



## Voter Information: November 2016 Election

Presidential Election .....	1
Statewide Elections.....	3
Senate.....	3
Propositions.....	4
Local Elections.....	14
References.....	15

---

### Presidential Election

According to the California Secretary of State’s Official Certified List of Candidates, there are 5 candidates running for president in 2016. Below is information with each candidate’s ballot description, political party and top 3 priorities. The information below comes from [VotersEdge.org](http://VotersEdge.org) unless otherwise noted.

Candidates are listed in alphabetical order by last name.

#### **Hillary Clinton**

*Vice President: Tim Kaine*

Ballot Description

Former U.S. Secretary of State

Democratic Party

Top 3 Priorities

- Getting the economy working again for all Americans; raising the minimum wage; investing in infrastructure, manufacturing, clean energy and other sectors; providing tax relief to working families and small businesses; and ensuring equal pay for women
- Keeping our nation safe by defending American values at home and abroad, strengthening our existing alliances and building new partnerships for the 21<sup>st</sup> century, and restoring American leadership around the world
- Breaking down barriers for all Americans by ensuring every child has the opportunity to live up to their God-given potential, and passing comprehensive immigration reform, criminal justice reform, and other initiatives

#### **Gary Johnson**

*Vice President: Bill Weld*

Ballot Description

Businessperson & Elected Official

Libertarian Party

## **Gary Johnson**

*Vice President: Bill Weld*

Top 3 Priorities<sup>1</sup>

- Provide Congress a balanced budget within the first 100 days of office
- Reduce (and in some cases eliminate) our military footprint abroad
- Liberalize trade and economic activity

## **Gloria Estela La Riva**

*Vice President: Dennis J. Banks*

Ballot Description

Typographical worker, labor leader, community and anti-war activist

Peace and Freedom Party

Top 3 Priorities

- La Riva's 10-point program begins: For the earth to live, capitalism must end. The crises of inequality, endless war, environmental destruction and more – can only be solved by replacing capitalism with a sustainable system – socialism
- La Riva's program says: A job or income, health care, free education from pre-K through university, and affordable housing should be Constitutional rights; Shut all U.S. military bases around the world, bring all U.S. armed forces home
- La Riva's program says: End racism, police brutality and mass incarceration and free political prisoners; honor Native treaties; defend unions and a \$15/hour minimum wage; equal rights for women including full reproductive rights; full equality for LGBT

## **Jill Stein**

*Vice President: Ajamu Baraka*

Ballot Description

Harvard-Trained Physician

Green Party

Top 3 Priorities

- A Green New Deal. Taking action on climate change while creating full employment by transitioning to 100% clean energy by 2030
- Economic Equality. Cancel Student Debt. Jobs as a Right. Single Payer Health Care. End Poverty. Guarantee all Americans with a living wage job, with government employer of last resort.
- Equality for all. Support for immigrant rights. Support Black Lives Matter Movement. GLBT. A foreign policy based on peace and international law.

---

<sup>1</sup> Gary Johnson's top 3 priorities were not available on [Votersedge.org](http://Votersedge.org). This information was provided by Gary Johnson's campaign to the League of Women Education Fund ([www.vote411.org](http://www.vote411.org)).

## **Donald Trump**

*Vice President: Michael Pence*

Ballot Description

Chairman and President, The Trump Organization

Republican, American Independent

Top 3 Priorities

- The Establishment: I want to win for the people of this great country. The only people I will owe are the voters. The media, special interests, and lobbyists are trying to stop me. We won't let that happen.
  - Competent Leadership: America needs strong leadership. Politicians can talk but they don't get things done. I have a strong track record of success and if elected I will do what I have promised to do.
  - Jobs: I will be the greatest job-producing president in American history.
- 

## **Statewide Elections**

### **Senate**

The U.S. Senate has 100 members, two from each state. Senators are elected for six year terms, and approximately one-third of the total membership of the Senate is elected every two years. Currently, California is represented in the U.S. Senate by Senator Barbara Boxer and Senator Dianne Feinstein. In 2015, Senator Boxer announced she was retiring and would not be running for re-election in 2016. Senator Dianne Feinstein is up for re-election in 2018.

Two candidates are running to fill Boxer's seat and represent California in the U.S. Senate, Congresswoman Loretta Sanchez and California District Attorney Kamala Harris. Below is information with each candidate's ballot description, political party and top 3 priorities. Candidates are listed in alphabetical order by the candidate's last name. The information below comes from the California Official Voter Information Guide, and [Votersedge.org](http://Votersedge.org). We encourage you to do research these candidates to make an informed decision.

### **Kamala Harris**

Ballot Description

Attorney General of California

Democratic Party

Top 3 Priorities

- Repairing the ladder of opportunity and tackling income inequality – the greatest economic challenge we face
- Fighting for improved educational opportunities, affordable college and 21<sup>st</sup> century job training
- Advancing equality, justice and civil rights for all people

### **Loretta Sanchez**

Ballot Description

United States Congresswoman

Democratic Party

Top 3 Priorities

- Fixing our broken immigration system
- Making college education affordable and accessible
- Shrinking income inequality and protecting workers

## Propositions

There are 17 ballot measures on California's statewide ballot this year. These measures cover a variety of issues, asking voters to decide on measures ranging from a plastic bag ban to legalizing marijuana to ending the death penalty. This guide will briefly summarize each proposition, provide information on what the people for and against have said about the bill, and the Legislative Analyst's Office Fiscal Impact estimate. The information comes from the California Official Voter Information Guide, the California Legislative Analyst's Office, and [VotersEdge.org](http://VotersEdge.org). We encourage you to do your own research on these important propositions.

### Proposition 51: Bonds for School Facilities

#### Summary

This proposition authorizes \$9 billion in general obligation bonds: \$3 billion for new construction and \$3 billion for modernization of K-12 public school facilities; \$1 billion for charter schools and vocational education facilities; and \$2 billion for California Community College facilities.

A YES vote on this measure means the state could sell \$9 billion in general obligation bonds for education facilities.

A NO vote on this measure means the state would not have the authority to sell new general obligation bonds for K-12 public school and community college facilities.

#### People FOR Say

- Many of our schools need repairs and upgrades to make them safe for our children.
- Prop. 51 will improve education overall and help expand space at community colleges so more students can attend.

#### People AGAINST Say

- Prop. 51 would add to the state's debt, which is already more than \$400 billion.
- Bond measures should be passed locally, giving communities control of how money is spent.

#### Legislative Analyst's Office Fiscal Impact Estimate

State costs of \$17.6 billion to pay off the principle (\$9 billion) and interest (\$8.6 billion) on the bonds. Payments of about \$500 million per year for 35 years.

### Proposition 52: Private Hospital Fees for Medi-Cal

#### Summary

This proposition extends indefinitely an existing statute that imposes fees on hospitals to obtain federal matching funds. This proposition uses fees to fund Medi-Cal health care services, care for uninsured patients, and children's health coverage.

A YES vote on this measure means: An existing charge imposed on most private hospitals that is scheduled to end on January 1, 2018 under current law would be extended permanently. It would be harder for the Legislature to make changes to it. Revenue raised would be used to create state savings, increase payments for

A NO vote on this measure means: An existing charge imposed on most private hospitals would end on January 1, 2018 unless additional action by the Legislature extended it.

## **Proposition 52: Private Hospital Fees for Medi-Cal**

hospital services to low-income Californians, and provide grants to public hospitals.

### People FOR Say

- This guarantees funding for Medi-Cal which helps low-income children and families.
- Prop. 52 makes sure that state lawmakers cannot use this money for any other purpose.

### People AGAINST Say

- Prop. 52 would give more than \$3 billion to hospitals without a guarantee that it will help patients.
- Instead of helping low-income Californians, Prop. 52 would give more money to hospital corporations.

### *Legislative Analyst's Office Fiscal Impact Estimate*

Uncertain fiscal effect, ranging from very little impact to annual state General Fund savings of around \$1 billion and increased funding for public hospitals in low hundreds of millions of dollars annually.

## **Proposition 53: Public Vote on Revenue Bonds**

### *Summary*

This proposition requires statewide voter approval before any revenue bonds can be issued or sold by the state for certain projects if the bond amount exceeds \$2 billion.

A YES vote on this measure means: State revenue bonds totaling more than \$2 billion for a project that is funded, owned, or managed by the state would require statewide voter approval.

A NO vote on this measure means: State revenue bonds could continue to be used without voter approval.

### People FOR Say

- The state should be required to get voter approval before taking on expensive building projects.
- Prop. 53 would give voters a voice and hold the state accountable for its spending.

### People AGAINST Say

- Having to wait for an election could make it hard for the state to respond to disasters and emergencies.
- Voters from across the state should not be able to decide what is best for a project that affects a local community.

### *Legislative Analyst's Office Fiscal Impact Estimate*

State and local fiscal effects are unknown would depend on which projects are affected by the measure and what actions government agencies and voters take in response to the measure's voting requirement.

## **Proposition 54: Changes to the Legislative Process**

### *Summary*

This proposition prohibits the Legislature from passing any bill unless published on the Internet for 72 hours before a vote; requires the Legislature to record its proceedings and post them on the Internet; and it authorizes the use of recordings.

A YES vote on this measure means: Any bill (including changes to the bill) would have to be made available to legislators and posted on the Internet for at least 72 hours before the Legislature could pass it. The Legislature would have to ensure that its public meetings are recorded and make videos of those meetings available on the Internet.

#### People FOR Say

- Posting bills and recordings of the Legislature online would make it easier for California residents to see what lawmakers are doing.
- Prop. 54 would give the public and lawmakers time to read new laws before they are passed.

A NO vote on this measure means: Rules and duties of the Legislature would not change.

#### People AGAINST Say

- Prop. 54 would make it harder for the Legislature to pass bills. Any little change to a bill would require lawmakers to wait 72 hours before voting on it.
- Prop. 54 would give people and groups in positions of power extra time to block or change a bill before it can be voted on.

### *Legislative Analyst's Office Fiscal Impact Estimate*

One-time costs of \$1 million to \$2 million and ongoing costs of about \$1 million annually to record legislative meetings and make videos of those meetings available on the Internet.

## **Proposition 55: Extend Tax on High Income**

### *Summary*

This proposition extends by twelve years the temporary personal income tax increases enacted in 2012 on earnings over \$250,000, with revenues allocated to K-12 schools, California Community Colleges, and in certain years, health care.

A YES vote on this measure means: Income tax increases on high-income taxpayers, which are scheduled to end after 2018, would instead be extended through 2030.

#### People FOR Say

- Prop. 55 would provide billions of dollars for schools and community colleges.
- Prop. 55 would only affect California residents who can afford to pay more in taxes.

A NO vote on this measure means: income tax increases on high-income taxpayers would expire as scheduled at the end of 2018.

#### People AGAINST Say

- Voters should respect their decision from 2012. Current taxes should expire in 2018.
- Prop. 55 will hurt small businesses and eliminate jobs. It will also take money away

## **Proposition 55: Extend Tax on High Income**

from people who have worked hard to earn it.

### *Legislative Analyst's Office Fiscal Impact Estimate*

Increased state revenues - \$4 billion to \$9 billion annually from 2019-2030 – depending on economy and stock market. Increased funding for schools, community colleges, health care for low-income people, budget reserves and debt payments.

## **Proposition 56: Tobacco Tax**

### *Summary*

This proposition increases cigarette tax by \$2.00 per pack, with equivalent increase on other tobacco products and electronic cigarettes containing nicotine.

A YES vote on this measure means: State excise tax on cigarettes would increase by \$2 per pack – from 87 cents to \$2.87. State excise tax on other tobacco products would increase by a similar amount. State excise tax also would be applied to electronic cigarettes. Revenue from these higher taxes would be used for many purposes, but primarily to augment spending on health care for low-income Californians.

A NO vote on this measure means: No changes would be made to existing state taxes on cigarettes, other tobacco products, and electronic cigarettes.

### People FOR Say

- Raising taxes on tobacco products will help prevent people from smoking.
- Prop. 56 would provide millions of dollars for important healthcare programs.

### People AGAINST Say

- Prop. 56 does not provide enough money to help people quit using tobacco.
- Prop. 56 would spend too much money enforcing the tobacco tax.

### *Legislative Analyst's Office Fiscal Impact Estimate*

Increased net state revenue of \$1 billion to \$1.4 billion in 2017-18, with potentially lower annual revenues over time. These funds would be allocated to a variety of specific purposes, with most of the monies used to augment spending on health care for low-income Californians.

## **Proposition 57: Parole, Sentencing and Court Procedures**

### *Summary*

This proposition allows parole consideration for persons convicted of nonviolent felonies, upon completion of prison term for their primary offense as defined. This proposition authorizes Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to award sentence credits for rehabilitation, good behavior, or educational achievements. It requires Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to adopt regulations to implement new parole and sentence credit provisions and certify they enhance public safety. This proposition also provides juvenile court judges shall make determination, under prosecutor motion, whether juveniles age 14 and older should be prosecuted and sentenced as

## **Proposition 57: Parole, Sentencing and Court Procedures**

adults for specified offenses. This measure does not specify which felony crimes are defined as nonviolent and the Legislative Analyst's Office analysis of the bill assumes that a nonviolent felony offense would include any felony offense that is not specifically defined in statute as violent.<sup>2</sup>

A YES vote on this measure means: Certain state prison inmates convicted of nonviolent felony offenses would be considered for release earlier than otherwise. The state prison system could award additional sentencing credits to inmates for good behavior and approved rehabilitative or educational achievements. Youths must have a hearing in juvenile court before they could be transferred to adult court.

### People FOR Say

- Prop. 57 would reduce overcrowding in state prisons and save money spent on non-violent offenders.
- Prop. 57 would encourage inmates to take advantage of educational and rehabilitation opportunities.

A NO vote on this measure means: There would be no change in the inmate release process. The state's prison system could not award additional sentencing credits to inmates. Certain youths could continue to be tried in adult court without a hearing in juvenile court.

### People AGAINST Say

- Prop. 57 would release a greater number of convicted felons onto the street.
- Prop. 57 would weaken crime laws and fail to honor the original sentence ordered by a judge.

### *Legislative Analyst's Office Fiscal Impact Estimate*

Net state savings likely in the tens of millions of dollars annually, depending on implementation.  
Net county costs of likely a few million dollars annually.

## **Proposition 58: English Language Education**

### *Summary*

This proposition preserves the requirement that public schools ensure students obtain English language proficiency. It requires school districts to solicit parent/community input in developing language acquisition programs. This proposition also requires instruction to ensure English acquisition as rapidly and effectively as possible, and authorizes school districts to establish dual-language immersion programs for both native and non-native English speakers.

A YES vote on this measure means: Public schools could more easily choose how to teach English learners, whether in English-only, bilingual, or other types of programs.

A NO vote on this measure means: Public schools would still be required to teach most English learners in English-only programs

---

<sup>2</sup> "Criminal Sentences, Juvenile Criminal Proceedings and Sentencing. Initiative Constitutional Amendment and Statute" Legislative Analyst's Office Web Site. Retrieved from: <http://www.lao.ca.gov/BallotAnalysis/Proposition?number=57&year=2016>



## Proposition 58: English Language Education

### People FOR Say

- English learners should be educated in whatever way best meets their learning needs.
- Prop. 58 would give parents and school districts more control over the way children are educated.

### People AGAINST Say

- Since the state has required instruction primarily in English, student test scores have improved.
- Prop. 58 would hurt some students' chances of learning English by creating classrooms that primarily teach in Spanish.

### *Legislative Analyst's Office Fiscal Impact Estimate*

Not notable fiscal effect on school districts or state government.

## Proposition 59: Political Spending Advisory Question

### *Summary*

This proposition asks whether California's elected officials should use their authority to propose and ratify an amendment to the federal Constitution overturning the United States Supreme Court decision in *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission*. *Citizens United* ruled that laws placing certain limits on political spending by corporations and unions are unconstitutional.

A YES vote on this measure means: Voters would be asking their elected officials to use their constitutional authority to seek increased regulation of campaign spending and contributions. As an advisory measure, Proposition 59 does not require any particular action by the Congress or California Legislature.

A NO vote on this measure means: Voters would not be asking their elected officials to seek certain changes in the regulation of campaign spending and contributions.

### People FOR Say

- Prop. 59 would send a message that California does not support the *Citizens United* decision.
- Corporations and billionaires should not be able to spend unlimited amounts of money on political campaigns.

### People AGAINST Say

- Prop. 59 is a waste of time. Propositions should be used for real laws, not advisory questions.
- This does nothing to reduce campaign spending or help us get better information about political donations.

### *Legislative Analyst's Office Fiscal Impact Estimate*

No direct fiscal effect on state or local governments.

## Proposition 60: Condoms in Adult Films

### *Summary*

This proposition requires adult film performers to use condoms during filming of sexual intercourse. It requires producers to pay for performer vaccinations, testing and medical examinations, and requires producers to post condom requirement at film sites.

## **Proposition 60: Condoms in Adult Films**

A YES vote on this measure means: There would be additional workplace health and safety requirements placed on adult film productions in California and additional ways to enforce those requirements.

### People FOR Say

- The current law requiring condoms is not being followed by adult film producers.
- Prop. 60 would protect adult film performers from harmful diseases like HIV and AIDS.

A NO vote on this measure means: Adult film productions in California would continue to be subject to current state and local workplace health and safety requirements, including rules now interpreted to require condom use in adult film productions.

### People AGAINST Say

- Adult performers are already tested frequently for diseases. Prop. 60 is not necessary.
- Married couples who film in their own homes could be sued.

### *Legislative Analyst's Office Fiscal Impact Estimate*

Likely reduction of state and local tax revenues of several million dollars annually. Increased state spending that could exceed \$1 million annually on regulation, partially offset by new fees.

## **Proposition 61: Prescription Drug Costs**

### *Summary*

This proposition prohibits the state from buying any prescription drug from a drug manufacturer at price over lowest price paid for the drug by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. This proposition exempts managed care programs funded through Medi-Cal.

A YES vote on this measure means: State agencies would generally be prohibited from paying more for any prescription drug than the lowest price paid by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs for the same drug.

### People FOR Say

- Prop. 61 would make sure California is not paying too much for prescription drugs.
- Prop. 61 could save the state millions or billions of dollars in healthcare costs.

A NO vote on this measure means: State agencies would continue to be able to negotiate the prices of, and pay for, prescription drugs without reference to the prices paid by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

### People AGAINST Say

- Prop. 61 would not apply to 88 percent of state residents, including most people on Medi-Cal.
- Prop. 61 would remove discounts the state currently receives and would increase healthcare costs, not reduce them.

### *Legislative Analyst's Office Fiscal Impact Estimate*

Potential for state savings of an unknown amount depending on 1) how the measure's implementation challenges are addressed and 2) the responses of drug manufacturers regarding the provision and pricing of their drugs.

## **Proposition 62: Repealing the Death Penalty**

### *Summary*

This proposition repeals the death penalty and replaces it with life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. This applies retroactively to existing death sentences and increases the portion of life inmates' wages that may be applied to victim restitution.

A YES vote on this measure means: No offenders could be sentenced to death by the state for first degree murder. The most serious penalty available would be a prison term of life without the possibility of parole.

A NO vote on the measure means: Certain offenders convicted for first degree murder could continue to be sentenced to death. There would be no change for offenders currently under a sentence of death.

### People FOR Say

- Getting rid of the death penalty would save the state millions of dollars in costs.
- This is the only way to make sure that no innocent person is ever executed in California.

### People AGAINST Say

- We need the strongest possible punishment for the most serious first-degree murderers.
- The pay that inmates would put toward victims' families cannot make up for the lost life.

### *Legislative Analyst's Office Fiscal Impact Estimate*

Net ongoing reduction in state and county criminal justice costs of around \$150 million annually within a few years, although the impact could vary by tens of millions of dollars depending on various factors.

## **Proposition 63: Gun and Ammunition Sales**

### *Summary*

Among the many components of this proposition, it requires individuals to pass a background check and obtain Department of Justice authorization to purchase ammunition, prohibits possession of large-capacity ammunition magazines, and requires their disposal as specified. This proposition requires most ammunition sales be made through licensed ammunition vendors and reported to Department of Justice. It requires lost or stolen firearms and ammunition be reported to law enforcement, and prohibits persons convicted of stealing a firearm from possessing firearms. This proposition establishes new procedures for enforcing laws prohibiting firearm possession and creates a new court process to ensure the removal of firearms from prohibited persons after they are convicted of a felony or certain misdemeanors. This proposition also requires Department of Justice to provide information about prohibited persons to federal National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

A YES vote on this measure means: A new court process would be created for the removal of firearms from individuals upon conviction of certain crimes. New requirements related to the selling or purchasing of ammunition would be implemented.

A NO Vote on this measure means: No new firearm-or ammunition-related requirements would be implemented.

### **Proposition 63: Gun and Ammunition Sales**

#### People FOR Say

- Prop. 63 would make sure that violent criminals and people with mental illnesses don't have access to guns.
- This strengthens existing gun laws and prevents dangerous people from buying ammunition.

#### People AGAINST Say

- This would make it harder for people who follow the law to buy ammunition.
- The costs for Prop. 63 could be better spent training police, hiring more officers and getting violent criminals off the street.

#### *Legislative Analyst's Office Fiscal Impact Estimate*

Increased state and local court and law enforcement costs, potentially in the tens of millions of dollars annually, related to a new court process for removing firearms from prohibited persons after they are convicted.

### **Proposition 64: Making Recreational Marijuana Legal**

#### *Summary*

This proposition legalizes marijuana under state law, for use by adults 21 and older. This imposes state taxes on sales and cultivation, provides for industry licensing and establishes standards for marijuana products. This proposition also allows local regulation and taxation.

A YES vote on this measure means: Adults 21 years of age or older could legally grow, possess, and use marijuana for nonmedical purposes, with certain restrictions. The state would regulate nonmedical marijuana businesses and tax the growing and selling of medical and nonmedical marijuana. Most of the revenue from such taxes would support youth programs, environmental protection and law enforcement.

A NO vote on this measure means: Growing, possessing, or using marijuana for nonmedical purposes would remain illegal. It would still be legal to grow, possess, or use marijuana for medical purposes.

#### People FOR Say

- Prop. 64 would set up a safe, legal system that allows adults to use recreational marijuana.
- Prop. 64 would bring in more than \$1 billion each year and lower state court costs.

#### People AGAINST Say

- Prop. 64 would increase the illegal drug trade and hurt low-income communities.
- Prop. 64 allows marijuana to be grown near schools and puts youth at risk of addiction.

#### *Legislative Analyst's Office Fiscal Impact Estimate*

Additional tax revenues ranging from high hundreds of millions of dollars to over \$1 billion annually, most dedicated to specific purposes. Reduced criminal justice costs of tens of millions of dollars annually.

## **Proposition 65: Money from Carry-Out Bags**

### *Summary*

This proposition redirects money collected by grocery and certain other retail stores through mandated sale of carryout bags. It requires stores to deposit bag sale proceeds into a special fund to support specified environmental projects.

A YES vote on this measure means: If state law (1) prohibits giving customers certain carryout bags for free and (2) requires a charge for other types of carryout bags, the resulting revenue would be deposited in a new state fund to support certain environmental programs.

#### People FOR Say

- Grocery stores should not get to keep the money made from selling bags.
- Prop. 65 would make sure the money collected from selling bags goes to help the environment.

A NO vote on this measure means: If charges on carryout bags are required by state law, that law could direct the use of the resulting revenue toward any purpose.

#### People AGAINST Say

- Voters should support Prop. 67 instead. The most important thing is getting rid of plastic bags.
- Prop. 65 will not make very much money for the state because people will start bringing their own bags.

### *Legislative Analyst's Office Fiscal Impact Estimate*

Potential state revenue of several tens of millions of dollars annually under certain circumstances, with the monies used to support certain environmental programs.

## **Proposition 66: Death Penalty Court Procedures**

### *Summary*

This proposition changes procedures governing state court challenges to death sentences. It designates superior court for initial petitions and limits successive petitions. It requires appointed attorneys who take noncapital appeals to accept death penalty appeals. This proposition also exempts prison officials from existing regulation process for developing execution methods.

A YES vote on this measure means: Court procedures for legal challenges to death sentences would be subject to various changes, such as time limits on those challenges and revised rules to increase the number of available attorneys for those challenges. Condemned inmates could be housed at any state prison.

#### People FOR Say

- The appeals process for death row inmates needs to be quicker and less complicated.
- Prop. 66 would save money and ensure that justice is carried out in a timely manner.

A NO vote on this measure means: There would be no changes to the state's current court procedures for legal challenges to death sentences. The state would still be limited to housing condemned inmates only at certain state prisons.

#### People AGAINST Say

- Prop. 66 would cost taxpayers tens of millions of dollars in legal and lawyer fees.
- Shortening the appeals process increases the risk of executing an innocent person.

## **Proposition 66: Death Penalty Court Procedures**

### *Legislative Analyst's Office Fiscal Impact Estimate*

Unknown ongoing impact on state court costs for processing legal challenges to death sentences. Potential prison savings in the tens of millions of dollars annually.

## **Proposition 67: Plastic Bag Ban**

### *Summary*

A "Yes" vote approves and a "No" vote rejects a statute that prohibits grocery and other stores from providing grocery and other stores from providing customers with single-use plastic or paper carryout bags but permits sale of recycled paper bags and reusable bags.

A YES vote on this measure means: Most grocery stores, convenience stores, large pharmacies, and liquor stores would be prohibited from providing single-use plastic carryout bags. Stores generally would be required to charge at least 10 cents for any other carryout bag provided to customers at checkout. Stores would keep the resulting revenue for specified purposes.

### People FOR Say

- Single-use plastic bags are bad for the environment and harmful to wildlife. Prop. 67 protects animals and saves the state millions of dollars in clean-up costs.
- Many communities have already banned single-use plastic bags. It's time to extend the ban across the state.

A NO vote on this measure means: Stores could continue to provide single-use plastic carryout bags and other bags free of charge unless a local law restricts the use of such bags.

### People AGAINST Say

- Prop. 67 would require stores to charge 10 cents for bags that can be reused, instead of offering them for free.
- Prop. 67 would allow grocery stores to keep millions of dollars from selling these bags.

### *Legislative Analyst's Office Fiscal Impact Estimate*

Relatively small fiscal effects on state and local governments, including a minor increase in state administrative costs and possible minor local government savings from reduced litter and waste management costs.

---

## **Local Elections**

### *U.S. House of Representatives*

The U.S. House of Representatives has 435 members, including 53 representatives from California. Congressional representative elections are held every two years. Your representative is your voice in Congress and speaks for your district. Your representative is accountable to you and your community.

To find your representative, go [here](#), and enter your zip code. Whether you feel your district has a competitive election or not, it's important to vote and share your voice on Election Day to determine

who you want to be your voice in Congress. To find out who is up for election in your Congressional district please check your sample ballot or go to [Votersedge.org](http://Votersedge.org).

### *Additional Local Elections*

In addition to the national and state elections, there elections at the local level including State Senate, State Assembly, County, special district elections and area-specific measures. These elections impact who your representatives are in the State Capitol and other important local issues. The members of your school board have the power to determine curriculums and school policies around dating violence among other issues. The members of your local water district and utility district set the rates for usage in your community. The area-specific measures have an impact on the projects in your communities including additional funding for school districts, transportation priorities or other issues. Regardless of the topic, elections are your opportunity to share your voice and make your opinion known.

For more information on the local elections on your ballot, we encourage you to go to [Votersedge.org](http://Votersedge.org) and enter your address to find in-depth information about what's on your ballot. This site is a non-partisan source of information about national, statewide and local elections. Voting all the way down the ballot is important; your voice is needed at all levels of government and especially in your community.

---

### References

- "Ballot Initiatives and Propositions" Legislative Analyst's Office Web Site. Retrieved from: <http://www.lao.ca.gov/BallotAnalysis>
- "California Propositions 2016" CalMatters Web Site. Retrieved from <https://calmatters.org/elections/>
- "General Election – November 8, 2016 Official Certified List of Candidates – Contact List" California Secretary of State Web Site. Retrieved from: <http://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov//statewide-elections/2016-general/contact-list-cert-candidates.pdf>
- Voter's Edge California Web site. Retrieved from [www.Votersedge.org/ca](http://www.Votersedge.org/ca)