



<p>Prop 55</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Prop 55 would extend income tax rate increases on the wealthiest Californians through 2030. It is a continuation of Prop 30 (passed in 2012) to fund K-12 public schools, community colleges, the state’s rainy day fund, and state debt payments, as well as other state services. It is expected to raise between \$4-\$9 billion per year. This tax rate increase is a common-sense extension of a policy that has helped fund education and social services over the last 4 years. Unlike Prop 30, Prop 55 does not increase the sales tax, so there will be no negative impact on low and middle class Californians</p>
<p>Prop 57</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Prop 57 would address California’s prison crisis by implementing 3 common-sense reforms: 1) eliminating direct file by requiring judges, not prosecutors to decide whether youth should be tried as adults, 2) granting CDCR the authority to expand credits for people in state prison for meeting educational, rehabilitative, or “good behavior” goals, and 3) allowing people convicted of nonviolent felonies to be eligible for parole consideration after finishing the full term of their primary offense. This initiative would help reduce the prison population, keep youth out of the adult system, and increase incentives for rehabilitation. Research has shown that youth who enter the adult system have higher rates of recidivism, suicide, and sexual victimization. Increasing incentives for adults serving time to complete rehabilitative programs will reduce their likelihood of returning to prison, thereby improving public safety and keeping people home with their loved ones.</p>
<p>Prop 62</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Prop 62 will repeal the death penalty in California and replace it with life without the possibility of parole. The death penalty is fraught with racial and economic bias and human error. According to the ACLU, someone whose victim is white is 3 times more likely to be sentenced to execution than someone whose victim is Black. People of color are also much more likely to receive the death penalty than white people. While we ultimately want to eliminate life without the possibility of parole as well, abolishing the death penalty is an important first step.</p>
<p>Prop 64</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Prop 64 would legalize recreational marijuana use for adults 21 and over, and regulates it from cultivation to sales. Marijuana use in public or while driving would remain illegal. The 15% excise tax imposed on all marijuana sales is expected to generate approximately \$1 billion in revenue per year, and the state is expected to save approximately \$100 million per year due to reductions in incarceration for marijuana-related offenses. This initiative is an important policy change in the effort to decriminalize drug use and end the War on Drugs. Sixty percent of the collected tax revenue would be directed towards youth substance abuse prevention, treatment, and education. Although 20% of the revenue will be used to fund law enforcement efforts, Prop 64 stands as a decriminalization policy that will help keep people out of the prison system.</p>
<p>Prop 66</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>Prop 66 seeks to “speed up” the death penalty by limiting the ability to present new evidence of innocence. This initiative is confusing and poorly written, will cost taxpayers millions of dollars, add layers of bureaucracy, and increase the risk that California executes an innocent person. With more than two-thirds of California’s death row population being people of color, Prop 66 would exacerbate a crisis of racial injustice in the state’s prison system.</p>

Key Election Dates

Last Day to Register to Vote: Monday, October 24th

Last Day to Request a Mail-In Ballot: Tuesday, November 1st

Election Day: Tuesday, November 8th

For more details about voting, to register to vote, or to request your mail-in ballot, visit www.sos.ca.gov