

What's on your Ballot?

Pros and Cons of the State
and Local Measures 2024

Presented by



PROS AND CONS



LWW[®]

The League of Women Voters does not support or oppose candidates or political parties. We strive to:

Encourage informed and active participation in government.

Work to increase understanding of major public policy issues.

Influence public policy through education and advocacy.

SERVING VOTERS, NOT POLITICIANS



Where do we get our information?

The LWV California does an in-depth analysis of the ballot measures, including:

- Background information on the situation leading to the proposition
- Details of the proposal
- Fiscal effects, based on the state legislative analyst opinion
- What supporters say
- What opponents say
- Who's paying for the campaign

A solid red vertical bar is positioned on the left side of the slide, extending from the top of the text area to the bottom.

The League of Women Voters supports some propositions that align with our positions.

This Pros and Cons presentation does not include support or opposition, just voter education.

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State Propositions

November 5, 2024 General Election

Presented by



PROS AND CONS

2



**AUTHORIZES BONDS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL
AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE FACILITIES.**

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

Legislative Statute



Prop 2 : **The Situation**

- CA has 10,000 public schools and 115 community colleges
- Many outdated facilities need health and safety repairs
- 38% of California students attend schools that don't meet minimum facility standards
- State and school districts usually share cost for renovation and new construction almost equally.
- State uses voter-approved bonds for its share of cost



Prop 2: **The Proposal**

- Authorizes \$10 billion in state general obligation bonds for repair, upgrade and new construction
- 85% for public schools, including charters
- 15% for community colleges
- Higher share goes to low-income districts

Fiscal Effects



- Estimated cost for state to repay bond is about \$500 million/year for 35 years
- Cost to local districts depends on choices they make about building repairs and new construction

Supporters say:

- Provides funding for outdated facilities and upgrades for safety standards
- Provides strict accountability protections
- Protects local control. Funds can only be used for projects approved by local school districts, with local community input.

Opponents say:

- California already has \$109 billion of outstanding and unissued bonds
- Sacramento politicians overspend, issue bonds and punish taxpayers with higher taxes
- Politicians should prioritize education funding over free healthcare for illegal immigrants

Campaign Contributions – Follow the Money

In Support – \$6.6 million

- California Teachers Assn **\$1.5 Million**
- California Building Industry Association Issues Committee **\$1.73 Million**
- Yes On Proposition 2 - Coalition For Adequate School Housing Issues Committee **\$1.5 Million**

In Opposition

No reported contributions

Who Supports? Who Opposes?

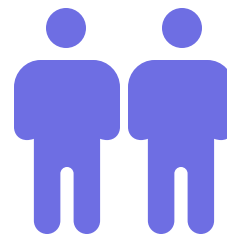
Supporters

- State Superintendent of Public Instruction Tony Thurmond
- Assn of California School Administrators
- California Labor Federation
- California Chamber of Commerce
- California Federation of Teachers
- California School Boards Association
- California Republican Party
- California Democratic Party

Opposition

- Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association

3



CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO MARRIAGE.

Should the California Constitution be amended to define marriage as a fundamental right for all regardless of sex or race and remove language that states marriage is only between a man and a woman?

Legislative Constitutional Amendment



Prop 3 : **The Situation**

- The California Constitution now includes language from 2008 that states that only marriage between a man and woman is valid in California.
- Both federal courts and US Supreme Court ruled that states must allow and recognize same-sex marriage



Prop 3: **The Proposal**

- Repeal existing language
- Amend constitution to protect both same-sex and interracial marriage
- The legislature placed this measure on the ballot to bring the California Constitution in line with existing law that gives same-sex couples the right to marry

Fiscal Effects



- No changes in revenues or costs are estimated for state or local governments

Supporters say:

- Prop 3 protects against future restrictions on marriage rights
- Aligns constitution with law
- Doesn't change laws on age requirements, polygamy or clerical right to refuse

Opponents say:

- The amendment fixes a problem that doesn't exist
- Language is unclear and eliminates all rules for marriage
- Amendment opens door to child marriage, incest and polygamy

Campaign Contributions – Follow the Money

In Support - \$4.2 million

- Federated Indians Of Graton Rancheria
\$2 Million
- Kevin De Leon For Lieutenant Governor 2026
\$600k
- California Federation Of Teachers **\$300k**
- California Teachers Assn **\$200k**

In Opposition

No reported contributions

Who Supports? Who Opposes?

Supporters

- Equality California
- American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California
- Planned Parenthood Affiliates of California
- California Democratic Party
- California Chamber of Commerce

Opposition

- California Family Council
- The American Council of Evangelicals

4



**AUTHORIZES BONDS FOR SAFE DRINKING
WATER, WILDFIRE PREVENTION, AND PROTECTING
COMMUNITIES AND NATURAL LANDS FROM CLIMATE RISKS**

Should voters let the state sell \$10 billion in bonds for various projects to reduce climate risks and impacts?

Legislative Statute



Prop 4 : **The Situation**

- Fires, floods and droughts are becoming more common.
- Climate change is impacting farming, water and wildlife
- A recent budget deficit led to \$9 billion in cuts from programs meant to reduce pollution and greenhouse gases.
- The cost of climate change for California could be more than \$113 billion annually by 2050, mainly from mortality
- Climate change affects all Californians, particularly those least able to afford it.



Prop 4: **The Proposal**

- Protect state water supply, reduce flood risk and restore rivers, lakes and streams - \$3.8 billion
- Improve local fire prevention, improve forest health and reduce risk of wildfire spread - \$1.5 billion
- Coastal and flood management - \$1.2 billion
- Fish and wildlife protection - \$1.2 billion
- Remainder for clean air, parks, heat mitigation and agriculture
- 40% must go to help low-income communities or those hit hardest by disasters

Fiscal Effects



- Paying back the bond would cost the state \$400 million per year for 40 years.
- However, funded projects might reduce future risks and the cost of damage from disasters

Supporters say:

- CA faces growing threats from wildfires, water pollution, extreme heat, and other disasters
- We are already paying a price for drought and climate change
- Would help us shift from disaster response to disaster prevention
- Makes efficient investments in proven solutions

Opponents say:

- Goals should be funded within current budget
- Gives funding to unproven technologies with no evidence of success
- Lacks accountability and specific standards for measuring success

Campaign Contributions – Follow the Money

In Support - \$1.2 million

- Save The Redwoods League **\$475k**
- California State Parks Foundation **\$100k**

In Opposition

No reported contributions

Who Supports? Who Opposes?

Supporters

- Clean Water Action
- National Wildlife Federation
- California Professional Firefighters
- California Labor Federation

Opposition

- Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association

5



ALLOWS LOCAL BONDS FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE WITH 55% VOTER APPROVAL.

Should local bond measures to fund housing bonds for low- and middle-income Californians and public infrastructure projects be allowed to pass with 55% voter approval instead of the 66.7% currently required?

Legislative Constitutional Amendment



Prop 5 : **The Situation**

- Local bond measures currently require approval of two-thirds of voters. California is in critical need of more affordable housing.
- A typical house here costs around twice the national average and rents are about 50% higher than in other states.
- Upgrades to outdated local infrastructure like roads, hospitals, fire stations and water treatment facilities are also needed.



Prop 5: **The Proposal**

- Lower the voting requirement so that some types of local bond measures could pass with 55% of the vote instead of two-thirds. It would apply to housing for low-income families, seniors, people with disabilities, veterans and other groups. It could also be used to improve infrastructure for police, flood and fire protection, libraries, public health and public transit.
- Require accountability provisions like citizen oversight committees and annual independent audits.
- Apply to any qualifying local bond measure passed in the November 2024 election.

Fiscal Effects



- The legislative analyst's office believes that Prop 5 would likely mean more local bond measures would pass, resulting in more funding for housing assistance and public infrastructure.
- If more bonds pass, then local governments would have more costs, which would be paid with higher property taxes. Impact on state budget is uncertain, but could lead to lower state costs if local governments take more responsibility for affordable housing.

Supporters say:

- Gives local voters more autonomy to address unique housing and infrastructure needs in their own communities.
- Does not raise taxes
- Includes strict accountability for bond measures

Opponents say:

- Pushes cost of infrastructure onto local governments
- California already has highest cost of living in nation; this would make everything more expensive
- Removes taxpayer protections from the California constitution

Campaign Contributions – Follow the Money

In Support - \$5 million

Chan Zuckerberg Initiative Advocacy --
Yes On 5 (*Nonprofit 501(c)(4)*)

\$2.5 Million

Chan Zuckerberg Initiative, LLC (Mark
Zuckerberg)

\$2.5 Million

In Opposition - \$29.7 million

California Assn. of Realtors **\$19 million**

National Assn. of Realtors **\$5 million**

California Assn. of Realtors Issues
Mobilization PAC **\$3 million**

California Business Roundtable Issues
PAC **\$1.73 million**

Who Supports? Who Opposes?

Supporters

- California Democratic Party
- California State Building and Construction Trades Council
- AIDS Healthcare Foundation
- California Housing Partnership
- California YIMBY

Opposition

- California Chamber Of Commerce
- Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association
- National Federation of Independent Businesses

6

**ELIMINATES CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION ALLOWING INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE FOR INCARCERATED PERSONS**

Should the California Constitution be amended to

1. prohibit involuntary servitude to be used as punishment;
2. prohibit incarcerated people from being punished for refusing a work assignment;
3. allow incarcerated people to voluntarily accept work assignments in exchange for credit to reduce their sentences?

Legislative Constitutional Amendment



Prop 6 : **The Situation**

- 13th Amendment of US allows for involuntary servitude for crimes, as does California
- Standard practice to force incarcerated people to perform labor.
- California one of 16 states with exception clause for involuntary servitude in constitution
- 94,000 people currently in state prisons. Black people disproportionately represented.



Prop 6: **The Proposal**

- Amend constitution to end mandatory work assignments
- Make employment voluntary
- Authorize credits for participating in work assignments

Fiscal Effects



- Uncertain.
- Prop 6 does not mandate wages, but courts may require minimum wage
- Likely costs or savings would not exceed 10s of millions per year

Supporters say:

- Involuntary servitude is an extension of slavery
- Prioritizes rehabilitation
- Placed on ballot by lawmakers with bipartisan support

Opponents say:

No official opponents

Campaign Contributions – Follow the Money

In Support - \$1.15 million

- All Of Us Or None Action Network **\$345k**
- Voters Organized to Educate **\$250k**
- ACLU Of Northern California **\$45k**
- Communities United For Restorative Youth Justice **\$29.9k**

In Opposition

No reported contributions

Who Supports? Who Opposes?

Supporters

- ACLU California Action
- Anti-Recidivism Coalition
- California Democratic Party
- California Teachers Association
- California Black Legislative Caucus
- California Labor Federation

Opposition

- Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association

32



RAISES MINIMUM WAGE

Should California raise its statewide minimum wage to \$18 an hour by January 1, 2026, and then each year based on inflation?

Initiative Statute



Prop 32 : **The Situation**

- CA Minimum wage now \$16 plus yearly inflation adjustments
- Some have higher minimums, including fast food and health care



Prop 32: **The Proposal**

- Increase minimum wage annually until reaches \$18 by January 1, 2026
- For large employers, (26+ employees) \$18 by 2025
- For small employers, by 2026

Fiscal Effects



- A higher minimum wage pushes all wages higher
- Higher wages increase business costs and prices
- Reduced profits for businesses means they pay less tax
- Impact on number of jobs is uncertain

Supporters say:

- Prop 32 will increase the standard of living for millions
- Allow people to buy more, improving the economy
- Reduce burden on taxpayers who should not subsidize businesses that pay low wages

Opponents say:

- Prop 32 will hurt businesses, especially small ones
- Will result in higher prices and lost jobs
- Will increase government expenses and deficits

Campaign Contributions – Follow the Money

In Support - \$610k

- Kevin De Leon For Lieutenant Governor 2026 **\$600k**
- Joseph N. Sanberg **\$9.82k**

In Opposition – \$65k

- California Business PAC (CA Chamber Of Commerce) **\$15k**
- California Grocers Association Issues PAC **\$15k**
- Calretailers Issues PAC **\$10k**
- National Federation Of Independent Business **\$10k**

Who Supports? Who Opposes?

Supporters

- California Labor Federation
- Unite Here
- One Fair Wage
- Working Families Party California
- California Democratic Party

Opposition

- California Chamber of Commerce
- California Restaurant Association
- California Grocers Association
- National Federation of Independent Business
- Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association

33



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

Should the California Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act of 1995 be repealed so local governments can regulate rents?

Initiative Statute



Prop 33 : The Situation

- CA Renters pay 50% more for housing than in other states. About 25% of Californians live in areas with rent control, like Los Angeles, San Francisco and San Jose.
- Current law limits landlords to increases of 5% plus inflation each year
- Costa-Hawkins further restricts in 3 ways: restricts local rent control in three ways: no rent control on single-family homes, on any building built after 1995, and only applies to existing tenants, not new tenants



Prop 33: **The Proposal**

- Prop 33 says state cannot limit local governments power to expand or limit rent control, repealing the Costa-Hawkins Act
- Allows cities and counties to regulate rents on any types of housing property no matter what type of building it is or when it was built

Fiscal Effects



- Depends on decisions made by local governments and voters
- Would provide some with more affordable housing
- May increase housing scarcity if owners sell properties rather than renting
- Value of rental properties could decrease if potential buyers won't pay as much
- Increased costs to cities and counties enforce rent control

Supporters say:

- Prop 33 lets local government protect renters
- It allows local governments to decide whether and how much to control rents
- Billionaire investors are currently profiting from lack of housing supply

Opponents say:

- Prop 33 could block new affordable housing and worsen crisis
- Could eliminate existing homeowner and renter protections and lead to overturning other affordable housing laws
- Could reduce home values

Campaign Contributions – Follow the Money

In Support - \$43.8 million

- AIDS Healthcare Foundation
\$43.1 Million
- Kevin De Leon for Lt. Governor
2026 **\$600k**
- Unite Here Local 11 **\$50k**

In Opposition - \$120 million

- California Apartment Association
\$83.7 Million
- California Association Of Realtors
\$19 Million
- National Association of Realtors
\$ 5 million

Who Supports? Who Opposes?

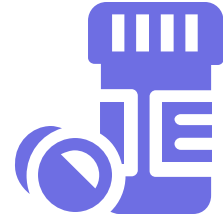
Supporters

- AIDS Healthcare Foundation
- Veterans' Voices
- California Democratic Party
- California Nurses Association
- CA Alliance for Retired Americans

Opposition

- California Small Business Association
- California Rental Housing Association
- California Senior Alliance
- California Chamber of Commerce
- Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association
- California Republican Party

34



RESTRICTS SPENDING OF PRESCRIPTION DRUG REVENUES BY CERTAIN HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

Should certain healthcare providers be required to spend 98% of revenues from a federal discount prescription drug program on direct patient care and should the state be permanently authorized to negotiate Medi-cal drug prices?

Initiative Statute



Prop 34 : **The Situation**

- A federal drug program provides discounts to certain healthcare providers that serve low-income patients.
- It does not restrict how the savings are spent



Prop 34: **The Proposal**

- Participating providers restricted if spend \$100 million in 10 years on expenses other than direct patient care
- Applies to providers who also operate housing units with health violation on their properties
- Requires these providers to spend 98% of discounts on direct patient care

Fiscal Effects



- Legislative analyst sees millions of increased costs to enforce new rules
- Providers would be expected to pay fees to cover costs

Supporters say:

- Prop 34 will cut cost of prescription drugs for Medi-Cal patients by allowing California to negotiate drug prices
- Requires abusers to provide more healthcare to patients, spending 98% on care

Opponents say:

- Prop 34 is an attempt by the California Apartment Association to harm AIDS Healthcare Foundation that supports rent control
- Allows wealthy opponents to weaponizes the initiative process
- Not necessary because Medi-Cal already has a discount drug program

Campaign Contributions – Follow the Money

In Support - \$45.1 million

- California Apartment Association **\$44.6 Million**
- California Association Of Realtors Issues Mobilization Political Action Committee **\$500k**
- California Apartment Association **\$38.6k**

In Opposition - \$7.68 million

- Aids Healthcare Foundation **\$7.56k**
- Renters And Homeowners For Rent Control Yes On 33, Sponsored By Aids Healthcare Foundation **\$110k**

Who Supports? Who Opposes?

Supporters

- California Apartment Association
- ALS Association
- Assemblymember Evan Low
- Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association
- California Chamber of Commerce

Opposition

- The AIDS Healthcare Foundation
- Consumer Watchdog

35



**PROVIDES PERMANENT FUNDING FOR
MEDI-CAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES**

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

Initiative Statute



Prop 35 : **The Situation**

- California currently taxes healthcare plans to generate funds for health care for low-income families, seniors, and disabled persons
- Some of the revenue covers a portion of the state costs, reducing expenditures from the general fund.
- Some is used to increase payments to Medi-Cal providers



Prop 35: **The Proposal**

- Make the existing tax on managed health care plans permanent
- Require that revenue be used only for Medi-Cal services
- Prohibit using revenues to replace existing Medi-Cal funding
- Cap administrative expenses and require audits

Fiscal Effects



- Increased funding for Medi-Cal of \$2 to \$5 billion annually starting in 2027
- Increased state costs to implement funding about \$1-2 billion annually
- In the long term, unknown effect on state tax revenue, health program funding and state costs.
- Future costs depend on whether legislature continues to approve the tax in the future if voters do not pass Prop 35

Supporters say:

- Prop 35 expands care for millions of children, low-income families, seniors and the disabled.
- Provides dedicated ongoing funding without raising taxes on individuals
- Improves access to primary and specialty care
- Includes strong accountability

Opponents say:

No arguments against Prop 35 were submitted

Campaign Contributions – Follow the Money

In Support – \$81.5 million

- California Hospitals Committee On Issues, (CHCI) Sponsored By California Association Of Hospitals And Health Systems (CAHHS) **\$28 Million**
- Global Medical Response, Inc. and Subsidiaries **\$21 Million**
- California Medical Association **\$17.7 Million**

In Opposition

No reported contributions

Who Supports? Who Opposes?

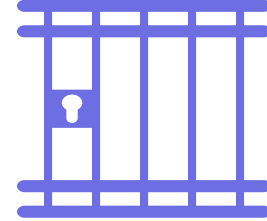
Supporters

- California Medical Association
- Planned Parenthood Affiliates of California
- California Hospital Association
- California Dental Association
- California Primary Care Association
- California Democratic Party
- California Republican Party

Opposition

- The Children's Partnership
- California Pan-Ethnic Health Network
- California Alliance for Retired Americans

36



ALLOWS FELONY CHARGES AND INCREASES SENTENCES FOR CERTAIN DRUG AND THEFT CRIMES

Should California allow people to be charged with felonies for possessing certain drugs and for thefts under \$950, if the defendant has two prior drug or theft convictions?

Initiative Statute



Prop 36 : The Situation

- Proposition 47 (2014) reduced shoplifting less than \$950 to a misdemeanor unless the accused had prior convictions for serious crimes. Drug possession also became a misdemeanor.
- Funneled savings to mental health and drug treatment programs, as well as programs to keep kids in school and for victim services.
- Prop 47 reduced prison overcrowding that had been ruled unconstitutional by Supreme Court



Prop 36: The Proposal

- With 2 prior theft convictions, shoplifting can be charged as a felony with a possible 3-year sentence
- Providing illegal drugs to someone who is subsequently injured by it could receive a longer prison term
- With 2 prior drug convictions, possession could be charged as a felony and required to seek treatment or serve time
- Allows a murder charge if providing drugs to someone who dies.

Fiscal Effects



- Higher costs from increased prison population, and longer time to resolve felonies, likely in the tens or hundreds of millions each year
- Increased population in county jails and under community supervision
- Increased workload for local courts

Supporters say:

- Tougher laws against “smash and grab” thefts will protect businesses in every community
- Allows prosecutors to combine the value of items stolen from multiple thefts
- Will reduce crime and substance abuse by mandating treatment for felony drug offenders

Opponents say:

- Law already allows felonies for “smash and grab” robberies, drug trafficking and repeat theft.
- Prop 36 will make California less safe by reducing funding for prevention and treatment.
- Prop 36 will cost billions to imprison more people

Campaign Contributions – Follow the Money

In Support - \$14.8 million

- Walmart **\$3.58 Million**
- Target Corporation
- **\$1.5 Million**
- Home Depot USA, Inc.
- **\$1 Million**
- Taylor Fresh Foods, Inc.
- **\$1 Million**

In Opposition - \$4.6 million

- Stacy H. Schusterman
\$1 million
- Patty Quillin **\$500k**
- M Quinn Delaney **\$250k**
- SEIU Healthcare Workers
West Pac **\$250k**
- ACLU Of Northern California
\$220k

Who Supports? Who Opposes?

Supporters

- Walmart, Target, Home Depot
- California District Attorneys Association
- California Correctional Peace Officers Association
- California Republican Party

Opposition

- Gov. Gavin Newsom
- Alliance for Safety and Justice
- ACLU of Northern California
- California Democratic Party

Los Angeles County Measures

November 5, 2024 General Election

Presented by



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A



HOMELESSNESS SERVICES AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING ORDINANCE

Should the voters approve a measure to increase the sales tax to address homelessness in LA County from 1/4% to 1/2%?



Measure A: **The Situation**

- 75,000 unhoused people in Los Angeles County, with 52,000 unsheltered and 23,000 in temporary shelter
- In last 20 years, rents have increased 54% while incomes have increased 16%
- Measure H (2017) raised sales tax 1/4% to fund homelessness services
- In June 2024, Supreme Court ruled to allow cities to enforce anti-camping ordinances, even if there is no place for people to go



Measure A: **The Proposal**

- Measure A would establish a permanent 1/2 percent sales and uses tax for affordable housing and homelessness prevention.
- Would require accountability and results, create affordable housing, support home ownership, provide rental assistance, increase mental health and addiction treatment, reduce and prevent homelessness, and provide services for children, families, veterans, domestic violence survivors, seniors, and disabled people experiencing homelessness

Fiscal Effects



- Measure A is expected to generate \$1.1 billion per year

Supporters say:

- Funds will provide affordable housing
- Treatments for mental health and drug abuse
- Rental or legal assistance for evictions
- Require audits and set targets

Opponents say:

- Haven't gotten our money's worth from the current tax: 37% increase in homelessness since 2017
- Doubling tax now will hurt those who are already struggling
- Measure A is rushed. Still 3 years left in Measure H tax
- Proposed tax is forever

Who Supports? Who Opposes?

Supporters

- United Way of Greater Los Angeles
- ACLU
- Los Angeles County Supervisors
- SEIU Local 721

Opposition

- LA County Business Federation



THE LA COUNTY FIRE SAFETY MEASURE

Should a parcel tax of 6 cents per square foot of certain parcel improvements be adopted to ensure local firefighter/paramedic emergency response*?

*involving wildfires, house fires, heart attacks, strokes and car accidents; to hire/train firefighters/paramedics, upgrade/replace/aging firefighter safety equipment, fire engines, helicopters, facilities, life-saving rescue tools and 911 communication technology



Measure E: **The Situation**

- A March 2020 measure proposing a parcel tax to fund firefighters and equipment failed.
- Property owners currently pay a tax for the county fire department set by the Board of Supervisors



Measure E: **The Proposal**

- Levy a tax of \$.06 per square foot of buildings beginning 2025
- Proceeds to be used as stated above
- Tax will be in effect until voters petition to remove it and go up 2% per year
- Low-income seniors may apply for exemption
- Proceeds kept in separate account in county

Fiscal Effects



- Measure E could raise \$150 million per year at a cost of \$60 to \$600 per single family residence.

Supporters say:

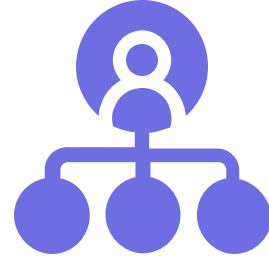
- Measure E will provide critically needed funds to maintain fire service
- It will upgrade the county's aging 911 system
- More paramedics and firefighters can be hired and trained

Opponents say:

- This is a tax increase of \$60 per 1000 feet of buildings
- If the supervisors managed their \$45 billion budget wisely, they could pay for fire and emergency services without more taxes
- The county has underfunded the fire department for years



OVERHAUL THE STRUCTURE OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY GOVERNMENT



Should the Los Angeles County Charter be amended to create an elected county executive with full responsibility for executive authority, to expand the number of supervisors from 5 to 9, and create other administrative and ethics offices, as well as make other restrictions and requirements?



Measure G: The Situation

- Los Angeles County's governmental structure has needed reform for decades.
- Accountability and better representation is needed. As the County faces numerous crises on multiple fronts—the COVID-19 pandemic, massive wildfires, homelessness, criminal justice reform, climate change—the lack of strong, elected executive leadership impacts the ability to respond efficiently.
- To achieve essential checks and balances, creating an elected County Executive must be accompanied by an expansion of the Board of Supervisors from five to nine to balance a strong County Executive and better represent the County's diverse 10 million residents
- Los Angeles is an anomaly in the US in terms of low local government representation. Each of the five-person Board of Supervisors represents approximately 2 million constituents.



Measure G: The Proposal

- Create an elected county executive with detailed responsibilities and powers
- Create independent ethics commission and ethics compliance officer.
- Create a director of budget and management and a county legislative analyst
- Expand number of supervisors from 5 to 9 effective in 2032
- Establish a governance reform task force and charter review commission
- Prohibit former county officials from lobbying for 2 years
- Do this with existing funds

Fiscal Effects



- Measure specifies this must all be done with existing funds and no new taxes.

Supporters say:

- Measure will create 9 smaller districts for more local representation
- Will increase checks and balances by adding an executive
- Reduce corruption with ethics commission and compliance officer

Opponents say:

- Elected executive will have no term limits and no experience requirements
- Creates 4 new supervisors and staff paid out of existing county funds, taking money from essential programs
- Does nothing to solve issues like homelessness, mental illness, housing and decrepit jail facilities

BC



**BEACH CITIES HEALTH DISTRICT COMMUNITY
HEALTH AND WELLNESS BOND MEASURE**

Should BCHD be authorized to issue up to \$30 Million
in bonds with a term of 40 years?



Measure BC: The Situation

The \$30 million bond for Phase 1 of the BCHD Heathy Living Campus:

- \$8 million to tear down the current building
- \$7 million to develop the open space to replace it
- \$3 million to complete the allcove building
- \$7 million to build parking and to connect the future allcove site to the main campus or green space
- \$5 million for planning, architecture and engineering
- There would also be a financial oversight committee for the bond.



Measure BC: **The Proposal**

- Authorizes BCHD to issue up to \$30 Million in bonds with term of 40 years
- Levy on property owners would be \$3 per \$100,000 assessed value and will generate \$1.7 million per year
- Current budget is \$15 million, including \$5 million from property taxes

Fiscal Effects



- Measure BC would levy a tax of \$3 per \$100,000 assessed property value. If an owner's property is worth \$1 million, for example, they'd pay \$30 a year.

Supporters say:

- Measure BC Will improve community health with high impact, low cost
- Fund removal of South Bay Hospital, built in 1950's
- Complete construction of youth mental health center
- Construction will be energy and water efficient
- Include 2 acres of public outdoor space

Opponents say:

- 35% increase over current property tax
- BCHD's top 5 executives earn \$1.2 million and spent \$13 million planning a privately owned project.
- Project will directly benefit private developers for a privately owned structure on public land
- Youth mental health center will also serve other areas with more than 10 times the Beach Cities district's population.
- BCHD should continue with state funding and grants as they have in the past

Manhattan Beach Measures

November 5, 2024 General Election

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RLS



**REPAIR LOCAL SCHOOLS WITHOUT RAISING
TAXES BOND MEASURE**

Should MB approve a \$200 million bond to repair
and upgrade all MBUSD campuses?



Measure RLS: **The Situation**

- Manhattan Beach is well known for its top-ranked schools, but many neighborhood schools are over 70 years old and have leaky roofs, deteriorating plumbing, restrooms, gas and sewer lines.
- Hazardous materials like lead and asbestos need to be removed and earthquake and fire safety upgrades are needed.
- Additionally, outdated classrooms and labs need updates to meet current instructional standards to prepare students for college and in demand careers like engineering, technology, and the sciences.



Measure RLS: **The Proposal**

- Replaces or upgrades leaking roofs, plumbing, electrical systems, fireproofing, and removes hazardous asbestos and lead
- Updates classrooms and labs for instruction in science, technology, engineering and math
- Independent oversight, annual audits and public disclosure of spending ensures all funds are used for voter-approved projects only
- No funds can be used for administrators' salaries or pension

Fiscal Effects



- Measure would extend the current school bond rate to generate \$200 million in locally controlled funding without raising taxes.

Supporters say:

- Measure RLS is specifically for school buildings, technology, and equipment – critical areas that existing parcel tax funding cannot cover.
- Some schools all need safety and infrastructure repairs and updates
- Classrooms and labs need updates to meet current instructional standards
- All funds stay local and cannot be taken by the State
- Measure RLS funds could help MBUSD compete for state matching funds

Opponents say:

No arguments against Measure RLS known at this time

Who Supports? Who Opposes?

Supporters

- Amy Howorth, Mayor Pro Tem
- Michael Greenberg, Skechers
- Jill Lamkin, DBPA
- Tiffany Barbara
- Tracey Windes, Fmr. MBUSD Board

Opposition

None submitted

MMB



MANHATTAN BEACH SALES TAX MEASURE

Should MB approve a measure by the city of Manhattan Beach to add a half-cent sales tax in the city.

Funding would help maintain city streets, improve traffic safety, keep parks and infrastructure safe, clean, and well-maintained, and upgrade community facilities.



Measure MMB: **The Situation**

- The City of Manhattan Beach has over \$200 million in needed repairs to streets, sidewalks, and community facilities. The longer these issues go unaddressed, the more expensive these repairs may become.
- Existing revenues are not supporting the growing costs associated with these services and maintenance.
- Community facilities have structural problems, earthquake safety issues, outdated electrical and plumbing, and leaky roofs.



Measure MMB: **The Proposal**

- Manhattan Beach City Council placed this measure on the November 2024 ballot, asking voters to increase the local sales tax rate by one-half cent.
- Revenue from the measure could not be taken by the County or other special districts, ensuring local control and reinvestment back into the community to fund essential services and facilities here in Manhattan Beach
- Essential purchases like groceries and prescription medicine are exempted from sales tax.

Fiscal Effects



- This measure would bring Manhattan Beach's sales tax rate in line with nearby communities and generate an estimated \$5.3 million in local funding for essential services
- Approximately 61% of sales tax revenue collected in Manhattan Beach is paid by visitors shopping in Manhattan Beach.

Supporters say:

- This measure would cost just 50 cents for every \$100 purchased. Groceries, medicine, and many other essential items are legally excluded from the tax.
- Delayed repairs will cost more in the future
- Independent audits will be conducted annually and all of funds would be used for the upkeep of City operations and municipal facilities and infrastructure

Opponents say:

No arguments against Measure MMB known at this time

Who Supports? Who Opposes?

Supporters

- MB City Council
- Russ Lesser, Former Mayor
- Cathey Graves, Pres MBUSD Board ;
- Jill Lamkin, ED MB Downtown Business Assoc

Opposition

- Michael Taddiken

Looking for more information?

Official Voter Information Guide

Read nonpartisan analysis, arguments for and against, and even the full text of the proposed laws.

VoterGuide.sos.ca.gov

For additional information on ballot propositions:

calmatters.org

laist.com/vote

Download a copy of these slides at **LWVBeachCities.org**

If you are interested on the LWVC positions on any of the Propositions, you can also find them on our website.