



BALLOTS & BREWS

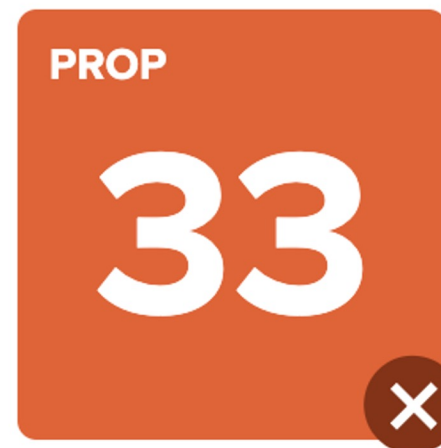
San José

2024

California State Measures

California

California (CA)



2

**SCHOOL BOND FOR K-12 AND COMMUNITY
COLLEGE FACILITIES**

About 2:

Authorizes the state to issue \$10 billion in general obligation bonds, including:

\$8.5 billion for K-12 schools

- **\$4 billion for modernization projects**
- **\$3.3 billion for new construction projects**
- **\$600 million for career technical education**
- **\$600 million for charter schools**

\$1.5 billion for community colleges

PROS (+)

- **Students whose schools are modernized, clean and safe tend to have higher test scores, lower suspension rates and higher rates of attendance.**
- **The state's school repair fund was last replenished in 2016 and is severely depleted.**

CONS (-)

- **Bond repayment will add costs to the state's general fund**
- **The allocation system will continue to favor school districts with high bonding capacity and may have a disparate impact on Black students, Latinx students, low-income students, and students in rural communities.**

SPUR RECOMMENDS

YES

on Prop 2

4

CLIMATE BOND

About 4:

Authorizes the state to issue \$10 billion in general obligation bonds to finance projects that reduce fire risk and restore fire-damaged areas; restore and protect watersheds, wetlands, and coastal resources; reduce climate impacts on vulnerable communities; and improve the resiliency of the state's water supplies and agricultural lands.

FUNDING CATEGORIES

Prop 4:

Establishes annual independent audits of bond funding

Requires full transparency on spending

Requires a simple majority (50 percent plus one vote) to pass.

Key Goals of Proposition 4 Bond Funds

(In Millions)

Category	Key Goals	Amount
Drought, Flood, and Water Supply	Increase the amount and quality of water available for people to use and reduce the risk of flooding.	\$3,800
Forest Health and Wildfire Prevention	Improve the health of forests and protect communities from wildfires.	1,500
Sea-Level Rise and Coastal Areas	Reduce the risks from sea-level rise, restore coastal areas, and protect fish.	1,200
Land Conservation and Habitat Restoration	Protect and restore natural areas.	1,200
Energy Infrastructure	Support the state's shift to more renewable sources of energy, such as offshore wind.	850
Parks	Expand, renovate, and repair local and state parks.	700
Extreme Heat	Reduce the effects of extreme heat on communities.	450
Farms and Agriculture	Help farms respond to the effects of climate change and become more sustainable.	300
Total		\$10,000

PROS (+)

- **Nearly one million Californians, mostly low-income, lack access to clean drinking water. Improvements in drinking water infrastructure, funded by the bond, will improve clean water access and could reduce costs for Californian's most vulnerable residents.**
- **The bond will help the state shift from a disaster response strategy to a prevention strategy, which could save the state, local governments, and California residents billions of dollars in avoided disaster recovery costs including property damages and increased insurance rates.**

CONS (-)

- **Bond repayment will cost the state about \$400 million annually for 40 years.**

SPUR RECOMMENDS

YES

on Prop 4

5

Allows Local Bonds for Affordable Housing and Public Infrastructure With 55% Voter Approval

Q&A

About 5:

Lowers the voting requirement needed to approve local bonds and increase local property taxes to pay off bond debt that funds affordable housing or public infrastructure projects such as fire and flood protection, libraries, and public transit. Specifically, it would lower the voter approval requirement from two-thirds to 55%.

PROS (+)

- **More local bond measures for affordable housing and public infrastructure would likely pass, thereby increasing community investments in these needs.**
- **Local funding often creates the opportunity for jurisdictions to become eligible for and leverage additional state, federal, and private sector resources to finance public works projects.**
- **The 55% voter approval threshold is more democratic than the two-thirds threshold and aligns with the existing threshold for local school facilities bonds. Under the current rules, a one-third minority of voters can block community investments and improvements.**
- **Given the financial benefits homeowners receive under Prop. 13, Prop. 5 is a reasonable measure to allow local voters to choose to slightly increase the property tax in order to invest in improvements to the community.**

CONS (-)

- SPUR could not identify any downsides to this measure.

SPUR RECOMMENDS

YES

on Prop 5

32

RAISES THE MINIMUM WAGE

About 32:

Would set the minimum wage to \$18 an hour by 2026.

For employers with 26 or more workers, the minimum wage would reach \$18 on January 1, 2025.

For employers with 25 or less workers, the minimum wage would reach \$18 on January 1, 2026.

PROS (+)

- **Studies have found that California's minimum wage increases have had a noticeable impact on wage gains at the lower end of the income spectrum.**
- **Minimum wage increases can reduce the racial wage gap, especially for low-wage Black and Latinx workers, while having minimal negative effects on the number of jobs in the state.**
- **Higher wages can stimulate local economies and encourage consumer spending.**

CONS (-)

- **A minimum wage increase would result in higher costs for small businesses that are struggling to recover from the pandemic.**
- **Minimum wage increases can lead to consumers paying more money for products and services.**
- **Bolder moves, such as guaranteed income programs, could be more effective ways to alleviate poverty and tackle growing income inequality and should be part of the statewide conversation.**



**NO
POSITION**

on Prop 32

33

**Authorizes cities and counties to enact or expand
rent control ordinances**

About 33:

**Fully repeals the Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act of 1995, a state law that restricts local rent control laws. California cities currently have the ability to pass rent control ordinances
If Prop. 33 passes, local jurisdictions could regulate rents for any housing type and limit rent increases when a new tenant moves in.**

PROS (+)

- **Prop. 33 would allow more units to be rent-controlled, which could have immediate benefits for those tenants whose rents are rising with the market every year.**
- **Costa-Hawkins set an arbitrary and static threshold date for exemption from rent control. Allowing cities to set rolling exemption dates could bring additional housing units under rent control after a carefully considered time past their construction.**
- **Allowing cities to apply rent control to single-family homes could protect a significant number of households in California because these homes make up 37% of the rental housing stock.**

CONS (-)

- **Allowing cities to apply rent control to newer buildings and to limit the rent landlords could charge new tenants would likely lead to a significant reduction in the construction of new homes.**
- **A recent study shows that allowing vacancy control, even with limitations, would probably increase the number of rental units that are converted to condos.**
- **If adopted by cities, rent control would make the potential cost of vacancy control to landlords arbitrary and uneven. A unit that a new tenant occupied in 2020, for example, would forever after be rented out at a vastly higher rent than an identical unit to which a tenant moved in 1980.**
- **Overly restrictive rent control measures could be intentionally weaponized to deter new housing development and to invite litigation by property owners.**

SPUR RECOMMENDS

NO

on Prop 33

Q&A

San José Measures

San José (SJ)



RR

SJUSD SCHOOL FACILITIES BOND

About R:

Authorizes SJUSD to issue and sell \$1.15 billion in general obligation bonds to fund school facilities projects and provide affordable rental housing for teachers and staff.

Project categories include facility upgrades and repairs, new and upgraded facilities for teachers and staff (including housing), classroom and school upgrades, and technology upgrades.

Estimated to increase local property taxes by \$60 per \$100,000 of assessed property value.

PROS (+)

- **Facility and technology upgrades will benefit students. Students who attend schools in high-quality facilities have better educational outcomes.**
- **The measure help SJUSD meet a long-term goal of providing affordable rental housing as part of its broader strategy to support the recruitment and retention of qualified staff.**
- **If Proposition 2 passes in November, SJUSD would be able to leverage local bond funds and obtain match funding for eligible projects from the bond project list.**

CONS (-)

- **SJUSD has not yet released an expenditure plan to explain how funds will be distributed programmatically and how school sites will be prioritized.**
- **The bond would raise property taxes**

SPUR RECOMMENDS

YES

on Measure R