

California Prop 8

Actual language on the ballot:

Fiscal Impact: This measure has no direct fiscal effect because changes to daylight saving time would depend on future actions by the Legislature and potentially the federal government.

☐ YES☐ NO

8 REGULATES AMOUNTS OUTPATIENT KIDNEY DIALYSIS CLINICS CHARGE FOR DIALYSIS TREATMENT. INITIATIVE STATUTE.

Requires rebates and penalties if charges exceed limit.

Requires annual reporting to the state. Prohibits clinics from refusing to treat patients based on payment source. Fiscal

Impact: Overall annual effect on state and local governments ranging from net positive impact in the low tens of millions of dollars to net negative impact in the tens of millions of dollars.

☐ YES☐ NO

10 EXPANDS LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' AUTHORITY TO ENACT RENT CONTROL ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

QUICK-REFERENCE GUIDE

**PROP
7**

**CONFORMS CALIFORNIA DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME TO
FEDERAL LAW. ALLOWS LEGISLATURE TO CHANGE
DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME PERIOD. LEGISLATIVE STATUTE.**

SUMMARY

Put on the Ballot by the Legislature

Gives Legislature ability to change daylight saving time period by two-thirds vote, if changes are consistent with federal law. Fiscal Impact: This measure has no direct fiscal effect because changes to daylight saving time would depend on future actions by the Legislature and potentially the federal government.

WHAT YOUR VOTE MEANS

YES A YES vote on this measure means: The Legislature, with a two-thirds vote, could change daylight saving time if the change is allowed by the federal government. Absent any legislative change, California would maintain its current daylight saving time period (early March to early November).

NO A NO vote on this measure means: California would maintain its current daylight saving time period.

ARGUMENTS

PRO Proposition 7 will end the biannual time changes that medical researchers and economists agree are hazardous to the health and productivity of schoolchildren, the workforce and seniors. Vote Yes on Proposition 7 to keep our children, workplaces and roadways safe.

CON Proposition 7 allows for permanent Daylight Saving time, subject to federal approval. It would be light in the evening in the summer, as it is now, but winter mornings would be dark for an extra hour so children would be going to school in the dark.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FOR

Yes on Proposition 7
YesProp7@gmail.com
www.YesProp7.info

AGAINST

Senator Hannah-Beth Jackson

**PROP
8**

**REGULATES AMOUNTS OUTPATIENT KIDNEY DIALYSIS CLINICS
CHARGE FOR DIALYSIS TREATMENT. INITIATIVE STATUTE.**

SUMMARY

Put on the Ballot by Petition Signatures

Requires rebates and penalties if charges exceed limit. Requires annual reporting to the state. Prohibits clinics from refusing to treat patients based on payment source. Fiscal Impact: Overall annual effect on state and local governments ranging from net positive impact in the low tens of millions of dollars to net negative impact in the tens of millions of dollars.

WHAT YOUR VOTE MEANS

YES A YES vote on this measure means: Kidney dialysis clinics would have their revenues limited by a formula and could be required to pay rebates to certain parties (primarily health insurance companies) that pay for dialysis treatment.

NO A NO vote on this measure means: Kidney dialysis clinics would not have their revenues limited by a formula and would not be required to pay rebates.

ARGUMENTS

PRO Dialysis is a life-saving treatment, but big dialysis corporations making huge profits don't invest enough in basic sanitation and patient care. YES ON 8 supports investment in quality patient care and stops overcharging that drives up costs for Californians. The California Democratic Party, veterans, healthcare advocates and religious leaders agree: www.YesOn8.com

CON Proposition 8 is OPPOSED by thousands of nurses, doctors, patients, the American Nurses Association\California, California Medical Association, American College of Emergency Physicians of CA because it would result in the closure of many dialysis clinics in California—dangerously reducing access to care, putting the lives of vulnerable dialysis patients at risk, and increasing costs for California taxpayers. Vote NO. www.NoProp8.com

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FOR

Suzanne Jimenez
Yes on 8
777 S. Figueroa Street,
Ste. 4050
Los Angeles, CA 90017
(888) 501-8119
info@YesOn8.com
www.YesOn8.com

AGAINST

No on Proposition 8: Stop the
Dangerous Dialysis
Proposition
(888) 663-9997
info@NoProp8.com
www.NoProp8.com

PROPOSITION **8** **REGULATES AMOUNTS OUTPATIENT KIDNEY DIALYSIS CLINICS CHARGE FOR DIALYSIS TREATMENT. INITIATIVE STATUTE.**

OFFICIAL TITLE AND SUMMARY

PREPARED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The text of this measure can be found on the Secretary of State's website at <http://voterguide.sos.ca.gov>.

- Limits the charges to 115 percent of the costs for direct patient care and quality improvement costs, including training, patient education, and technology support.
- Requires rebates and penalties if charges exceed the limit.
- Requires annual reporting to the state regarding clinic costs, patient charges, and revenue.
- Prohibits clinics from refusing to treat patients based on the source of payment for care.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE ANALYST'S ESTIMATE OF NET STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL IMPACT:

- Overall annual effect on state and local governments ranging from net positive impact in the low tens of millions of dollars to net negative impact in the tens of millions of dollars.

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

BACKGROUND

DIALYSIS TREATMENT

Kidney Failure. Healthy kidneys filter a person's blood to remove waste and extra fluid. Kidney disease refers to when a person's kidneys do not function properly. Over time, a person may develop kidney failure, also known as "end-stage renal disease." This means that the kidneys no longer function well enough for the person to survive without a kidney transplant or ongoing treatment referred to as dialysis.

Dialysis Mimics Normal Kidney Functions.

Dialysis artificially mimics what healthy kidneys do. Most people on dialysis undergo hemodialysis, a form of dialysis in which blood is removed from the body, filtered through a machine to remove waste and extra fluid, and then returned to the body. A hemodialysis treatment lasts about four hours and typically occurs three times per week.

Most Dialysis Patients Receive Treatment in Clinics. Individuals with kidney failure may

receive dialysis treatment at hospitals or in their own homes, but most receive treatment at chronic dialysis clinics (CDCs). As of May 2018, 588 licensed CDCs in California provided treatment to roughly 80,000 patients each month. Each CDC operates an average of 22 dialysis stations, with each station providing treatment to one patient at a time. The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) is responsible for licensing and inspecting CDCs. Various entities own and operate CDCs. As shown in Figure 1, two private for-profit entities operate and have at least partial ownership of the majority of CDCs in California.

PAYING FOR DIALYSIS TREATMENT

Payment for Dialysis Treatment Comes From a Few Main Sources. We estimate that CDCs have total revenues of roughly \$3 billion annually from their operations in California. These revenues consist of payments for dialysis treatment from a few main sources, or "payers":

Oregon Measure 102 Actual Language on the Ballot

<p>Multnomah West Soil and Water, Director, Zone 5 Vote for One</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Terri Preeg Riggsby <input type="radio"/></p> <p><small>OR Write-in on line above</small></p>	<p>unree-titits legislative majority, to include (beyond taxes) fees and changes to tax exemptions, deductions, credits.</p> <p>Result of "No" Vote: "No" vote retains current law that bills for raising revenue, which require three-fifths legislative majority, are limited to bills that levy/increase taxes.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>ected offices; require certain funding disclosures for campaign communications; allow payroll deductions?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>See Full Text of Measures on Separate Sheet</p>		
<p>State Measures</p>		
<p>Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly</p> <p>102 Amends Constitution: Allows local bonds for financing affordable housing with nongovernmental entities. Requires voter approval, annual audits</p> <p>Result of "Yes" Vote: "Yes" vote allows local governments to issue bonds to finance affordable housing with nongovernmental entities. Requires local voters' approval of bonds, annual audits, public reporting.</p> <p>Result of "No" Vote: "No" vote retains constitutional prohibition on local governments raising money for loaning credit to nongovernmental entities; no exception for bonds to pay for affordable housing.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>Proposed by Initiative Petition</p> <p>105 Repeals law limiting use of state/local law enforcement resources to enforce federal immigration laws</p> <p>Result of "Yes" Vote: "Yes" vote repeals law limiting (with exceptions) use of state/local law enforcement resources for detecting/apprehending persons suspected only of violating federal immigration laws.</p> <p>Result of "No" Vote: "No" vote retains law limiting (with exceptions) use of state /local law enforcement resources for detecting/apprehending persons suspected only of violating federal immigration laws.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>Proposed by Initiative Petition</p> <p>26-201 Imposes surcharge on certain retailers; funds clean energy, job training.</p> <p>Question: Shall large retailers (defined) pay 1% surcharge on Portland revenues to fund clean renewable energy (defined) projects, job training?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>Metro Measure</p>		
<p>Referred to the People of the Metro Region by the Metro Council</p> <p>26-199 Bonds to fund affordable housing in Washington, Clackamas, Multnomah counties.</p> <p>Question: Shall Metro issue bonds, fund affordable housing for low-income families, seniors, veterans, people with disabilities; require independent oversight, annual audits?</p> <p>If the bonds are approved, they will be payable from taxes on property or property ownership that are not subject to the limits of sections 11 and 11b, Article XI of the Oregon Constitution</p>		

Oregon Measure 102 Online Information

ie Voters' Pamphlet | Oregon x + | oregonvotes.gov/voters-guide/english/voters-guide.html#Explanatory%20Statement

3MAIL ✓ To Do

Webster County

Google

Outlook

AFCU

HR Portal

IGO

le.utah.gov

USAA

UAC

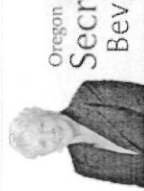
Table 6 Agenda

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Meet the Secretary About Us Work With Us Contact Us



Google Custom Search



Oregon
Secretary of State
Bev Clarno

Home Business Voting & Elections State Archives Audits

Voters' Guide Cover

Letter to the Voters

General Information

Register to Vote

Partisan Candidates

Nonpartisan Candidates

Measures

Measure 102

Ballot Title

Financial Impact

Text of Measure

Explanatory Statement

Legislative Argument in Support

Arguments in Favor

Arguments in Opposition

Measure 103

Measure 104

Measure 102

Explanatory Statement

Some local governments have the authority to borrow money to buy or build affordable housing but they are limited in how that money can be spent. Specifically, the Oregon Constitution prohibits most local governments from raising money for, lending to or investing in a private company, corporation or other nongovernmental entity. Ballot Measure 102 amends Article XI, section 9, to add an exception for affordable housing. Under the measure, local governments may use bond proceeds to lend money to, invest in or pay a private company, corporation, or other nongovernmental entity for the capital costs to buy or build affordable housing.

In order to use this exemption, local governments must first obtain voter approval in an election in which the bond measure describes the "affordable housing" to be bought or built. The only bonds eligible for the exemption are those paid from new property taxes upon voter approval.

A local government that issues the bonds must provide public reporting on and annual audits of the expenditure of the borrowed funds.

Ballot Measure 102 caps each local government's total bonded indebtedness for capital costs of affordable housing at one-half of one percent of the real market value of all property in the local government.

Committee Members:

Senator Ginny Burdick
Representative Mark Meek
Senator Alan Olsen
Eric Winters
Greg Chaimov

Appointed By:

President of the Senate
Speaker of the House
Secretary of State
Members of the Committee

(The above committee was appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 257.213.)