2020 VOTERS GUIDE for Formerly Incarcerated Folks & First Time Voters

YOUNG WOMEN’S FREEDOM CENTER
The right to vote is a legal and constitutional right of all individuals that have qualified for citizenship in the United States. State felony disfranchisement laws prevent approximately 50,000 people in California and 5.85 million people in the United States with felony convictions from voting every year.

Advocates and formerly incarcerated activists have been fighting to overturn these laws across the country. At Young Women’s Freedom Center we believe this work and the work of educating each other on the voting process and what is on the ballot is important because elected officials who pass laws should hear from those most impacted by these decisions.

As of now, individuals in the state of CA who are incarcerated in prison or on parole cannot vote. Because of the lack of education on restored rights of formerly incarcerated people, many don’t know that individuals with criminal convictions, including those on probation, can vote. Many people in our community don’t vote because they don’t believe their vote matters, this is also a result of voter suppression and disenfranchisement. While our nation is focused on the presidential election, state and county elections are just as important because they determine who represents us locally and across the state.

This guide is meant to help formerly incarcerated individuals, and young people voting for the first time, understand who can vote in the state of California, how to register to vote, how to be an informed voter and how your vote influences local, state and federal elections.

**IMPORTANT DATES TO REMEMBER:**

**October 5-November 2, 2020 (Monday) - EARLY VOTING**
During these dates, a registered voter can fill out or pick up a vote-by-mail ballot and turn it in at specific locations. Depending on your county, times and locations vary. Please check here, at the [California Early Voting](#) website.

**October 19, 2020 (Monday) - VOTER REGISTRATION DEADLINES**
- Last day to register to vote in person and online.
- If you mailed your voter registration, you must have your forms postmarked by this date for them to be valid.

**October 27, 2020 (Tuesday) ABSENTEE BALLOT DEADLINES**
- Last day to request an absentee ballot (An absentee ballot is a vote cast by someone who is unable or unwilling to attend the official polling station).
- Your absentee ballot must be postmarked by Election Day for it to be valid and counted.

**November 3, 2020 (Tuesday) ELECTION DAY**
- This is the last day to turn in your ballot in person. If you are mailing in your ballot, it must be postmarked by this day.
WHAT IF I MISS THE DEADLINE TO REGISTER TO VOTE?
If you register to vote after the deadline has passed, you can still “conditionally” register to vote and cast a provisional ballot in person at your County Elections Office at any time, from now until when the polls close on Election Day.
Provisional ballots will be counted when your County Elections Official can verify your voter registration information.

BEING AN INFORMED VOTER
As a registered voter, it isn’t enough to just vote, it matters HOW you vote.
Every election we vote on local, state, and congressional candidates, laws, propositions, and measures.
Candidates matter because they impact our day to day lives through the power they have as elected officials.
The laws that pass can do more harm than good if they don’t speak to the interest or needs of the most disenfranchised residents of our state and counties.
When you vote, you are telling elected officials and bodies of government what your values are and what is important to you and your community.

To be an informed voter...
- Make sure you are registered to vote!
Voting laws are constantly changing and often without input of voters. This year is especially important as the coronavirus epidemic has changed the experience and process of voting. On page 8, you will find information on who is allowed to vote in the state of California, what you need to know about your right to vote, and the process of voting.

- Know how to read your sample ballot
In cartoons, voting looks so easy; you get a piece of paper and you write an “X” next to the candidate you want or “yes” or “no” on a law you want to pass or not pass. But it is so much more than that. On page 11, you will learn how to read a ballot and what you need to know to make sure your ballot counts.

- Research the candidates
We can’t tell you who to vote for, but you can always research the candidates running for office or elected positions such as sheriff, district attorney, or judges. Starting on page 3, we will provide you with information on what elected positions or offices you are voting on this election and who is running in your county and city election.

- Know the Referendums
Referendums are a piece of legislation that people can directly vote on, such as ballot measures and propositions. This is SO IMPORTANT, especially if you are a person of color, live in a low-income neighborhood, are formerly incarcerated, or from a disenfranchised community. Know what you are being asked to vote on and how it will impact you and your loved ones. Vote your values. On page 11, we will provide you the links to local voting guides covering propositions and ballot measures in your county.
WHO DO WE VOTE FOR THIS ELECTION?

FEDERAL, CONGRESSIONAL AND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS
This election, you are voting for:
- President of the United States
- US House Representatives

Presidential elections take place every 4 years.
If you have been a human in the last four years, we don’t need to explain to you how important it is that you vote for a presidential candidate.

Congressional elections take place every two years.
Congressional elections determine who represents your state in Congress. Congresswomen and congressmen, also known as “House representatives” are elected to two-year terms serving the people of their specific congressional district. Representatives introduce bills and resolutions, offer amendments, and serve on committees. This election we will elect 53 candidates to serve in the US House for each of California’s 53 congressional districts. Based on which candidates win and the political party they represent—Democratic or Republican—will determine who holds the majority in each chamber of Congress for the next two years. This becomes important because the party that holds the majority has a better chance of receiving the number of votes needed to pass legislation that impacts medicare, financial relief, unemployment, housing subsidies, and fundamental access rights across the country. For more information on who is running for your district, go to Ballotpedia’s United States House of Representatives.

STATE ELECTIONS
This election, you are voting for:
- State Senate
- State Assembly

State and local races happen every year. State elections can take place in any year, at various times throughout the year.

State Senate
The California State Senate is the upper house of the California State Legislature. State senators represent the members of their district and are responsible for creating, debating, and voting on legislation that either makes new laws or modifies existing ones.
To find out more about who is running, go to Ballotpedia’s California’s State Senate General Elections page.

State Assembly
The California State Assembly is the lower house of the California State Legislature. State Assembly members do many things, including introducing and supporting the passing of legislation alongside the state senate. The Assembly is responsible for analyzing and debating the bills that may become law in the state via their committee positions. They also consider the Government’s requests for
money. The Government must introduce any legislation appropriating money for expenses, such as the Annual State Budget or legislation imposing new taxes or levies, in the Legislative Assembly. To find out more about who is running, go to Ballotpedia’s California’s State Assembly General Elections page.

LOCAL/COUNTY ELECTIONS

Local elections can also take place in any year, at various times throughout the year. A city may elect its mayor. There may be races for judges and local officials. These individuals are in charge of decisions that impact our local communities and our day to day life. Many people overlook how important these local elected officials are, which is why we wanted to share why voting for them matters, especially if you are low-income, Black or a Person of Color, a parent or guardian, or have been in the criminal justice system.

This year, your county may be voting for:

- Board of Supervisors
- District Attorneys
- Judges
- School Board Members
- Public Transportation Officials (in some jurisdictions)

| BOARD OF SUPERVISORS | The Board of Supervisors is a legislative and executive body elected in each county in California. They are responsible for passing all ordinances governing the county. They allocate funds to various government programs and departments, as well as community-based programs through city funds. They are also responsible for seeing the functions of county offices and departments are properly executed.

**Why do they matter?**

The Board of Supervisors approve city budgets and pass local ordinance & legislation. Many times these ordinances and legislations are inspired and even written by community members who want to impact positive change for their community. Legislation can also be commissioned by local businesses and other members of the community.

When BoSups do not represent the interest of the people, communities don’t have the opportunity to partner with them to create countywide changes. |

<p>| DISTRICT ATTORNEY | The District Attorney or “DA” is a constitutionally elected county official. Their office is responsible for prosecuting violations of state and county laws that occur in the county they were elected in and most importantly, they investigate, call for the apprehension, and prosecution of individuals in court. They supervise other attorneys, called Deputy District Attorneys or Assistant District Attorneys. |</p>
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<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Why do they matter?</th>
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<tr>
<td>DA’s</td>
<td>Why do they matter?</td>
<td>DA’s are some of the most powerful people in the criminal justice system. They review police arrest reports and decide whether or not to bring criminal charges against a person who has been arrested. Most importantly they make sentencing recommendations. Unfortunately, for many District Attorney’s they see cases as “wins or losses”. They don’t always work in the best interest of the client, especially if the best interest doesn’t guarantee a successful win for their office.</td>
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<td>Deputy Sheriff</td>
<td>Why do they matter?</td>
<td>We vote for our Deputy Sheriff in California counties. Sheriffs handle various law enforcement tasks in your county on a day to day basis. Sheriffs also deliver and serve documents including court orders, eviction notices, and divorce papers to community members. Most importantly they run the county jail.</td>
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<td>Judges</td>
<td>Why do they matter?</td>
<td>In California, we elect the majority of our judges. Judges play a critical and influential role in everyday life. They can be the decision-makers in a range of matters, including criminal charges, home foreclosures, child custody cases, and civil lawsuits.</td>
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<td>School Board/Board of Education Members</td>
<td>Why do they matter?</td>
<td>School board members are locally elected public officials who are trusted with making decisions for a community's public schools. The role of the school board is to ensure that your school district is responsive to the values, beliefs, and priorities of their communities.</td>
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having a school resource officer be the person you go to for discipline can result in an unnecessary stay in juvenile detention.

Public Transportation officials govern local transportation system boards that run through cities and counties. They approve budgets and special projects. They also determine policies and procedures followed by public transportation peace officers who oversee safety on trains and buses.

**Why do they matter?**
Public transportation is extremely important to a city and county, especially to those who rely on it as their only way of getting around town. This is oftentimes low-income, elderly, and youth residents. How well they run determines how adequate and timely you make it to school or work. Changes to transportation schedules and the elimination of routes can change the way some access the things they need like dialysis or food pantry. When fares are increased, public transportation officials have an obligation to listen to the impact of fare increases from the public.
So What Representatives is MY COUNTY voting to elect in November?
The following races are happening in these California cities and counties. This information has
been provided by Ballotpedia. Click on the links to find out more about the races and candidates
for your area.

- **Kern County** – Board of Supervisors, County Supervisors, Superior Court Judgeships, County
  Board of Education, Kern Community College District Board, and Kern County Water Agency
  Board
  - Bakersfield - Mayor, City Council
- **San Diego County** – Board of Supervisors, Judge of the Superior Court
  - Chula Vista - City Council
  - San Diego - Mayor, City Council, City Attorney
- **Fresno County** – Board of Supervisors, Judgeships, County Board of Education, State Center
  Community College District, and Fresno Irrigation District
  - Fresno - Mayor, City Council
- **Los Angeles County** – County Supervisors, District Attorney, Superior Court Judges, Community
  College districts, and Water Replenishment District of Southern California
  - Long Beach - City Council
  - Los Angeles - City Council
- **Alameda County** – County Supervisors, Superior Court seats, AC Transit District Board,
  Alameda County Water District Board, Bay Area Regional Transit (BART) Board, and East Bay
  Regional Park District board
  - Fremont - Mayor, City Council
  - Oakland - City Council, City Attorney
- **Riverside County** – County Supervisors, County Board of Education, Superior Court Judgeships,
  Riverside Community College District, and Western Municipal Water District
  - Riverside - Mayor
- **Sacramento County** – Board of Supervisors, Board of Education, Superior Court Judgeships
  - Sacramento - Mayor, City Council
- **San Bernardino County** – Board of Supervisors, Superior Court Judgeships
  - San Bernardino - City council
- **San Francisco** – BART Board districts, Superior Court Judgeships, Board of Education,
  Community College Board, Board of Supervisors
- **Santa Clara County** – Board of Supervisors, Superior Court Judgement
  - San Jose - City Council
- **Orange County** – Board of Supervisors, Board of Education trustees, Superior Court Judge
  - Anaheim - City Council
  - Irvine - Mayor, City Council
  - Santa Ana - Mayor, City Council
- **San Joaquin County** – County Supervisors, County Board of Education, Superior Court offices,
  Superior Court Judgeships
  - Stockton - Mayor, City Council
SO.... HOW DO I KNOW IF I GET TO VOTE?

First things first: Check if you already registered to vote
If you have ever filed for state benefits (CalWorks, Medi-Cal, SNAP, GA) or applied for a driver’s license or California identification card in any county in California, you most likely registered to vote. To check if you registered to vote, go to the CA Secretary of State’s Election Division page and find your county. You may need to call the county election office. Some counties allow you to check your status online.

Eligibility Requirements
You can register to vote and vote if you are:

- Considered a citizen in the United States
- A resident of the State and County you want to vote in
- 18 years old or older on Election Day,
- Not currently in a state or federal prison
- Not on parole for the conviction of a felony

If you have a Criminal Record, you **CAN VOTE** if you are:

- In county jail:
  - Serving a misdemeanor sentence
  - If your time in jail is a condition of probation (misdemeanor or felony)
  - Serving a felony jail sentence
  - Awaiting trial
- On probation
- On mandatory supervision
- On post-release community supervision
- On federal supervised release
- A person with a juvenile wardship adjudication

If you have a Criminal Record, you **CAN NOT VOTE** if you are:

- Currently imprisoned in a State or Federal prison
- Currently serving a state prison felony sentence in a county jail or other correctional facility
- Currently in county jail awaiting transfer to a state or federal prison for a felony conviction
- Currently in a county jail for a parole violation
- Currently on parole with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
  - Once you are done with parole your right to vote is restored, but you must re-register online at RegisterToVote.ca.gov or by filling out a paper voter registration card.
VOTING AFTER INCARCERATION: HOW TO REGISTER TO VOTE
Voting rights are restored automatically once released from prison and discharged from parole. Individuals convicted of a felony are ineligible to vote while in prison and on parole. Voting rights are automatically restored upon release from prison. People on probation can vote. If the above applies to you, you should re-register to vote.

HOW TO VOTE IN JAIL
Submit a voter-registration form and absentee or vote-by-mail request in the jail through coordinated voter registration initiatives.

VOTING BY MAIL
On May 8, 2020, Governor Gavin Newsom issued Executive Order N-64-20, officially ordering all registered voters to be sent a vote-by-mail ballot for the November 3, 2020, General Election. Registered voters do not have to apply for a vote-by-mail ballot for this election. Instead of going to the polls on Election Day, you can vote using the vote-by-mail ballot that will be sent to you. After you have voted, put your ballot in the return envelope that comes with your ballot. Make sure you provide all the information listed on the return envelope and complete all required steps listed on the envelope to ensure your ballot is valid.

RETURNING YOUR BALLOT
You have a few options to return your ballot. Please read carefully:

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<tr>
<th>WAYS TO RETURN YOUR BALLOT:</th>
<th>THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You can mail it to your county elections office</td>
<td>• It must be postmarked on or before Election Day and received by your county elections office no later than 17 days after Election Day (November 20, 2020). • If you are not sure your vote-by-mail ballot will arrive at the county election office if mailed, bring it to any polling place in the state between 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on Election Day.</td>
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<td>Return it to a person at a polling place or the office of your county elections official (usually at your city hall)</td>
<td>• Vote-by-mail ballots that are personally delivered must be delivered no later than the close of polls at 8:00 p.m. on Election Day.</td>
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<td>Drop your ballot into one of your county’s ballot drop boxes</td>
<td>• Vote-by-mail ballots that are personally delivered to a ballot drop-off location must be delivered no later than the close of polls at 8:00 p.m. on Election Day.</td>
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<tr>
<td>You can also authorize someone to return the ballot for you</td>
<td>• Anyone may return your ballot for you, as long as they do not get paid on a per ballot basis. In order for your ballot to be counted, you must fill out the authorization section found on the outside of your ballot envelope.</td>
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Soo, That’s It? What Happens With My Ballot?
When your vote-by-mail ballot is received by your county elections official, your signature on the return envelope will be compared to the signature on your voter registration card to make sure they match.
To preserve the secrecy of your ballot, the ballot will then be separated from the envelope, and then it will be counted or “tallied”.
All valid vote-by-mail ballots are counted in every election in California, regardless of the outcome or how close a race is.

VOTING FOR THE FIRST TIME

When you registered to vote, you were asked to fill in your driver license number, California identification number, or the last four digits of your Social Security number. If you did not include this information when you registered, send a photocopy of some personal identification with your Vote-by-Mail Application OR to your county elections official BEFORE the election. We recommend at least a week ahead of Election Day.

A copy of a recent utility bill, the county Voter Information Guide you received from your county elections office, or another document sent to you by a government agency are examples of acceptable forms of identification. Other examples include your passport, driver license, official California identification card, or student identification card.

If your identity cannot be verified, then your Vote-by-Mail ballot envelope will not be opened. If you are unclear about what forms of identification are acceptable, check the complete list of acceptable forms of identification (PDF) or call the Secretary of State’s toll-free voter hotline at (800) 345-VOTE (8683).
KNOWING HOW TO READ YOUR BALLOT

There are a few things you need to know about your ballot, to make sure you filled it out correctly.

CANDIDATES
Make sure that the candidate to vote for is listed under the position they are voting for. These will vary based on the county district you are part of. If you don’t see your candidates, go back to the election poll staff and let them know. You may have the wrong ballot.

VOTING
To vote for a candidate or referendum, make sure you only use a black or blue ballpoint pen to fill out your ballot. Find the arrow next to the candidate you want and draw a line to connect the arrow (illustrated with the dark red line). If you don’t connect it or fill it in so that it is visible, the machine may not count it.

REFERENDUMS, PROPS, MEASURES & BONDS
- Make sure you look for the proposition number or title of the initiative you are voting on. Before marking your ballot.

WHAT IS ON THE 2020 CALIFORNIA BALLOT?

Depending on where you live, the candidates you are voting on and local measures, bonds, and initiatives will vary. State propositions will NOT vary as they are the same for everyone in all counties across California. These propositions, if they pass/don’t pass, will impact everyone in California. However, we wanted to help you understand how you will be impacted by these propositions as formerly incarcerated, low-income, cisgender and transgender women and individuals on the gender spectrum.

To help you become informed, we offer a list of local voters guides based on the county you are in. We couldn’t find guides for every county, but we suggest you search “(county name) progressive voters guide 2020” to find one AND ALWAYS REFERENCE A non-partisan and neutral voter information guide. Check out Ballotpedia. You can type in your address and your email and they will send you info on your ballot.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>PROPOSITIONS</th>
<th>WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><strong>YES</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Increase Bond Funding for Stem Cell Research</strong></td>
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<td>Proposition 14 is a $5.5 million bond. The money for it will come from CA’s general fund. If Prop 14 passes, California would continue funding stem cell research and the development and delivery of treatments in California. It will accelerate the development of treatments of a wide variety of conditions including cancer, Alzheimer’s, diabetes, heart disease, lower respiratory diseases, spinal cord injuries, blindness, multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS, kidney disease, infectious diseases like COVID-19, and many others. This proposition also includes a Treatment and Cures Accessibility and Affordability Working Group, which will create policies that address affordability and access concerns of cures found.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td><strong>YES</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Put Schools and Communities First</strong></td>
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<td>HELL YES! We want to put schools and communities first! If Prop 15 passes, it will tax the top 10% of commercial property owners (corporations) based on the current market value of the property they hold, not the value from way back when they bought it. Corporations with less than $3 million in holdings in CA are exempt (that makes up around 90% of all businesses in the state, so this really is just going after huge corporate landowners – think Chevron, Disney, and Trump). This change will bring an estimated $8 – $12 billion annually for the whole state; 60% will go to local governments and special districts, and 40% will go to school districts and community colleges. In San Francisco, that is $35 million for schools!</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td><strong>YES</strong></td>
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<td><strong>End the Ban on Affirmative Action</strong></td>
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<td>Passing Prop 16 will undo some of the harm that Prop 209 created when it was passed in 1996, ultimately banning affirmative action in California. Prop 209 was supported by conservatives to eliminate universities and government offices from considering a potential student’s or employee’s race, sex, and ethnicity when hiring. This hurt CA students of color, resulting in a reduction in Black, Native, and Latinx students in the UC system. Passing Prop 16 will help schools and government agencies to prioritize goals on how many women &amp; people of color receive admission into a school or receive funding or are appointed to positions of power.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><strong>HELL YES</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Free the Vote for People on Parole</strong></td>
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<td>YES, YES, YES! According to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) there are over 57,000 people on parole. Black and Brown people disproportionately represent a significant majority of those on parole. People on parole are people who have done time in a California State Corrections facility/prison, meaning they have “paid their debt to society”, yet they are still under the supervision of the CDCR.</td>
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If Prop 17 passes, it will allow for people on parole to run for office if they are registered to vote, as long as they have not been convicted for bribery or perjury. As it is now, people on parole or currently in a state prison can not vote.

This is SO IMPORTANT because every year California passes legislation and laws that impact people incarcerated at state prisons and many aspects of their day to day life while in lockup, such as the cost of commissary and phone calls, and life after incarceration. Sixteen other states and the District of Columbia allow people to vote once they’ve finished their prison sentences. Vermont and Maine let people vote while still in prison.

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<th>Prop</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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| 18   | YES | Allow 17-Year-Olds to Vote in Primary Elections  
As of now, voters must be 18 years old to participate in any local, state, or federal election. If passed, Prop 18 will allow for 17-year-olds to vote in primary and special elections so long as they will be 18 and eligible to vote by the next general election. This would require a constitutional amendment. Most importantly, Prop 16 will allow for 17-year-olds that qualify to vote to run for office, since the law says only registered voters can run for elected positions.  
At Young Women’s Freedom Center, we value the voice of the youth, who have been instrumental in creating and developing some of our most successful campaigns. Youth shouldn’t have to wait until they are 18 to vote on candidates and propositions that impact their daily lives, the lives of their families, and their community. |
| 19   | N/A | Prevent Deeper Housing Inequality  
Prop 19 is difficult to understand. We remain Neutral on Prop 19 as it is complicated.  
We offer up [San Francisco’s League of Pissed Off Voter’s Guide](#) (who suggest a YES vote) and the [League of Women Voter’s of California Guide](#) (who suggest a NO vote). |
| 20   | NO | Protect Progress We’ve Made to Undo Mass Incarceration  
For more than 20 years, the Young Women’s Freedom Center has been instrumental in developing, advocating for, and passing criminal reform efforts for youth and adults in California. If Prop 20 passes, it would undo many of the reforms YWFC and our fellow advocates fought for over the last 10 years.  
Prop 20 will give prosecutors new flexibility to charge some property crimes of more than $250 (like shoplifting and car theft) as felonies rather than misdemeanors. It will also increase penalties for formerly incarcerated people who violate the terms of their supervised release three times, making it more likely for them to get sent back to jail or prison. It will also allow for law enforcement to collect DNA samples from people convicted of certain misdemeanors (shoplifting, forgery, and drug possession are just a few) to be stored in a statewide database. We know this will surely increase the prison population. |
| 21 | YES | Allow Local Communities to Expand Rent Control  
Prop 21, if passed, will allow counties and cities to extend past rent control measures on almost all rental housing, as long as it’s more than 15 years old. Right now in Los Angeles, only buildings built and occupied before October 1, 1978, are subject to the city’s rent-control restrictions and in San Francisco, rent control doesn’t apply to properties built after 1979. It will also allow cities to implement “vacancy control,” so that when a tenant vacates a unit, the landlord can’t increase the rent no more than 15%. Right now, landlords can jack up the rent as high as they want when a tenant moves out, ultimately encouraging landlords in places like San Francisco and Oakland to kick out long term tenants so hike up monthly cost for the unit and bring in tenants that can afford skyrocket rents.  
With so many of us being pushed out of our cities of origins, this will help curb some of the rent inflation that gentrification creates. |
| 22 | NO  | Protect Gig Workers  
Recently, CA passed AB 45, that defined gig economy workers as employees instead of independent contractors, requiring gig companies like Lyft, Uber, and DoorDash to offer drivers benefits such as overtime, health care, and paid sick leave. If Prop 22 passes, it will overturn AB 45. Gig work has allowed many single parents and individuals who found it hard to find work to make a living by simply having a license and an insured car. It helped young people going to school create their own schedules allowing them to make money will not in class. If this measure passes, drivers would only get paid for their “engaged time” (when a rider was in the car or the time they were delivering food). Drivers would no longer be paid for the time they took to drive to pick up someone or to pick up an order. It would also create a more strenuous driver background check and zero tolerance for any drug or alcohol violations. |
| 23 | YES | Regulate Kidney Dialysis Clinics for Safety  
If Prop 23 passes, it will require minimum staffing of at least one licensed physician per site (many independent for-profit dialysis “clinics” employ “technicians”, not nurses or doctors). Dialysis clinics would not be able to refuse care to patients covered by Medi-Cal/Medicaid or Medicare. Clinics would be required to report infection-related data to state and federal governments and penalties for not reporting on infections that patients receive while undergoing dialysis. Currently, there are 468,000 people on dialysis in the US. |
| 24 | NO  | Protect Your Data from Tech Corporations  
No matter what, our data is being shared and sold without our consent to Big Businesses and Corporations and it’s waaaay more complicated than we could even begin to understand.  
However, what we do understand is concerning. If Prop 24 passes it will put the responsibility on us to protect our privacy, instead of on the companies to get our permission to share our stuff and it exempts credit reporting agencies from requiring consent to share our data.  
Most importantly, it allows law enforcement agencies to ask businesses
to retain data on “suspects” for 90 days without a warrant. Based on the current criminalization of poor people of color, we have an idea who will be subjected to this more frequently than others.

25  HELLO

Switch Cash Bail with System Based on “Public Safety Risk”
Money bail punishes poor people and keeps innocent people in jail before trial. If passed, Prop 25 will increase incarceration power for judges, create a biased "risk algorithms” to determine if someone should be locked up pre-trial in lieu of money bail, and bring more funding to law enforcement.
It’s a no for us dawg.

LOCAL ELECTIONS GUIDES
We can’t endorse candidates, so we encourage you to do your own homework. However, we thought these were some guides from some really cool groups that share similar values.
NOTE: Not every group shared the same views on State Propositions. Read through them carefully.

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<th>San Francisco</th>
<th>The San Francisco League of Pissed Off Voters</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The San Francisco Chronicle’s Voters Guide</td>
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<td>will give you a rundown of all the candidates running in State, County and Local elections.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>Oakland Rising 2020 Voter’s Guide</td>
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<td>The San Francisco Chronicle’s Voters Guide</td>
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<td>will give you a rundown of all the candidates running in State, County and Local elections.</td>
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<td>Santa Clara</td>
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