



CALIFORNIA NOW

2018 PAC

ENDORSEMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE

FPPC # 820364



California NOW PAC

2018 Endorsement Questionnaire

FPPC # 820364

Please return this questionnaire to:

California NOW PAC

531A N Hollywood Way no. 215

Burbank CA 91505

Telephone: (916) 442-3414 Fax: (866) 437-6901

Email: president@canow.org

Thank you for your interest in being considered for an endorsement by the California NOW PAC. Please complete this questionnaire and return it as soon as possible.

California NOW is a multi-issue organization and, as such, it is essential that candidates we endorse fully understand a broad range of issues. For some of these questions, we offer background on the topic before you are asked to answer the question. This is designed to educate you on the issue when necessary. To indicate where you stand on each issue, you will be asked to choose a number (1-5) that best describes your opinion, as outlined below:

- 1 (indicates a strong NO response) You will take a leadership role against this issue.**
- 2 (indicates NO) You will vote against this issue.**
- 3 (indicates Undecided) You will require more information before deciding.**
- 4 (indicates YES) You will vote in support of this issue.**
- 5 (indicates a strong YES response) You will take a leadership role in support of this issue.**

You will note that some questions may be relevant to federal and not state law. We include these questions because even if you are not running for federal office now, it is our assumption that a candidate we endorse may someday do so. If you are running for federal office now, your responses will be used by the CA NOW PAC to make a recommendation on endorsement in your race to the National NOW PAC.

If you would like to elaborate upon any position, feel free to attach additional pages.

Please feel free to contact California NOW at (916) 442-3414, if you need further information to answer a question.

Please answer the following short essay questions:

(1) Please share information about your background and your involvement in some of the issues that California NOW works on, including women's equality and racial justice. (You may want to review the rest of the questionnaire to get more information about what some of those issues are).

(2) California NOW has long supported election system reforms such as public financing of electoral campaigns and increased transparency relating to campaign spending. Funding of candidate campaigns and independent expenditures by special interests that fight against the public interest has had a significant impact on the outcomes of state legislation and elections in our state. What do you think should be done to reduce the impact of special interest in our electoral system?

(3) California has an alarmingly high poverty rate. Using some of the newer measurement tools, estimates are that more than 20% of Californians are living in poverty. What do you think should be done to change that?

Candidate & Campaign Information

Please list the "top" three women and "top" three men on your staff and their positions. This can include paid and unpaid staff (Please include compensation, if any, as this is public information):

Please include name, position and compensation

Women:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Men:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Attached Endorsements Received

Describe how your campaign will work with California NOW's PAC and how your campaign intends to utilize the endorsement if received?

Human Rights

California NOW believes that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and must enjoy the equal protection of the law against discrimination based on their sexuality, sex, gender, race, color, age, ethnicity, disability, language, religion, immigration status, national or social origin, or other status.

Our California Constitution provides the following:

ARTICLE 1 DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

SECTION 1. All people are by nature free and independent and have inalienable rights. Among these are enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety, happiness, and privacy.

The California Supreme Court in *Straus v. State of California* (Prop 8 case) held that the California Constitution, including the fundamental principal cited above can be altered by majority vote in the initiative process stating that California does not have exclusions like the one's cited by court:

The constitutions of several other states contain express provisions precluding the use of the initiative power to amend portions or specified provisions of those states' constitutions (see, e.g., Mass. Const., amend. art. XLVIII, pt. II, § 2 ["No proposition inconsistent with any one of the following rights of the individual, as at present declared in the declaration of rights, shall be the subject of an initiative . . . petition: [listing a number of rights, including the rights to just compensation, jury trial, and protection from unreasonable search, and the freedoms of speech, assembly, and of the press]]; Miss. Const., art. 15, 10 § 273, subd. (5) ["The initiative process shall not be used: (a) For the proposal, modification or repeal of any portion of the Bill of Rights of this Constitution"].)

In contrast, the California Constitution contains no comparable limitation. In the absence of such an express restriction on the initiative power, and considering past California authorities, we conclude that the California Constitution cannot be interpreted as restricting the scope of the people's right to amend their Constitution in the manner proposed by petitioners.

More specifically, here is the language used in its entirety found in the Mass constitution.

No proposition inconsistent with any one of the following rights of the individual, as at present declared in the declaration of rights, shall be the subject of an initiative or referendum petition: The right to receive compensation for private property appropriated to public use; the right of access to and protection in courts of justice; the right of trial by jury; protection from unreasonable search, unreasonable bail and the law martial; freedom of the press; freedom of speech; freedom of elections; and the right of peaceable assembly.

No part of the constitution specifically excluding any matter from the operation of the popular initiative and referendum shall be the subject of an initiative petition; nor shall this section be the subject of such a petition.

Human Rights

Justice Moreno stated in his dissent in the Prop 8 case, "But even a narrow and limited exception to the promise of full equality strikes at the core of, and thus fundamentally alters, the guarantee of equal treatment... Promising equal treatment to some is fundamentally different from promising equal treatment to all. Promising treatment that is almost equal is fundamentally different from ensuring truly equal treatment. Granting a disfavored minority only some of the rights enjoyed by the majority is fundamentally different from recognizing, as a constitutional imperative, that they must be granted all of those rights."

These issues bring up some fundamental questions for every candidate seeking office, including judicial candidates:

Since the California Supreme Court has held that the California Constitution's Declaration of Rights can be amended by majority vote, do you favor a Constitutional Initiative that A) declares that all human beings are born free equal in rights and dignity and must enjoy the equal protection of the law against discrimination based on their sexuality, sex, gender race, color, age, ethnicity, disability, language, religion, immigration status, national or social origin, or other status; and B) excludes from the initiative process propositions inconsistent with A?

Please indicate a value between 1 and 5, with 1 being a strong NO (you will take leadership against this issue) and 5 being a strong YES (you will take a leadership role in support of this issue):

1. Do you believe the California Constitution should continue to ensure equal marriage rights for same sex couples?
2. Do you believe that every aspect of local, county and state government should provide the necessary data to the public to assess whether governmental programs and policies discriminate against anyone based on their sexuality, sex, gender race, color, age, ethnicity, disability, language, religion, immigration status, national or social origin, or other status?

Reproductive Justice

California NOW is a human right based intersectional feminist organization that believes among other rights, every human being has the right to control the terms and conditions of their reproductive, mental, and physical labor.

Reproductive Justice, at its most basic, is a woman's right to control her own body. This right involves so much more than the freedom to have (or not to have) children. Reproductive Justice includes access to equitable reproductive health services, including access to pap tests and pre-natal care, access to comprehensive, accurate and unbiased and culturally competent reproductive health information, including information about contraception, family planning and sexually transmitted diseases, and the freedom to exercise these rights regardless of who you are or how much money you have.

California has the strongest reproductive rights laws in the nation, but even here in California access is severely restricted due to hospital and clinic closures, as well as, takeovers by Catholic Hospital System, among other private hospital corporations that refuse to provide full reproductive health care based on religious objections.

Please indicate a value between 1 and 5, with 1 being a strong NO (you will take leadership against this issue) and 5 being a strong YES (you will take a leadership role in support of this issue):

Do you believe the state of California should ensure the full reproductive rights of every human being?

That a hospital or clinic who is knowingly delivering substandard care, by refusing to provide comprehensive reproductive health services or transgender health care should be denied taxpayer funding such as Medicare or Medi-Cal?

That all women have a right to full reproductive health care, including pre-natal, maternity, contraceptive and abortion services?

That minors should get permission from a parent or a judge before they can access reproductive health services, including abortion services?

That healthcare providers should be mandated to disclose to potential patients any and all services not provided by the healthcare provider prior to treatment?

Do you support guaranteeing access to full reproductive health services, including abortion, birth control, emergency contraception, and preventative health care in all private and government insurance plans?

Do you support government funding of full reproductive health services, including abortion, birth control, emergency contraception, and preventative health care?

Do you think that employers should be able to exclude coverage for contraceptives from the health insurance policies of employees due to a religions or moral objection to this coverage?

Do you oppose parental notification and parental consent laws?

Do you support over the counter access of Plan B emergency contraception?

State Implementation of CEDAW

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, is often described as an international bill of rights for women. Consisting of a preamble and 30 articles, it defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination.

The Convention defines discrimination against women as "...any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field."

By accepting the Convention, States commit themselves to undertake a series of measures to end discrimination against women in all forms, including:

- to incorporate the principle of equality of men and women in their legal system, abolish all discriminatory laws and adopt appropriate ones prohibiting discrimination against women;
- to establish tribunals and other public institutions to ensure the effective protection of women against discrimination; and
- to ensure elimination of all acts of discrimination against women by persons, organizations or enterprises.

The Convention provides the basis for realizing equality between women and men through ensuring women's equal access to, and equal opportunities in, political and public life -- including the right to vote and to stand for election -- as well as education, health and employment. States parties agree to take all appropriate measures, including legislation and temporary special measures, so that women can enjoy all their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Convention is the only human rights treaty which affirms the reproductive rights of women and targets culture and tradition as influential forces shaping gender roles and family relations. It affirms women's rights to acquire, change or retain their nationality and the nationality of their children. States parties also agree to take appropriate measures against all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of women.

Countries that have ratified or acceded to the Convention are legally bound to put its provisions into practice. They are also committed to submit national reports, at least every four years, on measures they have taken to comply with their treaty obligations.

Please indicate a value between 1 and 5, with 1 being a strong NO (you will take leadership against this issue) and 5 being a strong YES (you will take a leadership role in support of this issue):

Do you believe that the United States Senate should ratify CEDAW?

Do you believe that the state of California, counties and municipalities should adopt, implement, and fund CEDAW principals irrespective of federal ratification?

Health Care

Administrative costs consume a significant percent of health spending, much of it unnecessary. Before the Affordable Care Act (ACA) created caps on patient out-of-pocket costs, nearly two-thirds of all bankruptcies were caused by medical bills. Three-fourths of those bankrupted had health insurance at the time they got sick or injured. Taxes already pay for more than 60 percent of US health spending with Americans paying the highest health care taxes in the world, yet fail to receive health care. The U.S. could save enough on lowered administrative costs and the elimination of profits with a single-payer system where everyone contributes, and everyone is guaranteed full access to the healthcare they need.

Please indicate a value between 1 and 5, with 1 being a strong NO (you will take leadership against this issue) and 5 being a strong YES (you will take a leadership role in support of this issue):

Do you believe Health & Health Care is a Human Right?

Do you support the passage of SB 562 (Lara & Atkins) to create a single payer health care system in California?

Do you support a comprehensive Patient Bill of Rights that among other things ensures full access to necessary healthcare services, including reproductive and end life care without religious or other restrictions, choice of doctors, and high-quality standards?

One out of every three Californians is covered by Medi-Cal, but there are not enough Medi-Cal providers to ensure timely access to medical care. Do you support increasing Medi-Cal reimbursement rates for medical professionals and other actions to increase the number of Medi-Cal providers available to see patients?

Do you support fully funding health disparity data collection across and within all populations at the state, county and municipal levels?

Economic Justice

Please indicate a value between 1 and 5, with 1 being a strong NO (you will take leadership against this issue) and 5 being a strong YES (you will take a leadership role in support of this issue):

Do you believe that public and private employers should ensure fair and comparable wages, hours, and benefits, including defined benefit retirement benefits, for all employees for comparable work?

Do you believe that public and private employees should be free to collectively bargain for fair and comparable wages, hours, working conditions and benefits including defined benefit retirement benefits?

Do you support increasing government funding for subsidized child care to make it available to more low-income and middle-income families?

Do you believe public and private employers should undertake concrete, verifiable actions to recruit and retain women and candidates from traditionally underrepresented groups?

Do you believe public and private employers should eliminate all forms of discrimination based on attributes such as gender, race, ethnicity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, or cultural stereotypes in all work-related privileges or activities, including wages, hours, benefits, job access and qualifications, and working conditions?

Do you believe public and private employers should prohibit discrimination based on marital, parental or reproductive status in making decisions regarding employment or promotion, including ensuring employment security that allows for interruptions in work for maternity, parental leave and family-related responsibilities?

Do you believe public and private employers should implement equitable policies for non-salaried employees regarding contract work, temporary work and layoffs that do not disproportionately affect women, or other marginalized group?

Do you believe public and private employers should pay a living wage to all workers?

Do you believe all companies, regardless of size, should be required to provide sick leave and family leave benefits for their employees?

Do you believe domestic workers and all other in-home care givers are entitled to the same basic protections afforded other workers?

Do you support reforming California's bail system, so that holding suspects in custody is not determined by the size of one's bank account, but rather the risk to the community or the likelihood of flight posed by release while awaiting trial?

Do you believe agriculture should no longer be except from child labor law protections?

Role of Government in the Economy

Do you believe that the role of government and the economy is to serve the needs and wants of all human beings, while ensuring the human rights of all, by that we mean the measure is whether the policy, action or law benefits individuals without subjugating others?

Please indicate a value between 1 and 5, with 1 being a strong NO (you will take leadership against this issue) and 5 being a strong YES (you will take a leadership role in support of this issue):

APPLYING CORE VALUES WHEN BUDGETING

Public Bank – Long Term Budget Reform

California is the eighth largest economy in the world, larger than most European countries. California needs its own central bank, one that is able to do for the state what the Federal Reserve has done for Wall Street and the federal government. Fed Chairman Ben Bernanke declared in January that the Fed cannot make cheap credit lines available to state and local governments, but this was not because it can't find the money. It advanced \$12.3 trillion to bail out large banking institutions, a sum that is 64 times the \$191 billion required to balance the budgets of all 50 states. The reason the Fed can't help with state and municipal budget shortfalls, he said, is that it is not in the Fed's legislative mandate. The state needs its own credit machine to make it independent of an out-of-state banking empire that is not looking out for California's interests. If nothing else, California needs its own independent funding mechanism to protect it from the "bond vigilantes" threatening to lower the state's credit rating and attack its bond interest rates by aggressive short selling.

Do you believe the State of California and major cities or counties in the state should pursue the creation of a public bank?

Budgets are moral documents that represent the priorities and values of the people who enact them. In large measure on-going budget crises are due in large measure to instability and shortfalls in revenue, which have caused massive and unacceptable cuts to safety net programs. There are numerous ways to increase revenue, some of which are listed below.

Do you support legislation and/or a ballot initiative that includes some or all of the following revenue proposals?

1. **Enact an Oil Severance Tax at 9.9% (\$1.2 billion)**

California is the only state, and the only place in the world, that does not tax oil production. 9.9% was the rate proposed by Governor Schwarzenegger. Contrary to oil industry claims, California has the lowest tax on oil in the nation—about 60 cents per barrel—when other states are at \$6-\$7 per barrel or more at current prices. This tax will have no effect on the price of gasoline or on oil production.

2. **Enact State Version of Robin Hood Tax .05% (\$ billion)** simply put, the big idea behind the Robin Hood Tax is to generate hundreds of billions of dollars. That money could provide funding for jobs to kickstart the economy and get America back on its feet. It could help save the social safety net here and around the world. And it will come from fairer taxation of the financial sector. This small tax of less than ½ of 1% on Wall Street transactions can generate hundreds of billions of dollars each year in the US alone

Role of Government in the Economy

3. Close Corporate Property Tax Loopholes (\$2 billion)

Statutory definitions of change of ownership are thoroughly loophole-ridden. CTRA research has identified numerous cases where properties have not been reassessed at market value following a change in ownership. We estimate that tightening corporate property tax loopholes would raise \$2 billion. The Legislature can act by statute to close this loophole.

After 20 plus years of NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement), it is painfully obvious that our trade regime is not working for large swaths of working people in California and the nation as a whole. While “free trade” is constantly being framed as complicated by the media, the outcomes of decades of our trade policies are clear cut, millions of lost jobs and devastating trade deficits year after year. Presently, the United States is no longer actively negotiating the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) or the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), but the United States can choose to join these agreements in the future. These agreements, when combined, would account for nearly 70 percent of global trade and the TPP and TTIP would elevate individual foreign firms to equal status with sovereign nations. Foreign corporations would be empowered to bypass domestic courts and directly “sue” the U.S. government before a tribunal of private lawyers that reside outside of any domestic legal system, attacking the laws we rely on for a clean environment, essential services, and healthy communities.

1. Did you support the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) or the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership?
2. Do you believe that U.S. “free trade” policies such as NAFTA and other trade agreements like the TPP or TTIP should contain human rights enforcement, worker and environmental protections?
3. Do you support granting “Fast Track” aka Trade Promotion Authority without any limits to that authority to implement future trade agreements like the TPP and TTIP?
4. Global trade agreements that trump human rights and other treaties like the TPP and TTIP contain provisions that create a hierarchy of rights that privilege foreign firms and investors over US sovereignty. Do you support trade agreements that allow foreign firms and investors to sue the federal, state, and local governments for profits lost because of enacted environmental, anti-discrimination, or labor law protections?

Environmental Degradation

The absence of Comprehensive Immigration reform at the national level, along with a lack of federal enforcement of labor, environmental, criminal and civil rights laws at the national and state level in the last decade has produced deplorable living and working conditions for California's Farm Workers and their families.

1992 Farm Labor Housing Protection Act that allowed growers to build parks of up to 12 units without obtaining zoning and land use permits. Unscrupulous landlords have erected an estimated 400 unpermitted parks, still known as "polancos" that skirt basic health and safety regulations, including the placement of wells, septic systems and safe electrical wiring. The result is Duroville (finally forced to close in 2013), a postcard of government neglect and corporate irresponsibility.

Please indicate a value between 1 and 5, with 1 being a strong NO (you will take leadership against this issue) and 5 being a strong YES (you will take a leadership role in support of this issue):

Do you believe that legislation should be introduced that acts to ensure the California Department of Toxic Substances Control adequately monitors and enforces the state's environmental laws?

Do you believe that California should mandate labels for genetically engineered food?

Water and sanitation are essential for life, for health, for dignity, for empowerment and prosperity. They are human rights, fundamental to every person. Millions of people lack access to safe, sufficient and affordable water, sanitation and hygiene facilities that are accessible and within easy reach for all. This has a devastating effect on the health, dignity and prosperity of these people, especially for the most disadvantaged. This lack of access also has significant consequences for the realization of other human rights.

By recognizing water and sanitation as human rights, people are defined as rights-holders and States as duty-bearers of water and sanitation service provision. This means that the provision of water and sanitation is not a matter of charity – but a legal obligation. Rights-holders can claim their rights and duty-bearers must guarantee the rights to water and sanitation – like other human rights – equally, without discrimination and on the basis of participation and accountability.

Do you believe that every person has the right to sufficient, safe, accessible and affordable water and sanitation?

Do you support passage of the Aqua Act, which deals with safe drinking water? This is federal legislation.

Violence Against Women

California's 1.2 million farm workers, over thirty-five percent of whom are women, comprise one of the largest labor forces in the United States. This group participates in an employment situation that is unlike any other in this country. Farm laborers work longer hours, earn lower wages, face more hazardous work conditions and receive fewer benefits than any other labor group in the United States. These workers are predominantly from Mexico (96%) and limited-English proficient, speaking either Spanish or an indigenous Mexican language. Refugees from an oppressive political and economic situation in their homelands, farm workers turn to agricultural work as one of their few opportunities for employment, becoming targets for exploitation by labor contractors and growers. Because of limited access to the information, innovation, trade, services and financial resources that drive today's economy, they languish devoid of the opportunities to share in our nation's prosperity.

Despite the high incidence of a number of social ills associated with poverty - such as poor health, substance abuse, domestic violence and deteriorated housing - farm workers are often unable to access the preventive and safety net services they need to live healthy and productive lives. In rural areas, municipal infrastructure, including transportation systems, utilities, public institutions and other services, is inadequate. Educational organizations, health and human service agencies and other institutions often do not provide quality services in remote areas due to unavailability of trained, culturally competent staff, transportation difficulties as well as undercounting, isolation and transience of rural farm worker populations.

For a number of reasons, farm worker women are especially disenfranchised and suffer from high rates of sexual assault and domestic violence. 17% reported abuse by a husband, boyfriend, family member or companion (California Women's Health Survey, 1994). They are likely to confront particular barriers rooted in the intersection of gender with race, immigration status, lack of knowledge about the criminal justice system, and culture which contribute to their victimization and trap them in abusive relationships.

In communities where sex role stereotyping and internalized oppression are strong, the sexual exploitation of women takes on epidemic proportions. From childhood Latinas are raised to be submissive and dependent, and are especially vulnerable to verbal and physical harassment and domestic violence up to and including rape. At the workplace, farm worker women face the specter of sexual harassment and sexual assault. At home, they are at high risk for domestic violence and sexual assault. These facts are borne out through crime statistics. (Please note that crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence are much underreported, and that the following information reflects this reality: actual rates are thought to be much higher.)

Violence Against Women

Crimes against women constitute a higher percentage of crimes in the counties that are in our service area. For example, 85% of the total reported crimes in Merced County are rape and assault, 77% for Kern County, 78% for Madera County, 75% for Fresno County, 69% for Ventura County, 86% for Tulare County, 84% for Pajaro Valley, 73% for Salinas Valley, and 80% for the Coachella Valley. (In California, the statewide average is 70 %.)

Current resources are not meeting the needs of California's farm worker women in the proposed service area. The suffering of victims who are migrant farm worker women is exacerbated because so often they are isolated in rural communities with little real access to social, legal and other supportive services. In particular, there is a dearth of community-based assistance that is sensitive to particular barriers and issues and would help them to prevent and recover from sexual assault and domestic violence. Also, victim's health and safety can be greatly increased with information about the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (VAWA) which, was reauthorized in 2005, significantly expands the legal rights of battered immigrant women and their children, helps more women file for legal immigration status without their abusers' cooperation and helps them access public benefits for themselves and/or their children. Because few farm worker women are currently able to access this relief, survivor advocates must know the legal rights of battered immigrant women. Alternative remedies that address the unique needs of the farm worker women's community, and that do not depend upon the formal legal and social service systems, must be developed and tested. Farm worker women's advocates must then work together at state community levels to educate others and to change the way farm worker women are treated when they seek help.

In California farm worker women play an active role in ensuring awareness of and access to existing protections. Farm worker women, through Lideres Campesinas help reform laws, policies and practices in their communities that cut victims off from systems of relief.

Advocacy and support is needed to ensure that police, courts, shelters, crisis centers, public benefits, immigration, legal aid, and health care systems do not fail farm worker battered/exploited women who are legally entitled to help. Most employees working in these systems are unaware of the special legal protections open to battered/exploited immigrant women and farm worker women. This lack of information, coupled with widespread anti-immigrant sentiment, has a devastating impact on battered and exploited farm worker women who turn to the legal or social service system for help.

Violence Against Women

Women are turned away by shelters and public benefits providers even when seeking services to which they are legally entitled.

Police often do not respond when called to an incident of violence against a farm worker woman. In some instances, police, prosecutors or judges have turned abused women into the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) rather than prosecute their abusers. At times, because an officer on call refused to take a police report, the survivor does not have documented proof of abuse. Farmworker Women Labor, Health and Domestic Violence Issues Fifty-fourth Session of the Commission on the Status of Women. Mily Trevino-Sauceda

Please indicate a value between 1 and 5, with 1 being a strong NO (you will take leadership against this issue) and 5 being a strong YES (you will take a leadership role in support of this issue):

Do you believe that the State of California should ensure equal access to preventative and safety net services throughout California?

Do you believe that the State of California should have a role in ensuring that local police, prosecutors and judges adequately enforce laws against domestic violence, sexual assault and all other forms of violence against women?

Do you believe adequate funding should be made available to eliminate the rape kit backlog?

On April 4, 2011, Vice President Biden announced that the Administration has issued a 'Dear Colleague' letter withdrawing a 2005 interpretation of Title IX policy, returning to a more thorough test for assessing compliance with Title IX. Under the new guidelines any school, college or university receiving federal funds has the legal obligations under Title IX of to respond promptly and effectively to sexual violence.

On October 9, 2011, the California Education code was amended to require local educational agencies to prohibit discrimination, harassment, intimidation, and bullying based on actual or perceived characteristics, such as disability, gender, gender identity, gender expression, nationality, race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics.

Do you support funding gender norms training like those provided by [TrueChild](#)?

Do you support ensuring a school environment that is free from physical and psychological harm?

Do you support legislation requiring curriculum promoting healthy relationships and preventing teen dating violence?

Do you support the establishment of a US Department of Peace and Nonviolence charged with decreasing violence against women and girls?

Education is a Human Right

Education is a fundamental human right and essential for the exercise of all other human rights. It promotes individual freedom and empowerment and yields important development benefits. Yet millions of children and adults remain deprived of educational opportunities, many as a result of poverty.

Please indicate a value between 1 and 5, with 1 being a strong NO (you will take leadership against this issue) and 5 being a strong YES (you will take a leadership role in support of this issue):

Do you believe education is a fundamental human right?

Do you support free access to publicly funded education?

Do you support the original college and university master plan that provides free or near free college education to California residents?

Do you support discharge of student loan debt?

Do you believe that public schools should be allowed to be sex-segregated?

Do you support training for teachers, administrators and staff regarding elimination of implicit stereotype bias based on sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, race, ethnicity, sexuality, other status and their combination?