California SB 1164 (2025-26): Elections

Section-by-section comparison of existing law and SB 1164 (California Voting Rights Act overhaul)

Status: Chaptered 09/19/26. Effective January 1, 2027.

Summary of major changes

- **Vote dilution** now reaches any "method of election," not just at-large systems, and no longer relies on federal VRA doctrine. Elec. Code §§ 14026(g), 14027(b)
- **Voter suppression** is a new state-law cause of action against political subdivisions and state agencies. Elec. Code § 14027(a)
- **Evidence rules** are codified, including totality-of-circumstances factors and relaxed racially polarized voting proof. Elec. Code § 14027(c)
- **Notice-letter and safe-harbor process** is rewritten, with longer timelines, a required Change to Method of Election Plan, and exceptions. Elec. Code § 10010(a), (e)
- **Remedies** are expanded, including share-based systems and board-size increases, with a voting-system certification track. Elec. Code §§ 14029(e), 19219.5-19219.7
- **Attorney General preapproval** applies to jurisdictions with recent voting-rights violations. Elec. Code § 14030
- **Anti-reversion rules and a temporary safe harbor** apply to political subdivisions that changed methods of election. Elec. Code § 14033
- **Procedural defenses and fees** bars the doctrine of laches defense, and prevailing plaintiffs recover fees, capped when a notice letter alone produces relief. Elec. Code § 14029(g), (h)

SEC. 2: Elec. Code § 10010 (amended): process for changing a method of election

Topic	Existing Law	SB 1164
Who must follow the process	A political subdivision that changes from at-large to district-based elections or establishes district-based elections.	A political subdivision that "makes changes to its method of election in response to a notice letter pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 14027." The hearing requirement now applies before a vote on an ordinance "establishing or modifying a method of election." Elec. Code § 10010(a)
Pre-plan hearings	At least 2 hearings over no more than **30 days**, held before drawing draft maps.	At least 2 hearings over no more than **45 days**. The political subdivision must describe how votes translate into candidate selection under each method considered. Elec. Code § 10010(a)(1)
Public outreach	Outreach about the districting process was optional ("may").	Outreach, including to non-English-speaking communities, is **mandatory** ("shall") and covers the election methods considered and the implementation process. Elec. Code § 10010(a)(1)
Draft Change to Method of Election Plan	No such document. The political subdivision simply published a draft map and any staggered-election sequence.	A draft **"Change to Method of Election Plan"** must be published after public input. It includes: (A) a registration and turnout analysis of voting-age citizens using ACS categories; (B) an explanation of the method, its effect on disparities, and how it remedies the alleged violation; (C) at least one draft map for district-based methods; (D) a voter outreach and education plan for at least **two election cycles**; (E) an implementation timeline; and (F) any staggered-election sequence. Elec. Code § 10010(a)(2)(A)-(F)
Post-plan hearings	At least 2 additional hearings over no more than **45 days** on the draft map(s). The first draft map must be published at least 7 days before a hearing, and revised maps at least 7 days before adoption.	At least 2 additional hearings over no more than **60 days** on the Plan. The first Plan, and any revision, must be published at least 7 days before a hearing or adoption. Elec. Code § 10010(a)(3)
Consolidated meetings	Hearing must begin at a fixed time if consolidated with a regular or special meeting.	Unchanged, renumbered. Elec. Code § 10010(a)(4)
Staggered-term sequence	Take into account "preferences expressed by members of the districts."	Take into account preferences of **"impacted community members"**. Elec. Code § 10010(b)
Court-imposed changes	Section applied to a court-imposed change from at-large to district-based elections.	A court **may, at its discretion,** apply the section to a court-imposed change to any method of election. A court may order a change **regardless of compliance** with the section. Elec. Code § 10010(c)
Definitions	Local definitions of "at-large method of election," "district-based election," and "political subdivision."	Local definitions are deleted. "Method of election" and "political subdivision" take their meanings from Elec. Code § 14026. Elec. Code § 10010(d)
Notice-letter content	Certified-mail notice to the political subdivision's clerk asserting that the method of conducting elections may violate the CVRA.	A "detailed" notice letter is required (except from the Attorney General). It must include (A) how the method may **dilute** the vote in violation of Elec. Code § 14027(b), (B) the proposed remedy and how it addresses the violation, and (C) for non-district remedies, how votes translate into seats. Elec. Code § 10010(e)(1)(A)-(C)

Topic	Existing Law	SB 1164
Waiting period	Plaintiff may not sue within **45 days** of receipt of notice.	Plaintiff may not sue under Elec. Code § 14027(b) within **60 days**. The party may sue if the political subdivision has not taken an Elec. Code § 10010(e)(4)(A) action within 60 days. Elec. Code § 10010(e)(2)
Transparency	No corresponding provision	The political subdivision must send the letter to the **Statewide Database** within 30 days (which posts it) and include it on the next governing-body agenda. Elec. Code § 10010(e)(3)(A)-(B)
Resolution of intent	Before notice or within **45 days** of notice, the political subdivision may pass a resolution of intent to transition from at-large to district-based elections.	Window is **60 days**, and the resolution may cover **any change to its method of election**. Elec. Code § 10010(e)(4)(A)(i) (formerly § 10010(e)(3)(A))
Remedy not authorized by state law	No corresponding provision	The political subdivision must petition a court for authorization. The order issues if the remedy complies with Elec. Code § 14029(e)(1). No admission of liability and no voter approval are required. Elec. Code § 10010(e)(4)(A)(ii)
Citywide-mayor cure	No corresponding provision	A district-elected city with a citywide elected mayor under Gov. Code § 34886 may cure by **adding districts** while keeping the mayor, if that remedies the concern. This satisfies the CVRA without a court order or admission of liability. Elec. Code § 10010(e)(4)(A)(iii)
Standstill after resolution	Plaintiff may not sue within **90 days** of the resolution.	**120 days.** The party may sue earlier if no remedy was implemented within 120 days, or if the remedy would not redress the violation. Elec. Code § 10010(e)(4)(B) (formerly § 10010(e)(3)(B))
Extension by agreement	Up to 90 additional days. District boundaries must be set at least 6 months before the next regular (or primary) election.	Still up to 90 days. The **final Change to Method of Election Plan** must be set at least 6 months before the election. The 10-day tentative schedule requirement is unchanged. Elec. Code § 10010(e)(4)(C)(i)-(ii) (formerly § 10010(e)(3)(C))
Exceptions to waiting periods	No corresponding provision	A party may sue immediately if (A) it seeks a preliminary injunction for an election within **180 days**; (B) another party sent a substantially similar notice and is eligible to sue; or (C) relief would be **futile** (majority position or statements, an official with unilateral authority, or contrary formal action within 150 days). An individual elected official's opinion is not enough. Elec. Code § 10010(e)(5)(A)-(C)
Consolidation of later notices	No corresponding provision	Later, if substantially similar notices are sent during the jurisdiction's change process, they are consolidated into the pending process and do not restart the clock. Elec. Code § 10010(e)(6)
Reimbursement trigger and procedure	Demand for the cost of work product when the political subdivision adopts an ordinance "establishing district-based elections." Demand within 30 days, payment within 45 days.	Triggered by an ordinance **"making changes to its method of election."** "Prospective plaintiff" becomes "party" in some places. The 30-day and 45-day periods are unchanged. Elec. Code § 10010(f)(1)-(2)
Reimbursement cap	$30,000, adjusted annually by CPI.	Unchanged. Elec. Code § 10010(f)(3)

SEC. 3: Elec. Code § 14026 (amended): definitions

Topic	Existing Law	SB 1164
At-large method; district-based elections	Defined.	Unchanged. Elec. Code § 14026(a), (b)
Election policy or practice	Not defined.	Any voter qualification, prerequisite to voting, method of election, law, ordinance, rule, policy, practice, boundary, or election administration or schedule. Elec. Code § 14026(c)
Governing body	Not defined.	The entity with official authority to make or enforce decisions, policies, and laws for the political subdivision. Elec. Code § 14026(d)
Limited English proficient individuals	Not defined.	Those who speak, read, or understand English less than "very well," per Census or comparable data. Elec. Code § 14026(e)
Material disparity	Not defined.	A "nontrivial variance" supported by validated methodologies and, where relevant, statistically significant. Elec. Code § 14026(f)
Method of election	Not defined.	Any manner by which candidates are elected, including at-large, district-based, mixed, and **share-based** systems, and any districting or redistricting plan. Share-based systems let different voter groups elect candidates in proportion to their vote share. Elec. Code § 14026(g)
Political subdivision	Geographic area created for government services (cities, counties, school and community college districts, and other districts organized under state law).	Same, now also covering an area "in which elections are conducted or that administers elections, or any of its staff or agents." Elec. Code § 14026(h) (formerly § 14026(c))
Protected class	A class of voters of a race, color, or language minority group "as referenced and defined in the federal VRA."	**Any** group of eligible voters of any race, color, or language-minority group, including **two or more groups combined** and Census "minimum reporting categories." The federal VRA reference is deleted. Elec. Code § 14026(i) (formerly § 14026(d))
Racially polarized voting	A "difference," as defined in federal VRA case law, between the candidate choices of the protected class and the rest of the electorate. Federal VRA methodologies could be used.	A **"divergence"** in candidate, political, or electoral-choice preferences, including the combined preferences of multi-group classes. The federal VRA case-law definition and methodology language are deleted. Elec. Code § 14026(j) (formerly § 14026(e))
Vote or voting	Not defined.	All action needed to make a vote effective, including registration, casting a ballot by any permitted method (including remedy methods), and proper counting. Elec. Code § 14026(k)
Voting location	Not defined.	Any location designated by election officials for casting ballots (polling places, vote centers, drop boxes, and others). Elec. Code § 14026(l)

SEC. 4: Elec. Code § 14027 (amended): core prohibitions

Topic	Existing Law	SB 1164
Core prohibition	One sentence: an at-large method of election may not be imposed or applied in a manner that impairs a protected class's ability to elect candidates or influence an election outcome, because of vote dilution or abridgment.	Former at-large prohibition replaced by separate suppression and dilution prohibitions. Elec. Code § 14027(a), (b)
Voter suppression: prohibition	None.	Political subdivisions and state agencies may not engage in voter suppression or impose any election policy or practice that results or is likely to result in it. Elec. Code § 14027(a)(1)-(2)
Suppression: how a violation is shown	None.	Either (A) a **material disparity** affecting protected-class members in participation or access, or (B) an impairment of equal opportunity under the **totality of circumstances**. Elec. Code § 14027(a)(2)(A)-(B)
Suppression: defense	None.	For (A) claims only, the defendant must show by **clear and convincing evidence** that the practice is necessary to a "compelling and particularized" interest **and** no reasonable alternative would produce a smaller disparity. Elec. Code § 14027(a)(3)(A)-(B)
Incarceration or conviction	None.	A violation may also be shown by an **undue burden** on voting based on incarceration or a prior conviction. Elec. Code § 14027(a)(4)
Intent	Not required (old Elec. Code § 14028(d)).	Not required for suppression claims. Elec. Code § 14027(a)(5)
Vote dilution	Limited to at-large methods and "dilution or abridgment" of class rights.	**Any method of election** that has or will likely have the effect of diluting protected-class votes. Elec. Code § 14027(b)(1)-(2)
Dilution: how a violation is shown	RPV in elections (old Elec. Code § 14028(a)).	Both required: (A) RPV that impairs the ability to **nominate or elect** candidates of choice, or a totality-of-circumstances impairment; **and** (B) an alternative method that could be lawfully adopted or ordered under Elec. Code § 14029 and would likely mitigate the impairment. Elec. Code § 14027(b)(3)(A)-(B)
Intent; method alone	Intent not required (old Elec. Code § 14028(d)).	Intent not required. Use of a particular method does not alone establish a prima facie violation. Elec. Code § 14027(b)(4)-(5)
Totality factors	Other factors "probative, but not necessary" (old Elec. Code § 14028(e)).	Detailed list: history of discrimination; socioeconomic disadvantage; enhancing practices; lower registration, turnout, and contributions; barriers for candidates; racial appeals; success of protected-class candidates; unresponsiveness. No required number of factors. Local evidence may be more probative, but regional or state evidence also counts. Elec. Code § 14027(c)(1)(A)-(D)
RPV evidence rules	Elections with at least one protected-class candidate or ballot measures (old Elec. Code § 14028(b)).	Can use elections for other offices and ballot measures. No minimum number of elections, no homogeneous precincts, and **no statistical certainty required**. Pre-filing elections are more probative**.** Combined-class groups need not each be separately polarized. **Causes of RPV are not relevant.** Elec. Code § 14027(c)(2)(A)-(F)

Topic	Existing Law	SB 1164
Irrelevant circumstances	None.	The small number of affected voters, a practice's long pedigree, use elsewhere, and availability of other voting methods are not relevant. Elec. Code § 14027(c)(3)(A)(i)-(iv)
Voter-fraud interests	None.	Not relevant unless there is substantial evidence of criminal activity "in substantial numbers" in the political subdivision. Elec. Code § 14027(c)(3)(B)
Proportionality; thresholds	None.	Rough proportionality between seats and population share **may be relevant** to dilution claims. No numerical population threshold applies. Elec. Code § 14027(c)(3)(C)-(D)
Pending cases	None.	Pending actions and existing judgments stay under pre-January 1, 2027 law. RPV in those cases is read consistent with federal case law before *Louisiana v. Callais* (as cited in the bill). Elec. Code § 14027(d)

SEC. 5: Elec. Code § 14028 (amended)

Topic	Existing Law	SB 1164
Violation established by RPV	A violation of § 14027 is established if RPV occurs in governing-body or other electoral-choice elections. Pre-filing elections are more probative.	**Deleted.** Elec. Code § 14028(a) (old text)
Liberal construction	None.	Any provision of law, regulation, charter, home rule ordinance, or other enactment of a political subdivision relating to voting must be construed by state courts **liberally in favor of the right to vote**. Elec. Code § 14028(a) (new text)
How RPV is determined	Elections with at least one protected-class candidate, ballot measures, or other electoral choices; protected-class candidate success is one circumstance; groupwide support for multi-seat at-large elections.	**Deleted.** Related rules now at Elec. Code § 14027(c)(1)-(2). Elec. Code § 14028(b) (old)
Non-compact groups	Lack of geographic compactness does not preclude an RPV finding but may bear on remedy.	**Deleted.** I found no direct counterpart in new text. Elec. Code § 14028(c) (old)
Intent	Not required.	**Deleted.** Now at Elec. Code § 14027(a)(5), (b)(4). Elec. Code § 14028(d) (old)
Other factors	History of discrimination, enhancing devices, and similar factors are probative but not necessary.	**Deleted.** Now at Elec. Code § 14027(c)(1). Elec. Code § 14028(e) (old)

SEC. 6: Elec. Code § 14029 (amended): standing, procedure, remedies, defenses

Topic	Existing Law	SB 1164
Existing text	A single sentence: on finding a violation of §§ 14027 and 14028, the court shall implement appropriate remedies, including district-based elections, tailored to the violation.	Replaced by new subdivisions Elec. Code § 14029(a) through (k). Fragments of the old remedy sentence are folded into new subdivision Elec. Code § 14029(e).
Standing	Elec. Code § 14032 (voters in the political subdivision who are protected-class members).	The Attorney General, or any protected-class voter residing in the political subdivision, may sue. Standing is construed as broadly as the California Constitution permits. Elec. Code § 14029(a)(1)-(2)
Notice letter for suppression claims	No corresponding provision (the notice rule applied to the old at-large claim; see Elec. Code § 10010(e)).	Detailed letter on the alleged § 14027(a) **suppression of the vote** violation and proposed remedy. **45-day** wait. Elec. Code § 14029(b)(1)
Local government duties and court petition	None.	Send the letter to the Statewide Database within 30 days, put it on the next agenda, and petition a court if the body lacks authority to adopt the remedy. Elec. Code § 14029(b)(2)-(3)
Early filing	None.	May sue if no remedy within 45 days or remedy is inadequate. Elec. Code § 14029(b)(4). Immediate suit also allowed for an injunction within 180 days, duplicate notice, or futility. Elec. Code § 14029(b)(5)(A)-(C)
Venue	Elec. Code § 14032 (superior court in the political subdivision's county).	Superior court of competent jurisdiction, or any county or city and county where the Attorney General has an office. Elec. Code § 14029(c)
Expedited proceedings	None.	Actions proceed expeditiously, including expedited briefing and appellate calendar preference. Elec. Code § 14029(d)
General remedy power	Implement appropriate remedies, including district-based elections.	The court "shall order appropriate relief tailored to best remedy the violation," and may grant any appropriate relief, including preliminary and injunctive relief. Elec. Code § 14029(e)(1)(A)-(B)
Available remedies	District-based elections (stated by example).	Changes to the method of election or to policies and practices; **reasonable increases in board size** (consistent with Gov. Code § 25000(a) and Cal. Const. art. XI, § 4); and any remedy available to a federal or other state court, including consent decrees. Elec. Code § 14029(e)(1)(B)
Evidence and deference	None.	The court must consider historic registration and turnout disparities. **No deference** to the political subdivision's proposed remedy. Elec. Code § 14029(e)(2)-(3)
Timing of remedy	None.	Prompt implementation, including in the next relevant election, and the court may modify the election calendar. Elec. Code § 14029(e)(4)
Dilution remedy criteria	None.	District-based: use only the Elec. Code § 21130(a)-(e) criteria. Share-based: at least **three** candidates elected at the same time, and the court may add seats or end staggered elections. Elec. Code § 14029(e)(5)(A)-(B)

Topic	Existing Law	SB 1164
Voter approval	None.	Not required. Elec. Code § 14029(e)(6)
State-law claims	None.	The chapter creates only state-law rights. Federal standards may be persuasive but do not create a federal question. Elec. Code § 14029(f)
Procedural defenses	None.	**Laches barred.** A political subdivision may not assert noncompliance with other state-law notice or exhaustion rules beyond Elec. Code §§ 14029 and 10010. Elec. Code § 14029(g)
Attorney's fees	Prevailing plaintiff (other than the state or a political subdivision) recovered fees and expenses under *Serrano*. Prevailing defendants recovered nothing unless the action was frivolous. Old Elec. Code § 14030.	Prevailing plaintiffs recover all reasonable costs and fees, including prelitigation costs. A plaintiff "prevails" if a suit **or notice letter** produces some or all of the relief sought. Where the notice letter alone produces relief, recovery is capped at the CPI-adjusted $30,000. Prevailing defendants recover nothing unless frivolous. Elec. Code § 14029(h)(1)-(4)
Severability; saving clause	None.	Provisions are severable, and any provision is construed to preserve validity. Elec. Code § 14029(i)-(j)
State legislative and congressional maps	None.	No cause of action against state agencies or officials for Senate, Assembly, Congress, or Board of Equalization boundaries. Elec. Code § 14029(k)

SEC. 7: Elec. Code § 14030 (amended): Attorney General preapproval

Topic	Existing Law	SB 1164
Existing text	The prevailing-plaintiff fee provision (see Sec. 6 table).	**Deleted.** Replaced by the preapproval regime.
Who is covered	None.	A political subdivision with a court-approved settlement admitting liability, or a judicial finding, of a violation of the CVRA, federal VRA, or other voting-rights law **in the prior 10 years**. Elec. Code § 14030(a)
Covered practices	None.	(1) New or modified methods of election, including districting plans and maintenance after a decennial census (**court-ordered changes excluded**); (2) annexations or deannexations affecting population; (3) reductions in language assistance. Elec. Code § 14030(b)(1)-(3)
Standard	None.	Granted only if the practice will not diminish protected-class opportunity relative to the status quo **and** is unlikely to violate the chapter. Elec. Code § 14030(c)(1)-(2)
Process and burden	None.	The Attorney General sets the process, including public comment and expedited review. The political subdivision bears the burden. Elec. Code § 14030(d)

Topic	Existing Law	SB 1164
Publication	None.	The Attorney General publishes an annual list of covered political subdivisions and all requests, comments, and dispositions. Elec. Code § 14030(e)-(f)
Appeal of denial	None.	Only the political subdivision may appeal, within 30 days, as a challenge to agency action. No intervention. Elec. Code § 14030(g)
Challenge to a grant	None.	An aggrieved Elec. Code § 14029(a) party may sue the political subdivision, with **de novo** review. The Attorney General may not be joined. Elec. Code § 14030(h)
Effect of a grant	None.	Inadmissible in later actions and does not bar other claims. Elec. Code § 14030(i)

SEC. 8: Elec. Code § 14032 (repealed)

Topic	Existing Law	SB 1164
Standing and venue	A protected-class voter in the political subdivision may sue under §§ 14027 and 14028 in the superior court of the political subdivision's county. Elec. Code § 14032	**Repealed.** Standing and venue now appear in Elec. Code § 14029(a), (c).

SEC. 9: Elec. Code § 14033 (new)

Topic	Existing Law	SB 1164
Reversion	No corresponding provision	A political subdivision that changed its method of election under a CVRA order, settlement, judgment, resolution, or ordinance, or under Gov. Code § 34886, Ed. Code §§ 5020(a)(2) or 72036, or Elec. Code § 10650, may not revert without a **superior court order** certifying the reversion will not violate the chapter or cause retrogression. Intervention is liberally allowed, the political subdivision must comply with Elec. Code § 10010(a), and voter approval is required after court-approved reversion. Elec. Code § 14033(a)
Temporary safe harbor	No corresponding provision	Political subdivisions that changed methods in **2016 or later** are not subject to Elec. Code § 14027(b) until **2030 Census** redistricting data is available. Exception: political subdivisions that changed between January 1, 2016 and the release of 2020 Census data are subject to § 14027(b) on a showing that a protected class's population changed by at least **5 percent**. Elec. Code § 14033(b)

SEC. 10: Elec. Code § 14034 (new)

Topic	Existing Law	SB 1164
Statewide concern; charter cities	No corresponding provision	The chapter addresses a statewide concern, not a municipal affair under Cal. Const. art. XI, § 5, and applies to **all cities, including charter cities**. Elec. Code § 14034(a)

SEC. 11: Elec. Code §§ 19219.5-19219.7 (new Article 1.5, Div. 19, Ch. 3): voting system approval

Topic	Existing Law	SB 1164
Scope	No corresponding provision	Applies to methods of election adopted through a notice letter, court order, consent decree, settlement, or other enforceable agreement to remedy a CVRA violation. Elec. Code § 19219.5
Certification duty	No corresponding provision. The Secretary of State's current approval process usually takes approximately one year.	The Secretary of State must examine and test voting systems and certify, conditionally approve, or deny within **180 days** of a complete application. Elec. Code § 19219.6(a)
Qualifying methods	No corresponding provision	A method used in a California public election, court-ordered or approved as a CVRA remedy, or conductible by an EAC-certified system. Elec. Code § 19219.6(b)(1)-(3)
Limits on added conditions	No corresponding provision	Additional conditions or testing only when "strictly necessary" to ensure an accurate, secure, accessible, and auditable election. Elec. Code § 19219.6(c)
Use restriction	No corresponding provision	A voting system may not be used for such an election without certification or conditional approval. Elec. Code § 19219.6(d)
Regulations	No corresponding provision	The Secretary of State may adopt regulations and guidance, but they are not a prerequisite to certification. Elec. Code § 19219.7

SEC. 12: Elec. Code § 21130 (amended): local redistricting

Topic	Existing Law	SB 1164
Legal compliance standard	Districts must comply with the U.S. Constitution, California Constitution, and **federal VRA**. Old Elec. Code § 21130(b)	Districts must comply with the U.S. Constitution, California Constitution, and the **California Voting Rights Act of 2001**. Elec. Code § 21130(b)
***Gingles* analysis**	Districting body must determine whether a majority-minority district is possible under *Thornburg v. Gingles* and publish the results. Old Elec. Code § 21130(b)(1)	**Deleted.**
RPV analysis	If conducted under the federal VRA, publish a summary using the federal case-law RPV definition. Old Elec. Code § 21130(b)(2)	If conducted under the California VRA, publish a summary of the analysis of RPV. Federal case-law reference deleted. Elec. Code § 21130(b)
Partisan considerations	Districts may not be adopted to favor or discriminate against an incumbent, candidate, or party.	Unchanged, plus a new rule: for **nonpartisan offices**, no use of party-affiliation data (even as a proxy), and no partisan advantage or party affiliation as a defense in litigation. Elec. Code § 21130(d)
Declaratory clause	None.	The amendments are declaratory of existing law, not a change in it. Elec. Code § 21130(j)
Other criteria and subdivisions	Population equality, ranked criteria, reports, charter-city exception, commissions, and applicability.	Unchanged. Elec. Code § 21130(a), (c), (e)-(i)

SEC. 13: State-mandated local costs

Topic	Existing Law	SB 1164
Reimbursement	No corresponding provision	If the Commission on State Mandates finds reimbursable costs, local agencies and school districts are reimbursed under Gov. Code § 17500 et seq. SB 1164 § 13

Drafting observations to verify

- **Cross-reference in Elec. Code § 14029(b)(5)(C).** It refers to relief "under paragraph (2)," but paragraph (2) concerns the political subdivision's Statewide Database and agenda duties. The intended reference may be to the remedy or response process in paragraphs (3) or (4).
- **Cross-reference in Elec. Code § 14029(j).** It refers to "the purposes set forth in Section 14028." The new § 14028 is now a short liberal-construction clause.
- **Contingency in Elec. Code § 14034(b).** Its effect depends on whether SB 1360 takes effect. SB 1360 was signed by the Governor on 9/19/26.