



San Mateo County Chamber of Commerce Alliance

September 2014 Legislative Report

Prepared by:
HCF, Jeremy Harris
jeremy@harrisfirm.biz
714-264-9289

General Election – November 4, 2014 – Summary of Ballot Measures (Updated)

- Proposition 1: Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014
- *Proposition 2: Rainy Day Budget Stabilization Fund Act of 2014
- Proposition 45: Approval of Healthcare Insurance Rate Changes. Initiative Statute
- Proposition 46: Drug and Alcohol Testing of Doctors. Medical Negligence Lawsuits Initiative Statute
- Proposition 47: Criminal Sentences. Misdemeanor Penalties. Initiative Statute
- Proposition 48: Referendum to Overturn Indian Gaming Compacts

REMOVED FROM THE BALLOT

- **Proposition 49: Corporations. Political Spending. Federal Constitutional Protections. Legislative Advisory Question
- ***Proposition 43: Safe, Clean, and Reliable Drinking Water Supply Act of 2012.

General Election – November 4, 2014 – Summary of Ballot Measures (Updated)

*Below are the November 4, 2014 General Election Ballot Measures as of September 9, 2014. Not all ballot measures may be business oriented. * Senate Bill 867 (Chapter 186, 2014) was signed by the Governor on August 11, 2014; changing Proposition 44 to 2.*

***On August 11, 2014, Proposition 49 was removed from the ballot by order of the California Supreme Court.*

****On August 13, 2014, Proposition 43 was removed from the ballot by the State Legislature and Governor.*

Proposition 1: Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014

Summary

1. Proposition 1 would authorize \$7.1 billion in general obligation bonds for state water supply infrastructure projects, such as public water system improvements, surface and groundwater storage, drinking water protection, water recycling and advanced water treatment technology, water supply management and conveyance, wastewater treatment, drought relief, emergency water supplies, and ecosystem and watershed protection and restoration. Also redirects \$425 million in unsold general obligation bonds that were previously approved by voters for resource-related uses—to fund various water-related programs.

Background

2. Proposition 1 would increase state bond repayment costs averaging \$360 million annually over the next 40 years.
3. The measure would also save local governments as it relates to water projects, likely averaging a couple hundred million dollars annually over the next few decades.
4. On June 25, 2014, Governor Jerry Brown called on the Legislature to replace the previous \$11.1 billion bond with a cheaper bond.
5. The Legislature passed AB 1471, which created Proposition 1 on August 13, 2014. The Assembly vote to pass AB 1471 was 77-2 in favor. The Senate passed AB 1471 37-0 in favor of AB 1471, which placed Proposition 1 on the November ballot.
6. Proposition 1 provides funding to 4 major areas of water issues and is also outlined in the picture below:
 - a. Increase water supplies, b. protect and restore watersheds, c. improve water quality, and d. increase flood protection.

Figure 1	
Uses of Proposition 1 Bond Funds	
<i>(In Millions)</i>	
Water Supply	\$4,235
• Dams and groundwater storage—cost share associated with public benefits.	\$2,700
• Regional projects to achieve multiple water-related improvements (includes conservation and capturing rainwater).	810
• Water recycling, including desalination.	725
Watershed Protection and Restoration	\$1,495
• Watershed restoration and habitat protection in designated areas around the state.	\$515
• Certain state commitments for environmental restorations.	475
• Restoration programs available to applicants statewide.	305
• Projects to increase water flowing in rivers and streams.	200
Improvements to Groundwater and Surface Water Quality	\$1,420
• Prevention and cleanup of groundwater pollution.	\$800
• Drinking water projects for disadvantaged communities.	260
• Wastewater treatment in small communities.	260
• Local plans and projects to manage groundwater.	100
Flood Protection	\$395
• Repairs and improvements to levees in the Delta.	\$295
• Flood protection around the state.	100
Total	\$7,545

7. The bond money would be available to state agencies for various projects and programs, as well as for loans and grants to local governments, private water companies, mutual water companies (where water users own the company), Indian tribes, and nonprofit organizations.
8. The measure includes several provisions that would affect how specific projects are chosen to receive bond funds.
9. The California Water Commission—an existing state planning and regulatory agency—would choose which water storage projects would be funded with the \$2.7 billion provided in the bond for that use.
10. The Commission would not have to go through the state budget process to spend these funds.
11. For all other funding provided in the measure, the Legislature generally would allocate money annually to state agencies in the state budget process.
12. Of the \$7.5 billion in funds made available by the measure, \$5.7 billion is available only if recipients—mostly local governments—provide funding to support the projects. This matching requirement only applies to the water supply and water quality projects funded by the measure.
13. As included in previous Legislative Reports, the water bond has been rescheduled for election twice.
14. Originally certified to be on the state's 2010 ballot, it was removed and placed on the 2012 ballot. On July 5, 2012, the state legislature approved a bill to take the measure off the 2012 ballot and put it on the 2014 ballot.
15. Proposition 1 is now the “water bond” ballot measure that was most recently called Proposition 43.

Arguments in Support

16. Supporters argue, “California is in a serve, multi-year drought and has an aging water infrastructure. That is why Republicans and Democrats and leaders from all over California came together in nearly unanimous fashion to place this fiscally responsible bond measure on the ballot...”
17. Supporters continued to say that Proposition 1 will help to grow California’s economy due to water reliability, safeguard existing water supplies, store water when California receives rain, and is a much more fiscally responsible bond as compared to the previous bond measure.

Arguments in Opposition

18. Opponents argue that private owners of already public water ways will inflate prices when selling water to the public. Opponents continue that Proposition 1 includes the largest appropriation for new dams in the state’s history... a number of dam projects that had been abandoned because of low water yield and financial infeasibility are being resurrected in response to the Bond’s commitment of billions of taxpayer dollars for dams. If the Bond passes, fishermen and environmentalists can expect to find themselves spending decades fighting new dam schemes on rivers throughout the state.
19. Opponents further say that “California is staggering under a \$777 billion debt and voters have already approved \$128 billion in general fund Bonds that must be repaid by taxpayers. The Bond would add over \$7 billion in taxpayer indebtedness that must be repaid with interest, which can easily double the original amount.

Support

(Partial List)

American Rivers
 Association of California Water Agencies
 Audubon California
 California Alliance for Jobs
 California Chamber of Commerce
 California Farm Bureau Federation
 Delta Counties Coalition
 Ducks Unlimited
 Fresno Irrigation District
 Friant Water Authority

Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce
 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
 Natural Resources Defense Council
 Northern California Water Association
 San Diego Water Authority
 Silicon Valley Leadership Group
 State Building and Construction Trades Council of California
 The Nature Conservancy
 Western Growers

Opposition

(Partial List)

California Sportfishing Protection Alliance
California Striped Bass Association
California Tax Reform Association
California Water Impact Network
Center for Biological Diversity
Central Delta Water Agency
Concerned Citizens Coalition of Stockton
Factory Farm Awareness Coalition
Food and Water Watch
Friends of the River

League Of Women Voters of California
Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations
Restore the Delta
San Francisco Crab Boat Association
Sherman Island Duck Hunters Association
Sierra Club California
Small Boat Commercial Salmon Fishermens' Association
South Delta Water Agency
Southern California Watershed Alliance
Winnemem Wintu Tribe

***Proposition 2: Rainy Day Budget Stabilization Fund Act of 2014.**

Summary

1. The measure would alter the state's existing requirements for the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA), as established by Proposition 58 (2004). The BSA is a rainy day fund. Proposition 2 is formerly known as Proposition 44.

Background

2. Proposition 2 would require the director of finance to submit estimates of general fund revenues and expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year and the three fiscal years thereafter within ten days following the submission of proposed adjustments to the governor's budget.
3. Furthermore, require the controller to deposit annually into the BSA:
 - a. 1.5 percent of general fund revenues and
 - b. an amount equal to revenues derived from capital gains-related taxes in situations where such tax revenues are in excess of eight percent of general fund revenues.
4. Deposits to the BSA would begin by no later than October 1, 2015. Deposits would be made until the BSA balance reaches an amount equal to 10 percent of general fund revenues.
5. Proposition 2 would also require that from the 2015-2016 fiscal year until the 2029-2030 fiscal year, 50 percent of the revenues that would have otherwise been deposited into the BSA must be used to pay for fiscal obligations, such as budgetary loans and unfunded state-level pensions plans.
6. Starting with the 2030-2031 fiscal year, up to 50 percent of revenues that would have otherwise been deposited into the BSA may be used to pay specified fiscal obligations.
7. Permit the legislature to suspend or reduce deposits to the BSA and withdraw for appropriation from the BSA upon the governor declaring a budget emergency.
8. Create a distinct budget stabilization fund known as the "Proposition 98 Reserve" or Public School System Stabilization Account (PSSSA).
9. The PSSA would be funded by a transfer of capital gains-related tax revenues in excess of eight percent of general fund revenues. Funds would be appropriated from the PSSSA when state support for K-14 education exceeds the allocation of general fund revenues, allocated property taxes and other available resources.
10. The ballot measure was originally slated for the June 5, 2012 ballot. However, Senate Bill 202, which was enacted on October 7, 2011, moved the amendment to the 2014 ballot.

Arguments in Support

11. Supporters argue that Proposition 2 is desperately needed to impose fiscal responsibility on lawmakers. The State has seen its shares of peaks and valleys when it comes to the economy, thus creating surpluses and deficits. The State needs to have a plan in place for the surplus years to save and a fund to pull from in the lean years.

Arguments in Opposition

12. Educate Our State argues: "We could not escape from the fact that Proposition 2 and its connected statutory triggers were both unfair and fiscally irresponsible towards schools. When we realized no one in the political fray was willing to take on the Governor, who is backing Proposition 2, since he has a reputation for fiscal austerity and seems pretty sure to be reelected, we realized it was the job of parent volunteers to take the lead. Unlike politicians, lobbyists, and other special interests, we have nothing to lose."

Support

(Partial List)

California Democratic Party

San Jose Mercury News

Opposition
(Partial List)

Ellen Brown (Candidate for California Treasurer)
Educate Our State

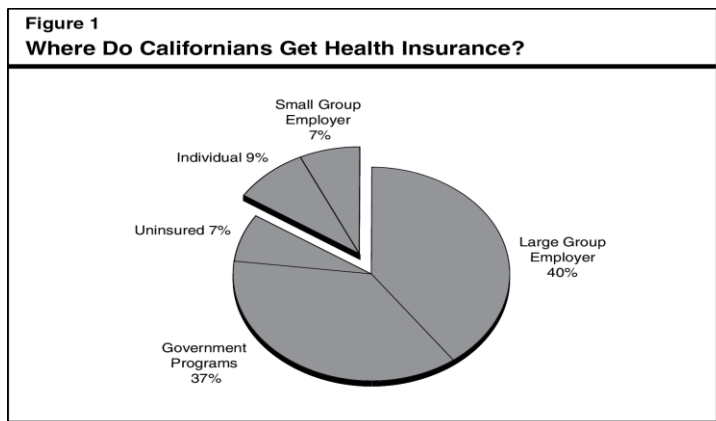
Proposition 45: Approval of Healthcare Insurance Rate Changes. Initiative Statute.

Summary

1. Proposition 45 can best be summarized in the following way:
 - a. A YES vote on this measure means: Rates for individual and small group health insurance would need to be approved by the Insurance Commissioner before taking effect.
 - b. A NO vote on this measure means: State regulators would continue to have the authority to review, but not approve, rates for individual and small group health insurance.

Background

2. Proposition 45 requires the Insurance Commissioner (the Commissioner) to approve rates for certain types of health insurance.
3. The rate approval process would be similar to a process that is currently used for other types of insurance, such as automobile and homeowner's insurance.
4. The measure also states that rates proposed after November 6, 2012 must be approved by the Commissioner, and payments based on rates in effect on November 6, 2012 are subject to refund.
5. There is some legal uncertainty about whether the Commissioner could require health insurance companies to issue refunds for health insurance no longer in effect.
6. The measure also broadly defines "rates" in a way that includes other factors beyond premiums, such as benefits, copayments, and deductibles.
7. While there is some uncertainty regarding how this provision would be interpreted, it likely would not give the Commissioner any new authority to approve characteristics of health insurance products beyond premiums, such as the types of benefits covered.
8. Californians obtain health insurance in many different ways. Some individuals and families obtain it from government programs, such as Medicare or Medicaid (known as Medi-Cal in California).
9. Other individuals and families obtain job-based health insurance from their employers. Job-based coverage provided by companies with more than 50 employees is known as large group coverage.
10. Coverage provided by companies with 50 or fewer employees is known as small group coverage. Still other individuals and families purchase health insurance directly from a health insurance company (also known as individual health insurance).
11. This measure mainly applies to individual and small group health insurance—which covers roughly 6 million Californians, or 16 percent of the population.



12. Two ballot measure campaign committees have registered in support of Proposition 45:
 - a. Consumer Watchdog Campaign - Yes on 45, A Coalition of Consumer Advocates, Attorneys, Policyholders, and Nurses
 - b. Jones for Passage 2014 Insurance Rate Public Justification & Accountability Act

Arguments in Support

13. Supporters argue that, “premiums are going through the roof, a lot of people can't get health insurance at any price, benefits are going down, and company CEOs are getting rich...as the public wants accountability and transparency for the skyrocketing rates being charged.”

Arguments in Opposition

14. Opponents argue that, “a special interest group is sponsoring the ballot measure and gives one individual new power to decide healthcare premiums, co-pays, deductibles and even the treatment options the insurance covers. Proposition 45 is flawed, deceptive and will ultimately increase costs to consumers.”

Support

(Partial List)

Actual Systems Web Services	Consumer Attorneys of California
AFSCME District Council 36	Consumer Federation of California
AFSCME District Council 57	Consumer Watchdog
AFSCME Local 685 - LA County Deputy Probation Officers	Courage Campaign
AllCare Alliance	Insurance Commissioner Dave Jones (D)
California Alliance for Retired Americans	Labor United for Universal Healthcare
California Democratic Party	Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy (LAANE)
California Federation of Teachers (CFT)	Northern California Carpenters Union Regional Council
California Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF)	Orange County Employees Association (OCEA)
California National Organization for Women (NOW)	Physicians for a National Health Program (PNHP) - California
California Nurses Association (CNA)	San Diego Hunger Coalition
California Partnership	Superintendent of Public Instruction Tom Torlakson
California School Employees Association (CSEA)	U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer (D)
Campaign for a Healthy California	U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein (D)
Coalition for Economic Survival (CES)	United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW) Western
Coalition of California Welfare Rights Organizations, Inc.	States Council
Congress of California Seniors (CCS)	United Teachers Los Angeles (UTLA)

Opposition

(Partial List)

American Academy of Pediatrics, California	California Orthopaedic Association
American College of Physicians California Services Chapter	California Society of Plastic Surgeons
American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists	California State Oriental Medical Association
District IX	California Taxpayer Protection Committee
American Nurses Association California	California Urological Association
Association of California Healthcare Districts	California-Nevada Conference of Operating Engineers
Association of California Life and Health Insurance	CAPG
Companies	Civil Justice Association of California
Association of Northern California Oncologists	Employer Health Coalition
California Association of Health Plans	Imperial County Building and Construction Trades Council
California Association of Health Underwriters	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers
California Association of Marriage and Family Therapists	International Brotherhood Of Electrical Workers - 9th District
California Association of Rural Health Clinics	Los Angeles/Orange County Building and Construction
California Chamber of Commerce	Trades Council
California Chapter of the American College of Cardiology	NAACP California
California Children's Hospital Association	Sailors' Union of the Pacific
California Citizens Against Lawsuit Abuse	State Building and Construction Trades Council of California
California Hospital Association	United Contractors
California Medical Association	William Jefferson Clinton Democrats

Proposition 46: Drug and Alcohol Testing of Doctors. Medical Negligence Lawsuits. Initiative Statute.

Summary

1. Proposition 46 can best be summarized in the following way:
2. A YES vote on this measure means: The cap on medical malpractice damages for such things as pain and suffering would be increased from \$250,000 to \$1.1 million and adjusted annually for future inflation. Health care providers would be required to check a statewide prescription drug database before prescribing or dispensing certain drugs to a patient for the first time. Hospitals would be required to test certain physicians for alcohol and drugs.
3. A NO vote on this measure means: The cap on medical malpractice damages for such things as pain and suffering would remain at \$250,000 and not be subject to annual inflation adjustments. Health care providers would not be required to check a statewide prescription database before prescribing or dispensing drugs. Hospitals would not be required to test physicians for alcohol and drugs.

Background

4. This measure has several provisions that relate to health care provider conduct and patient safety. Specifically, the measure's primary provisions relate to medical malpractice, prescription drug monitoring, and alcohol and drug testing for physicians.
5. Proposition 46 would raise the cap on noneconomic damages for medical malpractice.
6. Beginning January 1, 2015, this measure adjusts the current \$250,000 cap on noneconomic damages in medical malpractice cases to reflect the increase in inflation since the cap was established—effectively raising the cap to \$1.1 million. The cap on the amount of damages would be adjusted annually thereafter to reflect any increase in inflation.
7. This measure requires health care providers, including physicians and pharmacists, to check Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) prior to prescribing or dispensing certain drugs to a patient for the first time.
8. Providers would be required to check the database for drugs that have a higher potential for abuse, including such drugs as OxyContin, Vicodin, and Adderall. If the check of CURES finds that the patient already has an existing prescription for one of these drug, the health care provider must determine if there is a legitimate need for another one.
9. This measure requires hospitals to conduct testing for drugs and alcohol on physicians who are affiliated with the hospital.
10. There are currently no requirements for hospitals to test physicians for alcohol and drugs.
11. The measure requires that testing be done randomly and in two specific instances:
 - a. When a physician was responsible for the care and treatment of a patient within 24 hours prior to an adverse event. (Adverse events include such things as mistakes made during surgery, injuries associated with medication errors, or any event that causes the death or serious disability of a patient.)
 - b. When a physician is the subject of a report of possible drug or alcohol use while on duty or failure to follow the appropriate standard of care (discussed below).
12. The hospital would be required to bill the physician for the cost of the test. The hospital would also be required to report any positive test results, or the willful failure or refusal of a physician to submit to the test, to the Board.
13. 4 ballot measure campaign committees are registered in support of Proposition 46 as of September 8, 2014:
 - a. Consumer Watchdog Campaign - Yes on 45 and 46, A Coalition of Consumer Advocates, Attorneys and Nurses
 - b. Consumer Watchdog Campaign - Yes on 46
 - c. Families for Patient Safety
 - d. Yes on Prop. 46, Your Neighbors for Patient Safety

Arguments in Support

14. Supporters argue that, "Medical malpractice costs (payments and insurance) represent only a very small fraction of health care costs.

15. In fact, California's medical malpractice cap has not reduced health care costs; indexing the cap will not raise costs because malpractice-related costs are such an infinitesimally small portion of health care costs. The CBO has found that the package of limitations on liability advocated by the AMA cannot possibly reduce healthcare costs by more than ½ of 1%. In contrast, the Affordable Care Act contains several reforms that are already reducing healthcare costs by more than that amount: Accountable Care Organizations, Patient-Centered Medical Homes, pay for performance initiatives, and bundled payments.

Arguments in Opposition

16. Opponents argue, "Trial lawyers drafted a November 2014 ballot measure seeking to change current law to file more medical lawsuits against health care providers. If they get their way, medical lawsuits and payouts will skyrocket. Someone will have to pay those costs. And that someone...is you."
17. Proposition 46 threatens People's Personal Privacy. Money isn't the only thing this ballot measure will cost you. It could cost you your personal privacy, and the doctors you trust and depend on. This measure forces doctors and pharmacists to use a massive statewide database filled with Californians' personal medical prescription information. A mandate government will find impossible to implement, and a database with no increased security standards to protect your personal prescription information from hacking and theft – none. And who controls the database? The government – in an age when government already has too many tools for violating your privacy."

Support

(Partial List)

38 Is Too Late

California Conference Board–Amalgamated Transit Union

California Teamsters Public Affairs Council

Congress of California Seniors

Consumer Attorneys of California

Consumer Federation of California

Consumer Watchdog

U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer (D)

Opposition

(Partial List)

A New PATH (Parents for Addiction Treatment & Healing)

AFSCME California PEOPLE

American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons

American Academy of Pediatrics, California

American Civil Liberties Union of California

American Civil Liberties Union of San Diego and Imperial Counties

American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California

American Civil Liberties Union, Northern California

American College of Emergency Physicians, California Chapter

American College of Physicians California Services

American College of Surgeons-Southern CA Chapter

American Congress of Obstetricians & Gynecologists

American Nurses Association, California

American Osteopathic Association

Association of California Healthcare Districts

Association of Northern California Oncologists

Association of Orthopedic Technologists of California

Bay Area Council

Boilermakers Local 1998

Boilermakers Local 92

CA Association of Neurological Surgeons

CA Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons

CA Chiropractic Association

California Academy of Cosmetic Surgery

California Academy of Eye Physicians and Surgeons

California Academy of Family Physicians

California Academy of Physician Assistants

California Academy of Preventive Medicine

California Ambulance Association

California Ambulatory Surgery Association

California Assisted Living Association

California Association for Health Services at Home

California Association for Nurse Practitioners

California Association of Health Facilities

California Association of Marriage and Family Therapists

California Association of Nurse Anesthetists

California Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons

California Association of Physician Groups

California Association of Psychiatric Mental Health Nurses in Advanced Practice

California Association of School Business Officials

California Chamber of Commerce

California Chapter of the American College of Cardiology

California Children's Hospital Association

California Citizens Against Lawsuit Abuse

California Clinical Laboratory Association

California Dental Association

California Dialysis Council

California Family Health Council

California Hospital Association

California Medical Association

California NAACP

California Neurology Society
 California Nurse-Midwives Association
 California Optometric Association
 California Orthotic & Prosthetic Association
 California Otolaryngology Society
 California Pharmacists Association
 California Podiatric Medical Association
 California Psychiatric Association
 California Radiological Society
 California Rheumatology Alliance
 California School Boards Association
 California School-Based Health Alliance
 California Society of Addiction Medicine
 California Society of Anesthesiologists
 California Society of Dermatology & Dermatologic Surgery
 California Society of Health-System Pharmacists
 California Society of Pathologists
 California Society of Pediatric Dentistry
 California Society of Periodontists
 California Society of Plastic Surgeons
 California State Building & Construction Trades Council
 California State Oriental Medical Association
 California Teachers Association
 California Thoracic Society
 California Urological Association
 Children's Physicians Medical Group
 Children's Specialty Care Coalition
 Chinese Community Health Care Association
 Civil Justice Association of California
 Hemophilia Council of California
 IBEW Local 11
 IBEW Local Union 441
 IBEW Local Union 477
 IBEW Local Union 551

IBEW Ninth District
 Infectious Disease Association of California
 International Brotherhood of Boilermakers
 Medical Oncology Association of Southern California
 National Association of Social Workers-CA
 NORCAP
 Northern CA Chapter of the American College of Surgeons
 Operating Room Nursing Council of California
 Osteopathic Physicians & Surgeons of California
 Partnership HealthPlan of California
 Plumbers & Pipefitters Local 447
 Plumbers & Pipefitters Local Union 228
 Plumbers & Steamfitters Local Union 398
 Plumbers and Pipefitters UA Local Union 442
 Plumbers, Pipe and Refrigeration Fitters UA Local 246
 San Diego Chapter of the American College of Surgeons
 SEIU - Committee of Interns and Residents
 SEIU 1000
 SEIU United Long Term Care Workers (ULTCW)
 SEIU-USWW (United Security Workers West)
 Service Employees International Union (SEIU) California
 Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers (SMART),
 Sheet Metal Workers' Local Union No. 104
 Small School Districts' Association
 Society of OB/GYN Hospitalists (SOGH)
 Southern CA Pipe Trades DC 16
 Southern California HMO Podiatric Medical Society
 Southern California Pipe Trades Health & Welfare Fund
 Sprinkler Fitters UA Local 48
 Union of American Physicians and Dentists (AFSCME Local 206)
 Unions
 Valley Industry & Commerce Association

Proposition 47: Criminal Sentences. Misdemeanor Penalties. Initiative Statute.

Summary

Proposition 47 requires misdemeanor sentence instead of felony for petty theft, receiving stolen property, and forging/writing bad checks when value or amount involved is \$950 or less and misdemeanor sentence instead of felony for certain drug possession offenses. Allows felony sentence for these offenses if person has previous conviction for crimes such as rape, murder or child molestation or is a registered sex offender. Requires resentencing for persons serving felony sentences for these offenses unless court finds unreasonable public safety risk. Applies savings to mental health and drug treatment programs, K-12 schools, and crime victims.

Support

(Partial List)

A New PATH (Parents for Addiction Treatment & Healing)
AFL-CIO
AFSCME
Alliance of Californians for Community Empowerment
American Civil Liberties Union of California
B. Wayne Hughes Jr., businessman and philanthropist
California Association of Alcohol and Drug Program Executives, Inc.
California Democratic Party
California Federation of Teachers
California Labor Federation
California Teachers Association
Children's Defense Fund of California
Crime Survivors for Safety and Justice
Former San Diego Police Chief William Lansdowne
Jay Z

Latino Coalition for a Healthy California
Life After Uncivil Ruthless Acts (LAURA)
Los Angeles Metropolitan Churches
Marin County Superintendent of Schools Mary Jane Burke
NAACP – San Diego Branch
NAACP – San Jose Branch
PICO California
Progressive Christians Uniting
San Francisco District Attorney George Gascón (D)
SEIU California
The League of Women Voters of California
The Sentencing Project
The Women's Foundation
Victims/Survivors Network of Los Angeles
Victims/Survivors Network of San Diego

Opposition

(Partial List)

Birgit Fladager, Stanislaus County District Attorney
Bruce Haney, Trinity County Sheriff
California Coalition Against Sexual Assault
California Correctional Supervisors Association
California District Attorneys Association
California Peace Officers Association
California Police Chiefs Association[18]
California Retailers Association
California State Sheriffs Association
Crime Victims Action Alliance
Crime Victims United
David Eyster, Mendocino County District Attorney
David Hollister, Plumas County District Attorney
Dean Growdon, Lassen County Sheriff

Greg Hagwood, Plumas County Sheriff
Greg Strickland, Kings County District Attorney
John Anderson, Madera County Sheriff
John McMahon, San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner
John Robertson, Napa County Sheriff
Jon Lopey, Siskiyou County Sheriff
Kirk Andrus, Siskiyou County District Attorney
Mark Peterson, Contra Costa County District Attorney
San Diego Police Chief Shelley Zimmerman[17]
Stephen Wagstaffe, San Mateo County District Attorney[18]
Thomas Allman, Mendocino County Sheriff
Thomas Cavallero, Merced County Sheriff-Coroner
Thomas Cooke, Mariposa County District Attorney
Todd Riebe, Amador County District Attorney

Proposition 48: Referendum to Overturn Indian Gaming Compacts.

Summary

If Proposition 48 is approved by the state's voters, it will ratify AB 277 (Ch. 51, Stats. 2013) and ratify two gaming compacts between California and, respectively, the North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians, and the Wiyot Tribe. Proposition 48 would exempt execution of the compacts, certain projects, and intergovernmental agreements from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This measure is a veto referendum; this means that a "yes" vote is a vote to uphold or ratify the contested legislation (AB 277) that was enacted by the California State Legislature while a "no" vote is a vote to overturn AB 277.

Support

(Partial List)

Governor Jerry Brown
California Democratic Party

Opposition

(Partial List)

Stand Up for California

REMOVED FROM THE BALLOT

***Proposition 49: Corporations. Political Spending. Federal Constitutional Protections. Legislative Advisory Question**

Summary

Proposition 49 asks voters whether the United States Congress shall propose, and the California Legislature ratify, an amendment or amendments to the United States Constitution to overturn *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission* and other related judicial rulings. The suggested amendment would allow for the full regulation or limitation of campaign contributions and spending for the purpose of ensuring that all citizens, regardless of wealth, may express their views to one another and to make clear that the rights protected by the United States Constitution are the rights of natural persons only. If passed by voters, the California Secretary of State would be required to communicate the results of the measure to the U.S. Congress.

****Proposition 43: Safe, Clean, and Reliable Drinking Water Supply Act of 2012.**

Summary

The measure would enact the Safe, Clean and Reliable Drinking Water Supply Act, thus authorizing the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$11,140,000,000 for the purpose of financing a drinking water and water supply reliability program.