



**Presidential General Election: November 3, 2020
Statewide Ballot Measures**

Proposition 19: The Home Protection for Seniors, Severely Disabled, Families, and Victims of Wildfire or Natural Disasters Act1

Proposition 14: Authorizes Bonds to Continue Funding Stem Cell and Other Medical Research. Initiative Statute1

Proposition 15: Increases Funding for Public Schools, Community Colleges, and Local Government Services by Changing Tax Assessment of Commercial & Industrial Property...2

Proposition 16: Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 5: A Resolution to Propose to the People of the State of California an Amendment to the Constitution of the State, by Repealing Section 31 of Article I thereof, Relating to Government Preferences2

Proposition 17: Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 6: A Resolution to Propose to the People of the State of California an Amendment to the Constitution of the State, by Amending Sections 2 and 4 of Article II thereof, Relating to Elections3

Proposition 18: Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 4: A Resolution to Propose to the People of the State of California an Amendment to the Constitution of the State, by Amending Section 2 and 4 of Article II thereof, Relating to Elections3

Proposition 20: Restricts Parole for Non-Violent Offenders. Authorizes Felony Sentences for Certain Offenses Currently Treated Only as Misdemeanors3

Proposition 21: Expands Local Governments' Authority to Enact Rent Control on Residential Property4

Proposition 22: Changes Employment Classification Rules for App-Based Transportation and Delivery Drivers4

Proposition 23: Authorizes State Regulation of Kidney Dialysis Clinics. Establishes Minimum Staffing and Other Requirements4

Proposition 24: Amends Consumer Privacy Laws5

Proposition 25: Referendum to Overturn a 2018 Law that Replaced Money Bail System with a System Based on Public Safety Risk.....5

REALTORS®' SPONSORED INITIATIVE

Proposition 19: The Home Protection for Seniors, Severely Disabled, Families, and Victims of Wildfire or Natural Disasters Act

Website: <https://www.yeson19.vote/>

Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/VoteYeson19/>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/voteyeson19>

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/voteyeson19/>

Email: realtorparty@car.org

- Limits property tax increases on primary residences for homeowners over 55 years old, people with severe disabilities, and victims of natural disasters or wildfires by removing unfair location restrictions for people who may need to move closer to family or medical care, downsize, or find a home that better fits their needs.
- Limits property tax increases for victims of wildfires to replace a damaged home and limit damage from wildfires on homes through dedicated funding for fire protection and emergency response.
- Limits property tax increases on family homes used as a primary residence by protecting the right of parents and grandparents to pass on their family home to their children and grandchildren for continued use as a primary residence.
- Opens up tens of thousands of housing opportunities to make homes more readily available for first-time homeowners, families, and Californians throughout the state.

REALTORS®' STANCE ON PROPERTY-RELATED INITIATIVES

REALTOR® advocacy supports housing, real estate, private property rights and other REALTOR® issues in Washington D.C., Sacramento and in city and county governments throughout California.

- ◇ **YES on PROP 19:** C.A.R. is focused on helping members by identifying areas that will help REALTORS®, our clients, the economy and housing market make it through this immediate crisis to support your long-term success.
- ◇ **NO on PROP 15:** C.A.R. is opposed to the establishment of any type of split roll property tax system that does not tax all real property in the same manner; differences based on, for example, tax rate, reassessment date or residency can be imposed.
- ◇ **NO on PROP 21:** REALTORS® remain steadfast in our commitment to overcome California's historic housing supply and affordability crisis. REALTORS® oppose rent control for a variety of valid reasons, but primarily because it reduces the supply of rental housing and actually results in higher costs for all renters.

Proposition 14: Authorizes Bonds to Continue Funding Stem Cell and Other Medical Research. Initiative Statute

Authorizes \$5.5 billion in state general obligation bonds to fund grants from the California Institute of Regenerative Medicine to educational, non-profit, and private entities for:

- (1) Stem cell and other medical research, therapy development, and therapy delivery;
- (2) Medical training; and
- (3) Construction of research facilities.

Dedicates \$1.5 billion to fund research and therapy for Alzheimer’s, Parkinson’s, stroke, epilepsy, and other brain and central nervous system diseases and conditions. Limits bond issuance to \$540 million annually.

Appropriates money from General Fund to repay bond debt but postpones repayment for first five years. State costs of \$7.8 billion to pay off principal (\$5.5 billion) and interest (\$2.3 billion) on the bonds. Associated average annual debt payments of about \$310 million for 25 years.

Proposition 15: Increases Funding for Public Schools, Community Colleges, and Local Government Services by Changing Tax Assessment of Commercial and Industrial Property. Initiative Constitutional Amendment. (aka “SPLIT ROLL”)

Increases funding for K-12 public schools, community colleges, and local governments by requiring that commercial and industrial real property be taxed based on current market value.

- 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.

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).

Proposition 16: Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 5: A Resolution to Propose to the People of the State of California an Amendment to the Constitution of the State, by Repealing Section 31 of Article I thereof, Relating to Government Preferences. (aka “Ending the Ban on Affirmative Action”)

Would repeal initiative Proposition 209, passed in 1996, which prohibits the state from discriminating against, or granting preferential treatment to, any individual or group on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin in the operation of public employment, public education, or public contracting.

Would allow schools and public agencies to take race and other immutable characteristics into account when making admission, hiring or contracting decisions.

Proposition 17: Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 6: A Resolution to Propose to the People of the State of California an Amendment to the Constitution of the State, by Amending Sections 2 and 4 of Article II thereof, Relating to Elections. (aka “Restoring the Right to Vote to People on Parole”)

The California Constitution requires the Legislature to provide for the disqualification of electors while mentally incompetent or imprisoned or on parole for the conviction of a felony. Existing statutory law, for purposes of determining who is entitled to register to vote, defines imprisoned as currently serving a state or federal prison sentence.

This measure would instead direct the Legislature to provide for the disqualification of electors who are serving a state or federal prison sentence for the conviction of a felony. This measure would also delete the requirement that the Legislature provide for the disqualification of electors while on parole for the conviction of a felony and would provide for the restoration of voting rights upon completion of the prison term.

Proposition 18: Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 4: A Resolution to Propose to the People of the State of California an Amendment to the Constitution of the State, by Amending Section 2 and 4 of Article II thereof, Relating to Elections. (aka “Letting 17-Year-Olds Vote”)

The California Constitution authorizes any person who is a United States citizen, at least 18 years of age, and a resident of the state to vote.

This measure, in addition, would authorize a United States citizen who is 17 years of age, is a resident of the state, and will be at least 18 years of age at the time of the next general election to vote in any primary or special election that occurs before the next general election in which the citizen would be eligible to vote if at least 18 years of age.

Proposition 20: Restricts Parole for Non-Violent Offenders. Authorizes Felony Sentences for Certain Offenses Currently Treated Only as Misdemeanors. Initiative Statute. (“Crackdown on Crime”)

Imposes restrictions on parole program for non-violent offenders who have completed the full term for their primary offense. Expands list of offenses that disqualify an inmate from this parole program. Changes standards and requirements governing parole decisions under this program.

Authorizes felony charges for specified theft crimes currently chargeable only as misdemeanors, including some theft crimes where the value is between \$250 and \$950. Requires persons convicted of specified misdemeanors to submit to collection of DNA samples for state database.

Increased state and local correctional costs likely in the tens of millions of dollars annually, primarily related to increases in penalties for certain theft-related crimes and the changes to the nonviolent offender release consideration process. Increased state and local court-related costs of around a few million dollars annually related to processing probation revocations and additional felony theft filings. Increased state and local law enforcement costs not likely to exceed a couple million dollars annually related to collecting and processing DNA samples from additional offenders.

Proposition 21: Expands Local Governments’ Authority to Enact Rent Control on Residential Property. Initiative Statute. (aka “Rent Control”)

Amends state law to allow local governments to establish rent control on residential properties over 15 years old.

Allows rent increases on rent-controlled properties of up to 15 percent over three years from previous tenant’s rent above any increase allowed by local ordinance.

Exempts individuals who own no more than two homes from new rent-control policies.

In accordance with California law, provides that rent-control policies may not violate landlords’ right to a fair financial return on their property. Potential reduction in state and local revenues of tens of millions of dollars per year in the long term. Depending on actions by local communities, revenue losses could be less or more.

Proposition 22: Changes Employment Classification Rules for App-Based Transportation and Delivery Drivers. Initiative Statute. (aka “Repeal of AB5”)

Establishes different criteria for determining whether app-based transportation (rideshare) and delivery drivers are “employees” or “independent contractors.”

Independent contractors are not entitled to certain state-law protections afforded employees - including minimum wage, overtime, unemployment insurance, and workers’ compensation. Instead, companies with independent-contractor drivers will be required to provide “specified alternative benefits”, including minimum compensation and healthcare subsidies based on engaged driving time, vehicle insurance, safety training, and sexual harassment policies.

Restricts local regulation of app-based drivers; criminalizes impersonation of such drivers; and requires background checks. Financial impact of increase in state personal income tax revenue of an unknown amount.

Proposition 23: Authorizes State Regulation of Kidney Dialysis Clinics. Establishes Minimum Staffing and Other Requirements. Initiative Statute. (aka “Dialysis Reform”)

Requires at least one licensed physician on site during treatment at outpatient kidney dialysis clinics and authorizes the Department of Public Health to exempt clinics from this requirement due to shortages of qualified licensed physicians if at least one nurse practitioner or physician assistant is on site.

Requires clinics to report dialysis-related infection data to state and federal governments. Requires state approval for clinics to close or reduce services. Prohibits clinics from discriminating against patients based on the source of payment for care. Increased state and local health care costs, likely in the low tens of millions of dollars annually, resulting from increased dialysis treatment costs.

**Proposition 24: Amends Consumer Privacy Laws. Initiative Statute.
(aka “Stronger Consumer Privacy”)**

Permits consumers to: (1) prevent businesses from sharing personal information; (2) correct inaccurate personal information; and (3) limit businesses’ use of “sensitive personal information” - such as precise geolocation; race; ethnicity; religion; genetic data; union membership; private communications; and certain sexual orientation, health, and biometric information.

Changes criteria for which businesses must comply with these laws. Prohibits businesses’ retention of personal information for longer than reasonably necessary. Triples maximum penalties for violations concerning consumers under age 16.

Establishes California Privacy Protection Agency to enforce and implement consumer privacy laws and impose administrative fines. Requires adoption of substantive regulations. Increased annual state costs of roughly \$10 million for a new state agency to monitor compliance and enforcement of consumer privacy laws.

Increased state costs, potentially reaching the low millions of dollars annually, from increased workload to DOJ and the state courts, some or all of which would be offset by penalty revenues. Unknown impact on state and local tax revenues due to economic effects resulting from new requirements on businesses to protect consumer information.

Proposition 25: Referendum to Overturn a 2018 Law that Replaced Money Bail System with a System Based on Public Safety Risk. (aka “Yes or No to Cash Bail”)

Requires a majority of voters to approve a 2018 state law before it can take effect that replaces the money bail system with a system for pretrial release from jail based on a determination of public safety or flight risk and limits pretrial detention for most misdemeanors.

Essentially, the proposition asks voters to either approve or strike down the 2018 state law that banished money bail from the state criminal justice system.
