AMENDED IN SENATE SEPTEMBER 12, 2009

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AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY FEBRUARY 18, 2009

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2009–10 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 21

Introduced by Assembly Members Bonnie Lowenthal and Saldana Member Krekorian

(Coauthor: Senator Simitian)

December 1, 2008

An act toamend Sections 15620, 15621, 16401, and 16421 of, and to add Chapter 8.5 (commencing with Section 15560) to Division 15 of, the Elections Code, relating to elections. An act to amend Section 399.12 of, and repeal and add Section 399.15 of the Public Utilities Code, relating to energy.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 21, as amended, Bonnie Lowenthal Krekorian. Elections: audits.Renewable energy resources.

Under existing law, an elections official must conduct a public manual tally of votes cast in an election and tabulated by a mechanical, electromechanical, or electronic system in 1% of the precincts in the jurisdiction, chosen at random by the elections official.

This bill would require an elections official, after an election, to ealculate the margin of victory for each contest on the ballot at the

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election. For each contest in which the margin of victory was less than ½ of 1%, this bill would require the elections official to conduct a public manual tally for a specified percentage of precincts within the jurisdiction, which would be known as a postcanvass audit. The bill would require an elections official to report to the public any variances between the results of the machine tally and postcanvass audit. The bill would require the elections official to calculate the percentage of variance in the audited precincts, by dividing the number of variances found in the audited precincts by the total number of votes east within those precincts. If the percentage of variance is 50% or greater of the margin of victory for the contest, this bill would require the elections official to add precincts to the postcanvass audit until either the percentage of variance is less than 50% of the margin of victory for the contest or all of the votes cast for the contest in the jurisdiction have been manually tallied, whichever occurs first. If the postcanvass audit includes all of the precincts in the jurisdiction and reveals that the outcome of a contest in a precinct was different than that found by the machine tally, this bill would require the elections official to amend the certified statement of results for that precinct to reflect the result revealed by the postcanvass audit. The bill would also provide other related procedures for conducting the postcanvass audit.

Because this bill would require a higher level of service from local elections officials, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined. The Public Utilities Act imposes various duties and responsibilities on the PUC with respect to the purchase of electricity and requires the PUC to review and a renewable energy procurement plan for each electrical corporation pursuant to the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program (RPS program). The RPS program requires that a retail seller of electricity, including electrical corporations, community choice aggregators, and electric service providers, purchase a specified minimum percentage of

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electricity generated by eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, in any given year as a specified percentage of total kilowatthours sold to retail end-use customers each calendar year. The RPS program requires the PUC to implement annual procurement targets for each retail seller to increase its total procurement of electricity generated by eligible renewable energy resources by at least an additional 1% of retail sales per year so that 20% of its retail sales of electricity are procured from eligible renewable energy resources no later than December 31, 2010. Existing law requires the PUC to make a determination of the existing market cost for electricity, which PUC decisions call the market price referent, and to limit an electrical corporation's obligation to procure electricity from eligible renewable energy resources, that exceeds the market price referent, by a specified amount.

This bill would instead require the PUC to require that a retail seller procure the following percentages of electricity from eligible renewable energy resources by the following dates: (A) Until December 31, 2012, the same percentage as actually achieved by the retail seller during 2009; (B) 20% by December 31, 2013; (C) 25% by December 31, 2016; and (D) 33% by December 31, 2020. The bill would authorize the PUC to permit a retail seller to delay compliance with (B) or (C) procurement levels when specified circumstances are present, but would not authorize the PUC to permit a retail seller to delay compliance with the (D) procurement level. The bill would delete the existing market price referent provisions and instead require the PUC to establish a methodology to determine the market price of electricity for terms corresponding to the length of contracts with eligible renewable energy resources, in consideration of, and reflecting, certain matters. The bill would require the PUC to establish a limitation on the annual expenditures made above the market price, by an electrical corporation, in order to achieve the procurement levels established by the PUC. The bill would require the PUC to permit an electrical corporation to limit its procurement of electricity from eligible renewable energy resources to that quantity that can be procured at or below the market prices established by the PUC, up to the limitation. The bill would delete an existing requirement that the PUC adopt flexible rules for compliance for retail sellers. The bill would revise the definitions of certain terms for purposes of the RPS program.

Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act or any order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the PUC is a crime.

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Because the provisions of this bill are within the act and require action by the PUC to implement its requirements, a violation of these provisions would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the definition of a crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

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

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 399.12 of the Public Utilities Code is 2 amended to read:
 - 399.12. For purposes of this article, the following terms have the following meanings:
 - (a) "Conduit hydroelectric facility" means a facility for the generation of electricity that uses only the hydroelectric potential of an existing pipe, ditch, flume, siphon, tunnel, canal, or other manmade conduit that is operated to distribute water for a beneficial use.
 - (b) (1) "Delivered" and "delivery" have the same meaning as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 25741 of the Public Resources Code. "delivery," with respect to electricity, means that the electricity is used to serve end-use retail customers or energy storage facilities located within the state, and meets either of the following conditions:
 - (A) The electricity is generated at a location within the state.
 - (B) The electricity is generated at a location outside the state and scheduled for consumption by California end-use retail customers or energy storage facilities located within the state. Compliance with this requirement is demonstrated by one of the following means:
 - (i) Showing that the generator's first point of interconnection is with facilities of a Transmission Service Provider, as that term is defined by North American Electric Reliability Corporation primarily located in this state.

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(ii) Showing that the 24-hour metered output of the generator matches the import schedules of electricity flow from the generator, through the balancing authority area in which the generator is located, through any intermediate balancing authorities, to the balancing authority area of the end-use retail customers or energy storage facility located in this state.

- (2) Notwithstanding clause (ii) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1), electricity is not delivered to the extent that either of the following occurs:
- (A) The physical delivery of electricity is scheduled from a source other than a renewable electrical generation facility, as defined in Section 27541 of the Public Resources Code.
- (B) The electricity output is scheduled for delivery to customers in a different 24-hour period from the time of generation by the renewable electrical generation facility.
- (3) Consistent with subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2), the physical delivery of electricity from a renewable electrical generation facility may be accompanied by electricity provided by another source for purposes of facilitating scheduling. For purposes of this article, only the portion of electricity provided directly from the renewable electrical generation facility shall count toward meeting the renewables portfolio standard procurement requirements of this article.
- (4) For purposes of determining compliance by an intermittent resource located outside California with the delivery requirements of this subdivision, any positive imbalance energy provided under applicable tariffs by the balancing authority in which the facility is located shall, in an amount not exceeding any negative imbalance energy provided by the intermittent resource, be included in the 24-hour metered output and considered generated by the eligible renewable energy resource.
- (c) "Eligible renewable energy resource" means an—electric electrical generating facility that meets the definition of "in-state renewable electricity a "renewable electrical generation facility" in Section 25741 of the Public Resources Code, subject to the following-limitations:
- (1) (A) An existing small hydroelectric generation facility of 30 megawatts or less shall be eligible only if a retail seller or local publicly owned electric utility owned or procured the electricity from the facility as of December 31, 2005. A small hydroelectric

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generation unit with a nameplate capacity not exceeding 40 megawatts that is operated as part of a water supply or conveyance system serving the jurisdiction of a local publicly owned electric utility is an eligible renewable energy resource if the local publicly owned electric utility owned or procured the electricity from the facility as of December 31, 2005. A new hydroelectric facility is not an eligible renewable energy resource if it will cause an adverse impact on instream beneficial uses or cause a change in the volume or timing of streamflow.

- (B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), a conduit hydroelectric facility of 30 megawatts or less that commenced operation before January 1, 2006, is an eligible renewable energy resource. A conduit hydroelectric facility of 30 megawatts or less that commences operation after December 31, 2005, is an eligible renewable energy resource so long as it does not cause an adverse impact on instream beneficial uses or cause a change in the volume or timing of streamflow.
- (2) A facility engaged in the combustion of municipal solid waste shall not be considered an eligible renewable resource unless it is located in Stanislaus County and was operational prior to September 26, 1996.
- (d) "Procure" means that a retail seller or local publicly owned electric utility receives delivered electricity generated by an eligible renewable energy resource that it owns or for which it has entered into an electricity purchase agreement to acquire through ownership or contract. For purposes of meeting the renewables portfolio standard procurement requirements, a retail seller or local publicly owned electric utility may procure either delivered electricity generated by an eligible renewable energy resource or renewable energy credits associated with electricity generated, but not necessarily delivered by, an eligible renewable energy resource. Nothing in this article is intended to imply that the purchase of electricity from third parties in a wholesale transaction is the preferred method of fulfilling a retail seller's obligation to comply with this article or the obligation of a local publicly owned electric utility to meet its renewables portfolio standard implemented pursuant to Section 387 399.30.
- (e) "Renewables portfolio standard" means the specified percentage of electricity generated by eligible renewable energy resources that a retail seller is required to procure pursuant to this

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article or the obligation of a local publicly owned electric utility to meet its renewables portfolio standard implemented pursuant to Section 387.

(f)

- (e) (1) "Renewable energy credit" means a certificate of proof associated with the generation of electricity from an eligible renewable energy resource, issued through the accounting system established by the Energy Commission pursuant to Section 399.13 399.25, that one unit of electricity was generated and delivered by an eligible renewable energy resource.
- (2) "Renewable energy credit" includes all renewable and environmental attributes associated with the production of electricity from the eligible renewable energy resource, except for an emissions reduction credit issued pursuant to Section 40709 of the Health and Safety Code and any credits or payments associated with the reduction of solid waste and treatment benefits created by the utilization of biomass or biogas fuels.
- (3) (A) No electricity generated by an eligible renewable energy resource attributable to the use of nonrenewable fuels, beyond a de minimis quantity, as determined by the Energy Commission for each renewable energy technology, shall result in the creation of a renewable energy credit.
- (B) No electricity generated by a small hydroelectric generation facility shall result in the creation of a renewable energy credit unless the facility meets the requirements of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (c).
- (C) No electricity generated by a conduit hydroelectric generation facility shall result in the creation of a renewable energy credit unless the facility meets the requirements of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (c).
- (D) No electricity generated by a facility engaged in the combustion of municipal solid waste shall result in the creation of a renewable energy credit unless the facility meets the requirements of paragraph (2) of subdivision (c).
- (f) "Renewable energy public goods charge" means that portion of the nonbypassable system benefits charge required to be collected to fund renewable energy pursuant to the Reliable Electric Service Investments Act (Article 15 (commencing with Section 399) of Chapter 2.3 of Part 1 of Division 1, for an electrical

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1 corporation, and pursuant to Section 385 for a local publicly
 2 owned electric utility.
 3 (g) "Renewables portfolio standard" means the specified

(g) "Renewables portfolio standard" means the specified percentage of electricity generated by eligible renewable energy resources that a retail seller or a local publicly owned electric utility is required to procure pursuant to this article.

(g)

- (h) "Retail seller" means an entity engaged in the retail sale of electricity to end-use customers located within the state, including any of the following:
 - (1) An electrical corporation, as defined in Section 218.
- (2) A community choice aggregator. The commission shall institute a rulemaking to determine the manner in which a community choice aggregator will participate in the renewables portfolio standard program subject to the same terms and conditions applicable to an electrical corporation.
- (3) An electric service provider, as defined in Section 218.3, for all sales of electricity to customers beginning January 1, 2006. The commission shall institute a rulemaking to determine the manner in which electric service providers will participate in the renewables portfolio standard program. The electric service provider shall be subject to the same terms and conditions applicable to an electrical corporation pursuant to this article. Nothing in this paragraph shall impair a contract entered into between an electric service provider and a retail customer prior to the suspension of direct access by the commission pursuant to Section 80110 of the Water Code.
 - (4) "Retail seller" does not include any of the following:
- (A) A corporation or person employing cogeneration technology or producing electricity consistent with subdivision (b) of Section 218.
- (B) The Department of Water Resources acting in its capacity pursuant to Division 27 (commencing with Section 80000) of the Water Code.
 - (C) A local publicly owned electric utility.
- 36 SEC. 2. Section 399.15 of the Public Utilities Code is repealed.
- 37 399.15. (a) In order to fulfill unmet long-term resource needs,
- 38 the commission shall establish a renewables portfolio standard
- 39 requiring all electrical corporations to procure a minimum quantity
- 40 of electricity generated by eligible renewable energy resources as

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a specified percentage of total kilowatthours sold to their retail end-use customers each calendar year, subject to limits on the total amount of costs expended above the market prices determined in subdivision (e), to achieve the targets established under this article.

- (b) The commission shall implement annual procurement targets for each retail seller as follows:
- (1) Each retail seller shall, pursuant to subdivision (a), increase its total procurement of eligible renewable energy resources by at least an additional 1 percent of retail sales per year so that 20 percent of its retail sales are procured from eligible renewable energy resources no later than December 31, 2010. A retail seller with 20 percent of retail sales procured from eligible renewable energy resources in any year shall not be required to increase its procurement of renewable energy resources in the following year.
- (2) For purposes of setting annual procurement targets, the commission shall establish an initial baseline for each retail seller based on the actual percentage of retail sales procured from eligible renewable energy resources in 2001, and to the extent applicable, adjusted going forward pursuant to Section 399.12.
- (3) Only for purposes of establishing these targets, the commission shall include all electricity sold to retail customers by the Department of Water Resources pursuant to Section 80100 of the Water Code in the calculation of retail sales by an electrical corporation.
- (4) In the event that a retail seller fails to procure sufficient eligible renewable energy resources in a given year to meet any annual target established pursuant to this subdivision, the retail seller shall procure additional eligible renewable energy resources in subsequent years to compensate for the shortfall, subject to the limitation on costs for electrical corporations established pursuant to subdivision (d).
- (c) The commission shall establish a methodology to determine the market price of electricity for terms corresponding to the length of contracts with eligible renewable energy resources, in consideration of the following:
- (1) The long-term market price of electricity for fixed price contracts, determined pursuant to an electrical corporation's general procurement activities as authorized by the commission.

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(2) The long-term ownership, operating, and fixed-price fuel costs associated with fixed-price electricity from new generating facilities.

- (3) The value of different products including baseload, peaking, and as-available electricity.
- (d) The commission shall establish, for each electrical corporation, a limitation on the total costs expended above the market prices determined in subdivision (e) for the procurement of eligible renewable energy resources to achieve the annual procurement targets established under this article.
- (1) The cost limitation shall be equal to the amount of funds transferred to each electrical corporation by the Energy Commission pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 25743 of the Public Resources Code and the 51.5 percent of the funds which would have been collected through January 1, 2012, from the customers of the electrical corporation based on the renewable energy public goods charge in effect as of January 1, 2007.
- (2) The above-market costs of a contract selected by an electrical corporation may be counted toward the cost limitation if all of the following conditions are satisfied:
- (A) The contract has been approved by the commission and was selected through a competitive solicitation pursuant to the requirements of subdivision (d) of Section 399.14.
 - (B) The contract covers a duration of no less than 10 years.
- (C) The contracted project is a new or repowered facility commencing commercial operations on or after January 1, 2005.
- (D) No purchases of renewable energy credits may be eligible for consideration as an above-market cost.
- (E) The above-market costs of a contract do not include any indirect expenses including imbalance energy charges, sale of excess energy, decreased generation from existing resources, or transmission upgrades.
- (3) If the cost limitation for an electrical corporation is insufficient to support the total costs expended above the market prices determined in subdivision (e) for the procurement of eligible renewable energy resources satisfying the conditions of paragraph (2), the commission shall allow the electrical corporation to limit its procurement to the quantity of eligible renewable energy resources that can be procured at or below the market prices established in subdivision (c).

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(4) Nothing in this section prevents an electrical corporation from voluntarily proposing to procure eligible renewable energy resources at above-market prices that are not counted toward the cost limitation. Any voluntary procurement involving above-market costs shall be subject to commission approval prior to the expense being recovered in rates.

- (e) The establishment of a renewables portfolio standard shall not constitute implementation by the commission of the federal Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-617).
- (f) The commission shall consult with the Energy Commission in calculating market prices under subdivision (e) and establishing other renewables portfolio standard policies.
- SEC. 3. Section 399.15 is added to the Public Utilities Code, to read:
- 399.15. (a) In order to fulfill unmet long-term resource needs, the commission shall establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers to procure a minimum quantity of electricity generated by eligible renewable energy resources as a specified percentage of total kilowatthours sold to their retail end-use customers each compliance period to achieve the targets established under this article.
- (b) The commission shall implement renewables portfolio standard procurement requirements only as follows:
- (1) Each retail seller shall procure the following minimum percentages of eligible renewable energy resources in the following years, and continue to procure at least those percentages in subsequent years:
- (A) Until December 31, 2012, the same percentage as actually achieved by the retail seller during 2009.
 - (B) Twenty percent by December 31, 2013.
 - (C) Twenty-five percent by December 31, 2016.
 - (D) Thirty-three percent by December 31, 2020.
- (2) A retail seller with 33 percent of its retail sales of electricity procured from eligible renewable energy resources in any year shall not be required to increase its procurement of renewable energy resources, except to the extent required to maintain a 33 percent renewables portfolio standard. A retail seller may voluntarily increase its procurement of eligible renewable energy

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resources beyond the renewables portfolio standard procurement requirements.

- (3) Only for purposes of establishing the renewables portfolio standard procurement requirements of paragraph (1), the commission shall include all electricity sold to retail customers by the Department of Water Resources pursuant to Section 80100 of the Water Code in the calculation of retail sales by an electrical corporation.
- (4) The commission may only allow a retail seller for a maximum of two years per request to delay compliance with a renewables portfolio standard procurement requirement established pursuant to subparagraph (B) or (C) of paragraph (1), if it finds that the retail seller has demonstrated that either of the following conditions will prevent timely compliance:
- (A) There is inadequate transmission capacity to allow for sufficient electricity to be delivered from proposed eligible renewable energy resource projects using the current operational protocols of the Independent System Operator (ISO). The commission shall consult with the ISO in making its findings relative to the existence of this condition. In making its findings relative to the existence of this condition with respect to a retail seller that owns transmission lines, the commission shall consider both of the following:
- (i) Whether the retail seller has undertaken all reasonable measures to develop and construct new transmission lines or upgrades to existing lines in a timely fashion.
- (ii) Whether the retail seller has taken all reasonable operational measures, as verified by the ISO, to maximize deliveries of electricity from eligible renewable energy resources in advance of transmission availability.
- (B) Unanticipated permitting, interconnection, or other delays for procured eligible renewable energy resource projects, or there is an insufficient supply of delivered electricity from eligible renewable energy resources available to the retail seller. In making this finding, the commission shall consider whether the retail seller has prudently managed portfolio risks, relied on sufficient viable projects, sought to develop its own eligible renewable energy resources, and procured an appropriate minimum margin of procurement above the minimum procurement level necessary to

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comply with the renewables portfolio standard to compensate for foreseeable delays or insufficient supply.

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- (5) Prior to granting a delay pursuant to paragraph (4), the commission shall require a retail seller to demonstrate that it has presented evidence that it has made material progress in reducing its compliance deficit and has taken all reasonable measures consistent with this article to procure cost-effective distributed generation and renewable energy credits consistent with the restrictions in paragraph (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 399.21.
- (6) The commission may not approve any request to delay a compliance obligation for which it has already granted a delay unless a retail seller presents evidence that it has made material progress in reducing its compliance deficiency and has identified and taken all reasonable actions under its control to pursue additional options to comply with the delayed interim procurement obligation and remove impediments that are related to its delay.
- (7) The commission may not authorize any delay in achieving the 33 percent by December 31, 2020, renewables portfolio standard procurement requirement of subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1).
- (8) If a retail seller fails to procure sufficient eligible renewable energy resources to comply with a renewables portfolio standard procurement requirement and fails to obtain an order from the commission authorizing a compliance delay pursuant to paragraph (4), the commission shall exercise its authority pursuant to Section 2113.
- (c) The commission shall establish a methodology to determine the market price of electricity for terms corresponding to the length of contracts with eligible renewable energy resources, in consideration of the long-term ownership, operating, and fixed-price fuel costs associated with fixed-price electricity from new generating facilities. The methodology shall reflect all of the following:
- (1) The value of different products including baseload, peaking, and as-available electricity.
- (2) All current and anticipated environmental compliance costs, including mitigation of emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollution offsets associated with the operation of new generating facilities.

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(d) (1) The commission shall establish a limitation for each electrical corporation on the expenditures above the market costs determined in subdivision (c) for the procurement of all eligible renewable energy resources that are used to comply with the electrical corporation's renewables portfolio standard. The cost limitation shall equal 6 percent of the total bundled electric revenues recorded by the electrical corporation in 2008 multiplied by the number of years remaining until 2020. Total bundled electric revenues shall include revenues collected by the electrical corporation on behalf of the Department of Water Resources for procurement activities conducted pursuant to Division 27 (commencing with Section 80000) of the Water Code.

- (2) The calculation of the above-market costs shall include all procurement of eligible renewable energy resources that are used to comply with the electrical corporation's renewables portfolio standard that are submitted for approval to the commission after January 1, 2010.
- (3) The above-market costs of procurement do not include any indirect expenses, including imbalance energy charges, sale of excess energy, decreased generation from existing resources, or transmission upgrades.
- (4) Calculations of the above-market costs shall include, as a reduction to the total above-market costs, procurement from eligible renewable energy resources that are used to meet the renewables portfolio standard procurement requirements established pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) that are below the market prices determined in subdivision (c) for each year.
- (5) In calculating the limit on above-market costs established in paragraph (1), the commission shall account for the potential that some procured resources may be delayed or canceled.
- (e) If the cost limitation for an electrical corporation is insufficient to support the projected net above-market costs identified in subdivision (d), the commission shall allow the electrical corporation to refrain from entering into new contracts or to construct facilities for that future year beyond the quantity of eligible renewable energy resources that can be procured at or below the market prices established in subdivision (c).
- (f) Notwithstanding subdivision (e), if an electrical corporation's net annual above-market costs for a future year exceed the

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electrical corporation's cost limitation, the electrical corporation may voluntarily propose to procure eligible renewable energy resources at above-market prices. Any voluntary procurement under this paragraph shall be subject to commission approval prior to the expense being recovered in rates.

- (g) (1) The commission shall monitor the status of the cost limitation for each electrical corporation in order to ensure compliance with this article.
- (2) If the commission determines that an electrical corporation may exceed its cost limitation prior to achieving the renewables portfolio standard procurement requirements, the commission shall do all of the following within 60 days of making that determination:
- (A) Investigate and identify the reasons why the electrical corporation may exceed its annual cost limitation.
- (B) Identify those actions that can be taken to ensure that the electrical corporation continues to comply with its renewables portfolio standard procurement requirements.
- (C) Notify the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature that the electrical corporation may exceed its cost limitation, the reasons why the electrical corporation may exceed its cost limitation, and those actions that may be taken by the electrical corporation to comply with the renewables portfolio standard procurement requirements.
- (3) The commission shall examine mechanisms for mitigating the potential impact of low fossil fuel prices on the cost limitation of each electrical corporation and make recommendations to the Legislature on any changes in law it identifies to mitigate those impacts.
- (h) The commission shall examine and adopt mechanisms to limit the potential influence of the market prices established in subdivision (c) on seller pricing and buyer contract selection.
- (i) The establishment of a renewables portfolio standard shall not constitute implementation by the commission of the federal Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-617).
- (j) The commission shall consult with the Energy Commission in establishing renewables portfolio standard policies.
- SEC. 4. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school

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district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution.

SEC. 5. This bill shall only become operative if this bill, Assembly Bill 64, and Senate Bill 14 are all enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2010.

SECTION 1. Chapter 8.5 (commencing with Section 15560) is added to Division 15 of the Elections Code, to read:

CHAPTER 8.5. POSTCANVASS AUDITS

15560. For purposes of this chapter:

(a) "Postcanvass audit" means a public manual tally of the votes cast in a contest in a percentage of precincts within the jurisdiction, pursuant to this chapter.

- (b) "Unofficial final results" means the election results upon completion of the official canvass, as defined in Section 335.5 and subdivisions (a) to (g), inclusive, of Section 15302, but before reporting final results to the governing board or the Secretary of State, or both, as specified in subdivision (h) of Section 15302.
- (c) "Variance" means a difference between the machine tally and the postcanvass audit for a contest, including differences due to a machine or operational malfunction or due to a ballot that has been marked in a manner that cannot be machine counted.
- (d) "Vote-for-one contest" means an election on a measure or a contest in an election for an office in which a voter may select only one candidate.
- (e) "Vote-for-multiple contest" means a contest in an election for an office in which a voter may select two or more candidates.
- 15561. After an election, each elections official shall determine the margin of victory within the jurisdiction of that election in each contest in the election based upon the official canvass results as follows:
- (a) For a vote-for-one contest, the margin of victory is the difference between the percentage of overall votes cast for the winning candidate or position and the percentage of overall votes cast for the second place candidate or position.

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(b) For a vote-for-multiple contest, the margin of victory is the difference between the percentage of overall votes cast for the candidate with the lowest number of votes needed to win a seat and the percentage of overall votes cast for the candidate with the next lowest number of votes.

- (c) For a ballot measure contest, including a recall contest, the margin of victory is the difference between the percentage of votes east in favor of the measure and the percentage of overall votes required for the measure to pass.
- 15562. (a) In an election contest in which the margin of victory, based upon the official canvass results or the unofficial final results, as provided in subdivision (b), is less than one-half of 1 percent, the elections official shall conduct a postcanvass audit of the votes cast in that contest as follows:
- (1) For a statewide contest, the posteanwass audit shall include 2 percent of the precincts, chosen at random, in each county.
- (2) For a legislative or congressional contest, or a contest involving 100 precincts or more that is not a statewide contest, the postcanvass audit shall include 5 percent of the precincts in the jurisdiction in which votes were cast in the contest, chosen at random.
- (3) For a contest not subject to paragraph (1) or (2), the postcanvass audit shall include 10 percent of the precincts in each jurisdiction in which votes were east in the contest, chosen at random.
- (4) In lieu of the requirements set forth in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, an elections official may instead conduct a postcanvass audit of a higher percentage of randomly selected precincts. If the postcanvass audit does not include 100 percent of the precincts involved in the contest, then the elections official must comply with Section 15571.
- (b) If the unofficial final results indicate that a postcanvass audit will be required by this chapter, an elections official may begin the postcanvass audit during the canvass period based on the unofficial final results.
- 15563. (a) In a contest voted upon in more than one jurisdiction, the elections official of each jurisdiction in which votes were cast in the contest shall do the following:

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(1) Determine whether a postcanvass audit is required by Section 15562 by calculating the overall margin of victory in all jurisdictions in which votes were cast in the contest.

- (2) If a postcanvass audit is required, conduct the audit pursuant to this chapter separate of any postcanvass audit conducted in another jurisdiction in which the contest was voted upon, except that the determination of whether additional precincts must be included in the postcanvass audit pursuant to Section 15571 shall be determined based on the overall variance percentage for all jurisdictions in which votes were east in the contest after completion of the initial audit pursuant to Section 15561 in all jurisdictions.
- (b) For a legislative, congressional, or statewide contest, the Secretary of State shall determine whether a postcanvass audit is required based upon the official canvass results and margin of victory for the entire district for a legislative or congressional contest or the entire state for a state contest.
- 15564. Before beginning a postcanvass audit, the elections official shall do the following:
- (a) Provide public notice of the time and place of the random selection of the precincts to be manually tallied and of the time and place of the postcanvass audit at least five days prior to the selection of the precincts.
- (b) Make the official canvass precinct tally results, or the unofficial final precinct tally results if the audit is being performed in accordance with subdivision (b) of Section 15562, available to the public.
- 15565. (a) A postcanvass audit shall commence as soon as possible after the random selection of precincts and in no event later than five days after the elections official prepares a certified statement of the results of the election pursuant to Section 15372. If a contest voted upon in more than one jurisdiction is subject to a postcanvass audit pursuant to this chapter, the elections officials from each jurisdiction shall begin the postcanvass audit not later than 5 days after the certified statement of results of the election has been completed in all of the jurisdictions involved in the contest.
- (b) The elections official shall permit the public to observe the postcanvass audit process, including the random selection of precincts. The elections official shall not permit members of the

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public to touch ballots, voter verifiable paper audit trail records, or other official materials used in the postcanvass audit process or to interfere in any way with the postcanvass audit process.

- (c) Nothing in this chapter permits the examination of ballots and other materials as permitted in a recount pursuant to Section 15630.
- 15566. (a) Results for ballots manually tallied pursuant to Section 15360 may be included as part of the postcanvass audit required by this chapter, provided that ballots tallied after election night remain segregated and can be tallied separately.
- (b) The elections official shall comply with the tally procedures established for conducting manual tallies under Section 15360 when conducting a postelection posteanvass audit required by this chapter, except that the elections official is not required to include a report of the results in the certification of the official tally in accordance with subdivision (e) of Section 15360.
- 15567. An individual performing a postcanvass audit shall perform the audit by hand without the use of electronic scanning equipment. At no time during the postcanvass audit process shall the individual be informed of the corresponding machine tally results. An individual performing a postcanvass audit shall not be assigned to tally the results from a precinct in which he or she was a poll worker on election day.
- 15568. The elections official shall take appropriate measures to ensure the following:
- (a) That voter verifiable paper audit trail records from direct recording electronic ballots that were canceled before being cast are not tallied as valid ballots in the postcanvass audit.
- (b) That a damaged or defective ballot that has been substituted for by a duplicate copy pursuant to Section 15210 is not tallied as a valid ballot in the postcanvass audit.
- 15569. The elections official shall establish security procedures for the secure interim storage of ballots and to detect any unauthorized access to ballots.
- 15570. An elections official shall document and disclose to the public any variances. Variances shall be calculated as follows:
- (a) If a postcanvass audit establishes that the machine tally erroneously attributed a vote for one candidate or measure instead of another candidate or measure, two variances result because the

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vote totals for each candidate or measure are changed by one vote in the postcanvass audit.

- (b) If the postcanvass audit determines that a vote was cast in a contest on a ballot that the machine tally interpreted as an undervote in the contest, one variance results because the machine tally undervote becomes a vote for a candidate or a vote for or against a measure in the postcanvass audit.
- 15571. (a) For a contest in which there exists one or more variances, the elections official shall calculate the percentage of variance as follows:
- (1) For vote-for-one contests, only variances that narrow the margin between the winner and any of the losers shall be included in the total number of variances.
- (2) For vote-for-multiple contests, only variances that narrow the margin of victory between any of the winners and any of the losers shall be included in the total number of variances.
- (3) For any contest, variances resulting from ballots east for unqualified write-in candidates shall not be included in the total number of variances.
- (4) After deducting variances in accordance with paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, the elections official shall divide the remaining number of variances found in the postcanvass audit for the contest by the total number of votes cast for that contest in precincts included in the postcanvass audit.
- (b) If the percentage of variance is equal to or greater than 50 percent of the margin of victory for that contest based on the official canvass results, or based on the unofficial final results if the audit was performed in accordance with subdivision (b) of Section 15562, additional precincts shall be manually tallied for that contest.
- (c) Precincts added to the postcanvass audit pursuant to subdivision (b) shall be tallied in randomly selected blocks of 5 percent of the precincts in which votes were cast in the contest until the percentage of variance, recalculated using the method set forth in subdivision (a), is less than 50 percent of the overall margin of victory in that contest, or until all votes cast for the contest in the jurisdiction have been manually tallied, whichever occurs first.
- (d) If a variance is found between manually tallied voter verifiable paper audit trail records and corresponding electronic vote results that cannot be accounted for by some obvious

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mechanical problem, the elections official shall preserve the voter verifiable paper audit trail records, memory cards and devices, and direct recording electronic voting machines and notify the Secretary of State in order to investigate the cause of the problem.

- 15572. If a postcanvass audit to which all precincts in the jurisdiction were subject reveals a different outcome in a contest than that shown by the machine tally for that contest, the elections official shall amend the certified statement of results of the election, prepared pursuant to Section 15372, by entering the result of the postcanvass audit in each precinct affected, which result shall, for all purposes thereafter, be the official return of the precinct for the contest subject to the postcanvass audit.
- (b) The elections official shall submit the amended statement of the results of the election to the governing body of the jurisdiction or the Secretary of State, as required for the original statement of results of the election.
- 15573. (a) The elections official shall keep a log to record the postcanvass audit process, including the results of each round of postcanvass auditing for each precinct included in the audit, how variances were reconciled, and details of actions taken contrary to this chapter. The elections official shall make the log available to the public.
- (b) The elections official shall compile and submit to the Secretary of State a report summarizing the results of a postcanvass audit required by this chapter. The report shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:
- (1) For each precinct in the postcanvass audit, a comparison of the results tallied by machine and the postcanvass audit results, including undervotes and overvotes.
- (2) Identification of any variances between the machine count and the postcanvass audit.
- (3) A description of how each identified variance was reconciled. 15574. This chapter does not:
- (a) Authorize the opening or auditing of ballots for a precinct except for the purposes specified in this chapter.
- (b) Limit other provisions of law regarding an election recount or contest.
- 38 15575. This chapter does not apply to the following election contests:

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(a) A political party central committee election, as provided for in Division 7 (commencing with Section 7050).

- (b) An advisory election, as provided for in Section 9603.
- 15576. The Secretary of State shall adopt regulations consistent with this chapter and may promulgate regulations to develop a statistical auditing model that achieves a higher level of statistical confidence in the audited election results.
- SEC. 2. Section 15620 of the Elections Code is amended to read:

15620. (a) Following completion of the official canvass and any postcanvass audit conducted pursuant to Chapter 8.5 (commencing with Section 15560), a voter may, within five days thereafter, file with the elections official responsible for conducting an election in the county wherein the recount is sought a written request for a recount of the votes cast for candidates for any office, for slates of presidential electors, or for or against any measure, provided the office, slate, or measure is not voted on statewide. The request shall specify on behalf of which candidate, slate of electors, or position on a measure (affirmative or negative) it is filed.

- (b) If an election is conducted in more than one county, the request for the recount may be filed with the elections official of, and the recount conducted within, any or all of the affected counties.
- (c) For the purposes of this section "completion of the canvass" shall be presumed to be that time when the elections official signs the certified statement of the results of the election except that, in the case of a city election, if a city council canvasses the returns itself and does not order the elections official to conduct the eanvass as permitted by Section 10263, "completion of the eanvass" shall be presumed to be that time when the governing body declares the persons elected or the measures approved or defeated.
- SEC. 3. Section 15621 of the Elections Code is amended to read:
- 15621. (a) Following completion of the official canvass and any postcanvass audit conducted pursuant to Chapter 8.5 (commencing with Section 15560), a voter may, within five days beginning on the 29th day after a statewide election, file with the Secretary of State a written request for a recount of the votes east

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for candidates for any statewide office or for or against any measure voted on statewide. The request shall specify in which county or counties the recount is sought and shall specify on behalf of which candidate, slate of electors, or position on a measure (affirmative or negative) it is filed.

- (b) The Secretary of State shall forthwith send by registered mail one copy of the request to the elections official of each county in which a recount of the votes is sought.
- (c) All the other provisions of this article shall apply to recounts conducted under this section.
- SEC. 4. Section 16401 of the Elections Code is amended to read:
- 16401. The contestant shall verify the statement of contest, as provided by Section 446 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and shall file it within the following times after the declaration of the result of the election or of a postcanvass audit conducted pursuant to Chapter 8.5 (commencing with Section 15560) by the body canvassing the returns thereof:
- (a) In cases other than cases of a tie, where the contest is brought on any of the grounds mentioned in subdivision (c) of Section 16100, six months.
 - (b) In all cases of tie, 20 days.
 - (c) In cases involving presidential electors, 10 days.
- 24 (d) In all other cases, 30 days.

- 25 SEC. 5. Section 16421 of the Elections Code is amended to 26 read:
 - 16421. The affidavit shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court having jurisdiction, within five days after either the completion of the official canvass or of a postcanvass audit conducted pursuant to Chapter 8.5 (commencing with Section 15560) by the county last making the declaration.
 - SEC. 6. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.