



A Friendly Guide to California's Propositions

Provided by the 11th Grade Cohort at
Mount Madonna High School

12 Students / 12 Propositions / 12 Explanations

PROPOSITIONS

- 14** Authorizes Bonds Continuing Stem Cell Research. Initiative Statute.
- 15** Increases Funding Sources for Public Schools, Community Colleges, and Local Government Services by Changing Tax Assessment of Commercial and Industrial Property. Initiative Constitutional Amendment. .
- 16** Allows Diversity as a Factor in Public Employment, Education, and Contracting Decisions. Legislative Constitutional Amendment.
- 17** Restores Right to Vote After Completion of Prison Term. Legislative Constitutional Amendment.
- 18** Amends California Constitution to Permit 17-Year-Olds to Vote in Primary and Special Elections If They Will Turn 18 by the Next General Election and Be Otherwise Eligible to Vote. Legislative Constitutional Amendment.
- 19** Changes Certain Property Tax Rules. Legislative Constitutional Amendment.
- 20** Restricts Parole for Certain Offenses Currently Considered to Be Non-Violent. Authorizes Felony Sentences for Certain Offenses Currently Treated Only as Misdemeanors. Initiative Statute.
- 21** Expands Local Governments' Authority to Enact Rent Control on Residential Property. Initiative Statute. ...
- 22** Exempts App-Based Transportation and Delivery Companies From Providing Employee Benefits to Certain Drivers. Initiative Statute.
- 23** Establishes State Requirements for Kidney Dialysis Clinics. Requires On-Site Medical Professional. Initiative Statute.
- 24** Amends Consumer Privacy Laws. Initiative Statute.
- 25** Referendum on Law That Replaced Money Bail With System Based on Public Safety and Flight Risk.

[Click Here for a Refresher on what Ballot Propositions, Initiatives, and Referendums are.](#)

CA Proposition 14

**“AUTHORIZES BONDS CONTINUING STEM CELL RESEARCH. INITIATIVE
STATUTE”**



Upsides -- thoughts from the YES side

- Nearly half of all California families include a child or adult with medical conditions who could benefit from Stem Cell research, treatments, and cures.
 - A proper treatment is suspected to be able to cure diseases like Cancer, Diabetes, Heart Conditions, Blindness, HIV/AIDS, Paralysis, and Kidney Disease.
- Provides continued funding to develop treatments,
 - In 2004 the California Institute of Regenerative Medicine (CIRM) ran out of funding which left most of the government funded Stem Cell research labs in California without funding. The boost given by the government would most likely allow for more breakthroughs in regenerative medicine.
- Economic Stimulus
 - The new therapies that are created by CIRM and its affiliates are predicted to give the economy with \$10.7 billion dollars in economic stimulus.

Downsides -- thoughts from the NO side

- **Fiscally Dangerous**
 - In the middle of an economic crisis the government cannot spend the 5.5 billion dollars in bonds that the proposition asks of it.
 - CIRM has spent more than \$3 billion dollars in the past 15 years; \$100 million of which have gone to private facilities who already have sufficient funding
- **Funds a Problematic Bureaucracy**
 - More than \$2.4 million have been paid in salary over the past decade to the part-time vice chairman of the board, a former California legislator who is neither a doctor nor a medical scientist.
 - Robert Klein, the former chairman of the agency's board, "a lightning rod for calls for more accountability."
- **Others can do better**
 - "Private investors and companies, including many in California, have made great strides in using stem cells to cure diseases— using private funds, not tax dollars."

Stem cell research refresher

“A **stem cell** is a **cell** with the unique ability to develop into specialised **cell** types in the body. In the future they may be used to replace **cells** and tissues that have been damaged or lost due to disease.” yourgenome.org

“**Researchers** and doctors hope **stem cell** studies can help to: Increase understanding of how diseases occur. By watching **stem cells** mature into **cells** in bones, heart muscle, nerves, and other organs and tissue, **researchers** and doctors may better understand how diseases and conditions develop.” mayoclinic.org

CA Proposition 15

“INCREASES FUNDING SOURCES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, COMMUNITY COLLEGES, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES BY CHANGING TAX ASSESSMENT OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT”.

Background (How Things are Currently)

- Property (land/buildings) taxation rates are based off the purchase price, not the current market value. This means that a property worth \$5 mil could be taxed as if it were worth \$500,000. This current system does not account for increasing value over time.
- “Business equipment” (meaning property such as machinery, computers, furniture, ect.) however, is taxed on how much it could be sold for currently and not on the purchase price.

What Prop. 15 is proposing . . .

- Change laws so that the property tax on commercial/industrial property would be based on current market value as opposed to original purchasing price.
- Exempts small businesses, from paying taxes on their business equipment (aka tangible personal property)
- Exempts businesses with less than \$500,000 worth of business equipment from paying taxes on those items
- Reduces the taxable value of all business equipment by \$500,000
- The newly generated money would go 60% to local governments and 40% to local public schools/community colleges.
- These tax changes would amass anywhere between \$6.5 billion to \$11.5 billion annually in funding for local schools and governments.

Who Does/Doesn't this effect?

- The tax changes do not apply to those who own \$3 million or less of commercial property in California
- Agricultural and residential properties would remain taxed at the purchasing price
- Small businesses are defined as those that that are independently owned and operated, own Californian property, and have 50 or fewer employees.

Arguments for Prop. 15

- Closes property tax loopholes benefiting wealthy corporations
- Cuts small business taxes
- Billions of dollars to invest in our schools and local Govt.
- The top 10% of California's most valuable nonresidential commercial properties account for 92% of Prop. 15's new revenues.
- Maintains tax protection for homeowners
- Protects and cuts taxes of small businesses
- More money goes towards schools and essential workers
- Makes no change to tax laws relating to agricultural land

Arguments Against Prop. 15

- Largest annual property tax increase in history (as prop 13 only allowed for 2% wiggle room annually)
- Could raise cost of living and makes income equality worse
- “DESTROYS JOBS AND SMALL BUSINESSES” (even though small businesses are having their taxes cut)
- Possibly the first step to dismantling prop 13 tax protections for homeowners
- Just not a good time to raise any taxes because of Covid-19
- Will raise taxes for farmers resulting in higher food costs

Who is for it . . . and Why

1. TONY THURMOND, California Superintendent of Public Instruction
2. JACQUELINE MARTINEZ, CEO Latino Community Foundation
3. SASHA CUTTLER, Public Health Nurse San Francisco Department of Public Health
4. E. TOBY BOYD, President California Teachers Association
5. CAROL MOON GOLDBERG, President League of Women Voters
6. TARA LYNN GRAY, CEO Fresno Metro Black Chamber of Commerce

Many people in public sectors favor this proposition because they will get more funding. This proposition does not target a specific group to help, but instead could potentially help the public as a whole. Looking at those who are for prop 15, there is a common theme. They work towards bettering the community and helping those who need help. They don't appear to have jobs that are singularly focused on amassing a lot of money.

Who is Against it . . . and Why

1. ROBERT GUTIERREZ, President California Taxpayers Association
2. ALICE HUFFMAN, President California State Conference of the NAACP
3. BETTY JO TOCCOLI, President California Small Business Association
4. JON COUPAL, President Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association
5. JAMIE JOHANSSON, President, California Farm Bureau Federation

A main fear of many people against prop 15 is that they will be getting taxed more, when in reality it is mainly targeting more wealthy businesses. Yes, there will be a tax increase, but no, the average taxpayer won't need to pay more. Another large concern is that the money will not be used appropriately and will be used politically. Lastly, many farmers are against it because it could raise property taxes for barns, dairies and processing plants. (It's unclear whether the last one is true because I couldn't find out if those properties would be considered as agricultural...therefore, exempt)

CA Proposition 16

“ALLOWS DIVERSITY AS A FACTOR IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION, AND CONTRACTING DECISIONS. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.”

Voting Yes vs Voting No

- Voting yes on Prop. 16 will allow any government run institution to consider ethnicity, race, and gender in hirings or admissions.
- Voting yes on Prop 16. will create a more diverse employee and student base.
- Voting no on Prop. 16 will keep affirmative action illegal and continue the idea that nothing can be equal unless everyone has equal opportunity.
- Voting no on Prop. 16 will not allow government institutions to consider ethnicity, race, or gender in hiring or admissions.

Word On The Streets About Prop 16

- More equal rights activists are voting yes
- More conservative political figures are voting no
- More left leaning political figures are voting yes.

CA Proposition 17

“RESTORES RIGHT TO VOTE AFTER COMPLETION PRISON TERM. LEGISLATIVE
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.”



Proposition 17

- Will allow people who are convicted felons on parole the right to vote in California
- California is one of three states that require the completion of either the sentence or parole term in order to vote
- This would allow murderers, rapists, child molesters and other serious felons to vote before they finish their parole

People for Prop 17

- Carol Moon Goldberg, the president of the league for women voters
- Jay Jordan, executive director of Californians' safety and justice (R)
- Kevin Mccarty, the author of the proposition (D)

People against Prop 17

- Harriet Salarno, founder of Crime Victims United of California
- Jim Nielsen, California state senator (R)
- Ruth Weiss, vice president of election integrity project (R)

Bottom lines of the arguments on each side

YES

- Constitutional right
- Felons are people too
- Doesn't change prison term, just grants voting rights

NO

- Criminals who are charged for crimes will be given voting rights
- No justice for victims

CA Proposition 18

“AMENDS CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION TO PERMIT 17-YEAR-OLDS TO VOTE IN PRIMARY AND SPECIAL ELECTIONS IF THEY WILL TURN 18 BY THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION AND BE OTHERWISE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE.”

Summary

Young adults who are 17-years-old during the current General election cycle will be allowed to vote in the Primary and Special Elections if they will be 18+ during the next General election

Fiscal Impact Summary

The state will have an initial cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars and then there will be an increase of statewide country costs up to \$1 million every two years.

What your YES or NO vote means

YES

17-year-olds who will be 18+ by the next General election can vote in primary and Special Elections.

No

No one who is younger than 18 can vote in any election.

Who is for it and against it and why . . .

FOR: California State Assemblymember Kevin Mullin

This will allow first-time voters to participate in a full election cycle and will hopefully boost youth civic engagement in the elections and the country's democracy

AGAINST: Ruth Weiss, Vice President of the Election Integrity Project California

Teenagers are not allowed to smoke, drink, or even tan because research shows that their brains are not fully developed. And the abilities which have not yet developed are vital to responsible voting

CA Proposition 19

“CHANGES CERTAIN PROPERTY TAX RULES. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.”



What does it do?

- Homeowners who are: over 55, severely disabled, or whose homes were destroyed by wildfire or disaster, can transfer their primary residence property tax base value to a replacement residence of any value, anywhere in California (up to 3 times).
- Limits tax benefits for transfers of property between family members (narrowing special rules for inherited properties)
- Overall an increase in property tax, so extra revenues go to fire protection services and local governments

All in favor...

- Tax savings for seniors, people with disabilities, wildfire victims

- Closes tax loopholes used by east coast investors, celebrities, rich people, on their vacation homes and rentals (primary residences are mostly exempt, so affects the wealthy the most)

- Increases fire protection, emergency response and school funding

- A bunch of unions (especially fire unions)

- Governor Gavin Newsom

- California Democratic Party

- Lots of organizations: California NAACP State Conference, Congress of California Seniors, California Association of Realtors, Californians for Disability Rights...

In opposition...

- Increases property taxes

- Similar idea was proposed with prop 5 in 2018, it was not passed, and prop 19 includes a large tax increase on inherited property

- Currently people over 55 can only do this once but if prop 19 passes they will be able to do this three times with a special tax loophole

- Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association, taxpayer associations in general

- Most Newspapers: Los Angeles Times, San Jose Mercury News, Orange County Register, East Bay Times, San Francisco Chronicle, The Press-Enterprise, San Gabriel Valley Tribune, The Daily Breeze, Los Angeles Daily News, The Santa Rosa Press Democrat, Long Beach Press-Telegram, Inland Valley Daily Bulletin, San Bernardino Sun, the Bakersfield Californian

In conclusion

Voting YES on Prop 19 means:

- ❖ loosen property tax laws for 55+, disabled, & disaster victims
- ❖ tighten property tax laws on inherited property

CA Proposition 20

“RESTRICTS PAROLE FOR CERTAIN OFFENCES CURRENTLY CONSIDERED TO BE NON_VIOLENT. AUTHORIZES FELONY SENTENCES FOR CERTAIN OFFENSES CURRENTLY TREATED ONLY AS MISDEMEANORS. INITIATIVE STATUE.”

The Basics of Prop 20

- **Some NON VIOLENT offenders don't have a chance at parole after finishing their main sentencing (because some offences would have 0 eligibility for parole)**
- **Changes governing and parole standards**
- **Requires misdemeanor charges to submit DNA samples**
- **Increases state and local expenses by millions annually for correctional facilities and DNA testing**

Increases criminal penalties for some theft crimes...

Two New Crimes will be created:

Serial Theft. Any person with two or more past convictions for things like burglary, forgery, or carjacking, who is found guilty of shoplifting or petty theft of something worth more than \$250 could be charged with Serial Theft

Organized Retail Theft. People who commit petty theft or shoplifting two or more times (together) where the value \$250 could be charged with organized retail theft.

What this means for offenders

- This proposition changes crimes currently charged as misdemeanors to felonies
- Increases sentencing

Changes on Parole

- This change creates a list for parole boards to check before releasing someone to parole or revoking parole.
- More information will be given to parole boards and county officials about offenders
- Local Officials have to request for a person's release to Parole or revocation of parole.

How this affects offenders

It is likely that this will make it harder for those currently in state/county prisons and jail to obtain Parole.

DNA collection

- With this change, adults who commit misdemeanors will also have to submit DNA samples along with felony offenders

How this affects offenders

Offenders will have DNA samples on file excluding minors who commit misdemeanors

Fiscal effects of prop 20

- Increases theft sentencing, expanding prison populations
- Would change parole protocol
- Would change release protocol, increasing state costs and prison populations
- Would increase state and local costs for DNA testing

Who Supports Prop 20?

This bill is supported by Assemblymember Jim Cooper, Assemblymember Vince Fong, the California retailers association, Sacramento District Attorney Anne Marie Schubert

Those who support prop 20 believe that California does not crackdown hard enough on offenders, they believe this bill will help prevent petty theft, car break ins, shoplifting, home break ins, and drug use. Supporters believe some offenders deserve less chance at release.

Opposed to prop 20?

This bill is opposed to by: Governor Gavin Newsom, ACLU of California, California Teachers association, and Chief Probation Officers of California

- This Bill will waste millions of your tax payer dollars.
- This Bill can cause rehabilitation services to be cut, a proven way of reducing crime.
- Other programs that will lose funding include; Public Schools, housing, homelessness, and victim support.
- California sentencing is already tough enough, penalties are already severe
- Prop. 20 could eliminate funding for what works, and waste money on more prisons we don't need.

Secondly, this bill causes things like bike theft to be labeled as a felony. Those opposed to the bill believe this will directly target lower income and POC neighborhoods causing over policing.

CA Proposition 21

“EXPANDS LOCAL GOVERNMENTS’ AUTHORITY TO ENACT RENT CONTROL ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY. INITIATIVE STATUTE.”



Proposal:

Allows for expansion of rent control; meaning that the rent control rule will apply to more housing. Tenants would be able to stay in one place longer because landlords can't raise their rent more than 15% in the first 3 years.

Background

- Californians pay up to 50% more than people from other states in rent
- Several cities in CA already have rent control on all houses
 - Rent control means controlling how much rent can be raised by the landlords
- State law does not control rent on all houses, this would apply to all housing

Effects this proposition would make

- Renters move less often because of increase in rent
- Rental property value would go down

Argument - In favor

Argument

- Keeps families in their homes
- Saves taxpayers money
- Keeps housing costs down

People in favor

- Veterans
- Seniors
- Labor unions
- Civic organizers

Argument - Against

Argument

- Does not address the housing shortage, therefore not fixing the housing crisis
- Makes home value go down by up to 20%
- Discourages building more houses, certainly not helping the housing crisis

People against

- California Chamber of Commerce
- California Council for Affordable Housing
- Disabled American Veterans, Dept. of California

CA Proposition 22

“EXEMPTS APP-BIASED TRANSPORTATION AND DELIVERY COMPANIES FROM PROVIDING EMPLOYEE BENEFITS TO CERTAIN DRIVERS. INITIATIVE STATUS.”



What is Assembly Bill 5?

Companies have to use a three-pronged test to determine whether to classify workers as either employees or independent contractors. The test is also known as the ABC test. The test assumes that workers are employees unless the company can prove these three things:

1. “The worker is free to perform services without the control or direction of the company”
2. “The worker is performing work tasks that are outside the usual course of the company’s business activities”
3. “The worker is customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, or business of the same nature as that involved in the work performed”

Independent Contractors v.s Employee

- Decide when, where, and how much they work
 - Less legal protections:
 - Minimum wage
 - Health insurance stipend
 - Employee can be eligible for workers compensation if injured
 - Rest policy
 - (1) develop sexual harassment policies, (2) conduct criminal background checks, and (3) mandate safety training for drivers
 - Can work at more than one business at a time
 - Set their own pay for each job
 - Pay their own state and federal taxes
 - No employee benefits
- Employer usually has control over wages, hours, and working conditions for an employee
 - Legal rights:
 - Minimum wage
 - Overtime pay
 - Meal breaks
 - Protected from discrimination
 - Employers pay social security, medicare, and unemployment taxes
 - Protected by workplace safety
 - Employee can be eligible for workers compensation if injured
 - Unemployment benefits
 - Family and Medical leave
 - Employer must withhold federal income and state income and payroll taxes from employee wages

What your vote means

Voting yes means...

App-based delivery companies or carpooling companies could hire drivers to be **independent contractors**.

Override the Assembly Bill 5

Voting no means...

Assembly Bill 5 could be used to decide whether drivers (app based) are going to be employees or independent contractors.

CA Proposition 23

“ESTABLISHES STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR KIDNEY DIALYSIS CLINICS. REQUIRES ON-SITE MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL. INITIATIVE STATUTE.”

Background Information

Kidney failure and Dialysis: A person may develop kidney failure due to improper kidney function. When at this stage, the kidneys are no longer functioning well enough without having to undergo various treatments, such as a kidney transplant or hemodialysis. Hemodialysis is a form of dialysis which removes blood from the body, filters it through a machine to remove waste and extra fluid, and then returns it to the body. A single treatment lasts about four hours and happens about three times per week.

Most people with kidney failure receive dialysis at chronic dialysis clinics (CDCs), although some may receive dialysis at hospitals or in their own homes. About 600 licensed CDCs in California provide dialysis to roughly 80,000 patients each month

Background Information

Paying for dialysis: It is estimated that CDCs have total revenues of more than \$3 billion annually from their operations in California. These profits consist of payments for dialysis from a few main sources, or “payers”: people with Medicare, Medical, and Group and Individual Health Insurance.

The amount that Medicare and Medi-Cal pays for a dialysis treatment are close to the average cost for CDCs to provide a dialysis treatment. Group and Individual Health Insurers usually pay higher rates for dialysis than government programs. On average, group and individual health insurers pay multiple times what government programs pay for a dialysis treatment.

Background Information

How Chronic Dialysis Centers (CDCs) are Regulated: The California Department of Public Health (CDHP) is responsible for licensing CDCs to operate in California. CDPH also certifies CDCs on behalf of the federal government, which allows CDCs to receive payment from Medicare and Medi-Cal.

Federal regulations require each CDC to have a medical director who is a board certified physician. Federal regulations do not require medical directors to spend a certain amount of time at the CDC. However, it is federally indicated that the medical director's responsibilities are about one-quarter of a full-time position.

To receive payments from Medicare, CDCs must report dialysis related infection information to the National Healthcare Safety Network. For example, CDCs must report when a patient develops a bloodstream infection and the suspected cause of the infection.

Summary of Proposition 23

- Requires at least one licensed physician on site during treatment at outpatient kidney dialysis clinics; authorizes California Department of Public Health to exempt clinics from this requirement if there is a shortage of qualified licensed physicians and the clinic has at least one nurse practitioner or physician assistant on site.
- Charges Penalties if CDCs Fail to Report Infection Related Information.
- Requires clinics to report dialysis related infection data to state and federal governments and charges penalties if CDCs fail to rely that information to CDHP.
- Prohibits clinics from closing or reducing services without state approval.
- Prohibits clinics from refusing to treat patients based on the source of payment for care

Those Voting No on Prop 23 say...

- Adds unnecessary, costly requirements that could shut down hundreds of dialysis clinics.
- Would take doctors away from hospitals and clinics, which could worsen the physician shortage.
- Hurts minority patients and those in disadvantaged communities.
- Would increase health care costs by \$320,000,000 annually.

Those Voting Yes on Prop 23 say...

- Will make common-sense improvements to dialysis treatment that will protect medically vulnerable people in our society.
- Requires a doctor onsite for dialysis treatments, which is a dangerous procedure.
- Requires clinics to report accurate data on infections to the state and federal governments so problems can be identified and solved to protect patients.
- States that the dialysis corporations cannot close clinics or reduce their services unless approved by the state.
- Prohibits clinics from discriminating against patients because of the type of insurance they have, and it protects patients in every clinic.

Fiscal Effects

*INCREASED COSTS FOR DIALYSIS CLINICS AFFECT STATE AND LOCAL COSTS

Having a doctor on site: Clinics can respond to the higher cost of having a medical professional onsite in different way. They may start to negotiate increased rates with payers, specifically targeting private commercial insurance companies, rather than Medi-Cal managed plans. Some clinics may continue current operations but with limited profits and some may have to shut down due to the higher costs of having a doctor on site.

Prop 23 and the economic effects: This measure could increase healthcare costs for state and local governments by low tens of million dollars annually. It could also increase state Medi-Cal and state and local retiree health insurance costs.

CA Proposition 24

“AMENDS CONSUMER PRIVACY LAWS. INITIATIVE STATUE.”

What does it do?

Prop 24 wants to make privacy better for people dealing with big companies. It would . . .

- Let you control the amount of personal info you share with businesses, for instance; race, location, and health.
- Prohibits businesses from holding your info longer than necessary
- Create a new state agency that would enforce privacy laws, evaluate penalties, and investigate violations
- Let the government fine companies as much as \$7,500 for violating children's privacy rights

Who supports it?

Roughly 77% of Californians support prop 24. Former presidential candidate Andrew Yang supports this prop stating that: “Other proposals simply do not match the strength and thoughtfulness of Prop. 24.”

Another supporter of this prop is James Steyer, a civil rights attorney and children's advocate. He is also the founder of Common Sense Media.

Alastair Mactaggart who is the reason there is a prop 24 supports it. He created the CCPA (California Consumer Privacy Act), which is the foundation of prop 24

Who Opposes Prop 24?

Mary Stone Ross, a former CIA analyst and lawyer, is against the prop because she thinks that what we already have is the strongest form of privacy protection. Ross worked with Mactaggart on the original ballot back in 2018 but then they became enemies when Mactaggart settled a deal with senator Bob Hertzberg. She is the main opposer of this proposition. She has even gone as far as to create the California Consumer and Privacy Advocates Against Prop 24. She and her allies are against the fact that if you choose to opt out of sharing your info, they can charge you more money for it. That is one of the major flaws of Prop 24 and that is the area that most observers attack it on.

CA Proposition 25

“REFERENDUM ON LAW THAT REPLACED MONEY BAIL WITH SYSTEM BASED ON PUBLIC SAFETY AND FLIGHT RISK.”



California Proposition 25, the Replace Cash Bail with Risk Assessments Referendum

Instead of having a traditional bail system, prop 25 would initiate a risk assessment for detained suspects. It would assess the risk of a person failing to appear in court and the risk of the public's safety. It would be broken into three sections, low, medium and high risk. Low risk people would be released from jail. People at a medium risk level could be detained or released, depending on local court rules. High risk individuals would stay in jail, but they would have the opportunity to argue for their release in front of a judge.

YES or NO

YES folks:

Lenore Anderson - President Californians for Safety and Justice

Diana Becton - Contra Costa County District Attorney

Heidi L. Strunk - President Mental Health America of California

They argue that money bail is a discriminatory system. They say computer algorithm won't make the decisions, the judges will decide. They say it also adds transparency and public review to get rid of bias. They also say prop 25 has nothing to do with zero bail.

No folks:

Alice Huffman - President California State Conference of the NAACP

Christine Ward - Executive Director Crime Victims Alliance

Joe Coto - President United States Latinos Vote

They argue that prop 25 is unfair because the computer profiling has been shown to discriminate against minorities. They say bail is an important constitutional right, and california's recent experiment with zero bail was disastrous. They also say prop 25 will cost California hundreds of millions of dollars

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