

Greater Austin Hispanic Chamber of Commerce November 2021 Election Voter Guide

Election Information:

- Early Voting: October 18, 2021 October 29, 2021
- Election Day: November 2, 2021

State of Texas Constitutional Amendments:

Proposition 1 : "The constitutional amendment authorizing the professional sports team charitable foundations of organizations sanctioned by the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association or the Women's Professional Rodeo Association to conduct charitable raffles at rodeo venues."	 What would Proposition 1 do? Proposition 1 would allow charitable raffles at rodeo events. Currently, charitable raffles may be conducted by charitable foundations with professional sports teams organized in Texas that are members of leagues such as Major League Baseball, the National Football League, and Major League Soccer. This amendment would allow the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association and the Women's Professional Rodeo Association to conduct such raffles.
Proposition 2 : "The constitutional amendment authorizing a county to finance the development or redevelopment of transportation or infrastructure in unproductive, underdeveloped, or blighted areas in the county."	 What would Proposition 2 do? Proposition 2 would allow counties to issue bonds or notes to raise funds to develop or redevelop transportation or infrastructure in unproductive, underdeveloped, or blighted areas of a county. Counties would repay these bonds by pledging increased property tax revenues. Funds may not be used for the construction, maintenance, acquisition, or operation of toll roads.

Proposition 3 : "The constitutional amendment to prohibit this state or a political subdivision of this state from prohibiting or limiting religious services of religious organizations."	 What would Proposition 3 do? Proposition 3 would ban the State and political subdivisions from limiting or prohibiting in-person religious services.
Proposition 4 : "The constitutional amendment changing the eligibility requirements for a justice of the supreme court, a judge of the court of criminal appeals, a justice of a court of appeals, and a district judge."	 What would Proposition 4 do? Proposition 4 would make changes to eligibility for State Judges. The following changes would be made: For State Supreme Court, Court of Criminal Appeals, and Court of Appeals: Under new eligibility, a person would have to live in the state of Texas at the time of election. They must be a licensed lawyer in Texas for at least 10 years and not have had their license revoked or suspended. Currently, the law allows for out of state experience, the amendment would reverse that. For District Judges: The amendment would increase the requirement of judicial experience from four years to eight years.
Proposition 5 : "The constitutional amendment providing additional powers to the State Commission on Judicial Conduct with respect to candidates for judicial office."	 What would Proposition 5 do? Proposition 5 would allow the State Commission on Judicial Conduct to accept complaints or reports and conduct investigations on candidates running for judicial seats. The commission currently has the authority to conduct these actions for incumbent judicial officeholders.
Proposition 6 : "The constitutional amendment establishing a right for residents of certain facilities to designate an essential caregiver for in-person visitation."	 What would Proposition 6 do? Proposition 6 would allow residents of long- term care facilities to designate one essential caregiver who cannot be denied in-person visitation rights. If the proposition passes, the Texas Legislature would have the authority to create further guidelines for these caregivers.
Proposition 7 : "The constitutional amendment to allow the surviving spouse of a person who is disabled to receive a limitation on the school district ad valorem taxes on the spouse's residence homestead if the spouse is 55 years of age or older at the time of the person's death."	 What would Proposition 7 do? Proposition 7 would continue disability-based limits on school district property taxes for surviving spouses over the age of 55 of a person with disabilities over the age of 65 who has died.

Proposition 8: "The constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to provide for an exemption from ad valorem taxation of all or part of the market value of the residence homestead of the surviving spouse of a member of the armed services of the United States who is killed or fatally injured in the line of duty."

What would this Proposition 8 do?

• Proposition 8 would expand homestead tax exemptions to surviving spouses of U.S. military members who are killed or fatally injured in the line of duty. Currently, surviving spouses of U.S. military members killed in action are eligible for homestead exemptions.

City of Austin Propositions:

Proposition A

Ballot Language: "Shall a petitioned ordinance be approved to enhance public safety and police oversight, transparency and accountability by adding new chapter 2-16 to establish minimum standards for the police department to ensure effective public safety and protect residents and visitors to Austin, and prescribing minimal requirements for achieving the same, at an estimated cost of \$271.5 million - \$598.8 million over five years?"

What would Proposition A do?: Under Proposition A, the Austin Police Department must meet the following standards:

- There must be two police officers for every 1,000 residents.
- 35% of a police officer's time must be spent on community engagement.
- Three cadet classes until staffing returns to the level prescribed by the 2019-2020 City budget.
- An additional 40 hours each year of mandatory continuing education and in-service training.
- Establish an incentive program for police officers who are bilingual, participate in a mentoring program, or are in good standing.
- The Mayor, City Council Members, their staff, and appointees to the Public Safety Commission and Community Police Review Commission must complete the Citizens Police Academy and participate in the City's Ride Along Program.
- According to the City of Austin's Chief Financial Officer, Prop A is estimated to cost anywhere from \$271.5 to \$598.8 million over five years.

 Supportive Argument: Prop A will increase police staffing for a growing city. Prop A doubles the annual training for Austin police officers. Website: Save Austin Now 	 Opposition Argument: Prop A is a fiscally irresponsible measure that will lead to budget cuts and elimination of City Services. Prop A does not follow best practices. Website: No Way on Prop A
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Proposition B

Ballot Language: "Shall the City Council be authorized to convey or lease approximately 9 acres of parkland currently used as the Central Maintenance Complex (CMC) located at 2525 S. Lakeshore Blvd. through a public bidding process, where the total value of the bid is equal to or greater than the appraised fair market value of CMC, in exchange for at a minimum: 1) at least 48 acres of waterfront land contiguous to an existing City park; and 2) the cost or construction of a new maintenance facility for the Parks and

Recreation Department on other city-owned land; and 3) partial or full funding for the removal of Fiesta Gardens' existing maintenance facility and restoration of that land to parkland?"

What would Proposition B do?: Proposition B would allow the City of Austin to exchange nine acres of land located on Lakeshore Blvd for; 1) 48 acres of waterfront land to turn into a park, 2) a new maintenance facility on a to-be-determined piece of city-owned land, and 3) remove a maintenance facility located at Fiesta Gardens and restore it to parkland.