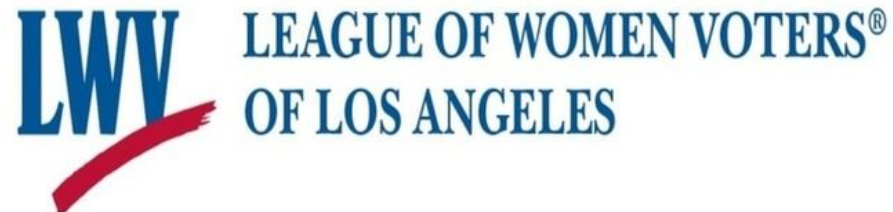


Ballot Measures

November 3, 2020 General Election

for presentation by
David A. Holtzman, MPH, JD
to
MCHaccess
Thursday, October 15, 2020



League of Women Voters

The League of Women Voters does not support or oppose candidates or political parties.

It is a **nonpartisan** organization that:

Encourages informed and active **participation** in government,

Works to increase **understanding** of major public policy issues, and

Influences public policy through education and advocacy.

What Are California **State** Propositions?



- Bond Measures



- Legislative Propositions



- Initiatives



- Referendums



and



may propose a **Statute** (*if municipal: ordinance*)
or a **Constitutional** (*if municipal: charter*) **Amendment**



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](#)



All **State** Propositions Require A Simple Majority
To Pass: (YES votes must be > 50% of votes cast.)

Changing passed propositions is difficult.

Evaluating Measures

Is it...

- Too complex for a “yes’ or “no” answer?
- The solution to the problem?
- Written well?
- Too costly?

Does it...

- Create new problems?
- Restrict the state budget?
- Belong in the Constitution?
- Benefit worthy people?

Also...

Follow the Money*: Who Donated?



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA-NC](#)

Evaluating Measures

- All **arguments** in the Official Voter Information Guide (**VIG**) are **ads!** They need not be true.
- The **analyses** by the state Legislative Analyst are **factual**.
- Entire text of each proposition is available via <https://voterguide.sos.ca.gov/propositions/> – *click on a proposition, then “Text of Proposed Law” in the left column.*
- See <http://cal-access.sos.ca.gov/campaign/measures> for the official **committees** supporting or opposing
- See <http://www.fppc.ca.gov/transparency/top-contributors.html> for top contributors to the **committees**
- Download the **VIG** at <https://voterguide.sos.ca.gov/voter-info> ...



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)

Proposition 14

Authorizes Bonds to Continue Funding
Stem Cell and Other Medical Research



Initiative Statute

The way it is now:

- 2004: Proposition 71
 - Authorized the sale of \$3 billion in bonds for stem cell research, partly in response to Federal ban on funding
 - Created the California Institute for Regenerative Medicine (CIRM) for the purpose of administering research grants
 - \$2.7 billion in grants funds have been awarded with University of California receiving the most funds
 - Established a governing board to adopt CIRM policies and allocate grant funds
 - Established an independent oversight committee to review finances
- As of June 2020 most of the funds have been spent
- Federal gov't now may fund stem cell research



What this proposition would do:

- Allow the State to sell **\$5.5 billion** in new bonds to continue the CIRM's funding of stem cell and other medical research
- Mandate awarding funds to California state universities and community colleges for **training** programs
- Limit the bond funds used for administrative purposes to 7.5%
- Target \$1.5 billion for research and develop of treatments for diseases affecting the **brain and the central nervous system**
- **Spread the sale** of the bonds **over an 11-year period**
- Allow for amendment of its provisions by a 70% vote of each house of the legislature, governor's signature, and approval by the voters



Fiscal Impact:

- Would cost State \$7.8 billion over a 30-year period
- Average \$260 million per year from the General Fund
- Total General Fund budget for this coming year is \$222.2 billion
- The state is entitled to receive revenue from inventions and treatments that result from CIRM research, but future fiscal impact of that is unknown



Arguments for and Against



Pro

1. California stem cell funding has led to significant advances in treatment and cures for many diseases
2. Prop 14 changes CIRM to further address concerns about accountability, efficiency, and integrity
3. Funding has generated \$10.7 billion in economic stimulus



Con

1. California cannot afford \$7.3 billion for Prop 14 bonds especially in the middle of an economic crisis
2. Previous funding has not yielded the promised results
3. Prop 71 was in response to the Federal government cutting off funding for Stem Cell Research, but federal funding was restored in 2009, so the State no longer needs to step in

Supporters & Opponents & Money

Pro

- ALS Association
- Alzheimer's Los Angeles
- American Diabetes Association
- Arthritis Foundation
- California Democratic Party
- University of California Board of Regents

- Total Money: \$6,544,864
 - Dagmar Dolby: \$2,059,000
 - JDRF: 1,000,000
 - Ann Tsukamota 960,000

Con

- California Republican Party
- Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association
- LA Daily News
- Orange County Daily Register

- Total Money: \$250.00
 - California Pro Life council



The Question:

Should California sell \$5.5 billion in new bonds to continue funding grants for research and development of stem cell treatments?



Proposition 15

Increases funding for public schools, community colleges, and local government services by Changing Tax Assessment of Commercial and Industrial Property



Initiative Constitutional Amendment





Background

- Prior to 1978: property taxes by local government
- Prop 13 1978 - Initiative Constitutional Amendment
 - Basic Provision—Real property only **reassessed** (which changes tax base) on ownership transfer
 - Consequences—Cut local governments' income and forced the State to start paying for education
 - Businesspeople found ways to avoid reassessment of **commercial** property

What this proposition would do:

- Split the tax roll: Residential vs. Commercial
- No change for residential, for farms, or for commercial property assessed up to \$3 million
- Commercial property over \$3 million would be reassessed every 3 years
- Exempt small (<50 full-time employee) businesses from any tax on tangible personal property (equipment, etc.)
- Give all other businesses the same exemption for the first \$500,000 worth of such property





[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](#)

Fiscal Impact:

- Prop 15 would produce between \$6.5-11.5 billion per year in additional property tax revenues
- Money would go to local governments and
 - 60 % for local government services
 - 40% for schools (K-12; community colleges)



LWV

[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA-NC](#)

Arguments for and Against

Pro



- Prop 15 funds go directly to education and state politicians cannot take it away
- Prop 15 gives local communities desperately needed resources so essential services and frontline workers can respond to current challenges
- Keeps Prop **13**'s protection for homeowners, renters, and farms

Con



- Prop 15 would create the largest tax increase in California History – up to \$12.5 billion per year
- Prop 15's massive increase in annual property taxes would have disastrous economic impacts for every Californian – from small businesses and consumers to farmers and homeowners
- Will require huge cost to administer

Supporters & Opponents & Money

YES side:

- ACLU of California
- Alliance for a Better Community
- Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy



Total raised: \$41,763,924

- CA Teachers Assoc: 11,774,994
- SEIU: 7,020,907
- Chan Zuckerberg Initiative: 5,859,217

NO side:

- California Business Roundtable
- California Taxpayer Association
- California Business Properties Association

Total Raised: \$33,966,988

- CA Business Roundtable : 13,247,074
- CA Business Properties Assoc: 1,102,500
- CA Taxpayers Association 1,039,000

The Basic Question: Should the California State Constitution be amended so that most commercial and industrial property is reassessed on a regular basis?



Proposition 16

Allows Diversity as a Factor in
Public Employment, Education,
and Contracting Decisions



Legislative Constitutional Amendment

The way it is now:

- The California and U.S. Constitutions require equal protection under law
- 1978 *Baake* Decision: the U.S. Supreme Court declared affirmative action constitutional but invalidated the use of racial quotas (at UC Davis Med School)
- **Prop. 209** - 1996
 - **Banned the consideration of race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin** in California public employment, public education, and public contracting.
 - **Still**, state and local entities **may** consider sex **when** it is **necessary as part of normal operations** (for example, the sex of state prison employees) and may consider race, sex, ethnicity, or national origin, if **required to receive federal funding**.
 - Prop. 209 was touted as something that would bring about a “color blind society”
- Since then public entities created or modified policies and programs to consider characteristics not banned by Prop 209, although perhaps related



What this proposition would do:

- Repeal Prop 209
- Allow California state and local governments to consider diversity as a factor in public employment, education and contracting decisions
- (New policies would still need to be consistent with federal and state law related to equal protection)



Fiscal Impact:

No direct fiscal impact



Arguments for and Against



Pro

1. Yes on Prop 16 means equal opportunities for all Californians
2. Despite living in the most diverse state in the nation, women and people of color currently are still discriminated against
3. We are at a historic moment and need to strengthen California by overturning discrimination in all areas



Con

1. Approval of Prop 16 would be a step backward, introducing a new form of discrimination to favor politicians favorites
2. Let's not perpetuate the stereotype that minorities and women can't make it unless they get special preferences
3. Prop 16 will require costly bureaucracies to enforce its provisions, burdening taxpayers

Supporters & Opponents & Money

YES side:

- California Commission on Status of Women and Girls
- California Democratic Party
- California Federation of Teachers
- Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce

Total Money: 13,500,000

- M Quinn Delaney 5,500,000
- Kaiser Permanente 1,500,000
- Patricia Quillin 1,000,000



NO side:

- American Civil Rights Institute
- California Republican Party
- Los Angeles Daily News
- Association for Education Fairness

Total Money: 1,031,421

- Students for Fair Admissions, Inc 50,000
- Gail Heriot 30,000
- Frank Xu 15,000



The Basic Question:

Should California and local government entities be allowed to consider diversity again as a factor in public employment, education, and contracting decisions?



Proposition 17

Restores Right to Vote After
Completion of Prison Term



Legislative Constitutional Amendment



The way it is now:

- Parole is a supervised release from state prison administered by the state (probation is different: judge-ordered, part of sentence, county-administered)
- California Constitution prohibits people in prison or on parole from voting
- People in county jail or on probation are permitted to vote
- Presently about 50,000 people are on parole in California



What this proposition would do:

- Restore voting rights to those on parole
- Those registered to vote may also run for public office, if qualified



Fiscal Impact:

- Increase in the number of eligible voters, so an increase in workload for county election officials
- Cost of printing and mailing additional voting material would likely cost thousands of dollars statewide
- Cost would be less than 1% of the state's current General Fund budget



Arguments for and Against



Pro

- When people complete their prison term, they should be encouraged to reenter society and have a stake in their community
- Currently 21 States allow those on parole to vote
- People on parole pay taxes at local, state and federal levels, yet are prohibited from voting at any level of government



Con

1. Will allow violent criminal to vote before completing sentence including parole
2. Parole is for serious and violent criminals who have victimized innocent citizens. Prop 17 will add to victims' pain and suffering
3. Parole is to prove rehabilitation before full liberty, including voting rights, is restored

Supporters & Opponents & Money

YES side:

- ACLU of California
- LA Times
- LA Daily News
- Indivisible CA

Total Money: 1,181,397

- Patty Quillin 250,000
- Susan Pritzker 200,000
- AltaMed 168.135

NO side:

- Bakersfield Californian
- California Republican Party
- The Republican Party of San Diego County

No money noted



The Basic Question:

Should citizens on parole in California be allowed to register to vote and vote in elections?



Proposition 18

Permits 17-year-olds to Vote in
Primary and Special Elections If
They Will Turn 18 By The Next
General Election



Legislative Constitutional Amendment



The way it is now:

- Regular statewide elections are held every two years in California
 - Primary Election in March or June
 - General Election in November
- Special Elections may be held for vacancies or ballot measures
- An individual must be 18 years old (and a United States citizen) in order to vote
- Citizens can 'early register' at age 16 and automatically become registered voters at age 18



What this proposition would do:

- Allow 17-year-olds to vote in Primary Elections and Special Elections if they will turn 18 by the next General Election Day
- Since any registered voter can run for state office, 17-year-olds could run for office



Fiscal Impact:

- Hundreds of thousands of dollars every two-year election cycle for Counties to send and process more voting materials
- State would have to provide the \$ for that, plus \$ for updating voter registration systems
- Less than 1% of the State budget



Arguments for and Against



Pro

1. Prop 18 will allow 17-18-year-olds to participate in the full election cycle
2. It will boost the actual number of young people who vote
3. Encourages young people to be involved in the lifelong journey (habit) of voting



Con

1. Allowing 17-year-olds to vote in primaries on tax issues and debt issuance is not right because they have not paid taxes - they will be biased by who influence them
2. They can be active in working for a candidate to learn about government, but they can wait until adulthood to cast their vote
3. Only 18 other states allow 17-year-olds to vote

Supporters & Opponents & Money

YES side:

- SEIU United Health Care Workers West
- California Common Cause
- California Federation of Teachers
- California Democratic Party

Total Money: 447,387

- Committee to Innovate for CA;s Future 100,000
- Kevin Mullin for Assembly 2020 50,000
- California League of Conservation Voters 35,000



NO side:

- California Republican Party
- Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association
- Los Angeles Daily News
- Orange County Register

No money noted



The Question:

Should 17-year-olds who will be 18 by a general election be allowed to vote in the primary and special elections in that election cycle?



Proposition 19

The Home Protection for Seniors,
Severely Disabled, Families, and
Victims of Wildfire or Natural
Disasters Act



Legislative Constitutional Amendment



The way it is now:

- Basic Proposition 13 provisions still in place
- **Children** who **inherit property** from their parents/grandparents or can **retain** the (old) **assessed value** for tax purposes
- **Eligible homeowners (seniors 55+, people with severe disabilities, natural disaster victims)** may **transfer** their **current** (old) **assessment** to a different home they buy **in their county**, if the home they move into is of equal or lesser actual value than the home they sell and move out of (which is then newly assessed, at current market value)
- Some counties let homeowners of age 55+ from other counties use their current (old) assessment when coming from other counties. (Under Prop. 90 of 1988.) These counties include: Alameda, **Los Angeles**, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Tuolumne, and Ventura

What this proposition would do:

- **Allow eligible homeowners** to **transfer** their property tax assessment to a new home **anywhere in the state** and **even if it costs more** than their current home.
- **Inherited property**, including farmland, that is **not owner-occupied** would be **reassessed** to market value.
- Property taxes will **increase for inherited owner-occupied** property if its **market value exceeds** its **assessed value by \$1 million**.
- Create the **California Fire Response Fund** and the **County Revenue Protection Fund** for increased tax revenue.



Fiscal Impact:

- Revenue: Millions for local governments, fire protection and schools:
 - Will grow to 100 million be year
 - Increased home sales will generate state transfer taxes and state income taxes
- Cost: State administrative costs will be in the millions



Arguments for and Against



Pro

1. Prop 19 closes tax loopholes on inherited properties not used as primary residences
2. Schools, local governments, and fire suppression efforts would benefit from revenue generated by prop 19
3. Expands rules for eligible homeowners allowing the transfer of their homes' property tax value to anywhere in California



Con

1. Replacing Prop 13 a protections with a massive tax increase on inherited property is against the will of the voters
2. Children who have inherited and occupy property worth more than \$1 million over assessed value could be forced to sell it to pay a crushing tax increase
3. Windfall for homeowners who already reap the biggest benefits from California's property tax laws

Supporters & Opponents & Money

YES side:

- Association of LA Deputy Sheriffs
- California Democratic Party
- California Labor Federation
- Congress of CA Seniors

Total Money Raised : 40,701,113

- CA Association of Realtors: 35,700,000
- National Association of Realtors: 4,870,00
- CA Professional firefighters: 100,454

NO side:

- California Business Roundtable
- Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association
- LA Times
- LA Daily News

Total Money Raised: 45,050

- Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association: 45,050



The Basic Question:

Should the California constitution be changed to modify the rules for transferring property tax assessed values and use any resulting new tax revenues for fire suppression efforts, schools, and local government?



Proposition 20

Restricts Parole for Certain Offenses
Currently Considered to Be Nonviolent.



Initiative Statute

The way it is now:

- California has passed three measures intended to reduce the state prison population as ordered by the courts
 - Prop 109 2011 – realignment (state -> county)
 - Prop 47 2014 – redefined some non-violent & non-serious felonies to misdemeanors (-> county)
 - Prop 57 2016 – increased opportunities for parole (state) for people convicted of nonviolent felonies
- State Prison population below 137% of capacity



What this proposition would do:

- Change provisions of the measures passed to reduce prison population
- Allow certain theft or fraud crimes to be charged as **felony or misdemeanor**
- Require collection of **DNA** including **from misdemeanors**
- Establish parole criteria for non-violent offenders and make other changes to parole processes
- Create two new theft-related crimes (Serial, and Organized Retail, Theft) and allow them and others to be charged as felonies
- Expand list of crimes classified as violent



Fiscal Impact:

Would increase state and local costs tens of millions of dollars annually as it would result in an increase in the prison population and the way post release supervision is handled.



Arguments for and Against



Pro

- Prop 20 reclassifies certain clearly violent crimes, like assault with a deadly weapon, date rape and child abuse, as violent.
- Prop 20 would not increase the prison population; it would only ensure that people convicted of these crimes serve their full sentences
- Prop 20 will help stop car break-ins, shoplifting, and other theft that has been on the rise



Con

- Prop 20 will roll back prison reforms and cost taxpayers million of dollars annually
- Prop 20 could slash mental health and rehabilitation programs that help to prepare people for release from prison and reduce repeat offenses
- Prop 20 will result in extreme sentences for petty theft and disproportionately impact vulnerable minorities

Supporters & Opponents & Money

YES side:

- CA Chamber of Commerce
- California Grocers Association
- LA County Probation Officers Association
- California Republican Party

Total Money: 401,387

- Devin Nunes Campaign Committee: 305,500
- Sheriff's Employees; Benefit Assoc. 50,000
- California Business roundtable 15,000



NO side:

- ACLU of California
- California Democratic Party
- Los Angeles Daily News
- California Teacher's Association

Total Money: 5,613,541

- Patty Quillin 2,000,000
- Chan Zuckerberg Initiative 1,400,000
- Committee for California 855,000



The Basic Question:
Should California law be amended to
strengthen how people can be or are charged
with certain crimes, and be stricter about
granting parole or probation?



Proposition 21

Expands Local Governments' Authority
to enact Rent Control on Residential
Property.



Initiative Statute

The way it is now:

- 1976 Birkenfeld v. Berkeley – upheld rent control laws
- 1995 Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act
 - Prohibited rent control of **single-family homes**
 - Prohibited rent control of **housing constructed after 1995**
 - Allowed landlords to raise rent for **vacated units** to the current market value
- However, for most housing more than 15 years old, landlords cannot increase rent by more than 5 percent plus inflation in a year, or 10 percent, whichever is lower.



What this proposition would do:

- Allow cities and counties to **apply rent control to most housing more than 15 years old** (pre-2005, now), **including single-family homes**. But not single-family homes owned by people with just 1 or 2 properties.
- Let cities and counties **limit** how much landlords can increase **rents when new renters move in** – but only **if landlords can increase rents by up to 15 percent during the first three years** after a new renter moves in.
- Explicitly allow landlords a **fair rate of return**, essentially putting past court rulings into state law's Civil Code.



Economic Impact:

- Different in different localities but likely:
 - Landlords would sell rental properties
 - The value of rental housing would decline
 - Lower rent in, and less rental income from, existing properties
 - Some renters would move less often
- Also possible:
 - Less construction of new rental housing
 - Decline in the quality of existing rental housing
- Less property tax paid by landlords
- More sales tax paid by renters
- Cost of rent boards could increase as rent control expands



Arguments for and Against



Pro

1. Communities are unique and capable of deciding whether and what controls are needed
2. Prop 21 guarantees landlords a reasonable profit
3. Rent control can be a helpful tool for cities struggling with gentrification, displacement and homelessness



Con

1. Rent control results in less available and less affordable housing
2. Prop 21 has no protections for seniors, veterans or the disabled
3. Prop 21 stops affordable housing construction, costs jobs, and hurts economic recovery

Supporters & Opponents & Money

YES side:

- CA Assoc. of Professional Scientists
- CA Federation of Teachers
- LA Urban League
- LA Times

Total Money: 24,039,727

- AIDS Healthcare Foundation: 21,938,569
- CA Nurses Association: 50,000
- CA Democratic Party: 2,268



NO side:

- AMVETS, Dept of California
- CA Builders Alliance
- LA Area Chamber of Commerce
- LA Daily News

Total Money: 54,389,401

- Essex Property Trust: 6,863,300
- CA Business Roundtable: 5,600,000
- Equity Residential: 5,541,940



The Basic Question:
Should California allow cities and counties to impose more rent control than allowed now, including on newer buildings, single-family homes, and vacant units?



Proposition 22

Exempts App-Based Transportation
and Delivery Companies from
Providing Employee Benefits to Certain
Drivers



Initiative Statute

The way it is now:

- Between 800,000 and 950,000 Californians are app-based rideshare or delivery drivers
- They have been classified as **independent contractors** – a term which has been interpreted differently over the years, but generally means no boss tells you how or when to do your job (just get it done).
- Independent contractors do not get health benefits or certain legal protections
- State Supreme Court ***Dynamex* decision** 2018 – class action lawsuit allowed: delivery drivers could show that **delivery company failed the “ABC test.”** Co. could not show: **(A) work is without control/direction of Co., (B) work is “outside the usual course of” Co’s business, and (C) the workers customarily practice an independently established trade/occupation like what Co. hired them to do**
- Assembly Bill (AB) 5 (2019) codified *Dynamex* – put the ABC test into law
- Lyft and Uber took this to court in 2019 and lost, have not complied, and have threatened to withdraw from California if the voters reject Prop. 22.



What this proposition would do:

- Reclassify app-based drivers as independent contractors
- Require companies to provide:
 - Compensation at **120% of minimum wage** for the hours that they drive
 - **Health stipend (not insurance)** if driver drives more than 15 hours per week
 - Medical expenses if contractor injured while driving
 - Implementation of **harassment policies**
 - Implementation of **background checks** when hiring
- Relieve companies of the obligation to provide employee benefits
- Prohibit drivers from working more than 12 hours out of 24
- Require safety training for drivers



Economic Impact:

- Lower costs and higher profits for rideshare and delivery companies
- Fiscal impact: “Minor increase in state income taxes paid by rideshare and delivery company drivers and investors.”
– *Official Legislative Analyst*



Arguments for and Against



Pro

1. Classifying drivers as employees as required under AB 5 would lead to longer wait times, higher prices, and less access to rideshare and delivery services
2. Like AB 5, Prop 22 would improve delivery and rideshare work by requiring companies to provide new benefits and expand public safety protection
3. This creates a middle ground between AB 5 status quo and state demands for mandated pay and benefits for gig workers



Con

1. Prop 22 would eliminate basic workplace protections and replace them with lower guaranteed earnings and healthcare subsidies to save costs for the company
2. Current law does not limit driver flexibility. A majority of drivers work 30 or more hours per week
3. Voters should demand a better broader answer from Sacramento

Supporters & Opponents & Money

YES side:

- California Republican Party
- Los Angeles County Business Federation
- Los Angeles NAACP
- Latin Business Association

Total Money: 185,097,167

- Uber 50,863,336
- Lyft 48,324,788
- DoorDash 47,669,558



NO side:

- California Democratic Party
- LA Times
- Gig Workers Rising
- California Teacher's Association

Total Money: 13,701,839

- International Brotherhood of Teamsters 1,500,000
- SEIU United Healthcare Workers West 1,000,000
- Service Employees International Union 1,000,000



The Basic Question:

Should app-based rideshare and delivery companies be allowed to classify their drivers as independent contractors (rather than employees) but at the same time be required to implement certain labor and wage policies specifically for those drivers?



Proposition 23

Establishes State Requirements
for Kidney Dialysis Clinics



Initiative Statute

The way it is now:

- Approximately 600 chronic dialysis clinics (CDCs!) in CA
- Clinics are licensed by the CA Dept of Public Health
 - Federal rules require a patient's doctor to visit during patient's dialysis once a month
 - Federal rules require each clinic to employ a medical director
- Estimated annual revenue to the clinics is \$3 billion paid by Medicare, Medi-Cal and private insurance
- Two companies, DaVita, Inc. and Fresenius Medical Care, own or operate nearly 3/4 of clinics in California



What this proposition would do:

- Clinic must have a licensed physician on site during all hours of operation (or apply yearly for PA/NP approval).
- They must report dialysis-related infection info to both state and federal government.
- Clinics must get approval from the state to close or reduce services.
- Clinic may not discriminate against patients based on the source of payments for their care



Economic Impact:

- Would increase costs for clinics
- Could average several hundred thousand dollars per year per clinic
- Could increase state and local government healthcare costs if clinics negotiate high reimbursement rates or if clinics close and patients have to go to more expensive facilities



Arguments for and Against



Pro

- Patients should have access to a physician on site whenever dialysis treatment is being provided
- Proper reporting and transparency of infection rates encourages clinics to improve quality
- Strong protections should be provided to vulnerable patients when clinics close



Con

- Prop 23 would force community dialysis clinics to cut services or close, putting lives at risk
- Prop 23 would make our physician shortage worse and lead to more overcrowding in emergency rooms
- Dialysis clinics are already strictly regulated and provide high-quality care

Supporters & Opponents & Money

YES side:

- California Labor Federation
- CA Professional Firefighters
- CA Democratic Party
- Peace & Freedom Party

Total Money: 6,208,109

- SEIU 5,587,547
- California Democratic Party 1,296

NO side:

- AMVETS Dept. Of California
- LA County Medical Association
- LA Times
- LA Daily News

Total Money: 93,059,082

- DaVita: 59,795,649
- Fresenius Medical Care 26,010,561
- US Renal Care 6,858,0924



The Basic Question:

Should California regulate dialysis clinics more stringently than the federal government, including with restrictions on closing them?



Proposition 24

Amends Consumer Privacy Laws



Initiative Statute

What this proposition would do:

- Change existing consumer data privacy laws
 - increase applicability threshold to 100,000, no longer counting devices
- Provide new consumer privacy rights while removing others
 - let consumers tell businesses to not share personal data (opt-out for protection)
 - make businesses take reasonable efforts to correct data
 - limit biz use of “sensitive” data (SSNs, logins/passwords, precise location, health info...)
 - but let businesses refuse to delete data in some cases
- Add a new state agency, the California Privacy Protection Agency (CPPA) to oversee and enforce consumer data privacy laws along with DOJ
- After court and admin costs paid, 9% of remaining penalty funds percent of funds would support education on consumer privacy and fighting fraud resulting from data breaches
- Enforcement of changes would begin in July 2023 (existing CCPA in effect until then)
- Prop 24 is 34 pages long



Fiscal Impact:

- \$20 million for the CPPA from General Fund
- Increased state DOJ costs and trial courts not likely to exceed low millions annually
- Fines may offset those costs
- Impacts to business and tax revenues are unclear



Arguments for and Against

Pro



1. Prop 24 would prevent businesses from using or sharing sensitive data about your health, finances, race, ethnicity and precise location
2. Would add teeth to existing protections by establishing a new California Privacy Protection Agency
3. We need new laws like this to keep pace with the changing way tech companies do business

Con



1. Like a great deal of regulation, this new law would leave the existing tech giants more or less unscathed, while strangling smaller, up-and-coming businesses' efforts to innovate or improve
2. Two years has been barely enough time to measure the full effects of CA's new privacy law
3. Prop 24 puts the burden on consumers to opt out of countless data collection practices, one by one, that companies are currently barred from by default

Supporters & Opponents & Money

YES side:

- California NAACP
- CA State Building & Construction Trades Council
- California Professional Firefighters
- LA Times

Total Money: 5,547,141

- Alastair Mactaggart 5,533,524
- Eric Silverberg 10,000
- Californians for Consumer Privacy 1,377



NO side:

- ACLU OF California
- California Alliance for Retired Americans
- California Small Business Association
- Los Angeles Daily News

Total Money: 48,368

- Consumers Federation of California 28,134
- California Nurses Association 20,000



The Basic Question:

Shall the 2018 California Consumer Privacy Act be amended to increase penalties on companies that fail to follow regulations; to allow consumers more easily to opt in and out of sharing their data; change criteria for which businesses need to comply; and create a new enforcement arm that would cost about \$10 million annually?



Proposition 25

Referendum on Law that would
replace Money Bail with System Based
on Public Safety and Flight Risk



Referendum

The way it is now:

- Currently people arrested and placed in county jail may be released before their trial.
- Courts consider the seriousness of the alleged crime, prior criminal record and likelihood of the person appearing at court for the trial.
- Person can be released by providing bail as determined by the court, by pledging their own assets or obtaining a financial guarantee from a bail bond company.
- Bail bond companies charge non-refundable fees (~\$560 million in 2018, taxed at 2.4%) to provide those financial guarantees



What this proposition would do:

- In 2018 the Legislature passed, and the Governor signed, SB 10
 - Would eliminate the cash bail/bond system
 - Low-risk defendants would be released pending trial; high-risk, remain in jail; medium-risk, up to the judge
- Before SB 10 was scheduled to go into effect, signatures were gathered to force a referendum on the measure
- If the referendum passes, then the voters will have approved SB 10 and it will go into effect; if it is voted down, then SB 10 would be blocked from taking effect, and things will remain as they are now



Fiscal Impact:

- Would impact both state and local governments
- Would increase workload for courts, district attorneys and **public** defenders; in the \$mid-hundreds of millions annually
- Would reduce jail costs as jail populations are reduced; possibly in the high \$tens of millions annually
- State and local tax revenues could increase as people buy goods with money that would have otherwise been spent on bail bond fees.



Arguments for and Against



Pro

1. The current system favors rich defendants who can easily make bail and keeps poor defendants and defendants of color in jail
2. People who are eventually found not guilty or have charges dropped may be stuck with large debts to pay off bail fees

Con

1. The intentions of SB 10 are good, but its provisions may effectively result in more people being jailed than under the current situation
2. Prop 25 will cost taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars a year, overburdening courts and creating a new bureaucracy

Supporters & Opponents & Money

YES side:

- Western Center on Law & Poverty
- CA Medical Association
- Mental Health Assn of California
- SEIU

Total Money: 11,8892,307

- John Arnold 5,000,000
- Connie Ballmer & affiliated entities: 2,500,000
- Steven A. Ballmer & allifiated entities:
2,500,000



NO side:

- American Legion LA County Chapter
- CA Peace Officers' Association
- NAACP
- Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association

Total Money: 6,124,377

- Aladdin Bail Bonds: 1,997,236
- AIA Surety Ball Bonds: 770,586
- Seaview Insurance Company: 579,966



The Basic Question:

Should California change from its money bail system to a pretrial release program based on public safety and flight risk?



County Measure J

Budget Allocation for Alternatives to Incarceration



Legislative Charter Amendment
Proposed by 4-1 vote of LA County Bd. of Supervisors

The way it is now:

- The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors decides what to spend unrestricted General Fund \$ on.
- The Supervisors may, but are not required to, spend such \$ on direct community investment or alternatives to incarceration
- A **similarly-titled** measure (**Measure R**, an initiative **ordinance**) passed in March 2020; it authorized a Commission to develop a plan designed to reduce **jail population** and **incarceration**, and gave the Commission subpoena power to investigate complaints



L.A. County Has a Big General Fund

\$23.87 Billion General Fund 2020 ▾

Where's it Going? How's it Funded?

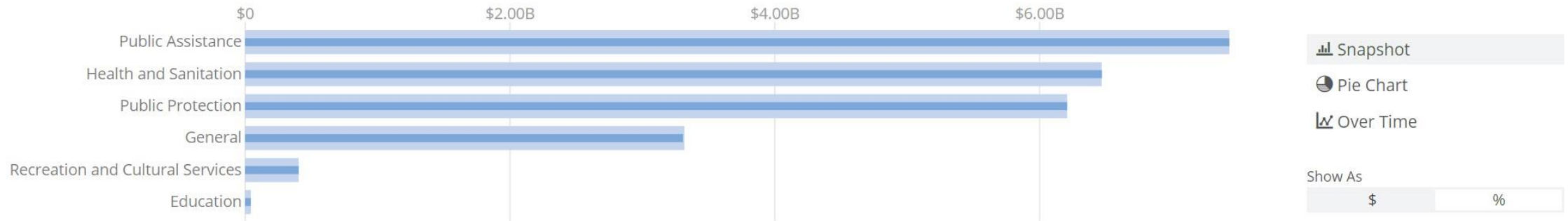
● General Fund broken down by Function ▾

Share

Select a segment on the chart to explore details. ✕

← Back

Adjusted Budget Adopted Budget ▾



Snapshot

Pie Chart

Over Time

Show As
\$ %

(source: <http://budget.lacounty.gov/>)



What this proposition would do: (1/3)

Require the Board of Supervisors to **set aside at least 10%** of locally-generated unrestricted revenues in the general fund, as determined annually,

for: Direct Community Investment

1. Community-based **youth development** programs
2. **Job training and Jobs** to implement certain existing recommendations, **especially** some types of **construction** and **services**
3. Access to **capital for small minority-owned businesses**, esp. Black-owned
4. **Rent assistance, housing vouchers** and related services for those at-risk
5. **Capital funding for** certain types of **housing, esp. “shovel-ready” projects**

and ...



What this proposition would do: (2/3)

... Alternatives to Incarceration

1. Community-based **restorative justice** programs
2. **Pre-trial non-custody services and treatment**
3. Community-based **health services**, health promotion, counselling, wellness and prevention programs, and mental health and substance abuse disorder services
4. Non-custodial **diversion and reentry programs**, including housing and services



What this proposition would do: (2/2)

- Prohibit the set-aside \$ from being used for any **carceral** system (a system related to **jail or prison**) or law enforcement agencies
- Phase in the set aside over a three-year period (7/1/2021 to 6/30/2024)
- **Prohibit the set aside from supplanting monies** otherwise allocated to the Direct Community Investment categories listed on the previous slide (Like lottery \$ for schools can't reduce other allocations for schools.)
- Require an “**inclusive and transparent process**” for the allocation of the \$
- **Allow the Board to reduce the set-aside %** by a 4-1 or 5-0 vote, **if a fiscal emergency threatens** the County's ability to fund **mandated programs**



Economic Impact:

- Shift in spending would hurt some, help others.
- Boost for housing, supportive services workers/businesses
- Reduced unemployment homelessness
- Better health, reduced crime if **non-carceral** interventions work
- Funding cut for existing criminal justice system
- Possible cut in spending on emergency response workers



Arguments for and Against Measure J



Pro

1. Shifts resources to programs proven to address root causes of crime
2. Not drastic: Not a new tax, and would be implemented gradually over a period of years.
3. Unprecedented times call for real, meaningful change



Con

1. Puts neighborhoods' safety at risk by permanently taking almost \$500 million per year from where it's needed the most
2. County isn't equipped manage the required programs
3. Contains no plan to implement, and no specific fiscal accountability

Supporters & Opponents & Money

YES side:

- ACLU of Southern California
- LA County Democratic Party, clubs
- Patrisse Cullors, Reform L.A. Jails
- Elise Buik, United Way of Greater L.A.

Total Money: \$?

- Re-Imagine L.A. County - \$?

NO side:

- Am. Fed. of State County & Municipal Employees
- Republican Party of LA County
- LA Times, Daily News, Daily Breeze
- Supervisor Katherine Barger

Total Money: \$J

- No on J—Protect Essential Workers- \$?



The Basic Question:

In the future, should Los Angeles County be required to set aside 10% of its unrestricted general fund revenue for spending on direct community investment and alternatives to jail?



That's all, folks?