



2024 ELECTION VOTER EDUCATIONAL GUIDE *For California Latinas*

This November, Californians will not only vote for key representatives but also decide on 10 propositions addressing crucial issues such as education, healthcare, and climate change. Latinas make up 20% of the state and are a strong political and economic force. As a nonpartisan organization dedicated to building political and economic parity for Latinas, we present this voter educational guide as a resource to empower our community. Our aim is to help you make informed decisions and drive political changes that reflect our diverse needs and values.

Prop
2

PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES BOND MEASURE

Approve \$10 billion in bond financing for aging educational facilities. If approved, \$8.5 billion would go toward updating or building new K-12 buildings. The remaining \$1.5 billion would be used for community colleges.

A YES VOTE

The state could borrow \$10 billion to build new or renovate existing public school and community college facilities.

A NO VOTE

The state cannot borrow \$10 billion to build new or renovate existing public school and community college facilities.

More Info

- A \$15 billion bond was rejected in 2020, leaving the repair fund nearly empty. Prop 2 is a new effort to tackle the ongoing repair needs.
- Prop 2 features a sliding scale to help smaller and less affluent districts, though some argue it may not fully meet the needs of the most disadvantaged areas.

Prop
3

RIGHT TO MARRY AND REPEAL PROPOSITION 8 AMENDMENT

This constitutional amendment would remove outdated language from Proposition 8, passed by voters in 2008, that characterizes marriage as only between a man and a woman.

A YES VOTE

Supports this constitutional amendment to repeal Proposition 8 (2008), which defined marriage as a union between one man and one woman, and to declare that the "right to marry is a fundamental right" in the California Constitution.

A NO VOTE

Opposes this constitutional amendment, thereby maintaining Proposition 8 (2008), which defines marriage as a union between one man and one woman, in the California Constitution.

More Info

- Proposition 3 would not change who is allowed to marry in California. This means there would be no change in revenues or costs to state and local governments.
- In 2015, the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in *Obergefell v. Hodges* protected same-sex marriage under the Fourteenth Amendment, thereby invalidating Proposition 8. However, the language from Proposition 8 remains inscribed in the state's constitution.

Prop 4

BORROW \$10 MILLION FOR CLIMATE PROGRAMS

Approve \$10 billion in bond financing for climate programs. If approved, \$3.8 billion would go toward safe drinking water and drought and flood resilience; \$1.5 billion for wildfire resilience; \$1.2 billion to protect against sea level rise; and other allocations for biodiversity, outdoor access, clean air and more.

A YES VOTE

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

A NO VOTE

Opposes issuing \$10 billion in bonds to fund state and local parks, environmental protection projects, water infrastructure projects, energy projects, and flood protection projects.

More Info

- The push for the measure intensified after Gov. Gavin Newsom proposed spending \$54 billion on climate efforts in 2022 but then cut that funding amid a massive budget shortfall.

Prop 5

LOWER SUPERMAJORITY REQUIREMENT TO 55% FOR LOCAL BOND MEASURES TO FUND HOUSING AND PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AMENDMENT

Aims to lower voting thresholds to 55% from 66.67% for local specialized taxes and bond measures in an effort to fund affordable housing projects and public infrastructure. Prop 5 includes measures for transparency and accountability such as an expenditure plan of projects and programs proposed, audits, and the monitoring of spending.

A YES VOTE

Certain local bonds and related property taxes could be approved with a 55% vote of the local electorate, rather than the current two-thirds approval requirement. These bonds would have to fund affordable housing, supportive housing, or public infrastructure.

A NO VOTE

Certain local bonds and related property taxes would continue to need approval by a two-thirds vote of the local electorate.

Prop 6

REMOVE INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE AS PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME AMENDMENT

Prohibit slavery and involuntary servitude by outlawing involuntary servitude as a criminal punishment. It would also permit the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to credit incarcerated individuals who voluntarily take part in work assignments.

A YES VOTE

Involuntary servitude would not be allowed as punishment for crime. State prisons would not be allowed to discipline people in prison who refuse to work.

A NO VOTE

Involuntary servitude would continue to be allowed as punishment for crime.

More Info

- California's Constitution mirrors the 13th Amendment, allowing involuntary servitude as punishment for crime. States like Vermont, Oregon, Tennessee, Alabama, Nebraska, Utah, and Colorado have removed this from their constitutions.

Prop 32

RAISE MINIMUM WAGE TO \$18 AN HOUR

Approve a gradual minimum wage increase to \$18 per hour by 2026 after which would be adjusted annually based on increases in the cost of living. Businesses with 25 or fewer employees would have until 2026 to enact the minimum wage, those with 26 or more employees must do so by 2025.

A YES VOTE

The state minimum wage would be \$18 per hour in 2026. After that, it would go up each year based on how fast prices are going up.

A NO VOTE

The state minimum wage likely would be about \$17 per hour in 2026. After that, it would go up each year based on how fast prices are going up.

Prop
33

EXPANDS LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' AUTHORITY TO ENACT RENT CONTROL ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

Proposition 33 would repeal the 1995 Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act so that cities and/or counties may limit rental rates on housing and that of first-time tenants. It would also prevent the state from deciding whether rent control for residential properties can be maintained, enacted, or expanded by cities and/or counties.

A YES VOTE

Local cities and counties would have more flexibility to implement local rent control laws.

A NO VOTE

State law would continue to limit the kinds of rent control laws cities and counties could have.

Prop
34

RESTRICTS SPENDING OF PRESCRIPTION DRUG REVENUES BY CERTAIN HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

Health care providers that spent over \$100M in a 10-year period on non-patient care expenses and oversaw multifamily housing with over 500 severe health and safety violations must allocate 98% of federal discount prescription drug program funds to direct patient care. Violators face penalties, including revocation of tax-exempt status and licenses, while Medi-Cal Rx remains state law.

A YES VOTE

Certain health care entities would have to follow new rules about how they spend revenue they earn from a federal drug discount program. Breaking these rules would result in penalties (such as not being able to operate as a health care entity), generally for a ten-year period.

A NO VOTE

These new rules would not go into effect.

Prop
35

PROVIDES PERMANENT FUNDING FOR MEDI-CAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Proposition 35 is asking voters to permanently authorize a tax on managed care organizations (MCOs) in proportion to their number of monthly enrollees, and for such revenue be used for additional Medi-Cal programs.

A YES VOTE

An existing state tax on health plans that provides funding for certain health programs would become permanent. New rules would direct how the state must use the revenue.

A NO VOTE

An existing state tax on health plans would end in 2027, unless the Legislature continues it. The new rules would not become law.

More Info

- The MCO tax took effect in 2009 and has been renewed and changed over the years. Every renewal is subject to federal approval. The current MCO tax expires in 2026.
- In addition to making the health plan tax permanent, Proposition 35 also requires the state to use more of the revenue to increase funding for Medi-Cal and other health programs, among other things.

Prop
36

INCREASE PENALTIES FOR THEFT AND DRUG TRAFFICKING

Amend 2014's Proposition 47 in order to classify specific drug offenses as "treatment-mandated felonies," increase the penalty given for specific drug-related crimes in proportion to crime level and base sentence, mandate that courts inform convicted individuals of illegal-drug distribution of the potential added consequences of distributing hard drugs, and increase the sentences given for theft in proportion to the value of stolen goods.

A YES VOTE

People convicted of certain drug or theft crimes could receive increased punishment, such as longer prison sentences. In certain cases, people who possess illegal drugs would be required to complete treatment or serve up to three years in prison.

A NO VOTE

Punishment for drug and theft crimes would remain the same.