

VOTER GUIDE

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LA FORWARD

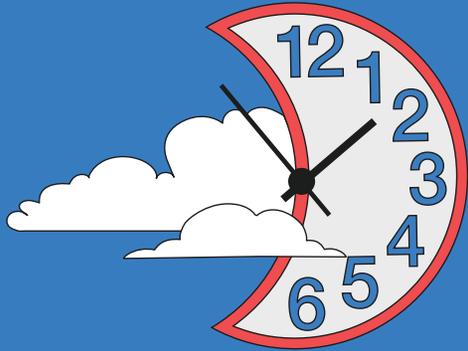
PROP 1 YES

Fund Affordable Housing



PROP 2 YES

Fund Housing for the Homeless



PROP 7 YES

Enable But Not Require Changes to Daylight Saving Time

PROP 10 YES

Enable Cities to Enact Stronger Rent Control



NO PROP 3

Water Bond

NO PROP 5

Expand Prop 13

NO PROP 6

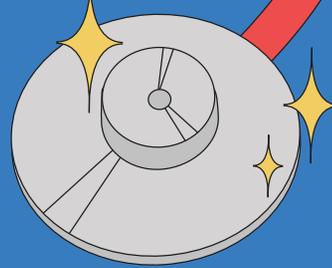
Repeal the gas tax which funds transportation

NO PROP 11

Paramedics stay on call during breaks

PROP 4 YES

Children's Hospital Bonds



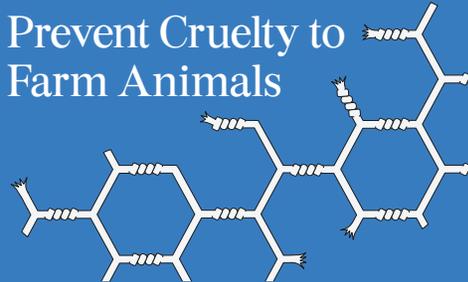
PROP 8 YES

Limit Private Dialysis Clinics' Profits



PROP 12 YES

Prevent Cruelty to Farm Animals



MEASURE B YES

Enable LA City to Establish a Public Bank



MEASURE EE YES

Align LAUSD and State Election Dates



MEASURE E YES

Align LA City and State Election Dates



MEASURE W YES

Tax to Fund Stormwater Capture



Your thoughtful, comprehensive, and progressive introduction to this November's ballot. From a rising generation of leaders working to create a fair, flourishing Los Angeles for all Angelenos.

FUND AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR VETERANS, FARMWORKERS, AND LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

State lawmakers placed this \$4 billion housing bond on the ballot as part of last year's legislative push on affordable housing. If passed, the state will issue bonds to fund an array of affordable housing strategies. The largest portion of funding (\$1.5 billion) would go to the state's Multifamily Housing Program, which funds construction, rehabilitation, and preservation of affordable housing targeted at low-income households, while the next largest portion of funding (\$1 billion) would fund home purchase programs for veterans. Several other programs round out the remaining \$1.5 billion, including affordable housing for farmworkers (\$300 million), affordable homeownership programs (\$300 million), and affordable transit-oriented development (\$150 million).

The bond comes at a time of staggering need statewide. Last year, just over 1.6 million households were paying over half of their monthly income on rent, while another 134,000 Californians were homeless. In spite of this slowly unfolding statewide crisis, Sacramento legislators have been largely absent from the picture. California hasn't approved a major housing bond since 2006, when voters approved Proposition 1C, which provided \$2.85 billion for affordable housing. All of that was spent many years ago. Another major housing bond is tied up in litigation (see Prop 2). The State also removed the primary source of affordable housing funding statewide in 2012, when Governor Brown and the state legislature eliminated local redevelopment agencies, which provided the seed money for most new affordable housing. New funding has come along in recent years, such as the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities program, which uses the proceeds of carbon credit auctions, but none of these new sources has come close to replacing the loss of redevelopment agencies.

Investment in affordable housing creates jobs and provides local benefits. **Proposition 1 will not only provide affordable homes for Californians, it will create more than 130,000 jobs and pump \$23.4 billion into California's economy.** The one-year impact of building 100 rental apartments is estimated by the authors to include \$11.7 million in local income, \$2.2 million in taxes and other revenue for local governments, and 161 local jobs (or 1.62 jobs per apartment unit). The recurring annual impact of constructing 100 rental apartments reaches \$2.6 million in local income, \$503,000 in taxes and other revenue for local governments, and 44 local jobs or 0.44 jobs per apartment.

There are few issues more pressing in California than housing, which continues to drive inequality in stark ways. Homeowners continue to reap the benefits of sky-high land values, while low-income renters scrape by, with millions at risk of homelessness.

LA Forward supports Prop 1 to ensure the state government is part of the solution to California's housing crisis.

SUPPORTERS

California Housing Consortium
California Chamber of Commerce
California Democratic Party
California Housing Partnership
California Labor Federation
California State Association of Counties
Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH)
Downtown Women's Center
East Bay Housing Organizations
East LA Community Corporation
Enterprise Community Partners
Inner City Law Center
Housing California
LA Voice (PICO California)
League of California Cities
League of Women Voters California
Little Tokyo Service Center
MALDEF (Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund)
National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI), California
NAMI South Bay
National Association of Social Workers - California Chapter
PATH
Proyecto Pastoral at Dolores Mission
Safe Place for Youth
San Diego Housing Federation
Service Employees International Union (SEIU) California
Shelter Partnership
Skid Row Housing Trust
Southern California Association of NonProfit Housing (SCANPH)
The South Bay Coalition to End Homelessness (LA County)
Women Organizing Resources, Knowledge and Services (WORKS)

OPPONENTS

There's no campaign to defeat Prop 1.

However, 21 out of 25 Republican Assemblymembers voted against putting it on the ballot.

FUND SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR PEOPLE WHO ARE HOMELESS AND MENTALLY ILL

This measure would authorize \$2 billion in bond funding for supportive housing for homeless Californians with mental illness, funding that would otherwise be tied up in court proceedings for an indefinite period of time. The bond funding was initially approved by the California legislature in 2016. Funding to repay the \$2 billion bond measure would stem from the 1% tax increase on millionaires dedicated to treatment of mental illness, initially approved in 2014.

The bond is now held up by a legal challenge that contends that capital funding for supportive housing for homeless people with mental illness is a distinct and separate use of funding than treatment programs, and only the voters can decide to redirect funding that was initially approved via ballot measure. With this legal challenge dragging into its second year with no clear end in sight, legislators opted to place the funding on the ballot in the hopes that voters will approve the change in use.

If approved, the bond would lead to construction of supportive housing, which provides affordable homes for people transitioning out of homelessness; supportive housing is coupled with wraparound services that assists participants in retaining their housing and stabilizing their conditions. While there is strong need for mental health treatment programs statewide, it is also clear that **there is not nearly enough supportive housing for people with mental illness — as of 2017, California was home to nearly 35,000 homeless people with severe mental illness.**

Mental health groups are largely supportive of Prop 2, including NAMI California (which supports people with mental illness and their families), Mental Health America of California, California Council of Community Behavioral Health Agencies, and County Behavioral Health Directors Association of California.

Few mental health investments seem more prudent or pressing than stable, affordable housing with voluntary supportive services for homeless people with mental illness. Moreover, the homeless housing provided by Prop 2 would be a good complement to Prop 1, which will largely provide housing to people that are at risk but not currently lacking a roof over their heads. For these reasons, LA Forward urges a YES vote on Prop 2.

SUPPORTERS

Same as Proposition 1.

Mental health groups are largely supportive, including NAMI California (which supports people with mental illness and their families), Mental Health America, California Council of Community Behavioral Health Agencies, & County Behavioral Health Directors Association of CA.

OPPONENTS

The only organized opposition comes from the Contra Costa County chapter of NAMI.

FUND WATER INFRASTRUCTURE ACROSS THE STATE WITH \$8.9 BILLION IN BONDS

Proposition 3 would issue \$8.9 billion in general obligation bonds in order to pay for water-related infrastructure and projects. As a general matter, we need to be investing in our water infrastructure and related environmental projects. **Many of the goals and programs of Prop 3 are important, especially a half billion dollars for projects that improve drinking water in disadvantaged communities.** It's not surprising that all the government agencies and nonprofit land trusts that would get funding from this initiative support it, as well as some groups representing disadvantaged communities. **But the credible concerns voiced by trusted environmental groups like the Sierra Club and good government organizations like the League of Women Voters lead us to oppose it.** Prop 3 is not the right answer to our water problems and deserves a NO vote.

Prop 3 has the potential to harm the environment. Its designers rebuffed environmentalists' requests to prevent any money from being used to build or expand dams, which can hurt wildlife habitats and forest ecosystems. Plus, it moves all the money in the Habit Conservation Fund to water acquisition after 2020. It may also undermine California's fight against global warming. **It moves money from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to State Water Project and Central Valley Project water agencies. Instead of funding these water agencies to do new projects, it may simply allow them to fund existing projects that currently are funded from other sources, meaning that there won't be much, if any, decrease in greenhouse gas emissions.**

Prop 3 provides subsidies to fix the damage caused by Big Agriculture in the Central Valley and to enable continued destructive practices. According to the Sierra Club, it "provides \$750 million to the Friant Water Authority for repairs to the Friant-Kern canal. This \$750 million in subsidies could — and likely will — help the Friant Water Authority fund dam projects that are harmful to the environment and strongly opposed by the environmental community. The Friant-Kern Canals are units of the Federal Central Valley Project, which is funded almost entirely by 20 agricultural water agencies that collectively irrigate 879,000 acres of farmland. Purported needs for additional funding cite increased groundwater pumping that has led to subsidence, which has damaged the canals. Those who pumped the water and caused the damage should pay to repair the canals."

Even more concerning, there is no possibility of legislative or administrative oversight, which is contrary to the normal procedures for environmental bonds. In the words of the Sierra Club, “All of the bond funds are continuously appropriated, meaning that there is no legislative appropriation, removing the public from overseeing how funds are spent or if the programs are effective. The bond programs are also exempt from the Administrative Procedure Act, providing no avenue for public input into the allocation of its funds, and no review by the Office of Administrative Law of whether the spending complies with the bond’s stated priorities.”

The reason Prop 3 is poorly constructed is because it didn’t go through the legislature and governor’s office like most water bonds do. **Instead, it was hammered out in backroom deals and extra incentives were included for the wealthy business interests who had money to finance the campaign to get it on the ballot and pass it.** The \$4 billion water bond that was on the June 5th ballot and was approved overwhelmingly by voters went through this deliberative, legislative process.

Despite this recent bond, in this age of climate disruption, we still need more funding for water infrastructure and conversation. But Prop 3 is not the right way to do it. **LA Forward recommend voters vote NO and ask their legislators to craft a better bond measure for approval in 2020.**

SUPPORTERS

Environmental groups: Climate Resolve, TreePeople, Urban Releaf.

Conservation groups: National Wildlife Federation and the Nature Conservancy, California Urban Streams Partnership, San Gabriel Mountains Regional Conservancy, Ducks Unlimited, California Waterfowl Association, California Wildlife Foundation.

California Association of Resource Conservation Districts and most local conservation districts and water districts.

Social Justice organizations: Central Valley Farmworkers Foundation, Community for a New California Action Fund, and PICO California.

California Labor Federation and some unions.

Agricultural Business Organizations like American Pistachio Growers, California Cotton Ginners and Growers Association, California Dairies,

OPPONENTS

Environmental groups: Sierra Club California, Southern California Watershed Alliance, Friends of the River, Save The American River Association.

Political groups like Indivisible California, East Area Progressive Democrats of Los Angeles, & League of Women Voters of California

Newspapers: Sacramento Bee, San Francisco Chronicle, The East Bay Times, San Diego Union-Tribune, Mercury News, Santa Cruz Sentinel, Orange County Register

California Assembly Speaker Anthony Rendon

4

YES

FUND IMPROVEMENTS AT CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS ACROSS THE STATE WITH \$1.5 BILLION IN BONDS

The Children's Hospital Bond Act of 2018 is a \$1.5 billion bond measure that would fund improvements to children's hospitals across the state. Collectively, these hospitals handle over 2 million visits per year, treating children regardless of their family's ability to pay. **This bond would allow the hospitals to upgrade their infrastructure, expand their facilities, and acquire the latest medical technology over the next 35 years.**

Children's hospitals provide diagnostic, therapeutic, and rehabilitative services to sick children, many of whom are from low income families. They are primarily funded through Medi-Cal (California's version of the Medicaid program, for patients with limited resources), although they also receive money from private donations, commercial healthcare, and other government programs. The problem is that Medi-Cal reimbursement rates are so low that hospitals need major extra funding to invest in their physical and digital infrastructure. It's hard to think of a more compelling beneficiary of state bonds than sick, underprivileged children. For those who believe the role of government is to protect our most vulnerable communities, this proposition is undeniably a YES.

Getting into the weeds, the money would be allocated as follows: 72% to the eight nonprofit children's hospitals, 18% to the five University of California (e.g. UCLA, UC Davis, USCF, UC Irvine, UC San Diego) children's hospitals, and 10% to other nonprofit hospitals that treat children eligible for California Children's Services program (these hospitals would only be able to use the funds for their pediatric divisions). California Children's Services (CCS) is a program for children with serious chronic diseases such as cystic fibrosis, cerebral palsy, hemophilia, and cancer.

The state Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance estimate the overall cost of this bond at \$2.9 billion over a 35-year period (\$1.5 billion principal and \$1.4 billion interest), for an annual average payment of \$84 million. In a state with a population of over 39 million and growing, \$84 million a year is a small price to pay for the health of our children.

There is broad support for this measure. The only known progressive opposition comes from the League of Women Voters of California, because of their stated belief that state funds should never be used to support private facilities. We disagree in this case — **there aren't feasible alternatives to government support to raising the billions of dollars**

necessary to treat serious children’s diseases. Revenues from other services or fundraising from wealthy donors can be an important part of the solution, but for a public good like children’s health care, public spending is appropriate.

We suggest you vote YES on Prop 4.

SUPPORTERS

California Democratic Party
California Hospital Association
California Medical Association
California Teachers Association
Children’s Defense Fund
Children Now
Children’s Specialty Care Coalition
United Farm Workers
The Children’s Partnership
Newspapers like the Los Angeles Times, Mercury News, Santa Cruz Sentinel, San Diego Union-Tribune, East Bay Times.
Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and most regional chambers of commerce

OPPONENTS

League of Women Voters, California
Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association

EXPAND PROP 13 - ALLOW HOMEOWNERS TO TRANSFER THEIR TAX RATE TO COSTLIER PROPERTIES

When voters passed Proposition 13 in 1978, it rolled back property taxes and placed a cap on annual tax increases until the property was sold. That keeps property taxes low for people and businesses who've owned property for many decades. A typical long-time homeowner who sells their home and buys a new one in California often sees their property tax bill skyrocket, since the new property tax is based on current market value. The California Realtors Association (CAR) argues that this dynamic prevents seniors from downsizing and moving to smaller, more age-appropriate housing. This measure, backed by CAR, would allow aging homeowners (55 and older) to take their existing property tax level with them to the new property they buy and avoid the adjustment to market value.

LA Forward opposes this initiative, as it would give a tax break to a relatively affluent group, aging homeowners, at the expense of the rest of the state. California is already financially hamstrung as a result of the passage of Prop 13 in 1978 — while localities in most states are able to rely on property taxes to fund key programs and initiatives, California's cities and counties cannot, as property taxes can only rise a maximum of 2% annually and cannot exceed 1% of property's value. Property tax revenues aren't keeping up with our communities' needs. **As a result of Prop 13, we're failing to leverage California's abundance of highly valued land. There's also considerable evidence that capping property taxes has actually boosted land values and contributed to higher housing costs. With property taxes capped when California has sought to pay for new initiatives, the state has had to navigate a labyrinth of sales taxes, income taxes, and bond measures, all of which disproportionately impact people at moderate and lower incomes. Passing Prop 5 would exacerbate these woes and leave the State even more reliant on revenue sources other than property taxes. It's estimated that Prop 5 would cut local government's revenue by about \$1 billion annually.**

The sponsors of the measure, the California Association of Realtors, argue that the measure would lead to more seniors downsizing, as low- and moderate-income seniors would be more willing to sell their property and buy a new home without fear of a ballooning property tax bill. But the measure does not target low- or moderate-income seniors at all. It creates a loophole for all aging homeowners, regardless of their net worth or income, and most aging homeowners in California are affluent. California already has to work financial wizardry just to balance the impacts of Prop 13. If voters were to approve Prop 5, it would make matters worse. We urge voters to reject Prop 5.

SUPPORTERS

California Association of Realtors
California Republican Party
Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce
National Association of Realtors
San Diego Union-Tribune

OPPONENTS

ACLU of Southern California
California Democratic Party
California Teachers Association
Congress of California Seniors
Indivisible California
Middle Class Taxpayers Association
LA Voice (PICO California)
League of Women Voters, California
Los Angeles Times
National Housing Law Project
Sacramento Bee
San Francisco Chronicle

REPEAL THE GAS TAX WHICH FUNDS TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND ROAD REPAIRS

In 2017, the California legislature passed a bill, SB 1, that increased gas taxes and vehicle registration fees in order to raise \$52 billion over the next ten years. This funding was intended to address California's massive infrastructure and transportation deficit, including a freeway maintenance backlog of \$59 billion. Although much of the funding from SB 1 is currently slated to support highway and road repair, there are allocations for massive transit and other progressive transportation programs. Another \$100 million is allocated for Active Transportation, which includes improvements to walking and biking infrastructure. Of that, \$25 million will bolster community-planning efforts. Additional funding is dedicated to workforce and job training strategies related to transportation. Most Democratic and a few Republican legislators voted for the measure.

Prop 6 would overturn the increases in gas taxes and vehicle fees and stop the hundreds of transportation projects that are already in the works. This initiative requires any future gas tax increase be approved directly by voters, which will make it difficult to acquire the resources our state and counties need to fund vital infrastructure. The money has to come from somewhere and we think it's both smart and fair for the people who are using transportation — especially the heavily polluting, gas-filled automobile type of transportation — pay for the costs of associated infrastructure.

It's also worth noting that in June 2018, California voters approved Prop 69. This measure constitutionally guarantees that the money raised from the gas tax and vehicle fee increase will go exclusively to fund transportation repairs and improvements. So there's no worry that the legislature will try and spend the money raised by gas taxes on anything else.

Conservative groups placed Prop 6 on the ballot because they realized an anti-tax initiative would be helpful in getting their voters to the polls. The initiative was spearheaded by Carl DeMaio, who'd previously led the recall of California State Senator Josh Newman (D-Orange County). The California Republican Party has thrown its weight behind this repeal. They have even enlisted support from national GOP leaders, including U.S. Speaker of the House Paul Ryan. Although some Democratic congressional candidates in conservative areas have supported Prop 6 to neutralize it as an issue in their campaigns, the pro-Prop 6 website includes only Republicans. This initiative is clearly being used as a wedge to gain partisan advantage.

We urge everyone to vote NO on Prop 6.

SUPPORTERS

California Republican Party

National Federation of Independent Businesses

House Republican Leadership including Rep. Kevin McCarthy & Speaker Paul Ryan

John Cox, Republican Candidate for CA Governor

OPPONENTS

Environmental groups: California League of Conservation Voters, Environmental Defense Fund, Environmental Health Coalition, Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), Sierra Club California, Nature Conservancy, and TransForm.

Civil rights, economic justice, and civic engagement groups: American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Southern California, Clergy and Laity United for Economic Justice (CLUE), East LA Community Corporation, Inland Congregations United for Change (ICUC), LA Voice, League of Women Voters of California, Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy (LAANE), and Public Advocates.

Transportation groups: Alliance for Community Transit - Los Angeles (ACT-LA), Move LA, California Bicycle Coalition, Investing in Place, Los Angeles County Bicycle Coalition.

Local governments: California State Association of Counties (CSAC), League of California Cities, California Association of Councils of Governments (CALCOG), California Contract Cities Association, and Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority.

Senior groups: Congress of California Seniors and California Alliance for Retired Americans.

Union groups: California Labor Federation AFL-CIO, Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO and Laborers Pacific Southwest Regional Organizing Coalition and California Building and Construction Trades Council

Business groups: California Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles Business Council, Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce and most regional chambers of commerce.

California Democratic Party

7

YES

ENABLE BUT NOT REQUIRE CHANGES TO DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

Vote Yes. **A yes vote empowers the legislature to adopt permanent daylight saving time at some point in the future if/when it becomes permissible under federal law, but nothing will change in California during the meantime.**

Federal law governs the time zones, as well as daylight saving time, for all of the United States and its territories. Although federal law permits states to opt out of daylight saving time, permanent daylight saving time is not currently permitted.

Prop 7 would amend the 1949 Daylight Saving Time Act, by which California adopted daylight saving time, to conform with federal law about when daylight saving time begins and ends in California and would empower the California legislature to adopt, by a two-thirds vote, permanent daylight saving time, if it ever becomes permitted by federal law. Prop 7 would also permit the legislature to change the daylight savings period to the extent permitted by federal law.

If this initiative passes, Californians won't experience any changes to the time status quo until and unless (1) federal law changes to permit states to adopt year-round daylight saving time, and (2) the California legislature adopts year-round daylight saving time by a two-thirds vote.

If daylight saving time is adopted in California on a year-round basis, it will result in the sun rising and setting an hour later from November through March. That means there will be less sunlight in the morning hours before the business day starts and more sunlight in the evening, after the business day ends. For example, in Los Angeles, from early November through early March, the sun rises anywhere from 6:15 a.m. to 6:58 a.m., depending on the month and length of the day. With a year-round daylight saving time, the sun would rise an hour later during those months. In the evening during the winter, the sun currently sets as early as 4:43 p.m. If year-round daylight saving time was adopted, the earliest the sun would set in the winter in Los Angeles would be approximately 5:43 p.m., and it would set as late as 6:56 p.m. as the day gets longer at the end of winter, in early March.

The people who might be most negatively impacted by the adoption of a year-round daylight saving time are those

who commute to school or work, or participate in some other outdoor activity, in the morning 7 o'clock hour during the winter. They would be facing an extra hour of darkness in the morning. However, Angelenos would have additional daylight hours at the end of the day during the winter months within which to commute or engage in outdoor activities, like sports, after school programs, dog-walking, etc. Commuting, walking, or participating in other outdoor activities in the dark can increase exposure to safety risks, such as increased accidents and crime, so the additional sunlight at the end of the day would potentially benefit the many Angelenos who have active evenings.

Changing the time twice a year, between standard and daylight saving, disrupts sleep schedules for many, and for some, the time change and disruption can have more serious negative health impacts. It can take people a week or more to recover from the time change. Adopting permanent daylight saving time would eliminate these negative side effects of switching between standard and daylight saving time.

Year-round daylight saving time may decrease the number of hours during which people use their lights and heaters in the evenings, but the longer days may increase the use of air-conditioning. Therefore, there may be no significant savings on electricity if year-round daylight savings is adopted.

In summary: A 'yes' vote on Proposition 7 does not adopt a year-round daylight saving time. Rather, it empowers the California legislature to do so at some time in the future, by a two-thirds vote, if doing so should ever become permitted by applicable federal law. No ballot measure committees are registered in support of the measure or in opposition to the measure.

SUPPORTERS

State Assemblymember Kansen Chu (D-25)

State Assemblymember Lorena Gonzalez (D-80)

Sion Roy, MD (cardiologist)

Los Angeles Times

California Democratic Party

California Republican Party

California Green Party

OPPONENTS

State Sen. Jim Nielsen (R-4)

State Sen. Hannah-Beth Jackson (D-19)

LIMIT PRIVATE DIALYSIS CLINICS PROFITS & REQUIRE REFUNDS OF REVENUES

This initiative would require dialysis centers to refund revenue to patients or their service payers (insurers) for revenues that exceed 115% of costs associated with direct patient care or healthcare improvements. Prop 8 would also prohibit dialysis clinics from refusing service based on who provides payment for service.

Dialysis clinics are a rapidly growing sector in the healthcare industry. There are approximately 6,400 dialysis facilities in the United States — these, through Medicare spending alone, generate \$31 billion in revenue annually. They exist because people with severe kidney problems have no choice but to use them. If they don't regularly receive dialysis (a form of filtering toxins out of the blood — what kidneys do naturally), they will suffer severe health consequences, leading to death. There is not a competitive marketplace for treatment. The two largest dialysis service providers, DaVita and Fresenius, dominate, constituting a supermajority of the 555 privately run clinics in California. Each company generates annual profits of roughly \$1 billion, representing a profit margin of more than 18%. These huge profits are coming at the expense of patients. On average, each patient pays \$88,000 a year for treatment. (Yes, you read that right.)

Safety lapses and improper billing have recurred repeatedly throughout the industry. In 2015, DaVita settled a major lawsuit over steering Medicare patients into using more expensive, private insurance options to pay for their treatments. And earlier this year, DaVita settled a separate lawsuit for wrongful deaths associated with negligence and withholding critical treatment information. Desperate people make for ample profits. Patients end up having to pay as much as the companies charge and put up with whatever conditions they find at the clinic.

Prop 8 is not only an effort to regulate the profits of dialysis clinics; it's also an effort to incentivize them into spending more on their own facilities. Privately owned clinics tend to have fewer employees per patient than hospital- or non-profit-based clinics and their health outcomes are worse. A 2013 survey by the University of Virginia found 35% fewer registered nurses and 42% fewer practical nurses on their premises compared to nonprofit clinics, with unlicensed technicians taking up the slack. Under Prop 8, dialysis clinics can remain below the proposed 115% profit limit by reinvesting in training and equipment that improves the quality of the services they provide. They can also staff up and hire more nurses like their nonprofit counterparts.

The measure would also prohibit dialysis clinics from discriminating or refusing services based on a patient's payer, including the patient themselves, a private insurer, Medi-Cal, Medicaid, or Medicare. This would mean more people could gain access to services and the companies wouldn't have a strong incentive to steer people to private insurance over Medicare (which they currently do) and then charge insurance companies more than \$150,000 annually per patient, driving up insurance premiums for everyone else. The system is broken and Prop 8 is a good corrective. While capping profits is a tricky matter, with the potential for unintended consequences, for-profit dialysis firms have demonstrated that without regulation, they are likely to increase treatment costs and skimp on safety and treatment quality.

Finally, it's worth noting that the Yes on Prop 8 campaign is entirely funded by SEIU-UHW, a union of healthcare workers which has been fighting to organize DaVita and Fresenius' workforces. This measure indirectly advances the union's interest in building its membership — which we support as a key way for working-class people to gain both respect on the job and power in the political arena — and we see this initiative as an example of labor's strategy to invest in workers in order to improve patient-care: a win-win.

Opposition largely comes from business interests. Nearly all of the patient advocacy groups who oppose Prop 8 receive major funding from DaVita, Fresenius, and similar companies, making their position less noteworthy than one might expect. We recommend you vote YES.

SUPPORTERS

Health groups: Black AIDS Institute, Black Community Health Taskforce, Black Women for Wellness, Building Healthy Communities Long Beach, California Hepatitis Alliance, Dialysis Advocates, Latino Coalition for a Healthy California & National Association of Social Workers - CA.

Social justice groups: Asian Pacific Policy & Planning Council (A3PCON), Black Women Organized for Political Action, CAUSE (Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy), Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice, Dolores Huerta Foundation, EBASE East, Bay Alliance for a Sustainable Economy, Filipino Advocates for Justice, Fresno Center for New Americans, Fresno Immigration Coalition, Fresno Interdenominational Refugee Ministry (FIRM), Fresno NAACP Branch, Greater Sacramento NAACP Branch, Inland Empowerment, LA Voice, LAANE (Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy), Latino Equality Alliance, Southern Christian Leadership Conference of Southern California, Stockton NAACP Branch, The Latina Center, and the LGBTQ Center Long Beach.

Senior groups: California Alliance for Retired Americans and Congress of California Seniors

California Labor Federation, SEIU-United Healthcare Workers West, and dozens of labor unions.

California Democratic Party and dozens of Democratic Clubs and County Committees.

California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS)

OPPONENTS

Business groups: California Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce and most regional and ethnic chambers of commerce

Dialysis firms: Fresenius Medical Care (FMC), DaVita Kidney Care, and U.S. Renal Care

Patient groups (all funded partially by dialysis firms): Renal Support Network, Dialysis Patient Citizens, and Chronic Disease Coalition

California State Conference NAACP

California Medical Association

California Hospital Association

Newspapers: San Francisco Chronicle, Mercury News, Los Angeles Times, and Sacramento Bee.

ENABLE CITIES TO EXPAND AND STRENGTHEN RENT CONTROL, IF THEY CHOOSE

This measure would repeal the Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act (passed by the state legislature in 1995) and as a result, make it possible for California cities to strengthen rent control. Rent control laws determine when, why, and by how much a landlord can increase rent, in order to prevent displacement of tenants and to prevent housing costs from leading to financial crisis and even homelessness. These policies also provide protections from arbitrary eviction and large payments if a tenant is evicted in order for the building to be torn down or converted to condos. In the City of Los Angeles, the Rent Stabilization Ordinance (RSO) limits annual rent increases to the approximately the amount of inflation (usually around 3%) for renters in multi-unit buildings constructed before 1979.

The problem with Costa Hawkins is that it severely restricts cities and counties' authority to enact, amend, and expand rent control laws. Currently, the law:

- Makes it impossible for cities and counties to control rents on anything built after 1995 or the date in which a city's rent control was initially put into effect.
- Mandates "vacancy de-control," which means that landlords have the right to raise the rent to whatever they want once a tenant leaves, something that encourages harassment against tenants in "hot" neighborhoods.
- Bars any form of rent control on single family properties.

This last point is especially significant in Los Angeles, where working-class families rent out tens of thousands of single-family homes, many of which have been acquired by Wall Street giants like Blackstone (aka "Invitation Homes") in the wake of the 2008 foreclosure that Wall Street caused in the first place.

There's been a housing crisis for poor and working people for decades, but it's accelerated over the last several years and is impacting people higher and higher up the income scale. Repealing Costa-Hawkins will give cities and counties a powerful tool to keep people in their homes as rental prices skyrocket. Repealing Costa Hawkins would not create rent control. But it enables cities to consider enacting and expanding rent control and go through their own, local legislative process.

Rent control policies have been shown to be very effective at reducing displacement and helping tenants remain in their homes in the face of cost pressures from booming rental costs citywide as well as gentrification of previously poor and working class areas. It would be an especially valuable tool to cities that are rapidly gentrifying and have no rent control, such as Inglewood, Long Beach, and Pasadena. Some cities with rent control ordinances badly need to update their policies — in Los Angeles County, the cities of Los Angeles, West Hollywood, Beverly Hills, and Santa Monica have rent control on some properties, but not on properties built in the last three decades or single family homes. In the City of Los Angeles, single family properties have been a boom for corporate and Wall Street landlords, but are increasingly unaffordable for long-time residents of gentrifying parts of South LA, Boyle Heights, and Highland Park. Yet, the city cannot extend any form of rent control to these properties because of the Costa Hawkins Act.

Opponents of rent control policies typically argue that rent control increases housing costs by raising rents and curtailing housing production. These arguments are overblown. Empirical findings on these questions are mixed. Some studies have found rent control policies that slow down housing production, but others have found little effect. A Stanford economics study made big headlines early this year for its finding that rent control in San Francisco led to higher rents for residents of non-rent controlled housing. But the increase in rent that the study attributed to rent control only accounted for a very small fraction of San Francisco's astronomical rise in rents, with other factors accounting for the vast bulk of the increase in rents. Moreover, the study also found that San Francisco's policy created very notable benefits for tenants of rent-controlled units and made them much less vulnerable to displacement.

There's little doubt that a badly designed rent control ordinance can have ill effects in reducing private investment in housing construction or maintenance — but a well-designed one can hugely benefit vulnerable renters who are struggling to survive in a housing market that radically tilts the scales of power towards homeowners and landlords. **Repealing Costa Hawkins would be a small but crucial step to giving renters a greater voice in local housing policy debates and allowing cities to tailor policies to their own local conditions.**

The other main argument against Prop 10 is that this kind of change should be done through the legislature. That would make sense if powerful interests like the California Apartment Association and corporate developers hadn't given so much money to legislators that a bill to repeal even parts of Costa Hawkins can't get passed through a single committee. When opponents say Prop 10 is a bad idea because the repeal of Costa Hawkins needs to be finely tuned, it is unlikely they supported or put much work into repealing it through the legislature.

The initiative's biggest opponents are the California GOP, the California Apartment Association, and the California Rental Housing Association. Private equity firms such as Blackstone, which own rental properties across California, have contributed handsomely to the No on 10 effort. The California NAACP is opposing it, but its president, Alice Huffman, is being paid \$25,000 a month by the campaign. Likewise, the president of California Community Builders, John Gamboa, is vocally opposing Prop 10, but his organization is heavily funded by big banks like Wells Fargo and JPMorgan Chase.

Supporters include dozens of community, tenants rights, and social justice groups, as well as the California Democratic Party, LA City Mayor Eric Garcetti, LA City Councilmember Mike Bonin, and other local elected officials.

We encourage voters to support Prop 10 and give local communities one more tool to address the housing and homelessness crises.

SUPPORTERS

Affordable housing developers such as East LA Community Corporation, Esperanza Community Housing Corporation, Non-Profit Housing Association of Northern California (NPH), Southern California Association of Non-Profit Housing (SCANPH), Thai Community Development Center, TRUST South LA, Venice Community Housing Corporation, Women Organizing Resources Knowledge and Services (WORKS), and Affordable Housing Alliance.

Tenants organizations like Tenants Together, Affordable Homeless Housing Alternatives, Anti-Eviction Mapping Project, California Coalition for Rural Housing, Chinatown Community for Equitable Development, Coalition for Economic Survival, Hunger Action Coalition Los Angeles, Inquilinos Unidos, Los Angeles Tenants Union, San Francisco Anti-Displacement Coalition, San Francisco Tenants Union, Strategic Actions for a Just Economy (SAJE), United Neighbors In Defense Against Displacement (UNIDAD), Uplift Inglewood.

Legal and policy advocates like the ACLU of California, ACLU of Southern California, Advancing Justice - Asian Law Caucus, California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation, Center for Community Action & Environmental Justice, Eviction Defense Network, Inner City Law Center (LA), LA Center for Community Law & Action, Law Foundation of Silicon Valley, National Lawyers Guild - LA, Public Advocates, Public Counsel, Public Interest Law Project, Western Center on Law and Poverty, and Housing California.

Social justice groups like the Alliance for Community Transit - Los Angeles (ACT-LA), Alliance of Californians for Community Empowerment (ACCE Action), Asian Pacific Environmental Network (APEN), California Partnership, Consumer Watchdog, Courage Campaign, DSA, League of Women Voters of California, Liberty Hill Foundation, Pasadenans Organizing for Progress, PolicyLink, Richmond Progressive Alliance, and Silicon Valley De-Bug.

Racial justice groups like API Equality - LA, American Indian Movement Southern California, Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights Los Angeles (CHIRLA), Dellums Institute for Social Justice, Fannie Lou Hammer Institute, Latino Equality Alliance, Los Angeles Urban League, MLK Coalition of Greater LA, Black Women for Wellness, and Latino Health Access.

Labor groups like California Labor Federation, AFSCME, California Nurses Association, California Teachers Association, Central Coast Alliance United For A Sustainable Economy, Koreatown Immigrant Workers Alliance, Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy, Los Angeles Black Worker Center, Oakland Education Association (OEA), National Union of Healthcare Workers, SEIU California, UFCW Local 770, Unite HERE Local 11, Warehouse Worker Resource Center.

Political groups like Indivisible California, League of Women Voters, California Democratic Party, Los Angeles County Democratic Party, Harvey Milk LGBT Democratic Club, and dozens of Democratic Clubs across the state.

Senior groups like California Alliance for Retired Americans Senior and Disability Action.

Religious/faith groups like Bend the Arc: A Jewish Partnership for Justice, Clergy & Laity United for Economic Justice (CLUE), Congregations Organized for Prophetic Engagement (COPE), LA Voice, PICO California, Sojourner Truth Presbyterian Church, and Unitarian Universalist Faith in Action Committee.

Education groups like InnerCity Struggle and University of California Student Association.

Newspapers like Los Angeles Times and Sacramento Bee.

OPPONENTS

Blackstone, Wall Street firm that is also largest landlord of single-family homes, through its subsidiary "Invitation Homes."

Billionaire conservative developers & Trump supporters Geoffrey Palmer and Sam Zell

Developers like AMCAL Multi-Housing, BRIDGE Housing, GTM Holdings, Highridge Costa Housing Partners, JH Stark Companies, TELACU, The Pacific Companies, and USA Properties Fund, Inc.

Labor groups like State Building and Construction Trades Council of California and Los Angeles/Orange Counties Building & Construction Trades Council

Business groups like California Chamber of Commerce, California Building Industry Association, National Association of Home Builders, Central City Association of Los Angeles, California Apartment Association (landlords), regional and ethnic chambers of commerce

California State Conference of the NAACP

Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle.

PARAMEDICS REQUIRED TO STAY ON CALL DURING BREAKS

In 2016, the California Supreme Court declared that employers must relieve their employees of all duties during rest periods and relinquish any control over how employees spend their break time, defining a rest period as “an interval of time free from labor, work, or any other employment-related duties.” Proposition 11 would override that ruling, requiring private-sector paramedics and EMTs to remain on call during work breaks.

Specifically, **Prop 11 would allow ambulance providers to require workers to remain on-call (reachable by a portable communications device) during meal and rest breaks.** The measure would require ambulance providers to pay workers at their regular rate during breaks, not make workers take a meal break during the first or last hour of a shift, and space multiple meal breaks during a shift by at least two hours. If a worker is contacted during a meal or rest break, the initiative would mandate that the interrupted break not be counted towards the breaks the worker is required to receive.

Despite its official name, Prop 11 is not about “employee safety” — it’s about the financial interests of private-sector medical transportation companies. The California Legislative Analyst’s Office (LAO) estimates that ambulance providers would need to increase staffing by about 25% in order to cover for workers going on their legally required rest, meal, and bathroom breaks. While this increase will hurt the companies’ profit margin, it will also likely enable faster response times and create a larger pool of trained and ready emergency responders across the state.

Paramedics badly need the breaks, even if they weren’t receiving them before. They work 12-hour shifts in traumatic circumstances, facing more calls than ever before. And as of 2014, more than 3 in 10 workers earned less than \$13.63 an hour.

Prop 11 itself acknowledges the importance of staffing by theoretically requiring ambulance providers to keep staffing levels sufficiently high enough to provide employees with the required breaks — there shouldn’t be any problem with requiring these companies to allow workers to actually take their breaks. The financial motivation for the Prop 11 comes into focus when we follow the money. The campaign is being led by “Californians for Emergency Preparedness and Safety,” a committee whose sole donor is the private medical transportation firm American Medical Response (AMR).

The company is facing a class action lawsuit over break time violations and illegally withholding millions of dollars in pay. Its liability could be as much as \$100 million. Prop 11 is AMR's "Get Out of Jail free" card. Monopoly rules haven't been treating American workers so well over the last couple decades and they shouldn't be allowed to apply here either.

The initiative does require companies to provide EMTs with mental health services, paid days off, and training for scenarios, such as natural disasters and active shooters. But if those things are truly important to American Medical Response, they can offer them without involving the California voters. Prop 11's sponsor cynically included them to allow the initiative to be branded it as an employee safety initiative, thus obscuring the initiative's main intentional and impact.

Labor law isn't something we should take for granted — policies like minimum wage, paid sick leave, worker's compensation, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, and the Domestic Worker Bill of Rights are the result of years of tireless advocacy and organization by unions and their progressive allies. California generally has more employee-protective labor laws than other states (including for undocumented immigrants), which is especially critical today.

To the extent there are problems caused by the 2016 Court ruling, they should be worked out in the Legislature, not in an initiative financed by a single company to escape lawsuits by its own employees.

LA Forward suggests you Vote NO on Prop 11.

SUPPORTERS

California Ambulance Association & dozens of ambulance companies
California Chamber of Commerce
Los Angeles Times
Sacramento Bee

OPPONENTS

California Democratic Party
California Labor Federation
Indivisible California
San Francisco Chronicle
Unions like California Teachers Association & SEIU California

PREVENT CRUELTY TO FARM ANIMALS

Prop 12 is an animal welfare measure that set the minimum floor space for pigs at 24 square feet, calves at 43 square feet, and hens at one square foot. It includes language that would move California towards cage-free hen systems by 2022. And it prohibits California business owners from knowingly engaging in the sale of animals confined in a cruel manner (as defined by the square footage requirements). Practically, that means meat and eggs shipped here from other states would now have to adhere to the same humane standards as those raised in California.

Those of you with long memories may be thinking, “Hey, didn’t we already pass something like this awhile ago?” You’re not delusional. Prop 2 (passed by California voters in 2008) already prohibits certain kinds of pigs, calves, and hens from being confined in cages that do not allow them to turn around, lie down, stand up, and fully extend their limbs. However, it didn’t set a specific square footage requirement per animal, nor did it ensure that animal products imported to California from other states follow the same cruelty-free standards.

The Humane Society developed both Prop 2 and Prop 12, and while it certainly would’ve been good for them to get it 100% right the first time (if specific square footage requirements are important for humane animal confinement, why not include them to begin with?), on its face this seems like a step in the right direction. As the Center for Food Safety notes, studies show that Salmonella (the leading cause of food poisoning-related deaths in America) is more common in cage facilities than cage-free ones.

The expected counter-argument comes from groups, such as the Association of California Egg Farmers and the National Pork Producers Council, who lament that this will lead to increased costs. However, higher prices for better-treated animals are a reasonable tradeoff for compassionate citizens. The National Pork Producers Council also asserts “Livestock production practices should be left to those who are most informed about animal care — farmers — and not animal rights activists.” This could not be further from the truth. Even farmers with the best of intentions have inherent conflicts of interest financially, while animal rights activists are able to act solely on behalf of the animals themselves.

The majority of animal welfare, protection, and rights groups support Prop 12, targeting cage confinement systems as

cruel and inhumane. They boast that these new guidelines will give California the highest legal space requirements for pregnant pigs and veal calves in the U.S. and ensure the state is cage-free by 2020. They also note that Prop 12 will finally give liquid eggs (1/3 of all egg production) the same protections as eggs, benefiting millions of birds.

There are only a couple of outliers, like PETA, which have come out against the measure, contending that it simply normalizes the suffering of farm animals throughout California. The so-called “The Humane Farming Association,” which has generally acted as a front group for the livestock industry, is leading the opposition. Ironically, they’re doing it by accusing The Humane Society of colluding with United Egg Producers.

Similar legislation (AB 3021) that was making its way through the Legislature earlier this year failed to gain necessary support in the State Senate, so Prop 12 is the main vehicle we have to pass reform.

This measure’s genesis and evolution are a bit messy, but it is worth passing. Farm animals in California will be better off if this passes. Vote YES on Prop 12.

SUPPORTERS

The **Humane Society** of the United States and local chapters.
San Francisco **Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals** and other local chapters.

Animal advocacy groups: Mercy For Animals, Animal Equality, Animal Legal Defense Fund, Animal Protection and Rescue League, Compassion Over Killing, and Farm Forward.

Consumer groups: Center for Food Safety, National Consumers League, and Organic Consumers Association.

Environmental groups: Center for Biological Diversity.

Faith groups: Jewish Initiative for Animals and Evangelicals for Social Action.

OPPONENTS

Association of California Egg Farmers
National Pork Producers Council
Friends of Animals
People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA)

LA COUNTY MEASURE: FUND STORMWATER CAPTURE THROUGH A PROPERTY TAX

Water is hot these days. Blame global warming. We've voted on several ballot props recently about water, including Prop 3 discussed in this guide. Measure W has a unique contribution to make. It would fund projects to grow our local water supply and keep it safe and clean by imposing a small tax on the square footage of a property owner's land which is impermeable, i.e. paved driveways and concrete patios that storm water can't seep through.

It's no secret that California faces a growing water crisis. **Climate change is decreasing the average annual amount of precipitation California receives while creating huge swings in precipitation from one year to the next and altering its geographic distribution. Los Angeles, for example, can expect to receive less water from the Sierras' melting snow-pack, but the amount of rain locally is projected to remain the same. The bad news is that almost none of that rain is currently captured for use. Instead, 90% of it flows into the ocean via street sewer drains and concrete-lined river channels.** That's more than 100 billion gallons of storm water annually, which brings with it 4,200 tons of trash and pollutants. This is not acceptable.

By imposing a tax of 2.5 cents each year for every square foot of impermeable land, Los Angeles County will incentivize the use of permeable materials on residential and commercial prosperity, including both artificial materials and organic solutions like mulch and plant-based covering.

Even more important, the tax would raise approximately \$300 million, which the County and all of our local cities will spend on infrastructure to capture, clean, and store stormwater. It is projected to double the amount of water that's captured from local precipitation, reducing our dependence on imports from Northern California, the Eastern Sierras, and the distant Colorado River.

Cities can make their sidewalks and other hard surfaces out of permeable materials rather than concrete. It's also possible to add "bioswales" by the side of roads - dips in the ground where shrubs, trees, and grass are planted so storm water flows into the ground after being filtered by the vegetation, and winds up in underground aquifers. This measure also presents an opportunity to bring more green space and trees to poorer parts of the county that have lacked these

vital amenities. Side effects of implementing bioswales will improve air quality and mitigate extreme heat.

There's also a new legal reality that requires us to support Measure W. California's legislature now requires cities and counties to bear the cost of complying with the federal Clean Water Act. Existing funding sources only cover sewers, drinking water, and flood control. Capturing storm water is the missing piece of the puzzle and it's legally necessary.

With a cost of 2.5 cents per square foot, officials estimate that the tax for a median property (7,500-square-foot lot and 2,100-square-foot house) would be approximately \$83 a year. Properties owned by nonprofits and governments are exempt. Low-income seniors can apply for an exemption, and the County Board of Supervisors has the option to include exemption for low-income homeowners going forward. Property owners can reduce their tax liability by showing they have less hard surfaces than assessed by the County or if they've created infrastructure to reuse rainwater on site.

There is widespread support for this measure among environmentalists, social justice groups, and unions. While the LA Chamber of Commerce is formally neutral on the measure, there is organized opposition from some parts of the business and real estate sector.

Our region can't survive and thrive without capturing and storing more of the rain we receive locally. Investments in this infrastructure have to be paid somehow, and we think it makes sense to pay for it by taxing the source of the problem—impermeable surfaces. LA Forward strongly recommends a YES vote on LA County Measure W.

SUPPORTERS

Environmental groups: Amigos de los Rios, Communities for a Better Environment, Friends of the Los Angeles River, Heal the Bay, Koreatown Youth and Community Center (KYCC), LA League of Conservation Voters, LA Waterkeeper, Los Cerritos Wetlands Land Trust, Mujeres de la Tierra, Nature for All, NRDC, Pacoima Beautiful, The Nature Conservancy, Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), Surfrider Foundation LA Chapter, 350.org, TreePeople, & Trust for Public Land.

Social justice groups Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy, Housing Long Beach, Long Beach Grey Panthers, ACT-LA, Investing in Place, and Los Angeles Food Policy Council.

San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments and the City of Los Angeles

Business groups like the Central City Association.

Political groups like the Los Angeles County Democratic Party.

OPPONENTS

LA BizFed

Valley Industry and Commerce Association (VICA)

B

YES

LA CITY CHARTER AMENDMENT: ENABLE THE CITY TO ESTABLISH A MUNICIPAL BANK, IF IT CHOOSES

Measure B would enable Los Angeles to start a City-owned bank, although it would not mandate its establishment. Currently the City Charter (like the U.S. Constitution but for our city) prohibits the creation of commercial enterprises without voter approval. **This initiative allows the city government to begin exploring what it would like to establish a municipal bank, how it might be designed, and ultimately whether it makes sense.**

Government-owned banks are not as new as you might think. In 1919, the State of North Dakota created a public bank; it's operated successfully for the last century, surviving every financial catastrophe since its establishment and having revenues that exceed expenses every single year since 2004, despite the Great Recession. As one reporter put, "it supports the most vibrant community bank network in the country, with more branches and higher lending totals per capita than any other state." During the 2008 financial crisis, not a single bank in the state failed.

There are many possible benefits to a municipal bank here in Los Angeles. The City has massive cash reserves, approximately \$10 billion at any given time, to pay its bills. That money is deposited in mega-banks, like JPMorgan Chase and Citibank, which charge the City fees and also use the money to make profits through investing it in loans and trades. **With our own bank, we wouldn't be wasting money paying fees to Wall Street firms that don't have our public interests at heart and aren't investing in our communities. The \$100 million currently paid in fees could do a lot of good if we kept it local.** Administrative costs would likely be much lower than the \$100 million cost of fees, which are inflated by banks' interest in making a profit.

With our own bank, we could invest in projects that align with our values, while staying away from bad actors, like the fossil fuel industry. The money sitting in the accounts could be invested in projects for housing and infrastructure that could earn a profit and help the community, as well as worthwhile projects around the world.

Indeed, Measure B got its start from the work of activists to get the City to divest from any banks that were investing in the Dakota Access Pipeline. When they succeeded in getting the city to remove its funds from Wells Fargo, they realized that banking alternatives were limited. Credit unions and small community banks were not equipped to deal with

government funds. That meant the only place to put the city's deposits was another Wall Street giant, likely not much better than Wells Fargo and likely still invested in fossil fuels and other destructive projects. That's why the folks from the DivestLA coalition have been at the forefront of the Public Bank LA campaign.

While people can argue about the ethics and wisdom of any particular investment, a municipal bank would certainly give us more control and options for where to invest our tax dollars, including the option to keep them here at home where they can be lent to support local businesses and infrastructure project. Sounds like a great option for our City to have, right?

SUPPORTERS

Social justice and community groups: Alliance of Californians for Community Empowerment (ACCE), Alliance for Community Transit (ACT-LA), American Indian Movement Southern California, Clergy and Laity United for Economic Justice (CLUE), Coalition for Economic Survival, Courage Campaign, Democratic Socialists of America-Los Angeles (DSA-LA), Indivisible Suffragists, Investing in Place, Koreatown Immigrant Workers Alliance (KIWA), LA Voice, Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy (LAANE), Little Tokyo Service Center, Strategic Actions for a Just Economy (SAJE), Thai Community Development Center, and Trust for Public Land.

Environmental groups like Climate Hawks Vote, SoCal 350, and Fossil Free California.

Los Angeles County Democratic Party and Democratic Clubs of North Valley, Pacific Palisades, San Pedro, Pasadena Foothills, and San Fernando Valley.

OPPONENTS

Los Angeles Times

E

YES

LA CITY MEASURE: ALIGN CITY AND STATE ELECTION DATES

Measure E would make City's primary election the same date as the State's primary election.

Hey, didn't we just vote on changing our city election dates?!?

Yes. In 2015, the voters amended the City Charter to change the City's election dates beginning in 2020 to June and November of even-numbered years to coincide with the State's primary and general election dates. This charter change was made so that the City and State elections could appear on the same ballot.

Then why are we voting on it again?

Because in 2017, the State changed its primary date from June to March of even-numbered years and now the City and State election primary dates are no longer aligned. The good news is that Measure also authorizes the City Council to adjust City election dates to correspond to future changes in State election dates, so voters don't have to go through this process again.

Makes sense, right? Vote YES.

There is no organized opposition.

EE

YES

LAUSD MEASURE: ALIGN LA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT AND STATE ELECTION DATES

Measure EE is the same exact thing as LA City Measure E, except for the Los Angeles Unified School District, aka LAUSD.

Vote YES for the same reasons as Measure E.

There is no organized opposition.