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Elections

Elections; nonpartisan offices

California Constitution article II, § 6 (amended).
ACA 7 (Mountjoy); 1986 RES. STAT. Ch. 1

Under existing law, all judicial, school, county, and city offices are required to be nonpartisan.[1] Prior case law, however, permitted a political party or party central committee to endorse, support, or oppose a candidate for nonpartisan office.[2] With the passage of Proposition 49, a political party, or party central committee, is prohibited from endorsing, supporting, or opposing a candidate for such a nonpartisan office.[3]

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1. CAL. CONST. art. II, § 6. *See also* CAL. ELEC. CODE. § 37 (definition of nonpartisan office).
2. Unger v. Superior Court, 37 Cal. 3d 612, 617, 692 P.2d 238, 241, 209 Cal. Rptr. 474, 477 (1984). The court held that a political party and its central committee were not prohibited by the language of CAL. CONST. art. II, § 6, from endorsing a campaign not to confirm justices of the supreme court at a general election. *Id.*
3. CAL. CONST. art. II, § 6(b).