

2026 Voter Guide

Arkansas Ballot Issues

General Election | Nov. 3, 2026

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
RESEARCH & EXTENSION
University of Arkansas System
PUBLIC POLICY CENTER

This neutral, research-based guide to the 2026 Arkansas Ballot Issues was produced by the Public Policy Center at the University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture.

For the latest ballot information visit **www.uaex.uada.edu/ballot**

Get the Facts ✓

The Public Policy Center at the University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture has published neutral, research-based fact sheets on statewide ballot measures since 2004 to provide voters a better understanding of what is being asked of them.

The information contained in this publication goes through a vetting process to ensure its accuracy and neutrality, which includes reviews by:

- **Legal and subject matter experts**
- **Issue supporters**
- **Issue opponents**



How does an issue get on the ballot?

In Arkansas, there are two ways for an issue to appear on the ballot:

- **Legislators vote to put issue on the ballot.**
- **Citizens collect enough voter signatures from across the state.**

For 2026, voters will have four ballot measures to decide. The four came from the Arkansas Legislature. There are no statewide citizen initiatives this year.

Go to www.uaex.uada.edu/ballot for more information.



2026 Voter Guide

Arkansas Ballot Issues

On Election Day, you decide more than who will represent you. You also vote whether to approve or reject proposed changes to the Arkansas Constitution as well as a state bond issue this year. The Public Policy Center provides research-based information on statewide ballot issues to help voters better understand what is being asked of them..

BALLOT ISSUES WORKSHEET 2

ISSUE NUMBER 1:
Defining Who is Eligible to Vote in Arkansas 3

ISSUE NUMBER 2:
Right to Keep and Bear Arms Amendment 10

ISSUE NUMBER 3:
Allowing the Legislature to Create Programs, Loans and Grants Using Public Money and to Create Economic Development Districts 13

ISSUE NUMBER 4:
Issuing up to $500 Million in Water, Waste Disposal and Pollution Abatement Bonds 20

SURVEY: TELL US HOW WE DID 24

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Arkansas State Ballot Issues Worksheet

I plan to vote...	Use the worksheet below to keep track of your decisions
○ FOR ○ AGAINST	ISSUE NUMBER 1 A constitutional amendment to be known as "The Citizens Only Voting Amendment" and providing that only a citizen of the United States meeting the qualifications of an elector under the Arkansas Constitution may vote in an election in this state. Notes: _____ _____
○ FOR ○ AGAINST	ISSUE NUMBER 2 A constitutional amendment to amend Arkansas Constitution, Article 2, § 5, to protect the right to keep and bear arms. Notes: _____ _____
○ FOR ○ AGAINST	ISSUE NUMBER 3 A constitutional amendment concerning economic development in the state of Arkansas; and authorizing the General Assembly to provide for the creation of economic development districts within cities, counties, or cooperative areas to promote economic development within the economic development district. Notes: _____ _____
○ FOR ○ AGAINST	ISSUE NUMBER 4 Arkansas Water, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Abatement Facilities Financing Act of 2025. Notes: _____ _____



ISSUE NUMBER 1

(Referred to the people by the Arkansas General Assembly)

Defining Who is Eligible to Vote in Arkansas

POPULAR NAME: A constitutional amendment to be known as "The Citizens Only Voting Amendment" and providing that only a citizen of the United States meeting the qualifications of an elector under the Arkansas Constitution may vote in an election in this state.

BALLOT TITLE: An amendment to the Arkansas Constitution to create "The Citizens Only Voting Amendment"; to provide that only a citizen of the United States meeting the qualifications of an elector under the Arkansas Constitution may vote in an election in this state; and providing that a person who does not meet the qualifications of an elector under the Arkansas Constitution shall not be permitted to vote in any state or local election held in this state.

What is being proposed?

Issue 1 proposes changing the existing wording in Article 3 of the Arkansas Constitution about who can vote in Arkansas elections and adding specific language that people who don't meet the criteria, specifically noncitizens, cannot vote in local and state elections.

How did this issue get on the ballot?

The Arkansas Constitution grants the legislature the right to include up to three constitutional amendments on the general election ballot. The Arkansas Senate and House of

(continued on page 4)

QUICK LOOK:

What does your vote mean?

FOR: A FOR vote means you are in favor of changing the Arkansas Constitution to specifically say only U.S. citizens who satisfy the existing qualifications of an elector may vote in Arkansas elections, and that a person who doesn't satisfy those requirements may not vote in a state or local election. The four existing qualifications, including U.S. citizenship, would remain unchanged.

AGAINST: An AGAINST vote means you are not in favor of changing Article 3 of the Arkansas Constitution about who can vote in Arkansas elections.

Where can I find more information?

The complete wording of this amendment can be found at **uaex.uada.edu/issue1**

You can read the full text of this proposed amendment as passed by legislators at **bit.ly/Issue1-FullText**

The following statements are examples of what supporters and opponents have made public in media statements, campaign literature, on websites, or in interviews with Public Policy Center staff. The University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture does not endorse or validate these statements.

What do supporters say?

- Whether you say, 'every citizen, any citizen or all citizens,' none of those phrases are sufficient because they constitute a floor rather than a ceiling. A floor says that any citizens can vote but leaves room as we have discovered in other states for other people to be added to that list. By moving to only-citizen language we're setting a ceiling for eligibility that only citizens may vote and nobody else. That's exclusive, unambiguous and absolute.
- We all have voters in our districts and across the state who are concerned about the crisis of illegal immigration and they want us to do something about it.
- Major American cities have taken steps to allow for noncitizens to legally cast ballots in their elections. Even though cities in Arkansas have not yet taken that step, it is much easier to address before that happens here.
- Simply put, the future of American government should be decided by Americans, rather than by allowing legalized noncitizen voting, which would dilute the voting power of American citizens.

What do opponents say?

- The Arkansas Constitution already restricts the right to vote to U.S. citizens who are residents of Arkansas. The amendment changes a few words but makes no substantive changes. So why propose the amendment at all?
- If voters approve the proposed amendment, the General Assembly could use the amendment as the impetus to pass new restrictive proof of citizenship legislation in 2027, establishing requirements that many qualified voters could not meet.
- Since 1920, the Arkansas Constitution has restricted the right to vote to U.S. citizens who are residents of Arkansas. The amendment changes a few words but makes no substantive changes. A months-long investigation by election officials on whether non-citizens were illegally voting in Arkansas found they were not. Immigrants will not vote if they are not citizens and risk future citizenship, prison or deportation.
- This amendment sends the message to immigrants that they do not belong. Its presence on the ballot is a waste of time and tax payer dollars.

(continued from page 3)

Representatives voted in April 2025 to place HJR1018 (Issue 1) on the November 2026 General Election Ballot.

Amending the state constitution requires the approval of a majority of voters in a statewide election. Election Day is Nov. 3, 2026.

Who were the main sponsors of this amendment?

Rep. David Ray of Maumelle and Sen. John Payton of Wilburn

When was the last time Arkansans voted on voter qualifications?

In 2008, voters approved a constitutional amendment changing the text of Article 3 in the Arkansas Constitution. The amendment, referred by the legislature, recognized regulations already in place. The constitutional amendment deleted outdated references to voters paying poll taxes and the requirement that people needed to be 21years old in order to register to vote. Voters approved what is known as Amendment 85 by a vote of 714,128 (73%) to 267,326 (27%).

There has been a requirement that Arkansas voters have U.S. citizenship to vote in state and local elections since voters approved Amendment 8 in 1920.

What does the Arkansas Constitution currently say about voter qualifications?
Article 3, Section 1 of the Arkansas Constitution establishes the "qualifications of electors," or people who can vote in Arkansas elections.

This section currently says:

"(a) Except as otherwise provided by this Constitution, any person may vote in an election in this state who is:

1. A citizen of the United States;
2. A resident of the State of Arkansas;
3. At least 18 years of age; and
4. Lawfully registered to vote in the election"

In addition to this language in Article 3, Section 9 of Amendment 51 to Arkansas' Constitution addresses voter registration requirements as follows:

"All persons may register who:

1. Have not been convicted of a felony unless the person's sentence has been discharged or the person has been pardoned;
2. Have not been adjudged mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction.
3. Meet one (1) of the following requirements:
   - A. Are qualified electors who have not previously registered;
   - B. Will become qualified electors during the thirty-day period immediately prior to the next election scheduled within the county; or
   - C. Are otherwise qualified electors but whose registration has been canceled in a manner provided for by this amendment; and
   - D. Are citizens of the United States."

What wording would Issue 1 change?
Issue 1 proposes to add two new sentences to Article 3, Section 1 and modify the end of one sentence.

Current Text in Arkansas Constitution

(a) Except as otherwise provided by this Constitution, any person may vote in an election in this state who is:

1. A citizen of the United States;
2. A resident of the State of Arkansas;
3. At least 18 years of age; and
4. Lawfully registered to vote in the election.

Proposed Text in Issue 1

(a)(1) Only a citizen of the United States meeting the qualifications of an elector under this section may vote in an election in this state.

(2) A person who does not meet the qualifications of an elector under this section shall not be permitted to vote in any state or local election held in this state.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by this Constitution, to vote in an election in this state a person shall be:

1. A citizen of the United States;
2. A resident of the State of Arkansas;
3. At least eighteen (18) years of age; and
4. Lawfully registered to vote in the election.

How many people living in Arkansas are not U.S. citizens?
About 117,000 people out of the 3.1 million people living in Arkansas are not currently U.S. citizens, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2024 American Community Survey.
The statistics include people who are lawful permanent residents, foreign students and other temporary migrants, people who are in the country with humanitarian protections, and unauthorized migrants.

How have voting requirements changed over time in Arkansas?
Under the Arkansas Constitution, the authority to determine eligibility for voting in state and local elections rests with the voters of Arkansas. Throughout the state's history, efforts to revise voter qualifications have resulted in multiple statewide ballot measures seeking to define who may vote. The table below documents changes that have been approved over time.

Year	Law	Who Proposed?	Voter Requirements
1836	First state constitution	Territorial Delegates seeking statehood	Qualified voter defined as: • Free white male • Citizen of the U.S. • At least 21 • Lived in Arkansas for at least six months The constitution banned members of the military from voting. Counties were allowed to charge voters an annual poll tax.
1868	Fourth state constitution	Constitutional Convention	Qualified voter defined as: • Male citizen naturalized or who had declared his intention to be naturalized • At least 21 • Lived in Arkansas for at least six months Counties were allowed to charge voters an annual poll tax to raise money for schools.
1870	15th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution	Congress	States ratified the 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which said the rights of U.S. citizens to vote shall not be denied by federal or state government on account of race or previous condition of servitude.
1874	Fifth state constitution	Constitutional Convention	Qualified voter defined as: • Male • At least 21 • U.S. citizen or have declared their intention to become a U.S. citizen • Lived in Arkansas for at least one year, in their county for at least six months and in their voting precinct for at least one month Counties were allowed to charge voters an annual poll tax to raise money for schools.
1892	Amendment*	Legislature	Required voters to pay a $1 state poll tax every year to register to vote. *A federal judge later overturned this amendment, saying it didn't receive a majority of approval of all voters.

Year	Law	Who Proposed?	Voter Requirements
1908	Amendment*	Legislature	Required voters to pay a $1 state poll tax every year to register to vote. *The Arkansas Supreme Court later overturned this amendment, saying it didn't receive a majority of approval of all voters.
1917	State Law	Legislature	Allowed Arkansas women to vote in primary elections.
1920	Amendment 8	Legislature	Qualified voter defined as: • Male or female • U.S. citizen • At least 21 • Lived in Arkansas for at least one year, in their county for at least six months and in their voting precinct for at least one month • Could not have committed a felony • Paid state poll tax every year to register to vote This election occurred after the adoption of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which gave women the right to vote.
1944	Amendment 36	Citizen initiative	Allowed Arkansas citizens serving in the U.S. military to vote in any election without paying the required poll tax as long as they otherwise met the qualifications to vote. This election occurred after Congress voted in 1942 to allow military members to vote in federal elections without paying local poll taxes.
1948	Amendment 39	Legislature	Gave legislators the power to make voter registration laws and established that a person's right to vote depended on being registered to vote.
1964	Amendment 51	Citizen initiative	Arkansas voters approved the state enacting a new voter registration system that among other things did not require voters to pay a poll tax to register to vote. This election occurred after Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which in part outlawed unequal voter registration requirements based on race.
1971	26th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution	Congress	States including Arkansas ratified the 26th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, which lowered the voting age to 18.

Year	Law	Who Proposed?	Voter Requirements
2008	Amendment 85	Legislature	Set the current elector requirements for voting and allowed the legislature to set the date and time of elections. Qualified voters defined as: • U.S. citizen • Resident of Arkansas • At least 18 • Lawfully registered to vote in the election
2018	Amendment 99	Legislature	Requires Arkansans to show photo ID when voting in person or provide a copy of photo ID when voting with an absentee ballot.

Can noncitizens vote in the United States?
Under federal law, noncitizens cannot vote in federal elections. The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 made it a crime for noncitizens to vote in federal elections. A person who violates the federal law faces fines and up to one year in prison, and opens themselves up to deportation.

There is no state in which noncitizens can vote in state elections. Since 2018, 15 state constitutions prohibit noncitizens from voting in state and local elections. The organization Americans for Citizen Voting has been lobbying state legislatures, including Arkansas, to change the wording of their constitutions to be more explicit about allowing only citizens to vote. In addition to Arkansas, legislatures in Kansas, South Dakota and West Virgina placed noncitizen voting amendments on their November 2026 ballots. A citizen initiative effort in Alaska for a similar constitutional amendment has qualified for the ballot.



There are some communities in California, Maryland, Vermont, along with Washington D.C. that allow noncitizens to vote in certain local elections.

Since 1992, 16 cities in Maryland have approved giving noncitizens the right to vote in city elections. Over the past decade, voters in San Francisco and Oakland, California, approved local ballot measures to allow noncitizens who are parents or legal guardians of children in their school districts to vote in school board elections. Three cities in Vermont currently allow noncitizens to vote in city elections. Additionally, in 2022, the Washington, D.C., City Council changed city code to allow noncitizens to vote in local elections, including local ballot measures. Congress, which has oversight of several functions in the district, did not block the law change.

There have not been any local governments in Arkansas that have proposed allowing noncitizens to vote.

If passed, when would this amendment take effect?
This proposal would take effect Jan. 1, 2027.

The following is the proposed constitutional amendment name and title as they will appear on the state's November General Election ballot.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Issue No. 1
(Popular Name)
A Constitutional Amendment to be Known as "The Citizens Only Voting Amendment" and Providing That Only a Citizen of the United States Meeting the Qualifications of an Elector Under the Arkansas Constitution May Vote in an Election in this State.

(Ballot Title)
AN AMENDMENT TO THE ARKANSAS CONSTITUTION TO CREATE "THE CITIZENS ONLY VOTING AMENDMENT"; TO PROVIDE THAT ONLY A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES MEETING THE QUALIFICATIONS OF AN ELECTOR UNDER THE ARKANSAS CONSTITUTION MAY VOTE IN AN ELECTION IN THIS STATE; AND PROVIDING THAT A PERSON WHO DOES NOT MEET THE QUALIFICATIONS OF AN ELECTOR UNDER THE ARKANSAS CONSTITUTION SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED TO VOTE IN ANY STATE OR LOCAL ELECTION HELD IN THIS STATE.

☐ FOR ISSUE NO. 1

☐ AGAINST ISSUE NO. 1



ISSUE NUMBER 2

(Referred to the people by the Arkansas General Assembly)

Right to Keep and Bear Arms Amendment

POPULAR NAME: A constitutional amendment to amend Arkansas Constitution, Article 2, § 5, to protect the right to keep and bear arms.

BALLOT TITLE: An amendment to the Arkansas Constitution to provide that the citizens of the state of Arkansas shall have the right to keep and bear arms for their common defense, for lawful hunting and recreational use, and for any other lawful purpose; providing that the right to keep and bear arms includes without limitation the possession and use of ammunition, firearm accessories, and firearm components; and providing that the right to keep and bear arms is a natural, fundamental, and individual right that shall not be infringed.

What is being proposed?

Issue 2 proposes changing Article 2 of the Arkansas Constitution regarding the right of citizens to keep and bear arms, and emphasizing that keeping and bearing arms are fundamental rights. The proposed constitutional amendment specifies that this right includes the possession and use of ammunition, firearm accessories, and firearm components. In addition to existing language for common defense, the proposal specifies the right to bear arms applies to hunting, recreational purposes, and any other lawful purpose.

How did this issue get on the ballot?

The Arkansas Senate and House of Representatives voted in April 2025 to place SJR11 (Issue 2) on the November 2026

(continued on page 11)

QUICK LOOK:

What does your vote mean?

FOR: A FOR vote means you are in favor of changing the state constitution to specify that the meaning of "right to keep and bear arms" includes possessing and using ammunition, firearm accessories, and firearm components without limitation and specifying that the right applies to lawful hunting, recreational use and other lawful purposes.

AGAINST: An AGAINST vote means you are not in favor of changing the state constitution regarding the right to keep and bear arms. The existing language in Article 2, Section 5 would remain in place.

Where can I find more information?

The complete wording of this amendment can be found at **uaex.uada.edu/issue2**

You can read the full text of this proposed amendment as passed by legislators at **bit.ly/Issue2-FullText**

The following statements are examples of what supporters and opponents have made public either in media statements, campaign literature, on websites or in interviews with Public Policy Center staff. The University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture does not endorse or validate these statements.

What do supporters say?

- The Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution deals with firearms, the right to keep and bear arms. I would argue that within the terminology "arms," that includes ammunition, components and accessories but it is not specifically spelled out. In the Arkansas Constitution, it mentions also that it's for their common defense. What this does is it is very clear that it includes ammunition, accessories and components, and it's very clear that it's recognized as an individual right. It is in my opinion trying to clarify the language to where people can't take advantage of it being vague.
- In a time when every tragedy results in renewed calls to disarm law-abiding citizens, SJR11 strengthens our Arkansas Constitution to protect our freedom to keep and bear arms.
- SJR11 acknowledges that a free Arkansas depends on citizens prepared to protect their communities and resist government overreach.
- There's been a lot of time and effort spent making the arguments at all different levels of the judicial system. The more clear we can make it the fewer arguments we have to have and the less time has to be spent debating it.

What do opponents say?

- Our current state constitution already protects an individual's right to bear arms. The addition of this amendment, could make reasonable firearm-safety regulations more difficult to defend.
- This amendment does not do anything to help protect the children.
- Declaring that the right to keep and bear arms includes "without limitation" the possession and use of ammunition and firearm accessories and components could open the door to legal challenges that actually undermine responsible gun ownership and public safety. By using absolute language this amendment could make it harder to enforce existing commonsense gun laws that protect law-abiding citizens from criminals and those that abuse their rights. Instead of strengthening the second amendment it could cause confusion and conflict in our legal system. For example, it could be used to challenge laws restricting possession by individuals convicted of serious crimes or subject to certain domestic violence prohibitions. These legal challenges could make it harder to regulate dangerous firearm accessories like bump stocks or high-capacity magazines.
- Our sheriff, police officers and first responders are already stretched very thin and this amendment may make their jobs harder by undercutting the very laws they rely on to keep firearms out of the wrong hands.

(continued from page 10)

General Election Ballot. The Arkansas Constitution grants the legislature the right to include up to three constitutional amendments on the general election ballot.

Constitutional amendments require the approval of a majority of voters in a statewide election. Election Day is Nov. 3, 2026.

Who were the main sponsors of this amendment?
Sen. John Payton of Wilburn and Rep. Matt Duffield of Russellville

When was the last time Arkansans voted on this issue?
The last time Arkansans voted on a relevant provision was in 2010 when they approved Amendment 88, a proposal referred by legislators to establish a constitutional right for citizens to hunt, fish, trap and harvest wildlife. The right to keep and bear arms dates back to the 1874 Arkansas Constitution, Article 2, Section 5.

Have other states voted on this issue?
Voters in other states have passed amendments similar to what is proposed in Issue 2. Alabama, Iowa, Louisiana and Missouri



voters adopted similar amendments between 2012 and 2022.

Forty-five states have the right to bear arms in their constitutions and 28 states include the protection of firearms for recreation or individual self-defense.

What does this amendment change?
The proposed amendment's stated intent is "to protect the right to keep and bear arms guaranteed under the Arkansas Constitution."

Article 2, Section 5 of the Arkansas Constitution currently says: "The citizens of this State shall have the right to keep and bear arms, for their common defense."

Legislators propose expanding this section to say:

"(a) The citizens of this State shall have the right to keep and bear arms, for:

(1) Their common defense;
(2) Lawful hunting and recreational use; and
(3) Any other lawful purpose.

(b) The right to keep and bear arms under subsection (a) of this section includes without limitation the possession and use of:

(1) Ammunition;
(2) Firearm accessories; and
(3) Firearm components.

(c) The right to keep and bear arms under subsection (a) of this section is a natural, fundamental, and individual right that shall not be infringed."

If passed, when would Issue 2 take effect?
If approved, the changes listed in this proposal would take effect Jan. 1, 2027.

The following is the proposed constitutional amendment name and title as they will appear on the Arkansas November General Election ballot.

Issue No. 2
(Popular Name)
A Constitutional Amendment to Amend Arkansas Constitution, Article 2, § 5, to Protect the Right to Keep and Bear Arms.

(Ballot Title)
AN AMENDMENT TO THE ARKANSAS CONSTITUTION TO PROVIDE THAT THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS FOR THEIR COMMON DEFENSE, FOR LAWFUL HUNTING AND RECREATIONAL USE, AND FOR ANY OTHER LAWFUL PURPOSE; PROVIDING THAT THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS INCLUDES WITHOUT LIMITATION THE POSSESSION AND USE OF AMMUNITION, FIREARM ACCESSORIES, AND FIREARM COMPONENTS; *AND PROVIDING* THAT THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS IS A NATURAL, FUNDAMENTAL, AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHT THAT SHALL *NOT BE INFRINGED*.

☐ FOR ISSUE NO. 2

☐ AGAINST ISSUE NO. 2



ISSUE NUMBER 3

(Referred to the people by the Arkansas General Assembly)

Allowing the Legislature to Create Programs, Loans and Grants Using Public Money and to Create Economic Development Districts

POPULAR NAME: A constitutional amendment concerning economic development in the state of Arkansas; and authorizing the General Assembly to provide for the creation of economic development districts within cities, counties, or cooperative areas to promote economic development within the economic development district.

BALLOT TITLE: An amendment to the Arkansas Constitution concerning economic development in the state of Arkansas; and authorizing the General Assembly to provide for the creation of economic development districts within cities, counties, or cooperative areas to promote economic development within the economic development district.

What is being proposed?

Issue 3 proposes to change the Arkansas Constitution to authorize the General Assembly to create economic development programs and to pass legislation permitting cities, counties, or cooperative areas to establish economic development districts. It also asks voters to approve transferring taxing authority of certain properties. The amendment itself would not create a district or approve any particular project. Legislators would be responsible for passing laws determining how the programs and districts would operate.

If approved by voters, this amendment would:

1. Allow legislators to pass laws if they choose to that would create programs, loans and grants using public money for the purposes of (1) development and diversification of the state's economy; (2) elimination and prevention of unemployment or underemployment; (3) development or expansion of transportation or commerce; or (4) development or improvement of property that contributes to economic development in the state.

2. Authorize the legislature to pass laws that enable local governments to create economic development districts, which are defined as a "designated area within a city, county, or cooperative area established

(continued on page 14)

QUICK LOOK:
What does your vote mean?

FOR: A FOR vote means you are in favor of changing the Arkansas Constitution regarding to economic development, including allowing the legislature to create programs, loans or grants of public money and establish economic development districts; allowing economic development districts to levy taxes, assessments and fees; allowing counties, municipalities, economic development district, and other political subdivisions to issue bonds to finance economic development projects if approved by voters in that jurisdiction; and to repealing any parts of the Arkansas Constitution and supersede court rulings that may be in conflict with this amendment.

AGAINST: An AGAINST vote means you are not in favor of changing the Arkansas Constitution regarding economic development, including allowing the legislature to create programs, loans or grants of public money and establish economic development districts; allowing economic development districts to levy taxes, assessments and fees; allowing counties, municipalities, economic development district, and other political subdivisions to issue bonds to finance economic development projects if approved by voters in that jurisdiction; and to repealing any parts of the Arkansas Constitution and supersede court rulings that may be in conflict with this amendment

Where can I find more information?

The complete wording of this amendment can be found at **uaex.uada.edu/issue3**

You can read the full text of this proposed amendment as passed by legislators at **bit.ly/Issue3-FullText**

(continued from page 13)

under authority granted by the General Assembly to promote economic development within the designated area."

3. Give economic development districts authority to issue bonds to raise money for economic development projects within the district. Bond debt could be repaid using any funds received by the district. The bond debt would not be subject to limitations for city or county government debt under Article 12, § 4 of the Arkansas Constitution.
4. Exempt economic development districts from all limitations of the state, cities or counties related to lending credit, bond issues and interest-bearing warrants established in Article 16, § 1 of the Arkansas Constitution as well as the provisions of Amendment 62 and Amendment 65 of the Arkansas Constitution. The two amendments involve bond issues and elections.
5. Amend Article 12, § 5 of the Arkansas Constitution to allow cities, counties and other municipal corporations to fund or lend credit to newly created economic development districts as authorized by this amendment.
6. Include economic development districts in the definition of "economic development projects" currently found in the state constitution. Currently, this definition includes manufacturing, production, and industrial facilities; research, technology, and development facilities; recycling facilities; distribution centers; call centers; warehouse facilities; job training facilities; regional or national corporate headquarters facilities; and sports complexes designed to host local, state, regional and national competitions. The constitution allows cities, counties and other municipal corporations to fund or lend credit to certain private entities to finance economic development projects.
7. Exempt all property within an economic development district from property taxes levied by school districts, counties, cities and other taxing entities.
8. Give economic development districts the power to levy taxes, assessments or other charges on properties within the district. Property already exempt from taxation (used for public purposes, churches, cemeteries, schools, and public charities) would continue to be exempt.
9. Require voter approval for any bonds issued by a city, county or other political subdivision to fund economic development programs, loans and grants authorized by this amendment and related legislation that are paid off using property taxes.



10. Repeal or modify any provision of the state Constitution that conflicts with this amendment. This amendment would take precedence over any other laws or court decisions or interpretations that conflict with it.

How did this issue get on the ballot?
The Arkansas Constitution grants the legislature the right to include up to three constitutional amendments on the general election ballot. The Arkansas Senate and House of Representatives voted in April 2025 to place SJR15 (Issue 3) on the November 2026 General Election Ballot.

Constitutional amendments require the approval of a majority of voters in a statewide election. Election Day is Nov. 3, 2026.

Who were the main sponsors of this amendment?
Sen. Jonathan Dismang of Searcy and Rep. Howard Beaty of Crossett

When was the last time Arkansas voted on this issue?
Arkansans have not voted on the creation of economic development districts in the past. However, they have voted on proposed amendments to facilitate other types of economic development policy tools.

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Districts
2000: Arkansas voters passed Amendment 78, which allowed cities and counties to form redevelopment districts for the purpose of "eliminating, or preventing the development or spread of, slums or blighted, deteriorated, or deteriorating areas, for discouraging the loss of commerce, industry or employment, or for increasing employment."

Amendment 78 allowed the creation of Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Districts in which the growth of tax revenue (i.e., the "increment") resulting from a project could be dedicated to paying off the bond used to finance it.

A 2007 Arkansas Supreme Court[1] decision prevented TIF districts from using personal and real property tax revenue generated by the minimum 25-mill tax collected for maintaining and operating public schools. Amendment 74, approved by voters in 1996, requires every school district to charge a minimum of 25 mills in taxes on personal and real property. That tax revenue is sent to the state, which in turn evenly distributes money to school districts. In its decision, the Court said voters in 2000 were not aware that Amendment 78 would repeal Amendment 74, which was an attempt to address the issue of adequately funding education.

Several TIF districts exist in Arkansas, and the method can still be used as a tool for economic development. However, their popularity declined after the 2007 court decision reduced the amount of tax revenue that could be devoted to support them.

Bonds for Economic Development
2004: Voters approved Amendment 82 of the Arkansas Constitution, allowing the state to issue general obligation bonds to pay for infrastructure or other needs to attract large economic development projects. Bond issues were capped at 5% of the state's most recent year general revenues collected. They were also limited to supporting companies planning to invest at least $500 million in the project and hire at least 500 new employees.

2010: Voters approved Amendment 90 of the Arkansas Constitution, removing the limits on the size of economic development projects originally included in Amendment 82 ($500 million investment, 500 new employees).

2016: Voters approved Amendment 97 of the Arkansas Constitution, removing the limitation in Amendment 82 that general obligation bonds issued for economic development projects could



not exceed 5% of state general revenues. It also clarified the authority of counties and municipalities to issue bonds for economic development projects and allowed the use of other taxes to pay off bond debt. Previously, only special taxes approved for the specific purpose of paying off these bonds could be used. It also removed the constitutional requirement that economic development bonds could only be sold at public sale.

Public Funds for Private Use

In addition to the changes described above, Amendment 97 also changed the Arkansas Constitution to allow local governments to give private entities public funds for economic development projects or services. The change came as a result of a Pulaski County Circuit Court decision[2] that long-time payments to organizations such as chambers of commerce violated the state constitution's ban on providing money to private corporations.

If Issue 3 passes, what programs, loans or grants would it create?

Legislators would be responsible for passing laws in future legislative sessions detailing what programs would be created, who could qualify, and how public money could be used for the public purposes identified in the amendment.

Section 1 of the proposed amendment authorizes legislators to provide for the creation of programs and making of loans and grants of public money for the public purposes of: 1) development and diversification of the state's economy; (2) elimination and prevention of unemployment or underemployment; (3) development or expansion of transportation or commerce; or (4) development or improvement of property that contributes to economic development in the state. Examples of economic development tools used in other states include tax increment financing (TIF), performance-based rebate programs, property tax abatement agreements, sales tax sharing programs, and sales tax and revenue ("STAR") bonds. How they operate depends on state-specific legislation.

Issue 3 sponsors filed Senate Bill 647 in the 2025 legislative session as a form of implementing legislation for Issue 3. The bill was referred to the Senate's City, County and Local Affairs Committee, withdrawn for interim study, and ultimately died without further action when the Senate adjourned. Although the bill did not become law, it provides examples of economic development programs, grants, and loans that some legislators and Issue 3 supporters currently envision.

How does Issue 3 define an "economic development district" and how would districts operate?

"Economic development district" is defined as a designated area (not necessarily connected) within a city, county, or cooperative area established under the authority granted by the General Assembly to promote economic development within the designated area. Any debt taken on by a district would not be included in county or city debt or subject to constitutional debt limitations.



Although economic development districts have been compared to TIF districts, Issue 3 would not establish a TIF system. The state's TIF system left property taxes in place and redirected the revenue generated by the increase in property values. Issue 3 would exempt property within an economic development district from property taxes and would allow the district to impose taxes, assessments or other charges.

Arkansas legislators would be responsible for establishing laws governing how economic development districts could be created and how they would operate, such as who would serve as leadership for a district or what financial incentives would be available for businesses in the district. SJR15, the resolution putting this proposal on the ballot, says economic development districts (1) could issue bonds and use money from any funds received by or allocated to the district and (2) would be able to levy taxes, assessments or other charges on properties within its boundaries.

Note: Although the terms are the same, "economic development districts" proposed under Issue 3 are different than the eight planning and economic development districts ("EDDs") in Arkansas supported by the U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration.

What does Issue 3 say about taxes in an economic development district?

Real and personal property located within an economic development district would be exempt from taxation but would be subject to tax by the economic development district. The definitions of real and personal property include vacant land; agricultural, residential, commercial and industrial real estate; minerals on and under the surface; cars, boats, and other vehicles; business inventory; and livestock. Property already exempt from taxes, such as churches, would remain exempt.

The proposed amendment would give economic development districts the authority to levy taxes, assessments and other charges on property within its boundaries. Nothing in the amendment limits the taxes collected to property taxes—sales or other taxes could also be included. Issue 3 enables the state legislature to pass laws detailing how economic development districts could collect taxes in the districts and what districts could do with the revenue.



How does Issue 3 address potential conflicts with other parts of the Arkansas Constitution, state law and court decisions?

Issue 3 contains specific language to address potential conflicts. It states that it would repeal or modify any provision of the Constitution that conflicts with this amendment.

For example, this amendment could affect parts of the Arkansas Constitution related to property taxes charged for public schools. Amendment 74 requires every school district to charge at least 25 mills in property tax for maintenance and operation. The revenue is sent to the state, which then distributes the money equally to each school district. It was this revenue that the Arkansas Supreme Court in 2007 said TIF Districts could not use to repay their debt. Under this proposal, the economic development district would determine what taxes and fees to charge property owners within the district's boundaries.

Issue 3 also states that this amendment would take legal precedence over any other laws or court decisions or interpretations that may conflict with it.

If passed, when would the changes proposed by Issue 3 take effect?

If approved, the changes listed in this proposal would take effect Jan. 1, 2027.

[1]City of Fayetteville v. Washington County, 369 Ark. 455, 255 S.W.3d 844 (2007)
[2]Stodola v. Lynch, 2017 Ark. 181

The following statements are examples of what supporters and opponents have made public either in media statements, campaign literature, on websites or in interviews with Public Policy Center staff. The University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture does not endorse or validate these statements.

What do supporters say?

- Depending on the implementing legislation and the locally adopted economic development plan, the authority could be used to encourage housing, retail, restaurants, hospitality, healthcare, childcare, business incubators, and other development desired by a community. It could also support public infrastructure, demolition, and the redevelopment of abandoned or deteriorated buildings and shopping centers. The proposed implementing legislation also contemplated grants, forgivable loans, transferable credits, abatements, and other assistance that could be made available to existing businesses within a district, rather than limiting assistance to newly recruited or out-of-state companies.
- A city or county might choose to establish a district to concentrate resources on a locally identified development or revitalization need. Depending on the implementing legislation and the district's economic development plan, a district could be used to support housing or retail development, redevelop an abandoned building or shopping center, finance infrastructure needed to make a project feasible, or provide grants or other assistance to existing businesses within the district.
- I think it is healthy for neighboring cities to have competition as they try to recruit people and businesses to come into their area.
- Arkansas is the only state in our region that does not allow these types of Economic Development Districts. That puts our communities — urban and rural — at a disadvantage when competing for retail, tourism, entertainment, and mixed-use projects.
- Issue 3 would give communities across Arkansas more flexibility to invest in infrastructure, support housing, and compete for economic development opportunities, all without raising taxes.
- This ensures local leaders can negotiate quickly with prospects, offering the same cash, infrastructure, or tax rebates that neighboring states use to seal deals.
- Neighboring states dangle robust deals, luring big projects away. SJR15 lets Arkansas meet or beat those offers.
- TIF-like districts can fund public infrastructure, repair blight, and spark private redevelopment —





exactly what's fueling growth in states like Texas and Oklahoma.

- Lets localities respond fast — no drawn-out lawsuits or major constitutional obstacles — so Arkansas can match its neighbors' competitive timelines.

What do opponents say?

- This proposal prioritizes business, developments and investments not already in the state — We need to take care of the businesses that are in Arkansas right now, and the way we do that as a government is by getting out of the way, and not letting governments pick winners and losers.
- Cities already have TIF, bonds, and the ability to fund private projects. The gap is not authority, it is political will. Creating a separate district does not fix that, it just puts the decision somewhere voters cannot reach.
- We are being asked to put this in the constitution before the rules are written. The legislature would fill in how these districts work in a later session, and if a project fails the taxpayer is the one left holding the bag.
- When property goes into one of these districts it comes off the tax rolls for schools, the county and the city. Those services still have to be paid for, so the cost shifts to everyone outside the district. This is not just an incentive for one project, it is a change to who pays for the sheriff, the roads and the schools.
- The finance plans of bonds and ad valorem taxes will lead to the transfer of public funding to private businesses.
- It creates another level of government, one that's unelected, unaccountable and opaque.
- The government picks which businesses receive advantages, usually big, out-of-state corporations. What message does this send to longstanding local companies that have faithfully served their communities for decades?
- The incentives go to businesses the government selects, and the risk stays with the public. If a project does not work out, the company that got the deal is not the one holding the debt. Meanwhile the local companies that have been paying taxes here for decades get nothing, and in some cases end up competing against a subsidized newcomer.
- SJR15 would expand Arkansas's welfare state by creating "corporate welfare districts," funneling your hard-earned money to government-favored corporations through subsidies, tax breaks, and permanent tax-exempt status for handpicked insiders.

The following is the proposed constitutional amendment name and title as they will appear on the state's November General Election ballot.

Issue No. 3
(Popular Name)
A Constitutional Amendment Concerning Economic Development in the State of Arkansas; and Authorizing the General Assembly to Provide for the Creation of Economic Development Districts Within Cities, Counties, or Cooperative Areas to Promote Economic Development Within the Economic Development District.

(Ballot Title)
AN AMENDMENT TO THE ARKANSAS CONSTITUTION CONCERNING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE STATE OF ARKANSAS; AND AUTHORIZING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO PROVIDE FOR THE CREATION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS WITHIN CITIES, COUNTIES, OR COOPERATIVE AREAS TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT.

☐ FOR ISSUE NO. 3

☐ AGAINST ISSUE NO. 3



ISSUE NUMBER 4

(Referred to the people by the Arkansas General Assembly)

Issuing up to $500 Million in Water, Waste Disposal and Pollution Abatement Bonds

POPULAR NAME: Arkansas Water, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Abatement Facilities Financing Act of 2025.

BALLOT QUESTION: Shall the Arkansas Natural Resources Commission be authorized to issue general obligation bonds under the authority of the Arkansas Water, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Abatement Facilities Financing Act of 2025, for the financing and refinancing of the development of water, waste disposal, water pollution control, abatement and prevention, drainage, irrigation, flood control, and wetlands and aquatic resources projects to serve the citizens of the state of Arkansas, in total principal amount not to exceed five hundred million dollars ($500,000,000), with no more than one hundred sixty-five million dollars ($165,000,000) in total principal amount of such bonds to be issued to finance and refinance the development of irrigation facilities, in series from time to time in principal amounts not to exceed, without prior approval of the General Assembly, sixty million dollars ($60,000,000) in any two-year period beginning on July 1 of each odd-numbered year, which bonds shall be secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the State of Arkansas?

What is being proposed?

Issue 4 asks voters to approve the state issuing up to $500 million in general obligation bonds to pay for water, waste disposal, water pollution control, abatement and prevention, drainage, irrigation, flood control, and wetlands and aquatic resources projects. Bonds could also be used to refinance previous bond issues.

(continued on page 21)

QUICK LOOK: What does your vote mean?

FOR: A FOR vote means you are in favor of allowing the state to issue bonds to finance the development of water, waste disposal and pollution abatement facilities in Arkansas. The amount pledged cannot exceed $500 million or $60 million in any two-year period without legislative approval.

AGAINST: An AGAINST vote means you are not in favor of allowing the state to issue new water, waste disposal and pollution abatement bonds.

Where can I find more information?

The complete wording of this amendment can be found at **uaex.uada.edu/issue4**

You can read the full text of this proposed amendment as passed by legislators at **bit.ly/Issue4-FullText**

The following statements are examples of what supporters and opponents have made public either in media statements, campaign literature, on websites or in interviews with Public Policy Center staff. The University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture does not endorse or validate these statements.

What do supporters say?

- This money is essential. The last two bond issues have been a tremendous help but the future is going to need more money.
- Over the last four years, every single county has received at least one of these loans.
- It will be absolutely devastating to the tune of up to $500 million worth of water and sewer projects in the state of Arkansas that can't be funded, can't be assisted without funding without this happening.
- We can ultimately attract a better interest rate, so borrow at better interest rate and then turn around and pass that savings on to the communities that come to us.

What do opponents say?

- Because our counties are already struggling to pay their bills, how will we be able to pay that back plus interest?
- The breadth is part of the concern. Issue 4's broad language raises questions about who could benefit from taxpayer-backed bonds. Vague definitions could allow bond money to flow to select projects or organizations while some projects could also generate rent and fees.
- Arkansas cannot borrow its way to prosperity.
- Arkansas has accumulated billions of dollars in reserves. Borrowing allows infrastructure costs to be spread across generations that will use it—but borrowing also means paying interest, particularly when today's rates are considerably higher than they were several years ago.

(continued from page 20)

The state could not issue more than $60 million of those bonds in a two-year period unless the legislature authorizes it. No more than $165 million of the $500 million in bonds issued could be for irrigation facilities.

The Arkansas Natural Resources Commission, as part of the Department of Agriculture, would be responsible for preparing a plan for the governor, the state's chief fiscal officer and state legislators to review before any bonds could be sold. Pending the issuance of new general bonds, Issue 4 would authorize the Commission to issue temporary notes maturing not more than five years from being issued. These would be exchanged for or paid from proceeds of general bonds when they are issued.

How did this question get on the ballot?

The Arkansas Senate and House of Representatives in April 2025 approved Act 578 of 2025, which authorizes the Arkansas Natural Resources Commission to issue water, waste disposal and pollution abatement financing bonds, subject to the approval of voters. This is now Issue 4.

The Arkansas Constitution requires that Arkansas voters approve most general obligation bonds. The bond issue is pledging the full faith and credit of the state to the repayment of the bonded indebtedness. The state's citizens must vote to assume that debt responsibility.

Who were the main sponsors of this ballot measure?

Sen. Bart Hester of Cave Springs and Rep. Howard Beaty Jr. of Crossett

What are bonds?

Bonds are certificates of debt used by states, cities, counties or other government entities to finance large projects, such as roads, schools, water systems, or sewer systems. Debt is paid off over a long period of time. Similar to a home mortgage, there are debt service costs of bonds which include payment of principal, interest and administrative fees.

Under Issue 4, bond debt would be repaid over 35 years at the longest.

When was the last time Arkansans voted on this issue?

In 2008, voters approved a $300 million general



obligation bond question to finance the development of water, waste disposal and pollution abatement facilities in Arkansas by a vote of 631,767 to 332,507. The last available amount in bonds from the 2008 bond measure was offered up for sale by the state in July.

What are some examples of projects funded by previous voter-approved bond issues?

Some of the funding has gone toward decades-long construction projects meant to reduce the use of ground water in the Mississippi River Valley alluvial aquifer and the Sparta aquifer for watering crops in eastern Arkansas. Funds have gone toward the Grand Prairie Area Demonstration Project, which when fully constructed will use pipes and canals to deliver water from the White River to irrigate farmland, and the Bayou Meto Irrigation Project, which is designed to pump water from the Arkansas River for irrigating crops. Both projects are in areas where groundwater naturally stored below the surface in aquifers is consumed or used by customers faster than it can refill.

Money generated from bond issues are also part of the Department of Agriculture's pool of state and federal funds to offer financial assistance in the form of grants or loans to cities, counties, towns, rural development authorities and improvement districts, water and wastewater treatment districts, public facilities boards, water associations, and regional solid waste authorities and conservation districts. Examples of entities funded include the Northwest Arkansas Conservation Authority, City of Marion, City of Redfield, City of Malvern, Conway County Regional Water Distribution District Tri County Regional Water, Calhoun County Water Association, South Sheridan Water Association, the City of Sherwood Lonoke White Public Water Authority, and others across the state.

The state also uses the bond proceeds to meet required matches for federal grants for the Clean Water Revolving Loan Fund and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, which in turn are used for local water and wastewater infrastructure projects.

The agency's Plan of Work for Fiscal Year 2026 and 2027 identified the two irrigation projects, the Clean Water Revolving Loan Fund, the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, and water or waste water projects in Bearden, Bentonville, Tuckerman and Waldo. If funded, these projects would use the last of the funds approved in the 2008 election.

What entities could receive funding from Issue 4 bond issues?

If approved, entities that could receive funding through bond issues are the Arkansas Natural Resources Commission; local entities; and persons.

Local entities are defined in the bill as:

(1) a nonprofit corporation;

(2) a county, municipality, conservation district, improvement district, drainage district, irrigation district, levee district, regional water distribution district, public facilities board, public water authority, rural development authority, solid waste authority, regional wastewater treatment district, regional solid waste management district, rural water association, or school district in the state;

(3) an agency or instrumentality of these entities; and

(4) an agency or instrumentality of the state.

Person is defined as a local entity or an individual, corporation, trust, limited liability company, or partnership.

During the same legislative session as they considered the bond issue, Arkansas legislators passed Act 736, which changed the definition of qualifying corporations that can apply for Arkansas Natural Resources Commission loans to include "any governmental entity, municipal nonprofit entity, municipal authority, governmental authority, investor-owned water or wastewater utility, improvement districts, or rural development authority that provides, distributes, transmits, treats, pumps, or stores raw or potable water to or for the benefit of members of the general public and commercial, industrial, and other users that proposes to accomplish, develop, or construct" those infrastructure projects.

Why does Arkansas use general obligation bonds for these types of projects?
Most financing for Arkansas' water, waste disposal, and pollution abatement facilities is provided by the federal government, and those programs funds have legal restrictions that state general obligation funds do not. Bond issues can quickly provide millions in funding for long-term projects and matches for federal programs instead of using general revenue funds that support all state agencies.

The 2014 Arkansas Water Plan includes a recommendation to continue using general obligation bonds to pay for water infrastructure projects.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency identified the need for more than $13 billion in drinking water, sewer and stormwater infrastructure projects in Arkansas, according to the Arkansas Natural Resource Commission's general obligation bond work plan for Fiscal Years 2026 and 2027.

How would the state pay the costs of bonds?
The initial cost associated with bonds is normally paid from the state's general revenue fund. Debt servicing costs for general obligation bonds have first priority on general revenue funds. State agencies cannot receive any appropriated money until debt service costs on outstanding general revenue bonds are paid. Debt service on the bonds is also paid from loan repayments.

Operationally, the state has an established trust fund for each bond issue where proceeds from the bond sales and funds used to repay the bonds are deposited. Proceeds from the sale of the bonds, revenues received by the commission from any project financed or refinanced using the bonds, and other revenues received by the commission for repayment of the bonds may be invested and reinvested to generate additional revenue. These investments would be made by the State Investing Office.

What happens if this bond issue does not pass?
The state could not sell new bonds to finance water development, waste disposal and pollution abatement projects. Arkansas legislators would need to allocate money from the state's general revenue fund or other sources for the Arkansas Natural Resources Commission to match federal funds, and to continue loan and grant funding.

If passed, when this proposal take effect?
This proposal would take effect July 1, 2027.

The following is the referred question as it will appear on the Arkansas November General Election ballot.

Issue No. 4

Ballot Title
Arkansas Water, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Abatement Facilities Financing Act of 2025.

Ballot Question
Shall the Arkansas Natural Resources Commission be authorized to issue general obligation bonds under the authority of the Arkansas Water, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Abatement Facilities Financing Act of 2025, for the financing and refinancing of the development of water, waste disposal, water pollution control, abatement and prevention, drainage, irrigation, flood control, and wetlands and aquatic resources projects to serve the citizens of the State of Arkansas, in total principal amount not to exceed five hundred million dollars ($500,000,000), with no more than one hundred sixty-five million dollars ($165,000,000) in total principal amount of such bonds to be issued to finance and refinance the development of irrigation facilities, in series from time to time in principal amounts not to exceed, without prior approval of the General Assembly, sixty million dollars ($60,000,000) in any two-year period beginning on July 1 of each odd-numbered year, which bonds shall be secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the State of Arkansas?

☐ FOR Issuance of State of Arkansas Water, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Abatement Facilities general obligation bonds.

☐ AGAINST Issuance of State of Arkansas Water, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Abatement Facilities general obligation bonds.

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Important Dates

Oct. 5, 2026	Last day to register to vote for the General Election
Oct. 19, 2026	Early voting starts for the General Election
Nov. 3, 2026	Election Day



Your Voting Privilege

We live in a democratic society where voting is a privilege of citizenship. Democracy works best when informed citizens exercise their voting privilege. **Be a part of Arkansas — Vote.**

How Do I Check my Voter Registration Status? Verify that your voter registration status is current by going to **www.voterview.ar-nova.org.**

How Do I Register to Vote? Fill out a paper application, which can be found at county clerk offices, state revenue offices, public libraries, public assistance agencies, disability agencies, and military recruitment offices.

Where Do I Vote? If you need help finding your voting location or aren't sure whether you are registered to vote, contact your local county clerk. You can also contact the Arkansas Secretary of State's Office by calling 1-800-482-1127 or find more information at **www.sos.arkansas.gov.** You can also find your specific voting location at **www.voterview.ar-nova.org.**

Where Can I Find A Sample Ballot? Most counties participate in the Secretary of State's "Voter View" website, **www.voterview.ar-nova.org**, where they may have uploaded a copy of what your ballot will look like. Some county clerks also post sample ballots for their local elections on their websites.

Absentee Voting Information: Unable to vote in person during early voting or on Nov. 3? Contact your county clerk's office to apply to receive an absentee ballot. Absentee ballots can be mailed to you or picked up in person. Find a link to county clerk contact information at **www.uaex.uada.edu/voter-resources.**

Voting locations are open on Election Day, Nov. 3, 2026, from 7:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.

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PUBLIC POLICY CENTER

This neutral, research-based guide to the 2024 Arkansas Ballot Issues was produced by the Public Policy Center at the University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture.

For the latest information on ballot issues visit www.uaex.uada.edu/ballot

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