

Prop 141 - Prohibits Taxes or Fees Based on Vehicle Miles Traveled and Laws Monitoring or Limiting Vehicle Miles Traveled Without Consent

A "yes" vote would **stop** either the state or local government from implementing any tax or fee based on vehicle miles traveled; and enacting any rule or law to monitor or limit vehicles miles traveled without the person's consent.

A "no" vote would **continue** to allow state and local legislatures to implement taxes and fees based on vehicle miles traveled and to enact rules to monitor or limit vehicle miles traveled without the person's consent.

Support

Supporters argue that tracking its citizens' travel distance infringes upon their civil liberties, believing this bill would prevent such actions.

Opposition

Opponents of this bill argue that tracking mileage travelled would be beneficial to learn if roadways need to be extended, and that these funds could be used to help ADOT improve roadway studies.

Prop 142 - Adds Further Details to the Constitutional Prohibition Against Preferential Treatment or Discrimination by the State Based on Race, Ethnicity, or Other Classes

A "yes" vote would **Support** prohibiting the state from:

- Requiring an individual to endorse preferential treatment toward or discrimination against an individual on the basis of race or ethnicity;
- Using public fund to promote or to create or operate an office or position in a public education institution to promote preferential treatment toward or discrimination against a person on group based on their race and ethnicity;
- Or requiring enrollment in a course or training that promotes the creation of a race-based diversity, equity, and inclusion or intersectionality in modern American society.

A "no" vote **opposes** all afformentioned changes to the state consitution.

Support

Supporters believe this measure would allow individuals within the workplace to voice their opinion in the workplace without fear of repercusion.

Opposition

Opponents of this ammendment believe that this bill would undermine the struggles marginalized communties go through, and create a cultural imbalance in the classroom.



Prop 144 - Requires all Voters, Including Voters who Vote by Mail, to Show Government-Issued ID to Vote in Each Election;

A "yes" vote **supports** making the following changes to Arizona election policies

- Provide that “only citizens may register and vote in Arizona elections;”
- Prohibit a foreign national from making contributions in an effort to influence an Arizona election, and prohibit others from knowingly accepting such contributions;
- Requiring voters to provide government-issued identification to cast a ballot; and
- Grant voters the right to have their vote tabulated at their voting location.

A "no" vote **opposes** amending the Arizona election policy to the above changes.

Support

Supporters of this measure believe it will protect the rights of voters and uphold the integrity of the U.S. voting system, by stopping foreign actors from interfering

Opposition

Opponents of this measure worry it would make it harder for people who are eligible to vote to exercise that right, and adding extra steps will prevent many from voting.

What is Arizona’s current stance on identification during polling?

Arizona currently does not have any legislation in place that requires checking identification at voter booths. Identification is only needed once when registering currently, this legislation would require it every time you wish to cast a ballot.

Prop 316 - Retroactively Prohibits Local Governments from Adopting or Increasing a Tax on Groceries Without Voter Approval and Sets a Maximum Rate of 2%

A "yes" vote **supports prohibiting** local governments from imposing or increasing sales tax on groceries without voter approval, and caps the tax rate at 2%.

A "no" vote would **allow** the local government to impose or increase a tax without voter approval, and would prevent the tax from being capped at 2%.

Funding Impact

This bill would affect smaller communities more, as many rely on sales tax on groceries to sustain their infrastructure.

Support

Supporters of this measure believe that essential foods should not be taxed, as to keep prices down for families.

Opposition

Opponents of this measure believe it could financially strain rural communities, and should not let the state make decisions for local communities.

How many cities levy a grocery tax?

70 of Arizona's 91 cities incorporate a grocery sales tax to some degree, with the three most populous cities of Phoenix, Tucson, and Mesa not excising this tax. Interestingly, Arizona does NOT impose a tax on groceries at the state level.

Prop 317 - Declares that Drug Cartels are Terrorist Organizations; Directs the Arizona Department of Homeland Security to do Everything in its Authority to Address Drug Cartels.

A "yes" vote would **support** classifying drug cartels as terrorist organizations and requiring the Arizona Department of Homeland Security to do “everything within its authority to address the threat posed by drug cartels.”

A "yes" vote would **oppose** classifying drug cartels as terrorist organizations and requiring the Arizona Department of Homeland Security to do “everything within its authority to address the threat posed by drug cartels.”

Support

Supporters of this classification change believe that it is necessary to stop the flow of drugs across the border, as well as to protect American lives from these cartels.

Opposition

Opponents of this believe that it is simply a bill to push anti-immigration, and that it would endanger americans by labelling people struggling with addiction as terrorists



Queen Creek
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Prop 318 - Requires all Schools and Athletic Associations to Designate Athletic Teams as Male, Female, or Coed Based on the Biological Sex of the Athletes as Defined at Birth

A "yes" vote would **support** adopting the following laws to:

- Prohibit schools and athletic associations from authorizing a student, athlete, employee, or other individuals from using a restroom, locker room, shower, or other private space that is not designated for their sex
- Define sex as the "biological status as male or female as recorded at birth on the individual's original birth certificate," and
- Remove the provision allowing any student, including females, to participate in any interscholastic or intramural athletic team or sport designated for Males.

A "no" vote would **oppose** the above changes from being put into Arizona state law.

Support

Supporters of this law state they want to protect women sports, allowing biological males to join in such divisions would undermine the accomplishments of these women.

Opposition

Opponents of this law state that it is only put in place to ostracize transgender students that wish to play sports. Others state that the decision for this bill should be made by parents and educators, not politicians.

Prop 319 - Prohibits State Agencies and Local Governments from Using Photo Enforcement Systems for Traffic Enforcement Unless Provided by Contract as of Decemember 31, 2026; Requires Local Governments to Obtain Voter Approval to Continue Their Use

A "yes" vote **supports** prohibiting the state, and other entities, from installing and using new photo enforcement systems to identify people who violate certain traffic ordinances, including traffic signs, marking, signals, and speed restrictions, and requiring local governments that have installed such systems to receive voter approval in order to continue using them.

A "no" vote **opposes** the changes listed above.

Support Supporters of this bill state that these readers infringe upon the rights of Arizonians to a fair trial and due process. Others stated that the decision to have such readers should be up to the citizens, and be taken by a city by city basis,

Opposition Opponents of this bill state that the amount of deadly crashes at intersections dropped by 37% since their installation in 2008. Removing these cameras could have that number go up.

Prop 320: Requires Certain School Districts to Spend at Least Sixty Percent of Their Operations Spending on Direct Instructional Expenses as Defined by the Auditor General; Reduces Certain State Funding for Non-Compliant Districts.

A "yes" vote **supports** requiring school districts with more than 7,500 students, or in counties with a population greater than 500,000 to spend at least 60% of their budget on direct instructional budget, and stating that the auditor general would be tasked with defining direct instructional expenses.

A "no" vote would **oppose** the aforementioned requirements, and would not require the auditor general to define direct instructional expenses.

Support

Supporters of this bill believe that this would allow teachers to be paid more, as well as for schools to prioritize the children's education, instead of other expenses.

Opposition

Opponents of this argue that the term "direct instructional expenses" is too narrow of a term, and while would raise teachers' pay, would lower the quality of other aspects of arizona schools.

What would be counted as a "Direct Instructional Expense"?

According to the current classification of direct educational expenses, this would include teacher pay, specific aide pay, instructional supply, fieldtrips, and athletics. this would **NOT** include librarian, counsler, or security pay, teacher training, infasructure, or bus routes. Schools have not been able to balance their budgets to account for 60% direct instructional cost since it was first defined in 2003.



Prop 413 - County Jails: Transaction Privilege Tax of One-Fifth of One Cent, the Same Rate as the Existing Jail Facilities Excise Tax Expiring in March 2027

A "yes" vote supports renewing the 0.2% sales tax in Maricopa County for a period of 20 years and using the revenue of the tax to fund the operation and construction of detention facilities and other public safety functions.

A "no" vote opposes renewing the 0.2% sales tax in Maricopa County for the county jail.

Support

Supporting this bill would continue to allow Maricopa County to upkeep county jails, extending the current tax by another 20 years.

Opposition

Opposing this bill would lower sales tax slightly, but removing a source of funding for our county jails.