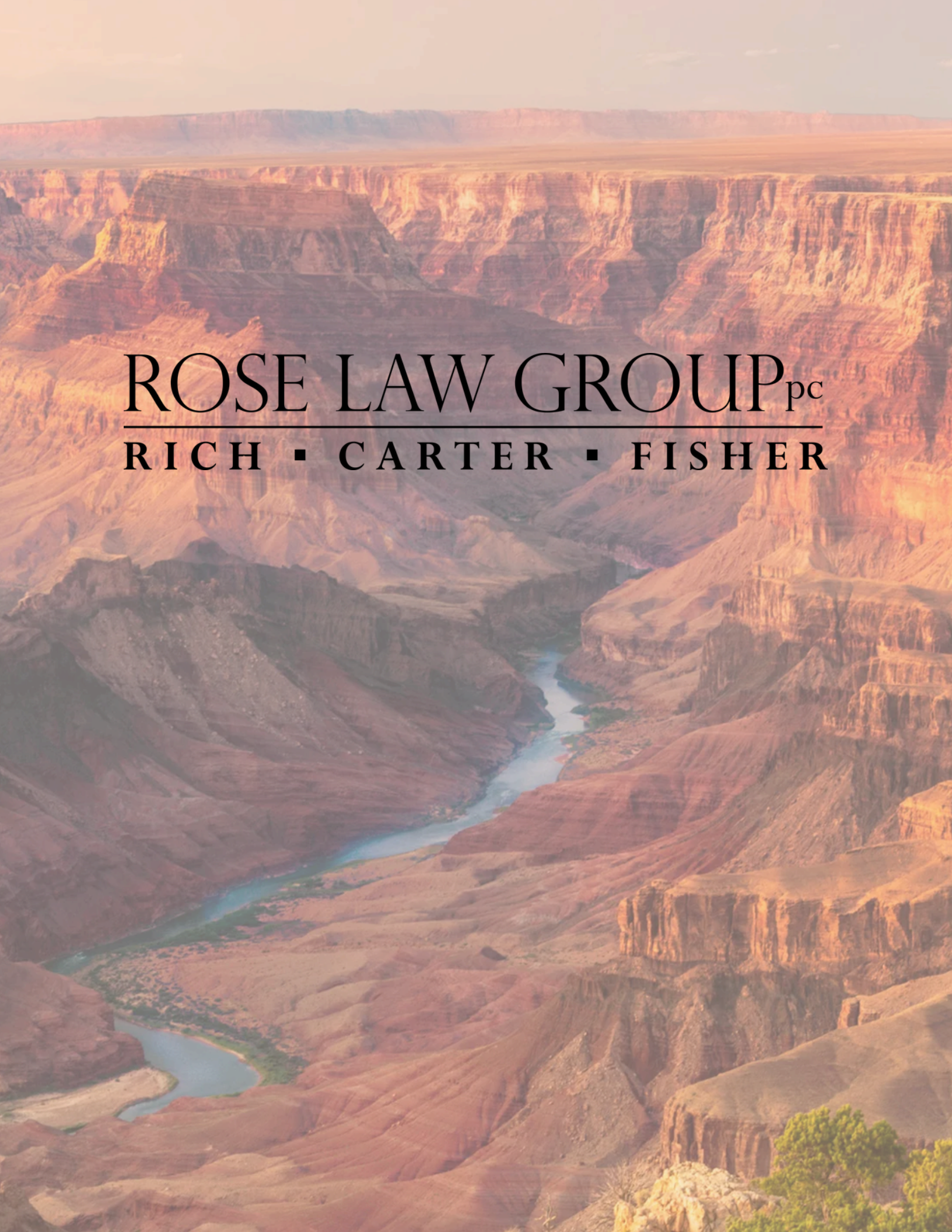

ROSE LAW GROUP pc
RICH ▪ CARTER ▪ FISHER

13 OCTOBER, 2026

Voting is Underway in Arizona



Early voting has begun for the November 3 General Election. Here are the key dates to keep in mind:

- **October 23** – Last day to request a ballot by mail
- **October 27** – Recommended last day to mail back your ballot so it arives in time
- **November 3** – Election Day. Polls are open 6am to 7pm

All mail ballots must be recieved, not just postmarked, by 7pm on Election Day. If you miss the mailing date, you can still drop off your signed ballot at any ballot drop box, voting location, or your county recorder's office by 7pm on November 3.

If you vote in person, remember to bring identification: either one photo ID (driver's license or Arizona ID card) or two non-photo documents showing

your name and address (utility bill or bank statement).

This year's ballot includes several statewide propositions. Take time to review the measures before you vote:

Prop 141, the Prohibit Taxes or Fees on Miles Traveled in Motor-Vehicle Amendment.

Arizona voters will decide on Proposition 141, a constitutional amendment concerning vehicle miles traveled (VMT). If approved, it would bar state and local governments from:

1. Imposing any tax or fee based on how many miles a person drives, and;
2. Passing laws that limit or monitor the miles a person drives.

The measure includes two exceptions. It would not apply to vehicles owned and operated by state or local governments, and it would not prevent Arizona from creating or participating in mileage-based programs for commercial vehicles that operate across state lines.

Arizona does not currently tax or track vehicle miles traveled, so Proposition 141 would not change any exisiting program. Instead, it would prevent such programs from being created in the future. Nationally, 37 states had studied VMT policies or joined regional coalitions testing them as of 2025, and 24 of those had pilot or active VMT programs, according to Ballotpedia. If the measure passes, Arizona would be the first state to prohibit VMT or mileage-tracking programs.

Supporting Organizations:

- Americans for Tax Reform
- Arizona Free Enterprise Club

- Home Builders Association of Central Arizona (HBACA)
- National Motorists Association

Opposing Organizations:

- Civic Engagement Beyond Voting
- LD3 Democrats Northeastern Maricopa County
- Rural Arizona Action

Prop 142, the Prohibit Race or Ethnicity-Based Preferential Treatment, Public Education Offices, and Discplinary Policies Amendment

Arizona voters will decide on Propositiion 142, a constitutional amendment concerning how state government handles race and ethnicity in its programs, training, and policies. If approved, the measure would prohibit the state from:

- Requiring an applicant, student, or employee to endorse preferential treatment toward, or discrimination against, any individual or group based on race or ethnicity,
- Using state funds for training programs or offices intended to promote such preferential treatment or discrimination,
- Adopting disciplinary practices that treat individuals or groups differently based on race or ethnicity,
- Promoting policies or procedures designed or implemented with reference to race or ethnicity,
- Requiring enrollment in courses or trainings that promote race-based diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) or intersectionality concepts.

The amendment states that it would not affect the state's compliance with existing state and federal anti-discrimination laws, including the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Background:

In 2010, Arizona voters approved Proposition 107, which already bars the state from granting preferential treatment to, or discriminating against, individuals or groups based on race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin in public employment, education, and contracting. Proposition 142 would build on that provision by addressing required endorsements, training, offices, and disciplinary policies. As of 2026, 18 states have laws restricting some form of race- or ethnicity-based preferential treatment in higher education, according to Ballotpedia. Proposition 142 would apply more broadly, covering all state government agencies rather than only colleges and universities.

Supporting Organizations:

- Arizona Free Enterprise Club
- Arizona Women of Action
- Goldwater Institute
- Heritage Action for America

Opposing Organizations:

- ALCU of Arizona
- Civic Engagement Beyond Voting
- LD3 Democrats Northeastern Maricopa County
- League of Women Voters of Arizona
- Luteran Advocacy Ministry Arizona
- Mi Familia Vota
- Our Voice Our Vote
- Will of the People

Prop 144, the Voter Identification and Citizenship Voting Requirements Amendment

Arizona voters will decide on Proposition 144, a constitutional amendment addressing voter eligibility, identification, campaign contributions, and ballot counting. If approved, the measure would:

- **Citizenship:** State in the Arizona Constitution that only citizens may register to vote and vote in Arizona elections, and that elections may be decided only by the votes of eligible citizens.
- **Voter ID for all voting methods:** Require voters to show government-issued proof of identity to cast a ballot, whether voting in person, by mail, or by another method.
- **Foreign contributions:** Prohibit foreign nationals from contributing to influence Arizona elections and prohibit anyone from knowingly accepting such contributions.
- **On-site tabulation:** Give voters the option to have their ballots tabulated at their voting location on Election Day, beginning with elections after January 1, 2028.

Background:

Arizona currently requires in-person voters to show either one form of photo ID (driver's license, Arizona ID card, or U.S. government issued ID) or two forms of non-photo ID showing the voter's name and address (utility bill, bank statement, or vehicle registration). This requirement is set in state statute rather than the constitution, and Arizona does not currently have a voter ID requirement for mail in voting. Proposition 144 would place an ID requirement in the constitution and extend it to all voting methods, including mail ballots. Because it is a constitutional amendment, any future changes would require another vote of the people.

Supporting Organizations:

- Americans for Tax Reform
- Arizona Freedom Caucus

- Arizona Free Enterprise Club
- Arizona Women of Action
- Heritage Action for America

Opposing Organizations:

- ALCU of Arizona
- All Voting is Local
- American Civil Liberties Union
- Arizona Independent Voter's Network
- Arizona Public Health Association
- Civic Engagement Beyond Voting
- Common Cause
- Healthcare Rising Arizona
- Indivisible Tucson
- LD3 Democrats Northeastern Maricopa County
- League of Women Voters of Arizona
- Lutheran Advocacy Ministry Arizona
- Our Voice Our Vote
- Rural Arizona Action
- Will of the People

Prop 316, Limit Local Tax Rate on Groceries to 2% of Base Price and Require Voter Approval to Increase Tax Rate Measure

Arizona voters will decide on Proposition 316, a change to state law that would limit how cities, towns, and other local governments can tax groceries. If approved, the measure would:

- **Cap local grocery taxes at 2%.** No local government could adopt or raise a grocery tax above 2%, even with voter approval.
- **Require voter approval for increases.** Any local government wanting to

adopt a new grocery tax or raise an existing one (up to the 2%) would first need approval from its voters.

- **Leave current higher rates in place.** Communities that already tax groceries above 2% could keep their current rate but could never increase it.
- **Apply retroactively.** According to the official ballot description, local governments would be barred from adopting or increasing grocery taxes from July 1, 2025, through June 30, 2027, with the voter approval and 2% cap rules applying after that.

What counts as groceries:

The measure covers “food items intended for human consumption” as defined in state law. This includes take-home items such as bread, produce, meat, dairy, eggs, coffee, soft drinks, candy, packaged ice cream, bottled water, and seeds or plants for growing food at home. It does not include restaurant meals or food sold ready to eat, such as hot foods at a grocery store or drive-through orders.

Background:

The state of Arizona does not tax groceries, and Proposition 316 would not affect state taxing authority. However, many cities and towns do. According to the Arizona Department of Revenue, 70 of the state’s 91 incorporated cities and towns taxed groceries in 2024, though Phoenix, Tucson, and Mesa do not. The measure began as a full ban on local grocery taxes and was amended to the 2% cap as a compromise with city officials.

Supporting Organizations:

- Americans for Tax Reform

Opposing Organizations:

- Arizona Municipal Clerks’ Association

- Civic Engagement Beyond Voting
- LD3 Democrats Northeastern Maricopa County

Prop 318, Require. All Schools and Athletic Associations to Restrict Sports Participation and Access to Private Spaces Based on Sex Measure

Arizona voters will decide on Proposition 318, titled the "Protect Girls Sports in Arizona Act." This measure would change state law (not the Arizona Constitution) regarding school and youth sports teams and access to athletic facilities.

If approved, the measure would:

- **Define sex for these purposes** as an individual's biological status as male or female as recorded at birth on their original birth certificate.
- **Require sports teams to be designated by sex.** Schools and athletic associations would designate teams as male, female, or coed, and teams designated for girls or women would be limited to students of the female sex.
- **Restrict access to private spaces.** Schools and athletic associations could not knowingly allow a person to use a restroom, locker room, shower room, or other private space designated for the opposite sex when that space is integral to athletic participation.
- **Expand who is covered.** The requirements would apply to all schools and athletic associations, including private schools and private sports leagues.
- **Allow lawsuits.** Athletes who are harmed by a school or athletic association's violation of the measure could sue.

Background:

A 2022 Arizona law already bars students of the male sex from girls' sports

teams, but it applies only to public schools and to private schools that compete against public schools. That law was blocked by a court challenge until this year. Arizona does not currently have a law restricting the use of restrooms, locker rooms, showers, or similar facilities based on sex. Proposition 318 would extend the sports team rules to all schools and athletic associations and add the new private-space requirements.

Supporting Organizations:

- Arizona Women of Action
- Center for Arizona Policy
- Liberty Counsel Action

Opposing Organizations:

- ACLU of Arizona
- Arizona Coalition for Working Families
- Arizona Students Association
- Ballot Initiative Strategy Center
- Children's Action Alliance
- Civic Engagement Beyond Voting
- Equality Arizona Action
- Healthcare Rising Arizona
- LD3 Democrats Northeastern Maricopa County
- League of Women Voters of Arizona
- Lutheran Advocacy Ministry Arizona
- Mi Familia Vota
- Rural Arizona Action
- Save Our Schools Arizona
- Stonewall Democrats of Arizona
- Will of the People

Prop 319, Prohibit New Photo Traffic Enforcement Systems Measure

Arizona voters will decide on Proposition 319, a charge to state law (not the Arizona Constitution) that would limit the use for photo enforcement, such as red-light and speed cameras, for traffic violations.

If approved, the measure would:

- **Ban new photo enforcement systems.** State agencies and local governments could not use photo enforcement to identify violations of traffic signs, signals, pavement markings, or speed limits. The measure defines a photo enforcement system as a device using radar or a sensor linked to a camera that captures images of a vehicle's license plate.
- **Allow existing programs, subject to a local vote.** Local governments with a signed photo enforcement contract as of December 31, 2026, could continue operating their systems, but only if their voters approve continued use in the November 2027 election.
- **Require periodic reapproval.** If voters approve, the program could continue for 10 years, after which it would need voter approval again every 10 years.
- **Set a shutdown deadline.** If local voters reject continued use, the local government would have to end the program within 90 days.

Background:

Photo enforcement cameras are currently in use in several Arizona cities and towns, including Phoenix and Tempe. Communities without a contract in place by the end of 2026 would not be able to adopt photo enforcement in the future. The measure would also indirectly reduce traffic fines and penalties, part of which go to the Citizens Clean Elections Fund, which helps fund participating candidates' campaigns.

Supporting Organizations:

- Americans for Tax Reform

Opposing Organizations:

- AAA Arizona
- Arizona Public Health Association
- Civic Engagement Beyond Voting
- LD3 Democrats Northeastern Maricopa County
- League of Arizona Cities and Towns

Prop 320, Require Certain School Districts to Spend 60% of Operational Spending on Direct Instruction Measure

Arizona voters will decide on Proposition 320, a change to state law (not the Arizona Constitution) that would require certain school districts to direct a larger share of their budgets to classroom instruction.
If approved, the measure would:

- **Set a 60% target.** Districts with more than 7,500 students, or located in counties with more than 500,000 residents, would be required to spend at least 60% of their operational spending on "direct instructional expenses."
- **Require gradual progress.** Covered districts below 60% would need to raise that share by at least half a percentage point per year, beginning in fiscal year 2027–2028, until they reach the target.
- **Leave the definition to the auditor general.** The measure does not define "direct instructional expenses." The Arizona auditor general would determine what counts and would evaluate compliance.
- **Enforce through the Classroom Site Fund.** Districts that fall short would lose part of their Classroom Site Fund allocation, which helps pay for teacher compensation, class-size reduction, and related expenses. According to news reports, reductions would escalate from 25% after one year of noncompliance up to the full allocation after four or more years.

- **Allow waivers.** The Superintendent of Public Instruction could grant one-year waivers to noncompliant districts.

Background:

The measure does not provide new funding, so covered districts would need to meet the target by shifting existing dollars. Charter schools would not be subject to the requirement. Because the measure doesn't define direct instruction, there is no exact figure for where districts stand today. However, the auditor general's instructional spending measure, which tracks the share of district operating spending going to instruction, has fallen from about 57% when tracking began in 2001 to about 52% today.

Supporting Organizations:

- Arizona Women of Action
- Goldwater Institute

Opposing Organizations:

- Arizonans for Quality Education
- Civic Engagement Beyond Voting
- LD3 Democrats Northeastern Maricopa County
- League of Women Voters of Arizona
- Lutheran Advocacy Ministry Arizona
- Mi Familia Vota
- Rural Arizona Action
- Will of the People

CONCLUSION

Arizona’s seven statewide propositions could shape state law for years to come. As you make your decisions, keep these important election deadlines in mind: October 23 is the last day to request a mail ballot, and October 27 is the recommended deadline to mail it back. On Election Day, November 3, all ballots must be received by 7 p.m. If you’re running short on time, you can drop off your signed ballot at any drop box, voting location, or county recorder’s office. And if you plan to vote in person, be sure to bring your ID.

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