

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 14, 2016

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 3, 2016

AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 2, 2015

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 22, 2015

SENATE BILL

No. 254

Introduced by Senators Allen and Leno
(Principal coauthors: Senators Hancock, Jackson, Monning, and
Wieckowski)

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Bloom and Dababneh)

February 18, 2015

An act to submit ~~an advisory question~~ to the voters *a voter instruction* relating to campaign finance, calling an election, to take effect immediately.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 254, as amended, Allen. Campaign finance: ~~advisory election.~~ *voter instruction.*

This bill would call a special election to be consolidated with the November 8, 2016, statewide general election. The bill would require the Secretary of State to submit to the voters at the November 8, 2016, consolidated election ~~an advisory question asking whether the Congress of the United States should propose, and the California Legislature should ratify, an amendment or amendments to the United States Constitution~~ *a voter instruction asking whether California's elected officials should use all of their constitutional authority, including proposing and ratifying one or more amendments to the United States Constitution*, to overturn *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission* (2010) 558 U.S. 310, and other applicable judicial

precedents, as specified. The bill would require the Secretary of State to communicate the results of this election to the Congress of the United States. *The bill would require the Secretary of State, if prohibited by court order from submitting the voter instruction to the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, as specified, to submit the voter instruction to the voters at the next occurring election.*

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an act calling an election.

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

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

1 SECTION 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the
 2 Overturn Citizens United Act.
 3 SEC. 2. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:
 4 (a) The United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights are
 5 intended to protect the rights of individual human beings.
 6 (b) Corporations are not mentioned in the United States
 7 Constitution and the people have never granted constitutional rights
 8 to corporations, nor have we decreed that corporations have
 9 authority that exceeds the authority of “We the People.”
 10 (c) In Connecticut General Life Insurance Company v. Johnson
 11 (1938) 303 U.S. 77, United States Supreme Court Justice Hugo
 12 Black stated in his dissent, “I do not believe the word ‘person’ in
 13 the Fourteenth Amendment includes corporations.”
 14 (d) In Austin v. Michigan Chamber of Commerce (1990) 494
 15 U.S. 652, the United States Supreme Court recognized the threat
 16 to a republican form of government posed by “the corrosive and
 17 distorting effects of immense aggregations of wealth that are
 18 accumulated with the help of the corporate form and that have
 19 little or no correlation to the public’s support for the corporation’s
 20 political ideas.”
 21 (e) In Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission (2010)
 22 558 U.S. 310, the United States Supreme Court struck down limits
 23 on electioneering communications that were upheld in McConnell
 24 v. Federal Election Commission (2003) 540 U.S. 93 and Austin
 25 v. Michigan Chamber of Commerce. This decision presents a
 26 serious threat to self-government by rolling back previous bans
 27 on corporate spending in the electoral process and allows unlimited

1 corporate spending to influence elections, candidate selection,
2 policy decisions, and public debate.

3 (f) In *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission*, Justices
4 John Paul Stevens, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Stephen Breyer, and
5 Sonia Sotomayor noted in their dissent that corporations have
6 special advantages not enjoyed by natural persons, such as limited
7 liability, perpetual life, and favorable treatment of the accumulation
8 and distribution of assets, that allow them to spend huge sums on
9 campaign messages that have little or no correlation with the beliefs
10 held by natural persons.

11 (g) Corporations have used the artificial rights bestowed on
12 them by the courts to overturn democratically enacted laws that
13 municipal, state, and federal governments passed to curb corporate
14 abuses, thereby impairing local governments' ability to protect
15 their citizens against corporate harms to the environment,
16 consumers, workers, independent businesses, and local and regional
17 economies.

18 (h) In *Buckley v. Valeo* (1976) 424 U.S. 1, the United States
19 Supreme Court held that the appearance of corruption justified
20 some contribution limitations, but it wrongly rejected other
21 fundamental interests that the citizens of California find
22 compelling, such as creating a level playing field and ensuring that
23 all citizens, regardless of wealth, have an opportunity to have their
24 political views heard.

25 (i) In *First National Bank of Boston v. Bellotti* (1978) 435 U.S.
26 765 and *Citizens Against Rent Control/Coalition for Fair Housing*
27 *v. City of Berkeley* (1981) 454 U.S. 290, the United States Supreme
28 Court rejected limits on contributions to ballot measure campaigns
29 because it concluded that these contributions posed no threat of
30 candidate corruption.

31 (j) In *Nixon v. Shrink Missouri Government PAC* (2000) 528
32 U.S. 377, United States Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens
33 observed in his concurrence that "money is property; it is not
34 speech."

35 (k) A February 2010 Washington Post-ABC News poll found
36 that 80 percent of Americans oppose the ruling in *Citizens United*.

37 (l) Article V of the United States Constitution empowers and
38 obligates the people of the United States of America to use the
39 constitutional amendment process to correct those egregiously

1 wrong decisions of the United States Supreme Court that go to the
 2 heart of our democracy and the republican form of self-government.
 3 *(m) Article I of the California Constitution guarantees the right*
 4 *of the people to instruct their representatives, petition government*
 5 *for redress of grievances, and assemble freely to consult for the*
 6 *common good.*

7 ~~(m)~~

8 *(n) The people of California and of the United States have*
 9 *previously used ballot measures as a way of instructing their elected*
 10 *representatives about the express actions they want to see them*
 11 *take on their behalf, including provisions to amend the United*
 12 *States Constitution.*

13 *(o) California’s United States Senators and Representatives*
 14 *would benefit from having instructions from California voters*
 15 *about the United States Supreme Court’s ruling in Citizen’s United*
 16 *and other judicial precedents in taking congressional action.*

17 SEC. 3. A special election is hereby called to be held
 18 throughout the state on November 8, 2016. The special election
 19 shall be consolidated with the statewide general election to be held
 20 on that date. The consolidated election shall be held and conducted
 21 in all respects as if there were only one election and only one form
 22 of ballot shall be used.

23 SEC. 4. (a) Notwithstanding Section 9040 of the Elections
 24 Code, the Secretary of State shall submit the following ~~advisory~~
 25 ~~question~~ *voter instruction* to the voters at the November 8, 2016,
 26 consolidated election:

27
 28 ~~“Shall the Congress of the United States propose, and the~~
 29 ~~California Legislature ratify, an amendment or amendments to the~~
 30 ~~United States Constitution~~ *California’s elected officials use all of*
 31 *their constitutional authority, including, but not limited to,*
 32 *proposing and ratifying one or more amendments to the United*
 33 *States Constitution, to overturn Citizens United v. Federal Election*
 34 *Commission (2010) 558 U.S. 310, and other applicable judicial*
 35 *precedents, to allow the full regulation or limitation of campaign*
 36 *contributions and spending, to ensure that all citizens, regardless*
 37 *of wealth, may express their views to one another, and to make*
 38 *clear that the rights protected by the United States Constitution*
 39 *are the rights of natural persons only?”* *corporations should not*
 40 *have the constitutional rights of human beings?”*

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(b) Upon certification of the election, the Secretary of State shall communicate to the Congress of the United States the results of the election asking the question set forth in subdivision (a).

(c) The provisions of the Elections Code that apply to the preparation of ballot measures and ballot materials at a statewide election apply to the measure submitted pursuant to this section.

SEC. 5. (a) Notwithstanding the requirements of Sections 9040, 9043, 9044, 9061, 9082, and 9094 of the Elections Code or any other law, the Secretary of State shall submit Section 4 of this act to the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election.

(b) Notwithstanding Section 13115 of the Elections Code, Section 4 of this act and any other measure placed on the ballot by the Legislature for the November 8, 2016, statewide general election after the 131-day deadline set forth in Section 9040 of the Elections Code shall be placed on the ballot, following all other ballot measures, in the order in which they qualified as determined by chapter number.

(c) The Secretary of State shall include, in the ballot pamphlets mailed pursuant to Section 9094 of the Elections Code, the information specified in Section 9084 of the Elections Code regarding the ballot measure contained in Section 4 of this act.

SEC. 6. If the Secretary of State is prohibited from complying with Sections 4 and 5 of this act until after November 8, 2016, by court order pending resolution of an unsuccessful legal challenge to the validity of this act, then the Secretary of State shall submit Section 4 of this act to the voters at the next occurring election.

~~SEC. 6.~~

SEC. 7. This act calls an election within the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into immediate effect.