given the urgent need for new and effective treatments for cancer and other tobacco-related illnesses, tobacco tax revenues are an appropriate source of funds for research into the causes, early detection, and effective treatment, care, prevention, and potential cures of lung cancer and other types of cancer, cardiovascular disease, emphysema, and other chronic diseases, and to provide facilities for such research.

(f) HOPE 2010: The California Cancer Research Act will provide an ongoing source of funds to allow California’s leading researchers to advance human understanding and knowledge about the causes, early detection, effective treatment, care, prevention, and potential cures for cancer and other tobacco-related illnesses.

(g) Tobacco tax increases are an appropriate way to fund efforts to prevent and reduce tobacco-caused cancers and other diseases because increasing tobacco product prices directly reduces smoking and other tobacco uses.

(h) In order to control cancer, sustained support for cancer research is paramount and must include all phases of cancer research, from basic and applied research to that which transfers technology from academic institutions and laboratories to use by medical providers and consumers.

SECTION 2. Statement of Purpose

The purpose of this measure is to increase the tax on tobacco to fund the following:

(1) Grants and loans for biomedical, epidemiological, behavioral, health services, and other research in California to enhance the state of medical knowledge regarding lung cancer and other types of cancer, cardiovascular disease, emphysema, and other tobacco-related illnesses.

(2) Creation, staffing, and equipping of California research facilities engaged in biomedical, epidemiological, behavioral, health services, and other research whose primary focus is to identify and refine promising prevention, early detection, treatments, complementary treatments, and potential cures of lung cancer and other types of cancer, cardiovascular disease, emphysema, and other tobacco-related diseases.

(3) Increased efforts to reduce tobacco use in the state and prevent children from becoming addicted users.

SECTION 3. HOPE 2010: California Cancer Research Act

Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 30130.50) is added to Chapter 2 of Part 13 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:

Article 2.5. HOPE 2010: California Cancer Research Act

30130.50. HOPE 2010 Cancer Research Cigarette Excise Tax

(a) In addition to any other tax imposed under this part, a separate excise tax is hereby imposed upon every distributor of cigarettes upon the distribution of cigarettes at the rate of 50 mills (\$0.050) for each cigarette distributed

on and after the first day of the first calendar quarter commencing more than 90 days after the effective date of this section.

(b) (1) In addition to any other tax imposed under this part, every dealer and wholesaler, for the privilege of holding or storing cigarettes for sale, use, or consumption, shall pay a floor stock tax for each cigarette in his or her possession or under his or her control in this state at 12:01 a.m. on the first day of the first calendar quarter commencing more than 90 days after the effective date of this section at the rate of 50 mills (\$0.050) for each cigarette.

(2) Every dealer and wholesaler shall file a return with the State Board of Equalization, on or before the first day of the first calendar quarter commencing more than 180 days after the effective date of this section, on a form prescribed by the board, showing the number of cigarettes in his or her possession or under his or her control at 12:01 a.m. on the first day of the first calendar quarter commencing more than 90 days after the effective date of this section. The amount of tax shall be computed and shown on the return.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the tax created by the HOPE: 2010 Cancer Research Act and the revenue derived therefrom, including investment interest, shall be considered trust funds, to be expended solely for the purposes set forth in this act and shall not be considered to be part of the General Fund, as that term is used in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 16300) of Part 2, of Division 4, of Title 2 of the Government Code, and shall not be considered General Fund revenue for purposes of Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution, and its implementing statutes.

30130.51. Definitions

For the purposes of this article:

(a) “Cigarette” has the same meaning as that in Section 30003, as it read on January 1, 2009.

(b) “Tobacco products” includes, but is not limited to, all forms of cigars, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, snuff, and any other articles or products made of, or containing at least 50 percent, tobacco, but does not include cigarettes.

30130.52. Effect on Tobacco Consumption and Tax Revenue

(a) The State Board of Equalization shall determine within one year of the operative date of this article, and annually thereafter, the effect that the additional tax imposed on cigarettes by this article, and the resulting increase in the tax on tobacco products required by subdivision (b) of Section 30123, have on the consumption of cigarettes and tobacco products in this state. To the extent that a decrease in consumption is determined by the State Board of Equalization to be a direct result of the additional tax imposed by this article, or the resulting increase in the tax on tobacco products required by subdivision (b) of Section 30123, the State Board of Equalization shall determine the fiscal effect the decrease in consumption has on the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Surtax Fund created by Section 30122 (Proposition 99 as approved by the voters at the November 8, 1988, statewide

general election), the Breast Cancer Fund created by Section 30461.6, the California Children and Families Trust Fund created by Section 30131 (Proposition 10 as approved by the voters at the November 3, 1998 statewide general election), and the portion of the General Fund created by Section 30101.

(b) The Controller shall transfer funds from the California Cancer Research Life Sciences Innovation Trust Fund to the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Surtax Fund, the Breast Cancer Fund, the California Children and Families Trust Fund, and the General Fund, to offset the revenue decrease directly resulting from imposition of additional taxes by this article.

30130.53. HOPE 2010 Funds

(a) The California Cancer Research Life Sciences Innovation Trust Fund, and within that fund, the Hope 2010 Research Fund, the Hope 2010 Facilities Fund, the Hope 2010 Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Fund, the Hope 2010 Law Enforcement Fund, and the HOPE 2010 Committee Account are hereby established in the State Treasury.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the California Cancer Research Life Sciences Innovation Trust Fund and all funds, subfunds or subaccounts of that fund, are trust funds established solely to carry out the purposes of this act.

(c) All revenues from the excise and floor stock tax received by the state, or state officials, pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall be deposited into the California Cancer Research Life Sciences Innovation Trust Fund.

(d) Revenue deposited into the California Cancer Research Life Sciences Innovation Trust Fund shall be deposited and apportioned as follows:

(1) Sixty percent shall be deposited into the HOPE 2010 Research Fund for the purpose of grants and loans to support research into the prevention, early detection, treatments, complementary treatments and potential cures of lung cancer and other types of cancer, cardiovascular disease, emphysema and other tobacco-related diseases, including, but not limited to, coronary heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, and chronic obstructive lung disease, which shall be awarded on the basis of scientific merit as determined by an open, competitive peer review process that assures objectivity, consistency, and high quality. All qualified investigators, regardless of institutional affiliation, shall have equal access and opportunity to compete for the funds in this act. The peer review process for the selection of grants awarded under this program shall be modeled on the process used by the National Institutes of Health in its grantmaking process.

(2) Fifteen percent shall be deposited into the HOPE 2010 Facilities Fund for the purposes of grants and loans to provide facilities, including, but not limited to, those buildings, building leases and capital equipment as may be found necessary and appropriate by the committee to further biomedical, epidemiological, behavioral, health services, and other research whose primary focus is to identify and refine promising prevention, early detection, treatments, complementary treatments, rehabilitation and

potential cures of lung cancer and other types of cancer, cardiovascular disease, emphysema and other tobacco-related diseases, subject to the authority of the committee to redirect surplus funds, as provided in this act.

(3) Twenty percent shall be deposited into the HOPE 2010 Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Fund for carrying out comprehensive tobacco prevention and control programs, and apportioned in the following manner:

(A) Eighty percent of the HOPE 2010 Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Fund shall be allocated to the State Department of Public Health Tobacco Control Program to support the tobacco control programs described beginning at Section 104375 of the Health and Safety Code.

(B) Twenty percent of the HOPE 2010 Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Fund shall be allocated to the State Department of Education for programs to prevent and reduce the use of tobacco products as described in Section 104420 of the Health and Safety Code.

(4) Three percent shall be deposited into the HOPE 2010 Law Enforcement Fund to support law enforcement efforts to reduce cigarette smuggling, tobacco tax evasion, and counterfeit tobacco products, to reduce illegal sales of tobacco products to minors, and to enforce legal settlement provisions and conduct law enforcement training and technical assistance activities for tobacco-related statutes, and apportioned in the following manner:

(A) Forty percent of the HOPE 2010 Law Enforcement Fund to the State Board of Equalization to be used to enforce laws that regulate the distribution and retail sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products, such as laws that prohibit untaxed cigarette and tobacco product smuggling and counterfeiting and sales of cigarettes and other tobacco products without a proper license.

(B) Forty percent of the HOPE 2010 Law Enforcement Fund to the State Department of Public Health to be used to support programs, including, but not limited to, providing grants to local law enforcement agencies to provide training and funding for the enforcement of state and local laws related to the illegal sales of tobacco to minors, increasing investigative activities, and compliance checks, and other appropriate activities to reduce illegal sales of tobacco products to minors, including, but not limited to, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act, pursuant to Section 22952 of the Business and Professions Code.

(C) Twenty percent of the HOPE 2010 Law Enforcement Fund to the Attorney General to be used for activities including, but not limited to, enforcing laws that regulate the distribution and sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products, such as laws that prohibit cigarette smuggling, counterfeiting, selling untaxed tobacco, selling tobacco without a proper license and selling tobacco to minors, and enforcing tobacco-related laws, court judgments, and settlements.

(5) Two percent shall be deposited into a HOPE 2010 Committee Account which may be used by the committee and the State Board of Equalization for the costs and expenses of administering this act.

(e) Funds deposited into the California Cancer

Research Life Sciences Innovation Trust Fund or any subfund or subaccount of that fund, may be placed into the Pooled Money Investment Account for investment only, and interest earned shall be credited to the fund and deposited, apportioned, and expended only in accordance with the provisions of this act and its purposes.

(f) Funds deposited into the California Cancer Research Life Sciences Innovation Trust Fund, together with interest earned by the fund or any subfund, are hereby continuously appropriated for the purposes of this act without regard to fiscal year, and shall be used solely for the purposes of this act and shall not be subject to appropriation, reversion or transfer by the Legislature, the Governor, or the Director of Finance for any other purpose and may not be loaned to the General Fund, or any other fund, for any purpose.

30130.54. HOPE 2010 Cancer Research Citizens Oversight Committee

(a) There is hereby created within the government of the state, the HOPE 2010 Cancer Research Citizens Oversight Committee. All references in this act to the "committee" are to the HOPE 2010 Cancer Research Citizens Oversight Committee. The committee shall consist of nine members, appointed as follows:

(1) Four members appointed by the Governor, as follows:

(A) One member affiliated with a California academic medical center who is a practicing physician with expertise in the prevention, treatment, or research of cardiovascular disease.

(B) Three members selected from among the cancer center directors of National Cancer Institute-designated cancer centers located within the state. Each director may designate a person to attend meetings of the committee in his or her place, so long as that person is employed at his or her center and that employment provides background and experience in cancer treatment.

(2) The chancellor from each of the campuses of the University of California that is a member of the California Institute for Quantitative Biomedical Research. Each chancellor may designate a person to attend meetings of the committee in his or her place, so long as that person is employed at his or her respective campus and that employment provides background and experience in quantitative bioscience.

(3) Two appointed by the State Public Health Officer, the appointments to be selected from among California representatives of California or national disease advocacy groups whose focus is tobacco-related illness, at least one of whom shall be a person who has been treated for a tobacco-related illness.

(4) No person who is required to register as a lobbyist under the provisions of any law of the United States, the State of California or any local government, is eligible for appointment to the committee. A member of the committee who registers with any governmental entity as a lobbyist is deemed to have resigned from the committee and his or her office is deemed vacant as of the date of registration as a lobbyist.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no

member of the committee, or those persons appointed by committee members to attend meetings on their behalf, shall be an officer, employee, director, independent contractor, or grant recipient of any company or other business engaged in the manufacture, marketing, distribution, or sale of tobacco products, or have received any grants or payments for services of any kind from any such company or business during the past two years.

(6) The terms of office for appointed members shall commence on the effective date of this act and continue for four years, except that the initial appointment of two members by the Governor and one member by the State Public Health Officer shall be for two-year terms that shall expire two years after the effective date of this act.

(7) Except for vacancies that occur as set forth in paragraph (4) of subdivision (a), members appointed for a term shall continue to serve until their replacement is selected. If a vacancy occurs within a term, the appointing authority shall appoint a replacement member to serve the remainder of the term within 30 days of the date of the vacancy.

(b) The members, by majority vote, shall annually select one of their number to serve as chair of the committee and preside over its meetings and perform any other duties as may be delegated by the committee.

(c) Except for those members who are also public officers or employees, the members of the committee shall receive one hundred dollars (\$100) per day for each day occupied with attendance at public meetings of the committee and reimbursement for their usual and ordinary expenses, as provided by the general law. Members of the committee who are public officers or employees shall not be otherwise compensated for their service on the committee.

(d) The committee is vested with the power and authority to do all of the following:

(1) Oversee the operations of the California Cancer Research Life Sciences Innovation Trust Fund and its subfunds and subaccounts and to act as trustee of the trust funds created by this act.

(2) Appoint a chief executive officer who shall be exempt from the civil service pursuant to Section 4 of Article VII of the California Constitution. The chief executive officer shall have the power to appoint any employees as are necessary for the administration of the fund and the performance of those duties imposed upon the committee by law, except that, notwithstanding any other provision of law, no officer or employee of the committee shall be an officer, employee, director, independent contractor, or grant recipient of any company or other business engaged in the manufacture, marketing, distribution, or sale of tobacco products, or have received any grants or payments for services of any kind from any such company or business during the past two years.

(3) Establish subfunds and subaccounts within the California Cancer Research and Life Sciences Innovation Fund, and apportion money in the fund into those subfunds and subaccounts, as is found necessary and appropriate for administration of this act.

(4) Establish a process for soliciting, reviewing, and

awarding grants and loans for research, facilities and patient treatment.

(5) Establish and appoint committees and advisory bodies as it deems necessary and appropriate to carry out its duties.

(6) Develop annual and long-term strategic research and financial plans for the fund, including an annual budget for administration of this act.

(7) Make final decisions on the award of loans and grants, and to revoke or rescind loans and grants which do not conform to approved research standards. Employ auditors to prepare an annual financial audit of the fund's operations.

(8) Issue, at least annually, public reports on the activities of the committee and the fund.

(9) Establish policies regarding intellectual property rights arising from research funded by the committee, which shall be consistent with those implemented by the University of California.

(10) Establish rules and guidelines for the operation of the fund and its employees.

(11) Periodically review the income and expenditures of the HOPE 2010 Facilities Fund. If the committee determines that there is a surplus in the fund it may redirect money in that fund to the HOPE 2010 Research Fund, the HOPE 2010 Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Fund, or the HOPE 2010 Law Enforcement Fund in the amounts and for the period determined by the committee.

(12) Reimburse the State Board of Equalization for the cost of services required by this act.

(13) Pursuant to Section 19990 of the Government Code, adopt rules governing the application of this paragraph, including a provision to provide notice of its requirements to all officers and employees.

The following activities are inconsistent, incompatible or in conflict with the duties of members of the committee or its officers or employees:

(A) Using the prestige or influence of the state or the committee for the officer's or employee's private gain or advantage or the private gain of another.

(B) Using state time, facilities, equipment, or supplies for private gain or advantage.

(C) Using, or having access to, confidential information available by virtue of state employment for private gain or advantage or providing confidential information to persons to whom issuance of this information has not been authorized.

(D) Receiving or accepting money or any other consideration from anyone other than the state for the performance of his or her duties as a state officer or employee.

(E) Performance of an act in other than his or her capacity as a state officer or employee knowing that the act may later be subject, directly or indirectly to the control, inspection, review, audit, or enforcement by the officer or employee.

(F) Receiving or accepting, directly or indirectly, any gift, including money, or any service, gratuity, favor, entertainment, hospitality, loan, or any other thing of

value from anyone who is doing or is seeking to do business of any kind with the officer's or employee's appointing authority or whose activities are regulated or controlled by the appointing authority under circumstances from which it reasonably could be substantiated that the gift was intended to influence the officer or employee in his or her official duties or was intended as a reward for any official actions performed by the officer or employee.

(G) Subject to any other laws, rules, or regulations as pertain thereto, not devoting his or her full time, attention, and efforts to his or her state office or employment during his or her hours of duty as a state officer or employee.

(14) Adopt, amend, and rescind rules and regulations to carry out the purposes and provisions of this article, and to govern the procedures of the committee, in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (Article 6 (commencing with Section 11340) of Chapter 3.5 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

(15) Perform all other acts necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its power, authority, and jurisdiction.

(e) Meetings

The committee, and all subcommittees and advisory bodies created by it, are a "state body" as that term is used in Section 11121 of the Government Code, and all meetings of the committee, its subcommittees and advisory bodies, shall conform to the provisions of the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

(f) Records

All records of the committee shall be public records as those terms are defined in the California Public Records Act (Article 1 (commencing with Section 6250) of Chapter 3.5 of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code) and may only be withheld from public disclosure in accordance with the provisions of that act.

(g) Conflicts of Interest

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no member of the committee, or those persons appointed by committee members to attend meetings on their behalf, or those officers or employees employed by the committee, shall participate in an evaluation, review, recommendation, or decision upon an application or proposal for grant or loan, or other distribution of funds by the committee, if that person has a direct or indirect financial interest in the applicant or the subject of an application or proposal for a grant or loan or other distribution of funds. If such persons have a financial interest in the application or proposal, it shall be publicly announced at the first meeting of the committee following disclosure of the interest and recorded in the minutes of the committee meeting. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, where a financial interest is found to exist, upon disclosure and disqualification, the committee may otherwise consider and take action upon any application for grant, loan, or other distribution of funds.

(2) No member of the committee or those persons appointed to attend meetings on their behalf, its staff,

contractors, or grant recipients shall receive funding or be employed by persons or business entities engaged in any aspect of tobacco growing, manufacturing, processing, distributing, marketing, or other activities within the tobacco industry.

(3) Nothing herein is intended to limit application of the Political Reform Act (Title 9 (commencing with Section 81000) of the Government Code) to the committee or its officers and employees.

(h) Annual Public Report

The committee shall issue an annual report to the public which sets forth its activities, grants awarded and in progress, research accomplishments, and future program directions. Each annual report shall include, but not be limited to, the following: the number and dollar amounts of research, facilities and treatment grants; the administrative expenses of the committee, the fund, and the State Board of Equalization; and a summary of research findings.

(i) Independent Financial Audit

The committee shall annually commission an independent financial audit of its activities from a certified public accounting firm. Any firm that provides consulting services to the committee shall be disqualified from providing audit services. The resulting audit shall be provided to the Controller, who shall review the audit and annually issue a public report of that review.

(j) Limitation on Administrative Costs

Not more than 2 percent of the annual revenues derived from this act shall be used for the costs of general administration of this act. The Controller shall provide the committee and its auditor with reports that set forth the allowable costs for general administration. The annual audit shall include a review of the costs of general administration of the committee, the fund, and the State Board of Equalization.

30130.55. Penalties

(a) Each officer or employee of the committee, and every other person charged with the receipt, safekeeping, transfer, or disbursement of trust funds as defined in this act, who does any of the following, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and is disqualified from holding any office in this state:

(1) Without authority of law, appropriates the same, or any portion thereof, to his or her own use, or to the use of another.

(2) Loans the same or any portion thereof, makes any profit out of, or uses the same for any purpose not authorized by law.

(3) Knowingly keeps any false account, or makes any false entry or erasure in any account of or relating to the same.

(4) Fraudulently alters, falsifies, conceals, destroys, or obliterates any account.

(5) Willfully refuses or omits to pay over, on demand, any public moneys in his or her hands, upon the presentation of a draft, order, or warrant drawn upon these moneys by competent authority.

(6) Willfully omits to transfer the same, when transfer is required by law.

(7) Willfully omits or refuses to pay over to any officer or person authorized by law to receive the same, any money received by him or her under any duty imposed by law so to pay over the same.

(b) As used in this section, "public moneys" includes the proceeds derived from trust funds, as defined in this act and from loans or grants authorized by the committee from those trust funds.

30130.56. Statutory References

Unless otherwise stated, all references in this act refer to statutes as they existed on December 31, 2009.

SECTION 4. Severability

If the provisions of this act, or part thereof, is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining provisions shall not be affected, but shall remain in full force and effect and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

SECTION 5. Conflicting Measures

(a) It is the intent of the people that in the event that this measure and another measure relating to the taxation of tobacco shall appear on the same statewide election ballot, the provisions of the other measure or measures shall not be deemed to be in conflict with this measure, and if approved by the voters, this measure shall take effect notwithstanding approval by the voters of another measure relating to the taxation of tobacco by a greater number of affirmative votes.

(b) If this measure is approved by the voters but superseded by law by any other conflicting ballot measure approved by the voters at the same election, and the conflicting measure is later held invalid, this measure shall be self-executing and given the full force of law.

SECTION 6. Amendments

(a) Except as hereafter provided, this act may only be amended by the electors as provided in subdivision (c) of Section 10 of Article II of the California Constitution.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (a), not earlier than 15 years from the effective date of this act, the committee, by majority vote of its members, may recommend changes in the structure and operation of the committee to the Legislature. The Legislature may amend the provisions of Section 30130.54 of the Revenue and Taxation Code to further the purposes of the act by a statute passed in each house by roll-call vote entered in the journal, two-thirds of the membership concurring, that is consistent with the recommendations of the committee.

Large Print and Audio Voter Guides

The Secretary of State provides the Official Voter Information Guide in large-print and audio formats for people who are visually impaired in English, Spanish, Chinese, Hindi, Japanese, Khmer, Korean, Tagalog, Thai, and Vietnamese.

To order the large-print or audio-cassette version of the Official Voter Information Guide, go to www.sos.ca.gov/elections/elections_vig_altformats.htm or call the Secretary of State's toll-free Voter Hotline at (800) 345-VOTE (8683).

For a downloadable audio MP3 version of the Official Voter Information Guide, go to www.voterguide.sos.ca.gov/audio.

Voter Registration

You are responsible for updating your voter registration information. You should update your voter registration if you change your home address, change your mailing address, change your name, or want to change or select a political party preference. If you moved to your new address after May 21, 2012, you may vote at your former polling place.

Registering to vote is simple and free. Registration forms are available online and at most post offices, libraries, city and county government offices, and the California Secretary of State's office. Registering to vote is easier than ever with the online form at www.sos.ca.gov/elections.

To register to vote you must be a U.S. citizen; a California resident; at least 18 years of age on Election Day; not in prison or in county jail (serving a state prison sentence or serving a term of more than one year in jail for a defined "low-level" felony), or on parole, post-release community supervision, or post-sentencing probation for a felony conviction; and not judged by a court to be mentally incompetent.

State and Federal Voter Identification Requirements

In most cases, California voters are not required to show identification before casting ballots. If you are voting for the first time after registering by mail and did not provide your driver license number, California identification number, or the last four digits of your social security number on the registration card, you may be asked to show a form of identification when you go to the polls. Make sure you bring identification with you to the polls or include a copy of it with your vote-by-mail ballot. Following is a partial list of the more than 30 acceptable forms of identification. You can also visit the Secretary of State's website and look for "Help America Vote Act (HAVA) Identification Standards" at www.sos.ca.gov/elections/elections_regs.htm.

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

VOTER BILL OF RIGHTS

1. You have the right to cast a ballot if you are a valid registered voter.
A valid registered voter means a United States citizen who is a resident in this state, who is at least 18 years of age and not in prison or on parole for conviction of a felony, and who is registered to vote at his or her current residence address.
2. You have the right to cast a provisional ballot if your name is not listed on the voting rolls.
3. You have the right to cast a ballot if you are present and in line at the polling place prior to the close of the polls.
4. You have the right to cast a secret ballot free from intimidation.
5. You have the right to receive a new ballot if, prior to casting your ballot, you believe you made a mistake.
If at any time before you finally cast your ballot, you feel you have made a mistake, you have the right to exchange the spoiled ballot for a new ballot. Vote-by-mail voters may also request and receive a new ballot if they return their spoiled ballot to an elections official prior to the closing of the polls on election day.
6. You have the right to receive assistance in casting your ballot, if you are unable to vote without assistance.
7. You have the right to return a completed vote-by-mail ballot to any precinct in the county.
8. You have the right to election materials in another language, if there are sufficient residents in your precinct to warrant production.
9. You have the right to ask questions about election procedures and observe the election process.
You have the right to ask questions of the precinct board and elections officials regarding election procedures and to receive an answer or be directed to the appropriate official for an answer. However, if persistent questioning disrupts the execution of their duties, the board or election officials may discontinue responding to questions.
10. You have the right to report any illegal or fraudulent activity to a local elections official or to the Secretary of State's Office.

**If you believe you have been denied any of these rights,
or you are aware of any election fraud or misconduct, please call the
Secretary of State's confidential toll-free Voter Hotline at (800) 345-VOTE (8683).**

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

Certain voters facing life-threatening situations may qualify for confidential voter status. For more information, please contact the Secretary of State's Safe at Home program toll-free at (877) 322-5227 or visit the Secretary of State's website at www.sos.ca.gov.

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

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CALIFORNIA PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION

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OFFICIAL VOTER INFORMATION GUIDE

Remember to vote!

Tuesday, June 5, 2012

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

Monday, May 21, 2012

Last day to register to vote

For additional copies of the Voter Information Guide in any of the following languages, please contact your county elections office or call:

English	(800) 345-VOTE (8683)
Español/Spanish	(800) 232-VOTA (8682)
中文/Chinese	(800) 339-2857
हिन्दी/Hindi	(888) 345-2692
日本語/Japanese	(800) 339-2865
ខ្មែរ/Khmer	(888) 345-4917
한국어/Korean	(866) 575-1558
Tagalog	(800) 339-2957
ภาษาไทย/Thai	(855) 345-3933
Việt ngữ/Vietnamese	(800) 339-8163
TDD	(800) 833-8683

To reduce election costs, the State mails only one guide to each voting household.

