

11-22-2013

Electoral Votes. Presidential and Vice-Presidential Candidates. Initiative Statute.

Follow this and additional works at: http://repository.uchastings.edu/ca_ballot_inits

Recommended Citation

Electoral Votes. Presidential and Vice-Presidential Candidates. Initiative Statute. California Initiative 1633 (2013).
http://repository.uchastings.edu/ca_ballot_inits/1905

This Initiative is brought to you for free and open access by the California Ballot Propositions and Initiatives at UC Hastings Scholarship Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Initiatives by an authorized administrator of UC Hastings Scholarship Repository. For more information, please contact marcusc@uchastings.edu.

November 22, 2013

Initiative Coordinator
Office of the Attorney General
State of California
1300 "I" Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

RECEIVED

NOV 22 2013

INITIATIVE COORDINATOR
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

Re: Request for Title and Summary for Proposed Initiative

Dear Initiative Coordinator:

With this letter I submit a proposed statewide ballot measure in accordance with Article II of Section 10(d) of the California Constitution. I am the proponent of the measure and a registered voter in the State of California. Please prepare a circulating title and summary of the measure as provided by law.

Enclosed with this letter and text of the proposed measure is a check in the amount of \$200 and the affidavits required by the Elections Code.

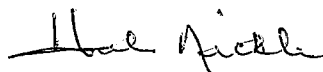
For purposes of inquiries from the public and the media, please direct them as follows:

Hal Nickle

E-mail: makeourvotecount@gmail.com

Thank you for your time and attention processing my request.

Sincerely,



HAL NICKLE

INITIATIVE MEASURE TO BE SUBMITTED DIRECTLY TO THE VOTERS

Section 1. Findings and Declaration of Purposes

(a) California has more electoral votes for President of the United States than any state in the United States.

(b) Yet, California is largely taken for granted by Presidential Candidates because of its "winner-take-all" system of awarding its electoral votes. In recent elections, Presidential candidates have spent more time trying to win the votes of just a few thousand voters in a couple of smaller states, while largely ignoring millions of voters in California.

(c) Moreover, the "winner take-all" system of awarding electoral votes does not reflect the vast diversity of our state and the regional differences of our citizenry and also impedes any credible third party or independent candidacy for President.

(d) Once California enacts the Make Our Vote Count Act, Presidential candidates will have an incentive to appeal to every voter and to address the unique problems faced by Californians.

(e) Therefore, we the people, exercising our reserved legislative power guaranteed by Article II of the California Constitution, hereby enact the Make Our Vote Count Act.

Section 2. The Make Our Vote Count Act.

(Text added is denoted in underline type. Text deleted is denoted in ~~strikeout type~~.)

Chapter 1 of Part 2 of Division 6 of the Elections Code (commencing with Section 6900) is amended to read:

§ 6900(a) The term "elector" or "presidential elector" as used in this chapter means an elector of President and Vice President of the United States, and not an elector as defined in Section 321.

(b) A political party nominating a candidate for President of the United States and a candidate for Vice President of the United States shall submit to the Secretary of State a certified list of presidential elector nominees who have pledged to vote for the candidates of that political party as follows:

(i) the number of presidential elector nominees shall be equal to the total number of presidential electors of the State pursuant to Section 1 of Article II of the United States Constitution;

(ii) each presidential elector nominee shall reside in the state;

(iii) the manner of choosing presidential elector nominees shall be established by each political party, but in the event a party has no rules for choosing nominees, the candidate for President shall choose the nominees and submit a list pursuant to subdivision (b).

(c) the manner of choosing presidential electors for an independent candidate for President of the United States and for Vice President of the United States shall comply with section 8303 and shall also meet the requirements of subdivision (b)(i) and (ii).

§ 6902(a) At the general election in each leap year, or at any other time as may be prescribed by the laws of the United States, there shall be chosen by the voters of the state as many electors of President and Vice President of the United States as the state is then entitled to.

(b) On or before the certification required by section 15505, the Secretary of State shall:

(1) determine the percentage of the popular vote received by each candidate for President and Vice-President, rounded to the nearest one one-hundredth of a percentile (00.00%)

(2) multiply each candidates' percentage of popular vote received by the number of presidential electors of the state, rounded down to the nearest whole number.

(3) in the event the total number of electoral votes won by each candidate does not total the number of presidential electoral votes of the state, any remaining electoral votes shall be won by the candidate receiving the highest percentage of the popular vote.

(c) The Secretary of State shall immediately certify to each candidate and to each political party the number of electoral votes won by each candidate pursuant to subdivision (b).

(d) The manner of choosing the presidential electors entitled to vote pursuant to section 6906 from among the presidential elector nominees shall be established by each political party, but in the event a party has no rules for choosing such electors, the candidate for President shall choose the electors. An independent candidate for President shall choose the electors from among the presidential elector nominees provided for in section 8303.

Section 3. Severability

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