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RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS. INITIATIVE STATUTE.

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April 13, 2015

Initiative Coordinator

Office of the Attorney General

1300 I Street, 17th Floor

Sacramento, California 95814

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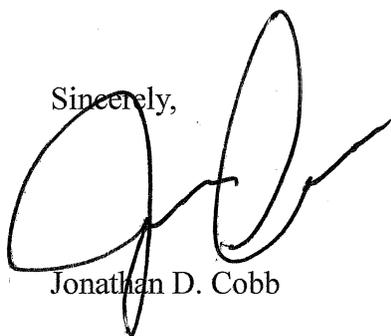
INITIATIVE COORDINATOR
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

Enclosures:

1. The complete text of the proposed initiative measure ("The Conti Cobb Act of 2015")
2. Check for \$200 dollars payable to the State of California
3. Initiative certification

Please prepare the circulating title and summary of the chief purpose and points of the proposed measure and advise me of the same at the address given below.

Sincerely,



Jonathan D. Cobb

828 Weeks Street

East Palo Alto, CA 94303

THE CONTI-COBB ACT**18 U.S.C. § 1001. [n.1] SECTIONS 13.01-13.03****18 U.S. C § 2339A, B****18 U.S. Code § 1031, SECTION A1****18 U.S. Code § 2261A**

a) Any religious organization found to be involved in criminal offenses shall not have the right to First Amendment protections. Ecclesiastical Privilege shall not shield any religious organization when alleged criminal acts have been committed. Furthermore, any religious organization accused of concealing or acting to suppress knowledge of any crime or criminal act, such as pedophilia, as in the case of Candace Conti v. Watchtower Bible Tract Society, et al, shall have its religious tax status rescinded.

b) Any religious organization, such as the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society of New York, who utilizes a "Theocratic Warfare" strategy in an effort to circumvent the revealing of a truth or material fact about any potential chargeable criminal offenses, will no longer be classified as a religious organization. As such, the religious tax exempt status should be rescinded. The strategy of so-called "Theocratic Warfare" utilized by Jehovah's Witnesses can only apply directly to religious doctrinal issues, not alleged criminal acts involving the Penal Code. Circumventing the truth, as specified in the above Penal Code statute is in and of itself a criminal act and fraud that shall not be protected by Ecclesiastical Privilege or the First Amendment.

c) Any religious organization that does not report any act that could be a chargeable offense under the Penal Code, immediately to the proper authorities without delay, shall lose its tax exempt status. The claim that, any matters of a criminal nature that may arise within a religious organization, are protected by either the confidentiality of a confession or by the claim of handling the matter "internally" amongst the religious leaders of said organization, is not valid. Alleged criminal acts, such as pedophilia and or fraud of any type, cannot be protected by Ecclesiastical Privilege. As criminal acts have nothing to do with religious doctrine.

d) Any person who is directed, influenced or persuaded either by duress or agreement by any other party within a religious organization, to provide false testimony during a legal judicial court proceeding with the intent to conceal facts of any kind, the religious organization that said party is a member of shall then lose their tax status and the protections afforded by the First Amendment. Concealment of a crime is of itself a criminal offense; said religious organization can no longer claim Ecclesiastical Privilege.

e) Any religious organization that is accused of criminal activity where any legal action is the result and who is not in compliance with court orders, subpoenas or gives false testimony, should then not be viewed as a religious organization but as a secular corporation acting to conceal material facts and as such, should lose its religious tax exempt status and the protections afforded under the First Amendment.

f) Any religious organization, such as Scientology, that seeks to use surveillance, either electronic or otherwise or by third party or stalking, slander and or smear campaigns to intimidate and color the character of a member or cause duress, in an attempt to prevent any legal action or the exposure of internal policies or anything the religious organization has sought to conceal regarding possible criminal offenses, that organization should have its tax status rescinded and no longer have the protections of the First Amendment.

g) Any religious organization that lobbies political figures or governmental agencies, either by third party, proxy or utilizing outside paid or unpaid lobbyist to further their interest, whether political or not, can no longer be viewed as a religious entity. As such, said religious organization should have its tax status rescinded based on the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States as obtaining political influence conflicts with the very nature of the First Amendment.

h) Any individuals proven to be in association with a specific mosque, synagogue, temple or any other type of religious organization that are later detained while trying to enter third party countries to join extremist terrorist groups, aid or provide material support in any way, that said mosque, temple, church and or synagogue shall then not be seen as a center for religious teachings but as a center for recruitment and or radicalization by association. As such, they shall no longer qualify for the protections that are afforded religious groups under the First Amendment and shall have its tax status rescinded.

i) This law is effective immediately and shall not be rendered ineffective nor invalidated by any court, state or federal, until heard by a quorum of the Supreme Court of California consisting only of judges who have no religious affiliations of any type nor any previous dealings with the above mentioned religious organizations.

j) These new laws shall be known as "The Conti Cobb Act" and be numbered appropriately in the California Penal Code. The text shall be prominently posted in every public office throughout the state. All laws in conflict with this law are to that extent invalid.

The Attorney General of California has prepared the following title and summary of the chief purpose and points of the proposed measure:

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS. INITIATIVE STATUTE. Rescinds religious tax exemptions for religious organizations that interfere with legal proceedings by not complying with court orders, concealing or failing to report criminal activity, promoting false testimony, or using intimidation to prevent others from taking legal action against them. Rescinds religious tax exemptions for religious organizations that lobby government or that are associated with terrorist groups. Prohibits such religious organizations, and religious organizations that commit or are involved in other crimes, from asserting ecclesiastical privilege and/or the rights of free speech and freedom of religion as defenses to liability in legal proceedings. Summary of estimate by Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance of fiscal impact on state and local government: **If implemented, possible minor increase in state or local government revenues if any entities are found to violate the measure's provisions and a possible minor increase in state or local government costs to investigate claims arising under the measure.**

(15-0023.)