

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
**Budget Change Proposal - Cover Sheet**  
 DF-46 (REV 08/15)

Fiscal Year 2016-17	Business Unit 0890	Department Secretary of State	Priority No. 003
Budget Request Name 0890-015-BBA-BR-2016-A1		Program <b>0705-ELECTIONS</b>	Subprogram

Budget Request Description

California Automated Lobbying and Campaign Contribution and Expenditure Search System (CAL-ACCESS) replacement Project Approval Lifecycle (PAL) Stage/Gate Stage 2 (Alternatives Analysis) deliverable completion.

Budget Request Summary

The Secretary of State (SOS) requests an augmentation of \$757,000 in FY 2016-17 from the Political Disclosure, Accountability, Transparency, and Access (PDATA) Fund. This expenditure authority is to procure contracted services to assist with the completion of system and business requirements, additional market research, and project management to implement the CAL-ACCESS replacement project. The SOS anticipates making a future funding request based upon the results of the Project Approval Lifecycle Stage/Gate process to complete the project.

Requires Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Code Section(s) to be Added/Amended/Repealed	
Does this BCP contain information technology (IT) components? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>If yes, departmental Chief Information Officer must sign.</i>	Department CIO  Christine McKenzie, Acting Chief, Info Tech	Date MARCH 17, 2016
For IT requests, specify the date a Special Project Report (SPR) or Feasibility Study Report (FSR) was approved by the Department of Technology, or previously by the Department of Finance. <input type="checkbox"/> FSR <input type="checkbox"/> SPR Project No. Date:		

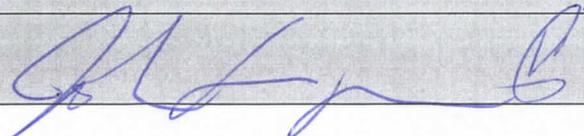
If proposal affects another department, does other department concur with proposal?  Yes  No  
 Attach comments of affected department, signed and dated by the department director or designee.

Prepared By  Kristin Dagsher, Fiscal Affairs Manager	Date MARCH 17, 2016	Reviewed By  Kristin Dagsher, Fiscal Affairs Manager	Date MARCH 17, 2016
Department Director  Cindy Hanneman, Mgmt. Svc. Div	Date MARCH 17, 2016	Agency Secretary  Kimberly L. Gauthier, Deputy SOS, Operations	Date MARCH 17, 2016

**Department of Finance Use Only**

Additional Review:  Capital Outlay  ITCU  FSCU  OSAE  CALSTARS  Dept. of Technology

BCP Type:  Policy  Workload Budget per Government Code 13308.05

PPBA 	Date submitted to the Legislature 4/11/16
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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE  
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## Analysis of Problem

### A. Budget Request Summary

The Secretary of State (SOS) requests an augmentation of \$757,000 in FY 2016-17 from the PDATA Fund. This expenditure authority is to procure contracted services to develop PAL Stage/Gate deliverables required by State Administrative Manual (SAM) Section 4928. The contracted services will assist with the completion of system and business requirements, additional market research, as well as the preparation of project management documents and other deliverables in the format required by the California Department of Technology. These deliverables will comport with the requirements of Stage 2 (Alternatives Analysis), as outlined in State Information Management Manual (SIMM) Section 19.

### B. Background/History *(Provide **relevant** background/history and provide program resource history. Provide workload metrics, if applicable.)*

In 1974, California voters overwhelmingly approved Proposition 9, the Political Reform Act of 1974 (PRA). The PRA, as amended, requires, among other things, the disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures and regulates state lobbying activity. The requirements are further stated as follows:

- Receipts and expenditures in election campaigns should be fully and truthfully disclosed in order that the voters may be fully informed and improper practices may be inhibited. [Government Code section 81002(a)]
- The activities of lobbyists should be regulated and their finances disclosed in order that improper influences will not be directed at public officials. [Government Code section 81002(b)]

In 1997, the PRA was amended by the Online Disclosure Act of 1997 (Government Codes sections 84600 et seq. Statutes of 1997, Chapter 866 (SB 49 Karnette)), a measure that paved the way for electronic and online submission of campaign and lobbying disclosure information via the internet.

This Act had the following two primary objectives:

- Providing greater public access to vitally important information.
- Gradually eliminating paper filings of campaign finance and lobbying activity statements and reports.

This amendment led to the establishment of a public website/database called CAL-ACCESS, which is the public's window into California's campaign disclosure and lobbying financial activity.

To enforce the requirements of the PRA, the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) was established. The FPPC has primary responsibility for the impartial administration, implementation, and enforcement of the PRA. The FPPC works closely with the SOS, which is the primary filing office for state and local campaign statements and lobbying disclosure documents required under the PRA. The SOS and the FPPC also work closely with the Franchise Tax Board (FTB), which is responsible for carrying out mandatory and random audits of filer and disclosure data filed with SOS.

To assure the highest standards of data integrity and timeliness, the Political Reform Division (PRD) was established within the SOS and administers the state filing requirements as set forth in the PRA. The PRD conducts a broad range of program activities to establish compliance with reporting requirements and to improve the analysis, public access, and dissemination of disclosure information. Over the last four two-year election cycles, the PRD averaged approximately 97,000 campaign and lobbying filings in election years and 61,000 campaign and lobbying filings in non-election years. A filing is a report or statement that can range in size from a single page to thousands of pages. The earliest stages of CAL-ACCESS were developed and deployed in 1999, and since that time, more than 1.2 million filings have been processed.

The current CAL-ACCESS system, which is mission critical, is a conglomeration of component applications that were developed at different times using multiple, now-obsolete, coding languages, platforms, and technologies. The campaign finance and lobbying activity process is a paper/File Transfer Protocol (FTP)/online hybrid model that results in inefficient (often manual) processes, duplicate efforts, sub-optimal data quality, and public disclosure reporting that does not meet the needs of many of PRD's stakeholders.

## Analysis of Problem

Specifically, the following business problems have been identified by users and stakeholder groups:

### Program business operations are negatively affected by lack of data integrity.

All PRD and stakeholder operations are hindered by the inability of the system to support accurate, efficient, and effective online filings. The current system design dictates that registration data must be entered manually from filer-submitted paper originals, which is time-consuming and prone to human error. A large number of the forms filed are not complete or contain inaccuracies, in large part because the system lacks data-validation mechanisms and/or is dependent on free-form text fields to capture required data. The time needed to confirm and correct these errors results in delays in compliance and public access to filing information.

### Program business operations are at risk due to an old, unsupported information technology platform.

CAL-ACCESS is an old and fragile system. It is increasingly difficult to find staff or vendor support with the necessary skills to sustain and maintain the system's applications. Additionally, the system is not well-documented. It cannot be patched or modified to be more robust or feature-laden. The system cannot generally be modified to respond to changes in legal requirements and/or concomitant filing processes, particularly when those changes trigger modifications to the forms used by filers and viewed by the public.

### PRD and stakeholders have limited information access and reporting capabilities.

The system design does not provide an easy and reliable way for staff and stakeholders to search for and find information. Data cannot always be retrieved in a useful manner. The system lacks basic reports for system and program management. Staff cannot run basic queries and there is limited ability to aggregate and report data in a meaningful way using the automation tools available in CAL-ACCESS.

These limitations have resulted in costly manual workarounds, staff and stakeholders compromising on the information they need or want, and diminished reporting capabilities.

On November 30, 2011, CAL-ACCESS became inoperable for four weeks. The outage occurred immediately after an election when no filings were due. Were an outage to occur during an election or on or near a filing deadline, the effects would be extremely detrimental because filers would face significant obstacles to meeting legal requirements and the public would be significantly hindered in its ability to track campaign and lobbying activity. Recovering from the 2011 outage was complicated by obsolete system architecture, the limited availability of replacement components, and the scarcity of personnel with the necessary technical skills to remedy the problem. The solution that was deployed in response to that emergency allows the system to continue functioning, but does little to resolve the underlying issues. The risk of another failure continues to be a significant possibility.

In September of 2012, SB1001 established the PDATA Fund for deposit of new and increased fees imposed on campaign committees and lobbying entities; the funds are earmarked for the maintenance, repair, and improvement of CAL-ACCESS. Since the inception of collecting PDATA revenue, a total of \$2.0 million has been collected from these sources. After subtracting the legislatively-approved payment of administrative costs for the PDATA program, the fund contains approximately \$1.6 million. PDATA funds are generated by an annual filing fee of \$50.00 per year garnered from qualified campaign recipient committees; a \$50 per year statutory lobby registration fee; and any fines collected for failure to pay annual fees by mandated deadlines. Approximately \$450,000 is collected annually.

The SOS supports development of a new, automated campaign and lobbying reporting and disclosure system. To achieve this goal, the PRD must undertake an information technology project, which is subject to review, approval, and oversight by the Department of Technology via the PAL process. The SIMM contains the standards, instructions, forms, and templates that State agencies must use to comply with the PAL process and other IT policies. The work products necessary to comply with the PAL process are contained in SIMM Section 19, which outlines the PAL Stage/Gate deliverables. This process was adopted to improve the quality, value, and likelihood of success for IT projects undertaken by the State of California. It requires rigorous analyses and planning efforts to ensure that a proposed project makes the best use of a state agency's IT infrastructure and that the agency has assessed the full implications of a proposed project.

## Analysis of Problem

State agencies are required to submit a Stage 1 Business Analysis (S1BA) for all projects that are anticipated to meet the definition of an Information Technology Project. The PRD drafted and submitted a S1BA to the Department of Technology on December 28, 2015, which was recently approved. This proposal provides consulting services to develop the next set of deliverables required by the PAL process, specifically Stage 2 (Alternatives Analysis). In the current fiscal year, the SOS is proceeding with the analysis and update of the current business process, functional, and technical requirements documentation that are in furtherance of Stage 2.

### Resource History (Dollars in thousands)

Program Budget	PY - 4	PY - 3	PY - 2	PY - 1	PY
Authorized Expenditures					
Actual Expenditures					
Revenues					
Authorized Positions					
Filled Positions					
Vacancies					

### Workload History

Workload Measure	PY - 4	PY - 3	PY - 2	PY - 1	PY	CY
e.g., Applications Received, Applications Processed, Call Volume, etc.						

### C. State Level Considerations

There have been two recent bills passed by the required two-thirds majority for PRA amendments that expressed legislative intent and required the SOS to take concrete steps toward developing a new system to replace CAL-ACCESS: SB 3 (Yee, 2013) and SB 1442 (Lara, 2014). Both of these bills were vetoed. However, in his veto message for SB 3, Governor Brown directed the newly formed Government Operations Agency to consult with the FPPC and the SOS to develop recommendations for improving campaign disclosure. The Governor, in that veto message noted:

“There is no doubt the current system – widely viewed as outdated and cumbersome – needs upgrading.”

This proposal is consistent with the Governor’s direction to improve campaign disclosure and is responsive to the Governor’s accurate assessment of CAL-ACCESS. Furthermore, the project is consistent with Secretary of State Alex Padilla’s priorities.

Secretary Padilla and FPPC Chair Jodi Remke attended a recent Senate Committee on Elections and Constitutional Amendments oversight hearing focused on campaign finance regulation held on Friday, December 11, 2015, in Los Angeles.

The Secretary provided the following testimony concerning CAL-ACCESS: “Since CAL-ACCESS’s launch in 2000, technology has come a long way; unfortunately CAL-ACCESS has not. The guts of CAL-ACCESS, and how it’s built and how it has evolved, leave much to be desired. The software, firmware, and hardware are outdated and are no longer supported by the vendor community. It suffers from design and documentation limitations that prevent upgrade or modification. From a technical standpoint, a coding standpoint, it’s often referred to as a Frankenstein monster of code. Bottom line, the picture is clear: we need a new CAL-ACCESS, a complete rebuild of the system.”

FPPC Chair Remke echoed those comments.

This Proposal will provide funding to procure consulting services necessary to produce the deliverables required by the PAL process, moving the replacement of the CAL-ACCESS system from a proposal to an active IT project.

## Analysis of Problem

The replacement of CAL-ACCESS has been recognized as a priority by various stakeholder groups including: California Forward (CA Fwd); California Common Cause; and the Political Reform and Modernization (PRAM) working group, a collaborative effort that includes CA Fwd, Common Cause, the California Federation of Labor, the California Business Roundtable, and representatives of 30 other stakeholder organizations.

Finally, the CAL-ACCESS replacement system solution fulfills legislative and program requirements and supports the SOS Strategic Plan business goals and objectives to:

- Improve and expand online customer services;
- Stimulate civic engagement through the expansion of electoral information and promotion of participation in the electoral process;
- Foster a cohesive organization by supporting institutional knowledge and infrastructure; and
- Standardize work products and processes.

### D. Justification

California was the first state to pass a comprehensive political reform package. The PRA was passed as a ballot measure by California voters in June 1974. In the years since its adoption, the PRA has been amended hundreds of times through legislative action and the initiative process. Collectively, the provisions have imposed registration and financial reporting requirements on lobbyists; established extensive campaign disclosure laws; mandated online disclosure requirements for campaigns and lobby entities; created campaign contribution limits; and prohibited lobbyists from making campaign contributions. These continuous enhancements to the law demonstrate voters' and policymakers' clear desire to improve and expand campaign finance and lobbying activity transparency.

Despite the innovations to the goals of increased accountability and transparency represented by the launch of CAL-ACCESS 15 years ago, the system has not kept pace with policy changes or technological advances. The public, campaign and lobby filers, reporters, advocacy groups, and elected officials have long complained that CAL-ACCESS is deficient in its ability to respond to new mandates and to accurately and comprehensively report on campaign and lobby activities.

A recent Sacramento Bee article described the system as "the worst government site in the country." Ben Welsh, a Los Angeles Times reporter, said of the CAL-ACCESS system, "I work in databases every day. I see hundreds of government databases. This is the worst."

During her testimony at the Senate Committee hearing, FPPC Chair Remke stated, "In terms of transparency when discussing political reform, a new statewide database for campaign financing and lobbying needs to be at the top of the list. . . it is absolutely crucial. It will increase transparency, improve accountability, and enhance enforcement efforts. Perhaps more importantly, though, it will allow us to begin substantive policy discussion on campaign finance reform. Discussions that are restricted now by the limited capability of the system we have and the inability to make changes."

Equally important, replacing CAL-ACCESS will give the SOS the opportunity to improve efficiency and customer service using mechanisms such as electronic workflow and online/electronic communication with users. These opportunities for efficiencies have been detailed in the S1BA submitted to the Department of Technology on December 28, 2105, which is now under review. In brief, these opportunities will eliminate manual processes and improve functionality for registration, campaign review, correspondence and enforcement activities, and the "workarounds" necessary to accommodate new legislative mandates. Additionally, improved data validation will lead to better data quality as well as the opportunity to provide more transparency and a wider range of reporting to the public. The new architecture will provide improved tracking of filings, which will allow the SOS to better audit the process and monitor the quality of work. Improved data quality and audit/enforcement capabilities will ensure the SOS is providing the most timely and accurate data possible to the voters of California and other stakeholders. These benefits will also assist the FPPC and the FTB to more effectively and efficiently fulfill mandated duties.

This proposal responds to the burgeoning statewide call for the replacement of the CAL-ACCESS system. It will allow the SOS to procure consulting services agreements necessary to obtain contract support to

## Analysis of Problem

prepare the PAL Stage/Gate deliverables as required by SAM Section 4928. These deliverables are required to obtain the Department of Technology's approval for the CAL-ACCESS replacement project. CAL-ACCESS replacement is necessary to strengthen accountability and enforcement of campaign and lobbying activities. Increased transparency holds considerable promise for increasing citizen engagement, encouraging voter education and participation, and building trust in state government.

A dedicated fund for this effort has been identified. SB1001 (Chap 506, Stats of 2012) (Government Code section 84101.5 and 84613) established the PDATA Fund for deposit of new and increased fees paid by campaign committees and lobbying entities earmarked for the maintenance, repair, and improvement of CAL-ACCESS.

**E. Outcomes and Accountability** *(Provide summary of expected outcomes associated with Budget Request and provide the projected workload metrics that reflect how this proposal improves the metrics outlines in the Background/History Section.)*

The contracted consultant support services resulting from the approval of this proposal will be used to develop the PAL Stage/Gate deliverables as required by SAM Section 4928. The contracted services will assist with the completion of system and business requirements, additional market research, as well as the preparation of project management documents and other deliverables in the format required by California Department of Technology. These deliverables will comport with the requirements of Stage 2 (Alternatives Analysis), as outlined in SIMM Section 19.

SIMM Section 19 has been updated to provide instructions and guidelines on the content of the PAL Stage/Gate deliverables for the Stage 1, Stage 2, and Stage 3 project approval process. Stage 4 requirements are still being developed by the California Department of Technology and will address Solicitation Evaluation and Contract Approval. Once details of Stage 4 have been released, the final phase of the PAL will be known. Section 19 will be updated to include detailed instructions and guidelines for state entity use in preparing deliverables for this Stage. The SIMM guidelines specify the minimum amount of information necessary for the Department of Technology's approval and build on the work, review, and approvals of the prior Stage/Gate steps.

The minimum requirements for the Stage 2 Alternatives Analysis include development of the following deliverables:

- Business Requirements
- Market Research Findings
- Project Management Plan
- Contract Management Plan
- Initial Risk Assessment
- Program Impact Assessment/Re-engineering Strategy
- Solution Alternatives Analysis
- Procurement Plan
- Financial Analysis Worksheets
- High Level Schedule/Staffing Plan

The contracted consultant support hired via this proposal will be managed directly by the PRD program staff in collaboration with ITD staff, and monitored by the SOS Executive Office. Representatives from these and other divisions were included in drafting and approval of the S1BA, which identifies organizational readiness and leadership participation in the project. And a working group comprised of SOS representatives is already meeting regularly to discuss issues and progress toward project approval and project readiness. A project charter is being developed that will further define project oversight.

The PRD program staff and ITD staff will work closely with SOS Contract Services to develop contract provisions that identify project deliverables and deliverable acceptance procedures, including payment schedules that will facilitate deliverable progress and quality-monitoring.

## Projected Outcomes

## Analysis of Problem

Workload Measure	CY	BY	BY+1	BY+2	BY+3	BY+4
e.g., Applications Received, Applications Processed, Call Volume, etc.						

### F. Analysis of All Feasible Alternatives

#### Alternative #1 – Approve the request for \$757,000 in FY 2016-17.

Approval of this Finance Letter request of \$757,000 in FY 2016-17 from the PDATA Fund would allow SOS to procure contracted services support to produce the PAL deliverables necessary for the development of Stage 2 and, ultimately, the replacement of the CAL-ACCESS System.

This alternative may result in higher cost through the use of contracted services and may require additional oversight by program staff, ITD personnel, and the Executive Office; however, dedicated project management support will result in accelerated deliverables of the work product (PAL deliverables) resulting in an ability to better meet the requirements of the Stage/Gate process, and offer the best option for addressing the timeline for project approval. This proposal also utilizes the PDATA funding source specifically established and earmarked for this purpose; it does not require allocation of General Fund resources.

#### PROS

- Makes progress toward the replacement of CAL-ACCESS, which is beyond its useful life, unsupported, and at risk of failure.
- Allows acquisition of resources with skill sets needed to meet short-term demands.
- Responds to the Administration's (SOS's and Legislature's) priorities to improve and expand campaign finance and lobbying activity transparency.
- Utilizes dedicated PDATA resources collected for this express purpose.

#### CONS

- Utilizes contract services for one-time efforts to produce project deliverables, which may be more costly than state service positions.

#### Alternative #2 – Pursue PAL deliverables development with in-house staff

This alternative does not address existing resource constraints within the SOS and risk delays or failure because of inadequate internal support. This is primarily due to devotion of staff resources to other, approved IT projects and the need to meet the workload demands of an election year.

The existing, fully staffed SOS ITD is fully committed to the design and deployment of two important projects at the current time. The necessary staff with appropriate skills would not be available to meet the timelines necessary to complete the Stage/Gate process. Nonetheless, this mission critical project is a priority based on the demonstrated need to mitigate the ever-present risk of failure of the current system. Redirecting the necessary ITD staff to pursue proposal development is not practical. As such, Alternative #2 is deemed infeasible.

#### PROS

- Utilizes in-house resources, which may be less costly.
- May provide better staff buy-in to project design and delivery.
- May provide better alignment of project alternatives with agency capabilities.

## Analysis of Problem

### CONS

- Risks delays or failure to make progress toward CAL-ACCESS replacement because of inadequate internal support from staff committed to other projects and workload, which is especially heavy during an election year.
- Further delays replacement of CAL-ACCESS, which is beyond its useful life, unsupported and at risk of failure.
- Creates risk for existing projects due to limited staff resources.

### Alternative #3 – Do not seek project approval to replace CAL-ACCESS; continue to operate the existing CAL-ACCESS system, and seek incremental functionality improvements

This alternative offers minimal increased utility, but has been utilized to achieve improved public service, including modifications to:

- Track and account for PDATA campaign committee annual fee notices, payments, penalties and FPPC enforcement referrals pursuant to SB 1001 (2012)
- Allow online reporting system for campaign-paid spokesperson to report the spokesperson's vocation required by AB 510 (2014)
- Provide online access to all raw data reported to CAL-ACCESS since its deployment (effective August, 2013)
- Allow expanded reporting of lobbying activities pursuant to FPPC regulations (effective July 1, 2016)

In September 2015, Secretary of State Alex Padilla announced the launch of Power Search, an open source campaign finance search engine. Power Search was a result of a partnership between the SOS and the nonprofit research organization MapLight. This new tool allows users to more quickly and easily manipulate the campaign contribution data from an export of bulk data from the CAL-ACCESS system that is available on the SOS website for download. Although Power Search was developed by MapLight at no cost to the SOS, the search tool continues to utilize data reported to CAL-ACCESS that has been reconfigured to optimize performance. However, Power Search does not address the significant limitations of the reporting system, data quality issues, or the shortcomings of the back office system used by the PRD staff, the FPPC and the FTB to administer and enforce program requirements. In some ways, Power Search relies upon, but attempts to circumvent, to the extent possible, hardware, firmware and software that remain poorly designed, poorly documented, and beyond its useful life.

As previously stated, the system is vulnerable because it is beyond its useful life and is unsupported. On November 30, 2011, CAL-ACCESS became inoperable for four weeks. The outage occurred immediately after an election when no filings were due. Were an outage to occur during an election or on or near a filing deadline, the effects would be detrimental because filers would face significant obstacles to meeting legal requirements and the public would be significantly hindered in its ability to track campaign and lobbying activity. The risk of another failure continues to be a cogent possibility.

This alternative does nothing to address the outdated platform that the system runs on. It does not respond to the myriad business needs or the stakeholder expectations for change and improvement. Alternative #3 is sub-optimal and will not achieve the same necessary benefits as the proposed replacement of the CAL-ACCESS system.

### PROS

- Alternative that maintains the status quo.

### CONS

## Analysis of Problem

- Risks delays or failure to make progress toward CAL-ACCESS replacement because of inadequate internal support from staff committed to other projects and workload, which is especially heavy during an election year.
- Further delays replacement of CAL-ACCESS, which is beyond its useful life, unsupported and at risk of failure.

### G. Implementation Plan

This proposal will result in consulting services contracts to support the delivery of the planning and analysis documents necessary for submittal to the Department of Technology and to comport with the PAL process. The following schedule represents the major milestones for implementing the proposed solution:

Milestone	Target Completion Date
Contract for Project Support	07/01/2016 – 09/15/2016
Complete Stage 2 Alternatives Analysis	10/15/2016
Refine Business Requirements and initiate project management and procurement plans (data governance; communications; issue/risk management; project; and contract management)	09/16/2016 – 03/15/2017
Develop Request for Proposal	11/01/2016 – 05/01/2017
Confidential bidder discussions	06/01/2017 – 10/15/2017
Evaluate final RFP responses	10/15/2017-12/15/2017
Issue Intent to Award	1/15/2018
Develop Special Project Report	1/15/2018 – 02/28/2018
Award Contract	03/31/2018
Requirements Definition	03/31/2018 – 08/31/2018
Design and Development	08/31/2018 – 06/28/2019
Testing	03/01/2019 – 07/15/2019
Implementation	08/30/2019
First Year Operation and Closeout	08/30/2020

### H. Supplemental Information

Office space and office equipment are presently available in the PRD to accommodate consulting staff should they need to be located on-site.

### I. Recommendation

Approve Alternative #1.

The Secretary of State (SOS) request of \$757,000 in FY 2016-17 from the PDATA Fund would allow SOS to procure contracted services support to produce the PAL deliverables necessary for the replacement of the CAL-ACCESS System.

The contracted services will assist with the completion of system and business requirements and additional market research, as well as the preparation of project management documents and other deliverables in the format required by the California Department of Technology. These deliverables will comport with the requirements of Stage 2 (Alternatives Analysis), as outlined in the SIMM Section 19.

The approval of this request, which is necessary for the eventual replacement of CAL-ACCESS, will enable the SOS to meet fundamental requirements toward the goals of increasing transparency, facilitating citizen engagement, encouraging voter education and participation, and building trust in state government. The project serves a mission-critical role in meeting mandated responsibilities by replacing a system that is beyond its useful life, unsupported, increasingly ineffective and inefficient for all stakeholders (filers, the public, and state personnel) and represents a demonstrable risk for failure.

## BCP Fiscal Detail Sheet

BCP Title: CAL-ACCESS Replacement Project

DP Name: 0890-300-BCP-DP-2016-A1

### Budget Request Summary

	CY	BY	FY16 BY+1	BY+2	BY+3	BY+4
Operating Expenses and Equipment						
5322 - Training	0	10	0	0	0	0
5340 - Consulting and Professional Services - External	0	677	0	0	0	0
5340 - Consulting and Professional Services - Interdepartmental	0	70	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Operating Expenses and Equipment</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$757</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total Budget Request</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$757</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

### Fund Summary

Fund Source - State Operations

    3244 - Political Disclosure, Accountability, Transparency, and Access Fund

0	757	0	0	0	0
<b>Total State Operations Expenditures</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$757</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total All Funds</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$757</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

### Program Summary

Program Funding

    0705 - Elections

0	757	0	0	0	0
<b>Total All Programs</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$757</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>