



Election Integrity Project[®] California
EVERY LAWFULLY CAST VOTE ACCURATELY COUNTED

California's Legislative Process

In a representative form of government such as our Constitutional Republic, it is crucial for Californians to know what laws are being proposed each year "on their behalf" and take the opportunity to weigh in with their state representatives.

In a state as large as California this can be difficult to do. The legislative process is complex and not always easy to follow.

EIPCa developed our Legislative Oversight program to assist citizens in understanding the California legislative process, which can be daunting, so that they can weigh in on the bills being submitted by legislators who claim to represent their constituents.

To begin with, it is important to understand CA's Legislative Process:

- The way bills proposed by State Assembly Members and Senators become laws is called the Legislative Process.
- The California State Legislature is made up of two houses: the Senate and the Assembly.
- There are 40 Senators and 80 Assembly Members representing the people of the State of California.
- A legislative calendar determines the date and time-limits for introducing and processing proposed laws during its two-year regular session.

A bill begins with an Idea

- All legislation begins as an idea or concept. Ideas and concepts can come from a variety of sources. The process begins when a Senator or Assembly Member decides to author a bill.

Every bill has at least one Author

"THESE are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands by it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman.

Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph...."

Thomas Paine

- A legislator sends the idea for the bill to the Office of the Legislative Counsel, where it is drafted into bill form. The draft of the bill is returned to the legislator for introduction.
 - If the author is a Senator, the bill is introduced in the Senate.
 - If the author is an Assembly Member, the bill is introduced in the Assembly.

First Reading of the bill is considered an Introduction

- A bill is introduced or read the first time when the bill number, the name of the author, and the descriptive title of the bill are read on the floor of the house.
- The bill is then sent to the Office of State Publishing. No bill except the Budget Bill may be acted upon until 30 days have passed from the date of its introduction.

Committee Hearings are open to citizen comment.

This is where YOU weigh in.

- After introduction, a bill goes to the rules committee of the house, where it is assigned to the appropriate policy committee for its first hearing.
- Bills are assigned to policy committees according to subject matter. For example, a Senate bill dealing with health care facilities would first be assigned to the Senate Health and Human Services Committee for policy review.
- Bills that require spending taxpayer money must also be heard in the Senate Appropriations and Assembly Appropriations Committees.
- Each committee is made up of a specified number of Senators or Assembly Members.
- During the committee hearing the author presents the bill to the committee, and limited testimony may be heard in support or opposition to the bill.
- The committee then votes on whether to “kill the bill” by refusing to pass it out of committee, to pass the bill out of committee to the next stage of the process, or amend the bill and then pass it out of committee as amended. Bills may be amended several times.
- It takes a majority vote of the committee membership for a bill to be approved and sent to the next committee or to the floor.

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Each house maintains a schedule of legislative committee hearings.

- Before a bill's hearing, a bill analysis is prepared that explains the intended effect of the bill on current law, together with background information.
- Typically, the analysis also lists organizations that support or oppose the bill.

Second and Third Reading

- Bills passed by committees are read a second time on the floor in the house of origin and then assigned to third reading. Bill analyses are also prepared before the third reading.
- When a bill is read the third time on the floor of the house of origin, it is explained by the author, discussed by the Members, and voted on by a roll call vote.
- Bills that require spending of taxpayer money or that take effect immediately, ordinarily require 27 votes in the Senate and 54 votes in the Assembly to be passed.
- Other bills generally require 21 votes in the Senate and 41 votes in the Assembly. If a bill is defeated, the Member may ask for the bill to be reconsidered and voted on again.

Repeat the same Process in Other House

- Once the bill has been approved by the house of origin it proceeds to the other house where the entire procedure described above is repeated.

Resolution of Differences

- If a bill is amended in the second house, it must go back to the house of origin for agreement on those amendments.
- If the house of origin does not accept those amendments, the bill is referred to a two-house conference committee to resolve the differences.
- Three members of the committee are from the Senate and three are from the Assembly. If a compromise is reached, the bill is returned to both houses for a vote.

Governor

If both houses approve a bill, it goes to the governor.

The governor has three choices:

- 1)** sign the bill into law,
- 2)** allow it to become law without gubernatorial signature,
- 3)** veto it.

A governor's veto can be overridden by a two-thirds vote in both houses.

- Most enacted bills go into effect on the first day of January of the next year.
- Urgency bills, and certain other measures, take effect immediately after they are signed by the governor.

California Law

- Each bill passed by the Legislature and approved by the governor is assigned a chapter number by the Secretary of State.
- These chaptered bills are statutes (official laws), and ordinarily become part of the California Codes. The California Codes are a comprehensive collection of laws grouped by subject matter.

The California Constitution sets forth the fundamental laws by which the State of California is governed.

Amending the California Constitution requires the same committee and floor vote process as regular laws (explained above).

All amendments to the California Constitution passed by the Legislative process must be approved by the voters at a statewide election.

EIPCa's specific purpose is to *defend, through education, research, and advocacy...the civil rights of U.S. citizens to fully participate in the election process under the Federal and state law.*

The fight for election integrity around the Republic...



Note: EIPCa monitors the efforts to ensure fair, honest, and transparent elections around the Republic. It is apparent that various efforts are in alignment with State laws and the US Constitution, and others are in alignment primarily with partisan objectives. Featuring a particular news story does not indicate support of, nor opposition to partisan-originated or politically-motivated articles.

Election Integrity News from March

(Note: Don't get greedy - only read what you can adequately digest)

Election News Across the Nation

Video Views:

[Linda Paine: California Election Laws Make It Possible to Undermine Valid Election Outcomes](#) - From In the News with Mike Dakkak (3/31/23)

[Report: ERIC Allows for "Plug-Ins" That Can Change Results](#) – From [The Absolute Truth with Emerald Robinson](#) (3/30/23)

[LILLEY UNLEASHED: Trudeau still dodging questions about China's interference](#) - From The Toronto Sun 3/23/23)

[Is Voter Fraud Real?](#) – From PragerU (5-minute videos) – 2/24/2020

[How to Steal an Election: Mail-In Ballots](#) - From PragerU (5-min. videos) – 10/12/2020

Must Reads:

[An Analysis of ERIC's History, Mission, and Legal Compliance](#) – A Judicial Watch White Paper (3/9/23)

ICYMI> [Republicans Can't Beat Democrats' Election-Industrial Complex By Adopting Its Strategies](#) From The Federalist (3/16/23)

[Democracy in Chicago and in Wisconsin](#) – From The Heartland Institute (4/5/23)

[Forget Open Borders. This Crazy Law Opens Voting Booths to Aliens](#) - From The Heritage Foundation - (3/16/23)

[EBPro-Knowink Election Software Used Throughout US Is Connected to Internet, Not Certified and Is Able to Backdate Election Records \(Hawaii\)](#) – From [The Gateway Pundit](#) | by Joe Hoft (3/27/23)

Election News from the States –

From Arizona –

[Maricopa County report identifies glaring election errors as Lake, Finchem challenges continue](#) – Just The News (4/11/23)

[Maricopa County report attributes Election Day issues to paper weight, ballot length](#) – Just The News (4/10/23)

[Arizona House Joins Senate in Passing Resolution to Ban Foreign Voting Machines and Require Source Code, Ballot Images, Chain of Custody Documents, and Log Files to Be Made Public | by Jordan Conradson](#) - [The Gateway Pundit](#) (3/31/23)

From California -

[AB 1206 Hearing Update](#) From The Election Integrity Project® California, Inc. (EIPCa) (4/10/23)

[But What About Arizona? And What About California?](#) - From The Election Integrity Project® California, Inc. (EIPCa)

[Shasta County \(California\) County Supervisors Vote to Go with Paper Ballots](#) – From [The Gateway Pundit](#) (3/29/23)

From Georgia -

[Exclusive: DeKalb County Officials Skirted Georgia Law To Acquire Funds From Left-Wing Dark Money Elections Group](#) From The Federalist (4/6/23)

From Nevada -

[After Mail-In Midterm Mess, Gov. Lombardo Backs Bill To Restore Integrity To Nevada's Election System](#)- From The Federalist (4/7/23)

From North Dakota -

[North Dakota Republicans Must Override Gov. Burgum's Veto Of Ranked-Choice Voting Ban, Election Integrity Group Says](#) - From The Federalist (4/8/23)

From Ohio -

[Ohio's new voter ID law in effect as voting begins for May 2 primary](#) – From Just the News Now (4/8/23)

From Wisconsin -

[Ballot bounties? Wisconsin lawmaker flags payments used to mobilize voters for liberal judge](#) – From Just The News (4/10/23)

Election News Across the World

[Britain Introduces Voter ID, Joins a Growing Club of Countries Securing Their Elections](#) – From National Pulse (4/11/23)

[Prime minister's chief of staff set to testify Friday on foreign interference](#) - From The Toronto Star (4/10/23)

[Bulgaria still in deadlock after its 5th general elections in 2 years](#) – From Foundation Robert Schuman (4/4/23)

[Finland's conservatives claim victory in general election](#) - "Le Monde" (in English) (4/3/23)

[In Montenegro, President Milo Djukanovic suffers a resounding defeat after 30 years in power](#) - "Le Monde" (in English) (4/3/23)

[In Turkey, Erdogan challenger attracts solid Kurdish support, a decisive vote](#) - From Al-Monitor (4/9/23)

[Karnataka Election 2023: BJP's First List Out | 52 New Faces Inducted | 10 Sitting MLA's Dropped](#) – From India Today (4/12/23)

Ongoing Election Concerns:

ICYMI > From The Heritage Foundation: [It's Time to Audit: Every State, Every Election | The Heritage Foundation](#) – 10/20/22

National Election Resource: [Election Integrity Scorecard](#) – From The Heritage Foundation

National Election Resource: [Voter Fraud Map: Election Fraud Database](#) – From Heritage



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Or - Please Donate to help Election Integrity Project®*California* EIPCa!**

The Election Integrity Project®*California* needs help to fund our lawsuits. Become more involved to insist upon and to fight for honesty and integrity in our elections.

TAKE ACTION > Subscribe to receive the EIPCa newsletter and our alerts (<https://www.eip-ca.com/signup/>) Become aware - make more well-informed decisions!

DONATE> EIPCa is a nonpartisan 501(c)(3) charity. Contributions are tax-deductible. [Contribute - Election Integrity Project California](#)

EIPCa provides information to our readers that we believe will help educate the public about their rights. It is important that Californians understand their civil rights with respect to elections. You can help EIPCa in this effort! Please forward these newsletters to your family, friends and associates. Help them learn the truth about the election system in California. They will begin to understand the peril that our state is in and be able to make better informed decisions.

We are truly thankful for all of our readers who have chosen to assist our efforts in bringing the information about California's elections to all the citizens around the state that we can possibly reach. We are truly grateful for the generous donations as well. It helps us keep moving forward as a truly volunteer effort. Thank you so very much for any assistance or contribution offered.

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EIPCa is a 501(c)(3) Organization and all Contributions are Tax Deductible to the full extent of the law.

Linda and the EIPCa Team

**Linda Paine, President and Co-founder,
Election Integrity Project®*California***

**Election Integrity Project®*California*
is a nonprofit public benefit organization**

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