

THE GOVERNOR

The election and duties of the Governor are set forth in Articles V and IX of the California Constitution. The Governor is subject to term limits, serving two four-year terms. Since this election occurred with more than one-half of the term remaining, an elected successor may complete this term and run for only one more.

CALIFORNIA RECALL HISTORY

There have been 118 attempts to recall state-level elected officials.

<u>Attempted</u>	<u>Official</u>
32	Governor
1	Lieutenant Governor
2	Attorney General
2	Board of Equalization (District 2)
1	Supreme Court (entire membership)
26	Supreme Court (individual justices)
16	State Senator
38	Member of the Assembly

Of the 118 attempts, eight have qualified for the ballot. Four were against State Senators; three against members of the State Assembly, one against the Governor.

- 1913 Senator Marshall Black (R-Prog.) - 28th Senate District (Santa Clara County)
- 1914 Senator Edwin E. Grant (D) - 19th Senate District (San Francisco County)
- 1914 Senator James C. Owens (D) - 9th Senate District (Marin and Contra Costa Counties)
- 1994 Senator David Roberti (D) - 20th Senate District (Los Angeles County)
- 1994 Assemblyman Michael Machado (D) - 17th Assembly District (San Joaquin County)
- 1994 Assemblyman Paul Horcher (R) - 60th Assembly District (Los Angeles County)
- 1995 Assemblywoman Doris Allen (R) - 67th Assembly District (Orange County)
- 2003 Governor Gray Davis (D)

Of these, five were successful in recalling the elected official:

- 1913 Senator Marshall Black - Herbert C. Jones (Prog., D, R, Prohib.) elected successor
- 1914 Senator Edwin E. Grant - Edwin L. Wolfe (R) elected successor
- 1994 Assemblyman Paul Horcher - Gary Miller (R) elected successor
- 1995 Assemblywoman Doris Allen - Scott Baugh (R) elected successor
- 2003 Governor Gray Davis - Arnold Schwarzenegger (R) elected successor

PROPOSITIONS

There are two types of measures on this ballot:

Legislative Constitutional Amendment (LCA)

An LCA is an amendment to the state constitution proposed by the Legislature. It must be adopted in each house of the Legislature by a two-thirds vote of the membership; it does not require the Governor's signature to be placed on the ballot. Once it has been adopted by the Legislature and chaptered by the Secretary of State, the measure is placed on the next statewide ballot that occurs at least 131 days from the date of chaptering.

Initiative Constitutional Amendment

The initiative allows citizens to propose statutes, amendments to the state constitution or general obligation bond measures for voter approval or rejection. An initiative constitutional amendment requires signatures equaling 8% of the gubernatorial vote. Initiatives are also subject to the 131-day qualification deadline. Any measure that qualifies after that deadline is placed on the next ensuing statewide ballot.

All statewide measures require a simple majority for passage.

State ballot measures are numbered consecutively in ten-year cycles; the current cycle began with the eleven measures on the November 1998 general election ballot.