Pros and Cons of the State Propositions on the November 2024 Ballot



Our Mission

To encourage informed and active participation in government and increase understanding of major public policy issues.

Proudly **nonpartisan**, we neither support nor oppose candidates or political parties at any level of government, but always work on vital issues of concern to members and the public.



OUR MISSION

Empowering Voters. Defending Democracy.



We are an all-volunteer grassroots organization.

Disclaimer about Arguments For and Against

- They come from supporters and opponents, as published in the Official Voter Information Guide.
- We cannot vouch for their accuracy.
- They do not represent our viewpoint.
- They reflect the supporters' and opponents' opinions and may not be based on facts.



How do state propositions get on the ballot?

 The state legislature can place constitutional amendments, bond measures, and changes in statutes on the ballot as propositions.

 California voters can propose an initiative to amend the constitution and/or a statute without the support of the legislature or governor.





Types of Propositions on the November Ballot

Legislatively referred

- Prop 2 Bond issue
- Prop 3 Constitutional amendment
- Prop 4 Bond issue
- Prop 5 Constitutional amendment
- Prop 6 Constitutional amendment

Citizen initiatives

Prop 32State statuteProp 33State statuteProp 34State statuteProp 35State statuteProp 36State statute



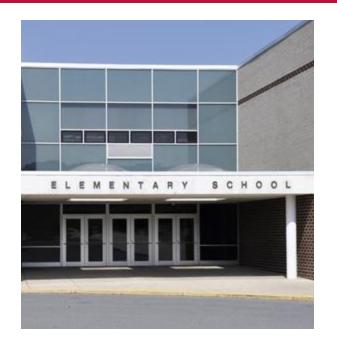
Proposition 2 Kindergarten through Grade 12 Schools and Local Community College Public Education Facilities Bond Act



Should the state authorize \$10 billion in bonds to build new, or renovate existing, public schools and community colleges?

Legislatively referred: Senate 34-3; Assembly 72-1

Prop 2 Background



- 10,000 K-12 schools; 115 community colleges
- No permanent funding stream for repairs or new construction
- The state pays 50% of new construction costs and 60% of renovations for K-12 schools.
- The state shares the cost of new construction and renovation for community colleges.
- Most state funding for school facilities has come from voter-approved bonds.



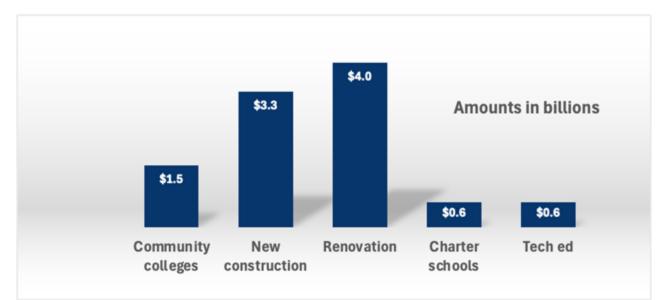
History of recent state public education facilities bonds

- In 2016, California voters approved Proposition 51, which issued \$9 billion in bonds for improvement of public schools and community colleges.
- In 2020, Proposition 13, which would have authorized \$15 billion in bonds for school and college facilities did not pass, with only 47% of California voters in favor.



If passed, Prop 2 will

Authorize \$10 billion in state general obligation funds as follows:



Fiscal impact of Prop 2



- Estimated cost to repay this bond is about \$500 million each year for 35 years.
- Effect on local governments would depend on the choices they make about repairs and new buildings.



All fiscal impact data comes from the Legislative Analyst's Office

Community College League of California*

- California School Nurses Assn*
- California Retired Teachers Assn*
- California Teachers Assn*
- California Builders Alliance
- California Labor Federation

*Signers of the official ballot arguments

Supporters say Prop 2 will:

- Provide funding for outdated facilities needing repairs and upgrades to meet basic health and safety standards.
- Provide strict taxpayer accountability.
- Protect local control funding can only be used for projects approved by local school districts.

Bill Essayli, Assemblyman*

Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Assn*

*Signers of the official ballot arguments

Opponents say :

- School districts will have to issue matching local bonds, which are paid for by raising property taxes.
- Prop 2 is unnecessary because school enrollment is declining.
- The state should include school repairs in its regular budget.



Campaign Contributions as of Sept 26, 2024

Yes on Prop 2 Total = \$5,804,000

- \$1,500,000 California Teachers Assn PAC
- \$1,000,000 California Building Industry Assn
- \$1,000,000 Coalition for Adequate School Housing
- \$250,000 Members Voice of the State Building and Construction Trades Council

No on Prop 2 Total = \$0

Campaign contributions are reported based on the Secretary of State's website using Powersearch



Yes on Prop 2

Supports issuing \$10 billion in bonds to fund construction and renovation of education facilities.

No on Prop 2

Opposes issuing \$10 billion in bonds to fund construction and renovation of education facilities.



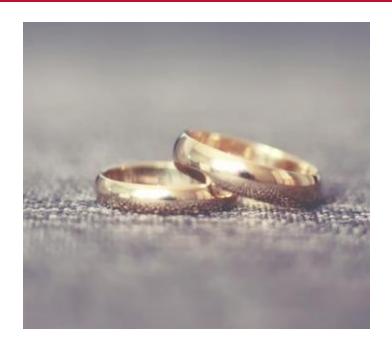
Proposition 3 Constitutional Right to Marriage



Should the state repeal the constitutional provision that limits marriage to "a man and a woman"?

Senate 31-0 Assembly 67-0

Background on Prop 3



- In 2008, California voters approved Proposition 8, which defined marriage as between "one man and one woman" in the State Constitution.
- Prop 8 was effectively invalidated by the U.S. Supreme Court in 2015.
- However, the language in the California Constitution has not yet been changed.



If passed, Prop 3 will

Amend the State Constitution. The text stating that "only marriage between a man and a woman is valid or recognized in California" will be removed.

Instead, text stating that the right to marry is a fundamental right, would be added.

Prop 3 updates the California Constitution to align with what the federal courts say about who can marry.



Fiscal impact of Prop 3



- Proposition 3 would not change who is allowed to marry in California.
- There would be no change in revenues or costs to state and local governments.



Equality California*

Planned Parenthood Affiliates of California*

ACLU of Northern California

California Medical Association

California Democratic Party

*Signers of the official ballot arguments

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS¹

NTY SAN DIEGO

Supporters say:

- State law banning same sex marriage is unconstitutional.
- Although marriage equality is currently the law in the United States, this could change because Courts can change.
- The state needs to ensure that the right to marriage is enshrined in the State Constitution.

California Family Council*

American Council for Evangelicals*

California Capital Connection

Freedom in Action

*Signers of the official ballot arguments

AGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

COUNTY SAN DIEGO

Opponents say:

- Current laws already protect the right to marry, thus Prop 3 is unnecessary.
- The amendment removes important protections for marriage while pretending to expand rights.
- Prop 3 removes protections against "child marriages, incest, and polygamy".

Campaign Contributions as of Sept 26, 2024

Yes on Prop 3 Total = \$2,965,000

- \$1,000,000 Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
- \$300,000 California Fed Of Teachers
- \$150,000 California Nurses Assn
- \$100,000 ACLU of Northern California

No on Prop 3 Total = \$0



Yes on Prop 3

15

Supports changing language in the California Constitution regarding marriage to concur with federal law.

No on Prop 3

Opposes changing language in the California Constitution regarding marriage.

Proposition 4 Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act



Should voters let the state sell \$10 billion in bonds for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, flood control and other environmental protection projects?

Senate 33-5 Assembly 66-7

Prop 4 Background



- Many citizens don't have access to safe drinking water.
- Destructive forest fires, droughts and floods are becoming more common in California.
- Climate change is affecting farming, water quality, and wildlife.
- The recent budget deficit led to \$9 billion in cuts from programs meant to reduce pollution and greenhouse gasses.



If passed, Prop 4 will

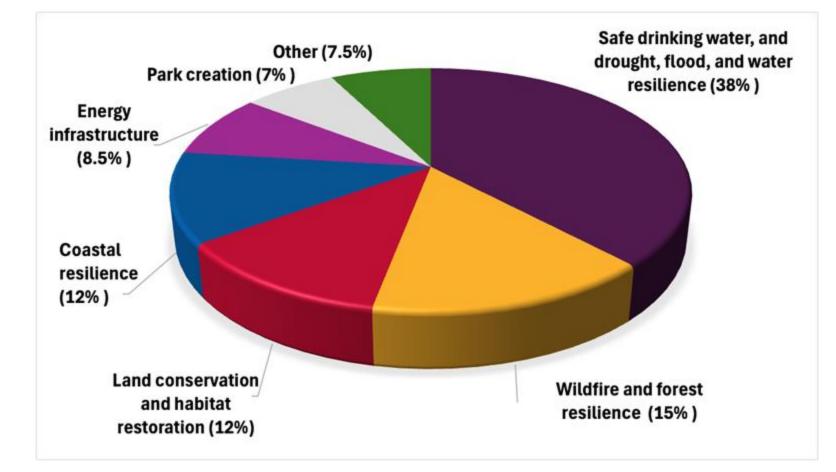
Allow the state to issue \$10 billion in bonds to fund programs to: Reduce fire risk and restore fire damaged areas.

Restore and protect wetlands and fish and wildlife populations.

Improve water infrastructure.

Offset some recent budget cuts.





Fiscal impact of Prop 4



- Estimated cost to pay back the bond loan is \$400 million a year for 40 years.
- However, the bonds would fund projects that could reduce future risk and the costs of damage from disasters.



Clean Water Action*

CALFIRE Firefighters*

National Wildlife Federation*

Nature Conservancy*

*Signers of the official ballot arguments

Supporters say Prop 4 will :

- Help our state become more resilient to climate change.
- Help us shift from disaster response to disaster prevention.
- Make efficient, sensible investments in proven solutions.

Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Assn*

Senate Minority Leader Brian Jones*

Assemblyman Jim Patterson*

*Signers of the official ballot arguments

AGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

COUNTY SAN DIEGO

Opponents say:

- California already has too much bond debt.
- Clean drinking water and wildfire prevention are necessary but these goals should be funded within our current state budget.
- Prop 4 lacks fiscal accountability and specific standards for measuring success.

Campaign contributions as of Sept 26, 2024

Yes on Prop 4 Total = \$3,667,000

- \$1,000,000 Nature Conservancy
- \$675,000 California Council of Land Trusts Action Fund
- \$600,000 The Trust for Public Land
- \$250,000 Save the Redwoods
- \$100,000 California State Parks Foundations

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS' OF NORTH COUNTY SAN DIEGO No on Prop 4 Total = \$0

Yes on Prop 4

Supports issuing \$10 billion in bonds to fund environmental protection projects, water infrastructure projects, energy projects, and flood protection projects.

No on Prop 4



Opposes issuing \$10 billion in bonds for water and environmental projects.





Should the state lower the voter approval requirement for local bonds from 67% to 55%?

Senate 29-10 Assembly 55-12

Prop 5 Background



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H COUNTY SAN DIEGO

- Currently, many local bond issues, including those to fund affordable housing and infrastructure projects, require approval of ²/₃ (66.7%) of voters.
- Public infrastructure includes water and sewer systems, public transportation, libraries, broadband internet and hospitals.
- But local school bonds require approval by only 55% of voters.



If passed, Prop 5 will:

Lower the supermajority vote requirement from **66.7%** to **55%** for local jurisdictions to issue bonds for affordable housing and public infrastructure projects.

Allow local governments to assess property taxes above 1% to repay bonds.

Applies to any qualifying local bond measure passed in the November 2024 election.



Fiscal impact of Prop 5



- More local bond issues could pass.
- More affordable housing and public infrastructure could be constructed.
- Property taxes could increase in order to pay the costs of the bonds.



Habitat for Humanity*

California Professional Firefighters*

League of Women Voters of California*

League of California Cities

*Signers of the official ballot arguments

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS¹

OUNTY SAN DIEGO

Supporters say:

- Prop 5 gives local voters more control over funding for affordable housing and vital infrastructure projects.
- Prop 5 supports affordable housing for low and middle income Californians.
- Allowing just one third of voters to overrule the wishes of two thirds is undemocratic.

California Taxpayers Association*

Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Assn*

California Hispanic Chambers of Commerce*

Women Veterans Alliance*

*Signers of the official ballot arguments

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I COUNTY SAN DIEGO

Opponents say Prop 5 will:

- Increase property taxes in order to pay back bonds.
- Shift what should be the state's burden to local taxpayers.
- Undo the taxpayer protections that California voters embedded into the State Constitution with Proposition 13.

Campaign Contributions as of Sept 26, 2024

Yes on Prop 5 Total = \$5,345,000

No on Prop 5 Total = \$30,227,000

\$2,500,000	Chan Zuckerberg Initiative	\$19,000,000	California Assn. Of Realtors
\$2,500,000	NPH Action Fund	\$5,000,000	National Assn of Realtors
		\$1.500.000	California Business

Roundtable PAC



Yes on Prop 5

Supports lowering the vote threshold from 66.67% to 55% for local bond measures to fund housing projects and infrastructure.

No on Prop 5

Opposes lowering the vote threshold from 66.67% to 55% for local bond measures.

Proposition 6 Remove Involuntary Servitude as a Punishment for a Crime

Should the state repeal language prohibiting involuntary servitude except to punish crime and replace it with language prohibiting involuntary servitude?

Senate 33-3 Assembly 68-0

Prop 6 Background



- The California Constitution bans involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime.
- People in prison and jail can be required to work or do other activities such as taking classes.
- People who refuse to work or do other activities can face consequences.



If passed, Prop 6 will

Change the state Constitution to ban involuntary servitude as a punishment for crime.

Ban state prisons from disciplining people who refuse to work.

Still allow prisons to give people reduced time credits for working.



Fiscal impact of Prop 6



- The fiscal effects of Proposition 6 on state and local criminal justice costs are uncertain.
- Prisons and jails might have to increase pay and thus costs would increase.
- But by giving more time credits instead, costs could decrease because people in prison would serve less time.



Dolores Huerta Foundation*

Lori Wilson, Assembly Member*

Law Enforcement Action Partnership*

ACLU of California

Black Legislative Caucus

*Signers of the official ballot arguments

Supporters say:

- Involuntary servitude is an extension of slavery.
- Prop 6 prioritizes rehabilitation for incarcerated people.
- Incarcerated people should be able to choose jobs and shifts.



Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association

Opponents say:

• No official argument was submitted



Campaign contributions as of Sept 18, 2024

Yes on Prop 6 Total = \$946,000

- \$230,000 All of Us or None Action Network
- \$250,000 Patty Quillin
- \$120,000 Voters Organized to Educate
- \$80,000 California African American PAC



No on Prop 6 Total = \$0

Yes on Prop 6

supports repealing language prohibiting involuntary servitude except to punish crime and replace it with language prohibiting involuntary servitude.

No on Prop 6

opposes repealing language prohibiting involuntary servitude except to punish crime.



Proposition 32 California \$18 Minimum Wage Initiative



Should the minimum wage for all workers be increased to \$18 per hour by 2026?



Citizen initiative

Prop 32 Background



- In March 2016, the Legislature passed a law which required an annual increase in the minimum wage until the amount reached \$15/hr on January 1, 2023.
- Fast food workers are making a minimum of \$20/hr, and some health care workers make \$25/hr.
- Many cities already have higher minimum wages.



If passed, Prop 32 will

Raise the minimum wage to \$17 per hour for the rest of 2024, and then to \$18 starting in January 2025 for employers with 26 or more more workers.

Employers with 25 or less workers would have until January 2026 to enact the wage hike.

The minimum wage would be tied to inflation after reaching \$18 per hour.



Fiscal impact of Prop 32



- Unclear changes in tax revenues.
- Increase in state and local costs.
- Likely higher prices and lower profits.
- Could reduce number of people on Medi-Cal.



Jan Sanberg*

One Fair Wage*

UNIT HERE *

California Labor Federation

*Signers of the official ballot arguments

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS'

OUNTY SAN DIEGO

Supporters say:

- The minimum wage has not kept pace with the cost of living because wages are too low.
- Prop 32 will improve the economy by increasing spending.
- Increasing the wages of many current Medi-Cal recipients will make them eligible California's health benefit exchange, saving the State millions of dollars a year in Medi-Cal costs.

California Chamber of Commerce*

California Restaurant Assn*

California Grocers Assn*

Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Assn

*Signers of the official ballot arguments

AGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

I COUNTY SAN DIEGO

Opponents say:

- Employers already face increased costs from inflation and supply shortages.
- Raising the minimum wage increases the state's expenses by raising government labor costs.
- Prop 32 will cost jobs with the greatest impact on people trying to get a career started with entry level jobs.

Campaign Contributions as of Sept 26, 2024

Yes on Proposition 32 Total = \$610,000

No on Proposition 32 Total = \$65,000

- \$600,000 Kevin de Leon for Lt. Governor 2026
- \$10,000 Joseph N. Sanberg

- \$15,000 California Grocers Assn PAC\$10,000 CalRETAILERS Issues
- PAC \$10,000 Western Growers Service Corp



Yes on Prop 32

Supports increasing the state minimum wage to \$18 per hour by 2026 for all employers.



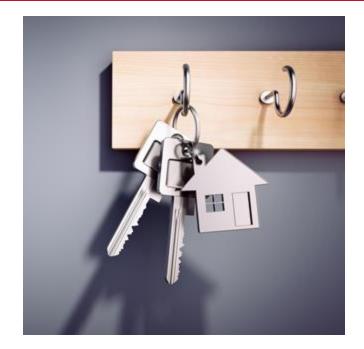
Opposes increasing the state minimum wage to \$18 per hour.

Proposition 33 Allow local governments to impose rent control





Prop 33 Background



The Costa Hawkins Rental Housing Act of 1995 prohibited local governments from imposing rent control of any kind on:

- single-family homes
- condos
- new construction as of the bill's signing in 1995



How did Prop 33 get on the ballot?

- Opponents of the Costa Hawkins law, led by the AIDS Health Foundation, are trying to overturn it with this proposition.
- Similar ballot measures failed in 2018 and 2020.



If passed, Prop 33 will

Repeal the Costa Hawkins Act so cities can control rents on any type of housing.

Prohibit the state from limiting the ability of cities and counties to limit or expand rent control.



Fiscal impact of Prop 33



- Expanded rent control could provide more affordable housing.
- The value of rental housing could decline because potential landlords would not want to pay as much for these properties.
- This could reduce the amount of property taxes paid by landlords.
- Fewer homes could be available to rent because landlords would sell their properties.



AIDS Healthcare Foundation*

Veterans' Voices*

American Federation of Teachers

Consumer Watchdog

*Signers of the official ballot arguments

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS'

NTY SAN DIEGO

Supporters say:

- Rent in California is too high. In many places, people starting careers are spending half of their salaries for rent.
- Prop 33 will allow local governments to tailor policy that works for their residents.
- Corporate landlords are profiting from the lack of housing supply.

California Small Business Assn*

California Chamber of Commerce*

Toni Atkins, Senate Pres Pro Tem Emeritus*

Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Assn

*Signers of the official ballot arguments

AGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

COUNTY SAN DIEGO

Opponents say:

- Strict rent control policies will make the housing shortage even worse by reducing the construction of new housing.
- California already has laws limiting rent hikes.
- California voters have shot down this proposal twice already.

62

Campaign Contributions as of Sept 26, 2024

Yes on Proposition 33 Total = \$33,940,000

\$30,000,000 AIDS Healthcare Foundation

No on Proposition 33 Total = \$74,913,000

\$22,000,000 California Association of Realtors

\$43,450,000 California Apartment Association

\$5,000,000 National Association of Realtors



Yes on Prop 33

supports allowing cities and counties to limit rent on any type of housing.

No on Prop 33

opposes changing present rent control laws.



Proposition 34 Restricts Spending of Prescription Drug Revenues by Certain Health Care Providers



Should the Medi-Cal Rx program become permanent and should certain program providers be required to spend 98% of their revenues on patient care?



Prop 34 Background



- The federal government gives health care providers who serve low-income patients a way of earning revenue by giving them a discount on drugs.
- Providers can then charge insurers, including Medicare, at retail prices.
- Profits can be used to expand healthcare services, but there are presently no restrictions on how providers use these revenues.



If passed, Prop 34 would:

Make the Medi-Cal Rx Program permanent as state law.

Define "*prescription drug price manipulators*" as providers that spent over \$100 million in any ten-year period on anything other than direct patient care <u>and</u> that operated multifamily housing with over 500 health and safety violations.

Require that these providers spend 98% of their revenue on direct patient care.



Fiscal Effects of Prop 34



Prop 34 would have limited effects since few health care providers would meet the conditions.

There would likely be increased state costs in the millions to enforce the law. Affected providers would pay the costs.

Could increase spending on direct patient care saving money for the state.



California Senior Alliance*

ALS Association*

California Senior Alliance*

California Apartment Assn

Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association

*Signers of the official ballot arguments

Supporters say Prop 34 will:

- Permanently authorize the Medi-Cal Rx program.
- Force the worst abusers of the drug discount program back to the program's original mission of providing healthcare to low-income patients.
- Save taxpayers millions of dollars a year.



AIDS Healthcare Foundation*

National Org for Women*

Consumer Watchdog*

Coalition for Economic Survival*

Housing is a Human Right

*Signers of the official ballot arguments

AGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

I COUNTY SAN DIEGO

Opponents say:

- Prop 34 has only one purpose: to prevent the AIDS Healthcare Foundation from promoting rent control.
- Proposition 34 is a grave danger to democracy.
- If Prop 34 is approved, no organization in the future will be safe from similar retribution by monied opponents.

Campaign Contributions as of Sept 26, 2024

Yes on Proposition 34 Total = \$29,815,800

\$29,538,000 California Apartment Assn Issues Committee No on Proposition 34 Total = \$1,164,000

\$1,164,000 AIDS Healthcare Foundation



Yes on Prop 34

Supports making the Med-Cal Rx program permanent and requiring specific health care providers to spend 98% of revenues from the program on direct patient care.

No on Prop 34

Opposes making the Med-Cal Rx program permanent and requiring specific health care providers to spend 98% of revenues from the program on direct patient care.



Proposition 35 Provides permanent funding for Medi-Cal services



Should California make permanent an existing tax on managed health care plans to provide ongoing funding for Medi-Cal?

Citizen initiative

Prop 35 Background

- Since 2009, the state has imposed a tax on health care plans like Anthem Blue Cross called the Managed Care Organization (MCO) tax – but it is set to expire in 2026.
- Lawmakers plan to use increased net revenue from the tax to offset existing General Fund spending on Medi-Cal.
- A coalition of doctors, hospitals and clinics want more of that tax revenue to go toward increased payments for Medi-Cal providers and specific Medi-Cal services.



If passed, Prop 35 will

Make the MCO tax permanent.

Require the state to spend the tax revenue only on specified Medi-Cal services.

Prohibits the use of these revenues to replace existing Medi-Cal funding.



Fiscal impact of Prop 35



- Increased funding for Medi-Cal and other health programs between roughly \$2 billion and \$5 billion annually.
- Short term costs between roughly \$1 billion to \$2 billion annually to implement funding increases.
- Would give lawmakers less flexibility in how to balance the budget.



California Medical Association*

Planned Parenthood Affiliates of CA*

California Primary Care Assn*

American Academy of Pediatricians*

*Signers of the official ballot arguments

EAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

I COUNTY SAN DIEGO

Supporters say Prop 35 will:

- Protect and expand access to health care for millions of Californians.
- Provide dedicated funding for Medi-Cal without raising taxes on individuals.
- Include strong accountability measures to ensure funds are spent as intended.

California Pan-Ethnic Health Network

The Children's Partnership

California Alliance for Retired Americans

Courage California

Opponents

No official argument was submitted



Campaign Contributions as of Sept 26, 2024

Yes on Proposition 35 Total = \$48,648,000

- \$15,000,000 California Hospitals Committee
- \$13,000,000 Global Medical Response
- \$10,384,000 California Medical Assn

No on Proposition 35 Total = \$0



Yes on Prop 35

supports making the tax on MCOs permanent and dedicating the revenue to specific Medi-Cal expenditures.

No on Prop 35

opposes making the tax on MCOs permanent and dedicating the revenue to specific Medi-Cal expenditures.

Proposition 36 Allows Felony Charges and Increased Sentences for Certain Drug and Theft Crimes



Should penalties for some crimes that were reduced from felonies to misdemeanors by Prop 47 be increased back to felonies?

Prop 36 Background



- In 2014, voters passed Prop 47, which reduced property thefts of \$950 or less from felonies to misdemeanors.
- It also reduced some drug possession crimes to misdemeanors.
- Since then, there has been a small increase in the amount of organized theft.



If passed, Prop 36 will

Increase punishments for theft and drug crimes for people who have two or more past convictions.

Add fentanyl to California's list of hard drugs, thereby increasing the penalties for its sale or use.

Create a new class of crime called "treatment-mandated felony".



Fiscal impact of Prop 36



- Increased criminal justice costs due to an increase in the prison population.
- Increased local criminal justice costs primarily due to county jail, community supervision, and courtmandated mental health and drug treatment workload.



California District Attorneys Assn*

California Small Business Assn*

Crime Victims United*

Todd Gloria

Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association

*Signers of the official ballot arguments

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS'

UNTY SAN DIEGO

Supporters say Prop 36 will:

- Reduce crime and substance abuse by mandating treatment for felony drug offenders.
- Create tougher laws to stop smashand-grab thefts and increase accountability for serial thieves.
- Will protect businesses in every community.

Prosecutors Alliance Action*

Alliance for Safety and Justice*

Gov. Gavin Newsom

ACLU of Northern California

*Signers of the official ballot arguments

AGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

JNTY SAN DIEGO

Opponents say :

- The law already requires felonies for smash-and-grab robberies, drug trafficking, and repeat theft.
- Prop 36 will disproportionately target poor people and those with drug problems rather than ringleaders.
- Prop 36 will reignite the war on drugs and cost taxpayers billions to imprison more people without reducing crime.

Campaign Contributions as of Sept 26, 2024

Yes on Proposition 36 Total = \$11,716,000

No on Proposition 36 Total = \$2,293,000

\$3,584,000	Walmart	\$500,000	Patty Quillin
\$1,000,000	Home Depot	\$300,000	Stacy Schusterman
\$1,000,000	Target	\$250,000	Service Employees
\$500,000	In-N-Out Burgers		International Union (SEIU) PAC
		\$250,000	SEIU California State Council for Working People

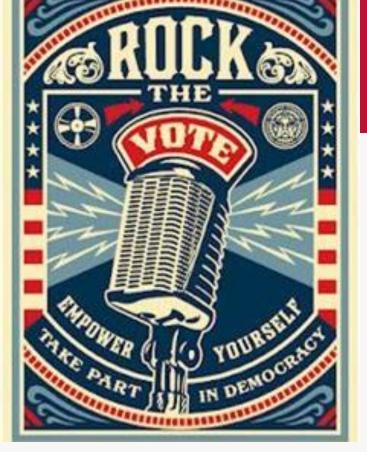


Yes on Prop 36

supports increases in felony charges for certain theft and drug crimes.



opposes increases in felony charges for certain theft and drug crimes.



Sources

- 1. Ballotpedia https://ballotpedia.org
- 2. Office of the California Secretary of State <u>https://www.sos.ca.gov/</u>
- 3. Legislative Analyst's Office https://lao.ca.gov
- 4. Cal Matters

https://calmatters.org/explainers/californiaballot-measures-2024/

5. VOTE411 https://www.vote411.org/



Local City Propositions

Del Mar Measure A	Raise salaries of councilmembers from \$300 to \$950		
Del Mar Measure M	Require all short-term visitors to Del Mar pay the Transient Occupancy Tax of 13%		
Encinitas Measure K	Raise sales tax by 1% to fund city services		
Escondido Measure I	Raise sales tax by 1% to fund city services		
San Marcos Measure Q	Raise sales tax by 1% to fund city services		
Oceanside Measure X	Extend 0.5% sales tax increase		
Carlsbad Measure B	Increase Expenditure Limit for Using City Funds		
County of San Diego Measure G	Raise sales tax by 0.5% to fund transportation initiatives		

County of San Diego Measure G



Should the County of San Diego add a half-cent sales tax increase to fund transportation, infrastructure, and safety projects?

action to the deal

Background

- From 2022 to 2023 travel time during rush hour increased 7% with an average commute time of 25 minutes.
- During the same period, transit ridership increased 11 percent, and vehicle miles traveled were reduced slightly by 0.4%.
- In 2022 there were 102 pedestrian and 17 bike fatalities.
- Tailpipe emissions from passenger cars and trucks accounted for 41% of the region's greenhouse gas emissions.



SANDAG

- San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), is region's top transportation planning agency.
- SANDAG's current Regional Plan projected transportation infrastructure costs in 2021 at \$163 billion over 30 years, with funding from federal, state, and local sources.
- Local funding sources include TransNet revenue, a half-cent sales tax approved by voters in 1987 and extended by voters in 2004 for an additional 40 years. But that tax alone will not fund the plan.



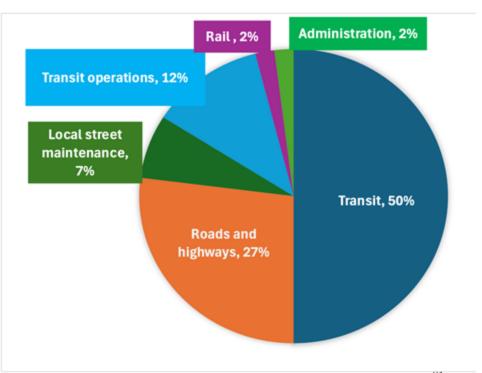
Measure G would:

- Add a half-cent (0.5%) sales tax on retail sales throughout the County.
- Raise the countywide sales tax from 7.75% to 8.25%.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS'

OF NORTH COUNTY SAN DIEGO

 Fund transportation projects as shown



- **Environmental Health Coalition***
- San Diego and Imperial Counties Labor Council*
- Middle Class Taxpayers Assn.*
- Families for Safe Streets*

Supporters say:

- Tax revenues will be matched with funds from state and federal sources to provide over \$1 billion for transportation projects.
- Measure G will help fix our roads and make transit and transportations improvements to reduce gridlock.
- Measure G will help meet environmental targets and help protect our beaches and marine habitat.



Jim Desmond, County Supervisor*

San Diego County Taxpayers Association*

Reform California*

San Diego Tax Fighters*

Opponents say :

- There are no earmarked funds for fixing roads in Measure G.
- Instead, funds will go to transit projects, electric vehicle infrastructure, and salaries and benefits.
- Measure G makes the cost of living in San Diego worse.



YOUR VOTING OPTIONS:



Complete your ballot in the comfort of your home. Sign and date your return envelope, seal your completed ballot inside, and return it through the U.S. Postal Service – no stamp needed!



Return your ballot to any of the Registrar's official ballot drop boxes around the county **starting Tuesday, Oct. 8 through Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 5.**



Avoid long lines by taking advantage of early voting! Starting Saturday, Oct. 26, vote centers will be open daily

from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. through Monday, Nov. 4.

On Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 5, voting hours change to 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Find a ballot drop box or vote center near you at sdvote.com.

Important Dates!

Oct 5

Ballots mailed to all registered voters

Oct 21

Deadline to register to vote*

Oct 26

In person voting at select Vote Centers & ROV 8am-5pm

Nov 5

Last day to vote 7am to 8 pm

*You can register to vote at any Vote Center until Election Day.

Check your voter registration here





BE INFORMED – VOTE INFORMED

TRUSTED SOURCES FOR NON-PARTISAN, UNBIASED ELECTION INFORMATION



cavotes.org/easy-voter-guide/





A one-stop-shop for online, personalized, non-partisan voting information.





ballotpedia.org Neutral, accurate and verifiable infor-mation on elections, politics and policy.

Official Voter Information Guide







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