

EMPOWERING VOTERS AND DEFENDING DEMOCRACY FOR 85 YEARS

2025 Voters Guide

Early Voting: October 20-31

Election Day: November 4



**A Guide to help voters make informed choices
in the Uniform Election**

The League of Women Voters of the San Antonio Area is a strictly nonpartisan organization.
The League does not support or oppose any political party or candidate.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Voter Services Committee.....	2
A Letter To Voters	2
About This Guide	2
How The League Gathered The Data	2
About The League	3
Other Elections In Bexar County	3
Voting Information	3
Voting Machines	3
Provisional Balloting.....	4
Voting By Mail	4
Resources	4
Access More Information	4
Proposition 1	5
Proposition 2.....	5
Proposition 3.....	5
Proposition 4.....	6
Proposition 5.....	6
Proposition 6.....	6
Proposition 7.....	7
Proposition 8.....	7
Proposition 9.....	7
Texas Voters' Bill of Rights	8
Proposition 10.....	10
Proposition 11.....	10
Proposition 12.....	11
Proposition 13.....	11
Proposition 14.....	12
Proposition 15.....	12
Proposition 16.....	12
Proposition 17.....	13
Bexar County Proposition A	13
Bexar County Proposition B	14
Sample Ballot for Constitutional Amendments and Bexar County Propositions.....	15
Early Voting Locations	16

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A LETTER TO VOTERS

Dear Voter,

All elections are important and the November 4 election is no different. When you vote, you voice your opinion on many matters that impact your life. The League of Women Voters is pleased that you have opened this Voters Guide to learn about the constitutional amendments and local propositions that will be on the ballot.

You have taken an important step in strengthening our democracy. Until you are registered to vote and your vote is cast, however, your task is not done. Please vote by mail, during early voting (October 20-31), or on Election Day (November 4).

The League of Women Voters of San Antonio has been empowering voters and defending democracy for 85 years. Join our efforts by voting and staying civically engaged. Please share this guide with others and encourage your friends and family to use VOTE411.org, the League's electronic voters guide.

Remember to make voting a habit.



Jill Torbert

President of the League of Women Voters of the San Antonio Area

ABOUT THIS GUIDE

This Voters Guide is put together by the League of Women Voters of Texas and the League of Women Voters of the San Antonio Area. This public service is designed to give voters the information they need to help them make informed choices about the issues in the **November 4** election.

To ensure that voters are aware of their voting rights at the polls and are empowered, this Guide is printed in English and Spanish. It also includes the Texas Voters' Bill of Rights, which lists 15 voters' rights in simple language and includes voter identification requirements, provisional balloting, the complaint process to address grievances and much more.

HOW THE LEAGUE GATHERED THE DATA

The 17 constitutional amendment propositions were researched by members of the League of Women Voters of Texas. They composed plain-language explanations and pros and cons, which were reviewed by a committee that included the state League president and director of Voter Education.

The two Bexar County propositions regarding funding a possible new arena and improvements in the Frost Center and Freeman Coliseum, were researched by San Antonio League members who reviewed them and talked with supporters and opponents. Their explanations and pros and cons were approved by both the LWV of Texas and the LWV of the San Antonio Area board of directors.

ABOUT THE LEAGUE

The League of Women Voters is a grassroots, all-volunteer organization that promotes informed and active participation of citizens in government. The League is strictly nonpartisan and does not support or oppose any political party or candidate.

The League of Women Voters is rooted in the national suffrage movement. Since its inception in 1920, the League has continued to encourage political responsibility, help build inclusive democracy and remove barriers to voting. It operates at national, state and local levels through more than 800 state and local Leagues in all 50 states.

OTHER ELECTIONS IN BEXAR COUNTY

Municipalities

- **Converse:** Three City Council places
- **Windcrest:** Mayor and two council places, tax proposition
- **Schertz:** Tax proposition

School District Tax Propositions:

- Boerne ISD, East Central ISD, Judson ISD, North East ISD, Schertz-Cibolo-Universal City ISD

Other Governmental Entities

- **Bexar County Emergency Services District No. 9:** six board of directors seats

- **San Antonio River Authority:** Tax proposition

To see which races are on your ballot, go to bexar.org/elections close to the start of early voting and click on the box that says "Voter Registration and Individual Sample Ballot." Enter the requested information and you will see a sample ballot specific to you.

To get more details about a ballot item before early voting, go to bexar.org/elections and click on Election Notices, or contact the entity.

VOTING INFORMATION

Important Dates

- **Last day to register to vote: October 6** (postmarked) in order to vote in the **November 4** election.
- **Deadline for Elections Department to receive Application for Ballot by Mail: October 24.** You must request one from the Bexar Elections office unless you requested an annual application earlier this year. January 1 is always the first day to request one.
- **Early Voting: October 20-31.** Early voting sites and times are on the back page of this Voters Guide. Early Voting and Election Day sites are listed on the Bexar Elections Department website, elections.bexar.org

Make A Plan

- Make a plan for when and where you will vote.

Make a list of your choices **on paper** ahead of time and take it with you to speed the voting process. **You must turn off your phone** at the polling place, so you cannot use information from your phone there.

Additional Information

- More voting information is on our website, lwvsa.org. For other questions, call us at 210-657-2206.

Vote Centers

- Voters registered in Bexar County can cast their ballots at any open voting site in the county during early voting and on Election Day.
- On Election Day, early voting sites and many other locations will be open.
- Early voting sites and times are on the back page of this Voters Guide. Early voting and Election Day sites are now on the Bexar Elections Department website, elections.bexar.org.
- When you enter the polling place and reach the front of the line, hand your required ID to the election official at the desk, who will check you in and direct you to sign the register. A poll worker will direct you to a voting machine.
- If you need assistance, you can ask the poll worker at any time. Make sure you follow the instructions to finalize your vote. Once you have done that, you may leave. (See instructions under Voting Machines below)

If you make a mistake on your ballot, you can return it to a poll worker and ask for a new one.

Showing ID

All voters must show identification before voting.

- The preferred method is to show one of the seven acceptable forms of photo identification. They are listed on the second page of the Texas Voters' Bill of Rights, inside this Voters Guide. If you possess one but did not bring it and you cannot return to the polls with it before closing, you can vote a provisional ballot. See below under "Provisional Balloting" for more information.
- If you do not possess one of the acceptable IDs and cannot reasonably obtain one, you can fill out a Reasonable Impediment Declaration explaining why and show a document from the secondary identification list, which is also on the second page of the Texas Voters' Bill of Rights.

VOTING MACHINES

How To Use The Machines

- Feed the card given to you by the poll worker into the machine. The machine will display your ballot. Make your selections.
- The machine will time out after 5 minutes if there is no activity, such as clicking a button. If this happens, you will have to start over. Nothing you have selected on the ballot is saved. Call over a poll worker to get you started again. If you have not clicked a button within a few minutes, you can prevent the timeout by selecting and then unselecting a candidate, or by hitting Next and then Back.
- Once you have made all your choices and reviewed them, press the Print button. The card will be ejected most of the way. When it stops, pull it out.
- Check your card carefully to make sure what is printed is what you selected. If it is not, let a poll worker know immediately so you can get a new ballot.
- Take the card to the tabulator, which looks like a large bin with a laptop on top.
- Feed the card into the marked slot. This is **VERY IMPORTANT:** you have not voted until that is done. Once the tabulator has registered your vote, the card drops into the locked bin underneath.

Other Important Information

- You can use the screen as it is, make the type larger or adjust the contrast for comfortable viewing.
- You can select a ballot in English or Spanish, or switch between English and Spanish at any time.
- You can always ask a poll worker for help.

Accommodations For Voters With Disabilities

- **Go to the front of the line:** Voters with disabilities are allowed by law to go directly to the front of the line. The voter and their assistant, if needed, will be directed to a voting machine as soon as one is available.
- **Curbside voting:** Voters physically unable to enter the polling place may have an election judge bring a voting machine to their car. Each polling place is required to designate a parking space for curbside voting. The space will be clearly marked with a sign that will display a phone number that the voter may call or text to request that an election judge bring the voting machine.
- **Audio- and Braille-enabled machines:** Every polling place will have at least one voting machine that can provide an audio ballot and Braille touchpad for visually impaired voters. When checking in, ask the poll worker to direct you to an appropriate voting machine, and ask for headphones.
- **American Sign Language translation:** All polling sites have the ability to connect with Deaflink ASL interpreters.
- **Other assistance:** A person who is physically unable to mark the ballot or read it may ask for assistance from anyone who is not the voter's employer, an agent of the voter's employer, or an officer or agent of a labor union to which the voter belongs. The assistant must take the Oath of Assistance. Two poll workers can also assist.

Languages

Ballots on the voting machine are available in English and Spanish. People who are not proficient in either language may select as an interpreter anyone who is not the voter's employer, an agent of the voter's employer, or an officer or agent of a labor union to which the voter belongs. The interpreter must take the Oath of Assistance and the Oath of Interpreter.

PROVISIONAL BALLOTING

In most circumstances, a person who comes to a polling site to vote and does not appear to meet the requirements: because of lack of ID, not being on the rolls, or any other reason: can vote a provisional ballot. A provisional ballot is sealed in an envelope with a signed affidavit by the voter swearing that they are eligible to vote. After the election, a panel reviews each provisional ballot and rules on whether it should be counted. Each provisional voter is notified of the final status.

If you cast a provisional ballot because of lack of ID, you must go in-person to the Elections Department within six calendar days after Election Day and present one of the approved forms of photo ID or one of the supporting documents.

More information about your voting rights is in the Texas Voters' Bill of Rights in this guide.

VOTING BY MAIL

In Texas, you can request a mail-in ballot if you are:

- Going to be away from your county during early voting and on Election Day
- Sick or disabled

- 65 years of age or older on Election Day
- Confined in jail, but eligible to vote
- Expect to give birth within three weeks before or after Election Day.

How To Apply For A Mail-In Ballot

To request a mail-in ballot you must mail or deliver in person a hard copy of your Application for a Ballot by Mail (ABBM) to the Bexar County Elections Department so it is received no later than **October 24**.

You may download the application at bitly.com/mailball, request one from the Bexar County Elections Department at 210-335-8683, or go in person to the Elections Department. You may fill out the downloaded application online but you **must submit a hard copy** signed by hand.

You must provide either your driver's license number or the last four digits of your Social Security number on both your ballot application and your ballot envelope. It is recommended that you include both numbers.

How To Complete Your Mail-In Ballot

Once you have received your ballot, you must complete it, seal it in the white envelope and then seal that in the self-addressed carrier envelope. Sign the envelope as instructed: that signature will be compared with your signature on your application for the ballot and possibly with any known signature on file with the Elections Department. Mail the ballot back as soon as possible. If your ballot is one page, one stamp is sufficient. If it is two pages, it may take two stamps. It must be received by 7 p.m. on Election Day, **November 4**, or by 5 p.m. **November 5** if the carrier envelope is postmarked locally by 7 p.m. on **November 4**.

Tracking Your Ballot

Track your mail ballot application and your completed mail ballot at teamrv-mvp.sos.texas.gov/BallotTrackerApp

RESOURCES

Bexar County Elections Department

1103 S. Frio
San Antonio, TX 78207
Walk-In Open: 8AM - 5PM
Phone: 210-335-8683
Website: bexar.org/elections

Texas Elections Department of the Secretary of State
Website: votetexas.gov

ACCESS MORE INFORMATION

On our website, lwvsa.org, click on Voter Information/Voters Guide and Voter Education to see these brochures:

- **Local Elections Affect You:** the importance of voting in municipal elections
- **How to Pick a Candidate:** recognize possible biases and question accuracy of the source of information
- **How to Register and Vote When You Are in College:** voting options available to college students in Bexar County
- **Ways to Participate in the Election Process:** engaging students and community at large
- **VOTE411- A Digital Voters Guide:** Step-by-step instructions for using the online guide, which shows only races that will be on the user's ballot, and lets user select candidates and print the list to use when voting

PROPOSITION 1

Ballot Language

The constitutional amendment providing for the creation of the permanent technical institution infrastructure fund and the available workforce education fund to support the capital needs of educational programs offered by the Texas State Technical College System.

Explanation

The Texas State Technical College (TSTC) System was established in 1965 to provide technical vocational education. It currently has 11 colleges across the state and offers two-year degrees and certificates in technical and vocational areas. 11,436 students attended Texas State Technical Colleges in 2023-2024.

If this proposed amendment were passed, it would use \$52 million to create a permanent fund to support the TSTC. Earnings from this fund will be used for capital projects such as buying land, buildings and equipment to support the educational programs offered by these colleges.

ARGUMENTS FOR

- Provides a reliable source of funding for Texas State Technical Colleges.
- This fund would support a skilled workforce which is needed by Texas businesses and industry.
- A healthy technical college system helps Texans who desire a career in these fields.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

- This money could be used to fund community colleges across Texas which already provide two-year degrees and certificates and serve as many as 700,000 students per year.
- Businesses should pay for their own job training and certifications.
- Money for the permanent fund should be returned to the taxpayers.

PROPOSITION 2

Ballot Language

The constitutional amendment prohibiting the imposition of a tax on the realized or unrealized capital gains of an individual, family, estate, or trust.

Explanation

When a capital asset (an investment such as stocks, bonds, and real estate) increases in value, the increase is considered a capital gain. Realized capital gains are the profits made when the investment is sold. Unrealized capital gains are the potential profit that could be made if that investment was sold at its then current market value, even though it is not sold.

Texas does not currently tax either realized capital gains or unrealized capital gains, and the recent Legislature did not propose any such tax.

ARGUMENTS FOR

- The proposed amendment would help maintain Texas' reputation as a business friendly and tax friendly state.
- Taxing capital gains reduces incentives for savings and investments, and lowers economic growth.
- Putting this ban on capital gains taxes in the constitution would provide certainty for financial institutions interested in expanding in Texas.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

- In the future, the Legislature would not be able to tax capital gains even if there were a budget deficit and these revenues were needed.
- This proposition is unnecessary because a capital gains tax is not being considered by the legislature.
- Not taxing capital gains shifts the tax burden from people with wealth or assets to those without wealth who are more impacted by sales taxes.

PROPOSITION 3

Ballot Language

The constitutional amendment requiring the denial of bail under certain circumstances to persons accused of certain offenses punishable as a felony.

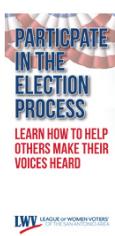
Explanation

Currently, denying bail typically requires a full trial, which makes it very rare. Therefore, if a defendant has the money to post bond, they must be released even if there is evidence the person may commit future violent crimes.

This proposed amendment would expand the options available to officials setting bail, including the option to deny bail to ensure the safety of the community. This would apply to individuals accused of murder and similar violent offenses.



The League offers informational material for citizens to learn how to vote and make their voices heard. Brochures can be obtained by contacting the League at 210-657-2206, or download them at lwvsa.org.



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ARGUMENTS FOR

- Prevents high risk individuals from committing additional crimes while out on bail.
- By limiting the denial of bail to only the most serious offenses, it is assured that only those who pose the greatest risk are denied bail.
- There would be safeguards to protect defendants' rights, such as the right to be represented by counsel at bail denial hearings, the right to appeal, and provisions to protect a right to a speedy trial.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

- Judges currently have the discretion to set high bail amounts for individuals considered high risk, which can prevent their release.
- Denying bail to certain defendants could result in overcrowding of jails, requiring more taxpayer funding for additional jail staff.
- Being denied bail increases the costs for defendants and undermines the presumption of innocence.

PROPOSITION 4

Ballot Language

The constitutional amendment to dedicate a portion of the revenue derived from state sales and use taxes to the Texas water fund and to provide for the allocation and use of that revenue.

Explanation

The Texas Water Fund is a special fund created in 2023 and administered by the Texas Water Development Board to assist in financing water projects in Texas. This proposition would provide that in each fiscal year, the first \$1 billion of sales tax revenue in excess of \$46.5 billion would be allocated to the Texas Water Fund. This funding would continue through 2047, and would be used to address future water needs in Texas. The amount could be adjusted by the legislature with a two-thirds vote.

ARGUMENTS FOR

- The funds would be used to upgrade aging water infrastructure as well as for new water supply projects. This would address the shortfall between water demand and available water supply, and improve the safety of the water supply.
- Increasing Texas' water supply is critical to continued economic growth and to meet the needs of farmers in Texas.
- Provides reliable funding for long-term water supply and infrastructure projects.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

- New water supply projects, such as seawater desalination and the reuse of produced water, could pose environmental risks if adequate safeguards are not put in place.
- This proposed amendment transfers oversight of the monies from the legislature to the governor-appointed Texas Water Development Board.
- Water conservation is a critical component of the strategy to meet future water needs in Texas, and is not addressed by this plan.

PROPOSITION 5

Ballot Language

The constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to exempt from ad valorem taxation tangible personal property consisting of animal feed held by the owner of the property for sale at retail.

Explanation

Under current law, animal feed is typically exempt from taxation at each location or transaction during its life cycle, from the field where it's harvested to the purchase of the feed by a farmer or rancher, except for when the feed is sitting in a store as inventory.

This proposed amendment seeks to address this inconsistency by amending the Texas Constitution to authorize the Texas State Legislature to exempt animal feed held by an owner for retail sale from personal property taxes.

ARGUMENTS FOR

- Removing this tax would help lower prices for farmers and ranchers, who are already dealing with rising operational expenses.
- Animal feed is part of our food chain, of which other parts are exempt from property taxes.
- Due to the seasonal needs of the agricultural business, warehouses are fully stocked when property taxes are calculated. This results in higher taxes on sellers that are passed onto the consumers.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

- Inventory of other businesses is taxed as personal property since they are used to produce income. This proposition would treat those businesses unfairly.
- Exemptions for one group of taxpayers can unfairly shift the tax burden to other taxpayers.
- Inventory is constantly changing so the tax break cannot be easily measured.

PROPOSITION 6

Ballot Language

The constitutional amendment prohibiting the legislature from enacting a law imposing an occupation tax on certain entities that enter into transactions conveying securities or imposing a tax on certain securities transactions.

Explanation

Proposition 6 would amend the Texas Constitution by not allowing the state to tax securities transactions. Securities transactions are the buying and selling of financial assets such as stocks and bonds. Currently, no state levies taxes on securities transactions.

ARGUMENTS FOR

- Many people rely on investments like 401(k)s and IRAs to save for retirement. A tax on securities transactions could reduce their profits and make it harder to save money.
- Adding a tax on buying and selling investments could increase costs, discourage trading, and reduce the value of people's investments, which might hurt the Texas economy.
- Making this ban part of the Constitution would give financial companies more certainty, help Texas attract more investment businesses, and create jobs.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

- If this ban is added to the Constitution, the state would lose a tool it might need to deal with budget problems in the future.
- Not being able to tax financial transactions might mean the state has to rely more on sales taxes to raise money later on, which puts more of a tax burden on lower-income people.
- This amendment is not needed, since no one in the state government is actually trying to create this kind of tax right now.

PROPOSITION 7

Ballot Language

The constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to provide for an exemption from ad valorem taxation of all or part of the market value of the residence homestead of the surviving spouse of a veteran who died as a result of a condition or disease that is presumed under federal law to have been service-connected.

Explanation

This proposition would allow the Legislature to provide a property tax exemption for spouses of veterans who died from a condition or disease related to their service. This proposed amendment fixes a gap with respect to veterans who, while they do not qualify as fully disabled, died due to a condition or disease related to their service. These exemptions could be transferred to a subsequent property for an equal amount, but would apply only to a surviving spouse who had not remarried since the veteran's death.

ARGUMENTS FOR

- Expanding the current property tax exemption for this group ensures fair treatment for these veterans and their families.
- While this would apply to a small population of qualifying surviving spouses and have minimal financial impact to the state, the exemption would benefit military communities.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

- Expanding property tax exemptions could reduce tax revenues for school districts and local taxing authorities, especially near communities with large populations of veteran families who could potentially qualify for the exemption.
- Exemptions for some property owners can shift the tax burden to other homeowners, making it harder for new buyers to afford homes.

PROPOSITION 8

Ballot Language

The constitutional amendment to prohibit the legislature from imposing death taxes applicable to a decedent's property or the transfer of an estate, inheritance, legacy, succession, or gift.

Explanation

If passed, this amendment would prohibit the state of Texas from imposing a tax on the estate of a deceased person, commonly referred to as a 'death tax'. The state would still be able to impose or change real estate title and motor vehicle transfer taxes, or normal property taxes.

ARGUMENTS FOR

- Avoids double taxation since inherited assets have often been taxed previously during the deceased person's lifetime.
- Would limit the impact on family-owned businesses, where heirs may struggle to pay the tax burden without liquidating the business.
- Inheritance taxes are complex. They cost time and money for the government to administer and for individuals to comply.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

- Inheritance taxes can generate revenue for the government to fund public services and reduce budget deficits.
- May reduce excessive wealth accumulation, potentially contributing to a more balanced distribution of wealth.
- Encourages individuals to save and invest more during their lifetime by not relying on expected inheritance.

PROPOSITION 9

Ballot Language

The constitutional amendment to authorize the legislature to exempt from ad valorem taxation a portion of the market value of tangible personal property a person owns that is held or used for the production of income.

Explanation

Local taxing authorities, such as cities, counties, hospital districts, school districts and local college districts, tax personal property held or used for the production of income. This is a source of income used by these entities to pay for the services they provide to residents.

Texas Voters' Bill of Rights

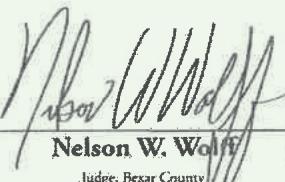
Your Voting rights are protected. These rights are guaranteed to qualified registered voters.

1. **You have the right** to vote if you are a qualified registered voter.
2. **You have the right** to cast your ballot in a manner that ensures privacy. You have the right to vote without any person trying to influence your vote and vote in a booth that prevents others from watching you mark your ballot.
3. **You have the right** to stay in the booth for as long as necessary to complete your ballot.
4. **You have the right** to receive up to two replacement ballots if you make a mistake and spoil your ballot before you cast your ballot.
5. **You have the right** to request assistance when voting from a poll worker or anyone of your choice except your employer, or an officer of your union or their representatives.
6. **You have the right** to vote if you are disabled. The polling place must be accessible, and there must be an accessible voting booth.
7. **You have the right** to vote if you cannot read or write. You have the right to bring an interpreter with you who can translate.
8. **You have the right** to vote but must show one of the IDs listed on the reverse side of this sheet.
9. **You have the right** to cast a provisional ballot if you believe you are a qualified registered voter but a poll worker tells you that you are ineligible to vote. (See reverse for details).
10. **You have the right** to vote once at an early voting location during the early voting period within the territory conducting the election.
11. **You have the right** to follow up any challenge to your right to vote through the complaint process.
12. **You have a right** to vote if you are not currently incarcerated for a felony conviction and have registered as a voter after your sentence is fully discharged.
13. **You have the right** to take this Voters' Bill of Rights or any other papers, including a sample ballot, voter guide or campaign material, into the voting booth with you. Please remove all papers when you leave the booth.
14. **You have the right** to vote at any polling place in Bexar County* on Election Day any time between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. for state and federal elections – hours may vary for local elections. If you are in line at the polling place when the polls close at 7 p.m., you have the right to vote.
15. **You have the right** to bring your children into the voting booth with you.

If you feel that your right to vote has been violated in any way, contact the Secretary of State toll free at 1-800-252-VOTE(8683), via e-mail at elections@sos.texas.gov or by regular mail at Elections Division, P.O.Box 12060, Austin, Texas 78711.



Ron Nirenberg
Mayor, The City of San Antonio



Nelson W. Wolff
Judge, Bexar County



Jacqueline F. Callanen
Elections Administrator, Bexar County



Madhu Sridhar
President, League of Women Voters
of the San Antonio Area

*For counties other than Bexar, check with your county election official.
Prepared by the League of Women Voters of the San Antonio Area

VOTER ID REQUIREMENTS

- » Texas driver license issued by the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS)
- » Texas Election Identification Certificate issued by DPS
- » Texas personal identification card issued by DPS
- » Texas license to carry a handgun issued by DPS
- » United States military identification card containing the person's photograph
- » United States citizenship certificate containing the person's photograph
- » United States passport

With the exception of the U.S. citizenship certificate, the acceptable photo identification must be current or have expired no more than 4 years before being presented for voter qualification at the polling place. For voters over age 70, the expiration date for documents is unlimited.

If you do not possess and cannot reasonably obtain one of these IDs, fill out a declaration at the polls explaining why and bring an original or copy of one of the following supporting documents:

- » Valid voter registration certificate
- » Certified birth certificate
- » Current utility bill
- » Bank statement
- » Government check
- » Paycheck
- » Government document with your name and an address

PROVISIONAL BALLOT

You have the right to cast a provisional ballot IF,

Your name does not appear on the list of registered voters.

You have the right to cast a provisional ballot also IF,

(a) you do not possess one of the seven (7) acceptable forms of photo identification, which is not expired for more than four years, and you can reasonably obtain one of these forms of identification **OR**

(b) you possess, but did not bring to the polling place, one of the seven forms of acceptable photo identification **OR**

(c) you do not possess one of the seven forms of acceptable photo identification that is not expired for more than four years, you could otherwise not obtain one but you did not bring a supporting form of identification to the polling place.

If you cast a provisional ballot due to lack of identification,

You must present one of the acceptable forms of photo identification or one of the supporting documents to the county voter registrar's office within six (6) calendar days after Election Day.

If you feel that your right to vote has been violated in any way, contact the Secretary of State toll free at 1-800-252-VOTE(8683), via e-mail at elections@sos.texas.gov or by regular mail at Elections Division, P.O.Box 12060, Austin, Texas 78711.

Business personal property that is held or used for the production of income includes inventory, computers, office furniture, manufacturing equipment, vehicles, machinery, and supplies. This does not include real estate. This tax is applied whether such personal property is owned or leased.

Currently \$2,500 of business personal property is exempt from ad valorem taxation by local taxing entities. This proposed amendment would increase that exemption to \$125,000 and would simplify the reporting requirements.

ARGUMENTS FOR

- Raising the exemption to \$125,000 would ease the tax burden on small businesses, helping them keep more of their money to invest and grow.
- This would simplify tax reporting for small businesses with less than \$125,000 of personal property.
- The Legislature could use part of the state's general revenue to make up for any funding loss to school districts, ensuring they still receive adequate support.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

- The Legislature did not provide additional monies to cities, counties, hospital districts, and college districts. To make up for the loss of revenue, these other local taxing entities may have to raise taxes or cut services.
- The Legislature may not be able to make up for the loss of funds to school districts should the economy slow and cause a budget deficit.
- This proposed amendment favors businesses at the expense of local residential taxpayers and taxing authorities.

PROPOSITION 10

Ballot Language

The constitutional amendment to authorize the legislature to provide for a temporary exemption from ad valorem taxation of the appraised value of an improvement to a residence homestead that is completely destroyed by a fire.

Explanation

If passed, this proposition would allow the legislature to pass a law that would exempt a home that has been destroyed by fire from property taxes for a period of time (to be determined by the legislature).

ARGUMENTS FOR

- There is currently no process for tax assessors to recalculate a homeowner's tax bill if property is destroyed by a fire after the date of appraisal. The legislation allowed under this proposition would set forth such a process.
- This proposition would provide relief to homeowners whose property was appraised before a fire destroyed their home and substantially reduced its value.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

- In order to obtain this exemption, the property must be completely destroyed. It does not grant relief to homeowners whose property was significantly damaged.
- The benefits of this tax break do not flow to owners of property destroyed by disasters other than fires, unless it is in a governor-declared disaster area.

PROPOSITION II

Ballot Language

The constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to increase the amount of the exemption from ad valorem taxation by a school district of the market value of the residence homestead of a person who is elderly or disabled.

Explanation

This proposed amendment would authorize the state legislature to increase the property tax homestead exemption for persons who are age 65 or older or who have disabilities from the current \$10,000 to \$60,000. This amount is in addition to the regular homestead exemption.

In addition, the legislature plans to appropriate funds to reimburse impacted school districts. The additional tax exemption would take effect for the tax year that began January 1, 2025.

ARGUMENTS FOR

- This proposed increase in property tax exemption for the elderly and disabled helps to protect individuals on a fixed income to continue to own a home.
- The positive impact of this proposition will be widespread, expecting to reduce taxes for more than 2 million homeowners.
- The amendment allows the legislature to appropriate funds to reimburse public school districts so they do not experience a loss in funding.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

- Additional tax cuts reduce the money available for public services such as schools, healthcare, and infrastructure.
- An economic downturn could significantly change the state's financial position. The state should not count on its current budget surplus to make permanent spending commitments.
- Texas should consider limits to property tax payments based on a household's ability to pay. Not all senior adults or persons with disabilities are low income.

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Personalized voting information

PROPOSITION 12

Ballot Language

The constitutional amendment regarding the membership of the State Commission on Judicial Conduct, the membership of the tribunal to review the commission's recommendations, and the authority of the commission, the tribunal, and the Texas Supreme Court to more effectively sanction judges and justices for judicial misconduct.

Explanation

The State Commission on Judicial Conduct (SCJC) is a Texas state agency that investigates judicial misconduct and disability.

■ This proposed amendment addresses who selects the members in the following ways:

- The number of appointees by the governor increases from five to seven;
- The number of appointees by the Texas Bar decreases from two to zero;
- and The number of appointees by the Supreme Court will remain at six.

■ All the above will be subject to the advice and consent of the Texas Senate.

■ The minimum age of appointees will increase from 30 to 35.

■ All seven judges who make up the Review Tribunal (responsible for reviewing the actions of the SCJC), will be appointed by the Texas Supreme Court Chief Justice. Currently the Review Tribunal judges are selected by various judges of the Texas Courts of Appeals.

This proposition would also make changes necessary to implement various reforms of Texas courts and to increase the base pay of district and other judges.

ARGUMENTS FOR

- By allowing the governor two more members rather than allowing the Texas Bar to appoint members, the public may have more influence in considering complaints against judges since the governor is elected.
- The judicial reforms passed related to this amendment could eliminate the backlog of complaints against judges by establishing timelines for investigation and decisions as well as increasing the transparency, accountability and efficiency of the judicial branch.
- Judges' base salaries could be adjusted under the new legislation without tying legislators' pensions to judicial salaries.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

- Giving the Governor power to appoint a majority of the members (7 of 13) of the SJCJ concentrates too much power in the executive branch. While judges are independently elected by the people, this constitutional amendment could allow the Governor to influence how judges are disciplined if they disagree with him.
- The strengthened accountability measures that would be allowed may be an overreach by the legislative branch over the judicial branch.
- If passed, the costs to taxpayers of judicial salaries and new staff hired to support the work of the SCJC would increase.

PROPOSITION 13

Ballot Language

The constitutional amendment to increase the amount of the exemption of residence homesteads from ad valorem taxation by a school district from \$100,000 to \$140,000.

Explanation

A homestead exemption is the amount of the appraised value of a primary residence that is not subject to taxes by a local school district. Property taxes are typically calculated using the appraised value minus the exemption amount, thereby lowering a homeowner's overall taxes.

If passed, this amendment would increase the current homestead tax exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000. The law related to this proposed amendment requires that the state reimburse school districts for revenues lost due to this higher exemption amount.

ARGUMENTS FOR

- Reducing property taxes may help low-income families to stay in their homes.
- The 2025 legislature has enacted \$8.5 billion in funding for school districts to help reduce reliance on property taxes for school financing.
- Without an increase in the homestead exemption, higher property values could increase a homeowners' tax bill even if tax rates do not change.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

- Shifting away from property taxes to fund public schools could result in higher sales taxes, higher taxes on businesses, or underfunding of public schools.
- Property tax reductions give no relief to renters, many of whom are struggling with high rents.
- Even with the \$8.5 billion in funding allocated to public schools by the legislature, Texas' public schools are underfunded. This situation could get worse should the Texas economy slow.



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PROPOSITION 14

Ballot Language

The constitutional amendment providing for the establishment of the Dementia Prevention and Research Institute of Texas, establishing the Dementia Prevention and Research Fund to provide money for research on and prevention and treatment of dementia, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and related disorders in this state, and transferring to that fund \$3 billion from state general revenue.

Explanation

This amendment proposes establishing a Dementia Prevention Research Institute (DPRIT). The goal of DPRIT is to accelerate research that leads to breakthroughs in the prevention and treatment of dementia and related disorders.

DPRIT would be created with an initial \$3 billion investment that is anticipated to last at least 10 years. Up to \$300 million could be spent each year on research grants, facilities and operations. The fund will consist of money from the Legislature, investment income, grants, and gifts. Safeguards would be in place to ensure the grant money is awarded based on merit and is used properly.

ARGUMENTS FOR

- The need for more proven dementia prevention strategies and treatments is urgent, due to the state's aging population. More than 400,000 Texans suffer from dementia, expected to climb to 500,000 by 2030. Dementia costs Texas families about \$3.9 billion a year and is not as well researched as other chronic diseases.
- DPRIT will accelerate innovation, expedite research, and attract top talent to the state.
- Texas could become a national leader in dementia research, with commercial potential that would benefit society.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

- Agency leaders will be appointed by politicians which could lead to distribution of money based on favoritism rather than scientific expertise.
- Rather than creating a new government agency/bureaucracy, the money should be returned to the citizens of Texas.
- Medical research should be left to the private sector and the free market.

PROPOSITION 15

Ballot Language

The constitutional amendment affirming that parents are the primary decision makers for their children.

Explanation

Parents have constitutional rights to make decisions for their children based on federal case laws. Because laws can change over time, including the rights of parents, the Texas Constitution would permanently establish the right of parents to raise and educate their children.

ARGUMENTS FOR

- This proposition would clearly affirm the primary authority of parents over their children and would limit the power of the government to make decisions for children.
- This proposition could establish that parents have the right to decide what values and ideas are taught to children in public schools.
- Children are best raised and educated by parents who know each child's needs.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

- If approved, this amendment could disrupt public school education due to parents trying to control curriculum and rules for all children based on their own beliefs and ideas.
- The rights of parents are already established based on years of court decisions and numerous laws.
- Elevating the rights of parents to the constitutional level could prevent necessary intervention to protect children from abuse and neglect.

PROPOSITION 16

Ballot Language

The constitutional amendment clarifying that a voter must be a United States citizen.

Explanation

The Texas Constitution does not explicitly state that non-citizens cannot vote in state or local elections. However, to vote in state and local elections you must be registered to vote and to register you must be a citizen.

ARGUMENTS FOR

- Those in favor of this proposition are concerned that some states allow non-citizens to vote in local elections. This amendment would prevent Texas counties and cities from allowing non-citizens to vote in local elections.
- Adding this amendment to the constitution would make it difficult to change in the future.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

- This amendment is unnecessary because non-citizen voting is extremely rare and already illegal in Texas.
- Citizenship is already required for voter registration and is verified by state and local procedures.

PROPOSITION 17

Ballot Language

The constitutional amendment to authorize the legislature to provide for an exemption from ad valorem taxation of the amount of the market value of real property located in a county that borders the United Mexican States that arises from the installation or construction on the property of border security infrastructure and related improvements.

Explanation

Currently, Texas makes a one-time payment to property owners that voluntarily sign an easement contract to host the border wall. There is no tax exemption available to property owners for the assessed value of the property for border security infrastructure. The resolution would authorize the Legislature to define 'border security infrastructure' and define additional eligibility requirements for the exemption. The resolution will only apply in counties along the Texas-Mexico border.

ARGUMENTS FOR	ARGUMENTS AGAINST
<ul style="list-style-type: none">This proposition would encourage private property owners to support border security efforts.The tax exemption would cover any potential increase in property value from border infrastructure constructed for the property owner.The proposed amendment does not reduce the appraised value of the existing property.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Exempting property value from the tax rolls would narrow the tax base and could shift the tax burden onto other property owners or reduce revenues for local public services.Border security infrastructure and exemption qualifications are not defined and therefore are subject to legislation interpretation.Militarization of the border may be encouraged by granting property tax relief for border wall infrastructure.

BEXAR COUNTY PROPOSITION A

Ballot Language

This is a tax increase.

Authorizing Bexar County, Texas to provide for the planning, acquisition, establishment, development, construction, renovation, and financing of the Freeman Coliseum, Frost Bank Center, and other San Antonio Stock Show & Rodeo facilities (together, the "Coliseum Complex Venue Project"), and related infrastructure, a venue project of the type described in and as authorized by Chapter 334, Texas Local Government Code, as amended (the "Act") and as designated and described by the County's resolution dated June 10, 2025 (the "Resolution"); and (i) to increase the County hotel occupancy tax to a maximum rate of two percent (2%) for the purpose of financing the Coliseum Complex Venue Project, pursuant to Subchapter H of the Act, and if approved, the maximum hotel occupancy tax rate imposed from all sources in Bexar County would be 17.00% of the price paid for a room in a hotel; and (ii) to authorize the use of the existing County short-term motor vehicle rental tax at a maximum rate of five percent (5%) on the gross rental receipts from the rental of motor vehicles in Bexar County, pursuant to Subchapter E of the Act, for the purpose of financing the Coliseum Complex Venue Project and approving the Resolution.

Explanation

Authorizes Bexar County to raise the hotel occupancy tax rate that Bexar County charges people who rent a hotel room from 1.75% to 2%, for a total of 17%, in order to fund improvements to the Freeman Coliseum, Frost Bank Center, and Stock Show and Rodeo facilities (the Coliseum Complex). Also, voters are asked to approve using the 5% tax the county collects on short-term car rentals within Bexar County to fund improvements to the Coliseum Complex.

ARGUMENTS FOR	ARGUMENTS AGAINST
<ul style="list-style-type: none">An improved Coliseum Complex could make the county more competitive in attracting tourists and national events, thus boosting the county's economy.Coliseum Complex improvements would be funded through an increase in tourist taxes. Residents would be affected only if they stay in a local hotel or rent a car locally.Improvements to the Coliseum Complex will expand use of the Frost Bank Center arena and rodeo grounds throughout the year, preserving and enhancing existing County assets.Increasing use of the Coliseum and rodeo grounds would preserve the historic structure and maintain and enhance San Antonio's western heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The timeline and lack of available economic analyses raise concerns of financial risk for the county.Increases to the cost of hotel rooms in San Antonio may deter tourists and conventions from considering the city as a venue.Revenue from events will not directly benefit surrounding neighborhoods while increases in construction and traffic will be detrimental to persons living and working in the area.The Coliseum Complex area lacks nearby (walking distance) restaurants and hotels which lowers its competitiveness to attract large national events.

VOTE! It's in your best interest.

BEXAR COUNTY PROPOSITION B

Ballot Language

This is a tax increase.

Authorizing Bexar County, Texas to provide for the planning, acquisition, establishment, development, construction, or renovation of a new multipurpose arena designed primarily as the home venue for the San Antonio Spurs basketball team, and to be used for other purposes including, but not limited to, facilities for semi-professional, collegiate, and amateur basketball games, concerts, entertainment events, community events, and conventions (the “Arena Venue Project”), and related infrastructure, a venue project of the type described in and as authorized by Chapter 334, Texas Local Government Code, as amended (the “Act”) and as designated and described by the County’s resolution dated June 10, 2025 (the “Resolution”); and (i) to increase the County hotel occupancy tax to a maximum rate of two percent (2%), for the purpose of financing the Arena Venue Project and approving the Resolution, pursuant to Subchapter H of the Act, and if approved, the maximum hotel occupancy tax rate imposed from all sources in Bexar County would be 17.00% of the price paid for a room in a hotel; and (ii) to authorize the use of the existing County short-term motor vehicle rental tax at a maximum rate of five percent (5%) on the gross rental receipts from the rental of motor vehicles in Bexar County, pursuant to Subchapter E of the Act, for the purpose of financing the Arena Venue Project, and approving the Resolution.

Explanation

Authorizes Bexar County to raise the hotel occupancy tax rate that Bexar County charges people who rent a hotel room from 1.75% to 2%, for a total of 17%, in order to fund a new Spurs arena that will also host various events (Arena Venue). Also, voters are asked to approve using the 5% tax the county collects on short-term car rentals to help fund the Arena Venue.

ARGUMENTS FOR

- The county’s contribution toward a new arena housing the Spurs will be funded through an increase in tourist taxes.
- A new downtown Spurs arena will enhance local and tourist utilization of downtown facilities and businesses.
- The new arena maintains the Spurs’ presence and subsequent economic and social contributions to the county.
- The county’s contribution to the arena is the necessary first step.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

- Hotel and rental car costs also affect county residents who use these services for business or personal reasons.
- The new arena’s timeline, multiple funding sources, and incomplete public information raise concerns of financial risk for the county.
- Construction in the downtown area will adversely affect traffic and local businesses for years, until project completion.
- Passing the proposition means the arena is likely to be built. If it fails, construction is doubtful.

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SAMPLE BALLOT FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND BEXAR COUNTY PROPOSITIONS

Please feel free to mark this page with your choices and take it into the voting booth with you.

PROPOSITION 1

The constitutional amendment providing for the creation of the permanent technical institution infrastructure fund and the available workforce education fund to support the capital needs of educational programs offered by the Texas State Technical College System.

For Against

PROPOSITION 2

The constitutional amendment prohibiting the imposition of a tax on the realized or unrealized capital gains of an individual, family, estate, or trust.

For Against

PROPOSITION 3

The constitutional amendment requiring the denial of bail under certain circumstances to persons accused of certain offenses punishable as a felony.

For Against

PROPOSITION 4

The constitutional amendment to dedicate a portion of the revenue derived from state sales and use taxes to the Texas water fund and to provide for the allocation and use of that revenue.

For Against

PROPOSITION 5

The constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to exempt from ad valorem taxation tangible personal property consisting of animal feed held by the owner of the property for sale at retail.

For Against

PROPOSITION 6

The constitutional amendment prohibiting the legislature from enacting a law imposing an occupation tax on certain entities that enter into transactions conveying securities or imposing a tax on certain securities transactions.

For Against

PROPOSITION 7

The constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to provide for an exemption from ad valorem taxation of all or part of the market value of the residence homestead of the surviving spouse of a veteran who died as a result of a condition or disease that is presumed under federal law to have been service-connected.

For Against

PROPOSITION 8

The constitutional amendment to prohibit the legislature from imposing death taxes applicable to a decedent's property or the transfer of an estate, inheritance, legacy, succession, or gift.

For Against

PROPOSITION 9

The constitutional amendment to authorize the legislature to exempt from ad valorem taxation a portion of the market value of tangible personal property a person owns that is held or used for the production of income.

For Against

PROPOSITION 10

The constitutional amendment to authorize the legislature to provide for a temporary exemption from ad valorem taxation of the appraised value of an improvement to a residence homestead that is completely destroyed by a fire.

For Against

PROPOSITION 11

The constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to increase the amount of the exemption from ad valorem taxation by a school district of the market value of the residence homestead of a person who is elderly or disabled.

For Against

PROPOSITION 12

The constitutional amendment regarding the membership of the State Commission on Judicial Conduct, the membership of the tribunal to review the commission's recommendations, and the authority of the commission, the tribunal, and the Texas Supreme Court to more effectively sanction judges and justices for judicial misconduct.

For Against

PROPOSITION 13

The constitutional amendment to increase the amount of the exemption of residence homesteads from ad valorem taxation by a school district from \$100,000 to \$140,000.

For Against

PROPOSITION 14

The constitutional amendment providing for the establishment of the Dementia Prevention and Research Institute of Texas, establishing the Dementia Prevention and Research Fund to provide money for research on and prevention and treatment of dementia, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and related disorders in this state, and transferring to that fund \$3 billion from state general revenue.

For Against

PROPOSITION 15

The constitutional amendment affirming that parents are the primary decision makers for their children.

For Against

PROPOSITION 16

The constitutional amendment clarifying that a voter must be a United States citizen.

For Against

PROPOSITION 17

The constitutional amendment to authorize the legislature to provide for an exemption from ad valorem taxation of the amount of the market value of real property located in a county that borders the United Mexican States that arises from the installation or construction on the property of border security infrastructure and related improvements.

For Against

BEXAR COUNTY PROPOSITION A

Authorizing Bexar County, Texas to provide for the planning, acquisition, establishment, development, construction, renovation, and financing of the Freeman Coliseum, Frost Bank Center, and other San Antonio Stock Show & Rodeo facilities (together, the "Coliseum Complex Venue Project"), and related infrastructure, a venue project of the type described in and as authorized by Chapter 334, Texas Local Government Code, as amended (the "Act") and as designated and described by the County's resolution dated June 10, 2025 (the "Resolution"); and (i) to increase the County hotel occupancy tax to a maximum rate of two percent (2%) for the purpose of financing the Coliseum Complex Venue Project, pursuant to Subchapter H of the Act, and if approved, the maximum hotel occupancy tax rate imposed from all sources in Bexar County would be 17.00% of the price paid for a room in a hotel; and (ii) to authorize the use of the existing County short-term motor vehicle rental tax at a maximum rate of five percent (5%) on the gross rental receipts from the rental of motor vehicles in Bexar County, pursuant to Subchapter E of the Act, for the purpose of financing the Coliseum Complex Venue Project and approving the Resolution.

For Against

BEXAR COUNTY PROPOSITION B

Authorizing Bexar County, Texas to provide for the planning, acquisition, establishment, development, construction, or renovation of a new multipurpose arena designed primarily as the home venue for the San Antonio Spurs basketball team, and to be used for other purposes including, but not limited to, facilities for semi-professional, collegiate, and amateur basketball games, concerts, entertainment events, community events, and conventions (the "Arena Venue Project"), and related infrastructure, a venue project of the type described in and as authorized by Chapter 334, Texas Local Government Code, as amended (the "Act") and as designated and described by the County's resolution dated June 10, 2025 (the "Resolution"); and (i) to increase the County hotel occupancy tax to a maximum rate of two percent (2%), for the purpose of financing the Arena Venue Project and approving the Resolution, pursuant to Subchapter H of the Act, and if approved, the maximum hotel occupancy tax rate imposed from all sources in Bexar County would be 17.00% of the price paid for a room in a hotel; and (ii) to authorize the use of the existing County short-term motor vehicle rental tax at a maximum rate of five percent (5%) on the gross rental receipts from the rental of motor vehicles in Bexar County, pursuant to Subchapter E of the Act, for the purpose of financing the Arena Venue Project, and approving the Resolution.

For Against

EARLY VOTING LOCATIONS

You can vote at any Bexar County polling location, both during **Early Voting, October 20-31**, and on **Election Day, November 4**.

Signs will be posted at each polling site listing the four other nearest sites, so if the one you selected is too crowded, you can easily choose another one nearby.

Early Voting and Election Day sites are listed on the Bexar Elections Department website, elections.bexar.org.

Deaflink is available at all polling sites.

EARLY VOTING CALENDAR

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
October 19	October 20 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.	October 21 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.	October 22 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.	October 23 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.	October 24 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.	October 25 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.
October 26 Noon to 6 p.m.	October 27 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.	October 28 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.	October 29 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.	October 30 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.	October 31 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.	November 1

EARLY VOTING LOCATIONS

Bexar County Justice Center*	300 Dolorosa	Northeast Lakeview College – Medina CTE Rm. 104 Bldg. 800	1201 Kitty Hawk Road
Bexar County Elections Department	1103 S. Frio	Northside Activity Center	7001 Culebra Road
Brook Hollow Branch Library	530 Heimer Road	Northwest Vista College – Mountain Laurel Hall Rm. 100 A&B	3535 N. Ellison Drive
Castle Hills City Hall	209 Lemonwood	Our Lady of the Lake University – Sueltenfus Library Community Room	411 S.W. 24th St.
Christian Family Baptist Church	1589 Grosenbacher	Palo Alto College – Palomino Center Rm. 110	1400 W. Villaret Blvd.
Claude Black Community Center	2805 E. Commerce	Parman Branch Library at Stone Oak	20735 Wilderness Oak
Cody Branch Library	11441 Vance Jackson Road	Precinct 1 Satellite Office	3505 Pleasonton Road
Collins Garden Branch Library	200 N. Park Blvd.	Precinct 3 Satellite Office	320 Interpark Blvd.
Converse Community Event Center	407 S. Seguin Road	San Antonio College - Victory Center Rm. 117	1819 N. Main Ave.
Copernicus Community Center	5003 Lord Road	Schaefer Branch Library	6322 US Hwy. 87 E.
Cortez Branch Library	2803 Hunter Blvd.	Semmes Branch Library	15060 Judson Road
East Central ISD Admin. Office - Board Room	6634 New Sulphur Springs Road	Shavano Park City Hall	900 Saddletree Court
Encino Branch Library	2515 E. Evans Rd	Somerset City Hall	7360 E. 6th St.
Fair Oaks Ranch Police Dept. – Training Room	7286 Dietz Elkhorn Drive	Southside ISD Admin. Bldg.	1460 Martinez-Losoya
Frank Garrett Multi Service Center	1226 N.W. 18th St.	St. Hedwig City Hall	13065 FM - 1346
Great Northwest Branch Library	9050 Wellwood	St. Philips College – William Hudgens (WAC) Rm. 100	1801 Martin Luther King Drive
Guerra Branch Library	7978 W. Military Drive	Texas A&M University – Mays Ctr. Ste. 111	One University Way
Igo Branch Library	13330 Kyle Seale Parkway	Thousand Oaks Branch Library	4618 Thousand Oaks
Johnston Branch Library	6307 Sun Valley Drive	Tobin Library at Oakwell	4134 Harry Wurzbach
Kirby City Hall	112 Bauman	Universal City Library	100 Northview Drive
Leon Valley Conference Center	6427 Evers Road	UTSA – Bexar Room	1 UTSA Circle
Lions Field Adult and Senior Center	2809 Broadway St.	Windcrest Civic Center (TAKAS)	9310 Jim Seal
Macedonia Baptist Church	111 Hobart	Wonderland of the Americas	4522 Fredericksburg Road
Maverick Branch Library	8700 Mystic Park	Woodlawn Pointe Center	702 Donaldson Ave.

*Bexar County Justice Center closes at 6 p.m. Also closed Saturday and Sunday.

For more information contact the office of the Bexar County Elections Administrator, Michele Carew, at (210) 335-VOTE (8683) or at bexar.org/Elections



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