2024 California Ballot Initiative Tracker

PREPARED BY LUCAS PUBLIC AFFAIRS | *Updated October 28, 2024*

California Proposition	Main Support	Main Opposition	Polling	Summary
PROP 2 Authorizes Bonds for Public School and Community College Facilities. Legislative Statute.	CA Federation of Teachers; CA Labor Federation; Association of California School Administrators; CA Chamber of Commerce; Los Angeles Unified School District; State Superintendent of Public Instruction Tony Thurmond; League of Women Voters of California; SF Chronicle; Sacramento Bee	Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association; East Bay Times/Mercury News; Southern California News Group	Across regions, support ranges from 65% in the Inland Empire to 46% in Orange/ San Diego (47% Central Valley, 54% Los Angeles and 60% San Francisco Bay Area). Support is higher among younger, more educated and less affluent voters. *(Source: PPIC Statewide Survey, October 2024)*	Proposition 2 allows the state to sell a $10 billion bond for public school and community college facilities and makes changes to the existing School Facility Program (SFP).
PROP 3 Constitutional Right to Marry. Legislative Constitutional Amendment.	Governor Newsom; State Senator Wiener; Assemblymember Low; CA Democratic Party; CA Labor Federation; ACLU of Northern California; Equality California; Human Rights Campaign; Planned Parenthood Affiliates of CA; Trans Latina Coalition; California Chamber of Commerce	California Capitol Connection; California Family Council; Concerned Women for America Legislative Action Committee; Freedom in Action; Real Impact; The American Council of Evangelicals	A strong majority of likely voters would vote yes (67%) on this legislative constitutional amendment, while three in ten would vote no (32%). Findings were nearly identical in September (68% yes, 31% no). *(Source: PPIC Statewide Survey, October 2024)*	Proposition 3 updates the Constitution to match what the federal courts have said about who can marry.
PROP 4 Authorizes Bonds for Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention. Legislative Statute.	CA Labor Federation; Clean Water Action; Environmental Defense Fund; Natural Resources Defense Council; CA Professional Firefighters; League of Women Voters of California; Metropolitan Water District of Southern California; CA Municipal Utilities Association	Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association; Senate GOP Leader Brian Jones; Assemblymember Jim Patterson	Six in ten said they would vote yes on Prop 4. Across regions and demographic groups, majorities of likely voters would vote yes, although support is highest in the San Francisco Bay Area (71%) and among Latinos (68%). College graduates (66%), those aged 18 to 44 (72%) and renters (74%). *(Source: PPIC Statewide Survey, October 2024)*	Proposition 4 allows the state to sell a $10 billion bond for natural resources and climate activities. Much of the bond money would be used for loans and grants to local governments, Native American tribes, not-for-profit organizations, and businesses. Some bond money also would be available for state agencies to spend on state-run activities.
PROP 5 Allows Local Bonds for Affordable Housing and Public Infrastructure With 55% Voter Approval. Legislative Constitutional Amendment.	CA Democratic Party; CA Labor Federation; State Building and Construction Trades Council of California; AIDS Healthcare Foundation; California YIMBY; League of Women Voters of California; CA Housing Partnership	Republican Party of California; CA Association of Realtors; CA Chamber of Commerce; CA Taxpayers Association; Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association; National Federation of Independent Business; Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association; East Bay Times/Mercury News; San Diego Union-Tribune; Pasadena Star News	Likely voters are divided on this legislative constitutional amendment. Support is polling below the majority vote threshold needed to pass. *(Source: PPIC Statewide Survey, October 2024)*	Proposition 5 lowers the voting requirement needed to approve local general obligation bonds if they would fund housing assistance or public infrastructure. Specifically, Prop 5 lowers the voter approval requirement from two-thirds to 55 percent. It also requires local governments to take specific steps to monitor the use of bond funds supporting housing assistance and public infrastructure. For example, local governments would need to conduct annual independent financial and performance audits. Citizens' oversight committees also would be appointed to help supervise spending.
PROP 6 Eliminates Constitutional Provision Allowing Involuntary Servitude for Incarcerated Persons. Legislative Constitutional Amendment.	State Senator Bradford; State Senator Smallwood-Cuevas; Assemblymember Wilson; CA Labor Federation; ACLU of California; CA Democratic Party; CA Teachers Association; CA Black Legislative Caucus; CA Labor Federation; League of Women Voters of California	--	50% of all likely voters are more likely to vote no, while 46% are more likely to vote yes. *(Source: PPIC Statewide Survey, September 2024)*	Proposition 6 changes the Constitution to ban involuntary servitude as a punishment for crime. It also bans state prisons from disciplining people who refuse to work. However, Proposition 6 states it does not stop prisons from giving people time credits for working.
PROP 32 Raises Minimum Wage. Initiative Statute.	California Labor Federation; Unite Here; One Fair Wage; Working Families Party California; California Democratic Party; League of Women Voters of California	California Chamber of Commerce; California Restaurant Association; California Grocers Association; National Federation of Independent Business; Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association; Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association; East Bay Times/Mercury News; Southern California News Group	Likely voters are divided on this initiative, with 44% saying they would vote yes and 54% saying they would vote no. In September, support was slightly higher (50% yes, 49% no). *(Source: PPIC Statewide Survey, September 2024)*	In 2025, California would have different minimum wages for employers of different sizes. Employers with 26 or more employees would have a minimum wage of $18 per hour. Employers with 25 or fewer employees would have a minimum wage of $17 per hour. Without Proposition 32, the minimum wage for all employees would be about $16.50 per hour. The proposition would not change any local or industry-specific minimum wages. In 2026, the minimum wage would be $18 per hour for all employees. Without Proposition 32, it likely would be about $17 per hour. The minimum wage would be adjusted for inflation every year starting in 2027. These adjustments would follow the current rules described earlier.
PROP 33 Expands Local Governments' Authority to Enact Rent Control on Residential Property. Initiative Statute.	AIDS Healthcare Foundation; California Democratic Party; Veterans' Voices; California Nurses Association; CA Alliance for Retired Americans; Housing is a Human Right; Tenants Together; Consumer Watchdog; Housing NOW; ACCE; UNITE HERE Local 11	State Senator Atkins; Assemblymember Wicks; Republican Party of California; Norcal Carpenters Union ; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; California Apartment Association; CA Business Roundtable; California YIMBY; California Chamber of Commerce; Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association; CA Small Business Association; CA Senior Alliance	Across regions, support is highest in the Inland Empire (50%) followed by Los Angeles (45%), the San Francisco Bay Area (43%), Orange/ San Diego (39%) and the Central Valley (37%). Across demographic groups, support reaches 60% among Latino likely voters (60%), those with incomes less than $40,000 (58%) and renters (60%). *(Source: PPIC Statewide Survey, October 2024)*	Proposition 33 eliminates Costa-Hawkins. Under the proposition, cities and counties can control rents for any housing. They also can limit how much a landlord may increase rents when a new renter moves in. The proposition itself does not make any changes to existing local rent control laws. Generally, cities and counties would have to take separate actions to change their local laws.
PROP 34 Restricts Spending of Prescription Drug Revenues by Certain Health Care Providers. Initiative Statute.	California Apartment Association; Assemblymember Low; Republican Party of California; ALS Association; San Francisco Women's Cancer Network; California Chamber of Commerce; Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association	AIDS Healthcare Foundation; Housing is a Human Right; Consumer Watchdog; SF Chronicle; Mercury News/East Bay Times; San Diego Union-Tribune	Likely voters are divided on this initiative, with 47% saying they would vote yes and 49% saying they would vote no. Support for this measure was slightly higher in September (53% yes, 43% no). *(Source: PPIC Statewide Survey, October 2024)*	Proposition 34 creates new rules about how certain health care entities spend revenue from the federal drug discount program. Specifically, the entities would have to spend at least 98 percent of their net revenue earned in California on health care services provided directly to patients ("direct patient care").
PROP 35 Provides Permanent Funding for Medi-Cal Health Care Services. Initiative Statute.	Republican Party of California; CA Democratic Party; SEIU California State Council; CA Dental Association; CA Hospital Association; CA Medical Association; CA Primary Care Association; Planned Parenthood Affiliates of California	League of Women Voters of California; CA Pan-Ethnic Health Network; The Children's Partnership; CA Alliance for Retired Americans; Courage California; Mercury News/East Bay Times; SF Chronicle; San Diego Union-Tribune; Southern California News Group	A solid majority of likely voters would vote yes (62%) on this initiative, while one in three would vote no (36%). Findings were nearly identical in September (63% yes, 34% no). *(Source: PPIC Statewide Survey, October 2024)*	Proposition 35 makes the existing health plan tax permanent beginning in 2027. The state would still need federal approval to charge the tax. The tax would continue to be based on the number of people to whom health plans provide health coverage. The proposition allows the state to change the tax, if needed, to get federal approval, within certain limits. In addition to making the health plan tax permanent, Proposition 35 creates rules on how to use the revenue. Generally, these rules require the state to use more of the revenue to increase funding for Medi-Cal and other health programs. The rules are different in the short term (in 2025 and 2026) and the long term (in 2027 and after). Proposition 35 also changes which Medi-Cal services and other health programs get funding increases compared to current law. Figure 1 shows these changes in the short term.
PROP 36 Allows Felony Charges and Increase Sentences for Certain Drug and Theft Crimes. Initiative Statute.	Republican Party of California; Target; Walgreens; Walmart, Inc. ; CA District Attorneys Association; CA Police Chiefs Association; CA Retailers Association; CA State Sheriffs' Association; American Petroleum and Convenience Store Association; CA Business Roundtable; CA Correctional Peace Officers Association; CA Grocers Association; California Chamber of Commerce	CA Democratic Party; ACLU of Northern California; Action for Safety and Justice; Anti-Recidivism Coalition; Civil Rights Corps; Disability Rights California; Governor Newsom; Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas; Senate President Pro Tem Mike McGuire; League of Women Voters of California; Los Angeles Times	Regionally, support is highest in the Inland Empire (80%) and lowest in Los Angeles (70%, 71% Orange/ San Diego, 73% Central Valley, 73% San Francisco Bay Areas). Two in three or more across demographic groups would vote yes on Proposition 36. *(Source: PPIC Statewide Survey, October 2024)*	Proposition 36 makes several key changes related to punishments for theft and drug crimes. First, it increases punishment for some of these crimes. Second, it creates a new treatment-focused court process for some drug possession crimes. Third, it requires courts to warn people convicted of selling or providing illegal drugs to others that they can be charged with murder if they keep doing so and someone dies.