

California Secretary of State
Shirley N. Weber, Ph.D.

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Qualified Statewide Ballot Measures

The following is a list of statewide measures that have qualified for the ballot. For those measures that are currently attempting to qualify, see the [Initiative and Referendum Qualification Status](#) page.

For initiative measures that are eligible for the ballot, see the [Eligible Statewide Initiative Measures](#) page. An eligible initiative measure is one in which the required number of signatures have been submitted to and verified by the county elections officials. Eligible initiative measures will become qualified for the ballot on the 131st day prior to the next Statewide General Election unless withdrawn by the proponents prior to its qualification by the Secretary of State.

For information on the campaign committees that have organized to support or oppose propositions and ballot measures on the statewide ballot, see the [Propositions and Ballot Measures Campaign Finance Activity](#) page.

November 5, 2024, Statewide Ballot Measures

Proposition 2

[AB 247 \(Chapter 81, Statutes of 2024\) Muratsuchi. Education finance: school facilities: Kindergarten Through Grade 12 Schools and Local Community College Public Education Facilities Modernization, Repair, and Safety Bond Act of 2024. \(PDF\)](#)

Proposition 3

[ACA 5 \(Resolution Chapter 125, Statutes of 2023\) Low. Marriage equality. \(PDF\)](#)¹

Proposition 4

[SB 867 \(Chapter 83, Statutes of 2024\) Allen. Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024. \(PDF\)](#)

Proposition 5

[ACA 1 \(Resolution Chapter 173, Statutes of 2023\) Aguiar-Curry. Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval. \(PDF\)](#)^{1, 3}

[ACA 10 \(Resolution Chapter 134, Statutes of 2024\) Aguiar-Curry. Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval. \(PDF\)](#)³

Proposition 6

[ACA 8 \(Resolution Chapter 133, Statutes of 2024\) Wilson. Slavery. \(PDF\)](#)

Proposition 32

1936. (21-0043A1)

RAISES MINIMUM WAGE. INITIATIVE STATUTE. Existing law requires annual increases to California's minimum wage until it has reached \$15.00 per hour for all businesses on January 1, 2023. This measure extends these annual increases (\$1.00 per year) until minimum wage—currently, \$15.00 per hour for businesses with 26 or more employees, and \$14.00 per hour for smaller businesses—reaches \$18.00 per hour. Thereafter, as existing law requires, the minimum wage will annually adjust for inflation. In periods of decreased economic activity, or General Fund deficit, the Governor may suspend annual increase up to two times, thereby extending timeline for reaching \$18.00 per hour. Summary of estimate by Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance of fiscal impact on state and local governments: **Unclear change in annual state and local tax revenues, likely between a loss of a couple billion dollars and a gain of a few hundred million dollars. Increase in annual state and local government costs likely between half a billion dollars and a few billion dollars.** ([21-0043A1](#))

Proposition 33

1942. (22-0008)

EXPANDS LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' AUTHORITY TO ENACT RENT CONTROL ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY. INITIATIVE STATUTE. Current state law (the Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act of 1995) generally prevents cities and counties from limiting the initial rental rate that landlords may charge to new tenants in all types of housing, and from limiting rent increases for existing tenants in (1) residential properties that were first occupied after February 1, 1995; (2) single-family homes; and (3) condominiums. This measure would repeal that state law and would prohibit the state from limiting the right of cities and counties to maintain, enact, or expand residential rent-control ordinances. Summary of estimate by Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance of fiscal impact on the state and local governments: **Overall, a potential reduction in state and local revenues in the high tens of millions of dollars per year over time. Depending on actions by local communities, revenue losses could be less or more.** ([22-0008](#))

Proposition 34

1963. (23-0021A1)

RESTRICTS SPENDING BY HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS MEETING SPECIFIED CRITERIA. INITIATIVE STATUTE.

Requires certain health care providers to spend 98% of revenues from federal discount prescription drug

program on direct patient care. Applies only to health care providers that: spent over \$100,000,000 in any ten-year period on anything other than direct patient care; and operated multifamily housing with over 500 high-severity health and safety violations. Penalizes noncompliance by revoking health care licenses and tax-exempt status. Permanently authorizes state to negotiate Medi-Cal drug prices on statewide basis. Summary of estimate by Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance of fiscal impact on state and local governments: **Increased costs to state government, potentially up to the millions of dollars annually, to review entities' compliance with the measure and enforce the measure's provisions. These costs would be paid for by fees created under the measure. Uncertain fiscal impacts to state and local government health programs, depending on how the affected entities respond to the measure's requirements. (23-0021A1)**

Proposition 35

1966. (23-0024A1)

PROVIDES PERMANENT FUNDING FOR MEDI-CAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES. INITIATIVE

STATUTE. Makes permanent the existing tax on managed health care insurance plans, currently set to expire in 2026, which the state uses to pay for health care services for low-income families with children, seniors, people with disabilities, and other groups covered by the Medi-Cal program. Requires revenues to be used only for specified Medi-Cal services, including primary and specialty care, emergency care, family planning, mental health, and prescription drugs. Prohibits revenues from being used to replace other existing Medi-Cal funding. Caps administrative expenses and requires independent audits of programs receiving funding. Summary of estimate by Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance of fiscal impact on state and local governments: **Uncertain overall impact on state revenues and spending, including reduced legislative flexibility over the use of MCO tax funds. The extent of this impact depends on whether the measure would result in different state decisions around imposing, structuring, and spending proceeds from the managed care organization tax than in the absence of the measure. (23-0024A1)**

Proposition 36

1959. (23-0017A1)

ALLOWS FELONY CHARGES AND INCREASES SENTENCES FOR CERTAIN DRUG AND THEFT CRIMES. INITIATIVE STATUTE.

- Allows felony charges for possessing certain drugs, including fentanyl, and for thefts under \$950 —both currently chargeable only as misdemeanors—with two prior drug or two prior theft convictions, as applicable. Defendants who plead guilty to felony drug possession and complete treatment can have charges dismissed.
- Increases sentences for other specified drug and theft crimes.
- Increased prison sentences may reduce savings that currently fund mental health and drug treatment programs, K-12 schools, and crime victims; any remaining savings may be used for new felony treatment program.

Summary of estimate by Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance of fiscal impact on state and local governments: **Increased state criminal justice system costs potentially in the hundreds of millions of dollars annually, primarily due to an increase in the state prison population. Some of these costs**

could be offset by reductions in state spending on local mental health and substance use services, truancy and dropout prevention, and victim services due to requirements in current law. Increased local criminal justice system costs potentially in the tens of millions of dollars annually, primarily due to increased court-related workload and a net increase in the number of people in county jail and under county community supervision. ([23-0017A1](#))

¹ SCA 2, ACA 1, and ACA 5 were originally scheduled to appear on the March 5, 2024, Presidential Primary Election ballot. However, Senate Bill 789, Chapter 787, Statutes of 2023, provides that each will appear on the November 5, 2024, General Election ballot instead.

² [Senate Concurrent Resolution 157 \(Ch. 132, 2024\)](#) removed SCA 2 from the November 5, 2024, General Election ballot.

³ ACA 1 was amended by ACA 10, which will appear on the ballot as Proposition 5.

November 3, 2026, Statewide Ballot Measures

[ACA 13 \(Ward\) Voting thresholds. \(Res. Ch. 176, 2023\) \(PDF\)](#)

Note: ACA 13 was originally scheduled to appear on the November 5, 2024, General Election ballot. However, [Assembly Bill 440, Chapter 82, Statutes of 2024](#), provides that it will appear on the November 3, 2026, General Election ballot instead.

As new initiatives enter circulation, fail, become eligible for, or qualify for an election ballot, the Secretary of State's office will issue initiative status updates. The updates can be found on our [Initiative and Referendum Qualification Status](#) page or by signing up for updates below.

This asks voters for permission to borrow \$10 billion for various climate programs. The largest chunk of the money, \$3.8 billion, would help pay to improve drinking water systems and prepare for droughts and floods. Programs preparing for wildfires would receive \$1.5 billion while programs combating sea level rise would get \$1.2 billion.

The rest would be divided up among parks and outdoor recreation programs, clean air initiatives and programs preparing for extreme heat, protecting biodiversity and helping make farms and ranches sustainable.

Proposition 5

This would change the state constitution to make it easier for local governments to borrow money, provided they use the funds to build affordable housing or public infrastructure. Local governments, excluding school districts, currently can borrow money only if two-thirds of voters approve.

This would lower that threshold to 55% for affordable housing and public infrastructure projects. Public infrastructure includes water and sewer systems, public transportation, libraries, broadband internet and hospitals.

Proposition 6

This would change the California Constitution to **ban forced labor in any form**. The constitution currently bans involuntary servitude, or forced labor, except as a punishment for crime. That exemption has become a target of criminal justice advocates concerned about prison labor conditions. It is not uncommon for people who are incarcerated to be put to work earning less than \$1 an hour.

Proposition 32

This eventually would increase California's minimum wage to \$18 per hour. It is currently \$16 per hour for most people and **\$20 per hour for fast food workers**. Health care workers will eventually see their **minimum wage reach \$25 per hour**, according to a law that Democratic Gov. Gavin Newsom signed last year.

Proposition 33

This would repeal a state law prohibiting cities and counties from capping rents on single-family homes, condominiums and apartments built after 1995. Supporters say the proposal would help prevent homelessness.

Similar measures **failed in 2018** and 2020 amid fierce opposition led by landlord groups and the real-estate industry. Opponents argued the proposal would hurt mom-and-pop landlords and discourage the construction of affordable housing.

State lawmakers in 2019 approved a 10% statewide cap on annual rent increases. The law exempted new construction for 15 years and is set to expire in 2030. Several cities including Los Angeles, San Francisco and San Jose also have local rent control policies.

Proposition 34

This would permanently allow California's Medicaid program to pay pharmacies directly for prescription drugs. California started doing this in 2019 after Newsom signed an executive order allowing the payments. This measure would make it a law.

The measure also would require some health care providers to spend almost all of the money they get from a federal prescription drug program directly on patient care instead of other things.

This proposition appears to be directed at the AIDS Healthcare Foundation. The measure has the backing of the California Apartment Association, which helped pay for an ad criticizing the AIDS Healthcare Foundation. The foundation has said it is being targeted for its support for rent control.

Proposition 35

This would make the state pay doctors more money for **treating patients** who are covered by Medicaid, the government-funded health insurance program for people with low incomes.

Managed care organizations contract with the state to provide these health benefits. The state taxes these organizations to help pay for the Medicaid program. This measure would require the state to use a portion of that tax money to increase how much Medicaid pays doctors.

Proposition 36

This would make the crime of shoplifting a felony for repeat offenders and increase penalties for some drug charges, including those involving the synthetic opioid fentanyl. It also would give judges the authority to order those with multiple drug charges to get treatment.

Proponents said the initiative is necessary to close loopholes in existing laws that have made it challenging for law enforcement to punish shoplifters and drug dealers.

Opponents, including Democratic state leaders and social justice groups, said the proposal would disproportionately imprison poor people and those with substance use issues rather than target ringleaders who **hire large groups of people to steal** goods for them to resell online.

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What propositions are on the California ballot for the November 2024 election?

Updated: 9:57 PM PDT Jul 15, 2024

Infinite Scroll Enabled



By **ADAM BEAM, TRẦN NGUYỄN, SOPHIE AUSTIN**

Forced labor, same-sex marriage and shoplifting are among the 10 statewide ballot measures that California voters are set to consider in November.

The California secretary of state assigned proposition numbers to the measures on July 3 after the Legislature **added two more bond proposals** to the ballot.



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Here's a look at what voters will decide in November:

Proposition 2

This asks voters for permission to borrow \$10 billion for public school construction and repairs. Most of the money, \$8.5 billion, would go to elementary and secondary schools. The rest, or \$1.5 billion, would go to community colleges. No money would be available for the California State University or University of California systems.

Proposition 3

Recommended



'Takes a monster to hurt a kid': Father of injured Sacramento toddler says his son is healing at home

This would **remove the ban** on same-sex marriage from the California Constitution. Voters added that ban to the constitution in 2008. But the U.S. Supreme Court has prevented California from enforcing the ban since 2013. Still, the language banning same-sex marriage remains in the state constitution. The proposed amendment would remove the ban and replace it with language saying, "The right to marry is a fundamental right."

Proposition 4



Voters cast their ballots on Super Tuesday at City Hall in San Francisco on March 5, 2024. Photo by Juliana Yamada for CalMatters.

After months of signature gathering, litigating and legislative wrangling, the final list of measures on the Nov. 5 ballot is set. The Legislature directed the Secretary of State's office to [assign numbers to several](#), and [the office set the others](#). (Reminder: [Prop. 1](#) was Newsom's mental health measure that narrowly passed in March.)

[Proposition 2: Borrow \\$10 billion to build schools.](#) Legislative Democrats put on the ballot a bond issue to [give \\$8.5 billion to K-12 schools and \\$1.5 billion to community colleges](#) for construction and modernization.

[Proposition 3: Reaffirm the right of same-sex couples to marry.](#) This constitutional amendment from the Legislature would remove outdated language from Proposition 8, passed by voters in 2008, that characterizes marriage as being between a man and a woman.

[Proposition 4: Borrow \\$10 billion for climate programs.](#) Legislative Democrats also placed a bond issue on the ballot that includes \$3.8 billion for drinking water and groundwater, \$1.5 billion for wildfire and forest programs and \$1.2 billion for sea level rise. In part, the money [would offset some budget cuts](#).

Proposition 5: Lower voter approval requirements for local housing and infrastructure bonds. This **constitutional amendment** from the Legislature would make it easier for local governments to borrow money for affordable housing and other infrastructure. To **avoid opposition from the influential real estate industry**, supporters agreed to block bond money from being used to buy single-family homes.

Proposition 6: Limit forced labor in state prisons. Lawmakers added this one late — a constitutional amendment to **end indentured servitude in state prisons**, considered one of the last remnants of slavery. The California Black Legislative Caucus included the amendment in its reparations bill package.

Proposition 32: Raise the state minimum wage to \$18 an hour. **This initiative** seemed a much bigger deal when it was first proposed in 2021. But under existing law, the overall minimum wage has risen to \$16 an hour. And lower-paid workers in two huge industries are getting more: **Fast food workers received** a \$20 an hour minimum on April 1 and health care workers will eventually get \$25, though the **start date has been pushed back** to at least Oct. 15.

Proposition 33: Allow local governments to impose rent controls. This is the latest attempt to **roll back a state law** that generally prevents cities and counties from limiting rents in properties first occupied after Feb. 1, 1995.

Proposition 34: Require certain health providers to use nearly all revenue from a federal prescription drug program on patient care. Sponsored by the trade group for California's landlords, **this measure** is squarely aimed at **knee-capping the AIDS Healthcare Foundation**, which has been active in funding ballot measures (see Prop. 33).

Proposition 35: Make permanent a tax on managed health care insurance plans. **This initiative** is sponsored by California's health care industry to **raise more money for Medi-Cal** and block lawmakers from using the cash to avoid cuts to other programs. **The measure** would hold Newsom to a promise to permanently secure that tax money for health care for low-income patients.

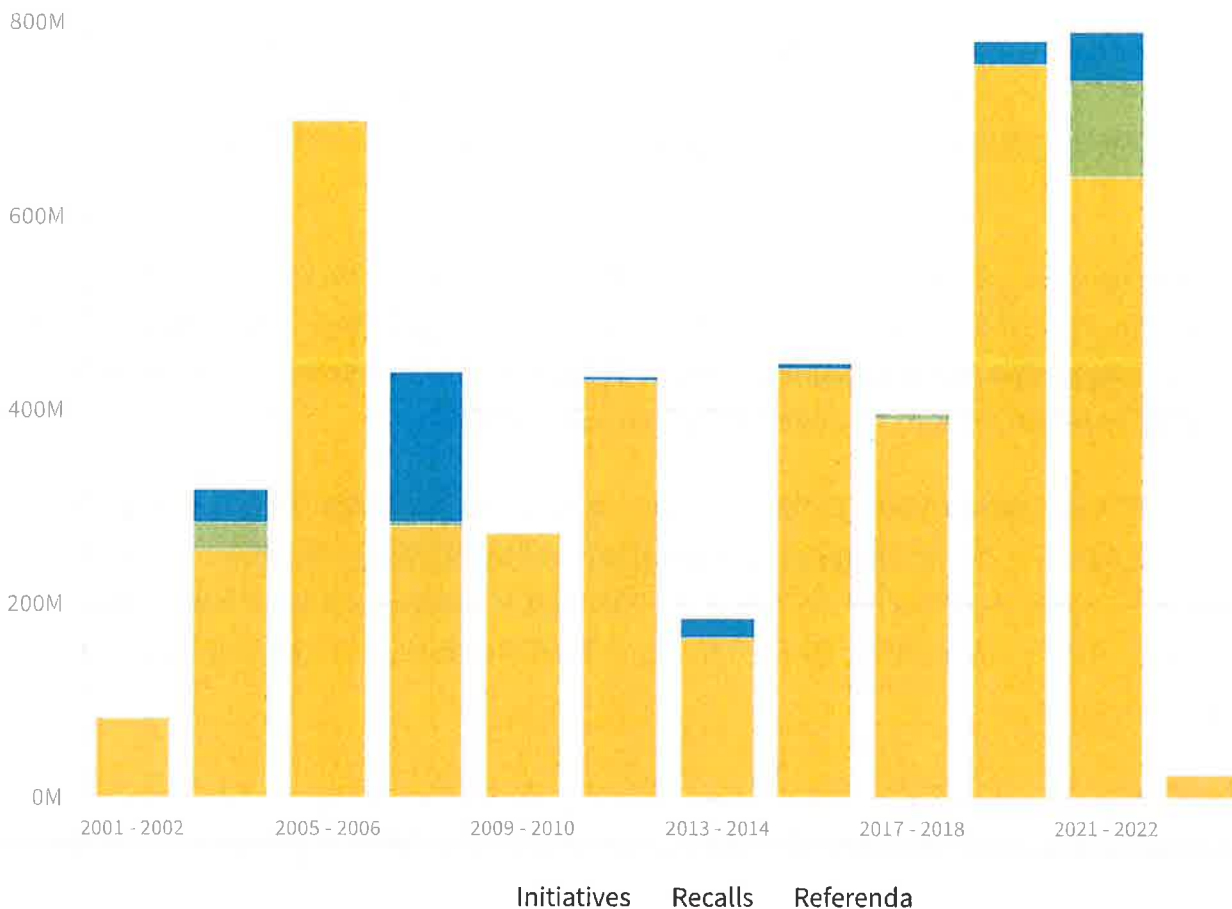
Proposition 36: Increase penalties for theft and drug trafficking. This initiative may be the most contentious on the ballot. It would **partly roll back Proposition 47**, approved by voters in 2014.

Last-minute deal-making on measures

Big money, big interests

Ballot measures are big business

Total raised in each two-year election cycle



Source: [California Secretary of State](#) • Updated on July 2, 2024.

CAL MATTERS

 A Flourish chart

By [Ben Christopher](#)

The founding story of the California ballot measure is an electoral tale of David versus Goliath. In 1911, progressives introduced the initiative statute, the referendum and the recall as a way to wrest ultimate lawmaking authority away from a corrupt Legislature and bestow it upon the electorate.

But from the early days, Goliath learned how to fight back.

“The controlling factor is money,” said Glen Gendzel, a history professor at San José State University who has written about [the early history of Californian direct democracy](#). “If it’s a pay to play system, then those who have the most money are going to play the most.”

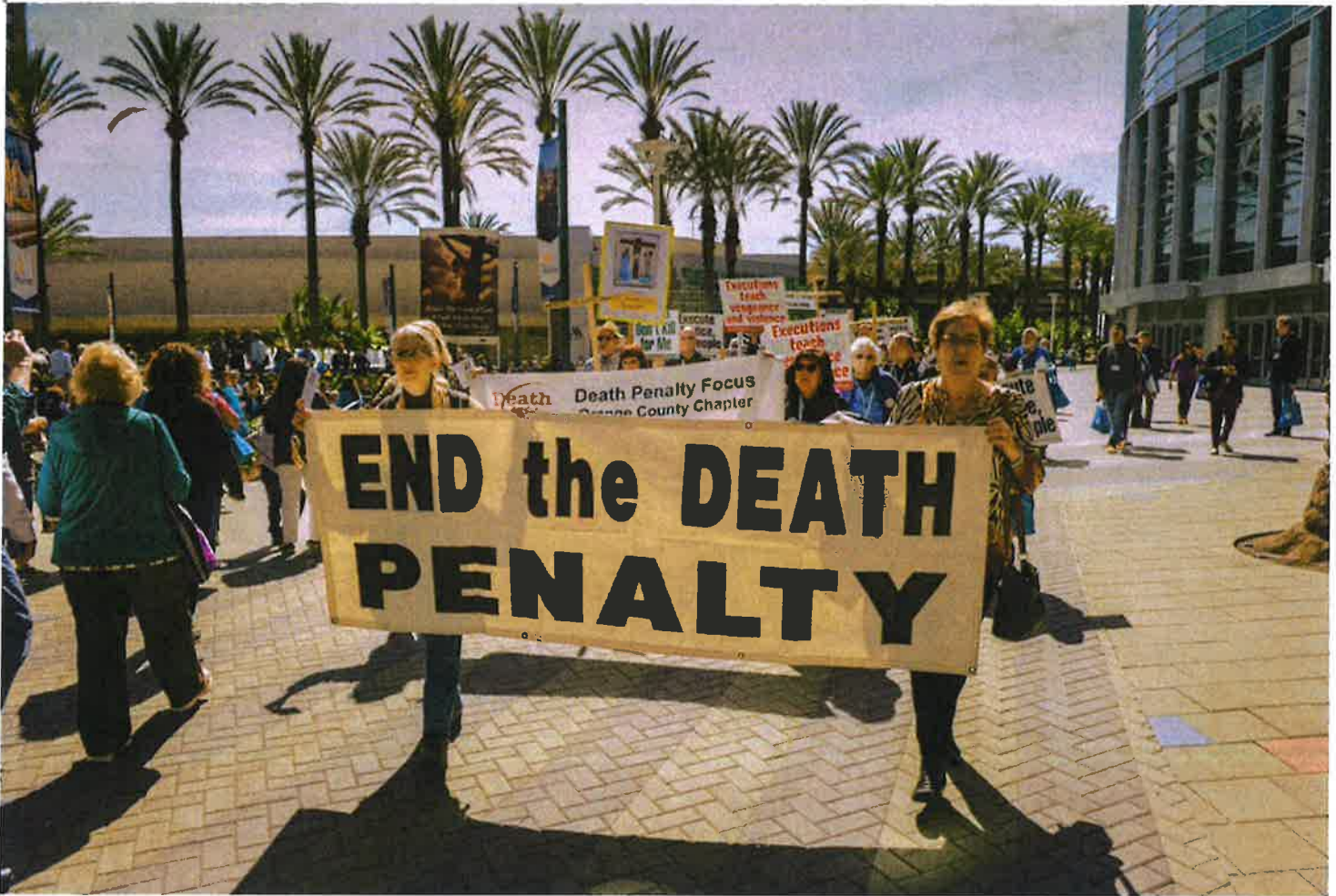
In 1920, white agricultural interests helped sponsor a measure [banning Japanese immigrants from owning farmland](#). In 1926, the dairy lobby waged an expensive war against margarine producers. Throughout that decade, private utilities helped [defeat three efforts](#) to establish a public hydroelectric power agency. As early as 1923, a special legislative committee came to a depressing conclusion about California’s experiment with direct democracy: “[Victory is on the side of the biggest purse.](#)”

That wasn’t always the case — nor is it today. Sometimes the appearance of trying to buy a law can backfire. In 2010, PG&E spent nearly \$50 million — more than 300 times the opposition — on a campaign to [make it more difficult for local governments](#) to set up their own public power agencies. The utility lost.

In recent years, many business interests have gone to the ballot not just to advance their own policy goals, but to reverse the work of California’s increasingly Democratic Legislature. That strategy paid off for [ride-hailing app companies and bail bond agents in 2020](#), when both industries spent millions to undo state laws aimed at transforming or outlawing their business models.

No doubt cigarette and vape liquid manufacturers were taking note. In 2022, they funded an effort to nix a state ban on flavored tobacco. While [voters overwhelmingly rebuffed them](#), that still bought them time. As soon as a referendum qualifies for the ballot, the [law that it targets is put on hold](#). And because [state law](#) only allows referendums during regular general elections, that [reprieve can last as long as two years](#).

Why the ballot can be confusing?



Demonstrators march during a rally protesting against the death penalty, organized by “Catholics Against the Death Penalty-Southern California” in Anaheim on Feb. 25, 2017. REUTERS/Andrew Cullen

By [Sameea Kamal](#)

It’s possible for multiple measures on the same topic to appear on the ballot – even ones that conflict with each other. If one is approved by voters and the others are rejected, it’s simple: The approved one takes effect. And if several pass and they don’t conflict with each other, they all go into effect.

But if multiple measures pass that conflict, the measure or provision of a measure that receives more “yes” votes is the one that goes into effect.

In November 2022, that would have been the case with the [big-money battle between competing online sports betting measures](#), one sponsored by [national giants in the industry](#), the other by [some Native American tribes](#). But voters [rejected both measures decisively](#), though the campaigns spent more than \$570 million combined, nearly twice the previous record.

One of the most recent examples was in 2016, when there was Proposition 62 to repeal the death penalty, but also Proposition 66 to speed up the appeals process for capital punishment by putting trial courts in charge. Because [51.1% of voters approved Prop. 66](#), it superseded Prop. 62, approved by only 46.8%.

In 2010, [Prop. 20](#), a measure adding congressional redistricting to the duties of an independent redistricting commission, competed with Prop. 27, which aimed to disband the commission. [Prop. 27](#) failed.

And on the 1988 ballot, Californians faced five competing initiatives on car insurance reform. Voters passed just one. Also in 1988, Prop. 68 and Prop. 73 went head-to-head on the regulation of political campaign contributions. Prop. 73 received more “yes” votes, and after a legal battle, the California Supreme Court ruled it would take effect – only to be tossed out by another lawsuit.

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