PROP	TOPIC	EFFECT IF PASSED	PROS	CONS	MY NOTES
1 State	**$11.25B bonds for veteran & affordable housing**	Bond proceeds of $11.25B allocated as follows: (1) $7.2B for low interest loans to acquire, build or renovate rental housing for low-income households, a portion of which must be used for mental health and substance abuse counseling; (2) $1.25B for the Veteran Home Loan Program; (3) $1.1B for home ownership loan programs and housing development for low- and moderate-income households; (4) $500M for infrastructure projects (water, sewage, parks and transportation); (5) $450M for farmworker housing; (6) $350M for student housing split between UC and Cal State; (7) $200M for native American tribes for housing; and (8) $200M for local governments to develop pilot projects to reduce housing costs.	Funds programs to address State's housing crisis. Currently 170,000 people unsheltered, State is 1.2 million housing units short of need, 2/3 of low-income renters are rent-burdened. Bonds would be repaid in part from repayment of loans.	Costs State $500-600M annually for 25 years in interest.	YES__ NO_____
2 State	**Require CA to save more when revenue is high (raise cap from 10% to 20%)**	Raises the limit on state deposits into the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA or "Rainy Day Fund") from 10% to 20% to save more money in surplus years. "Extra" revenue beyond the cap can still be spent on infrastructure or refunded to taxpayers. Money put into the BSA (up to $25B) would not be counted as 'spending' for purposes of spending limit, while $$ is in reserves. Would extend the mandate on extra debt payments 10 more years and authorize using some tax revenue to pay down the state's $20-22B federal unemployment insurance debt, currently paid by private businesses.	Potential for greater savings for emergencies; More debt paid down; Some relief for businesses.	Increasing deposits into BSA reduces chance of tax refunds; some don't like changing the rules on the spending cap; opponents contend that more money in the BSA could create "slush fund" for legislative agendas.	YES__ NO_____

3 State	**Keep current top-earner tax that funds schools & healthcare & other state services**	Makes permanent income tax rates on high earners originally adopted in 2013, proceeds dedicated 89% to K-12, and 11% to community colleges. Rates would be: 10.3% — $361,000 – 433,000 single filer $721,000 – 866,000 joint filers 11.3% — $433,000 – 721,000 single filers $866,000 – 1.4M joint filers 12.3% — $721,000 + - single filer $1.4M + - joint filers If measure loses, rate would be 9.3% in 2031.	Not a tax increase; high income earners have been paying for this tax for past 13 years. Funds needed for public education.	May cause some high earners to leave California.	YES__ NO_____
4 State	**Allow state & local gov't to adopt public funding for political campaigns**	Repeals ban on public funding of campaigns adopted by voters in 1988 (Prop 73). Allows State and local governments to adopt public campaign financing if it includes strict criteria for eligibility, limits on maximum donations and expenditures. Public funds cannot be used for legal defense, fines, or repayment of loans from candidate to their own campaign.	Enables laws to limit cost of running for office and reduce dependence on private donors. Currently, in effect in 14 states, Washington, D.C. and 5 charter cities in California.	Does not prevent wealthy candidates from rejecting public funding and using unlimited personal funds for their campaigns. Some opponents dislike using public funds for political purposes.	YES__ NO_____
5 State	**Change how removed state officials are replaced**	Would eliminate the second question on recall ballots. If a state official is recalled by a majority vote, then the office is vacant until filled by appointment or later election. A Governor recalled in their first 2 years would be replaced in a special election; if recalled in the second half of their term, they would be replaced by the Lt. Governor. A recalled officer, including the Governor, cannot be appointed as their own replacement, but can run in the next general or special election.	Prevents a state officer from being replaced by someone with less actual support – as happened with the Proposition's co-author, who was recalled by a vote of 58%-42% and replaced by someone who got 34% of the vote in a six-way race.	Prop 5 does not change how vacant offices are filled before an election; opponents argue that recalling an officer only to have them replaced by someone of the same ideology defeats the purpose of a recall.	YES__ NO_____
37 State	**Offer 2nd mortgages to middle-income new-home buyers to use for down payment**	State would issue $25 billion in revenue bonds to finance below market fixed rate second mortgages to be used exclusively to assist new home ownership by middle income home buyers with minimum 1 year of residency in California (those who earn 200% or less of the area median income). Limits 2nd mortgage to 17% of purchase price, requires 3% downpayment, and limits home price to roughly $1 to $1.5 million. Loans would be made by private lenders. Bonds would be repaid from loan repayments.	Encourages construction of new housing and enables middle income earners to purchase a new home.	Saddles new homeowners with excessive debt and opens the door to foreclosures.	YES__ NO_____

38 State	**State borrows $8.4B for Inst. for Immunology & Immuno-therapy + others**	Bond proceeds awarded by competitive grants to institutions to research Alzheimer's, cancer, and heart disease. CA residents would get a 20% discount on any resulting treatments, and the state would get 10% of revenue from any resulting patents. $4.2B will go to an institution (unnamed in text), which CalMatters identifies as the yet-to-open California Institute for Immunology and Immunotherapy, whose co-founder, Dr. Gary Michelson, is the chief backer of the proposition.	The research could result in important treatments and even cures for diseases affecting millions of people.	The state must repay bond at cost of $500M-$600M/ year for 20 years. Critics say the funding is too specific. Dr. Michelson is spending millions of his money to get billions in tax money. The grants are awarded to board members' orgs, in coordination with Michelson's Institute.	YES__ NO_____
39 State	**Require Voter ID for registered voters to vote**	Requires registered voters to present a government ID to vote in-person and, to vote by mail, to provide a 4-digit code that matches a government issued ID on the envelope. A missing or mis-matched number would prevent the ballot from being counted. Also, state would impose duplicative citizen-verification checks.	Could possibly mollify some election skeptics unsatisfied by facts.	CA has a voter-turnout problem and no significant voter-fraud problem. Prop 39 would adversely affect voter participation, without adding any value; Would create new methods to reject valid ballots w/o allowing voter to cure. Prop 39 costs money to implement.	YES__ NO_____
40 State	**One-time 5% billionaire tax primarily for health care**	Billionaire residents in CA on January 1, 2026 would pay a one-time state tax equal to 5% of their wealth, due in 2027. Payments may be spread over 5 years with interest. Real estate, pensions and retirement accounts are generally excluded. The goal is to offset cuts from the federal "One Big Beautiful Bill", particularly to Medi-Cal. 90% of the revenue raised goes to health care and 10% to nutrition and education services. The proceeds are kept separate from the General Fund so exempt from constitutional requirements on school funding, state spending limits, and the budget reserve. Estimates of the amount the tax would raise vary from tens of billions to $100 billion.	Billionaires pay a disproportionately small percentage of their wealth in taxes since income, not wealth, is generally taxed. They also benefited disproportionately from the 2025 federal tax cuts. Healthcare funding has been slashed and this is important new funding through a temporary state revenue increase of billions spread over several years.	Opponents say Prop 40 is flawed because it is a one-time tax. It could drive billionaires out of CA. Opponents say better to increase marginal federal tax rates for wealthy. Prop 40 has inflexible earmarked funds. Opponents say a clause that allows the Legislature to amend it by a two-thirds vote opens the door to taxes on non-billionaires.	YES__ NO_____

41 **State**	**Apply spending limit, audit new state taxes & nullify Prop 40**	Requires CA to count proceeds from new taxes towards spending limit and requires State Auditor to audit programs funded by new tax. Requires audits every 4 years for programs funded by special taxes passed after January 1, 2026. If it gets more YES votes than Prop 40, Prop 40 is void.	Audit provides more information to voters. Audits bring more accountability to new tax programs.	Opponents call it a billionaire-funded move to undo Prop 40. Makes new special taxes harder to pass. The audit is costly and reduces budget flexibility if every new tax proposed by the state counts against the state's spending limits.	YES__ NO_____
42 State	**Ban on tax on wealth & nullify Prop 40**	Prohibits new taxes after January 1, 2026 on retirement savings, personal assets, investments, and other financial assets, held directly by an individual or indirectly through trusts or investment vehicles. Intended to protect assets previously held and any interest generated by the assets from future taxation. Retroactive taxes (see Prop 40) would be prohibited. If it gets more YES votes than Prop 40, Prop 40 is void.	Protects savings from possibility of state taxation and prevents possibility of double taxation because retirement funds are taxed when withdrawn. Prohibits the state from taxing certain types of personal property, which are the subject of Billionaire Wealth Tax (instead of income).	Prop 42 voids Prop 40 because Prop 40 is retroactive to January 1, 2026 and taxes some of the assets Prop 42 says can't be taxed. Also restricts the state's ability to raise taxes. Prop 40 already exempts most retirement accounts so Prop 42 is addressing a problem that doesn't exist.	YES__ NO_____
43 State	**Increase vote required to pass special tax initiative**	A special tax earmarks its proceeds for a specified purpose. Currently, if a legislative body proposes a special tax, a 2/3 vote of the People is required for it to pass. BUT if a special tax is placed on ballot by a voter-petition (with enough signatures), the tax passes with a simple majority vote. Prop 43 would apply the higher vote threshold to voter initiatives.	Voter-initiated special taxes will be less likely to pass, which is the objective of Prop 43. Special tax measures that qualify for ballot by voter initiative petition would be treated same as those submitted by leg body.	Prop 43 is contrary to principle of majority rule. Currently, a majority vote decides whether a voter-initiated tax is enacted. Prop 43 would impose a supermajority requirement instead.	YES__ NO_____

44 State	**Put a strict 90% spending rule on safety-net clinics**	This proposition was written and is being promoted by the SEIU-UHW. Applies to approximately 2,000 clinics that are eligible for federal funds and annually serve some 7M people who are on Medi-Cal, Medicaid or are without insurance. The clinics would have to spend 90% of their revenue on "program services advancing their charitable purpose," which would be determined by the Attorney General. Clinics failing to meet this standard would be fined the difference (e.g., a clinic with a $10M budget that only spent $8M on AG-approved patient services would be fined $1M). Clinics are judged and penalties applied annually. If the clinic adjusts itself to the 90% threshold or above within 5 years, it would get its money back. Otherwise, the money would be used for clinic worker recruitment, training, and retention.	Provides greater transparency in the operation of the clinics, which will be more important as Californians lose health coverage due to the "One Big Beautiful Bill." Some clinics have been accused of spending half their revenue on things other than patient care, including executive salaries, art, and union-busting activities.	Critics charge that necessary functions like janitorial services or patient transportation would not be considered "program services," and that the Attorney General is in any case not qualified to determine what is or isn't acceptable. A study commissioned by the California Primary Care Association found that about 90% of clinics do not meet the proposed threshold and that fines could reach $1.7B in the first year, which could lead to price increases or clinic closures.	YES__ NO_____
45 State	**Speed up and limit environ-mental review for certain projects**	Requires state & local government to review housing and infrastructure and other “essential” projects on much tighter deadlines, with limited review of environmental impacts and alternatives, and constrained review by courts.	CEQA is a mess and Prop 45 would lessen the burden to identify and mitigate environmental impacts and reduce the ability of courts to review approvals for specific categories of projects. This would decrease the time and cost of obtaining approvals for qualifying projects.	CEQA is a mess and Prop 45 does nothing to fix that. Legislature could reform CEQA but it doesn’t. Prop 45 de-prioritizes informed decision makers and environmental protection in favor of all housing, infrastructure, broadband and telecommunications facilities and other “essential” uses by applying truncated and “expedited” review.	YES__ NO_____

A County	**Prohibits public safety employees from striking; delegates dispute resolution to arbitrators**	Prohibits County public safety employees from striking; affects sheriff deputies, firefighters, district attorney investigators, lifeguards, and medical examiners, as well as civilian employees in those departments. Requires the County and unions representing those employees to engage in good faith negotiations and to resolve disputes through binding arbitration. Currently, the County may impose its last, best and final offer in negotiations, which will be upheld so long as County negotiated in good faith.	Bans on strikes by public employees who perform services essential to public health or safety benefits the public but reduces union leverage in negotiations. Binding arbitration gives the unions back some leverage.	Places authority to resolve labor disputes in the hands of private arbitrators who are not elected and have no public accountability. Process is not transparent and could result in decisions that lack fiscal responsibility.	YES__ NO_____
E County	**Implements Measure G's (2024) ethics reforms**	In 2024 the County electorate passed Measure G, a comprehensive measure restructuring County government, increasing the size of the Board of Supervisors, providing for an elected County Executive and creating a new Ethics Commission. This measure amends the County Charter by adding details about the formation of the Ethics Commission, which will be independent of the Board of Supervisors. It also reinstates Measure J, approved in 2020, which was mistakenly repealed by Measure G, which committed the County to community investment in counseling and treatment as an alternative to incarceration.	The ethics reform provisions of Measure G cannot be implemented without another voter-approved measure. This is that measure. This measure creates the structure for the new independent ethics office.	It is estimated that the new ethics office will cost the County $14.3 million from the general fund.	YES__ NO_____

VOTING CENTERS
Vote in-person or drop off ballot

Neptunian Woman's Club
920 Highland Ave, Manhattan Beach CA 90266
Hours: 10/31 - 11/02: 10AM - 7PM
11/03: 7AM - 8PM

Marine Avenue Park
1625 Marine Ave, Manhattan Beach CA 90266
Hours: 10/31 - 11/02: 10AM - 7PM
11/03: 7AM - 8PM

Hermosa Kiwanis Club
2515 Valley Dr, Hermosa Beach CA 90254
Hours: 10/24 - 11/02: 10AM - 7PM
11/03: 7AM - 8PM

BALLOT DROP BOXES

Manhattan Beach Library
1320 Highland Ave, Manhattan Beach CA 90266-4720
Hours: 24 Hours

Manhattan Beach Art Center
1560 Manhattan Beach Blvd, Manhattan Beach CA 90266
Hours: 24 Hours

Hermosa Beach Library
550 Pier Ave, Hermosa Beach CA 90254-3836
Hours: 24 Hours

ELECTION DAY IS NOVEMBER 3

MAKE A PLAN TO VOTE

VOTE EARLY

Plan.LAvote.gov