

FY 2020 NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE BUDGET

**GOOD GOVERNMENT AND ETHICS REFORM
ARTICLE VII LEGISLATION**

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT

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MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT

A BUDGET BILL submitted by the Governor in
Accordance with Article VII of the Constitution

AN ACT to amend the election law, in relation to requiring certain candidates to disclose tax returns (Part A); to amend the election law, in relation to establishing contribution limits and a public campaign financing system; to amend the state finance law, in relation to establishing the New York state campaign finance fund; and to amend the tax law, in relation to establishing a New York state campaign finance fund checkoff (Part B); to amend the election law, in relation to enacting the Voter Enfranchisement Modernization Act of 2019; in relation to establishing the electronic personal voter registration process (Part C); to amend the election law, in relation to early voting implementation (Part D); to amend the election law, in relation to primary elections and amending certain deadlines to facilitate the timely transmission of ballots to military voters stationed overseas; to amend the election law, in relation to date of primary elections; to amend the election law, in relation to canvass and audit of returns; and to amend the public officers law, in relation to filling vacancies in elective offices (Subpart A); to amend the election law, in relation to vacancies for elective offices; to judicial proceedings for designating or nominating petitions and to ballots for primary and general elections (Subpart B)(Part E); to amend the election law, in relation to political contributions by limited liability companies (Part F); to amend the election law, in relation to integrated personal voter registration applications (Part G); to amend the election law, in relation to time allowed for

employees to vote (Part H); to amend the election law, in relation to providing uniform polling hours during primary elections (Part I); to amend the election law, in relation to providing for the pre-registration of voters (Part J); to amend the election law, in relation to prohibiting vendors engaged in procurements with the state from making campaign contributions to elected officials (Part K); to amend the election law, in relation to implementing automatic voter registration updates for any voter who moves anywhere within the state (Part L); to amend the election law, in relation to prohibiting certain loans to be made to candidates or political committees (Part M); to amend the election law, in relation to authorizing computer generated registration lists; in relation to the list of supplies to be delivered to poll sites (Part N); to amend the legislative law, in relation to disclosing lobbyist filing of campaign contributions, solicitations of contributions, and political consulting reports (Part O); to amend the legislative law, in relation to prohibiting lobbyists from engaging in political consulting for candidates for and holders of state office and prohibiting certain political consultants from engaging in lobbying; and to amend the election law, in relation to requiring the reporting of the provision of political consulting services (Part P); to amend the executive law, in relation to disclosure requirements for certain nonprofits (Part Q); to amend the legislative law, in relation to lowering the monetary disclosure threshold for lobbyists to report prior relationships with agencies or elected officials and to file statements of registration (Part R); to amend the legislative law to increase penalties for lobbyists who are convicted of a crime (Part S); to amend the

public officers law, in relation to increasing the length of the existing bar on the appearance and practice of former state officers or employees, members of the legislature and members of the executive chamber (Part T); to amend the civil service law, in relation to prohibiting staff of elected state officials to perform volunteer services for the election campaigns of such officials (Part U); to amend the executive law and the general municipal law, in relation to requiring the financial disclosures of certain local officials (Part V); to amend the legislative law, in relation to creating and enforcing a code of conduct for lobbyists (Part W); and to amend the election law, in relation to motor vehicle voter registration; and to repeal section 5-212 of the election law relating thereto (Part X)

PURPOSE:

This bill contains provisions needed to implement the Good Government and Ethics Reform portion of the FY 2019 Executive Budget.

This memorandum describes Parts A through X of the bill which are described wholly within the parts listed below.

Part A – Disclosure of Tax Returns by Candidates for Public Office

Purpose:

This bill would require candidates for statewide office and for member of the state legislature to provide past federal and state tax returns to the State Board of Elections for public disclosure.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Section 1 of this bill would require candidates for statewide office and for member of the state legislature to provide past federal and state tax returns to the State Board of Elections for public disclosure no less than 60 days before a general election.

Candidates for statewide office would be required to provide the past 10 years of returns, while candidates for member of the state legislature would be required to provide the past 5 years of returns.

The candidate would be able to request that particular redactions be made, and the State Board of Elections would be required to make such redactions it deems necessary or appropriate in consultation with the Commissioner of the Department of Taxation and Finance.

This bill would facilitate greater transparency and trust in state government and assure constituents that their elected representatives are abiding by the same tax laws as all other New Yorkers and are not subject to financial conflicts of interest when enacting public policies.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2020 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part B -- Public Campaign Financing and Additional Campaign Finance Reforms

Purpose:

This bill would reform the State's campaign finance system by requiring disclosure of certain campaign contributions, reducing campaign contribution limits, and enacting a voluntary public campaign finance system.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would improve the State's current campaign finance system and enhance transparency by:

- Requiring that statements filed by political committees include information about intermediaries or "bundlers";
- Applying a \$25,000 contribution limit to so-called "housekeeping accounts";
- Requiring campaigns to disclose, within 60 days of receipt, any contributions or loans in excess of \$1,000;
- Creating a new system for public financing of campaigns and establishing contribution limits, as follows:

- Statewide candidates would have a contribution limit of \$12,000, or \$6,000 each for the primary and general election;
- State Senate candidates would have a contribution limit of \$8,000, or \$4,000 each for the primary and general election; and
- State Assembly candidates would have a contribution limit of \$4,000, or \$2,000 each for the primary and general election;
- Amending contribution limits for candidates not participating in the public financing system, as follows:
 - Statewide candidates would have a contribution limit of \$25,000, or \$10,000 for the primary and \$15,000 for the general election;
 - State Senate candidates would have a contribution limit of \$10,000, or \$5,000 each for the primary and general election; and
 - State Assembly candidates would have a contribution limit of \$6,000, or \$3,000 each for the primary and the general election.
- Establishing system requirements for public financing of campaigns; and
- Establishing the "New York State Campaign Finance Fund", allowing certain transfers from the Abandoned Property Fund to the fund, and allowing individuals to designate a portion of their tax liability for deposit into the fund.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2020 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately upon enactment, however affected candidates would be eligible to participate in voluntary public financing beginning with the 2020 primary election.

Part C -- Online Voter Registration

Purpose:

This bill would require the State Board of Elections to develop an on-line portal for eligible voters to electronically register to vote.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill amends election law to establish an electronic voter registration system on the State Board of Elections website. This system will allow voters to fill out applications and forms and then electronically transmit those forms to the State Board of Elections, which will send them on to the applicant's appropriate county board of elections for processing. In addition to the public portal, the system will allow for integration with other New York State voter registration agencies. It will accept voter registration applications from these State agencies in an electronic format and will forward such registrations to the State Board of Elections and to appropriate county boards of elections.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY2020 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect two years after it shall have become law, unless the State Board of Elections shall determine that it can implement this system earlier than such date.

Part D – Early Voting Implementation

Purpose:

This bill would allow early voting in all special, primary, and general elections.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would also authorize early voting in all special, primary, and general elections. Specifically, it would:

- Require early voting polling sites to be open for a period of 12 days prior to special, primary, and general elections;
- Require that the number of early voting polling sites be based on the number of registered voters in each county, and that each county offer at least one site; and
- Provide that any registered voter in a county can vote at any early voting polling place within their county, subject to certain limitations.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2020 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect on the first on January succeeding the date on which it shall have become law and shall apply to any election held 120 days or more after it shall have taken effect.

The provisions of this act shall take effect immediately, provided, however, that the applicable effective date of each part of this act shall be as specifically set forth in the last section of such part.

Part E -- Unified Primary Election

Purpose:

This bill selects a new date for combined state/local and federal primary elections and ensures that candidates and election administrators have adequate time to resolve ballot-related issues prior to such elections and ensures that state election law is compliant with certain provisions of the Federal Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE) Act.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Part A

Section 1 enumerates timeliness standards for transmission of certain certificates and petitions in the ordinary course of the election administration process.

Section 2 specifies a deadline for annual polling place designations.

Section 3 sets a transmission date for certain ballot information to be sent by the state board of elections, and also by local clerks, to county boards of elections.

Section 4 sets a deadline for transmittal of the certified text of a local ballot proposition to a local board of elections in an election to be conducted by that board of elections.

Section 5 sets a certification deadline for candidate information to be sent by the state board of elections to county boards of elections in primary elections.

Section 6 sets a certification deadline for candidate information to be sent by the state board of elections to county boards of elections in general elections.

Section 7 sets a deadline for county boards of elections to make ballot determinations before primary or general elections.

Section 8 sets a deadline for county boards of elections to send informative mail cards to registered voters regarding election and voting information before a primary election.

Section 9 sets a deadline for county boards to update their enrollment lists each year.

Section 10 requires county boards of elections in February of each year to check the National Change of Address system for registered voters who have moved and did not leave a forwarding address.

Section 11 removes a reference in the election law to the “fall” primary.

Section 12 sets a deadline for certain filings relating to groupings of candidates for party positions and for candidates for member of a county committee in multiple election districts.

Section 13 sets timing requirements for designating petitions, ballot petitions, judicial district conventions, certificates for party nomination, petitions for and certificates of acceptance or declination of an independent nomination, certificates to fill a vacancy caused by declination of an independent nomination, and for the filling of vacancies in offices authorized to be filled at general elections.

Section 14 sets the fourth Tuesday in June as the day of the primary and clarifies that all nominations for public office required to be made at a primary election in such year shall be made at such primary and that all members of state and local party committees as well as other party offices shall be elected at such primary.

Section 15 sets a deadline relating to canvassing of primary returns by county boards of elections.

Section 16 sets a deadline for recording of serial numbers of ballot scanners used in primary elections.

Section 17 sets an audit deadline for primary and village elections.

Section 18 sets a deadline for county boards of elections to send military ballots.

Section 19 sets a deadline for county boards of elections to send overseas ballots.

Section 20 sets a deadline for resolution of election-related appeals prior to an election.

Section 21 sets deadlines for the initiation and resolution of ballot-related proceedings.

Section 22 sets timing requirements for the filling of vacancies in offices authorized to be filled at general elections.

Part B

Sections 1 and 2 adjust election calendar timing with respect to vacancies in nominations or designations caused by death or disqualification.

Section 3 sets deadlines by which county boards of elections must make determinations with respect to challenges to designating petitions, ballot petitions, nominating petitions, and certificates of designation or nomination.

Section 4 clarifies that where a name is added to or removed from a ballot too late to comply with related provisions of election law, that such addition or removal shall not invalidate an election.

Section 5 sets a deadline for court orders or county board of elections determinations prior to an election.

Section 6 sets timing deadlines for availability of ballots for public inspection, and for notification to candidates of availability of ballots and voting machines for inspection.

Section 7 updates certain language describing voting systems.

Section 8 sets a presumptive standard that final court orders shall be within the timeframes specified in certain sections of election law.

Sections 9 and 10 set timing requirements with respect to judicial proceedings related to the names of candidates on ballots or voting machines, and with respect to judicial proceedings related to the form, content, and wording of ballots.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2020 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

December 31, 2019.

Part F -- Ban on Corporate and LLC Contributions

Purpose:

This bill prohibits corporate entities and limited liability companies (“LLCs”) from making campaign contributions.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill prohibits corporate entities and LLCs from making campaign contributions or otherwise making political expenditures other than independent expenditures.

This bill reduces the influence of corporate money in politics.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2020 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part G -- Agency-Based Automatic Voter Registration

Purpose:

This bill implements automatic voter registration (“AVR”) at certain government agencies.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Section 1 implements an AVR system at state and local agencies that are already required by election law to provide voter registration services. Agencies are required to offer an integrated personal voter registration application when offering agency services, whether on paper or online. Individuals will have the opportunity to opt out of the voter registration component of the integrated form. The relevant agency will forward voter registration applications to a central electronic voter registration system maintained by the state board of elections. The state board of elections will send the information to the appropriate county board of elections for registration.

Section 2 sets an effective date of the earlier of two years or when the state board of elections certifies that the information technology infrastructure this act is functional. This bill reduces barriers to voter registration.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2020 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect upon the earlier of two years or when the state board of elections certifies that the information technology infrastructure this act is functional.

Part H -- Election Day Holiday

Purpose:

This bill would amend the election law to give all employees time off to vote.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill mandates that all employers give their employees up to three hours of paid time off to vote on election day.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2020 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part I -- Upstate Primary Voting Hours

Purpose:

This bill would expand polling hours in upstate districts for primary elections.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Currently, upstate counties are only required to open polls at twelve o'clock noon until nine o'clock in the evening for primary elections, which may restrict some voters from participating in elections given work hours and other time constraints. This bill would make polling hours consistent statewide – six am until nine pm – which is consistent with current hours for the city of New York and the counties of Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Putnam, Dutchess and Erie.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2020 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect on the first of January after enactment and shall apply to any election held 120 days such date.

Part J -- Pre-registration of Minors

Purpose:

This bill would allow 16 & 17-year-olds to pre-register to vote.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill amends current election law to allow for the receipt of voter registration information from 16 & 17-year-olds. Pre-registration information would be held until the individuals' 18th birthday, at which point, they would automatically be registered to vote. Pre-Registration is a good way to increase voter registration numbers.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2020 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect on the first of January after it has become law.

Part K -- Prohibitions on Vendor Contributions During Procurement

Purpose:

This bill would prohibit campaign contributions from parties involved in State procurement.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would prohibit campaign contributions by persons or entities that are actively bidding on or have recently bid on any government procurement contract. This prohibition would apply to contributions made to both office-holders and candidates associated with the branch of government requesting the procurement, and the prohibition would extend until the close of the bidding period, or until one year after the final contract award for the winner.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2020 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect on the one hundred eightieth day after enactment.

Part L -- Registration Portability

Purpose:

This bill would allow for voters to remain registered to vote so long as they remain a resident of NYS.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Current election law allows for the automatic update of voter registration information when the Board received a change of address notification. However, this automatic function is limited to individuals who change address within the same county or city. This bill will expand that automatic update feature to include any change of address notification as long as the individual remains a NYS resident.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2020.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect on the first of July after it has become law.

Part M -- Lobbyist Loans to Candidates

Purpose:

This bill would decrease the influence that lobbyists and other large entities have on elected officials and candidates for office.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would prohibit lobbyists, political action committees, labor unions, and anyone registered as an independent expenditure committee, from making loans to candidates for office or other political committees.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2020 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part N -- Electronic Poll Books

Purpose:

This bill authorizes the use of electronic poll books.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Section 1 authorizes the use of a computer generated registration list and tasks the State Board of Elections with oversight of security standards related to the use of such list.

Sections 2 and 3 update certain language in the election law related to marking devices.

Section 4 updates certain language in the election law to conform to current ballot administration practices.

Section 5 updates a reference to the computer generated registration list.

Section 6 updates language related to the preparation of the computer generated registration list.

Section 7 updates a reference to the computer generated registration list.

Section 8, 9, 10, and 11 update references to the computer generated registration list as well as certain gender references in the election law.

Section 12 updates certain procedures related to challenge reports.

Section 13 updates certain procedures related to the use of the computer generated registration list.

Section 14 updates certain procedures related to inclusion of registration records for special federal voters in the computer generated registration list.

Section 15 sets an effective date of January 1 after the bill becomes law.

This bill would permit county boards of elections to implement electronic poll books, which would ease the administrative burden on election administrators on election day and simplify the check-in process for voters.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2020 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect on January 1 after becoming law.

Part O -- Lobbyist Disclosure of Campaign Contributions

Purpose:

Presently there is no disclosure requirement with respect to lobbyists campaign contributions. This proposal would amend subdivision 1-c and add a new subdivision 1-u to Article 1-a of the Legislative Law for purposes of disclosing lobbyist filing of campaign contributions, solicitations of contributions, and political consulting reports.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Section 1 of this bill would amend section 1-c of the legislative law to add a definition of “Fundraising Activities” that would include both the solicitation and collection of political contributions for a candidate for a state or local office or for a Political Action Committee in support of the same.

Section 2 of this bill would amend the legislative law to articulate the contents of fundraising and political consulting reports which would include both contributions that were raised from others by the lobbyist and contributions from the lobbyist him or herself.

Section 3 of this bill would make the bill effective immediately upon becoming law.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2020 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately upon becoming law.

Part P -- Ban Political Consultants from Lobbying Certain Elected Officials

Purpose:

Currently, consultants who work for political candidates may lobby those same candidates after they are in elected office, creating appearances of preferential access to certain elected officials for clients of those political consultants who worked with the electeds on their campaigns. This would prevent that kind of pay to play preferential access by preventing a political consultant from lobbying an elected official for whom they worked.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Section 1: Amends Legislative Law section 1-c to add a definition for the term "political consulting". Such term means the provision, for compensation, to any state public official, candidate for office, advice or services to such candidate or government official to help get such official elected to such office. Such advice or services can include, but is not limited to campaign management, fundraising activities, and public relations or media services, but it does not include any legal work related to litigation or advice related to the conduct of an election or the election law

Section 2 & 3: Amends Legislative Law section 1-m and h to ban State registered lobbyists from providing political consulting services as defined under section 1 of this bill to any state public official, candidate or potential candidate who the lobbyist worked for as a political consultant, and vice versa. This provision further provides that those who engage in political consulting shall not lobby or be associated with any organization that is a registered lobbyist.

Section 4: Adds to Election Law section 14-100 a definition for those who engage in political consulting for the purpose of reporting campaign receipts and expenditures.

Section 5: Amends Election Law section 14-102 to require that political committees must disclose those persons and organizations that provide political consulting services and the fair market value of such services.

Section 6: Amends Election Law section 14-104 to require that political campaigns must disclose those persons and organizations that provide political consulting services and the fair market value of such services.

Section 7: This act shall take effect 30 days after it shall have become law.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2019 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect thirty days after becoming law.

Part Q -- Disclosure Requirements for Certain Nonprofit Entities

Purpose:

This bill would amend Article 7-A of the Executive Law in relation to disclosure of donations made by certain charitable nonprofit entities.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would require covered entities to disclose monetary donations to the Joint Commission on Public Ethics (JCOPE), and clarifies the reporting requirements, relevant reporting period, and responsibilities of the recipient entities. This bill would also set the role of the Executive Director of JCOPE in regard to exemptions to public disclosure of such monetary donations and allows for future donations to be taken into consideration for exemption determinations. Corresponding amendments are made as applicable to communications covered under Article 7-A of the Executive Law.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY2020 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect on the thirtieth day after it shall have become a law.

Part R -- Lower Lobbyist Disclosure Thresholds to \$500

Purpose:

This bill would lower the threshold expenses constituting a “reportable business relationship” and trigger new filing and disclosure requirements for a lobbyist. The new lower threshold would mean that many more people engaged in lobbying activities would be required to file disclosure documents with the joint commission on public ethics.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Section 1 of this bill would amend section 1-c of the legislative law to redefine the term “reportable business relationship” from a relationship where compensation in excess of \$1000 is paid, to a relationship where compensation in excess of \$500 is paid.

Section 2 of this bill would amend subdivision (a) of section 1-h of the legislative law to require a lobbyist to file a statement of registration when the lobbyist expends, incurs, or receives, over \$500 of reportable business, down from \$5000.

Section 3 of this bill would amend subdivision (a) of section 1-j of the legislative law to require clients who retain a lobbyist to make a semi-annual report in the event that lobbying expenses exceed \$500, down from \$5000.

Section 4 of this bill would make the bill effective thirty days after becoming law.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2020 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect thirty days after becoming law.

Part S -- Increase Lobbyist Penalties

Purpose:

This bill would amend Legislative Law to impose additional civil and criminal penalties on Lobbyists found to have violated the law.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill increases the civil and criminal penalties for lobbyists who fail to file a timely lobbying report or comply with a random audit:

- First time offenders would be subject to a Class A misdemeanor and a ban of up to two years from all lobbying activities;
- A second offense within 10 years of the first leaves the offender subject to a Class E felony, two to six years of being barred from lobbying activities and a civil penalty of up to \$25,000;
- Any second offense that occurs within the time period that a lobbyist has been barred from lobbying will result in a Class E felony, a ban of two to ten years and a civil penalty of up to \$50,000; and
- In addition, any failure to comply during an audit will result in a civil penalty of \$10,000.
- Creates liability for public corporations, including municipalities, who fail to adhere to the filing and disclosure requirements in the legislative law.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY2020 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately and apply only to conduct occurring after enactment.

Part T -- Increase the “two year” to Five years, cover Elected officials, and explicitly prohibit lobbying.

Purpose:

This bill would amend Public Officers Law to increase the length, from two to five years, of the existing bar on former state officers or employees, members of the legislature and executive chamber appearing or lobbying before certain state entities. This bill would also prohibit policy makers from lobbying or registering as a lobbyist during that timeframe and would subject only policy makers in all branches of government to these restrictions.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

The bill would require state officers and employees to wait five years after terminating employment with the state before they can appear or practice before the state. The bill adds that the prior state officer or employee may not register as a lobbyist or engage in lobbying during the five-year timeframe. This bill would apply not only to executive employees but also members of the legislature and their staff.

The bill also states that state officers, employees, member of the legislature, legislative employees, and individuals who served in the executive chamber to the governor, who were required to filed annual financial disclosures, are prohibited from registering as a lobbyist or engage in lobbying activities for five years after termination of service.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY2020 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect on the thirtieth day after it has become law.

Part U -- Restrictions on Campaign Activity

Purpose:

This bill would amend the Little Hatch Act to prohibit an employee of an elected official from volunteering for the campaign of that elected official.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill adds a new subsection section 4-a to section 107 of Article 7-C of civil service law to prohibit any officer or employee of a statewide officeholder, a state senator, or a member of the assembly, to volunteer for an election campaign in which the employing elected officeholder is the campaign candidate.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2019 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part V -- Financial Disclosure for Local Elected Officials

Purpose:

This bill would establish financial disclosure requirements for certain local elected officials to promote transparency in local government, and decrease conflicts of interest at the local government level.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would require all County Executives, County Managers, Chairs of County Boards of Supervisors, as well as all other local elected officials who earn an annual government salary of more than \$50,000, to file annual statements of financial disclosure with the Joint Commission on Public Ethics. The Commission would be responsible for review and disclosure of improprieties to authorities.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY2020 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect January 1, 2021.

Part W -- Lobbyist Code of Conduct

Purpose:

This bill establishes a code of conduct for lobbyists, clearly stating expected behaviors and standards.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill amends Legislative Law to include a code of conduct for lobbyists to uphold the minimum standards of professional conduct. These minimum standards dictate that lobbyist will:

- Act with honesty, integrity, and in good faith with respect to clients and government officials;
- Not represent conflicting or competing interests without informed consent;
- Inform clients of disclosure duties and the code of conduct;
- Communicate and resolve any actual or appearances of a conflict of interest to client;
- Inform clients if other persons or entities are receiving referrals or consulting fees from the lobbyist due to the matter on which the lobbyist has been retained;
- Not knowingly provide untruthful or deceptive information to government officials or clients;
- Correct information previously provided if it becomes inaccurate in a material way;
- Act in a manner that is respectful to clients and to the government institutions;

In addition to any penalty contained in other provisions of law, any lobbyist who knowingly and willfully violates of the lobbyist code of conduct shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 and may be barred from engaging in lobbying activities for a minimum of six months and a maximum of five years.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY2020 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part X -- Automatic Voter Registration – DMV

Purpose:

This bill would implement an opt-out style of voter registration into DMV's current voter registration process.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would provide for a system of opt-out voter registration for qualified persons applying for a motor vehicle driver's license, a driver's license renewal, or an identification card issued by the DMV. Current law allows qualified DMV customers to apply to register to vote when conducting DMV transactions. This bill would automatically forward voter registration applications for any qualified persons to local boards of elections, unless the DMV customer explicitly opts out of registration.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY2020 Executive Budget.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect on April 1, 2020.