

YOUR _____
VOTE ★ ★ ★
YOUR _____
MOMENT

CALIFORNIA VOTER EDUCATION TOOLKIT



Welcome to Your Vote, Your Moment!

Your Vote, Your Moment (#YVYM) seeks to inspire and inform California citizens and eligible voters to utilize their voting rights in addition to making the best, informed decisions on the ballot via educational resources.

#YVYM is a non-partisan voting campaign initiative driven by a team of intergenerational professionals and changemakers who have joined forces with the sole mission of providing hyper-local, educational resources about voting to local residents. Our team recognizes that in order to impact change in such a pivotal election, we must provide step-by-step education to our citizens.

In 1920, women achieved a huge victory by implementing the ratification of the 19th amendment to the US Constitution, allowing women to vote nationwide. 100 years of progress, yet so much more has to be done. Your vote is a byproduct of fights won by ancestors to give citizens nationwide the opportunity to cast their ballot and utilize their human rights.

Just 55 years ago, in 1965, the Voting Rights Act became a major victory for access to voting rights impacting African Americans and several racially targeted groups, eradicating significant barriers to human rights in a continued fight for equal opportunity.

This toolkit serves not only as a nonpartisan resource for citizens to better understand the history of voting, but also as an asset for informed decision making on the ballot.

While we have achieved great strides in the past 100 years to provide equal opportunity, privileges and simple voting and human rights, we recognize that our journey has just begun. Our campaign recognizes the need to bridge the generational disconnect and provide direct, educational resources on voting access. In addition, providing pivotal resources for citizens with disabilities and fighting voter suppression continues to be a topline priority within our democracy.

Hard fought and won by generations past, your vote is the opportunity to stand up and make a difference, just like they did. Your vote matters. Take a moment to be sure it is counted.

The YVYM team hopes that our guide will streamline access to the information you need or want to know. We encourage you to dive deep into the links provided throughout the toolkit for a more detailed understanding of any one area.

This is **your vote**. This is **your moment**. #YVYM



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BRIDGING THE GENERATIONAL DISCONNECT

The 2020 election will make history as Baby Boomers (aged 52 to 70) will be surpassed as the largest adult population, being replaced by Millennials. According to the Pew Research Center, in the 2016 presidential election, Millennials made up 27% of the voting eligible population while Baby Boomers made up 31%. However, this does not translate to the actual electoral turnout by the millennial generation. An often overlooked Generation X made record appearances in the 2018 midterms. Trailing right behind the millennial generation in the eligible voter population is the growing and diverse Generation Z, citizens born after 1996. In 2016, 7% of this population were eligible to cast their vote.

We hope this toolkit inspires you to encourage your community, across all generations, to utilize its moment to be heard.

US VOTER SUPPRESSION TIMELINE

(1865 - 1877) RECONSTRUCTION

After the Civil War, there were 22 black members of Congress from the South and 600 black state legislators. This prompted a major white backlash, which gained traction following the election of 1876.

(JANUARY 2, 1965)

Martin Luther King Jr. came to Selma to fight this injunction, on January 2, 1965. He repeated the refrain of his first major speech on voting rights in 1957 at Lincoln Memorial: "Give us the ballot".

(MARCH 7, 1965) "BLOODY SUNDAY"

John Lewis and six hundred others attempted to march from Selma, AL to Montgomery, AL. ABC aired 15 minutes of horrific live footage from Selma to 48 million Americans

(AUGUST 6, 1965)

President Lyndon B Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act (VRA) into law. The VRA was the response to 90 years of disregard for the 15th amendment, which culminated in Bloody Sunday.

(MARCH 3, 1969) ALLEN VS STATE B.O.E.

Consisted of 4 cases that sought to address how broadly states were covered by the VRA, and addressed interpretations of the VRA.

(1970) PARTS OF VRA WERE SET TO EXPIRE IN

Nixon proposed extending the VRA law to the entire country, eliminating Section 5 of the act The bill that was passed banned literacy tests nationwide, but retained Section 5, and expanded the vote to 18 year old voters.

(JUNE 5, 1982)

The House passed a 7-year extension of the VRA adopting Barbara Jordan's new protections for language minorities (513 jurisdictions in 30 states) and 276 additional counties had to approve voting changes with the federal government under Section 5.

(1982) CONGRESS

Congress requires new voting protections for people with disabilities The VRA was re-authorized but it preserved the intent test for Section 2.

(2000) BUSH VS GORE ELECTION

Florida sent election supervisors a list of 58K alleged felons to purge from voter rolls. As one of 8 states that prevented ex-felons from voting, Black ballots were nearly 10 times more likely to have been rejected as white ballots. This purge cost Gore the election.

(2005) GEORGIA VOTER BILL INTRODUCED

Georgia changed the allowable forms of ID from 17 to 6. It is estimated that 300K registered Georgians were disenfranchised due to not having a driver's license or state ID card (The most common of the six allowable forms of ID).

(2008) OBAMA ELECTION

Caused critics of the VRA to say that Obama's ascendance signaled that constitutional protections for previously disenfranchised minority groups were no longer necessary.

(2011) VOTER ID LAWS EMERGE IN 41 STATES

These bills were aimed at low income voters, particularly minority voters, at young people, and the less mobile elderly.

(2013) SHELBY COUNTY VS HOLDER CASE

The case centered around the constitutionality of the VRA. The decision of the courts gutted the VRA by deeming Section 4 unconstitutional. Southern states with histories of discrimination now have free reign over election/polling changes; Opponents of VRA called this: equal sovereignty of states.

VOTER REGISTRATION

REGISTRATION.

Link to Register. [CLICK HERE.](#)

Link to Check Registration Status. [CLICK HERE](#)

Lost your Mail-In-Ballot? [CLICK HERE.](#)

WHO CAN VOTE?

To register in California, you must:



Be a United States Citizen.



Be a resident of California.
(Homeless Citizens can vote.)



Be at least 18 years old or older
on Election Day.



Not be currently found to be mentally
incompetent to vote by a court.



Not be currently in state or federal
prison or on parole for any conviction
or felony.

Courts have ruled that a homeless person may register to vote at a location they state is the place where they spend most of their time, including a shelter. The person must provide a description of the location that is clear enough for the elections official to establish that person's right to vote in a particular precinct. This ensures accurate elections materials can be provided to this voter. In these instances, a mailing address should (but is not required to) be provided in order for the voter to receive election materials.

[CLICK HERE](#) for a guide for voter registration.

FINDING LOCAL INITIATIVES AND REPRESENTATIVES

Finding local initiatives and representatives.

Residents can find their local representatives by entering their zip in link: [CLICK HERE](#)

Look up your polling location: [CLICK HERE](#)

This site can also help find local administration initiatives and other legislative activities: [CLICK HERE](#)

Sample Ballot lookup: [CLICK HERE](#)

Electoral College:

- US system created in 1787 - consists of 538 "Electors" in California who decide the US President and Vice President.
- Each elector represents one electoral vote.
- Magic number of 270 electoral votes wins the Presidency.
- California has most electors, the number of Electors based on state population.

What or Who is an Elector:

- When a voter casts a ballot, they vote for an elector who will vote for their parties' representing candidate. Article II, section 1, clause 2 provides that no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.
- Chosen and controlled by political parties of each state either at state party conventions or by vote of the parties central committee - they are politically active party members.
- Electors in each state generally vote for their parties' candidate, making each state a voting battleground.



DOES MY VOTE MATTER? DEBUNKING THE MYTH OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Yes, your vote matters Being a California resident especially, many believe that their individual vote does not matter and candidates are chosen by powers beyond their control. For many, this belief was reinforced by the 2016 election, where Hillary Clinton won the popular vote, but still lost the election due to the electoral college process. While some do not trust this process, there are still several reasons to vote.

Influencing electors and party members - since electors are not required to vote for their party, it is important to constantly maintain influence for the party of interest. Politicians will see polling results, and can consider them in future elections and campaigns.

Electing other state officials on the ballot - there are several candidates outside of the primaries who will be on the ballot this upcoming election. Even when not voting in a swing state, where individual votes have a great impact on the outcome, it is still vital to show voting patterns for each state. This is a key way push for people and initiatives of interest.

VOTING DURING COVID

The state of California is preparing to mail in 21 million ballots for the upcoming election, however, the state is preparing for many Californians to vote in person, despite the Global Pandemic caused by COVID-19 outbreak.

The California Secretary of State office issued the below guidance, revised on 8/27/2020, regarding election protocols for workers. [Click here for Covid guidance.](#)

Key prevention practices for election workers include:

- Physical distancing to the maximum extent possible;
- Use of face coverings by all participants in the election process;
- Frequent hand-washing;
- Regular cleaning and disinfection; Training workers on these and other elements of the COVID-19 prevention plan and protective equipment use.
- Refraining from going to work when ill

VOTING EARLY AND SAFELY

One or more early voting locations will be available in many counties for at least four days beginning the Saturday before the November 3, 2020, election. Voting locations will offer voter registration, replacement ballots, accessible voting machines, and language assistance.

You can help keep voting locations safe for voters and election workers and vote EARLY:

You can return completed ballots by mail with no stamp needed, at a secure ballot drop box, or at a voting location. Voting locations will have separate lines for voters dropping off completed ballots.

Find a nearby drop box or voting location by [CLICKING HERE](#)

VOTING BY MAIL IS SAFE AND EASY

After marking your choices on your ballot, simply:



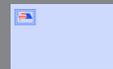
SEAL IT.

Secure your ballot inside the envelope from your county elections office.



SIGN IT.

Make sure the signature on your ballot envelope matches the one on your CA driver license/state ID, or the one you provided when registering. Your county elections office will compare them to protect your vote.



RETURN IT.

By mail—Make sure your ballot is postmarked by November 3, 2020. No stamp required!

OR



IN PERSON.

Drop your ballot off at a secure drop box, polling place, vote center, or county elections office by 8:00 p.m. November 3, 2020.



TRACK IT.

You can sign up by [CLICKING HERE](#) for alerts by text (SMS), email, or voice call on the status of your vote-by-mail ballot.

Voters who can vote by mail will help ensure safe physical distancing at voting locations.



VOTING WITH DISABILITIES

All polling places and vote centers are required to be accessible to voters with disabilities and will have accessible voting machines.

Voting at a Polling Place or Vote Center.

If you need help marking your ballot, you may choose up to two people to help you. This person cannot be:
Your employer or anyone who works for your employer.
Your labor union leader or anyone who works for your labor union.

Accessible Voting Machines:

Ask your county elections office about their Accessible Voting Machines.

Curbside Voting:

Curbside voting allows you to park as close as possible to the voting area. Contact your county elections office to see if curbside voting is available at your polling place or vote center.

Remote Accessible Vote-by-Mail:

You can mark your ballot by using your own compatible technology to vote independently and privately by using a Remote Accessible Vote-by-Mail (RAVBM).

How to Request RAVBM: A voter can request a RAVBM when they review their information on My Voter Status or by contacting their County Elections Office by phone, mail or email or by going to their County Elections Office website for more information.

Accessible Voting Information:

The Official Voter Information Guide is available in audio, large print, and alternative format versions. The guide is also available at no cost in English, Chinese, Hindi, Japanese, Khmer, Korean, Spanish, Tagalog, Thai, and Vietnamese.

Official Voter Information Guide in American Sign Language: [CLICK HERE](#)

To order:

Call the Secretary of State's toll-free Voter Hotline at (800) 345-VOTE (8683)

VOTING FOR THE INCARCERATED AND FORMERLY INCARCERATED

Persons with a criminal history who can register to vote:

In county jail:

- Serving a misdemeanor sentence (a misdemeanor never affects your right to vote)
- Because jail time is a condition of probation (misdemeanor or felony)
- Serving a felony jail sentence
- Awaiting trial
- On probation
- On mandatory supervision
- On post-release community supervision
- On federal supervised release
- A person with a juvenile wardship adjudication

Persons with a criminal history who cannot register and vote:

- Currently imprisoned in:
 - State prison
 - Federal prison
- Currently serving a state prison felony sentence in a county jail or other correctional facility
- Currently in county jail awaiting transfer to a state or federal prison for a felony conviction
- Currently in county jail for a parole violation
- Currently on parole with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Once you are done with parole your right to vote is restored, but you must re-register online at: RegisterToVote.ca.gov or by filling out a paper voter registration card.

If you are Incarcerated:

Please use this tool to determine your eligibility: [Restore your vote](#)

You may request a voter registration card from the Secretary of State or your county elections office. If you are in jail, you are entitled to receive a voter registration card if you are eligible to vote.

You may also apply to register to vote on the Secretary of State's website, RegisterToVote.ca.gov. Your voter registration application must be received or postmarked at least fifteen (15) days before Election Day to be eligible to vote in that election. In elections conducted by your county elections official, you can "conditionally" register and vote provisionally at your county elections office after the 15-day voter registration deadline. For more information please go to the Secretary of State's webpage on conditional registration and voting [click here](#) or contact your county elections official.

Voter registration cards and voting materials are available in English, Chinese, Hindi, Japanese, Khmer, Korean, Spanish, Tagalog, Thai, and Vietnamese. Voter registration cards are available at most public libraries and government offices.

VOTING FOR THE FORMERLY INCARCERATED (continued)

Release from Custody

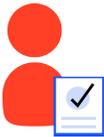
If you requested a vote-by-mail ballot but are released from custody before you receive your ballot, you can still vote. Just go to the polling place for your home address or any polling place in the county where you are registered and vote a provisional ballot. If you change your name, home address, mailing address, or party preference you must complete a new voter registration card.

LESS POPULAR BALLOT ROLES



District Attorney

The District Attorney (DA) is a constitutionally elected county official. The District Attorney is responsible for the prosecution of criminal violations of state law and county ordinances occurring within a county. This includes investigation and apprehension, as well as prosecution in court.



California State Elected Officials

California elected officials are made up of the State Assembly and State Senate; this structure mimics the Federal Government

- The California State Assembly has 80 Members elected to two-year terms.
- The California State Senate has 40 Members elected to four-year terms.



Supreme Court Judges

The California Superior Courts are the trial courts of the California court system. Each of California's 58 counties has a superior, or trial, court. Think of these elections as the people that get to judge your community. These races are often overlooked, but carry a lot of weight.

ELECTION DAY: NOVEMBER 3, 2020

What the day will look like (Check List)

- Prepare for long lines due to social distancing.
- Wear mask coverings / gloves.
- Use hand sanitizer frequently.
- Bring snacks / water.
- Your voting list - write out your candidates on paper!

DROP OFF/ MAIL- IN

1: Mailing it to your county elections official.

- Vote-by-mail ballots that are mailed must be postmarked on or before Election Day and received by your county elections office no later than 17 days after Election Day.
- If you are not sure your vote-by-mail ballot will arrive in time if mailed, bring it to any polling place in the state between 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on Election Day.

2. Returning it in person to a polling place or the office of your county elections official.

- Vote-by-mail ballots that are personally delivered must be delivered no later than the close of polls at 8:00 p.m. on Election Day.

3. Dropping your ballot into one of your county's ballot drop boxes.

- Vote-by-mail ballots that are personally delivered to a ballot drop-off location must be delivered no later than the close of polls at 8:00 p.m. on Election Day.

4. Authorizing someone to return the ballot on your behalf.

- Anyone may return your ballot for you, as long as they do not get paid on a per ballot basis. In order for your ballot to be counted, you must fill out the authorization section found on the outside of your ballot envelope.

TIP 1:

When your vote-by-mail ballot is received by your county elections official, your signature on the return envelope will be compared to the signature on your voter registration card to ensure they match. To preserve the secrecy of your ballot, the ballot will then be separated from the envelope, and then it will be tallied.

TIP 2:

All valid vote-by-mail ballots are counted in every election in California, regardless of the outcome or closeness of any race. For additional information on how and when ballots are verified and tabulated, please visit our description of how the official canvass of the vote is completed.

POST - ELECTION

Track your ballot - link

The state of California has made tracking your ballot easier than ever. The State of California Secretary of state has launched the "[Where's my ballot?](#)" Tool.

- Sign up here to receive automatic email, SMS (text), or voice call notifications about your ballot.
- This tool is available in every California county.

**Collective Voting
Preparation
Let's Move Together!**

CALIFORNIA EXECUTIVE ORDERS

In response to the Covid-19 pandemic, Governor Gavin Newsom has issued an executive order with respect to voting access. The expressed intent of which follows:

- Limit the spread of Covid-19 through vote-by-mail and socially distanced polling places.
- Ensure that stipulations mandated by California Voter's Choice Act with respect to in-person voting remain available (disabilities, non-english speaking, etc.)
- Provide enough in-person voting locations as to prevent overcrowding.

Executive Order N-64-20

- Each county is mandated to provide every registered voter within its limits with a mail-in ballot whether requested or not.
- In-person voting opportunities (access to polling locations) are not to be limited as a result of this executive order.
- Further requirements for in-person voting to be delineated in Executive order N-67-20.

Executive Order N-67-20

- All registered voters in California shall receive a mail-in ballot for the November 3, 2020 General election. Those wishing to receive a mail-in ballot must be registered to vote prior to the last day on which mail-in ballots are disbursed. [Click Here](#) to register.
- All county elections officials must use the Secretary of State's Vote-by-Mail tracking system, allowing voters to receive status updates on their mail-in ballot. [Click Here](#) for ballot track.
- At least one polling place shall be designated per precinct.
- At least one polling location per 10,000 registered voters must be open from Saturday October 31, 2020 - Monday November 2, 2020 for 8 hours of convenience and on Tuesday November 3, 2020 from 7am-8pm.
- This executive order does not relieve counties subject to the California Voter's Choice Act from its language. Counties subject to the Voter's Choice Act (Butte, Nevada, El Dorado, Napa, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Madera, Mariposa, Fresno, Los Angeles, Orange).
- Vote-by-Mail drop-off locations will be made available between October 6, 2020 and November 3, 2020 (Election Day).
- At least 2 vote-by-mail drop off locations per precinct regardless of size (One of which must be accessible to the public for at least 12 hours per day between October 6th and November 3rd).
- At least 1 vote-by-mail drop-off location per 15,000 registered voters.
- No County is obligated to open Voting Centers prior to October 31, 2020.

CALIFORNIA EXECUTIVE ORDERS (continued)

STATEWIDE POLICIES / PROPS

C.R.I.S.E.S. Act (AB 2054)

Overview:

Community Response Initiative to Strengthen Emergency Systems (C.R.I.S.E.S) Pilot Grant Program would provide community led organizations stability to support emergency response efforts for vulnerable populations. Over a three-year period, and with hopes of expanding, grants would support community organizations involvement in emergency response activities including: homelessness, mental health crises, domestic violence, and natural disasters. The grant program would award at least \$250,000 per year to organizations and aid in emergency response calls that do not require a law enforcement officer. In addition to funding, an 11-member advisory committee, selected by California Governor, the chair of Senate Rules Committee, and the Speaker of the Assembly, would ensure organizations that are selected are inclusive and demonstrate a proven history of leadership and background of emergency response. The advisory committee would then be responsible for overseeing funding, grant award recipients, and implementation, as well as making recommendations to the Office of Emergency Services.

Impact:

Access to critical care in behavioral and mental health services to vulnerable populations (i.e. people of color, disability, previously incarcerated, people who identify as gender nonconforming, people with immigration status, homeless, etc.).

Resources:

Bill Overview for higher level analysis:

[Click Here](#)

ACLU Southern California:

[Click here](#)

Update as of 10/3: *The C.R.I.S.E.S. Act was vetoed by the Governor Newsom on September 30th. For more information: [Click Here](#)*

PROPOSITIONS

PROP 15

Overview:

Funding for K-12 public schools, community colleges, and local governments would increase and industrial real property would be taxed based on current market value. Current tax assessment is from prop 13 (1978) without adjustment for inflation since then.

Impact:

Exempts from this change: residential properties; agricultural properties; and owners of commercial and industrial properties with combined value of \$3 million or less. Increased education funding will supplement existing school funding guarantees. Exempts small businesses from personal property tax; for other businesses, exempts \$500,000 worth of personal property. Summary of estimate by Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance of fiscal impact on state and local governments: Net increase in annual property tax revenues of \$7.5 billion to \$12 billion in most years, depending on the strength of real estate markets. After backfilling state income tax losses related to the measure and paying for county administrative costs, the remaining \$6.5 billion to \$11.5 billion would be allocated to schools (40 percent) and other local governments (60 percent).

Voting YES

Property taxes on commercial properties worth more than \$3 million **would go up** to fund local governments and schools. Prop 15 would be phased in starting in 2022, raising \$6 to \$12 billion yearly.

Voting NO

Property taxes **do not change** from what was approved in 1978.

PROP 16

Overview:

Proposition 16 is a California constitution amendment that would repeal the 1996 Proposition 209 (Affirmative Action).

Impact:

Affirmative Action Is defined as a complex set of policies adopted by governments and institutions to take proactive measures to increase the proportion of historically disadvantaged minority groups. These measures have taken many different forms, including strict quotas, extra outreach efforts and student financial aid specifically for minorities.

Voting YES

Repeals Prop. 209 which stated that supporting that government and public institutions cannot discriminate against or grant preferential treatment to persons on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin in public employment, public education, and public contracting.

Does not alter current laws guaranteeing equal protection or prohibiting unlawful discrimination.

Voting NO

Supports Prop 209 on affirmative action remains in effect.

PROP 17

Overview:

Prop 17 is a California constitutional amendment that would allow individuals who have committed felonies the right to vote once they complete their sentences and are no longer on parole.

Impact:

Currently there are over 40,000 Californians who are not in prison and are unable to legally vote due to incarcerated history. To view how California stands up against other states when considering previous convicted felons the right to vote, and learn more about CA being one of three states that would require convicted felons to finish their parole, [Click here](#).

Voting YES

Supports this constitutional amendment to allow people on parole for felony convictions to legally vote.

Voting NO

Prohibits people who are on parole for felony convictions from voting.

PROP 18

Overview:

Changes CA voting age to 17. Currently the CA Constitution requires voters to be at least 18 years of old on the election date to vote in that election, the passing of prop 18 would lower the legal voting age to 17 and allow 17-year-olds to vote in primary and special elections if they will turn 18 by the time of the next general election.

Impact:

More young Californians could vote. Specifically, 17-year-olds could vote in primaries and special elections if those individuals will be 18 by the following general election. Potentially could help instill more regular voting habits in a new generation.

Voting YES

Allows 17 year olds to participate in primary and special election if they will be 18 years old by the next general election.

Voting NO

Voting age **remains** at 18.

PROP 20 (Connected to previous propositions 47 and 57.)

Overview:

Changes to criminal sentencing, parole, & DNA collection also known as the Reducing Crime and Keeping California Safe Act of 2018.

Impact

Prop 20 restricts or in some cases overturns the existing legislation listed below:

- Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109) also known as realignment, passed in 2011, diverted individuals convicted of "less serious" felonies from state prison into county jails and thereafter followed at the local county level for parole. The stated impetus for this bill was to reduce recidivism.
- Prop 47, approved in 2014, known as the Reduced Penalties for Some Crimes Initiative reduced the classification of some classes of fraud, nonviolent property offenses, and drug crimes from a felony to a misdemeanor.
- Prop 57, approved in 2016, known as The California Parole for Non-Violent Criminal and Juvenile Court Trial Requirements Initiative shifted power from the judges to prosecutors to decide if juveniles are tried in adult court and increased parole opportunities for nonviolent felony offenses.

Voting YES

Makes changes to AB 109 (2011), Prop 47 (2014) and prop 57 (2016). These props intended to reduce the prison population. Increases penalties for certain theft and fraud misdemeanors. Require DNA collection for certain misdemeanors needed for early parole consideration. Redefine 51 crimes as violent, excluding them from the parole program.

Voting NO

No changes. Penalties would not increase for certain misdemeanors. Early parole consideration factors would not be increased. DNA collection only required for felonies, sex offenders, and arsonists.

PROPOSITIONS (continued)

PROP 21

Overview:

The Local Rent Control Initiative or Rental Affordability Act allows the local government to enact rent control.

Impact:

- Prop 21 does not allow rent control ordinances on housing that has had its first occupants within the last 15 years, this essentially restricts rent control on any newly constructed properties. In addition, rent control cannot be levied on owners who own two or fewer housing units. Prop 21 also limits landlords' ability to increase rent beyond 15% within three years of a tenant's vacancy. Essentially, this measure will allow for the expansion of rent control and shift the ability to control rental rates from landlords to local government. Prop 21 would replace the Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act without repealing all of its measures as Prop 10 intended.

- Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act passed in 1995

- Costa-Hawkins limits the ability for local government to levy rent control in California:

Established that cities cannot enact rent control on properties in which a tenant occupied after February 1st 1995 and properties with "distinct titles" such as condos, townhouses, and single-family homes. In addition, the measure maintained landlords' rights to increase rent to market prices after a tenant moves out.

Voting YES

Allows cities to limit rent increases for buildings at least 15 years old. Exempts single family homeowners who own up to two homes.

Voting NO

No changes. Rent control is limited.

PROP 22

Overview:

Establishes different criteria for determining whether app-based transportation (rideshare) and delivery drivers are "employees" or "independent contractors." Exempting app-based drivers from Assembly Bill 5 (AB5).

Impact:

- Assembly Bill 5: Established a three-factor test to decide a worker's status as an independent contractor. The law was designed to protect independent contractors from exploitation.

- App-based gig companies like Uber and DoorDash would be able to continue treating their drivers and delivery-people as independent contractors, not employees. That would preserve the company's business models, which rely on fleets of independent contractors who set their own hours but are not entitled to the same wage and benefit guarantees as employees. Companies would guarantee workers a minimum wage based on driving time, a health insurance stipend and some compensation for on-the-job injuries but would avoid costly legal mandates — like state minimum wage, paid sick leave and unemployment insurance — that apply to California employees. The initiative would close off a potential path to unionization, given that federal law reserves collective bargaining for employees. The ballot measure would not affect how AB 5 is applied to other types of workers.

PROP 22 (cont.)

Voting YES

Exempts app-based drivers from AB5, maintaining status as independent contractors. App-based companies will provide minimum specified alternative benefits. Restricts local regulation of app-based drivers; criminalizes impersonation of such drivers; requires background checks.

Voting NO

App-based companies will be required to adhere to AB5, which determines if an independent-contractor should actually have employee benefits.

PROP 24

Overview:

Proposition 24, known as the Consumer Personal Information Law and Agency Initiative or the "California Privacy Rights Act of 2020" is a response to the increasing amount of data collection by companies and an effort to protect the constitutional right to privacy. This measure would expand upon the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 which intended to give more control to individuals over what information was collected by requiring businesses to give notice explaining their privacy policies, giving consumers the right to delete certain personal information collected, requiring the right to opt-out of the sale of personal information, and the right to know about what personal information is being collected and how it is being used.

Impact:

Prop 24 imposes requirements on businesses to not share consumer's personal information upon request, correct inaccurate personal information upon request, obtain permission before collecting data on consumers younger than 16, obtain parental or guardian permission before collecting data on consumers younger than 13, and limit use of "sensitive" information such as race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, health, private communications, etc. In addition, this measure prevents businesses from keeping consumer information for "longer than necessary".

Fiscal impact:

This measure has an estimated cost of \$10 million annually but some return is expected in violation penalties paid by businesses.

Voting YES

Strengthens current privacy laws. Defines data "sharing" to allow consumers to limit data sharing. Establishes the Privacy Protection Agency.

Voting NO

No changes from CCPA (2018).

PROP 25

Overview:

Proposition 25 known as the Replace Cash Bail with Risk Assessments Referendum is on the ballot as a veto referendum that seeks to repeal Senate Bill 10 (SB 10). SB 10 was passed in 2018 which would make CA the first state without cash bail for those awaiting trials. Cash bail was replaced with risk assessments based on the suspect's risk of failing to appear in court and on the suspect's risk to public safety.

Impact :

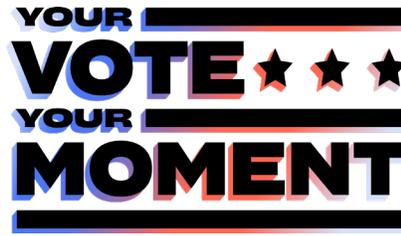
Suspect's risk assessment will be categorized as low, medium, or high risk and those identified to be "low risk" would be released from jail while those deemed "high risk" would remain in jail with an opportunity to appeal to a judge. Those assessed as medium risks could remain or be released from jail depending on the local court's rules. SB 10 does not mandate any factors that must be included in the risk assessment and rather requires the state Judicial Council to determine which risk assessments proposed by the superior courts are valid to use. SB 10 was put on hold due to a petition. This veto referendum made it to the ballot via a political action committee known as Californians Against the Reckless Bail Scheme organized by the American Bail Coalition and primarily funded by bail bond businesses. However, this referendum is also supported by the ACLU, the Human Rights Watch, and other such organizations due to concerns over inequity and bias in assessment tools.

Voting YES

Upholds SB 10. Cash bail would be replaced with risk assessments.

Voting NO

Rejects SB 10. The bail system would remain as is.



TOOLKIT DESIGN & CONTRIBUTING AUTHORS

The YVYM team hopes that our guide will streamline access to the information you need or want to know. We encourage you to dive deep into the links provided throughout the toolkit for a more detailed understanding of any one area.

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