

2022 Statewide Ballot Initiative Tracker

Number	Title	Initiative Type & Signatures Required	Proponent	Status	Hired Paid Signature Gatherers?	Summary & Fiscal Analysis	LAO Analysis	Notes
Proposition 1	Prohibits the state from denying or interfering with an individual's right to choose an abortion and contraceptives	Constitutional Amendment. Received 2/3 vote of the Legislature.	Senate Pro Tem Toni Atkins	<i>Qualified for November 8, 2022, Ballot</i>	N/A	Enacts a constitutional amendment, expressly providing that the state shall not deny or interfere with an individual's reproductive freedom in their most intimate decisions, which includes their fundamental right to choose to have an abortion and their fundamental right to choose or refuse contraceptives. Summary of estimate by California State Senate Appropriations Committee of fiscal impact on state and local governments: One-time costs to the Secretary of State (SOS) in the range of \$546,000 to \$728,000 for printing and mailing costs to place the measure on the ballot for the next statewide general election (General Fund). Staff notes that printing and mailing costs associated with placing a measure on the statewide ballot were estimated to be approximately \$91,000 per page in 2021, depending on the length of the ballot. The fiscal estimates noted above reflect the addition of 6-8 pages in the Voter Information Guide. Actual costs would depend upon the length of the title and summary, analysis by the Legislative Analyst's Office, proponent and opponent arguments, and text of the proposal.	Legislative Analysis of SCA 10	Placed on the ballot by the Legislature via Senate Constitutional Amendment 10.
Proposition 26	Authorizes New Types of Gambling	Initiative Constitutional and Statutory Amendment. Signatures: 997,139	Edwin "Thorpe" Romero Jeff L Grubbe Anthony Roberts Mark Macarro	<i>Qualified for November 8, 2022, Ballot</i>	Yes	Allows federally recognized Native American tribes to operate roulette, dice games, and sports wagering on tribal lands, subject to compacts negotiated by the Governor and ratified by the Legislature. Beginning in 2022, allows on-site sports wagering at only privately operated horse-racing tracks in four specified counties for persons 21 years or older. Imposes 10% tax on sports-wagering profits at horse-racing tracks; directs portion of revenues to enforcement and problem-gambling programs. Prohibits marketing of sports wagering to persons under 21. Authorizes private lawsuits to enforce other gambling laws. Summary of estimate by Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance of fiscal impact on state and local governments: Increased state revenues, potentially reaching the tens of millions of dollars annually, from payments made by facilities offering sports wagering and new civil penalties authorized by this measure. Some portion of these revenues would reflect a shift from other existing state and local revenues. Increased state regulatory costs, potentially reaching the low tens of millions of dollars annually. Some or all of these costs would be offset by the increased revenue or reimbursements to the state. Increased state enforcement costs, not likely to exceed several million dollars annually, related to a new civil enforcement tool for enforcing certain gaming laws.	Preliminary Analysis	The proponents are the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians, Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Barona Band of Mission Indians, and Chumash Casino and Resort Enterprises.
Proposition 27	Allows Online and Mobile Sports Wagering	Initiative Constitutional Amendment. Signatures: 997,139	John J. Moffatt Kurt Oneto	<i>Qualified for November 8, 2022, Ballot</i>	Yes	Legalizes online and mobile sports wagering, which currently is prohibited, for persons 21 years and older. Such wagering may be offered only by federally recognized Indian tribes and eligible businesses that contract with them. Individuals placing bets must be in California and not located on Indian lands. Imposes 10% tax on sports-wagering revenues and licensing fees. Directs tax and licensing revenues first to regulatory costs, then remainder to: 85% to homelessness programs; 15% to nonparticipating tribes. Specifies licensing, regulatory, consumer-protection, and betting-integrity standards for sports wagering. Summary of estimate by Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance of fiscal impact on state and local governments: Increased state revenues, potentially reaching the mid-hundreds of millions of dollars annually, from online sports wagering-related taxes, licensing fees, and penalties. Some portion of these revenues would reflect a shift from other existing state and local revenues. Increased state regulatory costs, potentially reaching the mid-tens of millions of dollars annually, that would be fully or partially offset by the increased revenues.	Preliminary Analysis	The proponents are DraftKings, BetMGM, FanDuel, Penn National Gaming/Barstool, WynnBet, Bally's and Fanatics Betting and Gaming.
Proposition 28	Provides Additional Funding for Arts and Music Education in Public Schools	Initiative Statute. Signatures: 623,212	Austin Beutner	<i>Qualified for November 8, 2022, Ballot</i>	Yes	Provides additional funding for arts and music education in all K-12 public schools (including charter schools) by annually allocating from state General Fund an amount equaling 1% of required state and local funding for public schools. Allocates greater proportion of the funds to schools serving more economically disadvantaged students. Schools with 500 or more students must spend at least 80% of funding to employ teachers and remainder on training, supplies, and education partnerships. Requires audits and limits administrative costs to 1% of funding. Summary of estimate by Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance of fiscal impact on state and local governments: Increased spending likely in the range of \$800 million to \$1 billion annually, beginning in 2023-24, for arts education in schools.	Preliminary Analysis	The proponent, Austin Beutner, is the former Superintendent of the Los Angeles Unified School District (serving from 2018-2021) and is the former publisher and CEO of the Los Angeles Times and The San Diego Union-Tribune.

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Proposition 29	Requires On-Site Licensed Medical Professional at Kidney Dialysis Clinics and Establishes Other State Requirements	Initiative Statute. Signatures: 623,212	Sam Fleming Jonathan Everhart	<i>Qualified for November 8, 2022, Ballot</i>	Yes	Requires physician, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant, with six months' relevant experience, on site during treatment at outpatient kidney dialysis clinics; authorizes exemption for staffing shortage if qualified medical professional is available through telehealth. Requires clinics to disclose to patients all physicians with clinic ownership interests of five percent or more. Requires clinics to report dialysis-related infection data to state. Prohibits clinics from closing or substantially reducing services without state approval. Prohibits clinics from refusing to treat patients based on source of payment. Summary of estimate by Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance of fiscal impact on state and local governments: Increased state and local government costs likely in the low tens of millions of dollars annually.	Preliminary Analysis	The proponent is SEIU-UHW. This is the third ballot initiative they have submitted after losing their previous measures in 2018 and 2020.
Proposition 30	Provides Funding for Programs to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Increasing Tax on Personal Income Over \$2 Million	Initiative Statute. Signatures: 623,212	Joseph Wiedman	<i>Qualified for November 8, 2022, Ballot</i>	Yes	Increases tax on personal income over \$2 million by 1.75% for individuals and married couples and allocates new tax revenues as follows: (1) 45% for rebates and other incentives for zero-emission vehicle purchases and 35% for charging stations for zero-emission vehicles, with at least half of this funding directed to low-income households and communities; and (2) 20% for wildfire prevention and suppression programs, with priority given to hiring and training firefighters. Requires audits of programs and expenditures. Summary of estimate by Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance of fiscal impact on state and local governments: Increased annual state tax revenue ranging from \$3 billion to \$4.5 billion, with the additional revenue used to support zero-emission vehicle programs and wildfire-related activities. Potential increased state administrative costs paid from other funding sources that could reach tens of millions to the low hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Net decrease in state and local transportation revenue of up to several tens of millions of dollars annually in the initial years, and growing to up to a few hundreds of millions of dollars annually after several years.	Preliminary Analysis	
Proposition 31	Referendum Challenging a 2020 Law Prohibiting Retail Sale of Certain Flavored Tobacco Products	Referendum. Signatures: 997,139	Aaron Agenbroad Jaime Rojas Beilal Mohamad-Ali Chatila	<i>Qualified for November 8, 2022, Ballot</i>	Yes	If the required number of registered voters sign this petition and the petition is timely filed, there will be a referendum challenging a 2020 law on the next statewide ballot after the November 3, 2020 general election. The challenged law prohibits the retail sale of certain flavored tobacco products and tobacco flavor enhancers. The referendum would require a majority of voters to approve the 2020 state law before it can take effect.	Legislative Analysis of SB 793	
21-0022 Amdt. #1	Provides Funding for Pandemic Detection and Prevention by Increasing Tax on Personal Income Over \$5 million	Initiative Statute and Constitutional Amendment. Signatures: 997,139	Max Henderson Anna Maybach	<i>Pending Signature Verification</i> Deadline for Random Sample: July 1, 2022	Yes	Increases tax on personal income over \$5 million by 0.75% for 10 years, and allocates new tax revenues as follows: 50% to the California Institute for Pandemic Prevention (established by this measure), to award grants for research and development of technologies to detect and prevent future pandemics; 25% for public health programs for pandemic preparedness; and 25% for improvements to school facilities to limit disease transmission. Creates Independent Scientific Governing Board to administer the Institute; requires board members have specified medical, technological, or public-health expertise. Summary of estimate by Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance of fiscal impact on state and local governments: Increased state tax revenues that likely would range from around \$500 million to \$1.5 billion annually for the ten-year period the new tax would be in effect. Revenues entirely would support activities related to infectious disease control and pandemic prevention.	Preliminary Analysis	
21-0043 Amdt. #1	Raises Minimum Wage	Initiative Statute. Signatures: 623,212	Joe Sanberg	<i>Pending Signature Verification</i> Deadline for Random Sample: July 13, 2022	Yes	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.	Preliminary Analysis	

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21-0027 Amdt. #1	Eliminates Employees' Ability to File Lawsuits for Monetary Penalties for State Labor-Law Violations	Initiative Statute. Signatures: 623,212	Brian Maas	<i>Pending Signature Verification</i> Deadline for Random Sample: July 22, 2022	Yes	Repeals 2004 law allowing employees to file lawsuits on behalf of themselves and other employees against employers to recover monetary penalties for certain state labor-law violations. Labor Commissioner retains authority to enforce labor laws and impose penalties. Eliminates Labor Commissioner's authority to contract with private organizations or attorneys to assist with enforcement. Requires Legislature to provide funding of unspecified amount for Labor Commissioner enforcement. Requires Labor Commissioner to provide pre-enforcement advice; allows employers to correct identified labor-law violations without penalties. Authorizes increased penalties for willful violations. Summary of estimate by Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance of fiscal impact on state and local governments: Likely increase in state costs to enforce labor laws that could exceed \$100 million per year. Reduction in state penalty revenue used for labor law enforcement in the tens of millions of dollars annually.	Preliminary Analysis	
21-0039 Amdt. #1	Allows In-Person and Online Sports Wagering and Other New Types of Gambling	Initiative Statute and Constitutional Amendment. Signatures: 997,139	Bo Mazzetti, Greg Sarris, Jesus Tarango, Ken Ramirez	<i>Cleared for Circulation</i> Deadline: July 12, 2022	Yes	Legalizes in-person sports wagering, roulette, and dice games on tribal lands, and online sports wagering statewide, if operated by federally recognized Indian tribes under (1) compacts approved by Legislature, (2) the model compact approved by this measure, or (3) laws enacted by this measure and state regulations approved by tribal representatives. Sports wagering limited to persons 21 and older. Directs 15% of sports-wagering profits to non participating tribes and 10% first to regulatory costs and then to homelessness/mental-health programs. Summary of estimate by Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance of fiscal impact on state and local governments: Increased state revenues that could range from the tens of millions of dollars to the mid-hundreds of millions of dollars annually, depending on how the measure is implemented and legally interpreted. Some portion of these revenues would reflect a shift from other existing state and local revenues. Increased state regulatory costs, potentially in the low- to mid-tens of millions of dollars annually. Some or all of these costs would be offset by the increased revenue or reimbursements to the state.	Preliminary Analysis	The proponents are the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians, Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, and the Federated Indians of the Wilton Rancheria.
21-0042 Amdt. #1	Limits Ability of Voters and State and Local Governments to Raise Revenues for Government Services	Constitutional Amendment. Signatures: 997,139	Thomas Hiltachk	<i>Cleared for Circulation</i> Deadline: August 8, 2022	Yes	For new or increased state taxes currently enacted by two-thirds vote of Legislature, also requires statewide election and majority voter approval. Limits voters' ability to pass voter-proposed local special taxes by raising vote requirement to two-thirds. Eliminates voters' ability to advise how to spend revenues from proposed general tax on same ballot as the proposed tax. Expands definition of "taxes" to include certain regulatory fees, broadening application of tax approval requirements. Requires Legislature or local governing body set certain other fees. Summary of estimate by Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance of fiscal impact on state and local governments: Lower annual state and local revenues, potentially substantially lower, depending on future actions of the Legislature, local governing bodies, voters, and the courts.	Preliminary Analysis	
21-0041 Amdt. #1	Authorizes Felony Sentences for Certain Thefts Under \$950. Requires Longer Sentences for Specified Property Losses	Initiative Statute. Signatures: 623,212	Thomas Hiltachk	<i>Cleared for Circulation</i> Deadline: July 26, 2022	No	Authorizes prosecutors to file felony or misdemeanor charges for thefts of any amount under \$950—currently chargeable as felonies only in certain circumstances—against any person with two or more prior specified theft convictions. Adds mandatory sentencing enhancement for any felony resulting in significant property loss or damage, ranging from one additional year for losses over \$50,000, to four years for losses over \$3,000,000, plus one year for each additional \$3,000,000. Authorizes prosecution for theft in any county where acts in furtherance occurred. 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 low tens 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 certain spending on mental health and substance use services, truancy and dropout prevention, and victim services due to requirements in current law. Increased county criminal justice system costs potentially in the low tens of millions of dollars annually, primarily due to increases in county jail and community supervision populations.	Preliminary Analysis	
21-0044	Reclassifies Ferrets as "Domestic Animals"	Initiative Statute. Signatures: 623,212	Patrick Wright	<i>Cleared for Circulation</i> Deadline: August 23, 2022	No	Under current law, California classifies ferrets as "wild animals," making it illegal to own them as pets without obtaining a permit from the State. This measure would reclassify ferrets as "domestic animals." If this measure were adopted, additional changes to existing state and local laws and regulations would also be required to legalize ownership of ferrets as pets in California. Summary of estimate by Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance of fiscal impact on state and local governments: Likely would not have immediate or significant fiscal effects on the state or local governments.	Preliminary Analysis	



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22-0004	Classifies and Treats Alimony as All Other Social Welfare Programs	Initiative Statute. Signatures: 623,212	Steve Clark	<i>Pending at the Attorney General's Office</i> Deadline: July 17, 2022	N/A	Under current law, the court, upon judgement of nullity of a marriage, may order a party to pay spousal support or alimony to support the other party in the same manner as if the marriage had not been nullified. This act would shift the burden of paying court-ordered spousal support during the proceeding from the supporting party to the State of California. Proponents state that the intent of this measure is to treat spousal support (alimony) in the same manner as other social welfare programs, where the financial obligation is paid for by the State government.	LAO Fiscal Impact Estimate	

KEY

	Qualified for November 2022 Ballot
	Eligible for November 2024 Ballot
	Pending Signature Verification
	Cleared for Circulation - 25% of Signatures Reached
	Cleared for Circulation
	Pending at the Attorney General's Office

Last updated: July 13, 2022

For additions to this distribution list, contact Tom Ross at tom@swingstrat.com