



BUSINESS VOTING

— 2020 —

GUIDE

BUSINESS ON THE BALLOT

Don't be daunted by this year's lengthy ballot - use this guide to issues affecting Colorado's businesses and economy. Each proposal has been carefully studied by our staff and Government Affairs Council after hearing from advocates on both sides of the issues. **Learn more at [ColoradoSpringsChamberEDC.com/ballot](https://coloradospringschamberedc.com/ballot).**

STATE | PROP 113: National Popular Vote

YES

NO

Voters will decide if Colorado will commit to the National Popular Vote Compact. The Compact says each state promises to give its Electoral College votes to the winner of the national popular vote for president, no matter who won in the state.



In Congress, each person is represented geographically (the Senate granting equal representation to urban and rural; large and small states) and by population (the House of Representatives.) The Electoral College combines the two types of representation, ensuring that less populous states still have influence over who becomes president: the Constitution gives each state one electoral vote for each of its U.S. representatives and senators. Joining the Compact will mean candidates will bypass Colorado when campaigning and ignore the state's issues and concerns, diminishing our influence on federal policy and our ability to secure our fair share of funding.

Prop 113 would repeal the bill committing Colorado's electoral college votes to the National Popular Vote Compact. A "yes" vote confirms the General Assembly's action; a "no" vote repeals the law.



Register to vote online or a DMV office until election day. Check the status of your voter registration or ballot at govotecolorado.com.



Mess up? Request a replacement ballot at (719) 575-VOTE or elections@elpasoco.com.



Ballots must be returned by 7 p.m. on Tuesday, Nov. 3, and postmarks don't count, so mail your ballot by Oct. 28 or drop it off. Be sure to sign your ballot's return envelope or your vote will not be counted. Find a secure, 24-hour dropbox or office near you at www.epcvotes.com.

STATE | PROP 118: Paid Medical Leave

YES

NO

Prop 118 would create the most expansive, expensive paid leave program in the country, funded by a required payroll tax that every employer and worker in Colorado would pay. The initial tax can be increased at will by the head of the new state department. This program creates a new \$1.3 billion, 200-person state department that studies show will be insolvent within a few years. Other states offer more modest programs and are housed in existing departments. Prop 118 may sound like a good thing for families, but this is far more about government bureaucracy than families. The proposed funding mechanisms and projected insolvency will hurt employers and employees in the long run.

Prop 118 will burden workers and businesses with a huge cost for a lavish new program destined for bankruptcy.

STATE | AMENDMENT B: Repeal Gallagher Amendment

YES

NO

Gallagher requires 45% of the state's property tax to be levied on homes, and 55% on commercial properties. Businesses now pay four times more than residents do. Gallagher has resulted in fewer dollars for K-12 education and services like fire, police, water and hospitals. It has hurt rural communities and forced the state into a situation where it now pays 65% of the cost of public education, with local property taxes covering the rest.

Amendment B repeals the Gallagher Amendment and freezes current property tax assessment rates.

LOCAL | 2A: TABOR Retention/Revenue/Spending Limits

YES

NO

Under Colorado law, government revenue can only increase by a set amount each year.

In 2019, City of Colorado Springs collected more taxes than it can keep, and because of the coronavirus pandemic, revenue in 2020 has been much lower than anticipated.

2A would allow the City to keep the extra tax money collected in 2019 (about \$7 per person) and reset future revenue caps to 2019 levels, cutting the City's fiscal recovery time in half.

A NOTE ABOUT 2B AND 2C

The City of Colorado Springs sometimes swaps parcels of public parkland for other privately-owned properties. These complex deals are reviewed by the Parks Advisory Board and ultimately decided by City Council. Following a 2016 deal to trade the city's Strawberry Fields open space to the Broadmoor for other properties, a group of citizens advocated for additional steps. Colorado Springs voters will decide between two competing questions on the ballot aimed at protecting city parkland:

LOCAL | 2B: Parkland Conveyance by Election

YES

NO

2B would require parkland deals to go to a vote of the people. This could potentially require a special election to be held, holding up potentially time-sensitive negotiations, and costing taxpayers the \$350,000 required to fund a special election.

LOCAL | 2C: Parkland Conveyance by City Council

YES

NO

2C requires a super-majority of City Council members to vote in favor of any proposed parkland deal, providing more protection for parks, as citizens requested, while maintaining City Council's flexibility to act on land deals quickly. 2C is also supported by the Trails and Open Space Coalition.