

Proposition 32

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Raises Minimum Wage

Raises minimum wage as follows: For employers with 26 or more employees, to \$17 immediately, \$18 on January 1, 2025. For employers with 25 or fewer employees, to \$17 on January 1, 2025, \$18 on January 1, 2026.



A "yes" vote supports increasing the state minimum wage to \$18 per hour by 2026 for all employers and thereafter adjusting the rate annually by increases to the cost of living.



A "no" vote opposes this ballot initiative, thereby maintaining the existing law which was designed to increase the minimum wage to \$15 per hour for all employers by January 2023 and increasing it annually according to inflation.

Proposition 33

Expands Local Governments' Authority to Enact Rent Control on Residential Property

Repeals Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act of 1995, which currently prohibits local ordinances limiting initial residential rental rates for new tenants or rent increases for existing tenants in certain residential properties.



A "yes" vote supports:

- repealing the *Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act* (1995), thereby allowing cities and counties to limit rent on any housing and limit the rent for first-time tenants and
- adding language to state law to prohibit the state from limiting "the right of any city, county, or city and county to maintain, enact or expand residential rent control."



A "no" vote opposes repealing *Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act*, which prohibits rent control on single-family homes and houses completed after February 1, 1995.

Proposition 34

Restricts Spending of Prescription Drug Revenues By Certain Health Care Providers

Requires certain providers to spend 98% of revenues from federal discount prescription drug program on direct patient care. Authorizes statewide negotiation of Medi-Cal drug prices.



A "yes" vote supports:

- requiring health care providers that spent over \$100 million in any 10-year period on anything other than direct patient care and operated multifamily housing with over 500 high-severity health and safety violations to spend 98% of revenues from the federal discount prescription drug program on direct patient care;
- penalizing violators of the initiative with loss of tax-exempt status and licenses to operate health insurance plans, pharmacies, and clinics; and
- permanently authorizing Medi-Cal RX in state law.



A "no" vote opposes this initiative to penalize health care providers who spend revenues from the federal discount prescription drug program on purposes other than direct patient care.

Proposition 35

Provides Permanent Funding for Medi-Cal Health Care Services

Makes permanent the existing tax on managed health care insurance plans, which, if approved by the federal government, provides revenues to pay for Medi-Cal health care services.



A "yes" vote supports permanently authorizing a tax on managed care organizations based on monthly enrollees, which is set to expire in 2026, and requiring revenues to be used for increased Medi-Cal programs.



A "no" vote opposes permanently authorizing a tax on managed care organizations based on monthly enrollees, thereby allowing it to expire in 2026.

Proposition 36

Allows Felony Charges and Increases Sentences for Certain Drug and Theft Crimes

Allows felony charges for possessing certain drugs and for thefts under \$950, if defendant has two prior drug or theft convictions.



A "yes" vote supports making changes to Proposition 47 approved in 2014, including:

- classifying certain drug offenses as *treatment-mandated felonies*;
- increasing penalties for certain drug crimes by increasing sentence lengths and level of crime;
- requiring courts to warn individuals convicted of distributing illegal drugs of their potential future criminal liability if they distribute deadly drugs like fentanyl, heroin, cocaine, and methamphetamine; and
- increasing sentences for theft based on the value of the property stolen.



A "no" vote opposes this initiative that makes changes to Proposition 47 (2014), thereby maintaining certain drug and theft crimes as misdemeanors.