

# Yes on Proposition 14

## Stem Cell Research Bond

- Issues \$5.5 billion in bonds to fund stem cell research for treatments for diseases like Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and dementia.
- Costs \$260 million per year for the next 30 years.
- **Supporters:** Democratic elected officials, Cal. Democratic Party, UC Board of Regents, ALS Association, and American Diabetes Association.
- **Opponents:** OC Register and other editorial boards.

# Yes on Proposition 15

## Schools and Communities First

- Starting in 2022-2023, commercial and industrial properties could be taxed at fair market value excluding agricultural land, property worth less than \$3 million, and property occupied by small businesses.
- Starting in 2025-2026, commercial property majority occupied by small businesses could be taxed at fair market value.
- Legislature can control, and delay, the phase-in of market rate taxes.
- Exempt small businesses from property taxes on business equipment and other personal property.
- Dedicates funds to schools and local governments.

# Yes on Proposition 15

## Schools and Communities First

- **Supporters:** Joe Biden, Bernie Sanders, Elizabeth Warren, Michael Bloomberg, California Democratic Party, Teachers Unions, the ACLU, the League of Women Voters, the Sierra Club, and others.
- **Opponents:** Chamber of Commerce, Howard Jarvis Taxpayer Association, the American Legion.

# Yes on Proposition 16

## Affirmative Action

- Repeal Proposition 209, which banned racial or gender preferences in public education, public employment, and public contracting. This would allow, but not require, affirmative action programs to combat rising racial, gender, and generational inequality.
- **Supporters:** Diane Feinstein, Kamala Harris, and other Democratic elected officials; the California Democratic Party; labor unions; the ACLU, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Environmental Defense Fund, and Equality California. Endorsements include the LA Times and the San Francisco Chronicle.
- **Opponents:** some Republican current and former elected officials, the Wall Street Journal, and the OC Register.

# Yes on Proposition 17

## Voting Rights for People on Parole

- This measure would allow people on parole to vote, while maintaining the prohibition on people in prison voting. California would join 19 other states in doing so, improving reintegration of people released from prison into society and civic participation.
- **Supporters:** California Democratic Party, Kamala Harris and other Democratic elected officials, the ACLU, and the League of Women Voters.
- **There is no organized opposition,** but some Republican elected officials have opposed it.

# Yes on Proposition 18

## Voting Rights for 17-Year-Olds

- This measure would allow 17-year-old Californians to vote in primary or special elections where they will turn 18 before the next general election. Allows new voters to have a full say in the the cycle of their first election.
- **Supporters:** Secretary of State Alex Padilla, San Francisco Chronicle and the California Democratic Party
- **Opponents:** the OC Register.

# Yes on Proposition 19

## Close Property Tax Loophole for Fire Services

- Eliminates Proposition 13 exception that allows children to inherit reduced property tax basis for real property from their parents for vacation homes and rental properties. This will reduce wealth inequality accumulating between generations.
- Allows people over 55 years old to move into more expensive houses and keep their reduced tax basis with an upward adjustment to account for the higher price, up to 3 times.
- Allocates additional funds raised to fire services.
- **Supporters** include the California Democratic Party, firefighters unions, realtors associations, and regional chambers of commerce.
- **There is no organized opposition**, but the LA Times, OC Register, and other newspapers oppose it.

# No on Proposition 20

## Increased Prison Sentences

- Defines upwards certain theft crimes from misdemeanors to possible felonies.
- Requires DNA collection from people convicted of certain theft-related misdemeanors, as well as some domestic violence crimes.
- Redefines additional crimes as "violent" crimes for which parole is not available, increasing incarceration rates and contributing to prison overcrowding.
- Makes revocation of parole or probation mandatory rather than discretionary for violations of the rules of supervision related to parole or probation.
- **Supporters:** Republican elected officials, the OC Board of Supervisors, police unions, prison guard unions, and large retail corporations.
- **Opponents:** the California Democratic Party, the ACLU, some reform-minded local district attorneys, and the OC Register.

# Yes on Proposition 21

## Local Control over Rent Control

- Allows, but does not require, local governments to create rent control ordinances for residences more than 15-years old, with an exception for property owned by real people who own fewer than three properties (i.e., it won't apply to a rented second home).
- **Supporters** include the California Democratic Party, Bernie Sanders, the ACLU, service employees unions, tenants organizations, the LA Times.
- **Opponents** include Gavin Newsom, the Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association, the building trades unions, Chambers of Commerce, the OC Register, and the SF Chronicle.

## No on Proposition 22

### Special Exception to Labor Law for Uber/Lyft

- Current law requires drivers for app-based services to be treated as employees, entitling them to minimum wage, unemployment benefits, and other benefits.
- Uber/Lyft/Doordash want a special exemption from the law, so they can deny these benefits to their drivers. They frame this as “allowing” drivers to be independent contractors – but they could give drivers work flexibility *if they wanted to* even as employees. Nothing about the law requires employees not to work flexible hours.
- Surveys show drivers want *flexibility*, but that they also want employment benefits. It is the *companies* that don't want to provide both.

# No on Proposition 22

## Special Exception to Labor Law for Uber/Lyft

- This law would not provide a similar exemption to taxi companies, other car services, or businesses that employ delivery drivers not on an app-based system (i.e., Pizza Hut).
- **Supporters** include Uber, Lyft, Doordash, the Chamber of Commerce, and sheriff's unions.
- **Opponents** include the California Democratic Party, Joe Biden, Kamala Harris, Elizabeth Warren, and labor unions.

# Yes on Proposition 23

## Cost Control for Dialysis

- This measure would require dialysis clinics to:
  - Have a licensed physician on-site during dialysis treatments.
  - Report dialysis infection incidents to government regulators.
  - Prohibit clinics from closing or reducing services without government approval.
  - Prohibit clinics from denying treatment based on the source of payment.
- This last item is key and is designed to help control rising insurance costs – dialysis clinics are convincing people to stop using Medicare and buy subsidized ACA plans instead.
- **Supporters** include: the California Democratic Party and healthcare workers unions.
- **Opponents** include: companies operating dialysis clinics, various medical associations, taxpayer groups, chambers of commerce, the LA Times, and the OC Register.

# Proposition 24

## Changes to Consumer Privacy Law

- This measure is a mixed bag of changes to existing consumer privacy law.
- The **good**: (1) it allows consumers to opt-out of data sharing, not just data selling;
- (2) it allows consumers to opt-out of the use of some personal information for advertising;
- (3) it limits data collection on minors;
- (4) it creates a state agency with the power to enforce the law together with a schedule of fines for violations.

# Proposition 24

## Changes to Consumer Privacy Law

- The **bad**: (1) it exempts **all** credit agencies
- (2) it exempt "loyalty clubs" - the discount cards/phone numbers you use at grocery or big box stores
- (3) it allows the creation of pay-for-privacy schemes, where consumers could be charged in order not to have their data collected;
- (4) it weakens existing protections on biometric information
- (5) it weakens the right to demand that data be deleted;
- (6) it bases its tests on "business purpose" not "consumer expectation;"
- (7) the law stops applying if you travel out of state with your phone or computer.

# Proposition 24

## Changes to Consumer Privacy Law

- **Supporters:** the wealthy real estate developer who wrote this thing, some consumer groups, the LA Times.
- **Opponents:** the ACLU, other consumer groups, Courage Campaign, the League of Women Voters, and the OC Register.
- **Neutral:** Democratic Party of California; [Electronic Frontier Foundation](#)

# Yes on Proposition 25

## End Cash Bail

- This measure will ratify SB 10, which eliminated cash bail and replaced it with a risk-assessment system focused on public safety. A "yes" vote ratifies the law and ends cash bail. A "no" vote vetoes the law and keeps cash bail.
- The cash bail system is deeply unjust, keeping people in prison based on their ability to afford bail rather than their risk to the public. Racial wealth inequality means that nonwhite people are less likely to be able to afford bail – and more likely to be held in jail before their trials.
- **Supporters of a "yes" vote** (i.e., eliminate cash bail) include: the California Democratic Party, Democratic elected officials, teachers and service employees unions, and the League of Women Voters.
- **Supporters of a "no" vote** (i.e., restore cash bail) include: the private bail bond industry, taxpayer associations, and the OC Board of Supervisors.
- The ACLU and other civil liberties groups are neutral: they oppose cash bail but are concerned the risk-assessment system will be racially discriminatory.