



Easy Voter Guide

MAKING ELECTIONS MAKE SENSE

YOUR QUICK GUIDE TO:

- The Candidates
- The Propositions
- How Voting Works



It's your future.
Vote for it!



Issues in this election:

- ✓ Who will be Governor?
- ✓ Roads, schools, water and the environment.
- ✓ Choices about taxes, political campaigns and more.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION • NOVEMBER 7, 2006

Printed copies of this nonpartisan guide are **FREE** in English, Spanish, Chinese, Korean and Vietnamese. (Tagalog and Japanese can be downloaded). This project is a collaboration of the California Secretary of State's Office, the League of Women Voters of California Education Fund and the California State Library, with additional support from The James Irvine Foundation and The San Francisco Foundation.

Visit www.easyvoter.org



Millions of Californians will vote in the November 7, 2006 election to choose representatives for national, state and local government. This is a “General Election” which means that you can vote for any candidate from any political party, no matter which party you chose when you registered to vote.

Voters will also decide on 13 propositions that could change state laws. You may see local propositions on your ballot as well.

You do not have to vote on everything.

This nonpartisan guide has:

- Statements from the candidates for Governor and U.S. Senate and information about other elected offices pages 3-7
- Summaries of the state propositions pages 8-15

Also see statements from candidates for other statewide offices at www.easyvoter.org, along with more information about each of the state-level issues in this election.

WHAT IS NEW THIS ELECTION?

- ★ There is a new law that requires you to provide identification when you register to vote or if you re-register. Be sure to include your driver’s license number or other identification information on the registration form. Fill the form out completely and correctly, or there may be delays in getting your name on the list of voters at your polling place.
- ★ If you are a first time voter, you may have to show identification if you registered to vote by mail.
- ★ If you registered to vote and your name is not on the list of voters at your assigned polling place, you can still vote using a “provisional ballot.” Visit www.easyvoter.org to learn about your rights as a voter.

TALK ABOUT IT

There are many important issues in this election. Whether you agree with a particular proposition or not, it is an opportunity to think and talk about the broader topic – such as transportation, education, health care and how we want our state government to be run. Talk with your family and friends to see what you think should be done. The more that people get involved, the more California will reflect our common goals.

KEY DATES

- **October 23**
This is the deadline to register to vote in this election. You need to re-register if you have moved.
- **October 31**
If you want to vote by mail (with an “absentee ballot”), your county elections office needs your written request by October 31.
- **November 7, 2006**
ELECTION DAY

See the back cover for more information about voting.

FOR MORE NONPARTISAN INFORMATION

www.easyvoter.org

User-friendly information about how to vote and what’s on the ballot for new and busy voters, in multiple languages and large print

www.smartvoter.org

Look up your personal ballot and polling place, with information about state and local candidates and measures

www.ss.ca.gov/elections

In-depth Voter Information Guide in different languages, plus information about voting procedures and equipment

Elected for 4 years

- Oversees most state departments and agencies
- Approves or rejects new state laws
- Presents an annual budget to the State Legislature
- Appoints judges and department heads

CANDIDATE	STATEMENT	TOP PRIORITIES
 <p>Phil Angelides DEMOCRAT State Treasurer Age: 53 Lives in: Sacramento www.angelides.com</p>	<p>I have created my own business, met a payroll, and built environmentally sustainable communities. In eight years as Treasurer, I have cracked down on corporate fraud, fought for balanced budgets, and invested to create jobs and clean up the environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest to give all our children a first-class education. • Enact fair, balanced budgets that protect schools and transportation. • Protect our quality of life to make California the best place to create jobs.
 <p>Arnold Schwarzenegger REPUBLICAN Governor of California Age: 59 Lives in: Los Angeles www.joinarnold.com</p>	<p>As Governor I have led California back from the brink of bankruptcy by not raising taxes, reducing the structural deficit, repealing the car tax, and fixing workers' compensation. The result: 500,000 new jobs and record investments in education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen California's schools so our students are prepared for tomorrow. • Strengthen and build California's economy to create jobs. • Protect California's families with strong laws to protect our children.
 <p>Edward C. Noonan AMER. INDEPENDENT Computer Store Owner Age: 58 Lives in: Marysville www.ednoonan4gov.org</p>	<p>I am the Area Director for the American Independent Party and a committee member for the National Constitution Party.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce illegal immigration and deport illegal residents. • Veto unconstitutional bills from state legislators. • Cut state spending by 30% each year.
 <p>Peter Miguel Camejo GREEN Financial Advisor Age: 66 Lives in: Folsom www.votecamejo.com</p>	<p>I stand for the people of California, not just the rich. I work to defend the environment and have knowledge and experience with budget issues, pensions and developing affordable housing. I oppose the death penalty and "three strikes" law.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education: California spends 600 dollars less per student than the national average; it can be 600 dollars more. • Alternative Energy: We need to start now. • Free elections in California: IRV and proportional representation.
 <p>Art Olivier LIBERTARIAN Former Mayor/Engineer Age: 49 Lives in: Bellflower www.electArt.com</p>	<p>California needs a governor that can say no to wasteful spending. As the mayor of Bellflower, I was able to eliminate the city's lighting tax assessment and at the same time improve services through privatization and a competitive bidding process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce spending and taxes. • Eliminate public benefits for illegal immigrants. • End gridlock by using all gasoline taxes, vehicle license fees and sales tax on automobiles for road construction and maintenance.
 <p>Janice Jordan PEACE & FREEDOM Counselor, Activist, Grappler Age: 41 Lives in: San Diego www.janicejordan.org</p>	<p>I was born and raised in California. My passion for social and political issues is to affect positive change in all communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care. • Livable wage. • Immigrant rights.

Parties are listed in the order of their size in California.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

The next in line for Governor

- Becomes Governor if the elected Governor dies or leaves office
- Has a tie-breaking vote in the State Senate
- Heads up the Economic Development Commission
- Sits on the boards of the California university system

Elected for 4 years

CANDIDATE	PARTY	OCCUPATION	RESIDENCE
John Garamendi	Democrat	State Insurance Commissioner	Sacramento
Tom McClintock	Republican	California State Senator	Thousand Oaks
Jim King	American Independent	Real Estate Broker	Riverside
Donna J. Warren	Green	Financial Manager/Author	Los Angeles
Lynnette Shaw	Libertarian	Caregiver/Musician	Fairfax
Stewart A. Alexander	Peace & Freedom	Automobile Sales Consultant	Murrieta

SECRETARY OF STATE

Elections chief and record keeper

- Coordinates statewide elections; makes sure everything gets on the ballot properly
- Keeps records about campaign finances and lobbyists
- Issues official documents, like trademarks and filings for new corporations
- Runs the state archives to preserve California's history with documents like the State Constitution

Elected for 4 years

CANDIDATE	PARTY	OCCUPATION	RESIDENCE
Debra Bowen	Democrat	California State Senator	Marina del Rey
Bruce McPherson	Republican	Appointed Secretary of State	Santa Cruz
Glenn McMillon, Jr.	American Independent	Small Business Owner	San Leandro
Forrest Hill	Green	Financial Advisor	Oakland
Gail K. Lightfoot	Libertarian	Retired Nurse	Arroyo Grande
Margie Akin	Peace & Freedom	Archaeologist/Medical Anthropologist	Riverside

CONTROLLER

The state bookkeeper

- Keeps track of how the state's money is spent
- Issues most checks from the state and manages collections of money due to the state
- Does audits and reviews of state agencies
- Reports on finances of state and local governments

Elected for 4 years

CANDIDATE	PARTY	OCCUPATION	RESIDENCE
John Chiang	Democrat	Member, State Board of Equalization	Torrance
Tony Strickland	Republican	Taxpayer Organization President	Moor Park
Warren Mark Campbell	American Independent	Minister	Kaweah
Laura Wells	Green	Financial Systems Consultant	Oakland
Donna Tello	Libertarian	Tax Accountant	Poway
Elizabeth Cervantes Barrón	Peace & Freedom	Retired Teacher	Mission Hills



TREASURER

The state banker

- Acts as the banker for the state and releases money to pay the state's bills
- Manages the state's investments of \$63 billion
- Manages the sale of state bonds
- Chairs many boards related to state finances and investment

Elected for 4 years

CANDIDATE	PARTY	OCCUPATION	RESIDENCE
Bill Lockyer	Democrat	California Attorney General	Hayward
Claude Parrish	Republican	Member, State Board of Equalization	Long Beach
E. Justin Noonan	American Independent	Computer Technician	Marysville
Mehul M.Thakker	Green	Investment Advisor	Oakland
Marian Smithson	Libertarian	City Treasurer/CPA	West Covina
Gerald Sanders	Peace & Freedom	Union Electrician/Longshoreman	Oakland

ATTORNEY GENERAL

The law enforcement chief

- Makes sure laws are enforced the same way across the state
- Serves as legal advisor to the Governor, Legislature and state agencies
- Manages the state Department of Justice
- Oversees sheriffs and district attorneys across the state

Elected for 4 years

CANDIDATE	PARTY	OCCUPATION	RESIDENCE
Jerry Brown	Democrat	Oakland Mayor/Attorney	Oakland
Chuck Poochigian	Republican	California State Senator/Attorney	Fresno
Michael S. Wyman	Green	Attorney at law	San Rafael
Kenneth A. Weissman	Libertarian	Attorney at law	Beverly Hills
Jack Harrison	Peace & Freedom	Attorney/Rent Commissioner	Berkeley

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

The insurance chief

- Manages the state Department of Insurance
- Enforces laws that insurance companies must follow
- Helps the public with their questions and complaints about insurance

Elected for 4 years

CANDIDATE	PARTY	OCCUPATION	RESIDENCE
Cruz M. Bustamante	Democrat	California Lieutenant Governor	Sacramento
Steve Poizner	Republican	Businessman/Entrepreneur	Los Gatos
Jay Earl Burden	American Independent	Student	Marysville
Larry Cafiero	Green	Newspaper Editor	Scotts Valley
Dale F. Ogden	Libertarian	Actuary/Insurance Consultant	San Pedro
Tom Condit	Peace & Freedom	Writer	Berkeley

- One of two U.S. Senators; represents the people of California in Washington D.C.
- Works with U.S. Senators from other states to make new U.S. laws
- As a member of Congress, helps shape the budget and priorities for national government

Elected for 6 years

CANDIDATE	STATEMENT	TOP PRIORITIES
 <p>Dianne Feinstein DEMOCRAT United States Senator Age: 72 Lives in: San Francisco www.dianne2006.com</p>	<p>Throughout my 13 years in the United States Senate, I have used an independent voice to collaborate with members on both sides of the aisle, to find common-sense solutions to the problems facing California and the nation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deal with global warming, which is the most serious environmental threat facing the planet. • Provide federal help to curb gang violence. • See that California can meet its future water needs.
 <p>Richard “Dick” Mountjoy REPUBLICAN Businessman / Retired Senator Age: 74 Lives in: Monrovia www.MountjoyforSenate.com</p>	<p>I’ve served in the City Council, State Assembly and State Senate. I will fight to protect our nation from the threat of terrorists, the illegal invasion and runaway government spending. I am a native Californian and will represent Californians.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border security now. Stop the illegal invasion—no amnesty for illegal aliens. • Protect private property rights. • Eliminate government waste and “pork-barrel” spending.
 <p>Don J. Grundmann AMER. INDEPENDENT Doctor of Chiropractic Age: 54 Lives in: San Leandro www.truthusa.org</p>	<p>I am a citizen who understands the biggest financial crimes being committed against our citizens and how to stop them. My policies will bring a wealth of jobs and prosperity to our state and nation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expose and stop the criminal fraud of the Federal Reserve System and the I.R.S. • Rebuild our industrial economy; stop the exportation of manufacturing jobs and develop energy self-sufficiency for the state and nation. • Stop illegal immigration.
 <p>Todd Chretien GREEN Community Activist Age: 37 Lives in: Oakland www.Todd4Senate.org</p>	<p>I am a long-time union member, anti-war activist and organizer for social justice. I don’t take corporation campaign donations. I believe the only thing that has ever made positive change is people getting into the streets to demand their rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring the troops home from Iraq. • Amnesty for all undocumented immigrant workers. • Living wage of \$10 an hour for all workers.
 <p>Michael S. Metti LIBERTARIAN Self-Employed Age: 53 Lives in: San Diego www.mettiforsenate.com</p>	<p>As a businessman both domestically and internationally, I have learned to successfully negotiate with private companies and government agencies. This qualification should serve Californians well in Washington where bringing home the bacon is the standard practice of our country’s politicians.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce government programs that serve only politicians and special interest groups. • End the Patriot Act and clean up the mess at our borders. • Bring our troops home.
 <p>Marsha Feinland PEACE & FREEDOM Retired School Teacher Age: 57 Lives in: Berkeley www.feinlandforsenate.org</p>	<p>I was elected to help keep rents low in Berkeley. I helped other teachers in my union. I want to work for a good life and healthy earth for all of us, not for profits for the rich.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring all troops home from Iraq, Afghanistan and the Middle East. • Good jobs with living wages, free health care, quality education and decent housing for everyone. • Equal rights for all people, including immigrant workers.

Parties are listed in the order of their size in California.

★ Other Elected Offices

There will be many other candidates on your ballot besides the elected offices in this guide. Representatives for the U.S. Congress and State Assembly will be chosen in this election. Some districts will vote for State Senate seats. Your ballot may also have candidates for your local government, such as county supervisor, city council or school board.

All of the candidates for your area will be listed in the Sample Ballot that is mailed to you by your county elections office. Visit www.smartvoter.org for more information about local candidates.

U.S. GOVERNMENT



President and Vice President

- Elected for 4 years
- Next election in 2008

U.S. Congress—Works on U.S. laws and budget

U.S. Senate

- 2 Senators for each state, elected for 6 years
- 1 U.S. Senator chosen in this election

U.S. House of Representatives

- 53 members for California, elected for 2 years
- All being voted on in this election

CALIFORNIA STATE GOVERNMENT



Governor

- Elected for 4 years
- Being chosen in this election

State Legislature—Works on California laws and budget

State Senate

- 40 Senators, elected for 4 years
- Half chosen in this election and half in 2008

State Assembly

- 80 Assemblymembers, elected for 2 years
- All being voted on in this election

★ Judges

In this election, all California voters will be asked to vote on whether to keep two of the California Supreme Court judges. You will also be asked to vote on State Appeals Court judges in your district. These judges do not run against anyone. Instead, voters are asked to vote “yes” or “no” if they want the judge to continue to serve. If they vote “no”, the Governor appoints a new judge.

These two Supreme Court judges will appear on all California ballots:

- California Supreme Court Justice **Carol A. Corrigan** was appointed in January 2006. If voters approve her appointment, her term would last until January 2018.
- California Supreme Court Justice **Joyce Luther Kennard** was appointed in April 1989. Her current term expires January 2007. If approved by voters, her next term would last until 2019.

ABOUT CALIFORNIA COURTS AND JUDGES

There are three levels in the California court system:

- **Superior Courts** – this is where trials take place in each county
- **Appeals Courts** – there are 105 Appeals Court judges, divided into six districts
- **Supreme Court** – California has one Supreme Court with seven judges (also called “justices”)

Decisions in Superior courts can be appealed to Appeals Courts. From there, appeals are made to the California Supreme Court, which has the final say on how state law is interpreted.

Judges for California’s Supreme Court and Appeals Court:

- are nominated by the Governor and are confirmed in a public process by the Commission on Judicial Appointments
- must be approved by voters after they are appointed (in the next election for Governor)
- must be re-approved at the end of each 12-year term, with no limits to the number of terms that they can serve

Visit www.easyvoter.org for more information about voting on judges in California.

There are thirteen state propositions in this election. Any proposition getting more than 50% “yes” votes will become new state law. The ones that would change the California Constitution are called Constitutional Amendments. Propositions 1A through 1E are from the State Legislature. Propositions 83 through 90 are “Initiatives” that were placed on the ballot by people who collected enough signatures.

- **1A** Transportation Funds
- **1B** Transportation Bonds
- **1C** Housing Bonds
- **1D** Bonds for School and College Buildings
- **1E** Flood Control Bonds
- **83** Punishment for Sex Crimes
- **84** Bonds for Water & Natural Resources
- **85** Parental Notification about Abortion
- **86** Cigarette Tax
- **87** Oil Tax for Clean Energy
- **88** Property Tax for Education
- **89** Public Funding of Political Campaigns
- **90** Property Rights

This guide has short descriptions of each proposition, with simplified names. Also see a quick overview of the California state budget on page 15. For more information, read the Voter Information Guide mailed to each voter. You do not have to vote on everything! Choose what is important to you, learn more about it, and then vote on that.

1A Transportation Funds

Constitutional Amendment

The way it is now: California has a 6% sales tax on gasoline that raises about \$2 billion a year for state government. Before 2002, that money was used for things like education, health and social services, and prisons. In 2002, voters changed the California Constitution so that gas sales tax money could only be used for transportation, except in a state budget emergency. In 2003-04 and 2004-05, this gas sales tax money was used to help balance the state budget, not for transportation.

What Prop 1A would do: Make other changes to the California Constitution to ensure that gas sales tax funds are used for transportation. For example, these funds could be used for something other than transportation only twice in 10 years and would have to be repaid with interest to transportation within three years.

Effect on government spending: No change in total state spending. Starting in 2007, funds for transportation would be more stable. State lawmakers would have less flexibility when they balance the state budget.



People for 1A say:

- Prop 1A keeps lawmakers from raiding funds the voters have set aside for transportation.
- California needs to invest in roads to reduce traffic congestion and improve safety.

www.readforyourself.org



People against 1A say:

- California still has budget problems. This reduces what can be spent on services like education and health care.
- This type of “set aside” makes it harder for state lawmakers to do their jobs.

WHAT ARE BONDS?

Bonds are a way for governments to borrow money, usually for things that last a long time like schools and bridges. The government sells the bonds to get money now and pays them back with interest, usually over 30 years. Voters must approve most California bonds that are to be paid back out of the state budget’s General Fund.

1B Transportation Bonds

The way it is now: The state of California currently spends about \$20 billion each year on transportation “infrastructure,” like highways, roads, transit and rail. This money is mostly from state and local taxes and federal funds. Most transportation spending has been “pay as you go,” meaning that spending is limited to what is raised each year (compared to using bonds to borrow money). Since 1990, state bonds have been less than 5% of total transportation spending.

What Prop 1B would do: Allow state government to sell \$19.9 billion in bonds to fund various transportation improvements and repairs such as adding lanes to reduce traffic congestion, expanding local transit, and improving air quality, earthquake safety and security.

Effect on government spending: New state spending of about \$39 billion to pay off \$19.9 billion in bonds plus \$19 billion in interest over 30 years. There would be additional unknown costs to operate and maintain things like new buses or railcars.



People for 1B say:

- We need to spend more on transportation to secure a strong future for California. It will improve our economy, our traffic and our safety.
- Prop 1B lets us invest in long overdue transportation projects without raising taxes.

www.readforyourself.org



People against 1B say:

- California cannot afford to keep on borrowing. Bonds are not “free money” and make our state budget problems worse.
- A “no” vote on Prop 1B will force state lawmakers to pay for transportation with the money we have.

www.protecttaxpayers.com

1C Housing Bonds

The way it is now: Private companies build most housing in California. Some home and apartment building projects get low-interest government loans by agreeing to sell or rent to low-income Californians. There are other state programs that help first-time and low-income homebuyers with the cost of a down payment. In 2002, voters approved \$2.1 billion in bonds for state housing programs. Most of that money has been spent.

What Prop 1C would do: Allow state government to sell \$2.85 billion in bonds for:

- housing projects and related development in urban areas and near public transportation
- assistance for renters, first-time and low-income homebuyers
- farmworker housing, homeless shelters and other programs

Effect on government spending: New state spending of about \$6.1 billion to pay off \$2.85 billion in bonds plus \$3.3 billion in interest over 30 years.



People for 1C say:

- It is harder than ever for working families to afford housing. Prop 1C is an important step forward and creates 87,000 jobs.
- Over 360,000 Californians are homeless. Prop 1C will provide safe housing for some of the people who need the most help.

www.readforyourself.org



People against 1C say:

- Public bonds should only be used for long-term public purposes like bridges, roads and schools. Private builders should build homes, not the government.
- It costs \$2 to pay back every \$1 that we borrow. California cannot afford this debt.

www.NoProp1C.com

1D Bonds for School and College Buildings

The way it is now: Over the past 10 years, voters have approved \$28 billion in state bonds for K-12 school building projects and \$6.5 billion for construction at community colleges and public universities. Most of that money has already been spent. To get state bond money, a school district must put up half the cost of a new building or 40% for repairs to old ones. Usually, the school's local matching funds come from voter-approved bonds that are paid back with an extra property tax. Community colleges also sometimes use local bonds to pay for construction. California's public universities cannot use local bonds and therefore rely mostly on state bonds and private gifts.

What Prop 1D would do: Allow state government to sell \$10.4 billion in bonds to build and upgrade education facilities:

- \$7.3 billion for K-12 schools, most of which would require local matching funds
- \$3.1 billion for community colleges and public universities

Effect on government spending: New state spending of about \$20.3 billion to pay off \$10.4 billion in bonds plus \$9.9 billion in interest over 30 years.



People for 1D say:

- Prop 1D will repair 31,000 classrooms, build 9,500 new classrooms and provide 3,000 job-training facilities.
- Too many schools are overcrowded, making it hard for students to get a quality education.

www.readforyourself.org



People against 1D say:

- Instead of taking on more 30-year debt, we should encourage better use of existing facilities.
- Most schools got nothing from the last state bond and most will get nothing from this one.

www.protecttaxpayers.com

1E Flood Control Bonds

The way it is now: A majority of the people in California get their drinking water from rivers that flow in the Central Valley. State government is responsible for 1,600 miles of levees that keep the rivers from flooding cities and towns. The state also provides assistance for flood control projects in other parts of California.

What Prop 1E would do: Allow state government to sell \$4.1 billion in bonds for flood control projects:

- \$3 billion to repair levees and add flood protection in the Central Valley
- \$1.1 billion for flood safety projects elsewhere in California

Effect on government spending: New state spending of about \$8 billion to pay off \$4.1 billion in bonds plus \$3.9 billion in interest over 30 years.



People for 1E say:

- These repairs are long overdue. We need to be ready for natural disasters.
- This helps protect hundreds of thousands of homes and drinking water for 22 million Californians.

www.readforyourself.org



People against 1E say:

- The state should not take on more debt for something that federal and local governments should pay for.
- Prop 1E will pay for only a small part of the needed repairs.

www.protecttaxpayers.com

83 Punishment for Sex Crimes

Initiative

The way it is now: People convicted of certain sex crimes must register with local police departments and keep the police informed of where they are living. There are now about 90,000 registered sex offenders in California. People convicted of certain crimes against children cannot live near a school while still on parole. Some high-risk sex offenders are monitored with electronic devices while on parole or probation. The most dangerous sex criminals may be kept in a state mental hospital after serving their prison sentence.

What Prop 83 would do: Increase penalties and restrictions for people convicted of sex crimes. Some sex offenders would have longer prison terms and longer paroles. Registered sex offenders would never be allowed to live near a school or park. Felony sex offenders would be monitored with electronic devices for the rest of their lives. More sex offenders could be kept in state mental hospitals.

Effect on government spending: Prop 83 would increase the prison population. Increased operating costs for prisons, hospitals and monitoring could be a couple hundred million dollars per year within 10 years. One-time building costs at prisons and state mental hospitals could be several hundred million dollars.



People for 83 say:

- Prop 83 protects all of us by keeping dangerous sex criminals in prison longer and keeping them away from schools and parks.
- This gives police the tools they need to keep track of sex criminals.

www.83YES.com



People against 83 say:

- Prop 83 wastes hundreds of millions of dollars monitoring low-risk, non-violent offenders for the rest of their lives.
- Similar laws have been tried in other states and failed to reduce crime.

www.cacj.org

84 Bonds for Water & Natural Resources

Initiative

The way it is now: The state has a variety of programs to conserve natural resources, protect the environment, control flooding, offer outdoor recreation, and plan for future natural resource needs. Local governments and nonprofit organizations have similar programs that receive funding from the state. In the last 10 years voters have approved about \$11 billion in bonds for spending on natural resources.

What Prop 84 would do: Allow state government to sell \$5.4 billion in bonds for:

- safe drinking water, water quality and water supply
- environmental protection and flood control
- park improvements and planning

Effect on government spending: New state spending of about \$10.5 billion to pay off \$5.4 billion in bonds plus \$5.1 billion in interest over 30 years.



People for 84 say:

- Prop 84 will help ensure our water supply is clean, reliable and safe, and will protect California's rivers, lakes, beaches and bays.
- This allows every region of the state to choose how they will meet increasing demands on our water resources.

www.Yeson84.com



People against 84 say:

- Local projects should be funded by local communities. State bonds should only be used for projects that benefit the whole state.
- Paying off these bonds will take priority over other government spending like education and health care programs.

www.protecttaxpayers.com

85

Parental Notification about Abortion

Initiative • Constitutional Amendment

The way it is now: A pregnant minor (an unmarried girl under 18 years old) can get an abortion in California without telling her parents.

What Prop 85 would do: Change the California Constitution to require a doctor to notify a parent or guardian at least 48 hours before performing an abortion on a minor. The law would not require a parent to agree to the abortion. They would just have to be told about it. Parental notification would not be required in case of a medical emergency or if the young person gets approval from juvenile court. Some information about the abortions and juvenile court decisions would be reported to the state, but without identifying the minors.

Effect on government spending: Possible increase in state costs of several million dollars per year for health and welfare programs and court expenses.



People for 85 say:

- A pregnant teenager needs the support of her parents before and after she decides what to do.
- Teens hiding an abortion from their parents may delay getting help for medical problems after the abortion.

www.YESon85.net



People against 85 say:

- Teenagers who are afraid to tell their parents, or are too scared to go to a judge, may turn to unsafe abortions.
- Prop 85 is part of a larger strategy to chip away at legal abortion in the United States.

www.NOon85.com

86

Cigarette Tax

Initiative • Constitutional Amendment

The way it is now: A pack of cigarettes costs about \$4.00 in California. This includes \$0.87 in state tobacco taxes, most of which were approved by voters for early childhood development programs, tobacco education and prevention, and health care for low-income uninsured people.

What Prop 86 would do: Add another state tobacco tax of \$2.60 per pack of cigarettes, making the total price per pack about \$6.60. The new tax money could be spent only on hospital emergency care, children's health insurance, and other health programs listed in Prop 86. The California Constitution would be changed to exclude the new tax from the state's spending limit and the state's required spending on schools.

Effect on government spending: The new tax would raise about \$2.1 billion per year for health care at first, but would bring in less as smoking decreases. The new tax money may not cover some increased state costs in future years. State and local governments may save money on health care costs in the long term as fewer people smoke.



People for 86 say:

- This tax increase will cause 500,000 adults to stop smoking, keep 700,000 kids from becoming smokers and prevent 300,000 deaths.
- Prop 86 pays for critical health care services and will save California about \$16 billion in long-term health care costs from smoking-related illnesses.

www.yesprop86.com



People against 86 say:

- This 300% tax increase is unfair to smokers and will create new crime by making a truckload of stolen cigarettes worth millions of dollars.
- Prop 86 is written to benefit hospitals and specific health care programs. Less than 10% of the Prop 86 funds are for services to help smokers quit.

www.86facts.org

87 Oil Tax for Clean Energy

Initiative • Constitutional Amendment

The way it is now: About 12% of the oil pumped in the U.S. comes from California. Oil companies pay state income tax on profits earned in California. Oil producers also pay a fee of 6.2 cents per barrel of oil pumped in California.

What Prop 87 would do: Change the California Constitution to set up a \$4 billion program to reduce the use of oil and promote clean energy, funded by a new tax on oil pumped in California. The program would help develop and promote vehicles that use less gasoline, renewable energy such as solar or wind, and more efficient ways of using energy. The new tax would not be included in the state's spending limit or the state's required spending on schools.

Effect on government spending: The new tax on oil would bring in \$225 million to \$485 million each year, and would stop after the \$4 billion program was paid for.



People for 87 say:

- Prop 87 makes oil companies pay their fair share for cleaner energy and makes it illegal for them to pass on the cost to consumers.
- This would provide rebates on alternative fuel vehicles and renewable energy like solar and wind power.

www.yeson87.com



People against 87 say:

- This makes taxes on oil pumped in California higher than in other states. That means California will import more oil and have higher gas prices.
- Spending on this program can continue even if it does not lead to any less use of oil.

www.NoOilTax.com

88 Property Tax for Education

Initiative • Constitutional Amendment

The way it is now: California currently has 6.3 million K-12 public school students. Last year, \$38 billion of the state's \$93 billion General Fund was spent on K-12 education.

Property owners pay a local tax based on the value of their property. In some school districts, voters have also approved "parcel taxes" where owners typically pay the same amount for each property. These local school parcel taxes need two-thirds of the voters to approve them. There is no state parcel tax.

What Prop 88 would do: Change the California Constitution to create a new state tax of \$50 on each property for specific K-12 education programs. Money from this "parcel tax" would be used for class-size reduction, textbooks, school safety and other programs. Elderly and disabled homeowners would not have to pay this tax.

Effect on government spending: New state spending of about \$450 million each year for specific education programs.



People for 88 say:

- Students in one-third of California classrooms don't have a textbook to take home. Teachers are paying for basic supplies.
- Prop 88 funds will go directly into classrooms to reduce class sizes, buy learning materials and help make schools safer.

www.Votefor88.org



People against 88 say:

- Prop 88 creates a whole new kind of state tax that is easier to pass than local property taxes. This opens the gates for special interests to pass their own taxes.
- Prop 88 lets state lawmakers give your tax money to any school district in the state.

www.NoProp88.com

89

Public Funding of Political Campaigns

Initiative

The way it is now: Campaign spending in California has reached record levels. Candidates for state elected office pay for their political campaigns with contributions from people, political parties, companies and groups. There are some limits on the size of these contributions. Candidates can use an unlimited amount of their own money.

What Prop 89 would do: Set up a system of public funding for political campaigns. Candidates for state offices could receive public funds for their campaigns if they:

- do not accept any contributions (except limited party contributions and start-up funds)
- do not use their own money for the campaign
- follow other rules, like appearing in public debates.

The public funds would range from \$250,000 for a State Assembly candidate to \$15 million for a candidate for Governor. The money would come from raising the state income tax on corporations by 0.2 percent.

Candidates not accepting public funds would have stricter contribution limits. Prop 89 also limits corporate contributions to campaigns for or against a proposition.

Effect on government spending: The corporate tax increase would raise over \$200 million each year, which would cover the costs of the new system of public funding of political campaigns in California.



People for 89 say:

- Prop 89 will reduce the power that special interests and groups that make big campaign contributions have over our elected officials.
- This will make it easier for people who do not have big money connections to run for office.

www.yeson89.org



People against 89 say:

- Prop 89 does not limit how public funds are spent, so taxpayers could end up paying for negative campaign ads and mailers.
- Voters have already adopted campaign contribution limits. We don't need Prop 89.

www.noprop89.org

ABOUT THE EASY VOTER GUIDE

The nonpartisan *Easy Voter Guide* is a collaboration of the *League of Women Voters of California Education Fund*, the *California Secretary of State's Office* and *California State Library*, with additional support from *The James Irvine Foundation* and the *San Francisco Foundation*. This guide has been published for every statewide election in California since 1994.

Many people help to assemble and distribute this guide. Partners include: the *League of Women Voters of California Education Fund* – Jacqueline Jacobberger, Robbie Davis, Jill Kaiser Newcom and Carol Souza Cole; the *California Secretary of State's Office* – Caren Daniels-Meade and John Mott-Smith; the *California State Library* – Susan Hildreth and Jacquie Brinkley; and Sharon Owyang at the *Center for Asian Americans United for Self Empowerment (CAUSE)*. Special thanks to the team at the *Legislative Analyst's Office*, *Next Ten* and the *Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy*. Literacy consultants: Bilqis Alawi, Donna Jones, Angelica Marquez, Neil Mills, Jean Shields and Resonja Willoughby.

The *Easy Voter Guide* is produced by *Common Knowledge*: Susan S. Clark, Antonia Hollander. Proposition review by Linda R. Davis. Graphic design and production: Gino Squadrito of *Laser.Com Design*. Cover design: Leah Prahm. Translators: Victor Reyes, Claire Liu, Jacki J. Noh, and Dzung Pham. The www.easyvoter.org website is maintained by *Altrue*.

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90

Property Rights

Initiative • Constitutional Amendment

The way it is now: State and local governments have the power (called “eminent domain”) to take private property for public use as long as the owner is paid a fair price. Governments use this power to buy property from owners who do not want to sell when the land is needed for public facilities like roads, schools, and parks, or to redevelop rundown areas. At times, governments have forced the sale of property to allow private developers to build new homes, stores or businesses.

What Prop 90 would do: Change the California Constitution so that governments could not force the sale of private property for private use. Prop 90 would also require that property owners be paid for major economic losses caused by new laws and rules (such as zoning changes), except when the government is responding to an emergency or protecting public health and safety.

Effect on government spending: The total costs of Prop 90 are hard to predict but could be significant. State and local governments would have to pay property owners for economic losses. Governments would likely pay more for property under Prop 90 than under current law.



People for 90 say:

- It’s wrong to force landowners to give up their property so that a retail store, shopping mall or expensive housing can be built.
- When laws are passed that reduce your property value, it’s only fair that you are paid for your losses.

www.90yes.com



People against 90 say:

- This would lead to costly lawsuits and would discourage government actions that benefit the public and the environment.
- This would drive up the costs of schools, roads and other public facilities and would reduce local land-use authority.

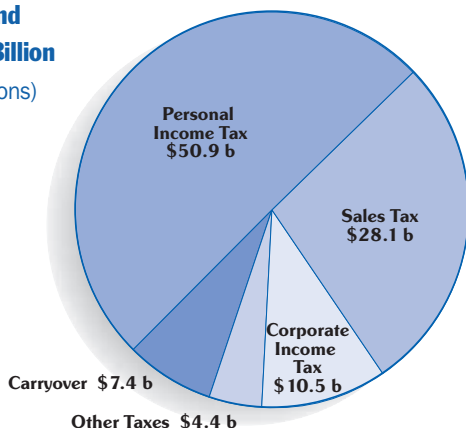
www.NoProp90.com

THE CALIFORNIA STATE BUDGET

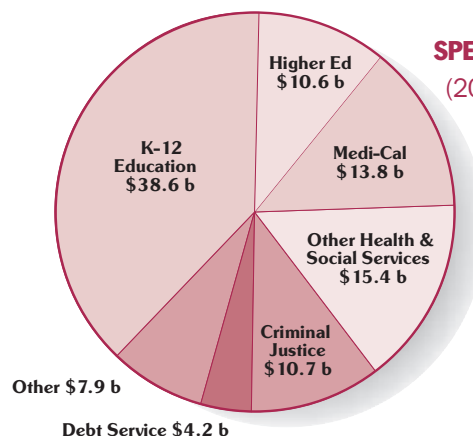
Many of the propositions would have an impact on California’s state budget. The State Legislature passes and the Governor signs a budget each year that estimates state income and how the money will be spent. For July 2006 through June 2007, the state budget plans \$128 billion in income and spending. The state budget has two main parts:

- **General Fund** (\$101 billion) –Money comes in from income taxes from people and businesses, sales taxes and other taxes on things like insurance and alcohol. The General Fund pays for ongoing public services like education, health care and the prison system.
- **Special Funds** (\$27 billion) –This money is from taxes that are reserved for special purposes like transportation, and local health and public safety programs.

State General Fund INCOME: \$101 Billion
(2006-07 \$ in billions)



State General Fund SPENDING: \$101 Billion
(2006-07 \$ in billions)



Voting is as easy as 1-2-3!

1

SIGN UP TO VOTE



- To vote in the November 7 election, you must register (sign up) to vote by October 23. It's free!
- To get a voter registration form, you can:
 - Call 1-800-345-8683 to have a form sent to you.
 - Pick up a form at the library, post office, DMV, or other public places.
 - Visit www.ss.ca.gov and click on "Register to Vote."
- When you fill out the form, be sure to include your driver's license number or other identification information. This is a new law.
- You must fill out a new voter registration form if you move to a new address, change your name, or want to change your political party.

2

GET READY TO VOTE



- To learn about the election, registered voters get two booklets in the mail:
 - The *Sample Ballot* lists all of the candidates and measures that will be on your ballot.
 - The *Voter Information Guide* covers information about the statewide propositions and some of the candidates.
- You don't have to vote on everything on your ballot. Choose the things that matter to you and learn more about them.

3

VOTE!



- **Vote in person:** Look at the mailing label on the back of your *Sample Ballot* for where to go. Your polling place will be open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. Some counties also have convenient places where you can vote before Election Day.
- **Vote by mail:**
 - The form to request an "absentee ballot" comes with your *Sample Ballot*. Fill out the form and mail it in to arrive at your county elections office by October 31.
 - If you want to be able to vote by mail in every election, you can become a "Permanent Absentee Voter."
 - When your absentee ballot comes in the mail, fill it out and mail it back in time to arrive by Election Day. Or, you can choose to drop it off at any polling place in your county by 8 p.m. on Election Day.

Visit www.easyvoter.org, www.ss.ca.gov and www.smartvoter.org for more information about how to vote and about this election.