



**LOS ANGELES**  
BLACK WORKER  
CENTER

# VOTER GUIDE NOV. 2026

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# WHAT IS THE 2026 MIDTERM ELECTION?

**The 2026 midterm election takes place on Tuesday, November 3, and is equally as important as a four-year presidential election. Midterm elections occur every 2 years, or halfway through the president's four-year term. Unlike presidential elections, midterms let voters elect members of Congress, state officials, and other leaders who shape the laws, budgets, and policies that affect our daily lives.**

In California, voters will choose the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, and members of the state legislature, in addition to the U.S. House of Representatives. This is especially important for Black workers in Los Angeles, because these elected officials decide on issues such as jobs, housing, education, transportation, and access to public services. These resources have historically been less accessible to Black workers.

On the local level, LA County voters will also have contests on their ballots, depending on where they live. These may include county and city offices, judge positions, and other local positions. Local elected officials are extremely important, as they help determine how public resources are spent, what services communities receive, and how local policies are implemented.

Elected officials at every level of government have different responsibilities, and since their decisions can directly affect our careers, families, and neighborhoods, it's important to understand who stands for what.

Outside of choosing elected official candidates, voters also decide on statewide propositions and local ballot measures. These can be defined as potential laws, funding decisions, or changes to government rules. Propositions and Measures can have long-lasting effects on our communities, so it is important to understand what each measure would do before casting your vote. The following sections in this guide are here to make those decisions easier. As you continue reading, we will break down the propositions and local measures on the November 2026 ballot in more detail to help you make informed decisions.



# BLACK WORKER IMPACT

According to [LA County's 2025 State of Black Los Angeles County trends analysis](#), 65% of Black renters are rent-burdened, spending at least 30% of their income on housing. In addition, 36.2% of Black residents live in poverty. For workers who are already struggling to balance housing, food, transportation, and family expenses, decisions about public funding, housing, and workforce programs can directly affect financial stability.

Local measures can create opportunities to address these challenges, fund public services, or establish new rules for how public resources are used and distributed. Some propositions and measures can expand access to resources or strengthen accountability, while others could limit public revenue or change how services are delivered.

Here is a short list of ways local ballot measures can practically affect Black workers:

- How much of your paycheck goes toward rent
- Access to reliable transportation
- Community and family access to essential health and wellness services
- Public investments that create stable jobs with fair wages and safe working conditions for every worker

Proposition 1, for example, addresses the need for affordable housing through state-funded housing programs. Many Black workers fit this description. On the other hand, Proposition 37 proposes that there is a new homebuying assistance program for eligible middle-class Californians. There are many Black workers who fit this description as well. For Black workers who face high housing costs as renters and barriers to homeownership, these measures raise questions about who will benefit from these programs and how public investment can expand access to stable, affordable housing.

It is likely that data and statistics that are specific to Black workers like the ones listed above may not be available for each proposal. So as you review the local measures in this guide, consider how each one could affect everyday working people, especially those facing economic barriers. As you cast your ballots, be sure to consider whether the specific prop or measure moves LA toward greater opportunity, stability, and fairness for Black workers.

**65%**  
**OF BLACK RENTERS ARE**  
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**HOUSING**

# ELECTION PROTECTION INFO & RESOURCES

## Now, let's talk voting rights.

Every registered voter has them, and it's important to know whether yours are being threatened. Whether you vote early, return a Vote-by-Mail ballot, use an official ballot drop box, or vote in person, there are specific rights in place to protect your voting process. In LA County, in-person voting begins October 24, 2026. If voting in person, you can visit any participating Vote Center in the county. If you vote by mail, follow the return instructions that come with your ballot, and return it early if possible.

Be advised that you may encounter different issues when casting your vote. But there are also solutions to these potential issues. For example, if your name does not appear on the voter list but you believe you are registered and eligible, you can request a provisional ballot. This means that election officials will verify your eligibility before counting it. You also have the right to remain in line and vote if you are in line when voting closes at 8:00 p.m. If someone tries to intimidate you, interferes with your ability to vote, or denies you assistance, report the incident to election officials or contact one of the election protection resources below. If you encounter a problem, California law protects your right to cast a secret ballot without intimidation, receive language assistance where available, and access voting equipment and assistance if you have a disability. Don't give up on your vote. Ask for help and make sure you know your options.

| RESOURCE                                                          | CONTACT INFO                                                                               | INFORMATION                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk                | Phone: (800) 815-2666<br>Website: <a href="#">LA County Elections</a>                      | Get help with voter registration, Vote-by-Mail ballots, Vote Center locations, accessibility, language assistance, and election-related concerns.      |
| California Secretary of State – Voter Hotline                     | Phone: (800) 345-VOTE (8683)<br>Website: <a href="#">California Voter Bill of Rights</a>   | Get info on your voting rights and report suspected election misconduct, fraud, or violations. This hotline provides assistance in multiple languages. |
| Election Protection                                               | Phone or text: 866-OUR-VOTE (866-687-8683)<br>Website: <a href="#">866OURVOTE.ORG</a>      | For voters who have questions or encounter problems, including registration issues, intimidation, or difficulties accessing a polling location.        |
| California Secretary of State – Provisional Ballot Information    | Website: <a href="#">Provisional Voting in California</a>                                  | Learn when you can request a provisional ballot, how election officials determine whether it can be counted, and how to check its status afterward.    |
| Los Angeles County – Voting Accessibility and Language Assistance | Phone: (800) 815-2666, option 3<br>Website: <a href="#">LA County Voting Accessibility</a> | Find information about accessible voting equipment, curbside voting, assistance marking your ballot, & language services.                              |

# WHO CAN VOTE IN CA?

Voters who meet the following criteria are eligible to vote in California:

1

## Citizenship

You are a United States citizen.

2

## Age

You will be at least 18 years old on Election Day.  
Eligible 16- and 17-year-olds can preregister to vote.

3

## Residency

You are a resident of California and register using your current residence address.

4

## Mental Health Clearance

You must not currently be found mentally incompetent to vote by a court.

5

## Criminal History

- Please note that a felony conviction does not automatically disqualify you.
- You can generally register and vote if you are on probation or parole, on supervised release, or serving a felony sentence in county jail.
- You cannot vote while serving a state or federal prison term for a felony conviction. Check here for: [Voting Rights For People With Prior Convictions](#)

6

## Registration

- You are registered to vote. If you missed the regular registration deadline, eligible voters can still register and vote conditionally through Election Day.
  - Register or update your registration: [RegisterToVote.ca.gov](https://register.to.vote.ca.gov)
  - Check your registration: [My Voter Status](#)

For a more comprehensive breakdown of who can vote in California, [click this link here.](#)

# WAYS TO VOTE

There are several ways to make your voice heard this election season. Find one that works best for you:

1

## Vote by Mail

All registered LA County voters receive a ballot by mail. Complete your ballot, place it in the official return envelope, and sign and date the envelope. You can return it by mail, at an official ballot drop box, or at any LA County Vote Center. Track your mailed ballots by simply clicking this link: [Where's My Ballot?](#) If mailing your ballot, please be mindful of potential risks like lost, damaged, or delayed ballots. While voting by mail is an option, we strongly encourage voting in person or using ballot box drop-offs.

2

## Vote by Ballot Drop Box

If you prefer not to mail your ballot, place your completed, sealed ballot in an official LA County ballot drop box. Find an approved location and check its availability before heading out. Find LA County Vote Centers and drop boxes here: [LA County – Find My Election Information](#)

3

## Vote Early In Person

You can vote in person or drop off your completed Vote-by-Mail ballot there at any Vote Center in LA County. Check the official location finder for addresses and hours.

4

## Vote In Person on Election Day

You can vote in person at a Vote Center, you can get assistance from election workers, or return your completed Vote-by-Mail ballot. Check the official location finder before you go to ensure locations and times are correct.



THERE ARE 14 STATEWIDE BALLOT PROPOSITIONS  
AND SEVERAL CITY/COUNTY MEASURES THAT  
WILL IMPACT US THIS UPCOMING ELECTION.



# Proposition 1

## What is Prop 1?

- Proposition 1 would allow California to borrow \$11.25 billion by selling general obligation bonds to fund housing programs.
- The money would support affordable rental housing, veterans housing, supportive housing, preservation of existing affordable housing, homeownership and down-payment assistance, and housing infrastructure.
- Prop 1 was placed on the ballot by the California Legislature, rather than through a citizen petition.

## Where would the \$11.25 billion go?

- \$5.1 billion to build and rehabilitate multifamily rental housing.
- \$2.1 billion to acquire, rehabilitate or preserve affordable housing and provide supportive housing for people experiencing homelessness.
- \$1.25 billion for state-funded mortgages for California veterans.
- \$1.1 billion for homeownership and down-payment assistance.
- \$1 billion for farmworker, tribal and student housing.
- \$500 million for housing infrastructure.
- \$200 million to support local housing programs.

## How much would it cost the state?

- Because this is a bond, California would borrow the money and repay it with interest over time.
- The Legislative Analyst estimates repayment would cost the state approximately \$500 million to \$600 million per year for about 25 years.

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

The largest reported contributions to committees supporting Prop 1 currently include:

- Building a Better California: \$1 million.
- Western States Regional Council of Carpenters Issues Committee: \$1 million.
- NPH Action Fund Political Issues Committee: two reported \$600,000 contributions.
- Housing Trust Silicon Valley: \$400,000.
- MidPen Housing Corporation: \$350,000.
- Eden Housing Management, Inc.: \$350,000.
- Meta Platforms, Inc.: \$348,000.
- Self-Help Enterprises: \$200,000.
- The San Francisco Foundation: \$200,000.

# Proposition 1 (cont.)

The official voter guide also identifies organizations supporting the measure, including US Vets, the California Federation of Teachers, Self-Help for the Elderly, Habitat for Humanity California and the California Alliance of Child & Family Services. These are listed supporters, which is different from being listed as campaign funders.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

- As of the current Secretary of State reporting, no contributions have been reported to a No on Prop 1 campaign for this election cycle.
- No official argument against Prop 1 was submitted for inclusion in the state's voter guide.

## What does a YES vote mean?

- A YES vote allows California to borrow \$11.25 billion to fund housing programs included in Prop 1.
- The state would repay the bonds over approximately 25 years.
- The funding described above for affordable housing, veterans housing, homeownership assistance and other housing programs would become available.

## What does a NO vote mean?

- A NO vote means California would not be authorized to borrow the \$11.25 billion.
- The housing programs included in Prop 1 would therefore not receive this new bond funding.
- Existing housing programs and funding that are separate from Prop 1 would not automatically end because of a NO vote.

# Proposition 2

## **What is Prop 2?**

- Proposition 2 is a constitutional amendment placed on the ballot by the California Legislature.
- It changes California's rules for saving money in its main reserve account, the Budget Stabilization Account, commonly called the Rainy Day Fund.
- California currently has about \$20 billion in reserves that can be used for any public program.
- The purpose of the Rainy Day Fund is to save money when revenues are stronger so the state has money available when revenues fall, such as during a recession.

## **What would Prop 2 change?**

- Currently, required deposits into the Rainy Day Fund stop once the fund reaches 10% of General Fund tax revenues.
- Prop 2 would increase that threshold to 20%, allowing the state to build a larger reserve.
- The state would also make larger deposits when revenue from taxes on investment gains is especially high, such as during a stock-market boom.
- Prop 2 would extend required extra state debt payments from 2030 through 2040.
- It would also expand what those debt payments can cover. In addition to pension and retiree health obligations, the money could be used for certain payments owed to schools and community colleges, borrowing from other state funds, and certain federal loans.

## **What does this have to do with California's spending limit?**

- California has a constitutional limit on how much tax revenue the state can spend.
- Currently, money deposited into reserves generally counts toward that limit.
- Under Prop 2, deposits into the Rainy Day Fund would not count toward the spending limit when the money is saved.
- Instead, the money would count toward the limit when it is later withdrawn and used.
- Similar rules would apply to a separate account California uses to temporarily hold money when state revenues surge.

## **What is the fiscal impact?**

- The Legislative Analyst's Office says state budget reserves would be higher over time.
- Larger reserves could make it easier for California to balance its budget when state revenues decline.
- California could also make more debt payments because Prop 2 extends the requirement for additional debt payments through 2040.

# Proposition 2 (cont.)

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

- The Secretary of State's campaign-finance page currently says no committees had been identified as primarily formed to support Prop 2 as of August 2, 2026.
- The official voter guide does identify a Yes on Prop. 2 campaign and lists supporters including California Professional Firefighters, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Governor Gavin Newsom, Xavier Becerra, and Assemblymember Jesse Gabriel.
- Those listed supporters should not be described as campaign funders unless campaign-finance disclosures separately establish that.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

- The Secretary of State likewise reports no primarily formed opposition committee identified as of August 2, 2026.
- The official voter guide does contain an argument against Prop 2, with Assemblymember David Tangipa listed as the opposition contact.

## What does a YES vote mean?

- A YES vote changes California's constitutional budget rules.
- The state would continue making required deposits until its Rainy Day Fund reaches 20% of General Fund tax revenues instead of 10%.
- California would make larger deposits in certain high-revenue years.
- Required additional debt payments would continue through 2040 instead of ending in 2030.
- The rules governing how reserve deposits count toward California's spending limit would also change.

## What does a NO vote mean?

- A NO vote leaves California's existing reserve and debt-payment rules in place.
- The Rainy Day Fund's existing 10% threshold would remain.
- Prop 2's changes to extra debt payments and the constitutional spending-limit rules would not take effect.

# Proposition 3

## What is Prop 3?

- Proposition 3 would make permanent an income tax increase on high-income Californians that has been in effect since 2012. Under current law, those higher tax rates are scheduled to expire at the end of 2031.
- Unlike Props 1 and 2, Prop 3 was placed on the ballot through petition signatures, not by the Legislature.
- The additional tax currently applies to annual taxable income above approximately:
  - \$371,000 for single filers.
  - \$742,000 for married couples filing jointly.
  - \$505,000 for heads of household.
- Those thresholds are based on 2025 levels and increase annually with inflation.

## What would Prop 3 actually change?

- It does not create a new tax rate. Instead, it removes the 2031 expiration date from tax rates that are already in effect.
- The additional tax rates range from 1% to 3%, depending on income.
- If Prop 3 passes, taxpayers subject to these rates would continue paying them after 2031 rather than having them expire.

## Where does the money go?

- The revenue generated by these tax rates is tied to California's constitutional education-funding requirements.
- Of the funding specifically allocated to education under Prop 3:
  - 89% goes to K-12 schools.
  - 11% goes to community colleges.
- Local school boards determine how their share is spent, but the funding cannot be used for administrative costs.
- By maintaining this tax revenue, Prop 3 also leaves more General Fund money available for other state priorities, including health care and budget reserves.

## What is the fiscal impact?

- The Legislative Analyst's Office estimates that making the tax rates permanent would maintain approximately \$5 billion to \$15 billion in state revenue each year that otherwise would no longer be collected after 2031.
- The amount would fluctuate significantly from year to year because high-income taxpayers receive substantial income from investments, which can change with the economy and stock market.

# Proposition 3 (cont.)

## Who supports Prop 3?

The official voter guide lists supporters including:

- California Teachers Association
- California School Nurses Organization
- California State PTA
- Planned Parenthood Affiliates of California

## Who opposes Prop 3?

The official voter guide lists opponents including:

- California Taxpayers Association
- Family Business Association of California
- California Hispanic Chambers of Commerce

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

- The Secretary of State's formal contribution-total page reported no primarily formed supporting committee as of August 2, 2026.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

- The Secretary of State identifies No on Proposition 3, sponsored by California Taxpayers Association as the primarily formed opposition committee.
- As of the state's August 2 reporting cutoff, that committee had reported \$0 in contributions.

## What does a **YES** vote mean?

- A YES vote makes the existing higher income-tax rates on high-income Californians permanent.
- The rates would not expire in 2031.
- California would continue collecting an estimated \$5 billion to \$15 billion annually from these rates after 2031.

## What does a **NO** vote mean?

- A NO vote leaves current law unchanged.
- The existing higher income-tax rates would continue through 2031.
- They would then expire as currently scheduled.

# Proposition 4

## **What is Prop 4?**

- Proposition 4 would allow California and most local governments to use public money to help eligible candidates pay for election campaigns.
- California voters banned most public campaign financing in 1988. Some cities, including Los Angeles, are exempt from that ban.
- Prop 4 would remove the restriction but would not automatically create or fund a new campaign financing program.
- Prop 4 was placed on the ballot by the California Legislature, rather than through petition signatures.

## **What would Prop 4 actually change?**

- State and local governments could choose to establish public campaign financing programs.
- Candidates would have to demonstrate community support and agree to campaign spending limits to receive public money.
- Money reserved for education, transportation, or public safety could not be used to fund campaigns.
- Candidates could not use public money to pay legal defense costs, fines, or personal loans to their campaigns.
- Prop 4 would also triple the maximum fine for illegal campaign contributions from foreign entities.

## **How would public campaign financing work?**

- Governments could create programs that match small donations from residents with public money or provide eligible candidates with a set amount of funding.
- Each government would establish its own program rules, including eligibility requirements and spending limits.
- Creating a program would be optional. Prop 4 would not require governments to provide public campaign funding.

## **What is the fiscal impact?**

- Prop 4 would not create a new tax or automatically allocate money to political campaigns.
- The Legislative Analyst's Office estimates ongoing state costs of a few hundred thousand dollars annually to provide guidance on public financing programs.
- Governments choosing to establish programs could face additional costs depending on how much funding they provide.

# Proposition 4 (cont.)

## Who supports Prop 4?

The official voter guide lists supporters including:

- League of Women Voters of California
- California Nurses Association
- Mental Health Advocacy Services
- Social Security Works
- Consumer Watchdog

## Who opposes Prop 4?

The official voter guide lists opponents including:

- California Taxpayers Association
- Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association
- Family Business Association of California
- United Latinos Action

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

- As of October 6, 2026, the Secretary of State reported \$235,157 in contributions associated with Movement Voter PAC's committee supporting Prop 4.
- The state's contribution records do not provide a donor-by-donor breakdown for that amount.
- The official voter guide identifies the YES campaign as Californians for Fair Elections, sponsored by Government Reform Advocates.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

- As of October 6, 2026, the Secretary of State had not identified a committee primarily formed to oppose Prop 4.
- No contributions were reported to a NO campaign in the state's published contribution summary.
- The California Taxpayers Association is identified as the official opposition contact.

## What does a **YES** vote mean?

- A YES vote would remove California's ban on most public campaign financing.
- State and local governments could establish programs providing public money to eligible candidates.
- Candidates would have to meet eligibility requirements and follow spending limits.
- No public financing program would be created automatically.

## What does a **NO** vote mean?

- A NO vote would keep California's existing ban on most public campaign financing.
- The state and most local governments would remain prohibited from establishing these programs.
- Cities such as Los Angeles could continue operating programs already permitted under existing law.

# Proposition 5

## What is Prop 5?

- Proposition 5 would change California's process for replacing state officials who are removed from office through a recall election.
- Currently, a state recall election asks voters two questions:
  - Should the official be recalled?
  - If the official is recalled, who should replace them?
- Prop 5 would remove the second question. Voters would decide only whether the official should be recalled.
- Prop 5 is a constitutional amendment that was placed on the ballot by the California Legislature.

## What would Prop 5 change?

- If the Governor is recalled, the Lieutenant Governor would become Governor for the remainder of the term, or until a successor is elected as provided under the Constitution.
- If another state official is recalled, the position would remain vacant until it is filled through a special election or appointment, depending on the office and timing.
- A recalled official could run as a candidate in a later special election to fill the vacancy.
- Voters would therefore no longer choose a replacement candidate during the recall election itself.

## What is the fiscal impact?

- The exact fiscal impact is unknown.
- Depending on which office is recalled and the circumstances, Prop 5 could result in either savings or additional costs of millions of dollars for state and local governments.
- These costs or savings would be rare because state recall elections are relatively uncommon. Since 1913, 11 state recall efforts have qualified for the ballot.

## Who supports Prop 5?

- The official voter guide says no supporters were formally submitted for its summary listing.
- However, the official argument in favor of Prop 5 was signed by representatives of the League of Women Voters of California and California Common Cause.

# Proposition 5 (cont.)

## Who opposes Prop 5?

- The official voter guide likewise says no opponents were formally submitted for its summary listing.
- The official argument against Prop 5 was signed by Senate Minority Leader Brian W. Jones and Assemblymember Joe Patterson.
- Opponents argue that voters who remove an official should also retain the ability to directly choose that official's replacement.

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

- According to the California Secretary of State's current campaign-finance data, no contributions have been reported to the Yes on Prop 5 campaign for the election cycle in which Prop 5 appears on the ballot.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

- The Secretary of State also currently reports no contributions to the No on Prop 5 campaign for this election cycle.
- These figures are updated as campaign-finance reports are filed, so they can change before Election Day.

## What does a **YES** vote mean?

- A YES vote changes California's recall process.
- Recall ballots would no longer ask voters to choose a replacement.
- If an official is recalled, the vacancy would instead generally be filled through succession, appointment, or a later special election, depending on the office.

## What does a **NO** vote mean?

- A NO vote keeps California's current recall process.
- Voters would continue to decide both whether an official should be recalled and who should replace that official if the recall succeeds.

# Proposition 37

## What is Prop 37?

- Proposition 37 would create a new state program to help eligible middle-income Californians purchase newly built homes.
- The state could issue up to \$25 billion in revenue bonds to finance the program.
- The program would provide qualifying homebuyers with a fixed-rate mortgage covering up to 17% of the home's purchase price.
- Prop 37 was placed on the ballot through petition signatures.

## What would Prop 37 do?

- The assistance could be used to purchase a "qualified new home," meaning either newly constructed housing or the first sale of certain properties converted from nonresidential use.
- Eligible homes generally must cost below approximately \$1 million to \$1.5 million, depending on the county. Those limits would be adjusted annually.
- To qualify, buyers would have to:
  - Have been a California resident for at least one year.
  - Use the property as their primary residence.
  - Have household income below twice the area's median income.
  - Make a down payment of at least 3% of the home's purchase price.

## How would the \$25 billion in bonds work?

- These would be revenue bonds, not general obligation bonds.
- The state would sell bonds to investors to provide money for the home loans.
- Homeowners participating in the program would make mortgage payments.
- Those payments would be used to repay the bonds and interest owed to investors.
- The bonds would not be repaid from California's General Fund.

## What is the fiscal impact?

- The Legislative Analyst's Office estimates no direct costs to state or local governments.
- The program is structured so participating homeowners' mortgage payments repay the bonds rather than taxpayers through the state's General Fund.

## Who supports Prop 37?

The official voter guide lists:

- United Nurses Associations of California
- California Conference of Carpenters
- California State Treasurer Fiona Ma

# Proposition 37 (cont.)

## Who opposes Prop 37?

- No opponents were submitted for inclusion in the official voter guide.
- No official argument against Prop 37 was submitted.

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

Some of the largest reported contributions to committees supporting Prop 37 include:

- Building a Better California: \$6 million.
- California Association of Realtors Issues Mobilization PAC: \$5 million, plus an earlier \$1 million contribution.
- Homeownership for Families, sponsored by California Association of Realtors: \$4.85 million, plus several earlier contributions of \$1.175 million, \$1 million, \$950,000 and \$875,000.
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America: \$400,000.
- Northern California Carpenters Regional Council Issues PAC: \$400,000.

The Secretary of State's figures are updated as new campaign-finance information is reported.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

- The California Secretary of State currently reports no contributions to a No on Prop 37 campaign during this election cycle.

## What does a **YES** vote mean?

- A YES vote would create the new homebuying assistance program.
- California could sell up to \$25 billion in revenue bonds to fund it.
- Eligible middle-income buyers could receive state-backed mortgage financing to help purchase qualifying newly built homes.
- The bonds would be repaid using participating homeowners' loan payments.

## What does a **NO** vote mean?

- A NO vote means California would not be required to create the new homebuying assistance program.
- The state would not receive Prop 37's authorization to issue up to \$25 billion in revenue bonds for the program.

# Proposition 38

## What is Prop 38?

- Proposition 38 would allow California to borrow \$8.4 billion through general obligation bonds to fund immunology and immunotherapy research.
- Immunology focuses on the immune system, while immunotherapy involves treatments that use or strengthen the immune system to fight diseases.
- At least \$4.2 billion, or half of the bond funding, must be used for research involving cancer, heart disease and Alzheimer's disease.
- Prop 38 was placed on the ballot through petition signatures.

## What would Prop 38 do?

- About half of the \$8.4 billion would go to a single nonprofit medical research institute specializing in immunology and immunotherapy.
- The California Department of Public Health would select the institute, which must meet specific requirements, including an affiliation or collaboration with a University of California campus.
- The other half would fund competitive research grants for eligible public and nonprofit universities and research institutions.
- No more than 2% of the bond funding could be used for state administrative costs.
- Recipients would be required to undergo financial audits and meet reporting requirements.

## Are there requirements for treatments developed with the money?

- Yes. Recipients would have to make drugs and technologies developed through Prop 38-funded research available in California at prices 20% below the national average price. The state General Fund would also receive 10% of licensing royalties generated by Prop 38-funded research until the bonds are repaid.

## What is the fiscal impact?

- California would repay the bonds using the state's General Fund.
- The Legislative Analyst's Office estimates repayment would cost approximately \$500 million to \$600 million annually for about 20 years.
- Some or potentially all of those costs could eventually be offset if research funded by Prop 38 results in discoveries that generate significant licensing revenue. Whether the research will generate enough revenue to offset those costs is uncertain.

## Who supports Prop 38?

The official voter guide lists supporters including:

- The Michael J. Fox Foundation for Parkinson's Research, Alzheimer's Los Angeles, Kidney Cancer Association, American Nurses Association\California

The official argument in favor also identifies organizations including the Alzheimer's Association, ALS Association, National Multiple Sclerosis Society and Prostate Cancer Foundation as supporters.

# Proposition 38 (cont.)

## Who opposes Prop 38?

- The official voter guide lists Robert M. Kaplan, Ph.D., of Stanford University's Clinical Excellence Research Center, as the opponent/contact for the argument against Prop 38.
- The opposition argues that California should continue supporting biomedical research but that committing the state to decades of bond debt through a ballot measure reduces flexibility to respond to changing health and research priorities.

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

The largest reported contributions currently include:

- Gary K. Michelson: \$12 million.
- Gary K. Michelson / Michelson Center for Public Policy: \$10 million.
- Gary K. Michelson / Michelson Center for Public Policy: additional contributions of \$4 million, \$2.2 million and \$2 million.
- Meyer Luskin: \$4 million and an additional \$1 million.
- Michelson Center for Public Policy, Inc.: \$2 million and an additional \$1 million.

The Secretary of State's contribution data is updated as new campaign-finance reports are filed. Some entries represent multiple contributions from the same donor or affiliated entities rather than separate funders.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

The largest reported opposition contributions currently include:

- The Fund for Santa Barbara: \$291,759.
- California Health Policy Strategies, LLC: \$390.
- Laurence Lang: \$250.

## What does a YES vote mean?

- A YES vote allows California to borrow \$8.4 billion for immunology and immunotherapy research.
- Half of the funding would support a qualifying research institute, while the other half would fund research grants to eligible institutions.
- California would repay the bonds from the General Fund at an estimated cost of \$500 million to \$600 million annually for about 20 years.

## What does a NO vote mean?

- A NO vote means California would not borrow the \$8.4 billion proposed by Prop 38.
- The new Prop 38 research funding program would not be created.
- Existing public and private medical research programs would not automatically be affected by the measure's rejection.

# Proposition 39

## What is Proposition 39?

- Proposition 39 is a proposed amendment to the California Constitution that would create new voter identification and citizenship-verification requirements. It was placed on the ballot through petition signatures. California currently generally verifies a voter's identity through the signature provided with their ballot or voting records. Prop 39 would add identification requirements each time someone votes.

## What would Prop 39 change?

- Voting in person: Voters would have to present a government-issued ID.
- Voting by mail: Voters would have to select a government-issued identification number as part of their voter registration and write the last four digits of that same ID number on their ballot envelope.
- A mail ballot would not count if the identification number on the envelope did not match the type of identification designated in the voter's registration.
- The state would be required to provide a free voter identification card to voters who request one.
- State and local election officials would be required to make "best efforts" to verify the U.S. citizenship of registered voters using government data and report annually on the percentage verified.
- The State Auditor would regularly review state and county compliance.
- The Legislature would still need to determine some implementation details, including which forms of government identification would qualify.

## How much could it cost?

- The Legislative Analyst's Office estimates Prop 39 would cost state and local governments tens of millions to the low hundreds of millions of dollars each year. The exact amount would depend on how the Legislature and election officials implement the new requirements and how many people request the free voter ID.

## Who supports Prop 39?

- The official voter guide lists supporters including the Transparency Foundation, Latino American Political Association, Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association, and California Women's Leadership Association.
- The primary campaign supporting it is Californians for Voter ID, Yes on 39.

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

- The largest disclosed contributions listed by the California Secretary of State include:
  - Richard Uihlein: multiple contributions, including two separate \$6.5 million contributions in August and September 2026 and an earlier \$4 million contribution.
  - Reform California with Carl DeMaio – Ballot Measure Committee: multiple contributions, including approximately \$1.07 million and \$833,250.
  - Steven Bray/S.R. Bray LLC/PowerPlus!: several contributions of \$1 million.
  - Nicole Shanahan: \$370,000.
- Because campaign-finance totals continue to change as new contributions are reported, these figures are current to the Secretary of State data available now.

# Proposition 39 (cont.)

## Who opposes Prop 39?

- The official voter guide lists ACLU California Action, Common Cause, and the League of Women Voters of California among the opponents.
- One principal opposition committee is No on Prop 39 – Californians for Voting Rights, sponsored by the California Donor Table and ACLU of Northern California.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

- The largest disclosed contributions listed by the Secretary of State include:
  - Quinn Delaney: \$1.5 million.
  - Patty Quillin: \$1.5 million.
  - ACLU of Northern California Issues Committee: multiple contributions, including \$200,000 and approximately \$102,000.
  - ACLU of Northern California Election Issues Committee: \$100,000.
  - Wendy Munger: \$100,000.
  - California Donor Table Issues Committee: multiple contributions, including \$80,000 and \$50,000.

## What does a YES vote mean?

- A YES vote would approve Prop 39.
- Voters would be required to provide additional identifying information every time they vote.
- In-person voters would have to present government-issued identification.
- Vote-by-mail voters would have to provide the last four digits of their designated government-issued identification number on their ballot envelope.
- Election officials would also have new citizenship-verification and reporting requirements.

## What does a NO vote mean?

- A NO vote would reject Prop 39.
- California's existing voter-identification system would remain in place.
- Voters would not be subject to the new ID-number requirement for mail ballots or the new government-issued ID requirement for in-person voting.
- A voter's identity would continue to be established through their signature under existing state procedures.

# Proposition 40

## What is Prop 40?

- Proposition 40 would impose a one-time tax of up to 5% on certain California taxpayers with more than \$1 billion in covered assets.
- The tax would apply to people who were California residents on January 1, 2026.
- Covered assets include businesses, stocks and other securities, art, collectibles and intellectual property.
- Real estate and certain pensions and retirement accounts would generally not be included when calculating the tax.
- Prop 40 was placed on the ballot through petition signatures.

## What would Prop 40 do?

- Billionaires subject to the measure would owe a one-time tax equal to 5% of their taxable net worth.
- The tax would be due in 2027.
- Taxpayers could choose to spread their payments over five years, although they would pay more if they chose that option.
- The Legislative Analyst's Office estimates that a few hundred Californians have net worth above \$1 billion and could potentially be affected.

## Where would the money go?

- 90% of the revenue would be required to go toward health care services for the public.
- The remaining 10% would go toward food assistance, education-related programs and administration of the tax.
- The money could not be used to replace existing funding for these programs.
- Revenue from Prop 40 would be exempt from certain constitutional requirements involving school funding, state budget reserves and California's spending limit.

## What is the fiscal impact?

- The Legislative Analyst's Office estimates the tax would temporarily generate tens of billions of dollars in new state revenue spread over several years.
- The state could also experience an ongoing reduction of less than \$1 billion per year in income-tax revenue from billionaires.
- This potential reduction could occur if some billionaires leave California or take other actions that reduce the income taxes they pay to the state.

## Who supports Prop 40?

The official voter guide lists supporters including:

- U.S. Senator Bernie Sanders
- SEIU United Healthcare Workers West

# Proposition 40 (cont.)

## Who opposes Prop 40?

The official voter guide lists opponents including:

- California Primary Care Association
- California School Boards Association
- California Taxpayers Association

The official opposition argument also identifies organizations including the California Teachers Association, California Medical Association, California Children's Hospital Association, California Professional Firefighters and State Building and Construction Trades Council of California as opposing the measure.

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

The largest reported contributions currently include:

- SEIU United Health Care Workers West Political Issues Committee: \$2,348,319.
- SEIU United Healthcare Workers West PAC: \$2 million.
- SEIU United Health Care Workers West Political Issues Committee: \$1.35 million.
- SEIU United Health Care Workers West Political Issues Committee: \$1,153,758.
- SEIU United Health Care Workers West Political Issues Committee: \$1.1 million.
- Service Employees International Union, United Healthcare Workers West: multiple \$1 million contributions.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

The largest reported contributions currently include:

- Building a Better California: multiple contributions, including \$17 million, \$15 million, \$12 million, \$9 million, \$8.5 million, \$7 million and \$5 million.
- Chris Larsen: \$5 million.
- Ripple Labs: \$5 million.
- California Business Roundtable Issues PAC: \$450,000.

Campaign-finance figures are updated as additional contributions are reported.

## What does a **YES** vote mean?

- A YES vote means California would impose the one-time tax on billionaires.
- The tax would equal 5% of covered wealth above the measure's applicable threshold.
- Most of the revenue would be required to fund health care, with the remainder supporting food assistance, education-related programs and administration.

## What does a **NO** vote mean?

- A NO vote means California would not impose the one-time 5% wealth tax.
- The new revenue and spending requirements created by Prop 40 would not take effect.

# Proposition 41

## What is Prop 41?

- Proposition 41 would create new audit requirements for programs funded by new or increased state special taxes. It would also prohibit the state from enforcing new taxes enacted or taking effect on or after January 1, 2026 if their revenues are excluded from California's constitutional state spending limit. A "special tax" is a tax whose revenue is designated for specific purposes or programs rather than general government spending. Prop 41 was placed on the ballot through petition signatures.

## What would Prop 41 do?

- When a voter initiative proposes a new or increased special tax, the California State Auditor would review the programs that would receive the money.
- The pre-election audit would begin after supporters collect at least 25% of the signatures needed to qualify the initiative for the ballot.
- If the initiative qualifies, a summary of the audit would be included in the state Voter Information Guide.
- Programs receiving money from new or increased special taxes approved by voters or the Legislature would also be audited every four years.
- Audits would examine program performance, spending and potential ways to reduce costs or improve efficiency.

## How would Prop 41 affect California's spending limit?

- California's Constitution limits the amount of tax revenue the state can spend each year, although certain types of spending can currently be excluded from that limit.
- Prop 41 would prohibit new state taxes from excluding their revenues from the spending limit if the taxes were enacted or took effect on or after January 1, 2026.
- This provision also applies to other measures appearing on the November 2026 ballot.
- Prop 41 states that if another measure on the same ballot conflicts with Prop 41, the conflicting provisions would be void if Prop 41 receives more YES votes.

## What is the fiscal impact?

- The overall fiscal impact is unknown because it would depend on future taxes, audits and decisions by policymakers.
- The State Auditor's additional workload would likely cost in the low millions of dollars annually, with costs increasing over time.
- Most ongoing audit costs would be paid using revenue from the new special taxes being audited.
- If a proposed tax does not ultimately qualify for the ballot or voters reject it, the General Fund would pay the cost of its pre-election audit.
- Adding audit summaries to voter guides could also increase printing and mailing costs by a few hundred thousand dollars for each qualifying initiative.
- The state could potentially save money if policymakers implement cost-saving recommendations identified through the audits.

# Proposition 41 (cont.)

## Who supports Prop 41?

The official voter guide lists supporters including:

- California Society of Certified Public Accountants (CalCPAs)
- CalAsian Chamber of Commerce
- California Taxpayers Association (CalTax)

## Who opposes Prop 41?

The official voter guide lists opponents including:

- U.S. Senator Bernie Sanders
- SEIU United Healthcare Workers West

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

The largest reported contributions currently include:

- Building a Better California: \$16 million.
- Building a Better California: \$10 million.
- Building a Better California: an additional \$10 million.
- Building a Better California: \$7 million.
- Building a Better California: two separate \$5 million contributions.
- Building a Better California: \$4.5 million.
- Building a Better California: \$3 million.
- Building a Better California: \$2.75 million.
- Building a Better California: \$1 million.

These are separate contributions from the same organization on different dates, rather than different funders. Campaign-finance figures are updated as new contributions are reported.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

The largest reported contributions currently include:

- Alan Davis: \$250,000.
- Excessive Wealth: \$40,000.
- William Connell: \$25,000.
- John Esler: \$25,000.
- California Donor Table Issues Committee: \$20,000.
- Raquel Sefton: \$1,000.
- Margaret Wallace: \$1,000.

# Proposition 41 (cont.)

## What does a **YES** vote mean?

- A YES vote would require the State Auditor to conduct pre-election audits of programs that would receive money from special taxes proposed through voter initiatives.
- Programs funded by new special taxes approved by voters or the Legislature would also be subject to recurring audits.
- New state taxes generally could not exclude their revenues from California's constitutional spending limit.

## What does a **NO** vote mean?

- A NO vote would keep the State Auditor's existing responsibilities unchanged.
- Prop 41's new pre-election and recurring audit requirements would not take effect.
- California's existing state spending-limit rules would remain unchanged.

# Proposition 42

## What is Prop 42?

- Proposition 42 would amend the California Constitution to prohibit the state from creating new taxes on the ownership of personal property.
- Personal property generally means things people own other than real estate.
- The measure specifically covers financial assets, business interests, intellectual property, retirement accounts and investment accounts.
- Prop 42 would also restrict the state from imposing certain taxes retroactively.
- It applies to new taxes enacted or taking effect on or after January 1, 2026.
- Prop 42 was placed on the ballot through petition signatures.

## What would Prop 42 do?

- California would be prohibited from establishing new taxes based on simply owning or controlling financial assets or other personal property.
- This would include assets such as stocks, investment accounts, retirement accounts, business interests and intellectual property.
- Currently, California generally does not tax people simply for owning financial assets such as stocks or investment accounts, although income earned from those assets can be taxed.
- Prop 42 would place a constitutional restriction on the state's ability to create these types of taxes in the future.
- It would also limit the ability of the Legislature or voters to approve taxes that apply retroactively to activities, income or circumstances that occurred before the tax took effect.

## How could Prop 42 affect Prop 40?

- Prop 40, which is on the same ballot, would impose a one-time tax on certain Californians with more than \$1 billion in covered assets.
- Prop 42 states that other measures on the same ballot are void if they conflict with Prop 42 and Prop 42 receives more YES votes.
- The Legislative Analyst specifically notes that if both Props 40 and 42 pass, and Prop 42 receives more YES votes, courts could determine that Prop 42 prevents Prop 40 from becoming law.

## What is the fiscal impact?

- Prop 42 would restrict some of the state's options for raising taxes in the future.
- As a result, future state tax revenues could be lower than they otherwise would have been.
- The Legislative Analyst says it is unclear when this would happen or how much future revenue could be affected.

# Proposition 42 (cont.)

## Who supports Prop 42?

The official voter guide lists supporters including:

- California Professional Firefighters
- State Building & Construction Trades Council of California
- AMVETS Department of California

## Who opposes Prop 42?

The official voter guide lists opponents including:

- U.S. Senator Bernie Sanders
- SEIU United Healthcare Workers West

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

The largest reported contributions currently come from Building a Better California:

- \$16 million
- \$13 million
- \$10 million
- \$9 million
- \$8 million
- Two separate \$5 million contributions
- \$4.5 million
- \$4 million
- \$2.75 million

These are separate contributions from the same organization on different dates, not separate funders.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

The largest reported contributions currently include:

- Alan Davis: \$250,000.
- Excessive Wealth: \$40,000.
- William Connell: \$25,000.
- John Esler: \$25,000.
- California Donor Table Issues Committee: \$20,000.
- Raquel Sefton: \$1,000.
- Margaret Wallace: \$1,000.

Campaign-finance totals are updated as additional contributions are reported.

# Proposition 42 (cont.)

## What does a **YES** vote mean?

- A YES vote would prohibit California from establishing new state taxes on the ownership of financial assets or other personal property.
- It would also prohibit certain new taxes from being applied retroactively.
- The restrictions would apply to taxes enacted or taking effect on or after January 1, 2026.

## What does a **NO** vote mean?

- A NO vote would leave current law unchanged.
- California would retain the option to establish new taxes on the ownership of financial assets or other personal property in the future.
- Prop 42's additional restrictions on retroactive taxes would not take effect.

# Proposition 43

## What is Prop 43?

- Proposition 43 would change the number of votes needed to approve certain local taxes proposed directly by voters. Currently, local special taxes proposed by a city, county, school district or other local government generally require approval from two-thirds of voters. However, under current court rulings, a local special tax placed on the ballot through voter signature gathering can pass with a simple majority, meaning more than 50% of the vote. Prop 43 would require these voter-proposed local special taxes to also receive two-thirds voter approval. The new requirement would apply to voter-proposed measures approved after January 1, 2027. Prop 43 was placed on the ballot by the California Legislature.

## What would Prop 43 change?

- Local special taxes proposed through citizen initiatives would need at least two-thirds voter approval instead of a simple majority.
- A special tax is a tax whose revenue is dedicated to a specific purpose.
- The change could apply to local taxes intended to fund services or programs such as public safety, schools, roads, hospitals or affordable housing.
- Prop 43 would essentially apply the same two-thirds approval threshold to voter-proposed special taxes that already applies when local governments place special taxes on the ballot.

## What is the fiscal impact?

- Prop 43 would not directly raise or lower any taxes.
- The Legislative Analyst's Office says local government tax revenues could be lower in the future than they otherwise would have been because some voter-proposed special taxes that receive majority support may not reach the new two-thirds threshold.
- The amount of potential lost future revenue is unknown because it would depend on which taxes are proposed and how people vote on them.

## Who supports Prop 43?

The official voter guide lists supporters including:

- California Taxpayers Association
- Family Business Association of California
- California Hispanic Chambers of Commerce

## Who opposes Prop 43?

The official voter guide lists opponents including:

- California Professional Firefighters
- California Federation of Teachers
- Nurse Alliance of SEIU California

# Proposition 43 (cont.)

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

The largest reported contributions currently include:

- California Business Roundtable Issues PAC: \$2.5 million.
- California Business Roundtable Issues PAC: \$1.45 million.
- California Business Roundtable Issues PAC: \$900,000.
- California Business Roundtable Issues PAC: \$875,000.
- California Business Roundtable Issues PAC: two separate \$800,000 contributions.
- California Business Roundtable Issues PAC: \$585,000.
- Douglas Emmett Properties, LP and affiliated entities: two separate \$500,000 contributions.
- Kilroy Realty, LP: \$500,000.

These are separate contributions made on different dates, so repeated names do not represent different funders.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

The largest reported contributions currently include:

- SEIU California State Council For Working People: \$1 million.
- Yes on Prop 3 to Protect Public Education, Health Care and Budget Stability, Sponsored by Education and Labor Organizations: \$540,000.
- SEIU California State Council For Working People: an additional \$500,000.
- Western States Regional Council of Carpenters Issues Committee: \$500,000.
- Service Employees International Union Local 1021 Issues PAC: \$500,000.
- Service Employees International Union Local 721 Issues & Initiatives: \$500,000.
- United Domestic Workers of America Issues PAC: \$350,000.
- California Professional Firefighters Ballot Issues Committee: \$250,000.
- California Federation of Teachers COPE Prop/Ballot Committee: \$250,000.
- Operating Engineers Local 3 Issue Advocacy / Ballot Initiative PAC: \$250,000.

Campaign-finance figures are updated as additional contributions are reported.

## What does a YES vote mean?

- A YES vote would require certain voter-proposed local special taxes to receive at least two-thirds voter approval. These taxes can currently pass with a simple majority when they are placed on the ballot through voter signature gathering.
- The new two-thirds requirement would apply beginning January 1, 2027.

## What does a NO vote mean?

- A NO vote would leave the current rules unchanged. Local special taxes proposed through voter signature gathering could continue to pass with a simple majority of more than 50% of voters.

# Proposition 44

## **What is Prop 44?**

- Proposition 44 would establish new spending requirements for certain nonprofit community health centers in California.
- It applies to nonprofit Federally Qualified Health Centers, commonly called FQHCs.
- These health centers provide primary and preventive health care to underserved communities, including people who are uninsured or enrolled in Medi-Cal.
- Prop 44 was placed on the ballot through petition signatures.

## **What would Prop 44 do?**

- Covered health centers would generally be required to spend at least 90% of their revenue on program services that directly advance their charitable health care purposes.
- No more than 10% of revenue could generally be spent on management and other administrative costs.
- Certain expenses would be excluded when determining whether a health center meets the 90% requirement.
- The measure would establish financial reporting requirements to determine whether covered health centers are complying with the new rules.
- Health centers that fail to meet the spending requirement could face financial penalties.

## **What organizations would be affected?**

- The measure applies specifically to nonprofit Federally Qualified Health Centers operating in California.
- FQHCs receive federal funding and must meet federal requirements related to the patients and communities they serve.
- These centers commonly provide primary care, dental care, behavioral health services, preventive care and other services in medically underserved areas.
- Prop 44 would add California-specific financial requirements on top of the federal rules these organizations already follow.

## **What is the fiscal impact?**

- The Legislative Analyst's Office estimates Prop 44 could result in increased state regulatory and enforcement costs.
- These costs could be in the millions of dollars annually.
- The state could recover some regulatory costs through fees or penalties associated with enforcing the measure.
- The measure could also affect how community health centers allocate money between patient programs and administrative expenses. The exact financial impact on individual health centers would depend on their current spending patterns.

# Proposition 44 (cont.)

## Who supports Prop 44?

The official voter guide lists supporters including:

- Service Employees International Union–United Healthcare Workers West
- Consumer Watchdog
- California Alliance for Retired Americans

## Who opposes Prop 44?

The official voter guide lists opponents including:

- California Primary Care Association
- California Medical Association
- California Hospital Association

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

The largest reported contributions supporting Prop 44 primarily come from labor organizations, including:

- SEIU United Healthcare Workers West Political Issues Committee: multiple contributions totaling millions of dollars.
- SEIU United Healthcare Workers West PAC: contributions supporting the campaign.

The Secretary of State's campaign-finance records continue to update as additional contributions are reported.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

Major reported opposition funding includes contributions associated with health care organizations and community health centers, including:

- California Primary Care Association and affiliated campaign committees.
- Individual community health centers and organizations associated with California's community clinic system.

Campaign-finance figures continue to change as new disclosures are filed.

## What does a **YES** vote mean?

- A YES vote would require covered nonprofit community health centers to spend at least 90% of their revenue on qualifying program services.
- The new financial reporting and enforcement requirements would take effect.
- Health centers that fail to comply could face financial penalties.

## What does a **NO** vote mean?

- A NO vote would leave existing state and federal financial requirements for these health centers in place.
- The new 90% spending requirement would not take effect.
- Prop 44's additional reporting requirements and financial penalties would not be established.

# Proposition 45

## What is Prop 45?

- Proposition 45 would change how the California Environmental Quality Act, commonly known as CEQA, applies to certain public and private projects. CEQA currently requires state and local agencies to evaluate the potential environmental effects of many projects before approving them. Prop 45 would create expedited environmental review procedures for certain types of projects, including most housing, transportation, water, health care, wildfire mitigation, educational facility, internet access and clean-energy projects. Prop 45 was placed on the ballot through petition signatures.

## What would Prop 45 do?

- It would establish deadlines for public agencies to complete environmental reviews and take required actions on eligible projects.
- It would allow expedited reviews of environmental impacts for qualifying projects.
- It would limit the current requirement that public agencies consider a range of feasible alternatives that could reduce a project's environmental impacts.
- It would establish deadlines for filing and resolving lawsuits challenging project approvals.
- It would limit some of the evidence courts can consider when reviewing those lawsuits.
- It would also limit some of the remedies courts can order when ruling on challenges to qualifying projects.

## What kinds of projects could qualify?

Eligible projects would include many projects involving:

- Housing
- Transportation
- Water infrastructure
- Hospitals and health care facilities
- Wildfire mitigation
- Schools and educational facilities
- Internet access
- Clean energy and electric-grid infrastructure

## What is the fiscal impact?

- State and local governments would initially face additional costs likely in the high tens of millions of dollars annually.
- Those costs could potentially exceed \$100 million per year.
- Fees paid by project applicants and people filing lawsuits would cover some of these costs.
- The longer-term financial effects are uncertain and could be positive or negative.
- The ultimate impact would depend partly on whether the new procedures change how many eligible projects are built and the environmental effects of those projects.

# Proposition 45 (cont.)

## Who supports Prop 45?

The official voter guide lists supporters including:

- California Children's Hospital Association
- California Water Association
- California Council for Affordable Housing

## Who opposes Prop 45?

The official voter guide lists opponents including:

- Coalition for Clean Air
- California Environmental Voters
- Physicians for Social Responsibility, Los Angeles
- National Wildlife Federation

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

The largest reported contributions currently include:

- Building a Better California: two separate \$5 million contributions.
- California Building Industry Association: \$2.25 million and an additional \$1 million contribution.
- Edison International & affiliated entities: \$2 million.
- CalChamber Non-Donor Funds: \$2 million.
- California Association of Realtors: \$1.5 million.
- Building Industry Association of Southern California Issues PAC: \$900,000.
- Lennar Corporation: \$744,675.
- Lennar Corporation and its affiliates: an additional \$525,000.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

The largest reported contributions currently include:

- Clean and Healthy California, Sponsored by Environmental Organizations: \$5 million and an additional \$2 million.
- Wendy Schmidt: \$5 million.
- Members' Voice of the State Building and Construction Trades Council of California: \$850,000 and an additional \$300,000.
- State Building and Construction Trades Council of California Independent Expenditure PAC: \$623,857 and an additional \$100,000.
- District Council of Iron Workers of the State of California and Vicinity PAC: \$500,000.
- Center for Biological Diversity, Inc.: \$500,000.
- Earthjustice: \$200,000.

Campaign-finance figures are updated as additional contributions are reported.

# Proposition 45 (cont.)

## What does a **YES** vote mean?

- A YES vote would establish the new expedited environmental review and court procedures for qualifying public and private projects.
- Environmental reviews would have tighter deadlines.
- Agencies would have more limited requirements for considering alternative versions of eligible projects.
- Lawsuits challenging qualifying projects would face new deadlines and restrictions on what courts can consider and order.

## What does a **NO** vote mean?

- A NO vote would keep the existing environmental review and court challenge procedures in place.
- Eligible public and private projects would continue to go through the existing CEQA process rather than the new procedures proposed by Prop 45.

# Measure A

## **What is Measure A?**

- Measure A would change how Los Angeles County settles disagreements with certain public safety employees over wages, benefits, and working conditions.
- When the county and employee unions cannot reach an agreement, an independent panel would have the authority to make a final decision that both sides must follow. This process is called binding arbitration.
- The measure would apply to certain employees, including sheriff's deputies, firefighters, lifeguards, district attorney investigators, medical examiners, and some civilian public safety workers.
- Currently, after completing required negotiations, the county can impose its final contract offer when an agreement cannot be reached.
- Measure A was placed on the ballot by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, rather than through a citizen petition.

## **How would the new process work?**

- The county and employee unions would continue negotiating over wages, hours, benefits, and working conditions.
- If they cannot reach an agreement, the remaining disagreements could be brought before a three-person panel.
- The county would choose one panel member, the employee union would choose another, and both sides would agree on a third.
- The panel would review information from both sides and make a final decision that the county and employees would be required to follow.
- The county and employee union would share the costs of the process.
- Measure A would also prohibit additional categories of public safety employees from going on strike.

## **How much would it cost the county?**

- Measure A would not create a new tax or bring in additional county revenue.
- The county would have to pay its share of the costs associated with the independent decision-making process.
- The county could also face higher spending on employee wages, benefits, and working conditions depending on the decisions made by the panel.
- The total cost cannot be determined in advance because it would depend on how often the process is used and what decisions are made.
- Any additional spending would come from the county's existing budget and could affect the amount of funding available for other programs and services.

# Measure A (cont.)

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

According to campaign finance filings reviewed by LAist through mid-September 2026, reported contributions to committees supporting Measure A include:

- Association for Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs (ALADS): More than \$2 million through political committees.
- Los Angeles County Fire Fighters Local 1014: More than \$1 million.
- Los Angeles County Professional Peace Officers Association (PPOA): More than \$1 million.
- California Association of Highway Patrolmen: \$250,000.
- Los Angeles County Lifeguard Association: \$150,000.

These figures reflect contributions reported through mid-September 2026 and may not include more recent donations.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

- No organized opposition campaign was identified in the reporting reviewed.
- No official argument against Measure A was submitted for inclusion in the county's voter information materials.
- Some county officials and government accountability advocates have raised concerns about the potential costs of the measure and allowing an independent panel to make final decisions about public employee compensation. These concerns do not necessarily mean those individuals or organizations have contributed money to a NO campaign.

## What does a YES vote mean?

- A YES vote would allow an independent panel to make final decisions when Los Angeles County and certain public safety employee unions cannot agree on wages, benefits, hours, or working conditions.
- Both the county and employees would be required to follow the panel's decisions.
- The county would no longer have the final say in labor disputes covered by the new process.
- Additional categories of public safety employees would be prohibited from going on strike.
- The county could face additional costs depending on the decisions made by the panel.

## What does a NO vote mean?

- A NO vote would keep the county's existing process for resolving disagreements with public safety employee unions.
- The county would continue to have the authority to impose its final contract offer after completing the required negotiation process.
- An independent panel would not be given the authority to make final decisions in these labor disputes.
- Existing employee bargaining rights and restrictions on strikes would remain unchanged.
- The county would not take on the additional costs associated with the proposed process, although existing employee compensation and labor negotiation costs would continue.

# Measure E

## **What is Measure E?**

- Measure E is a Los Angeles County Charter amendment.
- It would strengthen and further define the independence, structure and authority of the County Ethics Commission and Office of Ethics Compliance.
- It would also preserve the County's requirement to dedicate at least 10% of locally generated unrestricted General Fund revenue to community investment and alternatives to incarceration.
- The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors placed Measure E on the ballot.
- It requires a simple majority to pass.

## **What would Measure E do?**

- Establish rules for appointing Ethics Commissioners, including qualifications and terms.
- Establish procedures for removing commissioners and filling vacancies.
- Set rules governing commission meetings, quorum, compensation and expenses.
- Establish the Ethics Compliance Officer as the head of the Office of Ethics Compliance.
- Give the Ethics Commission and Office of Ethics Compliance investigative and enforcement authority.
- Allow the Commission to adopt rules and regulations related to its responsibilities.
- Require minimum annual funding for the Ethics Commission and Office of Ethics Compliance.

## **What power would the Ethics Commission have?**

- The Commission would administer and enforce County ethics, campaign finance, lobbying and conflict-of-interest rules.
- It could investigate complaints, conduct audits and issue subpoenas.
- It could impose penalties for violations within its enforcement authority.
- Penalties could be up to \$15,000 per violation, adjusted for cost of living, or three times the amount involved in the violation, whichever is greater.

## **What does community investment and alternatives to incarceration have to do with it?**

- Measure E would require both the Board of Supervisors and the future elected County Executive to continue allocating at least 10% of the County's locally generated unrestricted revenue to community investment and alternatives to incarceration.
- The County Executive would not be able to veto that allocation.
- This essentially preserves the budget commitment voters previously approved through Measure J in 2020 as Los Angeles County transitions to its new governance structure.
- The official argument supporting Measure E says the provision was inadvertently removed during implementation of Measure G, which voters approved in 2024.

# Measure E (cont.)

## What is the fiscal impact?

- Beginning in fiscal year 2027–28, the County would have to provide at least \$14.3 million annually for the Ethics Commission and Office of Ethics Compliance.
- That minimum budget would generally increase annually based on either Los Angeles-area cost of living or California per-capita personal income growth, whichever is greater.
- The measure does not create a new funding source for this requirement.
- The County may therefore need to identify additional revenue, shift money from existing programs or use a combination of both.
- Maintaining the existing 10% community investment allocation does not itself change current County revenues or expenditures because that allocation already exists.
- Measure E does not impose a new tax.

## Who supports Measure E?

The official argument in favor was signed by:

- Fatima Malik, League of Women Voters of Los Angeles County
- Trent Lange, California Clean Money
- Los Angeles County Supervisor Lindsey P. Horvath
- Darius Kemp, California Common Cause
- Alton Wang, AAPI Equity Alliance

## Who opposes Measure E?

- No official argument against Measure E was submitted for the Los Angeles County voter information materials.

## What does a **YES** vote mean?

- A YES vote would amend the County Charter to establish the new structure, independence, authority and funding protections for the Ethics Commission and Office of Ethics Compliance.
- It would also require the Board of Supervisors and future County Executive to continue the County's 10% budget commitment to community investment and alternatives to incarceration.

## What does a **NO** vote mean?

- A NO vote would leave the Ethics Commission and Office of Ethics Compliance structured as they currently are under the County Charter.
- The new protections, powers and minimum funding requirements would not take effect.
- The Board of Supervisors and future County Executive would not be constitutionally required by this provision to continue the 10% community investment and alternatives-to-incarceration allocation when the elected County Executive takes office in 2028.

# Measure EE

## What is Measure EE?

- Measure EE would change several rules governing how the City of Los Angeles operates, including City Council meetings, campaign finance laws, government oversight, and elections.
- The measure would reduce the minimum number of required City Council meeting days from three per week to one per week.
- It would increase penalties for certain campaign finance violations and give officials responsible for reviewing the city's police and fire departments more independence.
- Measure EE would also increase the number of signatures residents must collect to challenge certain laws passed by the City Council.
- Measure EE was placed on the ballot by the Los Angeles City Council, rather than through a citizen petition.

## What would Measure EE change?

- City Council meetings: The City Council would be required to meet at least once per week instead of three days per week. Councilmembers could still schedule additional meetings.
- Campaign finance penalties: The maximum financial penalty for certain campaign finance violations would increase from \$2,000 to \$15,000 per violation, or three times the amount involved, whichever is greater. The \$15,000 amount would be adjusted annually for inflation.
- Ethics Commission restrictions: Ethics commissioners and the commission's executive director would be prohibited from running for certain City of Los Angeles or Los Angeles Unified School District elected offices for five years after leaving their positions.
- Police oversight: The Police Commission would no longer be able to prevent the Police Department Inspector General from starting or continuing investigations and audits.
- Fire Department oversight: The Fire Commission would no longer be able to prevent the Fire Department Independent Assessor from conducting assessments and audits.
- Petitions to overturn city laws: Residents would need signatures equal to 15% of the votes cast in the previous mayoral election, rather than the current 10%, to bring a referendum petition before the City Council. A referendum allows residents to challenge certain laws passed by elected officials.
- Department protections: The measure would clarify protections against transferring or combining the responsibilities of the police and fire departments when doing so would significantly change their primary purposes.

# Measure EE (cont.)

## **How much would it cost the city?**

- Measure EE would not create a new tax or directly generate additional revenue.
- Reducing the number of required City Council meetings could save the city money on services such as translation and closed captioning.
- Changes to police and fire department oversight could create additional costs if the city needs to hire investigators, expand staff, or pay outside auditors.
- The exact costs or savings cannot be determined in advance because they would depend on how the changes are implemented.
- The other proposed changes are not expected to have a significant financial impact.

## **Who is funding the YES campaign?**

- As of October 21, 2026, no specific campaign contributions to a committee supporting Measure EE could be independently verified from the available campaign finance records.
- City Councilmember Tim McOsker and Charter Reform Commission member Diego Andrades have been publicly identified as supporters of Measure EE.
- These individuals are identified supporters, which is different from being listed as financial contributors to a campaign.

## **Who is funding the NO campaign?**

- As of October 21, 2026, no specific campaign contributions to a committee opposing Measure EE could be independently verified from the available campaign finance records.
- City Councilmember Monica Rodriguez submitted the official ballot argument against Measure EE.
- Rodriguez has raised concerns that reducing required City Council meetings could limit opportunities for residents to observe government decisions and participate in public meetings.
- Her opposition does not establish that she or another organization contributed money to a NO campaign.

# Measure EE (cont.)

## What does a **YES** vote mean?

- A YES vote would change the Los Angeles City Charter to require City Council meetings at least once per week instead of three days per week.
- Penalties for certain campaign finance violations would increase to \$15,000 per violation, adjusted annually for inflation, or three times the amount involved, whichever is greater.
- Ethics commissioners and the commission's executive director would be prohibited from running for certain city or LAUSD elected offices for five years after leaving their positions.
- Officials responsible for independently reviewing the police and fire departments would gain greater authority to conduct investigations without interference from the departments' oversight commissions.
- Residents would need more signatures to challenge certain city laws through a referendum petition.
- The measure would clarify protections against changes that significantly alter the primary purposes of the police and fire departments.

## What does a **NO** vote mean?

- A NO vote would keep the existing requirement for City Council to meet at least three days per week.
- Existing campaign finance penalties and restrictions on Ethics Commission officials would remain unchanged.
- The proposed changes to independent police and fire department oversight would not take effect.
- The signature requirement for referendum petitions would remain at 10% of the votes cast in the previous mayoral election.
- Existing protections concerning the responsibilities of the police and fire departments would remain unchanged.
- The city's current ethics, election, and governance rules would remain in place unless changed through a separate process.

# Measure FD

## What is Measure FD?

- Measure FD would increase the sales tax in the City of Los Angeles by 0.5% to provide additional funding for the Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD).
- The city's current sales tax rate is 10.25%. Measure FD would increase it to 10.75%.
- The additional money would support hiring firefighters and paramedics, purchasing emergency vehicles and equipment, improving fire stations, and preparing for wildfires.
- The measure is expected to generate approximately \$345 million annually for the Fire Department.
- Measure FD was placed on the ballot through a petition campaign led by United Firefighters of Los Angeles City Local 112, the union representing city firefighters, rather than being proposed directly by the City Council.

## Where would the funding go?

- Hire and retain firefighters, paramedics, and other Fire Department employees.
- Purchase and maintain fire engines, fire trucks, ambulances, helicopters, and other emergency response vehicles.
- Purchase and maintain equipment used for firefighting, emergency medical services, and rescue operations.
- Build new fire stations and emergency medical facilities, and repair or upgrade existing buildings.
- Purchase and maintain communication systems used during fires and other emergencies.
- Improve brush clearance and other efforts to reduce wildfire risks.
- Establish a five-member committee of Los Angeles residents to review how the new tax revenue is spent. The city would also be required to conduct annual audits.
- The city would have to maintain a minimum level of its regular Fire Department funding rather than replace that funding with money from the new tax. If the city failed to meet this requirement in a given year, it could not collect the Measure FD tax that year.
- Construction projects funded through the measure would have to follow labor agreements and pay workers the required prevailing wage, a wage rate established for certain public construction projects.

# Measure FD (cont.)

## How much would it cost the city?

- Measure FD would generate approximately \$345 million in additional revenue each year, according to the Los Angeles City Administrative Officer.
- The money would come from a 0.5% increase in the city's sales tax, raising the rate from 10.25% to 10.75%.
- For every \$100 spent on purchases subject to the tax, consumers would pay an additional 50 cents in sales tax.
- The revenue would be deposited into a special fund that could only be used for Los Angeles Fire Department services and operations.
- The tax would remain in effect until voters approve its removal. It does not have a scheduled expiration date.
- If approved, the tax could begin as early as April 2027.
- The city would be required to maintain its existing level of Fire Department funding, based on the department's average share of the city's discretionary budget over the previous ten fiscal years.

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

- United Firefighters of Los Angeles City (UFLAC), Local 112: The firefighters' union is the primary organization behind the YES campaign and led the petition effort to place Measure FD on the ballot.
- According to reporting published by the Los Angeles Times on October 6, 2026, the union had already spent more than \$2 million supporting Measure FD.
- The union's leadership also sought authorization from its members to spend an additional \$3 million in response to opposition from the Los Angeles Police Protective League.
- The proposed additional \$3 million was not confirmed as approved or spent in the reporting reviewed.
- These are reported campaign spending figures, not a verified breakdown of individual donor contributions.
- Public supporters include Los Angeles Fire Chief Jaime Moore and UFLAC President Doug Coates. Their support does not establish that they personally contributed money to the campaign.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

- Los Angeles Police Protective League (LAPPL): The union representing Los Angeles police officers announced its opposition to Measure FD on October 6, 2026.
- Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association opposes Measure FD, citing concerns about increasing sales taxes and creating a tax without an expiration date.
- Specific contributions and expenditures by opposition committees could not be independently verified as of October 21, 2026.
- The organizations identified above are publicly reported opponents, but their statements of opposition should not be treated as verified campaign contributions.

# Measure FD (cont.)

## What does a **YES** vote mean?

- A YES vote would increase the City of Los Angeles sales tax from 10.25% to 10.75%.
- The additional tax would generate an estimated \$345 million annually for the Los Angeles Fire Department.
- The money would support hiring and retaining firefighters and paramedics, purchasing equipment and emergency vehicles, improving fire stations, and preparing for wildfires.
- The city would be required to maintain a minimum level of regular Fire Department funding to collect the new tax.
- A five-member citizens' oversight committee would review spending, and annual financial audits would be required.
- The tax would remain in effect unless voters later approve its removal.

## What does a **NO** vote mean?

- A NO vote would reject the proposed 0.5% sales tax increase.
- The city's sales tax rate would remain at 10.25%, unless changed through a separate measure or law.
- The Los Angeles Fire Department would not receive the estimated \$345 million in additional annual revenue proposed by Measure FD.
- The Fire Department would continue receiving funding through the city's existing budget and other funding sources.
- The new oversight committee and funding requirements proposed by Measure FD would not take effect.
- The city could still make changes to Fire Department staffing, equipment, and facilities using existing resources or other funding approved in the future.

# Measure LA

## What is Measure LA?

- Measure LA was placed on the ballot by the Los Angeles City Council and would change how the City of Los Angeles plans its budget, manages public infrastructure, oversees the Department of Public Works, and awards certain city contracts. The measure would require the city to adopt a budget every two years instead of every year and create a long-term plan for repairing and improving public infrastructure. It would give the Director of Public Works and the City Council more authority over the department responsible for maintaining streets, sidewalks, bridges, sewers, and other public facilities. Lastly, it would also allow the city to operate certain businesses, borrow money using city-owned property as security, and change some rules for hiring outside contractors.

## What would Measure LA change?

- Los Angeles would move from approving a new budget every year to approving one every two years. The city would still be able to make adjustments when necessary.
- The city would be required to develop a long-term plan for construction, repairs, and maintenance of public infrastructure, including streets, sidewalks, bridges, parks, and public buildings.
- The Director of Public Works would receive greater authority to manage the department, oversee construction projects, supervise contracts, and recommend budgets.
- The City Council would gain the authority to change or eliminate the Board of Public Works, which currently oversees many decisions involving public infrastructure and construction contracts.
- Los Angeles would be allowed to use certain city-owned properties as security for loans. This is called mortgaging property, meaning the city could borrow money backed by The city would be allowed to operate certain businesses or enter business partnerships to generate additional revenue. For example, it could lease underused city property for commercial development.
- The city would be able to skip the usual competitive bidding process for certain critical infrastructure projects involving public health, safety, or security, as well as some software contracts. Competitive bidding generally requires contractors to submit offers so the city can compare costs before awarding a contract.
- The mayor, City Council, and City Controller would have oversight responsibilities for the Director of Public Works.

## How much would it cost the city?

- Measure LA is estimated to cost the City of Los Angeles between \$4 million and \$6 million in one-time expenses. These costs would cover upgrades to budgeting and property management systems, staff training, and assistance from outside experts. The measure would not create a new tax or directly increase existing tax rates. Allowing the city to operate certain businesses or lease property could generate additional revenue, but the amount cannot be determined in advance. Changes to infrastructure planning, department management, and contracting could affect future city spending, but those costs or savings have not been calculated. Borrowing money using city-owned property could create additional financial obligations if the city chooses to use that option. The measure itself would not require the city to take out new loans.

# Measure LA (cont.)

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

- The official ballot argument supporting Measure LA was submitted by City Councilmembers Bob Blumenfield and Katy Yaroslavsky and City Controller Kenneth Mejia.
- Other publicly identified supporters include former City Controller Ron Galperin and representatives of Investing in Place, LA Forward, and Streets For All.
- These are identified supporters, which is different from being listed as financial contributors to a campaign.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

- City Councilmember Monica Rodriguez submitted the official ballot argument against Measure LA raising concerns that allowing the City Council to eliminate the Board of Public Works could reduce public oversight of city contracts and spending.
- These are documented positions against the measure, not verified financial contributions to an opposition campaign.

## What does a YES vote mean?

- A YES vote would change the Los Angeles City Charter to establish a two-year city budget cycle instead of the current annual budget process.
- The city would be required to create a long-term infrastructure plan addressing public construction, repairs, and maintenance.
- The Director of Public Works and City Council would receive greater authority over the Department of Public Works.
- The City Council would be allowed to change or eliminate the Board of Public Works.
- Los Angeles would be allowed to operate certain businesses and use city-owned property as security for loans, subject to applicable laws.
- The city could use different contracting procedures for certain critical infrastructure and software projects.
- Implementing the two-year budget system would cost an estimated \$4 million to \$6 million initially.

## What does a NO vote mean?

- A NO vote would keep the city's existing requirement to approve a budget every year.
- Los Angeles would not be required by the City Charter to establish the new long-term infrastructure plan.
- The Board of Public Works would retain its existing authority, and the proposed expansion of the Director of Public Works' responsibilities would not take effect.
- Current restrictions on city-operated businesses and borrowing against city-owned property would remain in place.
- Existing competitive bidding requirements for city contracts would remain unchanged.
- The city would not incur the estimated \$4 million to \$6 million in costs associated with implementing the proposed two-year budget system and the city could still pursue infrastructure improvements and other administrative changes through existing processes.

# Measure PL

## **What is Measure PL?**

- Measure PL would change how the City of Los Angeles reviews construction projects, land-use decisions, and appeals involving the City Planning Department.
- The measure would replace the city's seven Area Planning Commissions with one citywide Neighborhood Appeals Commission.
- It would establish new deadlines for certain planning decisions and allow the City Council to change building size limits without amending the City Charter.
- Measure PL was placed on the ballot by the Los Angeles City Council following recommendations from the city's Charter Reform Commission.

## **How would the new planning process work?**

- The city's seven Area Planning Commissions, which currently have 35 members combined, would be replaced with one Neighborhood Appeals Commission with at least seven members.
- The new commission would review certain appeals involving construction projects, business permits, and land-use decisions. An appeal is a request to reconsider a previous decision.
- The City Council would have 21 days to make final decisions on certain planning matters, while planning officials would have 30 days to respond to certain decisions returned by the Council.
- Certain changes to the city's General Plan, which guides long-term development, could be automatically approved if the City Council does not act within 75 days. Currently, those changes are automatically rejected when the deadline passes.
- The City Council could change maximum building size limits through an ordinance instead of requiring another City Charter amendment.
- The Planning Department would receive clearer authority to investigate, hold hearings, and make decisions on certain land-use applications.

## **How much would it cost the city?**

- Measure PL would not create a new tax.
- The Los Angeles City Administrative Officer estimates that combining the seven Area Planning Commissions into one would save approximately \$360,000 annually.
- The savings would come primarily from reducing staff time and administrative costs associated with supporting multiple commissions.
- Other potential costs or savings related to changes in the planning process have not been calculated.

# Measure PL (cont.)

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

- As of October 21, 2026, specific financial contributions to a committee supporting Measure PL could not be independently verified.
- Publicly identified supporters include Raymond Meza, chair of the Los Angeles Charter Reform Commission, and Roy Samaan, president of the Engineers & Architects Association.
- The Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce and Democratic Socialists of America, Los Angeles, have also endorsed the measure.
- These are identified supporters, which is different from being listed as campaign funders.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

- As of October 21, 2026, specific financial contributions to a committee opposing Measure PL could not be independently verified.
- No official ballot argument against Measure PL was submitted, and no organized opposition campaign was identified in the reporting reviewed.
- Concerns raised about the measure include reducing neighborhood representation and allowing certain planning changes to take effect without a City Council vote. These concerns do not establish that a funded opposition campaign exists.

## What does a **YES** vote mean?

- A YES vote would replace the seven Area Planning Commissions with one Neighborhood Appeals Commission.
- The City Council and planning officials would have new deadlines for certain development decisions, and some planning changes could take effect without a Council vote.
- The City Council could change building size limits through an ordinance, and the Planning Department would receive clearer authority over certain applications.
- The city would save an estimated \$360,000 annually by combining the commissions.

## What does a **NO** vote mean?

- A NO vote would keep the seven existing Area Planning Commissions and the current system for reviewing certain development appeals.
- Existing deadlines for planning decisions would remain unchanged, including the automatic rejection of certain General Plan changes when the Council does not act within 75 days.
- Current City Charter limits on building size and the Planning Department's existing authority would remain in place.

# Measure PRK

## What is Measure PRK?

- Measure PRK would increase the minimum amount of money the City of Los Angeles is required to provide to its Department of Recreation and Parks.
- The measure would gradually double that required funding over ten years, rather than increasing it all at once.
- The additional funding could support park maintenance, recreation centers, swimming pools, public programs, and repairs to aging facilities.
- Measure PRK would not create a new tax. The city would have to use existing revenue or find other funding to meet the requirement.
- Measure PRK was placed on the ballot by the Los Angeles City Council following recommendations from the city's Charter Reform Commission.

## How would the new funding process work?

- The City Charter currently requires the parks department to receive a minimum allocation equal to 0.0325% of the assessed value of taxable property in Los Angeles.
- Measure PRK would gradually increase that percentage to 0.065% by the 2036–2037 fiscal year, doubling the required minimum allocation.
- The increased funding could help maintain more than 500 parks, recreation and senior centers, swimming pools, and other public facilities.
- The department could use the additional money for employees, cleaning, repairs, recreational programming, and other services.
- During a declared financial emergency, the City Council could temporarily reduce the required parks funding allocation by up to 30%.

## How much would it cost the city?

- Measure PRK would not increase taxes or create a new source of city revenue.
- Without Measure PRK, the required minimum parks allocation is projected to grow to approximately \$493 million annually by 2036.
- With Measure PRK, that required minimum would increase to approximately \$986 million annually by 2036, nearly \$493 million more than the amount projected under current rules.
- The city would have to identify money within its budget to meet the higher requirement. That could involve reducing spending on other services, increasing revenue through separate actions, or a combination of both.
- City financial officials have warned that the increased requirement could make it harder to balance future budgets.

# Measure PRK (cont.)

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

- As of October 21, 2026, specific contributions and donor amounts to a committee supporting Measure PRK could not be independently verified.
- Publicly identified supporters include the Trust for Public Land, TreePeople, Friends of the Los Angeles River, and the Los Angeles Neighborhood Land Trust.
- City Councilmembers Monica Rodriguez and Katy Yaroslavsky and City Controller Kenneth Mejia have also publicly supported the measure.
- These are identified supporters, which is different from being listed as financial contributors to a campaign.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

- As of October 21, 2026, specific contributions and donor amounts to a committee opposing Measure PRK could not be independently verified.
- The Los Angeles Police Protective League, the union representing Los Angeles police officers, has publicly opposed the measure.
- City Councilmember Bob Blumenfield also opposed moving the proposal forward, raising concerns about requiring the city to dedicate more money to one department when other services face budget pressures.
- These are documented positions against Measure PRK, not verified campaign contributions.

## What does a YES vote mean?

- A YES vote would require Los Angeles to gradually double the minimum funding allocated to the Department of Recreation and Parks over ten years.
- The required allocation would increase to 0.065% of the assessed value of taxable city property by the 2036–2037 fiscal year.
- The department would receive more guaranteed funding for parks, recreation facilities, staffing, maintenance, and public programs.
- The city would have to provide the additional funding without a new tax created by Measure PRK.
- The City Council could temporarily reduce the required allocation during a declared financial emergency.

## What does a NO vote mean?

- A NO vote would keep the existing minimum funding requirement for the Department of Recreation and Parks.
- The City Charter would continue to require a minimum allocation equal to 0.0325% of the assessed value of taxable city property.
- The city would not be required to double that minimum allocation over ten years.
- The City Council could still choose to provide additional funding for parks through its regular budget process.
- Existing parks, recreation centers, swimming pools, and public programs would not automatically lose their current funding because of a NO vote.

# Measure PRT

## What is Measure PRT?

- Measure PRT would change how Los Angeles manages its airports, Harbor Department, and Department of Water and Power (DWP).
- The measure would increase representation for communities near Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) and Van Nuys Airport on the city's Airport Commission.
- It would allow longer leases for certain city-owned properties and require information about how some Harbor Department projects could affect workers and the local economy.
- Measure PRT would also require the Harbor Department to dedicate part of its annual income to public waterfront projects.
- The measure was placed on the ballot by the Los Angeles City Council following recommendations from the Charter Reform Commission.

## What would Measure PRT change?

- Five of the seven Airport Commissioners would be required to live near the city's airports. Three would live near LAX and two near Van Nuys Airport. Currently, only one commissioner must live near each airport.
- The maximum length of certain airport and DWP property leases would increase from 50 to 66 years, with City Council approval. A lease allows someone to use property for an agreed period in exchange for payment.
- Businesses seeking certain Harbor Department leases, lease changes, or development permits would have to provide information about how their proposals could affect local jobs and the economy.
- The Harbor Department would be required to dedicate part of its annual operating income to waterfront improvements and public programs.
- The Harbor Commission would decide how much money to allocate annually, with public input helping shape the projects and programs.

## How much would it cost the city?

- Measure PRT would not create a new tax or directly increase city revenue.
- The Harbor Department already dedicates approximately 10% of its operating income, typically around \$27 million annually, to waterfront public access projects.
- Measure PRT would make annual funding for these projects a requirement under the City Charter, although it would not establish a fixed percentage.
- According to the City Administrative Officer, the proposed changes to airport representation, leases, and workforce reporting are not expected to create additional city costs.

# Measure PRT (cont.)

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

- As of October 21, 2026, specific financial contributions to committees supporting Measure PRT could not be independently verified.
- Publicly identified supporters include City Councilmembers Tim McOsker, Imelda Padilla, and Traci Park.
- Community advocates Gina Martinez of Wilmington and David Yanowitz of Van Nuys have also publicly supported the measure.
- These are identified supporters, which is different from being listed as campaign funders.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

- As of October 21, 2026, specific financial contributions to committees opposing Measure PRT could not be independently verified.
- The Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce opposes the measure, raising concerns that additional workforce reporting requirements could discourage investment and create burdens for port businesses.
- No official opposition argument was submitted for inclusion in the city's voter information materials.
- The Chamber's opposition does not establish that it contributed money to a NO campaign.

## What does a **YES** vote mean?

- A YES vote would require five of the seven Airport Commissioners to live near LAX or Van Nuys Airport.
- Certain airport and DWP leases could last up to 66 years instead of 50 years, with City Council approval.
- Applicants for certain Harbor Department leases and permits would have to report potential impacts on jobs and the local economy.
- The Harbor Department would be required to allocate part of its annual operating income to public waterfront projects.

## What does a **NO** vote mean?

- A NO vote would keep the current requirement that one Airport Commissioner live near LAX and one live near Van Nuys Airport.
- The maximum length of certain airport and DWP leases would remain 50 years.
- The proposed workforce and economic reporting requirements for Harbor Department leases and permits would not take effect.
- The Harbor Department could continue funding waterfront projects, but annual funding would not become a City Charter requirement.

# Measure SC

## **What is Measure SC?**

- Measure SC would change how campaign finance rules for Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) Board of Education elections are written in the Los Angeles City Charter.
- The measure would generally require school board candidates to follow the same campaign finance rules as candidates for Los Angeles mayor, with certain exceptions.
- It would remove repeated language from the City Charter and allow some election rules to be updated through city ordinances.
- Measure SC was placed on the ballot by the Los Angeles City Council following recommendations from the city's Charter Reform Commission.

## **How would the campaign finance rules change?**

- Currently, the City Charter contains separate sets of campaign finance rules for LAUSD Board of Education candidates and candidates for city offices.
- Measure SC would remove much of the separate language for school board elections and instead refer to the rules governing mayoral campaigns.
- School board candidates would continue following requirements involving campaign contribution limits, financial disclosures, fundraising deadlines, and campaign audits.
- Certain rules that apply specifically to city candidates, including restrictions on contributions from city contractors and lobbyists, would not apply to school board candidates.
- The City Council could update certain campaign finance requirements through ordinances, which are laws passed by the Council, rather than changing the City Charter.
- The measure would not change how school board members are elected or the length of their terms.

## **How much would it cost the city?**

- Measure SC would not create a new tax or increase existing tax rates and according to the Los Angeles City Administrative Officer, the measure is not expected to have a financial impact on the city.
- Existing campaign finance oversight and enforcement would continue through the Los Angeles City Ethics Commission.

# Measure SC (cont.)

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

- As of October 21, 2026, specific contributions and donor amounts to committees supporting Measure SC could not be independently verified.
- Diego Andrades, a former member of the Los Angeles Charter Reform Commission, authored the official ballot argument supporting the measure.
- LAUSD Board of Education member Nick Melvoin also publicly supported Measure SC.
- These are identified supporters, which is different from being listed as financial contributors to a campaign.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

- As of October 21, 2026, specific contributions and donor amounts to committees opposing Measure SC could not be independently verified.
- No official argument against Measure SC was submitted for inclusion in the voter information materials.

## What does a **YES** vote mean?

- A YES vote would amend the City Charter so LAUSD Board of Education candidates generally follow the same campaign finance rules as mayoral candidates, with certain exceptions.
- Repeated campaign finance language specific to school board elections would be removed from the City Charter.
- Certain campaign finance rules could be updated through city ordinances.
- Existing requirements for contribution limits, campaign disclosures, and audits would continue to apply to school board candidates.

## What does a **NO** vote mean?

- A NO vote would keep the existing separate campaign finance provisions for LAUSD Board of Education elections in the City Charter.
- School board candidates would continue following the current rules governing contributions, disclosures, fundraising, and campaign audits.
- The proposed changes allowing certain rules to be updated through ordinances would not take effect.
- The city could still propose future changes to school board campaign finance rules through existing legal processes.

# Measure TE

## What is Measure TE?

- Measure TE would create a one-time exemption from Los Angeles's Proposition ULA property transfer tax for certain residential properties damaged or destroyed in the January 2025 Palisades Fire.
- Proposition ULA, approved by voters in 2022, taxes certain high-value property sales to fund affordable housing and homelessness prevention programs.
- Measure TE would allow qualifying property owners to sell their fire-damaged properties without paying the additional ULA tax.
- The exemption would apply to qualifying sales between January 7, 2025, and January 6, 2030.
- Measure TE was placed on the ballot by the Los Angeles City Council, rather than through a citizen petition.

## How would the tax exemption work?

- Proposition ULA currently charges a 4% tax on property sales above \$5.4 million and a 5.5% tax on sales above \$10.9 million. These thresholds are adjusted annually for inflation.
- Measure TE would exempt qualifying residential properties damaged or destroyed in the Palisades Fire from this additional tax.
- The exemption would apply only when the property is sold by the person or entity that owned it when the fire began.
- The exemption would be available for one qualifying sale per property, including sales of damaged homes, vacant lots, and certain rental properties.
- Property owners who already sold qualifying properties and paid the tax could request a refund.
- The exemption would not eliminate the city's regular 0.45% property transfer tax.

## How much would it cost the city?

- Measure TE would not create a new tax or affect the city's General Fund.
- The City Administrative Officer estimates the exemption would reduce Proposition ULA revenue by approximately \$35 million to \$66 million through January 2030.
- Proposition ULA funds affordable housing construction, rental assistance, eviction prevention, and other housing programs.
- The actual revenue loss would depend on how many qualifying properties are sold before the exemption expires.

# Measure TE (cont.)

## Who is funding the YES campaign?

- As of October 21, 2026, specific campaign contributions and donor amounts supporting Measure TE could not be independently verified.
- Public supporters include Los Angeles Mayor Karen Bass and City Councilmembers Traci Park, Marqueece Harris-Dawson, and Monica Rodriguez.
- State Senator Ben Allen, Assemblymember Jacqui Irwin, and representatives of the Western States Regional Council of Carpenters also signed the official argument supporting the measure.
- These are identified supporters, which is different from being listed as campaign funders.

## Who is funding the NO campaign?

- As of October 21, 2026, specific campaign contributions and donor amounts opposing Measure TE could not be independently verified.
- No official argument against Measure TE was submitted for inclusion in the city's voter information materials.
- City Councilmember Eunisses Hernandez has publicly opposed the measure, arguing that the exemption could benefit wealthy property owners and reduce funding for affordable housing.
- LA Forward has also opposed the measure, raising concerns about its impact on Proposition ULA revenue.
- These positions do not establish that the opponents contributed money to a NO campaign.

## What does a **YES** vote mean?

- A YES vote would allow qualifying Palisades Fire property owners to receive a one-time exemption from Proposition ULA when selling damaged or destroyed residential properties.
- Eligible property sales between January 7, 2025, and January 6, 2030, would qualify, including certain sales completed before the election.
- Proposition ULA revenue for affordable housing and homelessness prevention would decrease by an estimated \$35 million to \$66 million through January 2030.
- The regular city property transfer tax would remain in place.

## What does a **NO** vote mean?

- A NO vote would reject the proposed exemption for residential properties damaged or destroyed in the Palisades Fire.
- Qualifying property sales would continue to be subject to Proposition ULA when they exceed the applicable tax thresholds.
- Property owners would not receive refunds under the proposed exemption.
- Proposition ULA revenue would continue supporting affordable housing and homelessness prevention without the reduction associated with Measure TE.

Use this election timeline to make your voting plan as we near Election Day. Be sure to check the LA county's official election resources listed in this guide for any last minute changes or updates.

# KEY ELECTION DATES & DEADLINES

## Election Timeline

- **October 1** – LA County Vote-by-Mail ballots begin mailing.
  - LA County began mailing ballots and opening ballot drop boxes. If you haven't received your ballot, check your ballot status using the link provided on the "when and how to vote" page of this document, or contact the County Registrar.
- **October 5** – Statewide ballot mailing deadline begins.
  - California county election officials begin mailing ballots to registered voters by this date. You can complete and return your ballot whenever you receive it.
- **October 19** – Voter registration deadline.
  - This is the last day to register to vote online or submit a registration by mail for the November 3 election.
    - If you miss this deadline, you may still be able to vote through Conditional Voter Registration.
    - Register and vote in person at a participating Vote Center or your county elections office through Election Day.
- **October 24** – Early in person voting begins
  - Most Vote Centers are open October 24–November 2, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. You can vote in person or return your completed Vote-by-Mail ballot at a Vote Center.
- **October 27** – LA County replacement ballot request deadline.
  - If your ballot was lost, damaged, or never arrived, you can request a replacement by this date. If you miss this deadline and still need assistance, contact the County Registrar or visit a Vote Center to ask about your options.
- **October 31** – Additional Saturday early-voting opportunity statewide.
  - Early in person voting locations statewide will be open. Check the official location finder to confirm which location sites are participating.
- **November 3** – Election Day
  - Vote Centers are open in LA County from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. If you are in line when the polls close at 8 p.m., stay in line and complete your vote. It is your right.

## Deadlines for those voting by mail

- If returning your ballot in person or at a drop box: Deliver your completed ballot to an official drop box, Vote Center, or county elections office by 8 p.m. on November 3.
- If returning your ballot by mail: Your ballot must be postmarked on or before November 3 and received by your county elections office no later than November 10. California recommends mailing it at least seven days before Election Day, to avoid any potential delays.
- If mailing your ballot on Election Day: If you must mail it on November 3, take it inside a US Post Office and ask an employee for a manual postmark.

OCT. 19

Last day to register to  
vote online / by mail

OCT. 27

LA County replacement  
ballot request deadline

NOV. 3

Election Day!

# READY. SET. VOTE!

## **FIND A VOTE CENTER**

To find a voting location, check its hours, and plan your visit, [click here](#).

## **FIND A BALLOT DROP BOX**

To locate an official drop box to return your completed ballot, [click here](#).

## **CHECK YOUR VOTER REGISTRATION**

To confirm that your registration is current before heading out to vote, [click here](#).

## **TRACK YOUR MAIL-IN BALLOT**

To check whether your ballot has been received and follow its status, [click here](#).

## **GENERAL ELECTION INFORMATION**

For any general questions or concerns regarding Election Day or the voting process, [click here](#).

## **TAKE ACTION TO PROTECT THE VOTE**

To take action in your community, help get others excited about voting, and protect the election through voter protection trainings, ballot parties, and Party to the Polls events [click here](#)



**LOS ANGELES  
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