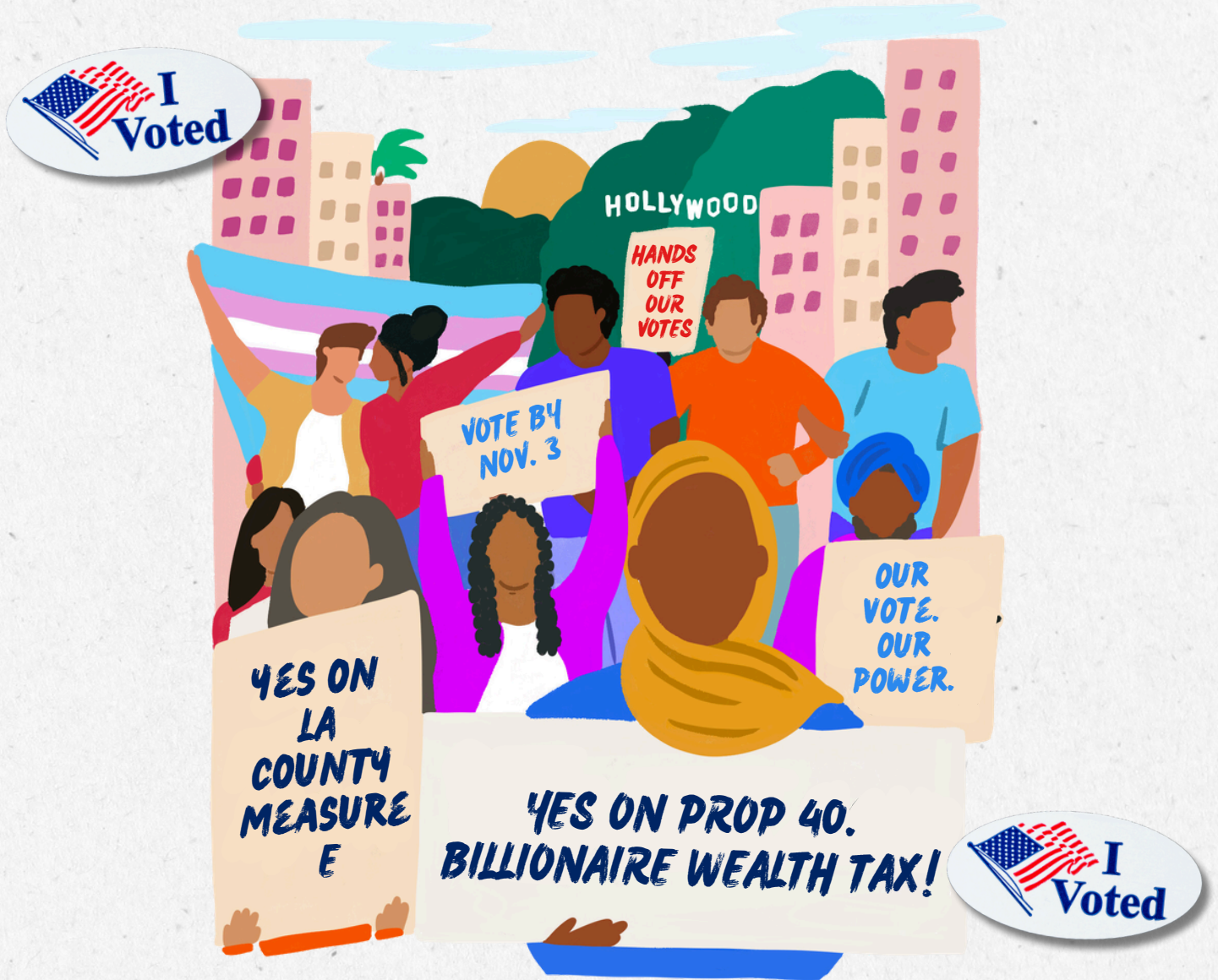




VOTER GUIDE

A guide to ballot measures for Los Angeles County voters



For more information, including in-language summaries, visit

aapiequityalliance.org/voterguide

Ad paid for by AAPI Equity Alliance, 905 E 8th St, Los Angeles.
Funding details at www.fppc.ca.gov and ethics.lacity.org.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Click on a topic to jump to
that section of the guide! 

About	2
Learn More	3
California State Propositions	4

Prop 1: Funding for Affordable Housing	5
Prop 2: Increases California's Rainy Day Fund	6
Prop 3: Makes Permanent High-Income Tax for Education	7
Prop 4: Allows Public Financing of Campaigns	8
Prop 5: Changes California's Recall Process	9
Prop 37: Helps Middle-Class Homebuyers Buy New Homes	10
Prop 38: Funding for Immunology Medical Research	11
Prop 39: Makes Voting Harder by Requiring Voter ID	12
Prop 40: Creates A One-Time Billionaire Wealth Tax for Healthcare	13
Prop 41: Requires Audits for New State Taxes	15
Prop 42: Prohibits New State Personal Property Taxes	16
Prop 43: Increasing the Special Tax Threshold	17
Prop 44: Mandates 90% of Clinic Spending Only on Healthcare Services	18
Prop 45: Weakens the Environmental Review Process	19

Los Angeles County Ballot Measures	20
--	----

Measure E: Implements LA County's Ethics Commission	21
Measure A: Requires Binding Arbitration for LA County Public Safety Employees	22

Los Angeles City Ballot Measures	23
--	----

Charter Amendment TE: Property Transfer Tax Exemption for Palisades Fire Victims	24
Charter Amendment LA: City Charter Changes to Infrastructure, Budget, Finance, & Contracting	25
Charter Amendment PL: City Charter Changes to City Planning	26
Charter Amendment EE: City Charter Changes on Ethics, Elections, and Governance	27
Charter Amendment PRK: Doubling the Recreation and Park Budget	28
Charter Amendment PRT: City Charter Changes to the Harbor and Airports	29
Charter Amendment SC: Aligns Campaign Finance Rules for LAUSD with LA City	30
Charter Amendment FD: Funding for the LA Fire Department Through a 0.5% Sales Tax	31

Acknowledgements	32
------------------------	----

Endnotes	33
----------------	----

ABOUT

Californians have over a dozen propositions on their ballots this November that include proposals ranging from how voters can vote to whether billionaires should be taxed to support our healthcare system. Locally, Los Angeles County residents have an opportunity to approve an independent ethics commission to expand County transparency and accountability, while Los Angeles City residents have opportunities to increase parks funding and make numerous changes to the City Charter.

AAPI Equity Alliance releases a voter guide every major election cycle to help Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, and others in Los Angeles understand and evaluate ballot measures. This voter guide includes measures for the State of California, the County of Los Angeles, and the City of Los Angeles. Depending on where you live, your ballot may include additional measures.

Because we are a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt nonprofit organization, we do not endorse individual candidates.



AAPI Equity Alliance (AAPI Equity) is a coalition of 50 community-based organizations serving the diverse needs of the 1.6 million Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (AAPIs) in Los Angeles County and beyond. It is dedicated to improving the lives of AAPIs through civic engagement, capacity building, and policy advocacy. Learn more at <https://aapiequityalliance.org>.

We are one of the co-founding partners of Stop AAPI Hate, a national coalition that tracks and responds to hate against AAPIs across the country. Learn more at <https://stopaapihate.org>.

We explain what each measure does and its impact, including on AAPIs,* and we share a recommendation on how to vote:

- ☒ SUPPORT = we recommend voting “yes.”
- ☒ OPPOSE = we recommend voting “no.”
- ☐ NO POSITION = we are not making a recommendation.

You can read the full text of these measures at the following websites.

- * sos.ca.gov/elections/ballot-measures/qualified-ballot-measures
- * content.lavote.gov/docs/rccc/documents/measures-appearing-on-the-ballot-08-16-2024-draft-final-1.pdf
- * clerk.lacity.gov/clerk-services/elections/municipal-elections/ballot-measures



*We use the term "AAPIs" throughout this voter guide to refer to Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, unless the underlying source we cite uses another term (for example, the U.S. Census uses Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders or NHPI) or refers to a specific subset of our communities. We recognize that the term "AAPI" encompasses a large and diverse set of communities and that the identity is debated within our communities. We use the term "AAPI" because AAPI Equity Alliance includes among its member organizations and leadership representation from the Pacific Islander community.

KEY DATES TO KNOW

Monday, Oct 5

Vote-by-mail
ballots are mailed
to voters



Monday, Oct 19

Last day to register
to vote in advance of
Election Day

More information at
registertovote.ca.gov

Saturday, Oct 24

First day of in-
person voting

Look up your
vote center at
lavote.gov

Tuesday, Nov 3

Election Day
7am - 8pm

Mailed ballots must
be postmarked by
Nov 3

Ballots turned in at
a vote center or
placed in a dropbox
before 8pm

If you missed the deadline to register to vote,
you can still register up until and on Election Day!

More information at
sos.ca.gov/elections/voter-registration/same-day-reg



VOTING IN ANOTHER LANGUAGE

LA County is required to provide help to voters in languages other than English, including in Bengali, Burmese, Cambodian/Khmer, Chinese, Farsi, Gujarati, Hindi, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Mongolian, Spanish, Tagalog/Filipino, Telugu, Thai, and Vietnamese.

- * Call 1-800-815-2666, option 3, if you need assistance in any of these languages.
- * Receive help in one of these languages on Election Day at most vote centers, including on the voting machine.
- * Find translated election materials online at lavote.gov.

STILL HAVE QUESTIONS? NEED TO REPORT A PROBLEM?

If you have questions or need help voting, you can call APIAVote's multilingual voter hotline:

1-888-API-VOTE (1-888-274-8683)

Bilingual assistance is available in:

Bengali	Mandarin
Cantonese	Punjabi
English	Tagalog
Hindi	Vietnamese
Korean	Urdu

CALIFORNIA STATE PROPOSITIONS



 **VOTE FOR YOUR PLANET** 

PROPOSITION 1: FUNDING FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Analysis by An Le, Assistant Director, Community Building & Engagement, Little Tokyo Service Center



SUMMARY

Proposition 1 authorizes the state to issue bonds to provide funding for various types of housing programs.¹ A bond does not result in any new taxes. If passed, the state would borrow money to cover the up-front costs of a development and then repay the money plus interest over time.

Housing programs covered include:

- Affordable multi-family housing programs;
- Homeownership programs for low- and moderate-income households;
- Infrastructure programs to support affordable housing developments, such as water, sewage, parks and transportation improvements;
- Farmworker housing;
- Higher education student housing programs;
- Tribal housing program; and
- Veterans housing program through home loan assistance.

ANALYSIS

Supporters of Proposition 1 emphasize that it will help create and preserve housing to help those who are one crisis away from homelessness stay off the streets. It will create a housing and homeownership loan program for veterans, provide funds to build more than 40,000 affordable homes that have already been approved but have been stalled because of lack of funding, and will also create and preserve housing for low-income seniors, survivors of domestic violence and their families, at-risk and foster youth experiencing homelessness, and people with disabilities. There would be strict accountability for how every dollar is being spent, and voters will be able to see where homes get built, where, and at what cost.² Opponents argue that the state should not be borrowing money to fund housing programs during the current budget outlook.³

We recommend voting yes on Proposition 1, which will allow the state to borrow \$11.25 billion to support veterans and affordable housing. It would cost the state \$500-600 million annually for about 25 years to repay the housing bond.⁴ Supporters include the Little Tokyo Service Center, Southern California Association of Nonprofit Housing, ACLU California Action, League of California Cities, and the California Apartment Association. The range of organizations supporting Proposition 1 include those that do not typically align on policies, showing broad appeal for its passage.⁵

PROPOSITION 2: INCREASES CALIFORNIA'S RAINY DAY FUND



SUPPORT

Analysis by Godfrey Plata, Consultant, AAPI Equity Alliance

SUMMARY

California maintains a Budget Stabilization Account (BSA), also known as the “rainy day fund,” in which the state can save money during good fiscal years.⁶ The state can choose to use these funds during a budget emergency or deficit. For example, California made its first-ever withdrawal from the fund – \$7.8 billion – to cover for economic losses during the COVID pandemic.⁷ The state constitution requires contributions to the fund annually, but currently caps yearly contributions to no more than 10% of the total amount of the state’s General Fund (the state’s general operating fund that funds government services and activities).⁸

California also automatically contributes to the rainy day fund when tax revenue from personal income taxes on capital gains exceeds 8% of General Fund tax revenues. Any “excess” tax revenue (above 8%) gets sent to two places: half of it goes to pay off state debt, and half goes into the rainy day fund.⁹ (Capital gains are profits made from selling assets like stocks or real estate, and these profits are taxable.¹⁰)

If passed, Proposition 2 would raise the cap of California’s yearly contribution limit to the rainy day fund from 10% to 20% of the General Fund, enabling the state to save more money than it is currently allowed to. Furthermore, in years when tax revenues from capital gains exceed 10% of the total General Fund tax revenues, the state would set aside 1.5 times the revenues above 10%. For example, if there are \$2 billion in capital gains revenues above the 10% threshold, the state would set aside a total of \$3 billion (\$2.0 billion x 1.5) – \$1 billion more than is required under current law.¹¹ Adopting this new formula for years with especially strong tax revenue would enable not only further savings in the rainy day fund, but also increase the amount of money set aside to pay debts.

ANALYSIS

Supporters of Proposition 2, including Governor Gavin Newsom and Democratic state legislators, say that good fiscal leadership includes saving for bad times. Saving more money during strong economic years enables state leaders to have a more robust fund to turn to in economic downturns and emergencies.¹² Both strategies in this proposition – raising the cap on what the state is allowed to save and increasing the amount of “automatic” contribution the state makes during exceptionally good fiscal years supports California to be able to save more when it is able to.

Opponents of Proposition 2, including Republican legislators, argue that the state should work on how it spends money, not how it saves money.¹³ Some believe that if California has access to a surplus now, then it should spend that money now, or to give it directly to residents.

We recommend voting yes on Proposition 2. As one of the world’s largest economies, California experiences booms in its economic success. In years where we experience more of that success – and particularly in the face of federal funding cuts – we should give our state the tools it needs to save money when we are able to, so we are better prepared in years when that funding is needed to support public services.

PROPOSITION 3: MAKES PERMANENT HIGH-INCOME TAX FOR EDUCATION

Analysis by Tonya Somesh, Community Organizer, South Asian Network



SUMMARY

Proposition 3 would make California's current taxes on high-income taxpayers permanent, instead of letting them expire in 2031.¹⁴ Voters approved these tax rates in 2012 and voted to extend them in 2016. Under current law, these taxes are expiring in 2031. This tax is only applicable to the state's highest earners with incomes above \$360,000 for single filers, \$721,000 for those filing jointly, and \$490,000 for heads of households.¹⁵ These thresholds are adjustable for inflation.

Estimates show making this tax permanent would maintain approximately \$5 billion to \$15 billion in annual state revenue.¹⁶ These tax revenues will be allocated towards K-12 schools, community colleges, and other essential services. Local school boards will decide how the revenues are spent and are not allowed to use these funds for administrative costs.

ANALYSIS

Supporters of Proposition 3 argue that continuing this tax is vital to fund public education. The California Teachers Association and other supporters point out that the tax has already been approved by California voters twice before and only impacts the state's highest-income earners. Supporters emphasize that allowing the tax to expire would reduce funding to schools and put additional pressure on the state budget.¹⁷

Those who oppose Proposition 3 argue that California already has high income taxes and that by making the tax permanent, high-income residents or businesses may leave. The California Taxpayers Association and other opponents raise concerns about California's dependence on wealthy taxpayers, whose income can fluctuate.¹⁸

We recommend voting yes on Proposition 3. Supporting this measure allows California to maintain an already existing and necessary source of revenue. This is revenue that we need to maintain funding for schools and other essential services.¹⁹ Proposition 3 is an equitable approach to raising revenue by ensuring those with the highest incomes pay their fair share, rather than increasing taxes for already struggling working- and middle-class families.

PROPOSITION 4: ALLOWS PUBLIC FINANCING OF CAMPAIGNS



SUPPORT

Analysis by Alton Wang, Legal Counsel, Director of Government Affairs, AAPI Equity Alliance

SUMMARY

California voters passed a proposition in the late 1980s that prohibited the public funding of campaigns for most elected offices across the state.²⁰ Public financing of electoral campaigns would allow state and local jurisdictions to provide public dollars to candidates seeking elected office, often providing the opportunity for less well-financed candidates to run for office and balancing the significant amounts of outside spending that influences our politics today.²¹

Currently, only certain cities in California can create public campaign financing programs because they are incorporated as charter cities, including programs found in Los Angeles and Long Beach.²² If passed, Proposition 4 would allow the state and other local governments to create and adopt a public financing program for electoral campaigns, subject to certain criteria and expenditure limits.

Public funds earmarked for education, transportation, or public safety cannot be used for potential public financing programs, and these programs cannot discriminate based on political party or whether the candidate is a new candidate or incumbent candidate.²³

ANALYSIS

Supporters of public campaign financing programs argue that electoral campaigns today have outsized influence from wealthy donors and special interests, giving them too much power over the important decisions our elected officials make.²⁴ This undermines public trust in government. They argue that public campaign financing increases access for candidates that would not otherwise have the opportunity to be competitive and protects against potential corruption in our government. Supporters of this proposition include the ACLU of California, California Common Cause, and the League of Women Voters of California.²⁵

Opponents, including the California Taxpayers Association, say that this proposal would push taxpayers to finance political positions of candidates that they may not want to support, that public dollars in the era of tight budgets should be better spent elsewhere, and that the programs created by state or local governments might arbitrarily prohibit some candidates from getting funded.²⁶

We recommend voting yes on Proposition 4. This law would not require any local government to create a public campaign financing program, but allows local governments to do so if it is appropriate for their communities. Public financing of campaigns helps to level the playing field, including for first time candidates, AAPI candidates, and other candidates from underrepresented communities. In the City of Los Angeles, we have seen public financing play a significant impact in recent elections. Through a “matching funds” program, nearly seven million dollars were provided in public funds in the June 2026 primary election alone, almost a quarter of the money raised by candidates alone for the primary in the City of Los Angeles.²⁷ This has helped create competitive elections for various seats and is giving voters more choices on their ballot.

PROPOSITION 5: CHANGES CALIFORNIA'S RECALL PROCESS



SUPPORT

Analysis by Alton Wang, Legal Counsel, Director of Government Affairs, AAPI Equity Alliance

SUMMARY

Recall elections are very familiar to California voters, with two recall elections on the ballot for the office of the Governor alone in the last twenty years.²⁸ Most recently, Californians voted in 2021 to reject a recall attempt of Governor Gavin Newsom.²⁹ The state constitution currently requires a recall election to include both a recall question that has to be approved by a majority of voters, and a question of who the potential successor should be, on the same ballot.³⁰

This proposition would amend the state constitution to change this successor election process by separating these questions. If a state elected official is successfully recalled in the first ballot, their office will stay vacant until it is filled in a special or subsequent election.³¹ If the Governor is recalled, the Lieutenant Governor will become Governor for the remainder of that term, unless the recall election takes place in the first two years of the Governor's term in time before the next statewide election deadline to conduct a special election to fill the office.

ANALYSIS

Supporters of this proposition, including the League of Women Voters of California and California Common Cause, argue that the current recall process results in the possibility of a state elected official being elected without a majority of the vote.³² While currently the question of yes or no on recall requires a majority, the subsequent successor election to elect a replacement currently only requires a plurality of votes. Therefore, a candidate to fill the office after a successful recall election only needs to receive the most votes, even if they did not receive a majority (more than 50%) of all votes cast. They raise concerns that this two-step process on the same ballot causes confusion for voters, and these recall elections often are lower turnout and less representative of all voters.

Opponents, including Election Integrity Project California, disagree with the proposed process that would allow a recalled Governor to be replaced with the Lieutenant Governor. They argue that the Lieutenant Governor is often from the same party as the recalled Governor and is not chosen by the voters to serve as Governor.³³

We recommend voting yes on Proposition 5. The current recall process takes advantage of lower-information, low-turnout special elections where voters of color, including AAPI voters, vote at lower rates.³⁴ In the 2021 recall elections, turnout amongst Latino and AAPI voters dropped at a more significant rate than other communities compared to the 2020 presidential election. This proposition will ensure that recalls cannot take advantage of special elections where our communities have lesser turnout, and ensure that any successful recall will require a majority of voters to select a successor candidate.

PROPOSITION 37: HELPS MIDDLE-CLASS HOMEBUYERS BUY NEW HOMES



Analysis by Alton Wang, Legal Counsel, Director of Government Affairs, AAPI Equity Alliance

SUMMARY

Proposition 37 would create a homeownership loan that would support middle-class California residents with down payment assistance to buy a new home. Proposition 37 would allow the state to borrow \$25 billion through bonds, and eligible homebuyers will repay these bonds through their monthly mortgage payments.³⁵

As the typical down payment for a home is 20%, this loan would help middle-class homebuyers by reducing their required down payment to about 3% by covering the remaining 17%.

There will be some requirements to qualify. The homebuyer must have a household income no more than double the typical income level in their area, and the home must be newly-built or repurposed for housing and priced below certain limits that vary based on county.³⁶ The homebuyer needs to have lived in the state for at least a year and plan to live in the home they are purchasing.

ANALYSIS

Supporters of Proposition 37 include the Carpenters and the California Association of Realtors who argue that this program would allow middle-class Californians to finally become homeowners as housing affordability continues to skyrocket in the state.³⁷ They also argue that this program would increase the supply of middle-class housing and help alleviate the housing shortage in the state.

At the time of publication, there is not an organized effort to oppose Proposition 37. Organizations like the California Budget and Policy Center have raised questions on how this new loan program would actually make homeownership more affordable, noting that this program would still require families to have substantial savings to meet their 3% down payment requirement.³⁸ Additionally, this program does not require applicants to be first-time or first-generation homebuyers, and only applies to homes that are newly constructed, not existing homes.

We recommend voting yes on Proposition 37. Although AAPIs have a higher homeownership rate in California than the state average, there remains significant homeownership gaps among AAPI communities.³⁹ For example, national homeownership rates are only 43.7% of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders and 66.8% of Vietnamese Americans.⁴⁰ This program could serve as an additional avenue for middle-class families in California to reach homeownership, including AAPI families. With no direct state or local government costs associated with this new program, we believe programs like these can increase housing affordability for all Californians at a time where housing costs continue to soar in our state.

PROPOSITION 38: FUNDING FOR IMMUNOLOGY MEDICAL RESEARCH



NO POSITION

Analysis by Alton Wang, Legal Counsel, Director of Government Affairs, AAPI Equity Alliance

SUMMARY

Proposition 38 will allow the state to borrow \$8.4 billion through bonds to fund research in immunology and immunotherapy, which studies the body's immune system and determines how to better fight diseases.⁴¹ This bond will largely fund research on cancer, heart diseases, and Alzheimer's disease. Half of this funding will go to a University of California-affiliated research institute, while the other half will be grants to other research institutions. The state would pay back this funding from the general state budget over 20 years.

California patients that may benefit from any treatments developed through this program will get a 20% discount, and 10% of revenues from any discoveries through this program must be used to repay the state.

ANALYSIS

Supporters include American Nurses Association California, the Alzheimer's Association, and City of Hope.⁴² They say that Proposition 38 is necessary to fund breakthrough immune system research to find necessary, life-saving cures for persistent diseases, such as cancer. They also argue that critical federal funding cuts are impacting this important medical research, and that this would be a stable source of funding for research that must continue.

Opponents raise concerns about funding critical research through the ballot box, creating a fragmented approach to science policy and committing the state to debt for two decades without any certainty of returns.⁴³ Other concerns include how Proposition 38 got to the ballot.⁴⁴ The backer of Proposition 38 is also the cofounder of the California Institute for Immunology and Immunotherapy, which appears to be the only organization that meets the criteria to receive half of the funding under Proposition 38.

AAPI Equity Alliance has no position on Proposition 38.

PROPOSITION 39: MAKES VOTING HARDER BY REQUIRING VOTER ID



Analysis by Alton Wang, Legal Counsel, Director of Government Affairs, AAPI Equity Alliance

SUMMARY

To register to vote in California, it is already a requirement to be a United States citizen, a California resident, and eighteen years or older on Election Day.⁴⁵ Currently, when registering to vote, you must state under the penalty of perjury that you are a U.S. citizen and provide information to verify your identity.⁴⁶

Proposition 39 would change this by requiring voters to present government-issued identification when voting in-person or to put four digits of personally-identifiable information like Social Security Numbers or drivers license numbers on their mail-in ballots.

ANALYSIS

Opponents, including the ACLU, Equality California, and the League of Women Voters of California, argue that this is part of an ongoing scheme by President Donald Trump and right-wing leaders to make it harder to vote.⁴⁷ They argue this new process would cost the state hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars, put your personal privacy at risk by having to write personal identification numbers on your ballot, and create barriers that might cause valid ballots to be thrown out.

Supporters, including Reform California and Republican state legislators, say that this is a necessary step to shore up election integrity and restore public trust and confidence in elections.⁴⁸ They also point to a number of states that have implemented voter ID laws.

We recommend voting no on Proposition 39. Not only are there privacy concerns for the 80% of California voters that vote by mail who will now have to write four digits of their government ID numbers on their ballots, but any simple mistake may cause your valid ballot to be disqualified.⁴⁹ Voter ID laws seek to solve a problem that does not widely exist, with only a few dozen cases nationwide in over 20 years out of billions of votes cast.⁵⁰ This proposal will make it harder to vote, create longer lines at the polls, and increase the risk of eligible voters being turned away.

PROPOSITION 40: CREATES A ONE-TIME BILLIONAIRE WEALTH TAX FOR HEALTHCARE



Analysis by Godfrey Plata, Consultant, AAPI Equity Alliance

SUMMARY

Proposition 40 authorizes a one-time tax on billionaires who reside in California. For the purposes of this proposition, a billionaire is defined as someone who is a California resident as of January 1, 2026 and whose global wealth is valued at \$1 billion or more as of December 31, 2026 – currently between 200 and 300 people.⁵¹ Different from an income tax, a wealth tax would also include taxation on the totality of one's assets worldwide, including (but not limited to) all of a person's property, shares of capital stock, bonds, and more.⁵² Proposition 40 would place a 5% tax on these assets, to be paid over five years, aiming to fill the gap left largely by H.R. 1 – the 2025 federal law referred to as the "One Big Beautiful Bill Act."⁵³ 90% of this one-time revenue stream would fund healthcare, while an additional 10% would fund education and food assistance work.⁵⁴

ANALYSIS

Because of H.R. 1 (2025), Medi-Cal, California's health care backbone for low-income residents, faces an annual gap of \$19 billion. This translates to more than a million Californians losing healthcare by 2030.⁵⁵ Supporters of Prop 40 estimate that revenue from this billionaire tax can cover that gap with \$100 billion, according to proponent SEIU-UHWW.⁵⁶ This is because California's 200+ billionaires hold \$2 trillion in wealth, almost half of California's total GDP.⁵⁷ Supporters see the Billionaire Tax as an equitable solution to support California residents since under current tax law, California's billionaires contribute less than 1.5% of their total wealth in taxes, a much smaller percentage than non-billionaires contribute.⁵⁸ Additional supporters include the California Federation of Labor, the California Nurses Association, and the California Democratic Party.

While the Democratic Party and allied organizations have often supported funding solutions that tax the wealthy, Proposition 40 has received mixed reception. Opponents, including Governor Gavin Newsom, Planned Parenthood, and the California Teachers Association, worry that the one-time nature of this billionaire tax is not a permanent solution to ongoing federal funding cuts, and believe there are ways to tax the wealthy while creating a more permanent revenue stream. Some interest groups have noted that while California's healthcare gap is a clear target of Prop 40's revenue stream, the remaining 10% of the revenue stream intended to fund "education and food assistance" is less defined. Moreover, because Proposition 40 is a wealth tax (and not an income tax), California's Office of the Legislative Analyst suggests that some billionaires may leave California as a reaction to the tax, leading to long-term revenue decreases from income tax no longer to be paid in-state.

We recommend voting yes on Proposition 40. Despite this being a one-time wealth tax, it fills an immediate and real need: averting an immediate healthcare crisis that would impact over 14 million Californians who rely on Medi-Cal,⁶³ including over 1.3 million AAPIs.⁶⁴ They are disproportionately low-income communities of color, seniors, and Californians with disabilities.⁶⁵ Roughly 370,000 AAPI Californians are at risk of losing Medi-Cal because of H.R. 1.⁶⁶ By passing Proposition 40, we can continue to fund key Medi-Cal services while legislators identify long-term funding solutions for the years after billionaire tax revenues run out.

PROPOSITION 40: CREATES A ONE-TIME BILLIONAIRE WEALTH TAX FOR HEALTHCARE



Analysis by Godfrey Plata, Consultant, AAPI Equity Alliance

Continued from previous page.

There is no alternate solution to fill the immediate \$19 billion annual gap that H.R. 1 cruelly imposes upon California's current services, which is why if we do not pass now, we will not have another opportunity to pass an alternate tax measure until 2028 – two years further into the harm the current federal government is creating. While LA County voters recently passed Measure ER to fund some of our County healthcare services, the County has always needed state funding to supplement its budget for County healthcare services. As recently as June, LA County advocated for half a billion dollars in funding for public hospitals.⁶⁷ We don't have time to wait for a better solution for the 14 million Californians that depend on these programs. Save lives and services now by passing Proposition 40.

PROPOSITION 41: REQUIRES AUDITS FOR NEW STATE TAXES



Analysis by Leena Mumtaz, Community Organizer, South Asian Network

SUMMARY

Proposition 41 would require the California State Auditor to review programs receiving funding from new or increased state special taxes. For taxes proposed through the ballot initiative process, an audit would be required before the measure could even appear on the ballot. It would also require audits every four years of programs receiving revenue from special taxes approved after January 1, 2026.⁶⁸ The measure would also change how new special tax revenue is counted under California's state spending limit, potentially limiting how much of that revenue the state can spend.

ANALYSIS

Proposition 41 is a response to Proposition 40, the proposed one-time wealth tax on California billionaires. If both measures pass, the measure receiving more "yes" votes would prevail, meaning Proposition 41 could prevent Proposition 40 from taking effect.⁶⁹ Proposition 41 is presented as a government accountability measure, but it would create additional requirements for passing and spending new state tax revenue. The State Auditor would also be required to identify ways programs could reduce their annual costs by 10%.

Supporters, including Google co-founder Sergey Brin and Chairman and CEO of Wonderful Company Foods Stewart Resnick, argue that audits would improve government efficiency and accountability. Opponents, including SEIU-United Healthcare Workers West and the California Democratic Party, argue that this measure could make it harder for California to raise and invest revenue in public programs while protecting wealthy residents from the proposed billionaire tax.⁷⁰

We recommend voting no on Proposition 41. The billionaire supporters of Proposition 41 pushed this on to the ballot not to protect Californians, but to make a wealth tax more difficult to implement in the state. For AAPI communities, state funding supports important services such as healthcare, housing, education, language access, worker protections, and many other services. While Proposition 41 does not specifically target these programs, limiting the state's ability to raise and spend new revenue could make it harder to expand these services as community needs grow. We oppose both billionaire-backed measures, Propositions 41 and 42, which attempt to use our democratic process to benefit only the richest in our state.

PROPOSITION 42: PROHIBITS NEW STATE PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES



Analysis by Alton Wang, Legal Counsel, Director of Government Affairs, AAPI Equity Alliance

SUMMARY

Proposition 42 will prohibit any new state tax on financial assets, such as retirement or investment accounts, and limit when a new state tax can apply retroactively (retroactive taxes are based on activity or status that existed before the tax took effect).⁷¹ This will restrict the options that state and local governments have to raise taxes in the future.

ANALYSIS

Proposition 42 was placed on the ballot in response to Proposition 40, the proposed billionaire tax. If Proposition 42 receives more “yes” votes on the ballot than Proposition 40 this November, Proposition 40 will be stopped from becoming law because the language of Proposition 42 conflicts with the language of the billionaire tax. The goal of Proposition 42 is to make it harder to create a wealth tax in California.

Supporters, including Google co-founder Sergey Brin and the group he funds alongside other tech billionaires, Building a Better California, argue that this is necessary to protect Californian’s retirement and life savings.⁷² They say that California should not tax people based on ownership of retirement accounts or financial portfolios, and that this proposition would not prevent the state from taxing income or realized gains.⁷³ Opponents, including SEIU-United Healthcare Workers West and the California Democratic Party, emphasize that the purpose of Proposition 42 is meant to trick voters to make it impossible to apply a wealth tax to billionaires.⁷⁴ They note that the possibility of Proposition 42 nullifying Proposition 40 was intended to allow billionaires to avoid this proposed billionaire tax.

We recommend voting no on Proposition 42. The backers of Proposition 42 pushed this onto the ballot not to protect Californians, but to make a billionaire tax impossible to implement in the state. Propositions 41 and 42 are both being funded and backed by a coalition of billionaires to avoid paying the wealth tax.⁷⁵ We oppose both billionaire-backed measures, Propositions 41 and 42, which attempt to use our democratic process to benefit only the richest in our state.

PROPOSITION 43: INCREASING THE SPECIAL TAX THRESHOLD



*Analysis by Alton Wang, Legal Counsel, Director of Government Affairs, AAPI Equity Alliance
and An Le, Assistant Director, Community Building & Engagement, Little Tokyo Service Center*

SUMMARY

A special tax, which is a tax that is dedicated to a specific use or purpose, is different from a general tax, which can be used for any program or service. Currently, special local taxes proposed by voters can be approved by a majority vote. Proposition 43 would change this and require that any new, increased, or extended local special taxes proposed by voters require a two-thirds vote.⁷⁶ This would apply to all special tax voter initiatives for all local governments, including cities, counties, special districts, and school districts.⁷⁷

ANALYSIS

Supporters of Proposition 43, including the Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association, say that this will make it harder for local governments to increase taxes by requiring two-thirds of voters to approve of a special tax.⁷⁸ They believe this will protect taxpayers during a time where cost of living is already high.

Opponents argue that Proposition 43 would severely limit the ability for local governments to raise needed funding for local services and allows for a minority of voters to block such proposals on the ballot.⁷⁹ This prevents the will of a majority of voters to determine the outcome of their communities. Opponents include the California Democratic Party and Assemblymember Buffy Wicks, who moved this measure to the ballot as a compromise to avoid a worse measure advancing.

We recommend voting no on Proposition 43. Majority rule – where a majority of voters decide on the direction of their own cities or communities – is the basis of our democracy. Proposition 43 would allow a third of voters, a minority, to block the desired direction of the majority of voters. This puts local governments at serious risk of not being able to fund critical services and infrastructure – from healthcare and fire protection to public transit and public schools.

PROPOSITION 44: MANDATES 90% OF CLINIC SPENDING ONLY ON HEALTHCARE SERVICES



Analysis by Doreena Wong, Policy Director, Asian Resources, Inc.

SUMMARY

Proposition 44 requires private, nonprofit safety net clinics to spend at least 90% of their total revenue each year on providing healthcare services.⁸⁰ This means that spending on other expenses, such as outreach and education, language assistance, and other administrative costs, would be limited to no more than 10% of their revenue. Proposition 44 also creates a penalty for falling short of the new healthcare spending minimum, which would equal the amount of spending needed to reach the 90% minimum. Clinics could get their money back if they comply with the spending requirements within five years, but if clinics do not comply in that time, the state would keep the money and spend it on clinic workforce programs.⁸¹

ANALYSIS

Safety net clinics, including federally qualified health clinics and community clinics, serve low-income people and are places where vulnerable communities, including AAPIs, can access vital healthcare services. Many clinics are considered “safety net” providers as they mainly serve low-income and uninsured people, often providing low-cost or free care to patients. There are about 2,000 safety net clinics in California and most are nonprofits.⁸²

Most of a clinic’s revenue is spent on patient healthcare services, but a clinic may also have other necessary expenses, such as providing culturally and linguistically competent service or outreach and education to ensure vulnerable communities receive needed healthcare. Revenues and expenses are reported each year, and on average, 80% of clinic revenue is spent on providing healthcare services.

Supporters include Dave Regan, President of SEIU-United Healthcare Workers West, who argues that the proposition “ensures the money is aligned with the mission of the health centers,” but opponents counter that this is a negotiating tool to unionize clinics. Patients, doctors, nurses, and community leaders oppose this measure because it could shut down hundreds of community clinics, penalize clinics for investing in key patient services, and put politicians between patients and doctors.⁸³ This proposition may cut \$1.7 billion in the first year alone from community health centers and clinics.⁸⁴

We recommend voting no on Proposition 44. It would impose serious burdens on our critical safety net clinics serving low-income, AAPI, and other vulnerable communities. It potentially puts clinics that serve more than 11 million patients at risk of shutting down and may result in the loss of needed healthcare services for millions of California residents.

Community health centers and clinics provide essential primary care, prenatal care, urgent care, mental and behavioral health services, telehealth, and dental services. They serve 1 in 4 Medi-Cal patients, the uninsured, working families, seniors, veterans, and LGBTQ+ individuals—regardless of ability to pay. This proposition would cut healthcare for millions of patients already facing serious barriers to care.⁸⁵

PROPOSITION 45: WEAKENS THE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS



Analysis by An Le, Assistant Director, Community Building & Engagement, Little Tokyo Service Center

SUMMARY

Current laws require that local governments must consider how certain projects might negatively impact the environment before granting approval. This law was put in place to ensure that communities understand the potential harm that can result from a project, and to provide them with a voice in the process.

Proposition 45 would allow certain types of projects to bypass this review process and to tighten the time limits to review and challenge those projects. There will be limits on how long public comment could be taken. It would also limit consultation about projects with Native tribes to only those that have been formally recognized by the federal government, compared to current law, which requires consultation with a wider range of tribes. Finally, it would limit how courts can review challenges to the project's approval.⁸⁶

ANALYSIS

We recommend voting no on Proposition 45. Proponents argue that the environmental review process slows down development and prevents housing from being built in California. But Proposition 45 would apply to projects beyond housing: it may streamline projects like highways, landfill gas facilities, CO2 pipelines, and data centers, while stripping away the requirement that environmental impacts are properly and thoroughly assessed. We would lose our ability to ensure that communities are protected from projects that would make our air unhealthy to breathe and our water unsafe to drink.

In Los Angeles, we continue to see the impact of a massive industrial fire at a warehouse on the surrounding residential community. Those circumstances were a result of weak environmental protections, and if Proposition 45 passes, we would be reverting back to those standards. Supporters include California Hydrogen Coalition and California Water Association. Opponents include the American Nurses Association of California, Center for Environmental Health, Clean Water Action, Little Tokyo Service Center, National Parks Conservation Association, and Sierra Club California.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY BALLOT MEASURES



 **VOTE FOR YOUR LIVELIHOOD** 

MEASURE E: IMPLEMENTS LA COUNTY'S ETHICS COMMISSION



Analysis by Alton Wang, Legal Counsel, Director of Government Affairs, AAPI Equity Alliance

SUMMARY

In 2024, Los Angeles County voters passed Measure G, a governance reform measure that is reshaping how LA County is governed.¹ Measure G reforms include the expansion of the Board of Supervisors from five to nine members by 2032, the creation of an elected County Executive in 2028, and the creation of the County's first ethics commission, amongst other provisions.

A Governance Reform Task Force was created to provide recommendations to implement Measure G.² In May 2026, the Board of Supervisors approved the Task Force's recommendations on establishing an independent ethics commission, and Measure E was placed on the ballot to implement these recommendations to ensure the ethics commission is more independent.

The new ethics commission will have three members selected by the future County Executive, the Chair of the Board of Supervisors, and the Assessor, as well as four members selected through a public process.³ Lobbyists, elected officials, candidates, employees of County elected officials, and major donors will not be permitted to serve as commissioners. Ethics commission members will have independent authority over County matters around campaign finance, lobbying, conflicts of interest, and governmental ethics.

Measure E will also restore Measure J, the 2020 ballot measure passed by voters that requires some County funds go towards alternatives to incarceration.⁴ Measure J provisions were accidentally removed upon the 2024 passage of Measure G. This new measure will fix that.

ANALYSIS

Supporters, including a majority of the Board of Supervisors, the League of Women Voters of LA County, and Common Cause, believe Measure E is a necessary step to fulfill the promise of a more independent ethics commission, and to ensure that county elected officials would not have purview over the responsibilities of commissioners. Previous supporters of Measure J, including the Reimagine LA coalition, emphasize the importance of fixing the County's prior clerical error and restoring Measure J provisions. There are no clear opponents of Measure E.

We recommend voting yes on Measure E. AAPI Equity Alliance strongly supported the passage of Measure G in 2024 because we believed that the existing status quo did not serve AAPI communities. This Measure will be an extension of Measure G's promise: to prevent corruption and abuses of power, and to strengthen transparency and ethics in county government.

MEASURE A: REQUIRES BINDING ARBITRATION FOR LA COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY EMPLOYEES



Analysis by Alton Wang, Legal Counsel, Director of Government Affairs, AAPI Equity Alliance

SUMMARY

Binding arbitration is a legal process where a third party helps resolve an ongoing disagreement, and both sides must participate in the process and respect the final decision. Measure A will amend Los Angeles County's Charter, or the basic governing document of LA County, to require binding arbitration for resolving labor disputes between the County and public safety employee organizations, including those that represent firefighters, sheriffs, district attorney investigators, medical examiners, lifeguards, and others.⁵

Currently, when there are unresolved labor disputes, the Board of Supervisors can impose a final offer.⁶ Public safety employees cannot strike, so the Board of Supervisors' final decision would be implemented. Measure A will shift this process to an arbitration process for the final say over some labor disputes regarding pay and working conditions decisions.

ANALYSIS

Supporters include the California Professional Firefighters, the LA County Professional Peace Officers Association, and LA County Lifeguards Association, who argue that because they are not able to strike, the current practice disadvantages their members. They believe that binding arbitration will help take politics out of labor negotiations, support a good-faith negotiation process, and encourage fair treatment for public safety employees.⁷

Opponents suggest that binding arbitration would cede final control from elected officials to unelected arbitrators, and that this may lead to bloated labor costs in a county that is already experiencing budget constraints. Supervisor Holly Mitchell, who abstained from the vote to move this to the ballot, raised concerns that arbitrators are not elected and do not have to weigh other trade-offs in the county budget, whether it is funding for homeless services or healthcare.

We recommend voting yes on Measure A. Binding arbitration is used in more than twenty jurisdictions across California to resolve public safety labor disputes and gives greater voice to County employees who currently cannot strike, even if they are not satisfied with the outcome of labor negotiations.

LOS ANGELES CITY BALLOT MEASURES



 **VOTE FOR YOUR COMMUNITY** 

MEASURE TE: PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX EXEMPTION FOR PALISADES FIRE VICTIMS



Analysis by Hoang Nguyen, Consultant, AAPI Equity Alliance

SUMMARY

In 2022, City of Los Angeles voters approved Measure ULA (the "mansion tax"), which is a 4% transfer tax on property sales above \$5.3 million and 5.5% above \$10.6 million. This money goes toward funding affordable housing and homelessness prevention programs. If passed, Proposition TE would create a one-time, five-year exemption from this tax for residential properties that were damaged or destroyed in the January 2025 Palisades Fire and that are sold before January 2030. To qualify, the seller must be the same person who owned the home on January 7, 2025 (the day the fire started), and the damage must be verified by the Department of Building and Safety. The City would refund any ULA tax already paid on a qualifying sale.¹

ANALYSIS

The measure was introduced by Councilmember Traci Park, who represents Pacific Palisades, and passed the City Council 13–1. Supporters argue that fire victims are already facing enormous rebuilding costs and, in many cases, are selling not by choice but out of necessity. They argue that these survivors should not face an additional tax bill on top of their losses. The dissenting vote on the City Council came from Councilmember Eunisses Hernandez, who argued the exemption could become a loophole benefiting investors or portfolio owners rather than displaced homeowners, and that it reduces funding for the affordable housing and homelessness programs ULA supports. The ownership-verification requirement (the exemption only applies to the person who owned the home at the time of the fire) addresses much of this concern, since a buyer who purchased a damaged property after the fire and later resold it would not qualify.²

Pacific Palisades is a high-value, low-density coastal neighborhood with a relatively small AAPI population,³ so the direct beneficiaries of this exemption skew toward wealthier, largely non-AAPI households. However, ULA revenue funds citywide rental assistance, eviction defense, and affordable housing construction that serve lower-income immigrant renters, including many AAPI households. Therefore, opponents argue that any reduction in ULA collections narrows that pool.

We recommend voting yes on Proposition TE. The exemption is narrowly targeted and will not significantly reduce ULA funds. It is limited to verified fire victims, capped at five years, and unavailable to subsequent buyers, which reduces the risk of it becoming a general loophole. Supporting this proposition provides real relief to households forced to sell homes destroyed in the devastating Palisades Fire.

CHARTER AMENDMENT LA: CITY CHARTER CHANGES TO INFRASTRUCTURE, BUDGET, FINANCE, & CONTRACTING



Analysis by Hoang Nguyen, Consultant, AAPI Equity Alliance

SUMMARY

The Los Angeles City Charter is the official document governing how the city operates. It can be thought of as a “local constitution.” This measure is a bundle of changes to the Charter on how the City plans and manages money. If passed, it would: (1) move the City from an annual to a two-year budget cycle; (2) create a new Capital Infrastructure Plan for long-term planning of city streets, water systems, and other infrastructure; (3) expand the authority of the Director of Public Works and give the City Council power to restructure or eliminate the Board of Public Works; (4) repeal the Charter's blanket prohibitions on the City mortgaging its own property or engaging in commercial or industrial business enterprises; and (5) add a new exception to competitive-bidding rules for contracts involving “critical infrastructure” vendors.⁴

ANALYSIS

This ballot measure grew out of the City's 2024 Charter Reform Commission, convened after a string of corruption scandals and the 2022 leaked-audio controversy involving Council members.⁵ Supporters frame it as a modernization. Instead of debating funding every year, a two-year budget and infrastructure building plan would streamline repairs for aging water pipes, streets, public buildings, and clearer contracting exceptions can speed up work seen as urgent.

The provisions to the repeal of restrictions on the City mortgaging property or running business enterprises, as well as the expanded authority over the Board of Public Works, give City government more financial flexibility, but also removes a voter-approved check that currently requires a public vote before the City can enter commercial ventures. There's no dedicated equity mandate for capital spending, so whether under-resourced neighborhoods, such as Koreatown and Chinatown, see their fair share of infrastructure investment will depend on decisions made later by the City Council.

We recommend voting yes on Charter Amendment LA. Multi-year capital planning is standard practice in most large cities and should improve how Los Angeles maintains aging infrastructure, though voters should watch how the Council uses its new authority over the Board of Public Works and the new ability to mortgage City property.

CHARTER AMENDMENT PL: CITY CHARTER CHANGES TO CITY PLANNING

Analysis by Hoang Nguyen, Consultant, AAPI Equity Alliance



SUMMARY

This charter amendment restructures how land-use appeals are handled. It would replace the current five geographically-based Area Planning Commissions, that hear certain appeals including conditional use permits, with a single citywide Neighborhood Appeals Commission. It also shifts more authority to City Planning Department staff to directly investigate and decide applications, including variances; it changes the timeline and process for City Council review of planning decisions; and allows the Council to change density regulations by ordinance instead of requiring a charter amendment each time.⁶

ANALYSIS

Supporters argue this streamlines a land-use approval process that is currently split across multiple layers of commissions, which can slow down housing and development projects at a time when the City is under state pressure to speed up housing production. Letting the Council adjust density by ordinance, rather than needing a citywide vote, also gives planners more flexibility to respond to changing housing needs.⁷

The major tradeoff is a reduction in geographically-anchored local input. The current Area Planning Commissions require members to live in the area they serve. Opponents of this measure argue that centralizing appeals into one citywide body risks diluting the voice of specific neighborhoods in land-use disputes, and may remove local communities from being able to shape their own neighborhoods.

AAPI Equity Alliance has no position on Charter Amendment PL.

CHARTER AMENDMENT EE: CITY CHARTER CHANGES ON ETHICS, ELECTIONS, AND GOVERNANCE

Analysis by Hoang Nguyen, Consultant, AAPI Equity Alliance



SUMMARY

Charter Amendment EE is another bundle of changes to the City Charter. It would: (1) add explicit Charter language requiring the City to "adopt and maintain ordinances and policies to reasonably ensure" that its communications, programs, and public engagement are accessible across the languages spoken by residents, and that outreach "reflects the cultural and linguistic communities" of the City; (2) change the Council's minimum meeting requirement from three days a week to "at least weekly," giving it more scheduling flexibility; (3) raise the maximum civil penalty for campaign finance violations from \$2,000 to \$15,000 per violation; (4) bar City Ethics Commissioners and their Executive Director from running for City or LAUSD office for five years after leaving; (5) let the Police Inspector General and Fire Independent Assessor open audits or investigations on their own initiative rather than needing prior board authorization; and (6) raise the signature threshold to qualify a referendum petition from 10% to 15% of votes cast in the last mayoral election.⁸

ANALYSIS

Supporters point to the higher campaign finance penalties and expanded audit power for the police and fire departments as accountability improvements, following a series of City Hall corruption cases in recent years. The new language access provision is the most directly important piece for AAPI communities: it would put an explicit, ongoing obligation into the City Charter itself to ensure city communications and outreach are accessible in the languages residents actually speak and reflect their cultural communities. For a city with large limited English populations, elevating this from policy to Charter mandate is a meaningful, durable commitment.⁹

Opponents of this measure take issue with the reduction of City Council meetings at a time when public trust in government institutions is low. They argue that City officials need to hear more from residents, not less. However, Los Angeles City Council meetings currently take place three times a week, which is more than other similar-sized jurisdictions.¹⁰ Freeing up time for Councilmembers to respond directly to constituent concerns in their district rather than being in City Hall may be a benefit.

We recommend voting yes on Charter Amendment EE. The language access mandate, stronger independent police and fire oversight, and higher campaign finance penalties represent a meaningful net gain in accountability and inclusion.

CHARTER AMENDMENT PRK: DOUBLING THE RECREATION AND PARK BUDGET

Analysis by Hoang Nguyen, Consultant, AAPI Equity Alliance



SUMMARY

The City Charter currently guarantees the Department of Recreation and Parks a minimum annual budget equal to 0.0325% of the total assessed value of the City's taxable property. Charter Amendment PRK would gradually double that guaranteed minimum over ten years, rising in steps each fiscal year until it reaches 0.065% of assessed value by 2036–37. The Council could reduce the required amount by up to 30% during a declared fiscal emergency (by two-thirds vote), but never below the current 0.0325% floor.¹¹

ANALYSIS

Los Angeles is widely documented as having one of the lowest amounts of park space per capita among major U.S. cities, and that shortage falls disproportionately on lower-income and immigrant neighborhoods.¹² Doubling the guaranteed park budget over a decade would fund maintenance, staffing, and new facilities without requiring the Council to re-negotiate the parks budget every year against other competing priorities. Opponents raise the issue of reduced budget flexibility, and that locking in a guaranteed parks budget limits how much the Council can redirect toward other pressing needs.

We recommend voting yes on Charter Amendment PRK. For AAPI communities specifically, this measure is likely to be a clear benefit. Koreatown, one of the densest neighborhoods in the city, is also one of the most park-poor, and other AAPI-dense neighborhoods across the city similarly lack green space relative to citywide averages.¹³ Recreation and Parks programming, such as youth sports, senior centers, and after-school programs, is also a significant point of contact for immigrant families with City services. A better-funded department can expand that access and improve green space for all Angelenos.

CHARTER AMENDMENT PRT: CITY CHARTER CHANGES TO THE HARBOR AND AIRPORTS

Analysis by Hoang Nguyen, Consultant, AAPI Equity Alliance



SUMMARY

This charter amendment would (1) raise the maximum term for certain leases and concessions from 30 years up to 66 years for the Harbor, Airports, and Department of Water and Power with a two-thirds Council vote, (2) change the residency requirement for the Board of Airport Commissioners, (3) create a new requirement that the Harbor Department annually set aside a portion of its operating income for waterfront public access projects (a "Public Access Investment Plan"), and (4) require companies seeking certain Harbor Department leases or coastal development permits to disclose the workforce and economic impact of their project, with an exemption for small businesses and nonprofits.¹⁴

ANALYSIS

Supporters argue that longer lease terms make Los Angeles's airports and harbor more attractive for major capital investment. Businesses building large-scale infrastructure, such as terminals, cargo facilities, or port improvements, typically need longer time horizons to justify the investment cost. The new waterfront public access funding requirement and workforce impact disclosure would benefit the public interest, ensuring some Harbor Department revenue and information return to residents and workers rather than only lease-holders. There is no official argument against this ballot measure.

We recommend voting yes on Charter Amendment PRT. The new waterfront public access mandate and workforce transparency requirements are significant public benefits for the communities in the area. The Harbor District (San Pedro and Wilmington) has a significant Filipino American population, and these new measures could bring concrete benefits and transparency to that community.

CHARTER AMENDMENT SC: ALIGNS CAMPAIGN FINANCE RULES FOR LAUSD WITH LA CITY



Analysis by Hoang Nguyen, Consultant, AAPI Equity Alliance

SUMMARY

The Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) Board of Education candidates are currently governed by their own set of campaign finance rules in the Charter (Section 803), largely unchanged since the late 1990s and early 2000s. Charter Amendment SC would repeal that standalone section and instead apply to LAUSD Board candidates the same campaign finance rules that already govern the Mayor's race, with some exceptions, and would let the City update these rules by ordinance in the future instead of requiring a new charter amendment each time.¹⁵

ANALYSIS

Supporters argue that rather than maintaining two separate sets of campaign finance rules in the City Charter, LAUSD candidates should be governed by the same, more actively maintained framework used for other City races. Future adjustments that can be implemented through ordinance, rather than requiring voters to approve a Charter amendment every time, will streamline an outdated process.

LAUSD is one of the nation's largest school districts and serves a large number of AAPI students and families. Any change to the rules governing how much money can flow into these races is worth watching closely for its effect on grassroots or first-time candidates — including AAPI candidates without existing large-donor networks — who may be more reliant on smaller, more numerous contributions.

We recommend voting yes on Charter Amendment SC. The measure is a modernization of an redundant and outdated process and provides administrative clarity. However, voters and community groups should watch closely how the City Council uses its new ordinance-making authority to set future contribution limits for these races.

MEASURE FD: FUNDING FOR THE LA FIRE DEPARTMENT THROUGH A 0.5% SALES TAX

Analysis by Hoang Nguyen, Consultant, AAPI Equity Alliance



SUMMARY

Measure FD is a citizen initiative placed on the ballot through a signature petition by the firefighters' union (United Firefighters of Los Angeles City, UFLAC). It would impose an additional 0.5% sales tax within the City of Los Angeles that would generate an estimated \$345 million per year dedicated to the LA Fire Department (LAFD). Funds would go toward hiring firefighters and paramedics, purchasing and maintaining vehicles and equipment, building and upgrading fire stations, and brush clearance.

The measure includes several accountability provisions: annual independent audits, a five-member citizens' oversight committee, and a "maintenance of effort" requirement that bars the City from using the new tax to replace its existing LAFD budget. Fire station construction funded by the tax would be subject to a project labor agreement and prevailing wage requirements. The tax has no sunset date and would continue until repealed by voters.¹⁶

ANALYSIS

UFLAC gathered more than 154,000 signatures to qualify the measure and argues LAFD is dangerously under-resourced. Supporters point directly to the catastrophic January 2025 Palisades Fire as evidence of the cost of underinvestment.¹⁷

Opponents argue that LA's combined sales tax rate is already among the highest in the state. In addition, sales taxes are inherently regressive because they take a larger share of income from lower-income households than from wealthier ones. AAPI communities like Cambodian, Hmong, and Bangladeshi Angelenos have some of the highest poverty rates of any group in the city,¹⁸ meaning a tax increase could weigh on them disproportionately.

AAPI Equity Alliance has no position on Measure FD.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A special thank you to the following individuals for their contributions to this effort:

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| * Hina Ahmad | * Sophia Leung | * Myron Dean Quon |
| * Linda Akutagawa | * Kelvin Lum | * Zainab Qureshi |
| * Rachelle Arizmendi | * Kimmy Maniquis | * Panida Rzonca |
| * Sophea Chim | * Chancee Martorell | * Kerry Situ |
| * Saleena Dhakal | * Lui Mendoza | * Tonya Somesh |
| * Trang Hoang | * Leena Mumtaz | * Grant Sunoo |
| * Miso Jang | * Ryoko Nakamura | * Darin Tokunaga |
| * Sanghak Kan | * Hoang Nguyen | * Phatchara Udomsin |
| * Yasue Katsuragi | * Kiana Padilla | * Alton Wang |
| * Patima Komolamit | * Annie Pham | * Doreena Wong |
| * Manjusha Kulkarni | * Tina Pham | * Jingran Xu |
| * An Le | * Amy Phillips | * Minha Yoon |
| * Tuong Le | * Rachapoll Phromyart | * Amy Zhao |
| * Jong Shin Lee | * Godfrey Plata | |



905 E 8th St.
Los Angeles, CA 90021
213.239.0300

Contact us at
aapiequityalliance.org
info@aapiequityalliance.org

   
@AAPIEquityAlliance

CALIFORNIA STATE PROPOSITIONS - ENDNOTES

1. Legislative Analyst's Office. 2026. "Proposition 1." Propositions on the November 3, 2026 Ballot. <https://lao.ca.gov/BallotAnalysis/Proposition?number=1&year=2026>.
2. Yes on Prop 1 Californians for Homes, Jobs and Affordability 2026. 2026. "Yes on Prop. 1 Housing Bond Fact Sheet." <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1urOkFFgbFE3EUw3lzBsEzU6PnVssleQW/view>.
3. Shannon, Madeline. 2026. "California Legislature Passes \$11.25B Housing Bond, Voters Have Final Say." Just The News, June 25. <https://justthenews.com/nation/states/center-square/california-legislature-passes-1125b-housing-bond>.
4. Legislative Analyst's Office, "Proposition 1."
5. Ballotpedia. 2026. "California Proposition 1, Veteran and Housing Assistance Programs Bond Measure (2026)." [https://ballotpedia.org/California_Proposition_1_Veteran_and_Housing_Assistance_Programs_Bond_Measure_\(2026\)](https://ballotpedia.org/California_Proposition_1_Veteran_and_Housing_Assistance_Programs_Bond_Measure_(2026)).
6. Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 20 (2026). <https://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/ballot-measures/pdf/aca-20.pdf>.
7. California Budget Challenge. 2020. "California Budget Basics: Budget Reserves." https://www.next10.org/sites/default/files/2020-07/CBC-Reserves_June2020_Final_0.pdf.
8. California Department of Finance. 2011. "Manual of State Funds." <https://funds.dof.ca.gov/app/download/0001>.
9. Graves, Scott, Alissa Anderson, and Erik Saucedo. 2026. "Should Voters Approve Proposition 2? How California's Rainy Day Fund Would Be Updated." California Budget & Policy Center, August. <https://calbudgetcenter.org/resources/should-voters-approve-proposition-2-how-californias-rainy-day-fund-would-be-updated/>.
10. Vanguard. n.d. "Capital Gains Tax: What You Need to Know." Vanguard. Accessed September 22, 2026. <https://investor.vanguard.com/investor-resources-education/taxes/realized-capital-gains>.
11. Graves, et. al, "Should Voters Approve Proposition 2?"
12. *Ibid.*
13. Ming, Kurtis. 2026. "California Voters to Decide on Proposition 2 to Expand Rainy Day Fund." KCRA, July 26. <https://www.kcra.com/article/california-voters-proposition-2-rainy-day-fund/73264408>.
14. Hwang, Kristen, and Yue Stella Yu. 2026. "Billionaire Tax, Affordable Housing: See the Measures on California's November Ballot." CalMatters, June 26. <https://calmatters.org/politics/2026/06/california-ballot-measures-november-election/>.
15. California Secretary of State. 2026. "Qualified Statewide Ballot Measures." <https://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/ballot-measures/qualified-ballot-measures>.
16. Legislative Analyst's Office. 2026. "Proposition 3." Propositions on the November 3, 2026 Ballot. <https://lao.ca.gov/BallotAnalysis/Proposition?number=3&year=2026>.
17. California Teachers Association. 2026. "Yes on Proposition 3." July 22. <https://www.cta.org/educator/posts/yes-on-prop3>.
18. CalMatters. 2026. "What to Know About Prop. 3, A Tax on CA High-Income Earners." <https://calmatters.org/california-voter-guide-2026/proposition-3-high-income-tax/>.
19. Legislative Analyst's Office, "Proposition 3."
20. Office of Senate Floor Analyses. 2026. "Bill No: SB 42 Floor Report." July 21. https://calmatters.digitaldemocracy.org/bills/ca_202520260sb42.
21. National Conference of State Legislatures. 2025. "Public Financing of Campaigns: Overview." September 9. <https://www.ncsl.org/elections-and-campaigns/public-financing-of-campaigns-overview>.
22. Stoltze, Frank. 2025. "Public Funding for Elections? The Idea Is Back in California." LAist, August 19. <https://laist.com/news/politics/public-funding-for-elections-the-idea-is-back-in-california-fair-elections-act-ben-allen>.
23. California Fair Elections Act of 2026 (2026). https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB42.
24. *Ibid.*
25. Office of Senate Floor Analyses, "Bill No: SB 42 Floor Report."
26. *Ibid.*
27. Los Angeles City Ethics Commission. 2026. "2026 City and LAUSD Election Totals." <https://ethics.lacity.gov/elections/>.
28. California Secretary of State. n.d. "Recall History in California (1913 to Present)." Accessed July 30, 2026. <https://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/recalls/recall-history-california-1913-present>.
29. California Secretary of State. n.d. "California Gubernatorial Recall Election - September 14, 2021." Accessed July 30, 2026. <https://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/prior-elections/statewide-election-results/2021-ca-gov-recall>.
30. Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1 (2026). https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SCA1.
31. *Ibid.*
32. *Ibid.*
33. Lambert, Edie. 2026. "California Voters to Decide on Prop 5 Changes to Recall Election Process." KCRA, July 19. <https://www.kcra.com/article/california-voters-prop-5-changes-recall-election-process/73175034>.
34. UCLA Voting Rights Project, and California Secretary of State. 2021. UCLA Voter's Choice Act (VCA) Report on Race and Ethnicity in the 2021 Recall Election. <https://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/vca/2021-vca-report/vca-2021-ucla-report-race-ethnicity-recall-election.pdf>.
35. Legislative Analyst's Office. 2026. "Proposition 37." Propositions on the November 3, 2026 Ballot. <https://lao.ca.gov/BallotAnalysis/Proposition?number=37&year=2026>.
36. California Secretary of State, "Qualified Statewide Ballot Measures."
37. Yes on Prop 37. 2026. "Get the Facts." <https://voteyeson37.com/get-the-facts/>.
38. Davalos, Monica, Nishi Nair, and Kristin Schumacher. 2026. "Will Prop. 37 Make Homeownership More Affordable? It's Not Guaranteed." California Budget & Policy Center, August 3. <https://calbudgetcenter.org/resources/will-proposition-37-make-homeownership-more-affordable-its-not-guaranteed/>.
39. California Association of Realtors. 2026. "2025 Housing Affordability by Ethnicity." April 26. <https://www.car.org/aboutus/mediacenter/newsreleases/2026releases/HAI2025byEthnicity>.
40. Pang, Daniel, and Jung Hyun Choi. 2021. "Why Does Homeownership Vary so Widely within the AAPI Community?" Urban Institute, December 15. <https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/why-does-homeownership-vary-so-widely-within-aapi-community>.
41. Legislative Analyst's Office. 2026. "Proposition 38." Propositions on the November 3, 2026 Ballot. <https://lao.ca.gov/BallotAnalysis/Proposition?number=38&year=2026>.
42. Yes on Prop 38. 2026. "Facts About Prop 38." <https://yeson38.com/get-the-facts/>.
43. Kaplan, Robert. 2026. "The Shaky Policy Foundations of California's Overambitious Science Bond." Sacramento Bee, May 8. <https://www.sacbee.com/opinion/op-ed/article315629674.html>.
44. Zinshteyn, Michael. 2026. "Is This Proposition a \$4 Billion Giveaway to a Billionaire-Backed LA Research Center?" KPBS Public Media, July 31. <https://www.kpbs.org/news/politics/2026/07/31/is-this-proposition-a-4-billion-giveaway-to-a-billionaire-backed-la-research-center>.

45. California Secretary of State. 2026. "Who Can Vote in California." <https://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/voting-resources/voting-california/who-can-vote-california>.
46. Legislative Analyst's Office. 2026. "Proposition 39." Propositions on the November 3, 2026 Ballot. <https://lao.ca.gov/BallotAnalysis/Proposition?number=39&year=2026>.
47. No on Prop 39. 2026. "No on Prop 39." <https://noonprop39.com/>.
48. Grimes, Katy. 2025. "California Voter ID Ballot Initiative Announced for 2026 Ballot." California Globe, March 11. <https://californiaglobe.com/articles/california-voter-id-ballot-initiative-announced-for-2026-ballot/>.
49. League of Women Voters of California. 2026. "Voting Rights Groups Launch Campaign to Defeat Voter ID Ballot Initiative That Would Restrict Access to the Ballot for Millions of Californians." March 2. <https://lwvc.org/voting-rights-groups-launch-campaign-defeat-voter-id-ballot-initiative/>.
50. ACLU of Northern California. 2026. "Voter ID Fast Facts." <https://www.aclunorcal.org/voter-id-fast-facts/>.
51. Boll, Jasper, Emmanuel Saez, and Gabriel Zucman. 2026. "California Billionaire Wealth Tracker." <https://cabillionairetracker.org/>.
52. The 2026 Billionaire Tax Act (2025). <https://oag.ca.gov/system/files/initiatives/pdfs/25-0024A1%20%28Billionaire%20Tax%20%29.pdf>
53. California Budget & Policy Center. 2026. "Billionaire Tax Explained: What Proposition 40 Would Mean for California." August. <https://calbudgetcenter.org/resources/billionaire-tax-explained-what-proposition-40-would-mean-for-california/#h-what-are-the-concerns-about-prop-40>.
54. Hwang, Kristen, and Yue Stella Yu. 2026. "Billionaire Tax, Affordable Housing: See the Measures on California's November Ballot." CalMatters, June 26. <https://calmatters.org/politics/2026/06/california-ballot-measures-november-election/>.
55. California Budget & Policy Center, "Billionaire Tax Explained: What Proposition 40 Would Mean for California."
56. Branson-Potts, Hailey, and Noah Goldberg. 2026. "Amid Rising Costs, California and L.A. Initiatives Aim to Tax the Ultra-Rich." Los Angeles Times, January 18. <https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2026-01-18/rising-costs-california-la-initiatives-taxing-ultra-rich>.
57. Governor of California. 2026. "California's Economy Leads Again, Grows Another 5% in 2025 to Record \$4.25 Trillion GDP." April 9. <https://www.gov.ca.gov/2026/04/09/californias-economy-leads-again-grows-another-5-in-2025-to-record-4-25-trillion-gdp/>.
58. The 2026 Billionaire Tax Act (2025).
59. Paviour, Ben. 2026. "California NAACP, Equality California, SF Dems Oppose Prop. 40's Billionaire Tax." Sacramento Bee, August 27. <https://www.sacbee.com/news/politics-government/capitol-alert/article317023143.html>.
60. California Teachers Association. 2026. "California Educators Recommend Candidates for November General Election, Take Positions on Ballot Measures." June 7. <https://www.cta.org/press-release/california-educators-recommend-candidates-for-november-general-election-take-positions-on-ballot-measures>.
61. California Budget & Policy Center, "Billionaire Tax Explained: What Proposition 40 Would Mean for California."
62. Legislative Analyst's Office. 2026. "Proposition 40." Propositions on the November 3, 2026 Ballot. <https://lao.ca.gov/BallotAnalysis/Proposition?number=40&year=2026>.
63. Majano, Rosario, Jie Zong, Ahmad Ismail, Silvia Gonzalez, and Arturo Vargas Bustamante. 2025. "Medi-Cal on the Chopping Block: Key Facts About Medi-Cal Beneficiaries." UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Institute, April 23. <https://latino.ucla.edu/research/facts-about-medi-cal-beneficiaries/>.
64. Medi-Cal Monthly Eligible Fast Facts. 2026. California Department of Health Care Services. <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2026/07/Fast-Facts.pdf>.
65. Wikipedia. 2026. "Medi-Cal." August 30. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medi-Cal>.
66. Long, Nina, Laura Pryor, Nishi Nair, and Hannah Orbach-Mandel. 2026. "Federal and State Budget Decisions Threaten AANHPI Women in California." California Budget & Policy Center, February. <https://calbudgetcenter.org/resources/federal-and-state-budget-decisions-threaten-aanhpi-women-in-california/>.
67. County of Los Angeles. 2026. "Without Urgent Action in the California State Budget, Los Angeles County's Public Healthcare System Faces Cuts That Directly Affect Patient Care, Jobs, and Community Health." June 8. <https://lacounty.gov/2026/06/08/without-urgent-action-in-the-california-state-budget-los-angeles-countys-public-healthcare-system-faces-cuts-that-directly-affect-patient-care-jobs-and-community-health/>.
68. Legislative Analyst's Office. 2026. "Proposition 41." Propositions on the November 3, 2026 Ballot. <https://lao.ca.gov/BallotAnalysis/Proposition?number=41&year=2026>.
69. Mehta, Seema. 2026. "Californians Split on Proposed Tax on Billionaires, Sour on Voter ID Requirement, Poll Shows." Los Angeles Times, August 14. <https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2026-08-14/californians-split-on-proposed-tax-on-billionaires-sour-on-voter-id-requirement-poll-shows>.
70. CalMatters. 2026. "CA Voter Guide to Proposition 41: Tax Audits." <https://calmatters.org/california-voter-guide-2026/proposition-41-tax-audits/>.
71. Legislative Analyst's Office. 2026. "Proposition 42." Propositions on the November 3, 2026 Ballot. <https://lao.ca.gov/BallotAnalysis/Proposition?number=42&year=2026>.
72. CalMatters. 2026. "CA Voter Guide to Proposition 42: Property Taxes." <https://calmatters.org/california-voter-guide-2026/proposition-42-property-taxes/>.
73. Thomas, Ahmad. 2026. "California's Billionaire Tax Measure Risks Long-Term Growth for a Sugar-High Solution." CalMatters, July 29. <https://calmatters.org/commentary/2026/07/billionaire-tax-risks-proposition-40/>.
74. Olivo Reynoso, Erica. 2026. "Healthcare Costs Are Surging. Taxing Billionaires Will Help Californians Keep Their Coverage." CalMatters, July 29. <https://calmatters.org/commentary/2026/07/proposition-40-billionaire-tax-health/>.
75. Schleifer, Theodore, and Laurel Rosenhall. 2026. "Billionaires Prepare \$87 Million Ad Campaign to Block California Wealth Tax." The New York Times, July 17. <https://www.nytimes.com/2026/07/17/us/california-billionaire-tax-opponents-ad-campaign.html>.
76. Legislative Analyst's Office. 2026. "Proposition 43." Propositions on the November 3, 2026 Ballot. <https://lao.ca.gov/BallotAnalysis/Proposition?number=43&year=2026>.
77. California Budget & Policy Center. 2026. "Should California Voters Approve Proposition 43?" August. <https://calbudgetcenter.org/resources/should-california-voters-approve-proposition-43/>.
78. Shelley, Susan. 2026. "California Courts Muddled Tax Rules Set by Voters. Proposition 43 Cleans up Their Mistake." CalMatters, August 11. <https://calmatters.org/commentary/2026/08/california-constitution-proposition-43-taxes/>.
79. Lowe, Sandra. 2026. "Minority Rule in California? How Proposition 43 Would Tie the Hands of Local Governments." CalMatters, August 11. <https://calmatters.org/commentary/2026/08/proposition-43-taxes-minority-rule/>.
80. November 3, 2026, General Election Official Voter Information Guide - Proposition 44. 2026. California Attorney General. <https://vig.cdn.sos.ca.gov/2026/general/pdf/prop44.pdf>.
81. Ibid.
82. Legislative Analyst's Office. 2026. "Proposition 44." Propositions on the November 3, 2026 Ballot. <https://lao.ca.gov/BallotAnalysis/Proposition?number=44&year=2026>.
83. NO on Prop 44. 2025. "NO on Prop 44 - Stop the Attack on Patients & Clinics." September. <https://noprop44.com/>.
84. Asgeirsson, Mandy, Bill Hamm, Julian Brock, and Ethan Hesse. 2025. Study of Potential Impacts from the Attorney General Initiative 25-0008A1. Berkeley Research Group. https://noprop44.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/BRG-Report-on-Clinic-Funding-Accountability-Transparency-Act-2025_1117.pdf.
85. Ibid.
86. Legislative Analyst's Office. 2026. "Proposition 41." Propositions on the November 3, 2026 Ballot. <https://lao.ca.gov/BallotAnalysis/Proposition?number=45&year=2026>.

LA COUNTY BALLOT MEASURES - ENDNOTES

1. Jeong, Helen. 2024. "Supporters of LA County Measure G Claim Victory, Expanding Board of Supervisors." NBC Los Angeles, November 12. <https://www.nbclosangeles.com/news/local/los-angeles-county-measure-g-election-results/3552655/>.
 2. County of Los Angeles. 2026. "Measure G - Governance Reform." <https://measureg.lacounty.gov/>.
 3. Measure E Ordinance. <https://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/bos/supdocs/219218.pdf>.
 4. Sheets, Connor. 2026. "L.A. County Supervisors Approve Ballot Measure to Restore Funds for Jail Alternatives." Los Angeles Times, July 28. <https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2026-07-28/la-county-supervisors-approve-ballot-measure-to-restore-funds-for-jail-alternatives>.
 5. General Election - Measures Appearing on the Ballot. 2026. Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk. <https://content.lavote.gov/docs/rcc/documents/measures-appearing-on-the-ballot-7-31-2026-lira.pdf>.
 6. Ellis, Rebecca. 2026. "Ballot Proposal May Change Pay for L.A. County Deputies, Firefighters." Los Angeles Times, February 11. <https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2026-02-11/la-county-sheriff-firefighter-pay-ballot-measure>.
 7. "Safer LA County." 2026. <https://www.saferlacounty.com/>.
-

LA CITY BALLOT MEASURES - ENDNOTES

1. City News Service. 2026. "LA Voters to Decide Measure Exempting Pacific Palisades from Measure ULA." NBC Los Angeles, August 4. <https://www.nbclosangeles.com/news/local/pacific-palisades-measure-ula/3925737>.
2. Ibid.
3. U.S. Census Bureau. 2024. "American Community Survey 5-year Estimates." Retrieved from Census Reporter Profile page for 90272. <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/86000US90272-90272>.
4. Los Angeles City Clerk. "Measure LA — City Infrastructure, Budget, Finance, and Contracting," https://cityclerk.lacity.org/election/Measure_LA.pdf.
5. Stoltze, Frank. 2026. "Charter Reform Commission Recommends Sweeping Changes to City Government to Rebuild Public Trust." LAist, February 26. <https://laist.com/news/politics/chapter-reform-commission-recommends-sweeping-changes-to-city-government-to-rebuild-public-trust>.
6. Los Angeles City Clerk. "Measure PL — City Planning Department." https://cityclerk.lacity.org/election/Measure_PL.pdf
7. Ibid.
8. Los Angeles City Clerk. "Measure EE — City Ethics, Elections, and Governance." https://cityclerk.lacity.org/election/Measure_EE.pdf
9. County of Los Angeles. "Population with Limited English Proficiency." <https://data.lacounty.gov/datasets/population-with-limited-english-proficiency/explore>.
10. Los Angeles City Clerk. "Measure EE — City Ethics, Elections, and Governance," full ballot text, https://cityclerk.lacity.org/election/Measure_EE.pdf
11. Los Angeles City Clerk, "Measure PRK — City Department of Recreation and Parks Budget." https://cityclerk.lacity.org/election/Measure_PRK.pdf.
12. Foderaro L. W., Klein, W. 2025. Los Angeles ParkScore Special Report: Creating L.A.'s Park Legacy. Trust for Public Land. https://www.tpl.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/ParkScore_Special_Report_Creating_LAs-Park_Legacy_081425.pdf.
13. Ibid.
14. Los Angeles City Clerk. "Measure PRT — City Airports, Harbor, and Water and Power Departments." https://cityclerk.lacity.org/election/Measure_PRT.pdf.
15. Los Angeles City Clerk. "Measure SC — Campaign Finance Rules Related to Board of Education Elections." https://cityclerk.lacity.org/election/Measure_SC.pdf.
16. Los Angeles City Clerk. "Measure FD — Funding for the Los Angeles Fire Department Through a One-Half Percent Sales Tax." https://cityclerk.lacity.org/election/Measure_FD.pdf.
17. Sharp, Julie. 2026. "LAFD Calls for a Sales Tax Increase to Fund Department Needs, They Say to Keep LA Safe." CBS News, January 15. <https://www.cbsnews.com/amp/losangeles/news/lafd-sales-tax-increase-ballot-more-firefighters-new-engines>.
18. Li, Lukia. 2026. "Asian Americans and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders in Los Angeles County, California." Community of Contrasts, May 1. <https://www.communityofcontrasts.org/reports/asian-americans-and-native-hawaiian-and-other-pacific-islanders-in-los-angeles-county-california>.