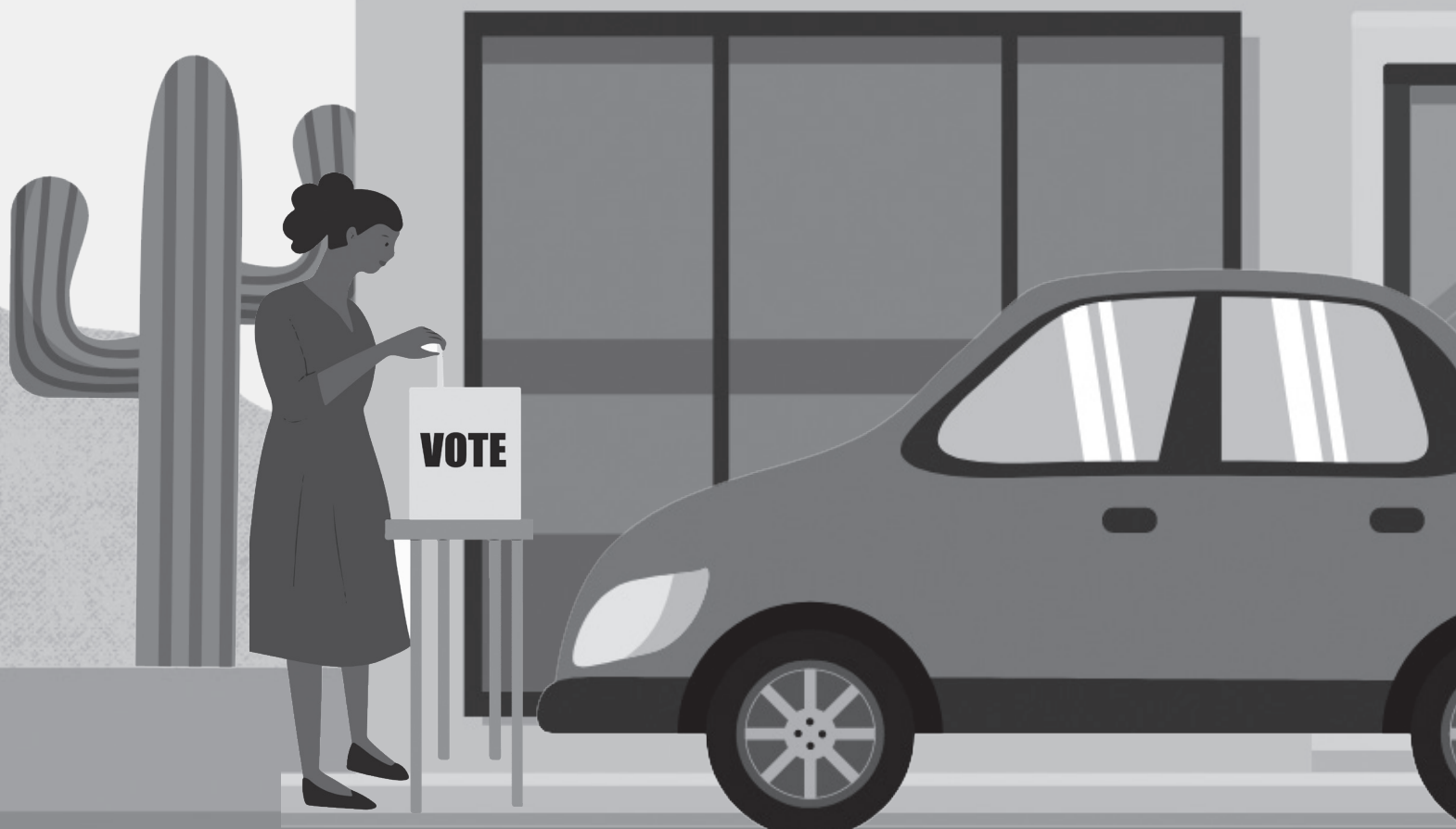
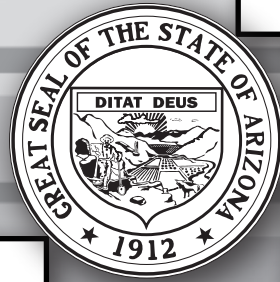




ARIZONA 2022 GENERAL ELECTION PUBLICITY PAMPHLET

NOVEMBER 8, 2022

WHAT'S ON MY BALLOT?



NO MATTER HOW YOU VOTE, YOUR VOTE COUNTS!

A MESSAGE TO ARIZONA VOTERS

Dear Arizona Voter,

Thank you for learning more about the issues that will be on Arizona’s 2022 General Election ballot. The Office of the Arizona Secretary of State produces this voter guide before every General Election to ensure voters have information about what will be on your ballot. The guide contains information about:

- Voting deadlines and resources,
- Judges who will be on the ballot (“Judicial Performance Review”), and
- Legislative and citizen propositions.

This year’s guide serves as an indication of Arizonan’s heightened civic engagement. Arizona law requires that the guide contain ballot measures, analysis, and arguments submitted by the public for and against each proposition.¹ With 11 ballot measures and nearly 500 arguments submitted by the public, the guide is one of the largest ever produced for Arizona’s voters.

I encourage you to take time to learn about what will be on your ballot this November and then, whether it’s by an early ballot or on Election Day, make a plan to vote. Take a look at pages 3 and 4 for more information on key election dates and information on how to request an early ballot.



Between now and the close of this election cycle, you can continue to participate in our democracy by verifying election information with Trusted Sources, such as County Recorders, Elections Officials, and my Office, before sharing it with your friends, family, and community. Misinformation about Arizona’s elections risks undermining voters’ confidence in our electoral process. My Office has worked hard to ensure voters have the information needed to understand how Arizona’s elections work and have assurance that their vote counts. You can help by visiting www.ArizonaVote or your county’s election website for trusted information.

As we know, democracy is a community effort. My Office remains committed to ensuring Arizona’s voters have a safe, secure, and accurate General Election. Thank you for doing your part to learn about Arizona’s elections and participate in our democracy.



CONNECT WITH ARIZONA SECRETARY OF STATE’S OFFICE ON SOCIAL MEDIA:

FACEBOOK.COM/ SECRETARYHOBBS



TWITTER @SECRETARYHOBBS

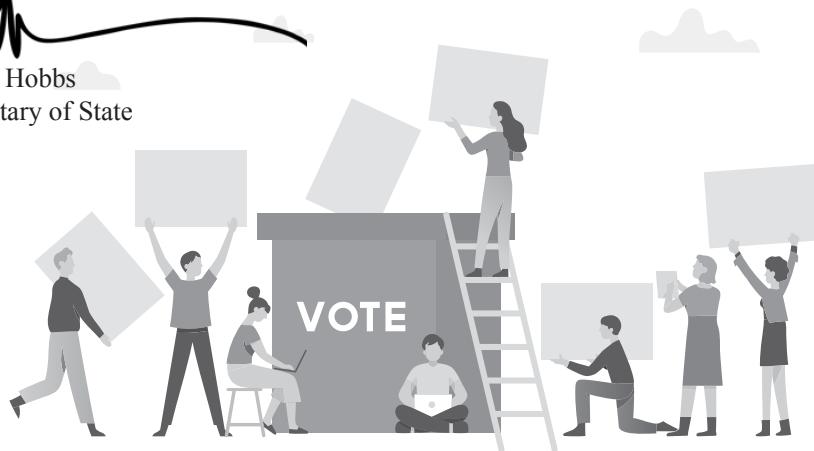


INSTAGRAM @AZSECRETARYHOBBS



Sincerely,

Katie Hobbs
Secretary of State



¹These arguments are printed as they are submitted, in accordance with Arizona statute, and they are not fact-checked or edited.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL VOTING INFORMATION

A Message to Arizona Voters from Secretary of State Katie Hobbs.....2
 Important General Election Dates3
 Voter Registration Information6
 Online Voter Services6
 Ballot-by-Mail7
 Ballot-by-Mail Reminders8
 In-Person Early Voting.....8
 Military and Overseas Voters.....9
 Voter Accessibility and Language Assistance.....9
 Alternative Pamphlet Formats10
 Polling Place/Vote Center Information10
 Voter Identification – Bring It!.....11
 Become a Poll Worker12
 Provisional Ballots.....12
 Arizona Citizens Clean Elections Commission Candidate Pamphlet12
 Statewide Town Hall Information.....12
 County Recorders13
 County Elections Directors.....14

ARIZONA COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Table of Contents15
 Results of the Commission’s Votes.....17
 Removable Judge Checklist.....45

BALLOT PROPOSITIONS

A Guide to Arizona Ballot Measures47
 Disclaimer.....47

PROPOSITION 12848
 Analysis by Legislative Council50
 Arguments “For” Proposition 12851
 Arguments “Against” Proposition 12855
 Ballot Format for Proposition 12860

PROPOSITION 12961
 Analysis by Legislative Council63
 Arguments “For” Proposition 12964
 Arguments “Against” Proposition 12968
 Ballot Format for Proposition 12971

PROPOSITION 13072
 Analysis by Legislative Council73
 Arguments “For” Proposition 13074
 Arguments “Against” Proposition 13077
 Ballot Format for Proposition 13078

IMPORTANT 2022 GENERAL ELECTION DATES



Voter registration deadline



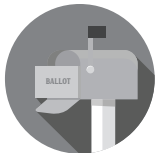
First day of in-person early voting & First day for counties to mail ballots to voters on the Active Early Voting List (AEVL) and non-AEVL voters who have requested a ballot-by-mail.

To check if you are on the AEVL, request a ballot-by-mail, or get information on early voting locations, contact your County Recorder or visit [ArizonaVote](https://www.arizona.vote).



Last day to request a ballot-by-mail or join the AEVL for this election

IMPORTANT 2022 GENERAL ELECTION DATES



Mail your ballot back
7 to 10 days
before Election Day.

*Ballots must be **received** by 7:00 p.m. on Election Day to be counted. Voters who do not mail back their ballot by this recommended date should drop off their ballot at their County Recorder’s Office or any ballot drop-box or voting location in their county.*



Last day of in-person
early voting



Emergency voting
available in certain
counties. Contact your
County Recorder’s
Office for more
information.



ELECTION DAY
POLLS ARE OPEN FROM
6:00 A.M. TO 7:00 P.M.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

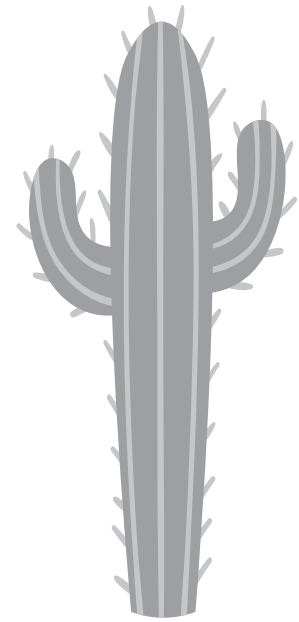
PROPOSITION 131	79
Analysis by Legislative Council	80
Arguments “For” Proposition 131	81
Arguments “Against” Proposition 131	82
Ballot Format for Proposition 131	83
PROPOSITION 132	84
Analysis by Legislative Council	87
Arguments “For” Proposition 132	88
Arguments “Against” Proposition 132	92
Ballot Format for Proposition 132	101
PROPOSITION 209	102
Analysis by Legislative Council	107
Prop 105 Notice	108
Joint Legislative Budget Committee Fiscal Analysis	108
Arguments “For” Proposition 209	109
Arguments “Against” Proposition 209	129
Ballot Format for Proposition 209	133
Removal Notice	134
PROPOSITION 211	227
Analysis by Legislative Council	234
Prop 105 Notice	235
Joint Legislative Budget Committee Fiscal Analysis	235
Arguments “For” Proposition 211	236
Arguments “Against” Proposition 211	241
Ballot Format for Proposition 211	242
PROPOSITION 308	243
Analysis by Legislative Council	244
Prop 105 Notice	245
Arguments “For” Proposition 308	246
Arguments “Against” Proposition 308	262
Ballot Format for Proposition 308	264

PROPOSITION 309 265
 Analysis by Legislative Council 269
 Prop 105 Notice 270
 Arguments “For” Proposition 309 271
 Arguments “Against” Proposition 309 290
 Ballot Format for Proposition 309 294

PROPOSITION 310 295
 Analysis by Legislative Council 298
 Prop 105 Notice 298
 Arguments “For” Proposition 310 299
 Arguments “Against” Proposition 310 314
 Ballot Format for Proposition 310 316

APPENDIX

Removable Ballot Proposition Voter’s Guides 317
 Ballot-By-Mail & Active Early Voting List Request Form 318
 Voter Registration Forms 319
 Sun Sounds of Arizona Audio Access 323



ARGUMENT DISCLAIMER: State law requires the Office of the Secretary of State to publish EVERY qualified argument filed both for and against all propositions that will appear on the ballot at the November 8, 2022 General Election. The opinions are those of the filer alone, and the Secretary of State does not take a position in support of or opposition to any ballot measure.

Published by Secretary of State Katie Hobbs
 Election Services Division
 1700 West Washington Street, 7th Floor
 Phoenix, Arizona 85007-2888

The Secretary of State is an equal opportunity employer.



VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION

REGISTER ON OR BEFORE
OCTOBER 11
AT [ARIZONA.VOTE](https://www.arizona.vote)



DEADLINE: You must register to vote by 11:59 p.m. **October 11, 2022** to participate in the November 8, 2022 General Election.

REGISTER ONLINE: Register to vote online at www.servicearizona.com. A valid Arizona driver's license or nonoperating identification license is necessary to use this website. *Online registration is available through 11:59 p.m. on October 11, 2022.*

PAPER REGISTRATION: Arizona voter registration forms are included at the back of this Publicity Pamphlet. Voter registration forms can also be obtained:

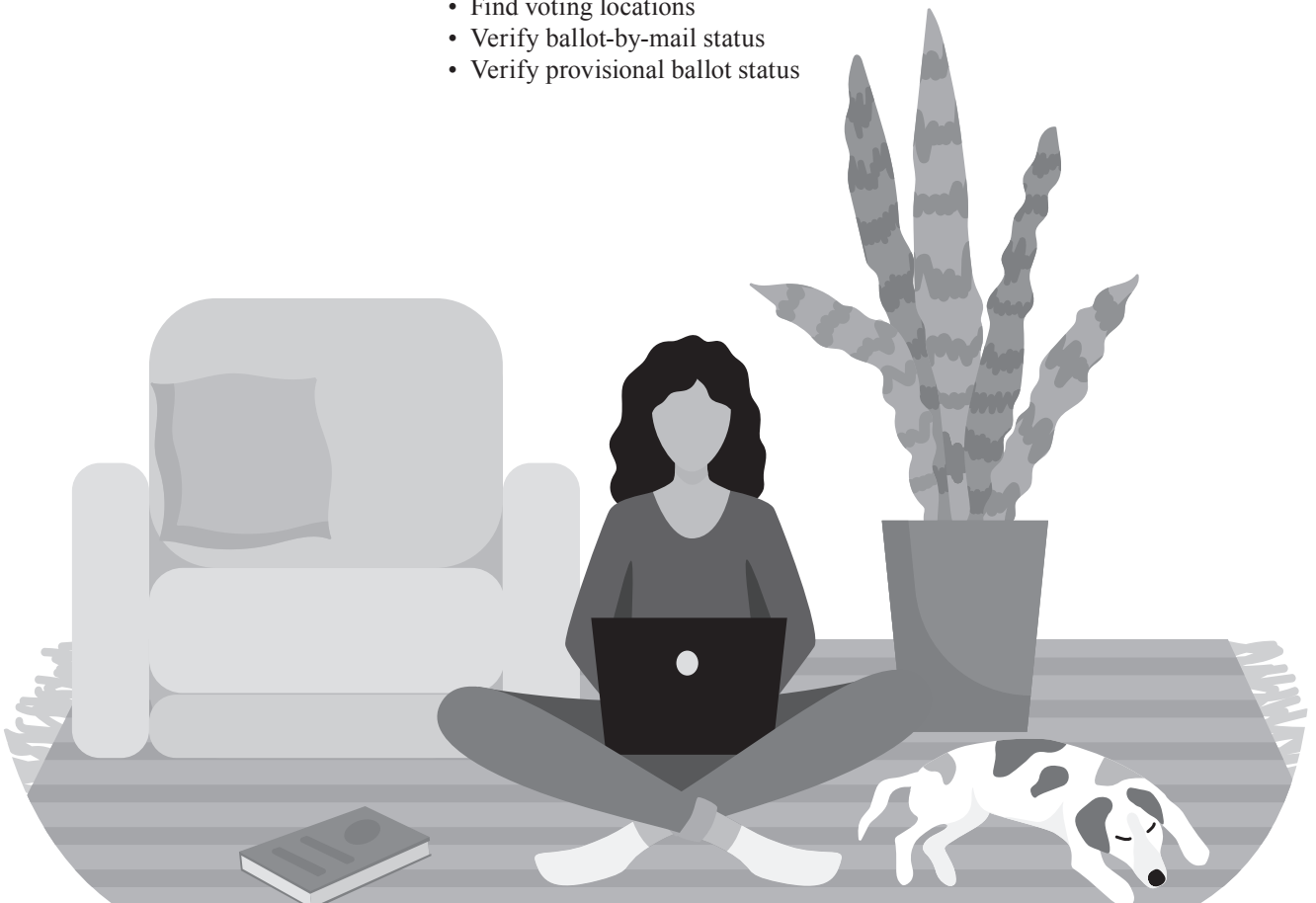
- From the Secretary of State's website at www.azsos.gov/elections/voting-election;
- By contacting the Secretary of State's Office at 1-877-THE-VOTE (1-877-843-8683) or elections@azsos.gov;
- By contacting your County Recorder's Office (listed on page 13); or
- At any Arizona Motor Vehicle Division Office or any designated voter registration assistance agencies throughout the state.

ONLINE VOTER SERVICES

PLEASE VISIT [ARIZONA.VOTE](https://www.arizona.vote).

Visit the Secretary of State's website at www.Arizona.Vote for additional voter registration services. For example, these services allow Arizona voters to:

- Confirm voter registration status
- Request a ballot-by-mail
- Find voting locations
- Verify ballot-by-mail status
- Verify provisional ballot status



BALLOT-BY-MAIL

ARIZONA HAS A PROUD HISTORY OF SECURE AND RELIABLE VOTING BY MAIL. ANY REGISTERED VOTER IN ARIZONA MAY RECEIVE A BALLOT-BY-MAIL IN ONE OF TWO WAYS:



1. JOINING THE ACTIVE EARLY VOTING LIST (AEVL)

If you are on the AEVL, a ballot-by-mail will automatically be sent to you for elections in which you are eligible to participate.

Check your voter registration status to see if you are on the AEVL by visiting Arizona.Vote.

If you are on the AEVL and wish to receive your ballot at an address other than your regular mailing address, contact your County Recorder's Office. **Election mail is non-forwardable.**

2. ONE-TIME BALLOT-BY-MAIL REQUEST

If you are **NOT** on the Active Early Voting List and would like to make a one-time request for a ballot-by-mail, you can do so online at Arizona.Vote. You may also request a ballot-by-mail by contacting your County Recorder by mail, telephone, email, or fax. Contact information for your County Recorder's Office may be found on Page 13.

When contacting your County Recorder to request a ballot-by-mail, make sure to include your:

- First and last name;
- Date of birth;
- Residential address and mailing address (if different from residence);
- The election for which the ballot is requested; and
- The state or country of birth, or another piece of information that, if compared to your voter record, would confirm your identity (e.g. Arizona Driver's License number, last four digits of your Social Security number, father's name, or mother's maiden name);

You may also complete and return the Ballot-by-Mail & Active Early Voting List Request Form included in the back of this Publicity Pamphlet.

BALLOT-BY-MAIL & ACTIVE EARLY VOTING LIST REQUEST FORM
FORMULARIO DE SOLICITUD PARA LA HOJETA-POR-CORREO Y LA LISTA ACTIVA DE VOTACION TEMPRANA

Use this form (1) to request a ballot-by-mail for the Primary and/or General Election, or (2) to be added to the Active Early Voting List (AEVL) and automatically receive a ballot-by-mail for every election. Complete, sign, and return this form by mail to the Statewide Election Administration, 1000 North Central Avenue, Suite 1000, Phoenix, AZ 85004. For more information, visit www.arizona.gov/elections.

Use this form (1) para solicitar una Hojeta-Por-Correo o (2) para ser incluido en la Lista Activa de votación Temprana y recibir automáticamente una Hojeta-Por-Correo para cada elección. Llene, firme y envíe por correo postal a la Secretaría de Elecciones, 1000 North Central Avenue, Suite 1000, Phoenix, AZ 85004. Para más información visite www.arizona.gov/elections.

1. I am requesting a ballot for: (1) my ballot for the Primary and/or General Election, or (2) to be added to the Active Early Voting List (AEVL) and automatically receive a ballot-by-mail for every election. Complete, sign, and return this form by mail to the Statewide Election Administration, 1000 North Central Avenue, Suite 1000, Phoenix, AZ 85004. For more information, visit www.arizona.gov/elections.

2. Primary Election Ballot Selection: Select a party or register as an Independent voter for the Primary Election. This will not change your voter registration. Select a party or register as an Independent voter for the General Election. Select a party or register as an Independent voter for the General Election. This will not change your voter registration.

3. Ballot-For: Primary Election Ballot General Election Only

4. Home Number / Número de Teléfono: _____

5. First and Last Name / Nombre y Apellido: _____

6. Residence Address / Dirección Residencial: _____

7. County of Residence / Condado de Residencia: _____

8. Mailing Address (if different from residence address) / Dirección Postal (si es diferente de su dirección): _____

9. Date of Birth / Fecha de Nacimiento: _____

10. Email Address / Correo Electrónico: _____

11. Provide your place of birth, other's license #, or last 4 digits of SSN. Provide a single set of information, or license #, or last 4 digits of SSN.

12. Check the box if you request the County Recorder change your residence and mailing address on your registration. Provide the new address and mailing address. If you request a change in your registration, you must provide a valid mailing address and a valid phone number. If you request a change in your registration, you must provide a valid mailing address and a valid phone number.

13. By signing below, I swear or affirm that I am a registered voter in my county of residence and that the above information is true and correct. I affirm that I am a registered voter in my county of residence and that the above information is true and correct.

Signature / Firma: _____

By signing below, I swear or affirm that I am a registered voter in my county of residence and that the above information is true and correct. I affirm that I am a registered voter in my county of residence and that the above information is true and correct.

Questions? / ¿Preguntas? 1.877.THE-VOTE or elections@azsos.gov

BALLOT-BY-MAIL REMINDERS

If you plan to vote using a ballot-by-mail, below are important reminders to ensure you receive your ballot, complete it correctly, and return it in time to be counted.

- Make sure your voter registration status is up-to-date and contains your current residential and mailing address. *Election mail cannot be forwarded.*
- If you are not on the Active Early Voting List, request your ballot-by-mail as soon as possible (and by the October 28, 2022 deadline) so you have sufficient time to receive, vote, and return your ballot by 7:00 p.m. on Election Day.
- Be sure you put your voted ballot in the correct return envelope and **sign** the ballot affidavit envelope before returning your ballot. You should also provide a phone number in the appropriate space on the envelope so the County Recorder can contact you to resolve any issues with your ballot or signature.
- Voted ballots must be received by county election officials by 7:00 p.m. on Election Day to be counted.**
 - Mail your ballot back 7 to 10 days before Election Day.
 - If you do not mail your ballot back in time, simply drop it off at your County Recorder’s Office or any ballot drop-off location or voting location in your county. Contact your County Recorder for information about ballot drop-off options.
- Voters may ask a family member, household member, caregiver, or election official to take their ballot to a voting location or other designated ballot drop-off location for them.
- After voting and returning your ballot, you can check the status of your ballot at [Arizona.Vote](https://www.Arizona.Vote).



IN-PERSON EARLY VOTING

In-person early voting begins October 12, 2022 and is available until 5:00 p.m. on November 4, 2022, the Friday before Election Day. Emergency early voting may be available in certain counties between 5:00 p.m. on the Friday, November 4 through Monday, November 7 at 5:00 p.m. Contact your County Recorder’s Office for more information about in-person early voting locations and hours of operation and the availability of emergency early voting in your county.

Voter identification is required to receive a ballot at an early voting location. For more information on acceptable identification, see page 11.

MILITARY AND OVERSEAS VOTERS

MILITARY PERSONNEL AND OVERSEAS CITIZENS CAN CONVENIENTLY PARTICIPATE IN FEDERAL AND STATE ELECTIONS BY COMPLETING A FEDERAL POSTCARD APPLICATION (FPCA) TO REGISTER TO VOTE AND REQUEST A BALLOT.

A military or overseas voter may request an FPCA from his or her voting assistance officer, by visiting the Secretary of State’s website at <https://my.arizona.vote>, or by contacting their County Recorder’s Office directly (see page 13).

Once the FPCA has been completed, it may be emailed or faxed to the appropriate County Recorder. (If sent to the Secretary of State’s Office, a completed FPCA will be forwarded to the appropriate County Recorder’s Office.)

A military or overseas voter may also submit a voted ballot securely using the Secretary of State’s Uniformed and Overseas Citizen Portal.

Ballots must be received by 7:00 p.m. local ARIZONA time on Election Day, November 8, 2022.



VOTER ACCESSIBILITY AND LANGUAGE ASSISTANCE

County election officials must comply with the current Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards for Accessible Design and accommodate the needs of voters who are physically unable to go to the polls or who need special access or assistance at the voting location. In particular, at least one accessible voting device must be available in every voting location. Voters who need additional assistance with voting should contact their county election department (see page 14).

The following counties are required by the Voting Rights Act to provide voting materials in the specified minority languages. Contact the County Recorder’s Office and election department for more information regarding available language assistance.



SPANISH	NAVAJO	APACHE	PAIUTE	HOPI
Maricopa Pima Santa Cruz Yuma	Apache Coconino Navajo	Gila Graham Pinal*	Mohave Coconino*	Navajo Coconino

*The Department of Justice has exempted counties from some of the Section 203 requirements. Please contact your County for additional information.

ALTERNATIVE PAMPHLET FORMATS

The 2022 General Election Publicity Pamphlet is available in alternative formats. Voters who need information about the 2022 General Election ballot propositions in another format should contact the Secretary of State’s Division of Election Services at: (602) 542-8683; 1-877-THE-VOTE (1-877-843-8683); 1-800-458-5842; or TDD (602) 255-8683.

Available alternative formats include:



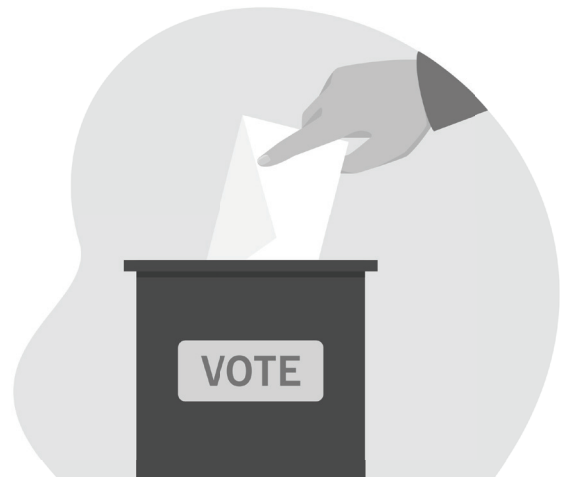
See page 323

POLLING PLACE/VOTE CENTER INFORMATION

1. Voting locations are open from 6:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Election Day.
2. Remember to bring appropriate identification to the polls to avoid having to cast a conditional provisional ballot.
3. Sample ballots may be brought to the polling place and may be taken into the voting booth at the time of the election.
4. A voter may be accompanied in the voting location by a person under the age of 18.
5. Ask for assistance if you are physically unable to mark your ballot or wish to use an accessible voting device at the polls. Two election officers from different political parties, or a person of your choice, may assist you in marking your ballot if you wish to vote a paper ballot. Neither of the election officers who assist you in voting are allowed to influence your vote.
6. Candidates whose names appear on the ballot (other than precinct committeeman) may not assist voters within the 75-foot limit around the voting location.
7. If you accidentally spoil your ballot, conceal your vote and present it to the election worker to be re-issued a new ballot.
8. Any qualified voter who is in line to vote at 7:00 p.m. on Election Day will be allowed to vote.
9. Early ballots may be dropped off at any voting location within your county on Election Day. You do not need to stand in line to drop off your early ballot.

If you believe that a violation of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 has occurred, you may contact:

Secretary of State’s Division of Election Services
1700 W. Washington Street, 7th Floor
Phoenix, AZ 85007
1-877-THE-VOTE
www.azsos.gov



VOTER IDENTIFICATION – BRING IT!

Every voter is required to show identification when voting at an in-person early voting location or on Election Day. Below are acceptable forms of identification for voting.



LIST 1 (PHOTO ID)

Present **ONE** form of ID with your photo, name, and address, including:

- A valid Arizona driver's license;
- A valid Arizona non-driver's identification;
- A tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal ID;* or
- A valid U.S. federal, state, or local government-issued ID.

An identification is "valid" unless it can be determined on its face that it has expired.

LIST 2 (NON-PHOTO ID)

Present **TWO** forms of ID with your name and address:

- A utility bill dated within 90 days of the election (e.g., an electric, gas, water, solid waste, sewer, telephone, cell phone, or cable bill);
- A bank or credit union statement dated within 90 days of the election;
- A valid Arizona vehicle registration;
- An Indian census card;
- A property tax statement;
- A tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal identification;
- An Arizona vehicle insurance card;
- A Recorder's certificate;
- A valid U.S. federal, state, or local government issued identification, including a voter registration card issued by the County Recorder; or
- Any mailing to the voter marked "Official Election Material."

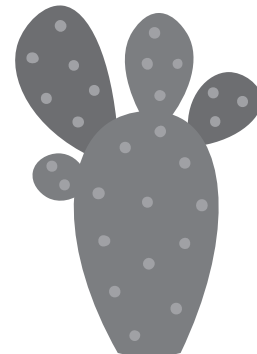
Any document from List 2 may be presented electronically, including on a tablet or smartphone. An identification is "valid" unless it can be determined on its face that it has expired.

LIST 3 (COMBINATION)

Present **TWO** forms of ID: one from List 1, and one from List 2

- Any valid photo ID from List 1 with an address that does not match the precinct register or e-pollbook, plus a non-photo ID from List 2 with an address that does match the precinct register or e-pollbook;
- A U.S. Passport or passport card without an address, plus one valid form of non-photo ID from List 2; or
- A U.S. Military ID without an address, plus one valid form of non-photo ID from List 2.

An identification is "valid" unless it can be determined on its face that it has expired.



***Acceptable forms of tribal ID include (but are not limited to):**

- A tribal identification or enrollment card issued under the authority of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or a federally recognized Native American tribe;
- A Certificate of Indian Blood issued under the authority of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or a federally recognized Native American tribe;
- A voter identification card for tribal elections issued under the authority of a federally recognized Native American tribe;
- A home site assignment lease, permit, or allotment issued under the authority of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or a federally recognized Native American tribe; or
- A grazing permit or allotment issued to a tribal member under the authority of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or a federally recognized Native American tribe.

Please note: Members of federally recognized tribes may present tribal ID that does not contain an address or photo in order to cast a provisional ballot. Tribal members who present a tribal ID do not need to return and present other sufficient identification.

PROVISIONAL BALLOTS

Every person who attempts to vote at any voting location has the right to cast a ballot. If you are not permitted to vote a regular ballot for any reason, you have a right to cast a provisional ballot and cannot be turned away.

A provisional ballot is a ballot that will only be counted if the County Recorder can determine the voter’s eligibility. If you cast a provisional ballot, your ballot will be counted once it has been verified that you:

1. Provided the required identification documents;
2. Are registered to vote in the county in which you voted;
3. Voted at the correct polling place or voted the correct ballot for your assigned precinct; and
4. Did not vote an early ballot or at any other precinct for the same election.

After the election, you can use the provisional ballot number received at the polling place to track the status of your ballot by visiting [Arizona.Vote](https://www.arizona.vote).

ARIZONA CITIZENS CLEAN ELECTIONS COMMISSION CANDIDATE PAMPHLET

The Citizens Clean Elections Commission mails a Voter Education Guide containing information on state and legislative candidates to every household in Arizona with a registered voter. If you would like more information about that guide, please contact the Citizens Clean Elections Commission at: (602) 364-3477; Toll-free at 1-877-631-8891; www.azcleanelections.gov; or visit the Commission’s Office at 1616 W. Adams, Suite 110, Phoenix, AZ 85007.

STATEWIDE TOWN HALL INFORMATION

The Secretary of State’s Office will host virtual Town Hall meetings this election year. Per Arizona law, the Secretary of State’s Office will conduct at least three (3) Town Hall meetings to educate the public about the General Election statewide ballot propositions. If you want to learn more about the statewide ballot measures, please consider attending a Town Hall online.

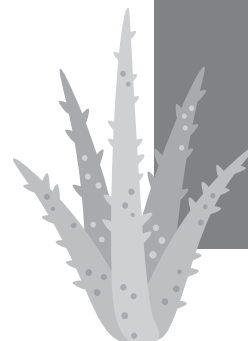
For more information, please call (602) 542-8683 or toll free 1-877-843-8683, or visit the Secretary of State’s Website, <https://azsos.gov/2022-ballot-measure-information>.

BECOME A POLL WORKER

Poll workers are essential to our democracy and critical to a successful election. This important civic duty is open to all registered voters in Arizona and students who are at least 16 years of age at the time of the election. Poll workers receive training and compensation to help operate voting locations on Election Day.

The Secretary of State’s Office and county election officials are taking extra precautions to protect the health and safety of poll workers and voters at in-person voting locations.

If you are interested in becoming a poll worker, please visit <https://azsos.gov/elections/pollworker2022> or contact your County Elections Department (see page 14).



ARIZONA COUNTY RECORDERS

Larry Noble

Apache County Recorder

Physical: 75 West Cleveland Street
 Mailing: PO Box 425
 St. Johns, Arizona 85936
 Phone: 928/337-7515
 Fax: 928/337-7676
 TDD: 800/361-4402
 Email: voterreg@co.apache.az.us

David Stevens

Cochise County Recorder

1415 Melody Lane, Bldg. B
 Bisbee, Arizona 85603
 Phone: 520/432-8358
 or 1-888-457-4513
 Fax: 520/432-8368
 TDD: 520/432-8350
 Email: dstevens@cochise.az.gov

Patty Hansen

Coconino County Recorder

110 East Cherry Avenue
 Flagstaff, Arizona 86001
 Phone: 928/679-7860
 or 1-800-793-6181
 Fax: 928/213-9241
 TDD: 928/679-7131
 Email: ccelections@coconino.az.gov

Sadie Jo Bingham

Gila County Recorder

1400 East Ash Street
 Globe, Arizona 85501
 Phone: 928/402-8740
 Fax: 928/425-9270
 TDD: 7-1-1
 Email: sbingham@gilacountyaz.gov

Wendy John

Graham County Recorder

Physical: 921 Thatcher Boulevard
 (zip: 85546)
 Mailing: PO Box 747
 Safford, Arizona 85548
 Phone: 928/428-3560
 Fax: 928/428-8828
 TDD: none
 Email: RecordersOffice@graham.az.gov

Sharie Milheiro

Greenlee County Recorder

Physical: 253 5th Street
 Mailing: PO Box 1625
 Clifton, Arizona 85533
 Phone: 928/865-2632
 Fax: 928/865-4417
 TDD: 928/865-2632
 Email: greenleevotes@greenlee.az.gov

Richard Garcia

La Paz County Recorder

1112 Joshua Avenue, Suite 201
 Parker, Arizona 85344
 Phone: 928/669-6136
 or 888/526-8685
 Fax: 928/669-5638
 TDD: 928/669-8400
 Email: recorder@lapazcountyaz.org

Stephen Richer

Maricopa County Recorder

111 South 3rd Avenue, #102
 Phoenix, Arizona 85003
 Phone: 602/506-1511
 Fax: 602/506-5112
 Email: voterinfo@risc.maricopa.gov

Kristi Blair

Mohave County Recorder

Physical: 700 West Beale Street
 (zip: 86401)
 Mailing: PO Box 7000
 Kingman, Arizona 86402
 Phone: 928/753-0767
 or 888/607-0733
 Fax: 928/718-4917
 TDD: 928/753-0726
 Email: voterregistration@mohave.gov

Michael Sample

Navajo County Recorder

Physical: 100 East Code Talkers Drive/
 South Hwy 77
 Mailing: PO Box 668
 Holbrook, Arizona 86025
 Phone: 928/524-4192
 Fax: 928/524-4308
 TDD: 928/524-4294
 Email: recorderwebmail@navajocountyaz.gov

Gabriella Cázares-Kelly

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JUDGES TABLE OF CONTENTS

Who Judges the Judges PAGE 16

Statewide Arizona Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal

Judges Summary – Appellate Courts PAGE 17

Judges Details – Appellate Courts PAGE 19

Trial Courts by County

Judges Summary – Coconino County Superior Court PAGE 21

Judges Details – Coconino County Superior Court PAGE 22

Judges Summary – Pinal County Superior Court PAGE 23

Judges Details – Pinal County Superior Court PAGE 24

Judges Summary – Pima County Superior Court PAGE 25

Judges Details – Pima County Superior Court PAGE 27

Judges Summary – Maricopa County Superior Court PAGE 30

Judges Details – Maricopa County Superior Court PAGE 33

Voter Checklist PAGE 45



For More Information Visit: www.azjudges.info

WHO JUDGES THE JUDGES? YOU DO! WE CAN HELP.

Voters! Finish the Ballot!

Use the following summary and report by the Commission on Judicial Performance Review (JPR) to Finish the Ballot! The JPR Commission was established by voters to evaluate judges' performance during retention elections. While judges initially are appointed, this report can help you decide whether these judges meet judicial performance standards and should be retained. Which judges appear on your ballot depends on your county and the court on which the judge serves. By using this report to finish your ballot, you will help ensure Arizona's strong and impartial judiciary!

Some Arizona judges are appointed through Merit Selection and rated by the JPR Commission.

Merit Selection and Retention

In 1974, Arizona voters decided that for Arizona's Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, and Superior Courts in counties with populations over 250,000, or by vote determined by qualified electors of counties with a population of less than 250,000, judges would be appointed by the Governor from a list of qualified candidates. The Arizona Constitution directs commissions to nominate candidates based primarily on their merit, with consideration given to the diversity of Arizona's population. Arizona voters then periodically vote whether to retain these judges as their terms expire. This system is known as Merit Selection and Retention. Currently judges in Coconino, Pima, Pinal, and Maricopa Counties are part of the Merit Selection and Retention system.

JPR Commission Evaluations and Report

Created by a constitutional amendment, the 34-member JPR Commission conducts standards-based performance evaluations of judges. Most of the JPR Commissioners are public members, not lawyers or judges. JPR reports its results to the public. This report provides JPR Commission findings, survey results, and states whether each judge in a retention election "meets" or "does not meet" judicial performance standards.

Judicial Performance Standards

The JPR Commission evaluates each judge up for retention election to assess the judge's:

- Legal Ability: Decides cases based on applicable law, demonstrating competent legal analysis.
- Integrity: Free from personal bias. Administers justice fairly, ethically, and uniformly.
- Communication Skills: Issues prompt and understandable rulings and directions.
- Judicial Temperament: Dignified, courteous, and patient.
- Administrative Performance: Manages courtroom and office effectively. Issues rulings promptly and efficiently.

Public Input Throughout the Process

This year, as every election year, the JPR Commission sought public input from citizens who have had direct experience with judges, and made its decisions using that input. In 2021, approximately 50,000 surveys on judges were distributed to attorneys, jurors, litigants, and witnesses. The JPR Commission held public hearings open to anyone wishing to speak about the judges up for retention this year. The JPR Commission accepts signed, written comments about merit-appointed judges at any time.

Judicial Performance Review Voter Checklist

For your convenience, a JPR Judge Checklist has been provided at the end of this section to assist you when voting on the judges and justices standing for retention. After reviewing a judge's information, you can indicate how you would like to vote for each judge by marking "Yes" or "No" next to the judge's name, tearing off the checklist from this pamphlet, and referring to the checklist to **Finish Your Ballot!**

**Visit www.azjudges.info for more information
or email jpr@courts.az.gov.**

For More Information Visit: www.azjudges.info

Reading This Data

Judicial Performance Commission results indicate how JPR Commissioners voted and whether a judge “MEETS” Judicial Performance Standards based on survey information as well as all other information submitted by the public or the judge. Judicial Performance Survey percentages show results of surveys completed by respondents based on the averaged results of the survey respondents who rated the judge “satisfactory” or better in combined Judicial Performance Standards categories.

Judicial Performance Survey Results are separated into three columns: Attorney Responses, Litigant/Witness Responses, and Juror Responses. Some judges will have “N/A” under the Juror Responses column because they preside in courts and over cases that hold no jury trials.

Judicial Performance Standards include:

- Legal Ability: Decides cases based on applicable law, demonstrating competent legal analysis.
- Integrity: Free from personal bias. Administers justice fairly, ethically, and uniformly.
- Communication Skills: Issues prompt and understandable rulings and directions.
- Judicial Temperament: Dignified, courteous, and patient.
- Administrative Performance: Manages courtroom and office effectively. Issues rulings promptly and efficiently.

RESULTS OF THE COMMISSION’S VOTE ON THE APPELLATE COURT JUSTICES AND JUDGES

The following judges **DO NOT MEET** Judicial Performance Standards

NONE

The following judges **MEET** Judicial Performance Standards

ARIZONA SUPREME COURT:

James P. Beene
 William G. Montgomery
 Ann Scott Timmer

COURT OF APPEALS DIVISION I:

Cynthia J. Bailey David B. Gass
 Michael J. Brown Steven Williams
 Kent Cattani



For More Information Visit: www.azjudges.info

Appellate Judge	JPR Votes "Meets" Judicial Standards	JPR Votes "Does Not Meet" Judicial Standards	Did Not Vote*	JPR Commission Member Did Not Vote on Self*	Details Page
James P. Beene	28	0	1	0	19
William G. Montgomery	19	2	8	0	19
Ann Scott Timmer	28	0	1	0	19
Cynthia J. Bailey	22	0	7	0	19
Michael J. Brown	28	0	1	0	20
Kent Cattani	28	0	1	0	20
David B. Gass	28	0	1	0	20
Steven Williams	28	0	1	0	20

*Voting abstentions are procedural matters within the Commission and should not be viewed in any way as a negative factor with respect to a judge’s performance.

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Reading This Data

Judicial Performance Commission results indicate how JPR Commissioners voted, whether a judge “MEETS” Judicial Performance Standards based on survey information as well as all other information submitted by the public or the judge. Judicial Performance Survey percentages show results of surveys completed by respondents based on the averaged results of the survey respondents who rated the judge “satisfactory” or better in combined Judicial Performance Standards categories.

<p><u>BEENE, JAMES P.</u> Supreme Court Justice since: 2019</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>		
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Superior Court Judge Responses
	Legal Ability	95%	100%
	Integrity	100%	100%
	Communication Skills	100%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	100%	N/A
	Administrative Performance	88%	100%
<p><u>MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM G.</u> Supreme Court Justice since: 2019</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 19 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 2 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 8 Commissioners Did Not Vote*</p>		
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Superior Court Judge Responses
	Legal Ability	89%	N/A
	Integrity	100%	N/A
	Communication Skills	85%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	67%	N/A
	Administrative Performance	86%	N/A
<p><u>TIMMER, ANN SCOTT</u> Supreme Court Justice since: 2012</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>		
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Superior Court Judge Responses
	Legal Ability	96%	96%
	Integrity	97%	100%
	Communication Skills	100%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	100%	N/A
	Administrative Performance	95%	100%
<p><u>BAILEY, CYNTHIA J.</u> Division I Appellate Judge since: 2020</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 22 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 7 Commissioners Did Not Vote*</p>		
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Superior Court Judge Responses
	Legal Ability	78%	100%
	Integrity	87%	100%
	Communication Skills	90%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	98%	N/A
	Administrative Performance	93%	100%

*Voting abstentions are procedural matters within the Commission and should not be viewed in any way as a negative factor with respect to a judge’s performance.

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Reading This Data

Judicial Performance Commission results indicate how JPR Commissioners voted, whether a judge “MEETS” Judicial Performance Standards based on survey information as well as all other information submitted by the public or the judge. Judicial Performance Survey percentages show results of surveys completed by respondents based on the averaged results of the survey respondents who rated the judge “satisfactory” or better in combined Judicial Performance Standards categories.

<p><u>BROWN, MICHAEL J.</u> Division I Appellate Judge since: 2007</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>		
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Superior Court Judge Responses
	Legal Ability	93%	96%
	Integrity	99%	100%
	Communication Skills	97%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	97%	N/A
	Administrative Performance	93%	95%
<p><u>CATTANI, KENT</u> Division I Appellate Judge since: 2013</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>		
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Superior Court Judge Responses
	Legal Ability	84%	99%
	Integrity	96%	100%
	Communication Skills	98%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	98%	N/A
	Administrative Performance	88%	100%
<p><u>GASS, DAVID B.</u> Division I Appellate Judge since: 2019</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>		
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Superior Court Judge Responses
	Legal Ability	87%	100%
	Integrity	95%	100%
	Communication Skills	89%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	90%	N/A
	Administrative Performance	96%	100%
<p><u>WILLIAMS, STEVEN</u> Division I Appellate Judge since: 2019</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>		
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Superior Court Judge Responses
	Legal Ability	92%	91%
	Integrity	97%	99%
	Communication Skills	94%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	92%	N/A
	Administrative Performance	100%	92%

*Voting abstentions are procedural matters within the Commission and should not be viewed in any way as a negative factor with respect to a judge’s performance.

JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

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Reading This Data

Judicial Performance Commission results indicate how JPR Commissioners voted, whether a judge “MEETS” Judicial Performance Standards based on survey information as well as all other information submitted by the public or the judge. Judicial Performance Survey percentages show results of surveys completed by respondents based on the averaged results of the survey respondents who rated the judge “satisfactory” or better in combined Judicial Performance Standards categories.

Judicial Performance Survey Results are separated into three columns: Attorney Responses, Litigant/Witness Responses, and Juror Responses. Some judges will have “N/A” under the Juror Responses column because they preside in courts and over cases that hold no jury trials.

Judicial Performance Standards include:

- Legal Ability: Decides cases based on applicable law, demonstrating competent legal analysis.
- Integrity: Free from personal bias. Administers justice fairly, ethically, and uniformly.
- Communication Skills: Issues prompt and understandable rulings and directions.
- Judicial Temperament: Dignified, courteous, and patient.
- Administrative Performance: Manages courtroom and office effectively. Issues rulings promptly and efficiently.

RESULTS OF THE COMMISSION’S VOTE ON THE COCONINO COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES

The following judges **DO NOT MEET** Judicial Performance Standards

NONE

The following judges **MEET** Judicial Performance Standards

Elaine Fridlund-Horne
 Ted Reed
 Dan R. Slayton

Coconino County Superior Court Judge	JPR Votes “Meets” Judicial Standards	JPR Votes “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards	Did Not Vote*	JPR Commission Member Did Not Vote on Self*	Details Page
Elaine Fridlund-Horne	20	0	9	0	22
Ted Reed	28	0	1	0	22
Dan R. Slayton	22	0	6	1	22

*Voting abstentions are procedural matters within the Commission and should not be viewed in any way as a negative factor with respect to a judge’s performance.



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Reading This Data

Judicial Performance Commission results indicate how JPR Commissioners voted, whether a judge “MEETS” Judicial Performance Standards based on survey information as well as all other information submitted by the public or the judge. Judicial Performance Survey percentages show results of surveys completed by respondents based on the averaged results of the survey respondents who rated the judge “satisfactory” or better in combined Judicial Performance Standards categories.

<p><u>FRIDLUND-HORNE, ELAINE</u> Coconino County Superior Court Judge since: 2011</p>	JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS			
	20 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards			
	0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards			
	9 Commissioners Did Not Vote*			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
Legal Ability	100%	N/A	N/A	
Integrity	100%	80%	N/A	
Communication Skills	100%	81%	N/A	
Judicial Temperament	100%	75%	N/A	
Administrative Performance	99%	84%	N/A	

<p><u>REED, TED</u> Coconino County Superior Court Judge since: 2019</p>	JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS			
	28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards			
	0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards			
	1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
Legal Ability	94%	N/A	N/A	
Integrity	96%	91%	100%	
Communication Skills	89%	89%	100%	
Judicial Temperament	95%	90%	100%	
Administrative Performance	94%	90%	100%	

<p><u>SLAYTON, DAN R.</u> Coconino County Superior Court Judge since: 2010</p> <p><i>Judge Slayton is the Presiding Judge in Coconino County</i></p>	JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS			
	22 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards			
	0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards			
	7 Commissioners Did Not Vote*			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
Legal Ability	84%	N/A	N/A	
Integrity	99%	95%	100%	
Communication Skills	78%	92%	100%	
Judicial Temperament	89%	97%	100%	
Administrative Performance	99%	99%	100%	

*Voting abstentions are procedural matters within the Commission and should not be viewed in any way as a negative factor with respect to a judge’s performance.

JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

For More Information Visit: www.azjudges.info

Reading This Data

Judicial Performance Commission results indicate how JPR Commissioners voted, whether a judge “MEETS” Judicial Performance Standards based on survey information as well as all other information submitted by the public or the judge. Judicial Performance Survey percentages show results of surveys completed by respondents based on the averaged results of the survey respondents who rated the judge “satisfactory” or better in combined Judicial Performance Standards categories.

Judicial Performance Survey Results are separated into three columns: Attorney Responses, Litigant/Witness Responses, and Juror Responses. Some judges will have “N/A” under the Juror Responses column because they preside in courts and over cases that hold no jury trials.

Judicial Performance Standards include:

- Legal Ability: Decides cases based on applicable law, demonstrating competent legal analysis.
- Integrity: Free from personal bias. Administers justice fairly, ethically, and uniformly.
- Communication Skills: Issues prompt and understandable rulings and directions.
- Judicial Temperament: Dignified, courteous, and patient.
- Administrative Performance: Manages courtroom and office effectively. Issues rulings promptly and efficiently.

RESULTS OF THE COMMISSION’S VOTE ON THE PINAL COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES

The following judges **DO NOT MEET** Judicial Performance Standards

NONE

The following judges **MEET** Judicial Performance Standards

- Steven J. Fuller
- Delia R. Neal
- Daniel A. Washburn
- Kevin D. White

Pinal County Superior Court Judge	JPR Votes “Meets” Judicial Standards	JPR Votes “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards	Did Not Vote*	JPR Commission Member Did Not Vote on Self*	Details Page
Steven J. Fuller	28	0	1	0	24
Delia R. Neal	28	0	1	0	24
Daniel A. Washburn	28	0	1	0	24
Kevin D. White	27	0	1	1	24

*Voting abstentions are procedural matters within the Commission and should not be viewed in any way as a negative factor with respect to a judge’s performance.



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Reading This Data

Judicial Performance Commission results indicate how JPR Commissioners voted, whether a judge “MEETS” Judicial Performance Standards based on survey information as well as all other information submitted by the public or the judge. Judicial Performance Survey percentages show results of surveys completed by respondents based on the averaged results of the survey respondents who rated the judge “satisfactory” or better in combined Judicial Performance Standards categories.

<p><u>FULLER, STEVEN J.</u> Pinal County Superior Court Judge since: 2011</p>	JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS			
	28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	95%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	96%	94%	100%
Communication Skills	93%	94%	100%	
Judicial Temperament	92%	89%	99%	
Administrative Performance	96%	95%	100%	
<p><u>NEAL, DELIA R.</u> Pinal County Superior Court Judge since: 2016</p>	JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS			
	28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	95%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	98%	96%	100%
Communication Skills	94%	96%	97%	
Judicial Temperament	97%	95%	100%	
Administrative Performance	96%	99%	97%	
<p><u>WASHBURN, DANIELA.</u> Pinal County Superior Court Judge since: 2011</p>	JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS			
	28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	95%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	98%	96%	N/A
Communication Skills	96%	92%	N/A	
Judicial Temperament	97%	89%	N/A	
Administrative Performance	95%	91%	N/A	
<p><u>WHITE, KEVIN D.</u> Pinal County Superior Court Judge since: 2005</p>	JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS			
	27 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 2 Commissioners Did Not Vote*			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	99%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	99%	99%	98%
Communication Skills	99%	98%	100%	
Judicial Temperament	97%	99%	97%	
Administrative Performance	96%	98%	100%	

*Voting abstentions are procedural matters within the Commission and should not be viewed in any way as a negative factor with respect to a judge’s performance.

JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

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Reading This Data

Judicial Performance Commission results indicate how JPR Commissioners voted, whether a judge “MEETS” Judicial Performance Standards based on survey information as well as all other information submitted by the public or the judge. Judicial Performance Survey percentages show results of surveys completed by respondents based on the averaged results of the survey respondents who rated the judge “satisfactory” or better in combined Judicial Performance Standards categories.

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Judicial Performance Standards include:

- Legal Ability: Decides cases based on applicable law, demonstrating competent legal analysis.
- Integrity: Free from personal bias. Administers justice fairly, ethically, and uniformly.
- Communication Skills: Issues prompt and understandable rulings and directions.
- Judicial Temperament: Dignified, courteous, and patient.
- Administrative Performance: Manages courtroom and office effectively. Issues rulings promptly and efficiently.

RESULTS OF THE COMMISSION’S VOTE ON THE PIMA COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES

The following judges **DO NOT MEET** Judicial Performance Standards

NONE

The following judges **MEET** Judicial Performance Standards

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Jeffrey T. Bergin | Cynthia Kuhn |
| Janet Calkins Bostwick | Danelle Liwski |
| Christopher C. Browning | James E. Marnier |
| Javier Chon-Lopez | Kathleen A. Quigley |
| J. Alan Goodwin | Laurie B. San Angelo |
| Peter Hochuli | Catherine M. Woods |



For More Information Visit: www.azjudges.info

Pima County Superior Court Judge	JPR Votes "Meets" Judicial Standards	JPR Votes "Does Not Meet" Judicial Standards	Did Not Vote*	JPR Commission Member Did Not Vote on Self*	Details Page
Jeffrey T. Bergin	28	0	1	0	27
Janet Calkins Bostwick	28	0	1	0	27
Christopher C. Browning	28	0	1	0	27
Javier Chon-Lopez	28	0	1	0	27
J. Alan Goodwin	28	0	1	0	28
Peter Hochuli	28	0	1	0	28
Cynthia Kuhn	28	0	1	0	28
Danelle Liwski	27	0	1	1	28
James E. Marnier	28	0	1	0	29
Kathleen A. Quigley	28	0	1	0	29
Laurie B. San Angelo	28	0	1	0	29
Catherine M. Woods	28	0	1	0	29

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Judicial Performance Commission results indicate how JPR Commissioners voted, whether a judge “MEETS” Judicial Performance Standards based on survey information as well as all other information submitted by the public or the judge. Judicial Performance Survey percentages show results of surveys completed by respondents based on the averaged results of the survey respondents who rated the judge “satisfactory” or better in combined Judicial Performance Standards categories.

<p><u>BERGIN, JEFFREY T.</u> Pima County Superior Court Judge since: 2011</p> <p><i>Judge Bergin is the Presiding Judge in Pima County</i></p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
	Legal Ability	100%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	100%	99%	100%
	Communication Skills	99%	98%	100%
	Judicial Temperament	100%	99%	100%
	Administrative Performance	99%	97%	100%
<p><u>BOSTWICK, JANET CALKINS</u> Pima County Superior Court Judge since: 2016</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
	Legal Ability	98%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	99%	98%	100%
	Communication Skills	96%	96%	100%
	Judicial Temperament	100%	96%	100%
	Administrative Performance	96%	97%	100%
<p><u>BROWNING, CHRISTOPHER C.</u> Pima County Superior Court Judge since: 1998</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
	Legal Ability	97%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	92%	96%	100%
	Communication Skills	95%	96%	100%
	Judicial Temperament	89%	95%	100%
	Administrative Performance	96%	96%	100%
<p><u>CHON-LOPEZ, JAVIER</u> Pima County Superior Court Judge since: 2007</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
	Legal Ability	94%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	100%	100%	100%
	Communication Skills	98%	100%	100%
	Judicial Temperament	98%	99%	100%
	Administrative Performance	94%	100%	100%

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<p><u>GOODWIN, J. ALAN</u> Pima County Superior Court Judge since: 2020</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
Legal Ability	95%	N/A	N/A	
Integrity	100%	96%	N/A	
Communication Skills	100%	95%	N/A	
Judicial Temperament	100%	91%	N/A	
Administrative Performance	98%	94%	N/A	
<p><u>HOCHULL, PETER</u> Pima County Superior Court Judge since: 2015</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
Legal Ability	99%	N/A	N/A	
Integrity	98%	99%	N/A	
Communication Skills	98%	99%	N/A	
Judicial Temperament	88%	97%	N/A	
Administrative Performance	99%	100%	N/A	
<p><u>KUHN, CYNTHIA</u> Pima County Superior Court Judge since: 2016</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
Legal Ability	95%	N/A	N/A	
Integrity	96%	92%	100%	
Communication Skills	92%	92%	100%	
Judicial Temperament	90%	90%	100%	
Administrative Performance	95%	95%	100%	
<p><u>LIWSKI, DANELLE</u> Pima County Superior Court Judge since: 2011</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 27 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 2 Commissioners Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
Legal Ability	98%	N/A	N/A	
Integrity	99%	99%	100%	
Communication Skills	99%	98%	100%	
Judicial Temperament	97%	99%	100%	
Administrative Performance	100%	99%	100%	

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JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

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<p><u>MARNER, JAMES E.</u> Pima County Superior Court Judge since: 2012</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	96%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	98%	95%	100%
	Communication Skills	97%	95%	99%
	Judicial Temperament	95%	94%	100%
	Administrative Performance	99%	95%	99%
<p><u>QUIGLEY, KATHLEEN A.</u> Pima County Superior Court Judge since: 2012</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	100%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	100%	98%	N/A
	Communication Skills	100%	97%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	100%	97%	N/A
	Administrative Performance	100%	98%	N/A
<p><u>SAN ANGELO, LAURIE B.</u> Pima County Superior Court Judge since: 2020</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	92%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	97%	100%	N/A
	Communication Skills	90%	96%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	89%	97%	N/A
	Administrative Performance	87%	96%	N/A
<p><u>WOODS, CATHERINE M.</u> Pima County Superior Court Judge since: 2011</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	91%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	98%	100%	100%
	Communication Skills	91%	99%	100%
	Judicial Temperament	94%	100%	100%
	Administrative Performance	92%	100%	100%

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Judicial Performance Survey Results are separated into three columns: Attorney Responses, Litigant/Witness Responses, and Juror Responses. Some judges will have “N/A” under the Juror Responses column because they preside in courts and over cases that hold no jury trials.

Judicial Performance Standards include:

- Legal Ability: Decides cases based on applicable law, demonstrating competent legal analysis.
- Integrity: Free from personal bias. Administers justice fairly, ethically, and uniformly.
- Communication Skills: Issues prompt and understandable rulings and directions.
- Judicial Temperament: Dignified, courteous, and patient.
- Administrative Performance: Manages courtroom and office effectively. Issues rulings promptly and efficiently.

RESULTS OF THE COMMISSION’S VOTE ON THE MARICOPA COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES

The following judges **DO NOT MEET** Judicial Performance Standards

Stephen M. Hopkins

The following judges **MEET** Judicial Performance Standards

Bradley Astrowsky	Melissa Iyer Julian	Danielle J. Viola
Alison S. Bachus	Joseph S. Kiefer	Randall H. Warner
Michael C. Blair	Joseph C. Kreamer	Joseph C. Welty
John L. Blanchard	Kerstin G. LeMaire	Tracey Westerhausen
Mark H. Brain	Daniel G. Martin	Roy “Chuck” Whitehead
Robert I. Brooks	Julie A. Mata	Cassie Woo
Theodore Campagnolo	Frank W. Moskowitz	
Gregory S. Como	Samuel J. Myers	
Katherine M. Cooper	Suzanne M. Nicholls	
Max-Henri Covil	Susanna C. Pineda	
Rusty D. Crandell	Jay Polk	
Janice K. Crawford	Michael Z. Rassas	
Kristin Culbertson	Joshua D. Rogers	
Marvin L. Davis	Jeffrey Rueter	
Monica Bellapralu Edelstein	Jennifer Ryan-Touhill	
Dean M. Fink	Aryeh D. Schwartz	
Geoffrey Fish	Joan M. Sinclair	
Dewain Fox	Ronee Korbin Steiner	
Jennifer Green	Howard D. Suenic	
Michael J. Herrod	Pamela Hearn Svoboda	

JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

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Maricopa County Superior Court Judge	JPR Votes "Meets" Judicial Standards	JPR Votes "Does Not Meet" Judicial Standards	Did Not Vote*	JPR Commission Member Did Not Vote on Self*	Details Page
Bradley Astrowsky	27	1	1	0	33
Alison S. Bachus	28	0	1	0	33
Michael C. Blair	28	0	1	0	33
John L. Blanchard	21	0	8	0	33
Mark H. Brain	28	0	1	0	34
Robert I. Brooks	28	0	1	0	34
Theodore Campagnolo	20	0	9	0	34
Gregory S. Como	28	0	1	0	34
Katherine M. Cooper	28	0	1	0	35
Max-Henri Covil	28	0	1	0	35
Rusty D. Crandell	18	2	9	0	35
Janice K. Crawford	28	0	1	0	35
Kristin Culbertson	22	0	7	0	36
Marvin L. Davis	22	0	7	0	36
Monica Bellapraluvalu Edelstein	27	1	1	0	36
Dean M. Fink	27	0	1	1	36
Geoffrey Fish	28	0	1	0	37
Dewain Fox	28	0	1	0	37
Jennifer Green	28	0	1	0	37
Michael J. Herrod	28	0	1	0	37
Stephen M. Hopkins	7	15	7	0	38
Melissa Iyer Julian	22	0	7	0	38
Joseph S. Kiefer	28	0	1	0	38
Joseph C. Kreamer	28	0	1	0	38
Kerstin G. LeMaire	20	0	9	0	39
Daniel G. Martin	28	0	1	0	39
Julie A. Mata	28	0	1	0	39
Frank W. Moskowitz	28	0	1	0	39
Samuel J. Myers	28	0	1	0	40

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Maricopa County Superior Court Judge	JPR Votes "Meets" Judicial Standards	JPR Votes "Does Not Meet" Judicial Standards	Did Not Vote*	JPR Commission Member Did Not Vote on Self*	Details Page
Suzanne M. Nicholls	28	0	1	0	40
Susanna C. Pineda	22	0	7	0	40
Jay Polk	28	0	1	0	40
Michael Z. Rassas	22	0	7	0	41
Joshua D. Rogers	28	0	1	0	41
Jeffrey Rueter	27	0	2	0	41
Jennifer Ryan-Touhill	22	0	7	0	41
Aryeh D. Schwartz	20	0	9	0	42
Joan M. Sinclair	22	0	7	0	42
Ronee Korbin Steiner	28	0	1	0	42
Howard D. Sukenic	13	9	7	0	42
Pamela Hearn Svoboda	28	0	1	0	43
Danielle J. Viola	28	0	1	0	43
Randall H. Warner	27	0	1	1	43
Joseph C. Welty	28	0	1	0	43
Tracey Westerhausen	28	0	1	0	44
Roy "Chuck" Whitehead	28	0	1	0	44
Cassie Woo	28	0	1	0	44

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<p><u>ASTROWSKY, BRADLEY</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2012</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 27 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	95%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	96%	90%	100%
	Communication Skills	97%	90%	100%
	Judicial Temperament	97%	86%	100%
	Administrative Performance	98%	94%	100%
<p><u>BACHUS, ALISON S.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2015</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	97%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	99%	100%	N/A
	Communication Skills	95%	100%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	97%	100%	N/A
	Administrative Performance	96%	100%	N/A
<p><u>BLAIR, MICHAEL C.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2016</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	98%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	99%	88%	N/A
	Communication Skills	98%	88%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	99%	87%	N/A
	Administrative Performance	100%	91%	N/A
<p><u>BLANCHARD, JOHN L.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2019</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 21 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 8 Commissioners Did Not Vote*</p>			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	92%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	91%	81%	N/A
	Communication Skills	85%	81%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	93%	81%	N/A
	Administrative Performance	96%	92%	N/A

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<p><u>BRAIN, MARK H.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2011</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	97%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	99%	88%	100%
	Communication Skills	97%	86%	100%
	Judicial Temperament	99%	90%	100%
Administrative Performance	98%	93%	100%	
<p><u>BROOKS, ROBERT I.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2020</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	99%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	100%	94%	N/A
	Communication Skills	99%	95%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	100%	94%	N/A
Administrative Performance	100%	97%	N/A	
<p><u>CAMPAGNOLO, THEODORE</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2015</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 20 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 9 Commissioners Did Not Vote*</p>			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	91%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	98%	89%	100%
	Communication Skills	93%	80%	100%
	Judicial Temperament	94%	85%	100%
Administrative Performance	97%	92%	100%	
<p><u>COMO, GREGORY S.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2015</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	97%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	98%	91%	100%
	Communication Skills	95%	92%	100%
	Judicial Temperament	96%	91%	100%
Administrative Performance	97%	94%	100%	

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<p><u>COOPER, KATHERINE M.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2011</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
	Legal Ability	88%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	97%	96%	100%
	Communication Skills	89%	92%	98%
	Judicial Temperament	90%	94%	100%
	Administrative Performance	95%	96%	100%
<p><u>COVIL, MAX-HENRI</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2020</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
	Legal Ability	88%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	92%	88%	N/A
	Communication Skills	83%	83%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	86%	84%	N/A
	Administrative Performance	88%	87%	N/A
<p><u>CRANDELL, RUSTY D.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2020</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 18 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 2 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 9 Commissioners Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
	Legal Ability	67%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	68%	84%	N/A
	Communication Skills	68%	83%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	70%	79%	N/A
	Administrative Performance	77%	86%	N/A
<p><u>CRAWFORD, JANICE K.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2011</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
	Legal Ability	90%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	99%	100%	100%
	Communication Skills	92%	100%	100%
	Judicial Temperament	97%	100%	100%
	Administrative Performance	98%	100%	100%

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<p><u>CULBERTSON, KRISTIN</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2016</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 22 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 7 Commissioners Did Not Vote*</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Judicial Performance Surveys</th> <th>Attorney Responses</th> <th>Litigant/Witness Responses</th> <th>Juror Responses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Legal Ability</td> <td>96%</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Integrity</td> <td>95%</td> <td>91%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communication Skills</td> <td>91%</td> <td>93%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Judicial Temperament</td> <td>78%</td> <td>89%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administrative Performance</td> <td>98%</td> <td>96%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses	Legal Ability	96%	N/A	N/A	Integrity	95%	91%	N/A	Communication Skills	91%	93%	N/A	Judicial Temperament	78%	89%	N/A	Administrative Performance	98%	96%	N/A
Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses																						
Legal Ability	96%	N/A	N/A																						
Integrity	95%	91%	N/A																						
Communication Skills	91%	93%	N/A																						
Judicial Temperament	78%	89%	N/A																						
Administrative Performance	98%	96%	N/A																						
<p><u>DAVIS, MARVIN L.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2020</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 22 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 7 Commissioners Did Not Vote*</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Judicial Performance Surveys</th> <th>Attorney Responses</th> <th>Litigant/Witness Responses</th> <th>Juror Responses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Legal Ability</td> <td>94%</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Integrity</td> <td>96%</td> <td>85%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communication Skills</td> <td>92%</td> <td>71%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Judicial Temperament</td> <td>95%</td> <td>80%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administrative Performance</td> <td>95%</td> <td>88%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses	Legal Ability	94%	N/A	N/A	Integrity	96%	85%	N/A	Communication Skills	92%	71%	N/A	Judicial Temperament	95%	80%	N/A	Administrative Performance	95%	88%	N/A
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Integrity	96%	85%	N/A																						
Communication Skills	92%	71%	N/A																						
Judicial Temperament	95%	80%	N/A																						
Administrative Performance	95%	88%	N/A																						
<p><u>EDELSTEIN, MONICA</u> <u>BELLAPRAVALU</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2020</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 27 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Judicial Performance Surveys</th> <th>Attorney Responses</th> <th>Litigant/Witness Responses</th> <th>Juror Responses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Legal Ability</td> <td>86%</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Integrity</td> <td>92%</td> <td>89%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communication Skills</td> <td>89%</td> <td>90%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Judicial Temperament</td> <td>91%</td> <td>87%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administrative Performance</td> <td>98%</td> <td>93%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses	Legal Ability	86%	N/A	N/A	Integrity	92%	89%	N/A	Communication Skills	89%	90%	N/A	Judicial Temperament	91%	87%	N/A	Administrative Performance	98%	93%	N/A
Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses																						
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Integrity	92%	89%	N/A																						
Communication Skills	89%	90%	N/A																						
Judicial Temperament	91%	87%	N/A																						
Administrative Performance	98%	93%	N/A																						
<p><u>FINK, DEAN M.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2007</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 27 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 2 Commissioners Did Not Vote*</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Judicial Performance Surveys</th> <th>Attorney Responses</th> <th>Litigant/Witness Responses</th> <th>Juror Responses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Legal Ability</td> <td>94%</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Integrity</td> <td>98%</td> <td>96%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communication Skills</td> <td>95%</td> <td>96%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Judicial Temperament</td> <td>96%</td> <td>96%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administrative Performance</td> <td>98%</td> <td>96%</td> <td>99%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses	Legal Ability	94%	N/A	N/A	Integrity	98%	96%	100%	Communication Skills	95%	96%	100%	Judicial Temperament	96%	96%	100%	Administrative Performance	98%	96%	99%
Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses																						
Legal Ability	94%	N/A	N/A																						
Integrity	98%	96%	100%																						
Communication Skills	95%	96%	100%																						
Judicial Temperament	96%	96%	100%																						
Administrative Performance	98%	96%	99%																						

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<p><u>FISH, GEOFFREY</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2014</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
Legal Ability	100%	N/A	N/A	
Integrity	100%	100%	100%	
Communication Skills	100%	100%	100%	
Judicial Temperament	100%	100%	100%	
Administrative Performance	100%	100%	100%	
<p><u>FOX, DEWAIN</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2015</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
Legal Ability	96%	N/A	N/A	
Integrity	99%	89%	100%	
Communication Skills	99%	89%	100%	
Judicial Temperament	100%	86%	100%	
Administrative Performance	99%	94%	100%	
<p><u>GREEN, JENNIFER</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2015</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
Legal Ability	99%	N/A	N/A	
Integrity	99%	100%	N/A	
Communication Skills	100%	98%	N/A	
Judicial Temperament	98%	99%	N/A	
Administrative Performance	100%	100%	N/A	
<p><u>HERROD, MICHAEL J.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2011</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
Legal Ability	98%	N/A	N/A	
Integrity	100%	89%	N/A	
Communication Skills	99%	84%	N/A	
Judicial Temperament	98%	90%	N/A	
Administrative Performance	100%	90%	N/A	

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<p><u>HOPKINS, STEPHEN M.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2015</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 7 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 15 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 7 Commissioners Did Not Vote*</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Judicial Performance Surveys</th> <th>Attorney Responses</th> <th>Litigant/Witness Responses</th> <th>Juror Responses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Legal Ability</td> <td>83%</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Integrity</td> <td>95%</td> <td>98%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communication Skills</td> <td>88%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Judicial Temperament</td> <td>79%</td> <td>98%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administrative Performance</td> <td>95%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>98%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses	Legal Ability	83%	N/A	N/A	Integrity	95%	98%	100%	Communication Skills	88%	100%	100%	Judicial Temperament	79%	98%	100%	Administrative Performance	95%	100%	98%
Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses																						
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<p><u>IYER JULIAN, MELISSA</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2019</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 22 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 7 Commissioners Did Not Vote*</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Judicial Performance Surveys</th> <th>Attorney Responses</th> <th>Litigant/Witness Responses</th> <th>Juror Responses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Legal Ability</td> <td>94%</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Integrity</td> <td>98%</td> <td>84%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communication Skills</td> <td>95%</td> <td>79%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Judicial Temperament</td> <td>94%</td> <td>77%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administrative Performance</td> <td>98%</td> <td>87%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses	Legal Ability	94%	N/A	N/A	Integrity	98%	84%	N/A	Communication Skills	95%	79%	N/A	Judicial Temperament	94%	77%	N/A	Administrative Performance	98%	87%	N/A
Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses																						
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Communication Skills	95%	79%	N/A																						
Judicial Temperament	94%	77%	N/A																						
Administrative Performance	98%	87%	N/A																						
<p><u>KIEFER, JOSEPH S.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2019</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Judicial Performance Surveys</th> <th>Attorney Responses</th> <th>Litigant/Witness Responses</th> <th>Juror Responses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Legal Ability</td> <td>99%</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Integrity</td> <td>95%</td> <td>90%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communication Skills</td> <td>97%</td> <td>81%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Judicial Temperament</td> <td>91%</td> <td>82%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administrative Performance</td> <td>96%</td> <td>88%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses	Legal Ability	99%	N/A	N/A	Integrity	95%	90%	N/A	Communication Skills	97%	81%	N/A	Judicial Temperament	91%	82%	N/A	Administrative Performance	96%	88%	N/A
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Integrity	95%	90%	N/A																						
Communication Skills	97%	81%	N/A																						
Judicial Temperament	91%	82%	N/A																						
Administrative Performance	96%	88%	N/A																						
<p><u>KREAMER, JOSEPH C.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2007</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Judicial Performance Surveys</th> <th>Attorney Responses</th> <th>Litigant/Witness Responses</th> <th>Juror Responses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Legal Ability</td> <td>100%</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Integrity</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communication Skills</td> <td>99%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Judicial Temperament</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administrative Performance</td> <td>99%</td> <td>99%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses	Legal Ability	100%	N/A	N/A	Integrity	100%	100%	N/A	Communication Skills	99%	100%	N/A	Judicial Temperament	100%	100%	N/A	Administrative Performance	99%	99%	N/A
Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses																						
Legal Ability	100%	N/A	N/A																						
Integrity	100%	100%	N/A																						
Communication Skills	99%	100%	N/A																						
Judicial Temperament	100%	100%	N/A																						
Administrative Performance	99%	99%	N/A																						

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<p><u>LEMAIRE, KERSTIN G.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2015</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 20 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 9 Commissioners Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
	Legal Ability	93%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	94%	82%	N/A
	Communication Skills	91%	79%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	94%	78%	N/A
	Administrative Performance	94%	86%	N/A
<p><u>MARTIN, DANIEL G.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2007</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
	Legal Ability	98%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	99%	93%	100%
	Communication Skills	97%	88%	100%
	Judicial Temperament	98%	94%	100%
	Administrative Performance	99%	96%	100%
<p><u>MATA, JULIE A.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2020</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
	Legal Ability	100%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	100%	98%	N/A
	Communication Skills	100%	98%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	100%	98%	N/A
	Administrative Performance	100%	98%	N/A
<p><u>MOSKOWITZ, FRANK W.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2015</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
	Legal Ability	88%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	99%	97%	100%
	Communication Skills	96%	98%	100%
	Judicial Temperament	94%	91%	100%
	Administrative Performance	98%	98%	100%

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<p><u>MYERS, SAMUEL J.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2007</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
Legal Ability	99%	N/A	N/A	
Integrity	100%	98%	100%	
Communication Skills	100%	95%	100%	
Judicial Temperament	100%	96%	100%	
Administrative Performance	100%	99%	100%	
<p><u>NICHOLLS, SUZANNE M.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2020</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
Legal Ability	89%	N/A	N/A	
Integrity	93%	90%	N/A	
Communication Skills	90%	85%	N/A	
Judicial Temperament	89%	83%	N/A	
Administrative Performance	94%	91%	N/A	
<p><u>PINEDA, SUSANNA C.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2007</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 22 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 7 Commissioners Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
Legal Ability	81%	N/A	N/A	
Integrity	96%	83%	100%	
Communication Skills	87%	77%	100%	
Judicial Temperament	91%	78%	100%	
Administrative Performance	94%	84%	98%	
<p><u>POLK, JAY</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2011</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
Legal Ability	100%	N/A	N/A	
Integrity	100%	99%	100%	
Communication Skills	96%	94%	100%	
Judicial Temperament	97%	99%	100%	
Administrative Performance	99%	98%	96%	

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<p><u>RASSAS, MICHAEL Z.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2020</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 22 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 7 Commissioners Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
Legal Ability	93%	N/A	N/A	
Integrity	95%	82%	N/A	
Communication Skills	96%	77%	N/A	
Judicial Temperament	97%	78%	N/A	
Administrative Performance	100%	84%	N/A	
<p><u>ROGERS, JOSHUA D.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2015</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
Legal Ability	96%	N/A	N/A	
Integrity	98%	99%	N/A	
Communication Skills	93%	96%	N/A	
Judicial Temperament	96%	97%	N/A	
Administrative Performance	96%	98%	N/A	
<p><u>RUETER, JEFFREY</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2015</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 27 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 2 Commissioners Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
Legal Ability	94%	N/A	N/A	
Integrity	97%	94%	N/A	
Communication Skills	92%	88%	N/A	
Judicial Temperament	95%	91%	N/A	
Administrative Performance	95%	92%	N/A	
<p><u>RYAN-TOUHILL, JENNIFER</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2015</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 22 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 7 Commissioners Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
Legal Ability	96%	N/A	N/A	
Integrity	98%	91%	100%	
Communication Skills	96%	83%	99%	
Judicial Temperament	95%	82%	100%	
Administrative Performance	98%	84%	99%	

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Judicial Performance Commission results indicate how JPR Commissioners voted, whether a judge “MEETS” Judicial Performance Standards based on survey information as well as all other information submitted by the public or the judge. Judicial Performance Survey percentages show results of surveys completed by respondents based on the averaged results of the survey respondents who rated the judge “satisfactory” or better in combined Judicial Performance Standards categories.

<p>SCHWARTZ, ARYEH D. Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2020</p>	JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS			
	20 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards			
	0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards			
	9 Commissioners Did Not Vote*			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	87%	N/A	N/A
Integrity	95%	87%	N/A	
Communication Skills	90%	85%	N/A	
Judicial Temperament	91%	83%	N/A	
Administrative Performance	96%	92%	N/A	
<p>SINCLAIR, JOAN M. Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2012</p>	JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS			
	22 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards			
	0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards			
	7 Commissioners Did Not Vote*			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	94%	N/A	N/A
Integrity	95%	85%	100%	
Communication Skills	92%	82%	100%	
Judicial Temperament	95%	83%	100%	
Administrative Performance	98%	93%	100%	
<p>STEINER, RONEE KORBIN Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2015</p>	JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS			
	28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards			
	0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards			
	1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	93%	N/A	N/A
Integrity	96%	91%	100%	
Communication Skills	90%	94%	100%	
Judicial Temperament	94%	88%	100%	
Administrative Performance	99%	94%	100%	
<p>SUKENIC, HOWARD D. Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2015</p>	JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS			
	13 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards			
	9 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards			
	7 Commissioners Did Not Vote*			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	89%	N/A	N/A
Integrity	93%	86%	100%	
Communication Skills	86%	78%	100%	
Judicial Temperament	75%	74%	100%	
Administrative Performance	96%	89%	100%	

*Voting abstentions are procedural matters within the Commission and should not be viewed in any way as a negative factor with respect to a judge’s performance.

JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

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<p><u>SYOBODA, PAMELA HEARN</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2012</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
	Legal Ability	98%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	100%	96%	N/A
	Communication Skills	99%	98%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	100%	98%	N/A
	Administrative Performance	96%	99%	N/A
<p><u>VIOLA, DANIELLE J.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2011</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
	Legal Ability	98%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	99%	98%	100%
	Communication Skills	98%	100%	100%
	Judicial Temperament	100%	98%	100%
	Administrative Performance	100%	100%	100%
<p><u>WARNER, RANDALL H.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2007</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 27 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 2 Commissioners Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
	Legal Ability	99%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	99%	100%	100%
	Communication Skills	99%	98%	100%
	Judicial Temperament	99%	100%	99%
	Administrative Performance	99%	99%	100%
<p><u>WELTY, JOSEPH C.</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2007</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	<p>Judicial Performance Surveys</p>	<p>Attorney Responses</p>	<p>Litigant/Witness Responses</p>	<p>Juror Responses</p>
	Legal Ability	89%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	97%	100%	100%
	Communication Skills	90%	100%	100%
	Judicial Temperament	91%	100%	100%
	Administrative Performance	96%	100%	100%
<p><i>Judge Welty is the Presiding Judge in Maricopa County</i></p>				

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<p><u>WESTERHAUSEN, TRACEY</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2019</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	84%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	95%	100%	N/A
	Communication Skills	86%	100%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	95%	100%	N/A
Administrative Performance	91%	100%	N/A	
<p><u>WHITEHEAD, ROY “CHUCK”</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2015</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	99%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	99%	92%	N/A
	Communication Skills	99%	92%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	98%	92%	N/A
Administrative Performance	100%	93%	N/A	
<p><u>WOO, CASSIE</u> Maricopa County Superior Court Judge since: 2019</p>	<p>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE COMMISSION RESULTS 28 Commissioners Voted “Meets” Judicial Standards 0 Commissioners Voted “Does Not Meet” Judicial Standards 1 Commissioner Did Not Vote*</p>			
	Judicial Performance Surveys	Attorney Responses	Litigant/Witness Responses	Juror Responses
	Legal Ability	97%	N/A	N/A
	Integrity	97%	96%	N/A
	Communication Skills	99%	90%	N/A
	Judicial Temperament	96%	93%	N/A
Administrative Performance	99%	96%	N/A	

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JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

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These pages are provided to assist you when voting on the judges and justices standing for retention. Remove the checklists from your pamphlet, mark your vote, and take the checklists with you when voting.

ARIZONA SUPREME COURT (All Voters)		
James Beene	Yes ___	No ___
William Montgomery	Yes ___	No ___
Ann Scott Timmer	Yes ___	No ___

COCONINO COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT (Coconino County Voters)		
Elaine Fridlund-Horne	Yes ___	No ___
Ted Reed	Yes ___	No ___
Dan Slayton	Yes ___	No ___

COURT OF APPEALS, DIVISION I (Maricopa County Voters)		
Cynthia Bailey	Yes ___	No ___
Kent Cattani	Yes ___	No ___
David Gass	Yes ___	No ___

PINAL COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT (Pinal County Voters)		
Steven Fuller	Yes ___	No ___
Delia Neal	Yes ___	No ___
Daniel Washburn	Yes ___	No ___
Kevin White	Yes ___	No ___

COURT OF APPEALS, DIVISION I (Apache, Coconino, La Paz, Mohave, Navajo, Yavapai & Yuma County Voters)		
Michael Brown	Yes ___	No ___
Steven Williams	Yes ___	No ___

PIMA COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT (Pima County Voters)		
Jeffrey Bergin	Yes ___	No ___
Janet Bostwick	Yes ___	No ___
Christopher Browning	Yes ___	No ___
Javier Chon-Lopez	Yes ___	No ___
J. Alan Goodwin	Yes ___	No ___
Peter Hochuli	Yes ___	No ___
Cynthia Kuhn	Yes ___	No ___
Danelle Liwski	Yes ___	No ___
James Marner	Yes ___	No ___
Kathleen Quigley	Yes ___	No ___
Laurie San Angelo	Yes ___	No ___
Catherine Woods	Yes ___	No ___


 JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW



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MARICOPA COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT
(Maricopa County Voters)

Bradley Astrowsky	Yes ___ No ___	Kerstin LeMaire	Yes ___ No ___
Alison Bachus	Yes ___ No ___	Daniel Martin	Yes ___ No ___
Michael Blair	Yes ___ No ___	Julie Mata	Yes ___ No ___
John Blanchard	Yes ___ No ___	Frank Moskowitz	Yes ___ No ___
Mark Brain	Yes ___ No ___	Samuel Myers	Yes ___ No ___
Robert Brooks	Yes ___ No ___	Suzanne Nicholls	Yes ___ No ___
Theodore Campagnolo	Yes ___ No ___	Susanna Pineda	Yes ___ No ___
Gregory Como	Yes ___ No ___	Jay Polk	Yes ___ No ___
Katherine Cooper	Yes ___ No ___	Michael Rassas	Yes ___ No ___
Max-Henri Covil	Yes ___ No ___	Joshua Rogers	Yes ___ No ___
Rusty Crandell	Yes ___ No ___	Jeffrey Rueter	Yes ___ No ___
Janice Crawford	Yes ___ No ___	Jennifer Ryan-Touhill	Yes ___ No ___
Kristin Culbertson	Yes ___ No ___	Aryeh Schwartz	Yes ___ No ___
Marvin Davis	Yes ___ No ___	Joan Sinclair	Yes ___ No ___
Monica B. Edelstein	Yes ___ No ___	Ronee Korbin Steiner	Yes ___ No ___
Dean Fink	Yes ___ No ___	Howard Sukenic	Yes ___ No ___
Geoffrey Fish	Yes ___ No ___	Pamela H. Svoboda	Yes ___ No ___
Dewain Fox	Yes ___ No ___	Danielle Viola	Yes ___ No ___
Jennifer Green	Yes ___ No ___	Randall Warner	Yes ___ No ___
Michael Herrod	Yes ___ No ___	Joseph Welty	Yes ___ No ___
Stephen Hopkins	Yes ___ No ___	Tracey Westerhausen	Yes ___ No ___
Melissa Iyer Julian	Yes ___ No ___	Roy "Chuck" Whitehead	Yes ___ No ___
Joseph Kiefer	Yes ___ No ___	Cassie Woo	Yes ___ No ___
Joseph Kreamer	Yes ___ No ___		

JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW



A GUIDE TO ARIZONA BALLOT MEASURES

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM MEASURES

Arizona’s Constitution puts legislative power not only in the House of Representatives and Senate, but in the people themselves.

INITIATIVE

An initiative is the method by which voters may propose new laws or amend existing laws by gathering signatures from registered voters to place the issue on the ballot. If the person or organization submits enough valid signatures, the proposed statute or constitutional amendment will be placed on the next General Election ballot: a “yes” vote enacts the new law or amendment, whereas a “no” vote retains existing law.

REFERENDUM

In contrast, a referendum is the method by which voters may veto a law (or part of a law) by gathering signatures from registered voters to place the issue on the ballot. If the person or organization submits enough valid signatures, the bill will be placed on the next General Election ballot: a “yes” vote allows the law to go into effect, whereas a “no” vote essentially constitutes a citizen veto and prevents the bill from going into effect. The Arizona Legislature may also propose or amend laws or the Arizona Constitution by directly referring a measure to the General Election ballot for voters’ consideration.

DISCLAIMER

Due to ongoing legal challenges to one or more propositions published in this pamphlet, there may be changes in what appears on the General Election ballot. Please review your ballot carefully before voting.

For more information, visit the Secretary of State’s Website, www.azsos.gov; or call 1-877-THE VOTE (1-877-843-8683) closer to Election Day.

NUMBERING OF BALLOT MEASURES

State law requires that ballot measures be numbered according to four criteria:

100 SERIES

Constitutional amendments, whether initiated by the people or referred by the Legislature, are numbered in the 100s.

200 SERIES

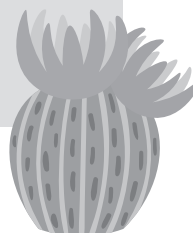
Citizen initiatives to create new laws or amend current laws (statutes) are numbered in the 200s.

300 SERIES

Legislative referrals to create new laws or amend current laws (statutes) are numbered in the 300s.

400 SERIES

Local ballot measures are numbered in the 400s.



128 PROPOSITION**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1034**

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; AMENDING ARTICLE IV, PART 1, SECTION 1, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; RELATING TO INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Arizona, the House of Representatives concurring:

1. Article IV, part 1, section 1, Constitution of Arizona, is proposed to be amended as follows if approved by the voters and on proclamation of the Governor:

1. Legislative authority; initiative and referendum

Section 1. (1) Senate; house of representatives; reservation of power to people. The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in the legislature, consisting of a senate and a house of representatives, but the people reserve the power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution and to enact or reject such laws and amendments at the polls, independently of the legislature; and they also reserve, for use at their own option, the power to approve or reject at the polls any act, or item, section, or part of any act, of the legislature.

(2) Initiative power. The first of these reserved powers is the initiative. Under this power ~~ten per centum~~ PERCENT of the qualified electors shall have the right to propose any measure, and ~~fifteen per centum~~ PERCENT shall have the right to propose any amendment to the constitution.

(3) Referendum power; emergency measures; effective date of acts. The second of these reserved powers is the referendum. Under this power the legislature, or ~~five per centum~~ PERCENT of the qualified electors, may order the submission to the people at the polls of any measure, or item, section, or part of any measure, enacted by the legislature, except laws immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or for the support and maintenance of the departments of the state government and state institutions; but to allow opportunity for referendum petitions, no act passed by the legislature shall be operative for ninety days after the close of the session of the legislature enacting such measure, except such as require earlier operation to preserve the public peace, health, or safety, or to provide appropriations for the support and maintenance of the departments of the state and of state institutions; provided, that no such emergency measure shall be considered passed by the legislature unless it shall state in a separate section why it is necessary that it shall become immediately operative, and shall be approved by the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature, taken by roll call of ayes and nays, and also approved by the governor; and should such measure be vetoed by the governor, it shall not become a law unless it shall be approved by the votes of three-fourths of the members elected to each house of the legislature, taken by roll call of ayes and nays.

(4) Initiative and referendum petitions; filing. All petitions submitted under the power of the initiative shall be known as initiative petitions, and shall be filed with the secretary of state not less than four months preceding the date of the election at which the measures so proposed are to be voted upon. All petitions submitted under the power of the referendum shall be known as referendum petitions, and shall be filed with the secretary of state not more than ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the legislature which shall have passed the measure to which the referendum is applied. The filing of a referendum petition against any item, section, or part of any measure shall not prevent the remainder of such measure from becoming operative.

(5) Effective date of initiative and referendum measures. Any measure or amendment to the constitution proposed under the initiative, and any measure to which the referendum is applied, shall be referred to a vote of the qualified electors, and shall become law when approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon and upon proclamation of the governor, and not otherwise.

(6) (A) Veto of initiative or referendum. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to an initiative measure approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon or to a referendum measure decided by a majority of the votes cast thereon.

(6) (B) Legislature's power to repeal initiative or referendum. The legislature shall not have the power to repeal an initiative measure approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon or to repeal a referendum

measure decided by a majority of the votes cast thereon.

(6) (C) Legislature's power to amend initiative or referendum. The legislature shall not have the power to amend an initiative measure approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, or to amend a referendum measure decided by a majority of the votes cast thereon, unless the amending legislation furthers the purposes of such measure and at least three-fourths of the members of each house of the legislature, by a roll call of ayes and nays, vote to amend such measure OR UNLESS THE MEASURE IS FOUND TO CONTAIN ILLEGAL OR UNCONSTITUTIONAL LANGUAGE BY THE ARIZONA SUPREME COURT OR THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

(6) (D) Legislature's power to appropriate or divert funds created by initiative or referendum. The legislature shall not have the power to appropriate or divert funds created or allocated to a specific purpose by an initiative measure approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, or by a referendum measure decided by a majority of the votes cast thereon, unless the appropriation or diversion of funds furthers the purposes of such measure and at least three-fourths of the members of each house of the legislature, by a roll call of ayes and nays, vote to appropriate or divert such funds OR UNLESS THE MEASURE IS FOUND TO CONTAIN ILLEGAL OR UNCONSTITUTIONAL LANGUAGE BY THE ARIZONA SUPREME COURT OR THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

(7) Number of qualified electors. The whole number of votes cast for all candidates for governor at the general election last preceding the filing of any initiative or referendum petition on a state or county measure shall be the basis on which the number of qualified electors required to sign such petition shall be computed.

(8) Local, city, town or county matters. The powers of the initiative and the referendum are hereby further reserved to the qualified electors of every incorporated city, town, and county as to all local, city, town, or county matters on which such incorporated cities, towns, and counties are or shall be empowered by general laws to legislate. Such incorporated cities, towns, and counties may prescribe the manner of exercising said powers within the restrictions of general laws. Under the power of the initiative fifteen ~~per centum~~ PERCENT of the qualified electors may propose measures on such local, city, town, or county matters, and ten ~~per centum~~ PERCENT of the electors may propose the referendum on legislation enacted within and by such city, town, or county. Until provided by general law, said cities and towns may prescribe the basis on which said percentages shall be computed.

(9) Form and contents of initiative and of referendum petitions; verification. Every initiative or referendum petition shall be addressed to the secretary of state in the case of petitions for or on state measures, and to the clerk of the board of supervisors, city clerk, or corresponding officer in the case of petitions for or on county, city, or town measures; and shall contain the declaration of each petitioner, for himself, that he is a qualified elector of the state (and in the case of petitions for or on city, town, or county measures, of the city, town, or county affected), his post office address, the street and number, if any, of his residence, and the date on which he signed such petition. Each sheet containing petitioners' signatures shall be attached to a full and correct copy of the title and text of the measure so proposed to be initiated or referred to the people, and every sheet of every such petition containing signatures shall be verified by the affidavit of the person who circulated said sheet or petition, setting forth that each of the names on said sheet was signed in the presence of the affiant and that in the belief of the affiant each signer was a qualified elector of the state, or in the case of a city, town, or county measure, of the city, town, or county affected by the measure so proposed to be initiated or referred to the people.

(10) Official ballot. When any initiative or referendum petition or any measure referred to the people by the legislature ~~shall be~~ IS filed, in accordance with this section, with the secretary of state, ~~he~~ THE SECRETARY OF STATE shall cause to be printed on the official ballot at the next regular general election the title and number of said measure, together with the words "yes" and "no" in such manner that the electors may express at the polls their approval or disapproval of the measure.

(11) Publication of measures. The text of all measures to be submitted shall be published as proposed amendments to the constitution are published, and in submitting such measures and proposed amendments the secretary of state and all other officers shall be guided by the general law until legislation shall be especially provided therefor.

(12) Conflicting measures or constitutional amendments. If two or more conflicting measures or amendments to the constitution shall be approved by the people at the same election, the measure or amendment receiving the greatest number of affirmative votes shall prevail in all particulars as to which there is conflict.

(13) Canvass of votes; proclamation. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state, in the presence of the governor and the chief justice of the supreme court, to canvass the votes for and against each such measure or proposed amendment to the constitution within thirty days after the election, and upon the completion of the canvass the governor shall forthwith issue a proclamation, giving the whole number of votes cast for and against each measure or proposed amendment, and declaring such measures or amendments as are approved by a majority of those voting thereon to be law.

(14) Reservation of legislative power. This section shall not be construed to deprive the legislature of the right to enact any measure except that the legislature shall not have the power to adopt any measure that supersedes, in whole or in part, any initiative measure approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon or any referendum measure decided by a majority of the votes cast thereon unless the superseding measure furthers the purposes of the initiative or referendum measure and at least three-fourths of the members of each house of the legislature, by a roll call of ayes and nays, vote to supersede such initiative or referendum measure OR UNLESS THE MEASURE IS FOUND TO CONTAIN ILLEGAL OR UNCONSTITUTIONAL LANGUAGE BY THE ARIZONA SUPREME COURT OR UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

(15) Legislature’s right to refer measure to the people. Nothing in this section shall be construed to deprive or limit the legislature of the right to order the submission to the people at the polls of any measure, item, section, or part of any measure.

(16) Self-executing. This section of the constitution shall be, in all respects, self-executing.

2. The Secretary of State shall submit this proposition to the voters at the next general election as provided by article XXI, Constitution of Arizona.

ANALYSIS BY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Proposition 128 would amend the Arizona Constitution to provide that the Legislature may amend or supersede an initiative or referendum measure if any part of the measure is found by the United States Supreme Court or the Arizona Supreme Court to contain illegal or unconstitutional language. The legislative action could occur by a majority vote of each house of the Legislature and would not be required to further the purpose of the measure.

The Arizona Constitution currently provides that if an initiative or referendum measure is approved by the voters, the following requirements (often referred to as “voter protection” or “Proposition 105” from 1998) apply:

1. The Legislature is prohibited from repealing the law.
2. The Legislature may amend or supersede the law (including diverting or repurposing monies in funds created by the law) only if the legislative action furthers the purpose of the law and is approved by at least three-fourths of the members of each house of the Legislature.

ARGUMENTS “FOR” PROPOSITION 128

Proposition 128 keeps the Voter Protection Act firmly in place, meaning that the legislature will still be unable to change or over-ride measures passed by the voters as long as those measures are Constitutional and in compliance with the law. It does solve a problem that has occurred on several occasions in the past and will likely occur again in the future.

Groups putting initiatives onto the ballot sometimes make drafting errors or otherwise include language that is later found by the courts to be unconstitutional or illegal according to existing law. When this occurs, the court is faced with the difficult determination of whether to strike down the entire proposition.

Under current law, the state legislature is powerless to correct the illegal or unconstitutional language. This means that proponents of the proposition may have to go back to the drawing board, starting over with the entire costly and lengthy process of getting a new initiative on the ballot in the next election. During the interim, the measure previously approved by voters would not be in effect.

With Proposition 128, the legislature could make limited corrections to the proposition that either remove the illegal or unconstitutional language or redraft it in a way that is lawful. This is a simple solution that protects the will of the voters and improves the initiative process.

Vote YES on Proposition 128!

Suzanne Kinney, President & CEO, Arizona Chapter of NAIOP, Phoenix

Proposition 128 is a straightforward solution to a reoccurring issue with voter-approved ballot measures: legally broken and/or unconstitutional language.

Due to the fact that many measures are thrown together by out-of-state special interest groups, they will often include provisions that have not been well vetted or are out of conformity with Arizona’s constitution. This occurred with the measure bankrolled by out-of-state organization “Stand for Children” to double the state income tax in 2020. Drafters clumsily at best, recklessly at worst, referred to voters a legally defunct initiative. This year it was ruled unconstitutional by The Arizona Supreme Court and was struck down in its entirety.

Currently, there is no simple mechanism to fix a broken measure, except to have it go back to the voters, a costly and confusing option.

Prop 128 ameliorates this problem by providing a narrow modification to the Voter Protection Act. It would instead allow the legislature to amend an initiative AFTER The Arizona or United States Supreme Court determined the initiative included illegal or unconstitutional language.

This would be a major improvement to an awkward dilemma. Voters expect when they are presented with a proposition that the language before them is thoughtful and has been legally scrutinized. Lacking this front-end protection of the process, Prop 128 is a good back-end policy to ensure broken laws passed by voters can be rectified.

Vote YES on Prop 128 to ensure there is a process to improve measures passed by the voters!

Aimee Yentes, Arizona Free Enterprise Club, Gilbert
Sponsored by Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Arizona is one of the few states in the country that has a Voter Protection Act, which prohibits voter approved measures from being changed or amended by the state legislature. In fact, Arizona has the ONLY VPA that has basically no limitation. Meaning a measure approved at the ballot box is “protected” into perpetuity from the legislature changing it and if they do amend it they must do it by a super majority AND “further the intent” of the measure. This was an experimental policy.

Though this radical VPA may have been well-intentioned at the time of passage, it has created many problems since.

For example, some language in these measures can be deemed unconstitutional or illegal by the courts. In these situations,

Spelling, grammar and punctuation were reproduced as submitted in the “for” and “against” arguments.

there is not currently an easy solution to bring these measures into conformity with the law.

That is why voters should support Prop 128, which is a narrow amendment to the Voter Protection Act so that the State legislature can fix measures that have broken illegal language as determined by the courts.

Prop. 128 is a commonsense amendment that makes it easier for Arizona’s laws to be consistent with the constitution of our state. Vote YES!

Mona Mellegard, Scottsdale
Sponsored by Arizona Free Enterprise Club

One of the bedrocks of our great nation is that we are governed by the rule of law. In 1998, The Voter Protection Act was passed, which amended the state constitution preventing the legislature from repealing or amending propositions approved by the voters.

Currently, this does mean that if a proposition approved by the voters is later deemed unconstitutional by either the Arizona Supreme Court or US Supreme Court, it cannot be amended in order to correct that which is illegal or unconstitutional.

If language in a measure is found to be illegal or unconstitutional, what Prop. 128 does is amend the Voter Protection Act to allow the legislature to amend the measure to be brought back into concurrency with the law.

Prop 128 makes it easier for corrections to be made for consistency in Arizona’s laws. Vote YES!

Karen LeBanz-Barnes, Queen Creek
Sponsored by Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Prop. 128 is about one thing – creating an easy solution to the problem that occurs when language in a ballot initiative measure is found to be illegal or unconstitutional.

Currently, the process to amend and correct the language that is found to be illegal or unconstitutional can take years, tons of money, and energy on the part of those involved on both sides of the aisle. And after all that, it might not even be successful in correcting the errors.

Prop. 128 allows the state legislature to amend the illegal or unconstitutional language found in a measure passed by the voters, reducing to a minimum the time, money, and energy of all involved

Vote YES for Prop. 128 and help make this commonsense reform a reality

Heather Turley, Mesa
Sponsored by Arizona Free Enterprise Club

The Arizona Chamber of Commerce and Industry strongly urges you to vote YES on Proposition 128.

Proposition 128 is simple. If a proposition is found to contain illegal or unconstitutional language by the Arizona Supreme Court or the U.S. Supreme Court, it can be fixed.

Proposition 128 ensures the Legislature can correct the mistakes of out-of-state special interests using our ballot box to impose their views on Arizona.

Under our current system, there is virtually no way for our elected representatives to fix an unconstitutional initiative. Proposition 128 enhances the credibility of the initiative system by allowing our elected legislators to amend a measure approved by voters if it’s found to contain any unconstitutional language by the Arizona Supreme Court or the U.S. Supreme Court.

Arizona’s open system remains attractive to out-of-state activist groups seeking to impose on us policies that are not in Arizona’s best interest. It is more urgent than ever to provide stronger protections around Arizona’s system of direct democracy.

Preserving the power of the people is core to our democracy, but if language is enacted that is clearly in violation of the law

Spelling, grammar and punctuation were reproduced as submitted in the “for” and “against” arguments.

or state Constitution then we must allow a path for our elected policymakers to correct course.

We urge you to vote YES on Proposition 128 to help protect the citizen initiative process.

Danny Seiden
President and CEO
Arizona Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Danny Seiden, President & CEO, Arizona Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Phoenix

Arizona has a strong citizen initiative process that prohibits lawmakers from changing laws initiated by citizens. But this doesn't always have the desired effect. In fact, it can lock Arizona into illegal or unconstitutional law, costing taxpayers a lot of money in legal fees.

All laws, whether passed by elected officials or by voters are bound by the U.S. and Arizona Constitutions.

The proposed amendment allows the Arizona Legislature to amend or repeal a voter-approved ballot initiative if the Arizona Supreme Court or the U.S. Supreme Court declares any part of it unconstitutional or illegal.

This will result in well-researched, well-written citizen initiatives that meet the requirements of constitutional law, benefitting both initiators and voters alike.

Please vote YES.

Cathi Herrod, President, Center for Arizona Policy Action, Phoenix

When Arizona voters approved the Voter Protection Act in 1998, they did not know all of the ramifications. One issue not anticipated was if any part of the measure approved was later deemed unconstitutional by the court. The VPA did not contemplate a fix for this. Which is one problem with how far the VPA goes...

It is time to fix this problem. Prop 128 is a narrowly tailored solution to what voters in 1998 did not intend - that measures, despite being deemed illegal or unconstitutional, could NEVER be fixed!

The voting electorate in 2022 is VASTLY different than it was in 1998. Now we have the history to see how measures can be poorly drafted, be taken to the court, and then be unfixable under current law.

Prop. 128 is simple legislation voters can read themselves and understand. We can't go back and warn the 1999 voters about this flaw in the VPA, but we as voters in 2022 can fix this now! Vote YES on Prop 128!

Patricia Keitel, Sun City
Sponsored by Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Ballot measures are often written by out of state special interest groups with an agenda to radically change Arizona. These special interest groups are not very familiar with Arizona law or Arizona's constitution. As a result, many of these initiatives have been poorly drafted and not in conformance with our state's constitution.

These measures inevitably get challenged in court. When the Supreme Court eventually deems provisions of the initiative unconstitutional, the current Voter Protection Act (passed by the electorate in 1998) lacks a mechanism to remedy this violation.

Prop 128 repairs this legal conflict.

Though Prop 128, in my opinion, does not go far enough to fix ALL the issues with the "Voter Protection Act" and stop radical out-of-state special interests from buying our ballot box, it is a step in the right direction.

VOTE YES on Prop 128 and keep out-of-state special interest groups from taking a wrecking ball to Arizona's laws!

LouAnn Sedgwick, Chandler
Sponsored by Arizona Free Enterprise Club

The Voter Protection Act is a part of our state constitution here in Arizona which says that anything passed by the voters is unable to be amended or repealed by the state legislature unless it furthers the measure's intended purpose and receives a 3/4ths majority in both houses. These measures can only be repealed or reversed if it goes back to the voters. This makes it extremely difficult to correct language in these measures that are later found to be unconstitutional or illegal by the Arizona or US Supreme Courts.

So, is there an easy way to fix these issues? Yes, Prop. 128 creates an easy solution.

What Prop. 128 does is allow the Arizona state legislature to go in and amend a measure that has been passed by the voters if it has been found to have this illegal or unconstitutional language in it.

Prop. 128 is a commonsense solution to this problem that saves everyone on all sides of the political spectrum time, energy and money. Vote YES!

Charmaine Roth, Rio Verde

Prop 128 is all about making it easier for corrections to be made when ballot initiatives are found to be unconstitutional. The last thing that we want is for our laws to be out of congruence with the state and US constitutions.

Prop. 128 makes it easier for this to happen, allowing the state legislature to amend the portion of the measure that is found to be unconstitutional rather than have it go back through the entire process of going back to the voters, which can take several years and is EXTREMELY EXPENSIVE! Instead, it can get corrected in a matter of months. This common sense reform would be great for our state! Vote Yes for Prop. 128!

Vanna Joy Thorngate, Peoria

Sponsored by Arizona Free Enterprise Club

ARGUMENTS “AGAINST” PROPOSITION 128

The League of Women Voters of Arizona strongly opposes this amendment to the Arizona Constitution. The League is dedicated to protecting the constitutional right of citizens to enact laws by preventing legislative action from diminishing or interfering with the will of the people.

In 1998 Arizona voters approved the Voter Protection Act, which amended the Arizona Constitution to protect citizens’ rights to enact laws by the initiative process. The Voter Protection Act prohibits the Legislature from amending, appropriating funds from, or superseding initiatives passed by the voters unless such actions “further the purpose” of the measure. Any such changes will require a vote by 3/4 of the state legislature.

The proposed Constitutional amendment will allow the Arizona State Legislature to amend, appropriate funds from, or supersede initiatives if any portion of a citizen’s initiative has been found to contain illegal or unconstitutional language, without the limitation to “further the purpose” of the measure and by a simple majority vote. In other words, rather than amending only illegal or unconstitutional language, the Legislature will have unchecked power to change or supersede citizen initiatives with no limitation and to do so by a simple majority vote rather than the higher threshold of a 3/4 vote. Approving this amendment will allow the Legislature free rein to appropriate or divert funds created by initiative or referendum, with unfettered ability to use the funds for whatever purpose they wish, ignoring the voters’ will.

A YES vote for this amendment will allow the Legislature TO SIMPLY DISREGARD THE WILL OF VOTERS by establishing an additional way for the Legislature to supersede a voter-protected act.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ARIZONA URGES YOU TO VOTE NO.

Pinny Sheoran, President, League of Women Voters of Arizona, Phoenix
Sponsored by League of Women Voters of Arizona

No matter our color, background, or origin, we all want the freedom to make decisions about the policies that impact our lives. Ballot initiatives are the people’s power to exercise that freedom.

For 110 years, Arizonans from all walks of life have used ballot initiatives to propose and enact laws that help our communities. Our legislators have a moral and constitutional responsibility to follow the will of the people as enacted through the ballot initiative process.

But some politicians and wealthy corporations don’t like the decisions we’ve made, so they are trying to rewrite the rules to get their way – no matter what the majority wants. Proposition 128 is yet another attempt by these politicians to block, limit or reverse the will of the people.

Proposition 128 would give politicians the authority to undo or entirely rewrite a ballot initiative that was already approved by voters, if the Arizona Supreme Court interprets any small part of the initiative as unconstitutional. In 1998, voters approved the Voter Protection Act, which prohibits the Arizona State Legislature from amending or repealing voter-approved ballot initiatives and referendums. But under Proposition 128, a few legislators would be able to overturn what the majority decides.

Arizonans won’t be tricked into giving politicians more power. It’s up to us to defend the will of the people against politicians who want to rewrite the rules to get their way. We must come together to protect our right to make decisions through the ballot by voting NO on Proposition 128.

Montserrat Arredondo, Executive Director, One Arizona, Phoenix
Sponsored by One Arizona

My name is Carlos Figueroa. I’m the owner of a small business in southern Arizona, Maiz Tucson.

Owning a small business helps me appreciate the importance of shared solutions to public policy challenges. The long-term

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growth and success of small businesses like mine depend in part on having a growing and vibrant local economy, an educated and healthy workforce, reliable infrastructure like roads and public transit, and clean air and water.

Since Arizona became a state in 1912, voters have used ballot initiatives to address key challenges like these via direct democracy. But some politicians at the state capitol don't like that voters can set policy through the ballot initiative process.

Instead of respecting the will of the people, it seems that many elected leaders want to change the rules to block voters from using our power to make decisions. That means more policy made through backroom deals and lobbyist influence, and less power for everyday voters to decide on the issues that matter most to us.

Proposition 128 is a perfect example. Under Proposition 128, politicians would be able to undo or entirely rewrite a ballot initiative that had been previously approved by voters, if the Supreme Court interprets any small part of the law as unconstitutional.

Proposition 128 is a confusing, overly complicated and entirely unnecessary measure. The consequences are hard to fully predict, but we know that it will undermine the power of voters and the will of the people.

I will be voting NO on Proposition 128 and I urge you to do the same.

Carlos Figueroa, Head Tortillero, Maiz Tucson, Tucson

MWEG supports the Arizona Constitution, specifically the right of the people to referendum and to submit ballot measures through lawful process. Like the U.S. Constitution, the ballot initiative process ensures the Arizona Constitution is a living document, written so that the voice of the people can address emerging issues. This initiative would negate that process by giving more power to the Supreme Court than to the people. This is in direct contrast to the intent of the ballot initiative process. We oppose SCR1034.

Christie Black, Arizona Chapter Coordinator, Mormon Women for Ethical Government, Mesa and Andrea Messinger Dalton, Arizona Chapter Coordinator, Mormon Women for Ethical Government, Oro Valley
Sponsored by Mormon Women for Ethical Government

As an organization focused on addressing the problems facing Arizona's rural communities, we know rural Arizonans often feel forgotten and left behind. Decisions made in Phoenix affect us and our lives, and yet it can be hard for us to make our voices heard and force those in power to pay attention. We hear this every day where we live in Casa Grande and San Tan Valley and in our work across Pinal, Yuma, and Coconino Counties.

That's why we are committed to using and protecting the ballot initiative process. For more than 100 years, Arizonans have used ballot initiatives to voice the will of the public. From expanding paid sick leave and other benefits for workers to investing in public education, ballot initiatives have allowed people to be the conduits for change.

Under Arizona's constitution, our legislators are required to follow what voters decide when we make our voices heard through the ballot initiative process. This matches their moral responsibility as elected leaders to follow the will of the people.

But some politicians and wealthy corporations don't like the decisions that voters have made, and now they are trying to rewrite the rules to block our power.

In 1998, voters approved the Voter Protection Act, which prohibits the Arizona State Legislature from amending or repealing voter-approved ballot initiatives and referendums. Proposition 128 would go against the Voter Protection Act, giving politicians the authority to undo or entirely rewrite what was approved by the voters if the Arizona Supreme Court interprets any small part of the law as unconstitutional. Basically, Proposition 128 allows a few legislators to overturn what the majority decides.

A handful of politicians shouldn't be able to block, limit or reverse the will of the people.

Join us in voting NO on Proposition 128.

Natali Fierros Bock, Co-Executive Director, Rural Arizona Engagement, San Tan Valley and Pablo Correa, Co-Executive Director, Rural Arizona Engagement, Casa Grande

Sponsored by One Arizona

The same legislature who say they want to protect states' rights are formally asking the U.S. Supreme Court and the Arizona Supreme Court to tread on you by having them weigh in on state-level citizen initiatives. The biggest problem with Prop 128 is that it gives more weight to the judicial branch of government by reducing the power of the legislative branch which makes new laws and lies in the hands of the citizenry. Prop 128 is the picking of the shoe size for treading on you and violates the foundations of American & Arizonan civics. By voting for Prop 128, you will be reducing the weight of your vote while giving the 90 people in the legislature more power than the 3 million+ Arizona voters like you who participate in the general election.

It's a no brainer.

Vote NO on 128.

Mohit Asnani, Tucson

Common Defense is the country's largest veteran-led grassroots organization committed to engaging, organizing, training and mobilizing veterans to elect accountable leaders.

As veterans, as Arizonans, and as members of Common Defense, we urge you to vote NO on Proposition 128.

Under the Arizona constitution, our legislators are required to follow the will of the people as expressed through ballot initiatives.

Unfortunately, some politicians don't like that they are required to follow the will of the people. Through efforts like Proposition 128, they're trying to change the rules to block voters from using our power.

The Voter Protection Act, which was approved by voters in 1998, prohibits state legislators at the Arizona Capitol from amending or repealing initiatives and referendums that have been approved by the voters. Proposition 128 would end the Voter Protection Act as we know it by allowing state legislators to entirely rewrite or undo a ballot initiative if the Arizona Supreme Court interprets any part of it as unconstitutional.

Respecting the will of the people is a key value that Arizonans share, one that forms a bedrock principle of our democracy.

Join us in protecting our power as Arizonans by voting NO on Proposition 128.

Joanna Sweatt, Organizing Director, Common Defense, Chandler; Chad Flannery, Member, Common Defense, Chandler; Christopher Emmons, Member, Common Defense, Mesa; Jason Moon, Member, Common Defense, Phoenix; Frank Thompson, Member, Common Defense, Tucson; Sylvia Andersh, Member, Common Defense, Tucson; and Bridget Bellavigna, Member, Common Defense, Phoenix

Sponsored by One Arizona

Arizonans: vote NO on Proposition 128.

Proposition 128 is a direct attack on our ability to make change through the ballot initiative process. Under Proposition 128, it will be much more difficult for voters to pass policy through ballot initiatives.

Right now, politicians in the state legislature are required under the Arizona constitution to respect and follow the laws made by voters through the ballot initiative process. But if Proposition 128 passes, that will no longer hold true. Instead, politicians will be able to alter or undo an entire ballot initiative, even after it's passed by a majority of voters, if the State Supreme Court interprets any part of the law as unconstitutional – no matter how small that part might be.

As a faith leader, I place tremendous importance on our ability as voters to come together and make change. The values that underlie our democracy – including the principle of one person, one vote and the idea that voters should determine our own fate – are connected to the inherent dignity and worth of each individual person. We have an obligation and a duty to protect our democracy, and it starts by standing up to these politicians and preserving our power.

Spelling, grammar and punctuation were reproduced as submitted in the "for" and "against" arguments.

Vote NO on Proposition 128.

Katie Sexton-Wood, Reverend, Glendale
Sponsored by One Arizona

SCR1034/Proposition 128 is yet another unsubtle effort to subvert the will of Arizona voters.

Currently, under Arizona’s constitution, motivated Arizonans can conduct petition drives to place potential laws and constitutional amendments before the voters to be approved or rejected on election day. In this way, Arizona voters can directly enact laws of state-wide importance. We, the voters, can act when the legislature will not. Proposition 128 is intended to undermine that power of the people.

If approved, the proposition will give the legislature the power to undercut and counteract the will of the voters. It provides that, should there be any illegal or unconstitutional language in a voter-approved initiative or referendum, then the legislature may vote to amend the measure including in ways that would make the measure entirely ineffective to achieve the purposes for which the voters approved it. The proposition also allows the legislature to divert voter-approved funding to some other purpose—again subverting the will of the voters. And, finally, it allows the legislature to enact subsequent legislation to undo what voters were able to accomplish through hard work, determination, and perseverance. This is the opposite of democracy.

Protect the power of Arizona voters by voting “no” on Proposition 128.

Robin Jenkins, Secretary, Legislative District 16, Arizona City

The Voter Protection Act provides protection for all measures voters pass at the ballot, ensuring the will of our electorate is not overridden or subverted by politicians. This Voter Protection Act prevents the Arizona Legislature from sabotaging policies approved by voters.

Proposition 128 will undermine the Voter Protection Act and allow a simple majority of the Arizona Legislature to change or overrule any ballot measure passed by the voters based on a disagreement in language even if other portions of the law approved by voters is upheld by the courts. The will of the voters should be both respected and protected, and Proposition 128 does neither.

In the last few years, we have seen what a politicized court will do to limit the voice of Arizonans at the ballot, breaking with court precedent to protect the wealthy at the expense of funding voters approved on behalf of our public schools. Proposition 128 will only further silence the voice of Arizonans at the ballot. On behalf of our teachers and education support professionals, the Arizona Education Association requests that you vote NO on Proposition 128.

Marisol Garcia, President, Arizona Education Association, Phoenix

Ballot measures are a key way that voters can express their wishes. Arizonans of all walks of life and all political views have used ballot measures to make change on behalf of the people. The ballot measure process provides a critical opportunity for voters to advance direct democracy at the ballot box.

That’s why it’s so frustrating to see politicians at the state capitol trying to undermine the ballot initiative process. Instead of respecting the will of the people, they’re trying to change the rules of the game in a way that will ultimately block voters from expressing our power.

Under Proposition 128, politicians would be able to undo or entirely rewrite a ballot initiative that had been previously approved by voters. This could be triggered if the Supreme Court interprets any small part of the law as unconstitutional. Too often politicians try to rewrite the rules instead of playing by the rules themselves. They don’t want us to use our power to make decisions.

Activate 48 is a coalition led by LUCHA, Mi Familia Vota, Our Voice Our Vote Arizona, and Chispa Arizona. We are four of Arizona’s leading movement organizations working to engage young people, Latinos, and communities of color in the political process.

We are bringing together Arizonans across backgrounds, regions, and issue movements to shape the state’s future around the needs of communities, not corporations. As a people-powered movement, we are protecting the ability of everyday Arizonans to participate in our democracy and defending our shared freedom to vote.

We are working to protect our freedom to vote and the democratic process. That clearly means voting NO on Proposition 128. We oppose this effort to undercut Arizona votes, and we urge you to do the same.

Alejandra Gomez, Co-Executive Director, Living United for Change in Arizona (LUCHA), Phoenix; Vianey Olivarría, State Co-Director, Chispa Arizona, Phoenix; Sena Mohammed, Chief of Staff, Our Voice Our Vote Arizona, Phoenix; and Carolina Rodríguez-Greer, Arizona State Director, Mi Familia Vota, Phoenix

BALLOT FORMAT

PROPOSITION 128

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

OFFICIAL TITLE

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; AMENDING ARTICLE IV, PART 1, SECTION 1, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; RELATING TO INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT WOULD ALLOW THE LEGISLATURE TO AMEND, DIVERT FUNDS FROM, OR SUPERSEDE AN INITIATIVE OR REFERENDUM MEASURE ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF ARIZONA IF THE MEASURE IS FOUND TO CONTAIN ILLEGAL OR UNCONSTITUTIONAL LANGUAGE BY THE ARIZONA OR UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

A “YES” vote shall have the effect of amending the constitution to allow the state legislature to amend, divert funds from, or supersede an initiative or referendum measure enacted by the people of Arizona if the measure is found to contain illegal or unconstitutional language by the Arizona or United States Supreme Court.

YES

A “NO” vote shall have the effect of retaining existing law on the state legislature’s ability to amend, divert funds from, or supersede an initiative or referendum measure.

NO

PROPOSITION 129

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 2001

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; AMENDING ARTICLE IV, PART 1, SECTION 1, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; RELATING TO INITIATIVE MEASURES.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring:

1. Article IV, part 1, section 1, Constitution of Arizona, is proposed to be amended as follows if approved by the voters and on proclamation of the Governor:

1. Legislative authority; initiative and referendum

Section 1. (1) Senate; house of representatives; reservation of power to people. The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in the legislature, consisting of a senate and a house of representatives, but the people reserve the power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution and to enact or reject such laws and amendments at the polls, independently of the legislature; and they also reserve, for use at their own option, the power to approve or reject at the polls any act, or item, section, or part of any act, of the legislature.

(2) Initiative power. The first of these reserved powers is the initiative. Under this power ten ~~per centum~~ PERCENT of the qualified electors shall have the right to propose any measure, and fifteen ~~per centum~~ PERCENT shall have the right to propose any amendment to the constitution.

(3) Referendum power; emergency measures; effective date of acts. The second of these reserved powers is the referendum. Under this power the legislature, or five ~~per centum~~ PERCENT of the qualified electors, may order the submission to the people at the polls of any measure, or item, section, or part of any measure, enacted by the legislature, except laws immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or for the support and maintenance of the departments of the state government and state institutions; but to allow opportunity for referendum petitions, no act passed by the legislature shall be operative for ninety days after the close of the session of the legislature enacting such measure, except such as require earlier operation to preserve the public peace, health, or safety, or to provide appropriations for the support and maintenance of the departments of the state and of state institutions; provided, that no such emergency measure shall be considered passed by the legislature unless it shall state in a separate section why it is necessary that it shall become immediately operative, and shall be approved by the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature, taken by roll call of ayes and nays, and also approved by the governor; and should such measure be vetoed by the governor, it shall not become a law unless it shall be approved by the votes of three-fourths of the members elected to each house of the legislature, taken by roll call of ayes and nays.

(4) Initiative and referendum petitions; filing. All petitions submitted under the power of the initiative shall be known as initiative petitions, and shall be filed with the secretary of state not less than four months preceding the date of the election at which the measures so proposed are to be voted upon. All petitions submitted under the power of the referendum shall be known as referendum petitions, and shall be filed with the secretary of state not more than ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the legislature which shall have passed the measure to which the referendum is applied. The filing of a referendum petition against any item, section, or part of any measure shall not prevent the remainder of such measure from becoming operative.

(5) Effective date of initiative and referendum measures. Any measure or amendment to the constitution proposed under the initiative, and any measure to which the referendum is applied, shall be referred to a vote of the qualified electors, and shall become law when approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon and upon proclamation of the governor, and not otherwise.

(6) (A) Veto of initiative or referendum. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to an initiative measure approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon or to a referendum measure decided by a majority of the votes cast thereon.

(6) (B) Legislature's power to repeal initiative or referendum. The legislature shall not have the power to repeal an initiative measure approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon or to repeal a referendum measure decided by a majority of the votes cast thereon.

(6) (C) Legislature’s power to amend initiative or referendum. The legislature shall not have the power to amend an initiative measure approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, or to amend a referendum measure decided by a majority of the votes cast thereon, unless the amending legislation furthers the purposes of such measure and at least three-fourths of the members of each house of the legislature, by a roll call of ayes and nays, vote to amend such measure.

(6) (D) Legislature’s power to appropriate or divert funds created by initiative or referendum. The legislature shall not have the power to appropriate or divert funds created or allocated to a specific purpose by an initiative measure approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, or by a referendum measure decided by a majority of the votes cast thereon, unless the appropriation or diversion of funds furthers the purposes of such measure and at least three-fourths of the members of each house of the legislature, by a roll call of ayes and nays, vote to appropriate or divert such funds.

(7) Number of qualified electors. The whole number of votes cast for all candidates for governor at the general election last preceding the filing of any initiative or referendum petition on a state or county measure shall be the basis on which the number of qualified electors required to sign such petition shall be computed.

(8) Local, city, town or county matters. The powers of the initiative and the referendum are hereby further reserved to the qualified electors of every incorporated city, town, and county as to all local, city, town, or county matters on which such incorporated cities, towns, and counties are or shall be empowered by general laws to legislate. Such incorporated cities, towns, and counties may prescribe the manner of exercising said powers within the restrictions of general laws. Under the power of the initiative fifteen ~~per centum~~ PERCENT of the qualified electors may propose measures on such local, city, town, or county matters, and ten ~~per centum~~ PERCENT of the electors may propose the referendum on legislation enacted within and by such city, town, or county. Until provided by general law, said cities and towns may prescribe the basis on which said percentages shall be computed.

(9) Form and contents of initiative and of referendum petitions; verification. Every initiative or referendum petition shall be addressed to the secretary of state in the case of petitions for or on state measures, and to the clerk of the board of supervisors, city clerk, or corresponding officer in the case of petitions for or on county, city, or town measures; and shall contain the declaration of each petitioner, for himself, that he is a qualified elector of the state (and in the case of petitions for or on city, town, or county measures, of the city, town, or county affected), his post office address, the street and number, if any, of his residence, and the date on which he signed such petition. EVERY INITIATIVE MEASURE SHALL EMBRACE BUT ONE SUBJECT AND MATTERS PROPERLY CONNECTED THEREWITH, WHICH SUBJECT SHALL BE EXPRESSED IN THE TITLE; BUT IF ANY SUBJECT SHALL BE EMBRACED IN AN INITIATIVE MEASURE WHICH SHALL NOT BE EXPRESSED IN THE TITLE, SUCH INITIATIVE MEASURE SHALL BE VOID ONLY AS TO SO MUCH THEREOF AS SHALL NOT BE EMBRACED IN THE TITLE. Each sheet containing petitioners’ signatures shall be attached to a full and correct copy of the title and text of the measure so proposed to be initiated or referred to the people, and every sheet of every such petition containing signatures shall be verified by the affidavit of the person who circulated said sheet or petition, setting forth that each of the names on said sheet was signed in the presence of the affiant and that in the belief of the affiant each signer was a qualified elector of the state, or in the case of a city, town, or county measure, of the city, town, or county affected by the measure so proposed to be initiated or referred to the people.

(10) Official ballot. When any initiative or referendum petition or any measure referred to the people by the legislature ~~shall be~~ IS filed, in accordance with this section, with the secretary of state, ~~he~~ THE SECRETARY OF STATE shall cause to be printed on the official ballot at the next regular general election the title and number of said measure, together with the words “yes” and “no” in such manner that the electors may express at the polls their approval or disapproval of the measure.

(11) Publication of measures. The text of all measures to be submitted shall be published as proposed amendments to the constitution are published, and in submitting such measures and proposed amendments the secretary of state and all other officers shall be guided by the general law until legislation shall be especially provided therefor.

(12) Conflicting measures or constitutional amendments. If two or more conflicting measures or amendments to the constitution shall be approved by the people at the same election, the measure or amendment receiving the greatest number of affirmative votes shall prevail in all particulars as to which there is conflict.

(13) Canvass of votes; proclamation. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state, in the presence of the governor and the chief justice of the supreme court, to canvass the votes for and against each such measure

or proposed amendment to the constitution within thirty days after the election, and upon the completion of the canvass the governor shall forthwith issue a proclamation, giving the whole number of votes cast for and against each measure or proposed amendment, and declaring such measures or amendments as are approved by a majority of those voting thereon to be law.

(14) Reservation of legislative power. This section shall not be construed to deprive the legislature of the right to enact any measure except that the legislature shall not have the power to adopt any measure that supersedes, in whole or in part, any initiative measure approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon or any referendum measure decided by a majority of the votes cast thereon unless the superseding measure furthers the purposes of the initiative or referendum measure and at least three-fourths of the members of each house of the legislature, by a roll call of ayes and nays, vote to supersede such initiative or referendum measure.

(15) Legislature's right to refer measure to the people. Nothing in this section shall be construed to deprive or limit the legislature of the right to order the submission to the people at the polls of any measure, item, section, or part of any measure.

(16) Self-executing. This section of the constitution shall be, in all respects, self-executing.

2. The Secretary of State shall submit this proposition to the voters at the next general election as provided by article XXI, Constitution of Arizona.

ANALYSIS BY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Proposition 129 would amend the Arizona Constitution to expressly require that:

1. Each initiative measure must embrace only one subject and matters properly connected to that subject.
2. The subject of the initiative measure must be expressed in the title of the measure.
3. Any portion of an initiative measure that is not contained in the title is void.

The Arizona Constitution currently requires that every act of the Legislature must embrace only one subject and matters properly connected to that subject. If a subject is not contained in the title of a legislative act, the portion not contained in the title is void.

The Arizona Supreme Court has previously interpreted the Arizona Constitution to provide that measures submitted for voter approval under the power of the initiative are not required to contain only one subject and that the constitutional requirement for legislative titles does not apply to initiative measures.

ARGUMENTS “FOR” PROPOSITION 129

Proposition 129 furthers the intent of the initiative process by ensuring that each measure which appears on the ballot addresses only one issue. It also aligns the initiative process with the long-standing legislative process which requires bills to address a single subject.

Over the years, voters have repeatedly been faced with false choices. Voters have had to make a choice to support or oppose an initiative in its entirety even when they may favor some parts but have serious concerns with others. It is only right that Arizonans be able to vote for or against important policy issues one at a time.

Under Proposition 129, groups would retain the same rights to put measures on the ballot. The only difference is that they will need to separate issues into more than one initiative if those issues are not directly related to each other. This will make the process clearer and fairer as it was intended to be by the framers of the Arizona Constitution

With Proposition 129 in effect, voters will have the peace of mind that comes with supporting ideas they value without having to accept convoluted measures that cover too many topics.

Vote YES on Proposition 129!

Suzanne Kinney, President & CEO, Arizona Chapter of NAIOP, Phoenix

Prop 129 is a commonsense reform. Currently, statutory initiatives are allowed to contain numerous provisions, none of which are legally required to be related, nor be reflected in the initiative’s title.

Conversely, legislation introduced at the legislature must conform to this requirement.

Recently, the Arizona Supreme Court struck down two bills in part and one entirely that the legislature passed because they violated these two rules: 1. legislation must embrace one subject and 2. the title shall reflect in short, the subject of the content of the bill. These are commonly referred to as the single subject and title rule.

Prop 129 would rightly apply these requirements to ballot measures as well.

In the decision the court cited, “The single subject rule is meant to prevent ‘log-rolling,’ or combining different measures into one bill so that a legislator must approve a disfavored proposition to secure passage of a favored proposition.”

Prop 129 would prevent ballot measures from this “log-rolling” which forces voters to approve unpopular measures in exchange for popular ones. Ballot initiatives should include only provisions logically and naturally connection to one another to limit confusion of the voters, obfuscation by proponents, and a “Sophie’s Choice” for the electorate.

Additionally, the justices stated that the bill title, “must be worded so that it puts people on notice as to the contents of the act,” so that, “a reasonable person should be expected to know what an act deals with based on its title.”

This is a practical expectation that provides simplicity and clarity for voters contemplating ballot propositions.

Ballot measures should have the same single subject and title requirement as legislation introduced by lawmakers, and for the same reasons. Both aim to become law; therefore, both should be transparent and limited in scope.

Vote YES on Proposition 129!

Aimee Yentes, Arizona Free Enterprise Club, Gilbert
Sponsored by Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Currently, ballot measures that amend the state’s constitution must only pertain to one subject. This is good policy that ensures voters are not being conned into making unintended sweeping changes to our Constitution.

This same reform does not apply to statutory measures. But it should.

Spelling, grammar and punctuation were reproduced as submitted in the “for” and “against” arguments.

As it stands, ballot measures can include many varying topics that have nothing to do with one another. This is a way that out of state groups can sneak their own initiatives that voters are not in favor of under the facade of “fixing our roads” or “improving our water supply” but hiding provisions unrelated to these topics thereby deceptively confusing the voters into passing ideas that they ordinarily would not approve.

Prop. 129 creates a single subject rule so that these ballot measures are only allowed to deal with one subject such as applies to constitutional measures so that it is harder to confuse voters with several different topics all in one measure that they vote yes or no on. It is for this reason that I am proud to support Prop. 129! Vote Yes!

Kimberly Elia, Payson

Sponsored by Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Confusing voters is something that the legal language of ballot initiative measures can do. Lawmakers are required by a constitutional “single subject rule” which forces each piece of legislation to only focus on one subject matter.

Why then does this rule not apply to initiative measures? That’s because they are stuffed full of many different things regarding various different subjects and can be marketed as only one of these subjects contained in the measure. For example, a measure may contain something about fixing roads, or increasing the amount of lanes on a highway, but also contain requirements for teaching Critical Race Theory in our schools. This could be branded as a measure to improve our roads while many voters are unaware of the other things contained in the initiative.

I’m proud to support Prop. 129 which creates the same single subject rule that lawmakers have to follow for initiative measures.

With Prop. 129, we will no longer have these complex initiative measures that confuse voters and hide controversial things behind the facade of widely agreed upon goods for our communities. Vote YES for Prop. 129!

Karen LaBanz-Barnes, Queen Creek

Sponsored by Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Some laws should not be voted on together. Arizona law regarding statutory ballot initiatives currently has no restrictions on mixing different topics into a single initiative. For example, an initiative could include increased funding for a water treatment facility, but also include passing language expanding school choice or increased funding for public schools. This topic of education has nothing to do with the topic of water treatment. These two topics should not be grouped together and voted on, and yet, Arizona law currently allows them to be.

This is why I am proud to support Prop. 129, which institutes a single subject rule that applies to ballot initiatives. With this proposition, no longer will unrelated topics be allowed to be grouped together and voted on together.

A Yes vote for Prop. 129 is a Yes to simplify ballot measures and pass cleaner better laws! Vote YES Prop 129!

Laurie Johnson, Mesa

Sponsored by Arizona Free Enterprise

The Arizona Chamber of Commerce and Industry strongly urges you to vote YES on Proposition 129.

Proposition 129 ensures that out-of-state special interests can’t use Arizona’s ballot box to cram unrelated policies into a proposition without voters being at least accurately informed on the subject of each policy. Prop. 129 protects the integrity of the initiative system by requiring that an initiative stick to a single subject, and stops special interests from hiding parts of their agenda.

Arizona’s system remains attractive to out-of-state activist groups seeking to use our ballot box to implement policies that are not in Arizona’s best interests. There is greater urgency than ever to install stronger protections around Arizona’s system of direct democracy.

The Arizona Constitution’s initiative process allows the people to act directly in approving or rejecting laws. To protect that right, we need guardrails to stop out-of-state activists from gaming our system to impose their agenda on Arizona.

Proposition 129 is simple. It ensures that any proposition on a ballot is clear-cut and that voters are informed on the issue.

Spelling, grammar and punctuation were reproduced as submitted in the “for” and “against” arguments.

Too often we have seen propositions falsely portrayed due to the oversimplification of complex topics. We need to make certain that any measure put before voters only contains one subject and require the subject to be expressed in the title of the initiative measure.

Voter-protected measures are nearly impossible to amend once enacted, so limiting them to a single subject will make sure that Arizonans have complete knowledge on what they are voting for.

We urge you to vote YES on Proposition 129 to help protect the citizen initiative process.

Danny Seiden
President and CEO
Arizona Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Danny Seiden, President & CEO, Arizona Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Phoenix

Arizona laws passed by legislators are limited to one subject; citizen initiatives should be also. This measure simply holds all laws to that same standard. Ballot measures passed by voters are bound by the Voter Protection Act, meaning the Legislature cannot make corrections or adjustments except to further the intent of the measure. That’s why it is so important to get ballot measures right.

By limiting ballot initiatives to a single subject, voters are less likely to get confused and more likely to understand exactly what they are potentially cementing into voter protected law. It forces those who are writing the ballot measure to be thorough in their intent and text.

Limiting initiatives to one subject also avoids the potential problem of voters having to decide whether to vote in favor of a ballot measure that they support in part and oppose in part.

Please vote YES

Cathi Herrod, President, Center for Arizona Policy Action, Phoenix

Many States across the country have what is called a single subject rule that requires bills and ballot measures to only deal with issues that are related to one another. Arizona only currently has this for the state legislature and the bills that it considers, not statutory ballot measures.

The lack of this rule can make voters confused as to what they are voting for when considering whether or not to support a measure with their vote due to unrelated issues being grouped together on a single measure.

Prop. 129 would institute this single subject rule that other states have for ballot measures in Arizona. This is a commonsense reform that helps voters become more educated and stops the confusion that comes with unrelated issues being voted on together.

I’m proud to support Prop. 129 and you should too!

Patricia Keitel, Sun City
Sponsored by Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Prop 129 is short and sweet; it reads, “Every initiative measure shall embrace but one subject and matters properly connected therewith, which subject shall be expressed in the title; but if any subject shall be embraced in an initiative measure which shall not be expressed in the title, such initiative measure shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be embraced in the title.

That is all it does! Prop 129 requires a ballot measure to only relate to one topic and include a title to indicate what topic that is.

This measure is short and simple to read and understand. Unlike most measures bankrolled by special interest groups. These groups like the idea of logrolling bad ideas they can’t get passed at the legislature into one vast measure. This is purposefully confusing.

Let's keep ballot measures SIMPLE and TRANSPARENT. Vote YES on Prop 129 and ensure ballot measures “embrace but one subject,” are “properly connected,” and are “expressed in the title.” Short, simple, and sensible. Yes on 129.

Mary Lou Steinlein, Mesa

Sponsored by Arizona Free Enterprise Club

One of the foundations of our great constitutional republic is our right as citizens to vote. As we exercise this right, it is important to know what we are voting on, but initiative measures can be chalk full of all sorts of different policies that often have nothing to do with one another, confusing many voters.

What Prop. 129 does is make issues on ballot initiative measures be related to one another so that it does not confuse voters with many different issues that don't relate to each other at all. This single subject rule is common sense reform that the majority of states already have.

Vote YES for Prop. 129, and make Arizona join the rest of the country in having a single subject rule for initiative measures

Bob Graham, Mesa and Jackie Graham, Mesa

Sponsored by Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Special interest groups, most often from out of state, like to use every opportunity that they get to convince voters to pass wide-ranging initiatives. This way they are able to more easily deceive voters by concealing provisions they do not openly advertise. These are unpopular ideas they can sneak into an initiative, hidden by more popular ideas that they then advertise widely. This is wrong!

Arizona voters can protect our ballot box from these out-of-state con-artists by passing Prop 129! This initiative is very simple. It institutes a single subject rule for ballot initiatives and measures. This is a GREAT idea!

This is very serious. These ballot measures become law - we should be limiting their scope to ensure each topic gets its own separate vote. Voters deserve to be able to make the choice to pass a good law without having to accept a bad law!

If Arizona voters pass Prop 129, these special interest groups will no longer be able to use the expansive measures as a Trojan Horse for their worst ideas they would be unable to sell to voters otherwise! A single subject rule for these measures would prohibit this from happening.

Vote YES for Prop 129!

Dena Larson, Gilbert

Sponsored by Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Most states have a single subject rule that requires that initiative measures on the ballot only deal with one topic, meaning that everything in the measure is related to one another in some manner.

Currently, Arizona doesn't have any rule like that affects statutory initiatives that go on the ballot. Because of this, initiatives can have a whole assortment of different unrelated topics thrown into them, with voters having to vote on them as a whole. This is confusing to voters and forces them to vote for policies that they don't wish to support in order to vote for things that they would like to support. This is unfair and should be fixed!

Prop. 129 institutes a single subject rule that many states already have, making the confusing assortment of unrelated topics that go into initiatives currently sorted into separate ballot measures that have to be voted on separately. This makes it easier for voters to understand what they are being asked to vote for and helps them decide more easily whether or not they would or would not like to support any measure that appears on the ballot.

This makes a lot of sense! Vote YES for Prop. 129!

Frederick Sherwood, Peoria

Sponsored by Arizona Free Enterprise Club

ARGUMENTS “AGAINST” PROPOSITION 129

The League of Women Voters of Arizona strongly opposes this amendment to the Arizona Constitution. The League is dedicated to protecting the constitutional right of citizens to enact laws by preventing legislative action from diminishing or interfering with the will of the people.

This proposed Constitutional amendment will make it harder for citizens to enact laws through ballot measures by limiting the initiative to one subject only. The provisions of any matter not included in the title will be void.

A vote for this measure will further limit citizens’ ability to enact laws that address issues and problems that the Legislature has failed to address and open the door to legal challenges regarding what qualifies as a single subject. Citizens could be forced to propose multiple, piecemeal initiatives to provide effective solutions. Legislators are funded by taxpayer money to enact legislation. Citizens must individually bear the high cost in both money and expenditure of time to get a measure on the ballot. The additional barriers in this proposed amendment will only diminish the people’s constitutional right to make laws.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ARIZONA URGES YOU TO VOTE NO.

Pinny Sheoran, President, League of Women Voters of Arizona, Phoenix
Sponsored by League of Women Voters of Arizona

No matter who we are, we all want the freedom to make decisions that impact our lives. Ballot initiatives are the people’s power to exercise that right.

For 110 years, Arizonans from all walks of life have used ballot initiatives to propose and enact laws that help our communities. Through the ballot initiative process, our legislators have a moral and constitutional responsibility to follow the will of the people.

But some politicians and wealthy corporations don’t like the decisions we’ve made, so they are trying to rewrite the rules to get their way – no matter what the majority wants.

Proposition 129 is just another way to undermine the will of the people. It would impose a new requirement on ballot initiatives that would allow the will of hundreds of thousands of Arizonans to be overridden by a single judge.

This measure would open the door to unnecessary and expensive lawsuits for measures that have qualified for the ballot, preventing voters from being able to vote and make decisions on these issues.

Arizonans won’t be tricked into giving politicians more power. It’s up to us to defend the will of the people against politicians who want to rewrite the rules to get their way.

We must come together to protect our right to make decisions through the ballot.

Vote NO on Proposition 129.

Montserrat Arredondo, Executive Director, One Arizona, Phoenix

As an organization focused on addressing the problems facing Arizona’s rural communities, we know rural Arizonans often feel forgotten and left behind. Decisions made in Phoenix affect us and our lives, and yet it can be hard for us to make our voices heard and force those in power to pay attention. We hear this every day where we live in Casa Grande and San Tan Valley and in our work across Pinal, Yuma, and Coconino Counties.

That’s why we are committed to using and protecting the ballot initiative process. For more than 100 years, Arizonans have used ballot initiatives to voice the will of the public. From expanding paid sick leave and other benefits for workers to investing in public education, ballot initiatives have allowed people to be the conduits for change.

Under Arizona’s constitution, our legislators are required to follow what voters decide when we make our voices heard through the ballot initiative process. This matches their moral responsibility as elected leaders to follow the will of the people.

Proposition 129 would impose a new requirement on ballot initiatives that would allow the will of hundreds of thousands of Arizonans to be overridden by a single judge.

This measure would open the door to unnecessary and expensive lawsuits for measures that have qualified for the ballot, preventing voters from being able to vote and make decisions on these issues.

Join us in voting NO on Proposition 129.

Natali Fierros Bock, Co-Executive Director, Rural Arizona Engagement, San Tan Valley and Pablo Correa, Co-Executive Director, Rural Arizona Engagement, Casa Grande
Sponsored by One Arizona

Common Defense is the country’s largest veteran-led grassroots organization committed to engaging, organizing, training and mobilizing veterans to elect accountable leaders.

As veterans, as Arizonans, and as members of Common Defense, we urge you to vote NO on Proposition 129.

Under the Arizona constitution, our legislators are required to follow the will of the people as expressed through ballot initiatives.

Unfortunately, some politicians don’t like that they are required to follow the will of the people. Through efforts like Proposition 129, they’re trying to change the rules to block voters from using our power.

Under Proposition 129, a single judge would be able to block an initiative from appearing on the ballot – even if hundreds of thousands of people had already signed a petition in support.

The expensive and time-consuming lawsuits created by Proposition 129 will block many ballot initiatives from ever launching in the first place, undercutting voters’ ability to use the ballot initiative process.

Respecting the will of the people is a key value that Arizonans share, one that forms a bedrock principle of our democracy. Join us in protecting our power as Arizonans by voting NO on Proposition 129.

Joanna Sweatt, Organizing Director, Common Defense, Chandler; Chad Flannery, Member, Common Defense, Chandler; Christopher Emmons, Member, Common Defense, Mesa; Jason Moon, Member, Common Defense, Phoenix; Frank Thompson, Member, Common Defense, Tucson; Sylvia Andersh, Member, Common Defense, Tucson; and Bridget Bellavigna, Member, Common Defense, Phoenix
Sponsored by One Arizona

Proposition 129 is a direct attack on our ability to make change through the ballot initiative process. Under Proposition 129, it will be much more difficult for voters to pass policy through ballot initiatives.

Arizonans have used ballot initiatives for more than 100 years. Under our constitution, politicians are required to follow the will of the people as expressed through this initiative process.

But if Proposition 129 passes, a single judge will be able to remove an initiative from the ballot, even if hundreds of thousands of people have already submitted signatures in support. Under Proposition 129, expensive lawsuits could block Arizonans from weighing in on key initiatives, even if those initiatives would otherwise qualify for the ballot.

As a faith leader, I place tremendous importance on our ability as voters to come together and make change. The values that underlie our democracy – including the principle of one person, one vote and the idea that voters should determine our own fate – are connected to the inherent dignity and worth of each individual person. We have an obligation and a duty to protect our democracy, and it starts by standing up to these politicians and preserving our power.

Spelling, grammar and punctuation were reproduced as submitted in the “for” and “against” arguments.

Vote NO on Proposition 129.

Katie Sexton-Wood, Reverend, Glendale

Sponsored by One Arizona

With a population of more than 7 million, Arizona faces complex issues that politicians refuse to address in a meaningful way. In the absence of their leadership, Arizona voters have taken it upon themselves to go to the ballot and pass comprehensive policies that improve the lives of all Arizonans. Because voters have shown continued support in approving ballot measures to fund public education, politicians have looked for ways to subvert the ability for Arizonans to go to the ballot and seek change.

Proposition 129 is one of these efforts by politicians to silence the will of Arizona voters. If enacted, it will place additional hurdles in the way of Arizonans who look to the ballot to pass policies addressing the real issues Arizonans face. Unlike the Arizona Legislature, ordinary Arizonans cannot simply propose a policy or law change with a simple bill. Instead, Arizonans who want to address the pressing, complex problems of today must go through a demanding signature-collection process to put a measure before fellow voters. The many requirements that currently exist are already difficult to surmount and already provide fertile ground for legal challenges aimed at preventing voters from being able to weigh in on important measures. Proposition 129 will make it only harder for voter initiatives to make it through the process.

The policy issues we face in Arizona are complex and require solutions that go beyond what a single subject limitation allows. To address the systemic issues Arizonans face, we must protect the integrity and flexibility of our constitutional right to an initiative process.

On behalf of our teachers and education support professionals, the Arizona Education Association requests that you vote NO on Proposition 129.

Marisol Garcia, President, Arizona Education Association, Phoenix

Vote NO on Proposition 129 to protect citizen-initiated ballot measures.

Proposition 129 is yet another attempt to make it more difficult for citizen initiatives to get on the ballot. By creating more barriers for citizens to voice their concerns and put forward solutions, Proposition 129 is actively seeking to prevent everyday Arizonans from having any power in the legislative process.

Less power for us means more power and influence for lobbyists and special interest in our government. Activate 48 proudly supports citizen-initiated ballot measures and is asking you to vote NO on Proposition 129.

Activate 48 is a coalition led by LUCHA, Mi Familia Vota, Our Voice Our Vote Arizona, and Chispa Arizona. We are four of Arizona's leading movement organizations working to engage young people, Latinos, and communities of color in the political process.

We are bringing together Arizonans across backgrounds, regions, and issue movements to shape the state's future around the needs of communities, not corporations. As a people-powered movement, we are protecting the ability of everyday Arizonans to participate in our democracy while tearing down obstacles meant to make it more difficult.

Join us and protect the voices of everyday Arizonans. Vote NO on Proposition 129.

Alejandra Gomez, Co-Executive Director, Living United for Change in Arizona (LUCHA), Phoenix; Vianey Olivarría, State Co-Director, Chispa Arizona, Phoenix; Sena Mohammed, Chief of Staff, Our Voice Our Vote Arizona, Phoenix; and Carolina Rodriguez-Greer, Arizona State Director, Mi Familia Vota, Phoenix

BALLOT FORMAT

PROPOSITION 129

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO INITIATIVE MEASURES

OFFICIAL TITLE

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; AMENDING ARTICLE IV, PART 1, SECTION 1, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; RELATING TO INITIATIVE MEASURES.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT WOULD LIMIT AN INITIATIVE MEASURE TO A SINGLE SUBJECT AND REQUIRE THAT SUBJECT TO BE EXPRESSED IN THE TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE MEASURE.

A “YES” vote shall have the effect of amending the constitution to limit each initiative measure to a single subject and require that subject to be expressed in the title of the initiative measure.	YES <input type="checkbox"/>
A “NO” vote shall have the effect of retaining existing law on initiative measures.	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

130 PROPOSITION

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1011

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; REPEALING ARTICLE IX, SECTIONS 2, 2.1, 2.2 AND 2.3, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; AMENDING ARTICLE IX, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA, BY ADDING A NEW SECTION 2; RELATING TO PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Arizona, the House of Representatives concurring:

1. Article IX, sections 2, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, Constitution of Arizona, are proposed to be repealed as follows if approved by the voters and on proclamation of the Governor:

Article IX, sections 2, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, Constitution of Arizona, relating to property taxation exemptions, are repealed.

2. Article IX, Constitution of Arizona, is proposed to be amended by adding a new section 2 as follows if approved by the voters and on proclamation of the Governor:

2. Property subject to taxation; exemptions

SECTION 2. A. ALL PROPERTY IN THIS STATE THAT IS NOT EXEMPT UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OR UNDER THIS SECTION IS SUBJECT TO TAXATION AS PROVIDED BY LAW.

B. PROPERTY THAT HAS BEEN CONVEYED TO EVADE TAXATION IS NOT EXEMPT.

C. THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY IS EXEMPT FROM TAXATION:

1. ALL FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL PROPERTY.

2. PUBLIC DEBTS, AS EVIDENCED BY THE BONDS OF THIS STATE AND ITS COUNTIES, MUNICIPALITIES AND OTHER POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS.

3. HOUSEHOLD GOODS THAT ARE OWNED BY THE USER OF THE GOODS AND THAT ARE USED SOLELY FOR NONCOMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

4. STOCKS OF RAW OR FINISHED MATERIALS, UNASSEMBLED PARTS, WORKS IN PROCESS OR FINISHED PRODUCTS CONSTITUTING THE INVENTORY OF A RETAILER OR WHOLESALE THAT IS LOCATED IN THIS STATE AND PRINCIPALLY ENGAGED IN THE RESALE OF THE MATERIALS, PARTS, WORKS OR PRODUCTS, WHETHER OR NOT FOR RESALE TO THE ULTIMATE CONSUMER.

D. SUBSECTION C OF THIS SECTION IS SELF-EXECUTING, AND PERSONS WHO ARE ENTITLED TO THE EXEMPTION ARE NOT REQUIRED TO TAKE ANY AFFIRMATIVE ACTION TO RECEIVE THE BENEFIT OF THE EXEMPTION.

E. THE LEGISLATURE MAY EXEMPT THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY BY LAW:

1. THE PROPERTY OF AN EDUCATIONAL, CHARITABLE OR RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION OR INSTITUTION THAT IS NOT USED OR HELD FOR PROFIT.

2. PERSONAL PROPERTY THAT IS USED IN A TRADE OR BUSINESS OR FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

3. CEMETERIES THAT ARE SET APART AND USED TO INTER DECEASED HUMAN BEINGS.

4. THE PROPERTY OF A WIDOW OR WIDOWER WHO IS A RESIDENT OF THIS STATE.

5. THE PROPERTY OF A RESIDENT OF THIS STATE WHO IS AT LEAST EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND WHO HAS A MEDICALLY CERTIFIED TOTAL AND PERMANENT DISABILITY.

6. THE PROPERTY OF AN HONORABLY DISCHARGED VETERAN OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES WHO IS A RESIDENT OF THIS STATE AND WHO HAS A SERVICE OR NONSERVICE CONNECTED DISABILITY AS DETERMINED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, OR ITS SUCCESSOR AGENCY.

F. THE LEGISLATURE MAY DETERMINE BY LAW THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR, AND THE AMOUNT OF, THE EXEMPTIONS OF PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION E OF THIS SECTION.

G. A PERSON IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR EXEMPTION UNDER MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY AS A WIDOW, WIDOWER, PERSON WITH A TOTAL AND PERMANENT DISABILITY OR VETERAN

WITH A DISABILITY UNDER SUBSECTION E, PARAGRAPH 4, 5 OR 6 OF THIS SECTION.

3. The Secretary of State shall submit this proposition to the voters at the next general election as provided by article XXI, Constitution of Arizona.

ANALYSIS BY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Proposition 130 would amend the Arizona Constitution to consolidate and clarify the constitutional provisions that prescribe exemptions from property tax. Proposition 130 would also allow the Legislature to prescribe the qualifications for and limits on some of these exemptions.

Under the Arizona Constitution, all property in this state is subject to property tax unless it is exempt under the laws of the United States or the Arizona Constitution. Currently, the Arizona Constitution provides for thirteen different exemptions from property tax in four sections of the Constitution. Proposition 130 would consolidate all but one of these exemptions in one constitutional section and reorganize them based on whether they are self-executing or whether they need further legislative action to implement. The one exemption that would be eliminated would be for the property of persons who served in the United States military or navy during World War I or earlier wars.

For the current exemptions for widows, widowers, persons with disabilities and veterans with service or non-service disabilities, the Arizona Constitution prescribes the maximum amount of the exemptions and qualifications for the exemptions based on the taxpayer's household income and the assessed value of the property. The Arizona Constitution allows the Legislature to adjust the maximum amount of the exemptions for agricultural and business personal property for inflation. It also authorizes the Legislature to establish by law exemptions for the property of cemeteries and of educational, charitable and religious organizations.

Under Proposition 130, the Constitution would no longer prescribe the initial values for the exemption qualifications and limits for the exemptions that require legislative action. The Legislature would determine the qualifications for and the amount of these exemptions. In the 2022 legislative session, the Legislature passed a bill that would set the exemption limits and qualification amounts at the amounts currently prescribed in the Arizona Constitution as adjusted for inflation to 2022. That bill does not go into effect unless Proposition 130 is approved by the voters.

ARGUMENTS “FOR” PROPOSITION 130

America’s disabled veterans have given so much to this country, and it is time that Arizona honors the promises currently in the Arizona Constitution and restores the disabled veterans property tax exemption by voting YES on Proposition 130.

This property tax exemption has been inactive and as County Assessors we have been instructed by the courts to not provide it due to the fact that as written it only applies to disabled veterans who were Arizona residents before entering armed service. Proposition 130 applies this exemption to all disabled veterans who become Arizona residents and means that we will now be able to grant disabled veterans the property tax relief found in the Arizona Constitution.

Proposition 130 also provides flexibility for the future. It cleans up similarly problematic language in the property tax exemption for Arizona’s widows and widowers and allows future legislatures and governors to adjust the exemption amount and income qualifications for these property tax relief programs to best suit the needs of our communities.

We urge you to vote YES on Proposition 130 so we can honor those who gave so much to our country and implement sensible property tax relief policy for the future.

Suzanne Droubie, Pima County Assessor, Pima County Assessor’s Office, Tucson

Our veterans make extraordinary sacrifices to preserve our freedoms. During their service, some of our heroic veterans suffer permanent disabilities. Arizona’s constitution recognizes the extraordinary sacrifices our disabled veterans have made to our country and state. However, a defect in the language of Arizona’s constitution caused a federal court to prohibit county assessors from accepting veterans’ property tax exemptions.

Proposition 130 allows Arizona to do right by our veterans. A “YES” vote will allow our disabled veterans to claim residential property tax exemptions.

I respectfully request that you join me in supporting veterans by voting “YES” on Proposition 130.

Maricopa County Assessor Eddie Cook

Eddie Cook, Maricopa County Assessor, Gilbert

The Arizona Tax Research Association (ATRA) supports the passage of Proposition 130.

ATRA is a non-profit, non-partisan statewide taxpayer association that advocates for sound fiscal policies on behalf of Arizona taxpayers.

ATRA supports Proposition 130 because it restores the tax benefit provided to Arizona’s disabled veterans that was struck down by the courts due to unconstitutional residency requirements. The exemption is provided to honorably discharged veterans and the amount of the exemption is based on the percentage of the veteran’s service or nonservice connected disability as rated by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. Furthermore, ATRA believes it is good tax policy to move these modest property tax exemptions for veterans, widows and widowers, and business personal property into state statute in order to provide our State Legislature the flexibility to react when circumstances change.

Please join me in voting yes on Proposition 130.

Kevin J. McCarthy, President, Arizona Tax Research Association (ATRA), Gilbert

Kevin McCarthy, President, Arizona Tax Research Association, Gilbert

Proposition 130 is a simple fix that is long overdue for Arizona’s 110,345 disabled veterans. Despite there being an exemption in the Arizona Constitution for these wounded warriors, this language has been inactive for years due to a technicality found by the courts.

Spelling, grammar and punctuation were reproduced as submitted in the “for” and “against” arguments.

This means that disabled veterans are coming to our counties asking for relief that is written down in the Arizona Constitution, and we have to turn them away today. But if we vote yes on Proposition 130, we can fix that technicality and restore property tax relief to those who have sacrificed so much for our country.

We are proud to stand alongside many county leaders, Republican and Democratic, and support Proposition 130's restoration of the disabled American veterans property tax exemption. Proposition 130 also allows for future adjustments to the amount and income qualifications for needed property tax relief programs helping the most vulnerable in our communities.

Please join us and vote YES on Proposition 130 to honor the promises of the Arizona Constitution and provide property tax relief to those who need it most.

Michael McCord, President, Arizona Association of Counties, San Tan Valley and Sarah Benatar, 1st Vice President, Arizona Association of Counties, Bellemont

This simple change to our state constitution will enable the state, when circumstances warrant, to eliminate property taxes on some Arizona residents, like widows and widowers, and those with permanent disabilities, particularly disabled veterans. This measure could mean the difference between someone being able to stay in their home after a serious loss or losing it. I support it and hope you will too.

Sydney Hay, Scottsdale

There are over 500,000 veterans who proudly call Arizona home, with at least 110,300 having sustained an injury while in uniform, resulting in a VA disability rating of 10%. While these selfless men and women all risked their lives to defend the freedoms we enjoy, those who have a disability paid a price for their service.

Before 1989, Arizona granted disabled veterans a property tax exemption for those who lived in Arizona before they began their service. Unfortunately, this exemption was invalidated by the Courts because it did not apply equally to all disabled veterans who call Arizona home.

Proposition 130 gives the voters the opportunity to re-activate the Disabled Veterans' Property Tax Exemption by removing the residency requirement. By fixing this issue, and voting YES, you will be able to once again honor these veterans and provide them with some well-deserved relief for their service and sacrifice to our beautiful Arizona.

Vote YES on Proposition 130.

Matthew Shuman, Fmr. National Legislative Director, The American Legion, Scottsdale

Several changes to the current exemption laws are needed to effectively administrate the property tax exemption program. The current constitutional language is antiquated and several parts of it have been struck down by the courts. This proposal "cleans up" the current language and makes a substantial change to the Constitution, of allowing all Arizona resident widows, widowers, disabled persons and disabled veterans eligible to qualify for the exemption program. The proposed language also makes it clear as to what property shall be exempt from taxation, and what property may be exempt and to what degree as set by law.

Under the current language, widows and widowers must have been a resident of this state at the time of the spouse's death. This requirement creates many inequities in the exemption program by not allowing Arizona resident widows and widowers an exemption just because their spouse died in another state.

A similar residency requirement for disabled veterans is in the current Constitution. The veteran must have entered the service from Arizona to qualify. In 1990 this residency requirement for Arizona veterans was determined to be unconstitutional by the Arizona Court of Appeals and therefore the veteran exemption is now completely ignored. This court decision could potentially affect widows and widowers in the same manner if not corrected by the passage of this initiative.

During my last two terms in office, I was successful in getting this initiative introduced six times. After my retirement in 2020, the Assessor's Association continued to support this effort until it was finally passed by the Legislature this year.

Spelling, grammar and punctuation were reproduced as submitted in the "for" and "against" arguments.

I ask that you join with me and vote yes on Proposition 130.

Joseph Wehrle, Yuma County Assessor 1992-2020, Yuma

Vote YES on Proposition 130 to give disabled veterans the property tax relief they deserve.

Proposition 130 fixes an imbalance in the Arizona Constitution that excludes veterans from receiving a property tax exemption intended by the Constitution. Currently, the Arizona Constitution allows a \$4,188 property tax exemption to the following individuals:

1. Widows and widowers if they were Arizona residents as of 1969.
2. Those who are totally and permanently disabled.

Before 1989, the Arizona Constitution also allowed a property tax exemption for disabled veterans if they were a resident of Arizona before deployment. However, during the 1980s, both the United States Supreme Court and an Arizona Court ruled that this residency requirement violated the U.S. Constitution. The result is that disabled veterans cannot receive the property tax exemption that the Arizona Constitution permits.

Proposition 130 will remove the requirement of residency before deployment, enabling veterans to once again qualify for the property tax exemption that is already in the Arizona Constitution. The Proposition also removes the residency requirement for widows and widowers, providing certainty that their property tax exemption will remain.

Arizona voters should support our disabled veterans and vote YES on Proposition 130.

LtCol (Ret) Kathy Lowrey Gallowitz, Founder & CEO, Vanguard Veteran, Rio Verde

Voting YES on Proposition 130 is an important step for us as Arizonans to honor the commitments we have made to our veterans. Having worked for an Assessor's Office, I witnessed first-hand disabled veterans come up to us and ask about a property tax relief program that is in our Arizona Constitution but that we have not been legally allowed to administer since the Supreme Court of the United State's Hooper v. Bernalillo County Assessor 1985 case.

We can't administer this program because the language as written restricts the disabled veterans exemption to only to apply to veterans who were residents of Arizona before they entered service. When my grandparents served in the Navy and Army, they served all Americans and moved quite often. All of our American veterans with disabilities should be welcome to call Arizona home and be honored for their service.

A YES vote on Proposition 130 honors Arizona's promises and cleans up language so that we can make property tax relief programs work for our most vulnerable residents like the fact that an exemption for widows and widowers currently only applies if you were an Arizona resident in 1969 or earlier. Please vote yes on this common sense tax policy change.

Ryan Boyd, Phoenix

ARGUMENTS “AGAINST” PROPOSITION 130

No arguments filed

BALLOT FORMAT

PROPOSITION 130

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS

OFFICIAL TITLE

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; REPEALING ARTICLE IX, SECTIONS 2, 2.1, 2.2 AND 2.3, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; AMENDING ARTICLE IX, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA, BY ADDING A NEW SECTION 2; RELATING TO PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT WOULD CONSOLIDATE FOUR SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION REGARDING PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS INTO A SINGLE SECTION; REMOVE THE CONSTITUTIONAL DETERMINATIONS OF THE AMOUNTS OF CERTAIN PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS; AND ALLOW PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR RESIDENT VETERANS WITH DISABILITIES, WIDOWS, AND WIDOWERS REGARDLESS OF WHEN THEY BECAME ARIZONA RESIDENTS.

A “YES” vote shall have the effect of amending the constitution to consolidate property tax exemptions into a single section; removing the constitutional determinations as to the amounts of certain property tax exemptions, leaving the legislature to prescribe by law the qualifications for and amounts of property tax exemptions it creates; allowing property tax exemptions for resident veterans with disabilities, widows, and widowers regardless of when they became Arizona residents; and establishing that a person is not eligible for property tax exemption under more than one category as a widow, widower, person with a disability, or veteran with a disability.

YES

A “NO” vote shall have the effect of retaining existing law on property tax exemptions.

NO

PROPOSITION 131

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1024

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; AMENDING ARTICLE V, SECTION 1, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA, AS AMENDED BY PROPOSITION 100, ELECTION OF NOVEMBER 3, 1992; AMENDING ARTICLE V, SECTIONS 6 AND 9, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; RELATING TO THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Arizona, the House of Representatives concurring:

1. Article V, section 1, Constitution of Arizona, as amended by proposition 100, election of November 3, 1992, is proposed to be amended as follows if approved by the voters and on proclamation of the Governor:

1. Executive department; state officers; terms; election; residence and office at seat of government; duties

Section 1. A. The executive department shall consist of the governor, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, secretary of state, ATTORNEY GENERAL, state treasurer, ~~attorney general~~, and superintendent of public instruction, each of whom shall hold office for four years beginning on the first Monday of January, 1971 next after the regular general election in 1970.

B. The person having the highest number of the votes cast for the office voted for shall be elected, but if two or more persons have an equal and the highest number of votes for the office, the two houses of the legislature at its next regular session shall elect forthwith, by joint ballot, one of such persons for said office.

C. NOT LATER THAN SIXTY DAYS BEFORE THE GENERAL ELECTION UNLESS THE LEGISLATURE PRESCRIBES OTHERWISE BY STATUTE, EACH NOMINEE FOR THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR SHALL NAME A LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR NOMINEE AND SHALL RUN ON A TICKET AS A JOINT CANDIDATE IN THE GENERAL ELECTION WITH THAT NOMINEE FOR THE OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. THE NAME OF THE NOMINEE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR SHALL APPEAR ON THE BALLOT WITH OR BELOW THE NAME OF THE JOINT NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR IN A MANNER THAT INDICATES THEY ARE RUNNING ON A TICKET AS JOINT CANDIDATES. AT THE GENERAL ELECTION, A SINGLE VOTE FOR A NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR SHALL CONSTITUTE A VOTE FOR THAT NOMINEE'S TICKET, INCLUDING THE NOMINEE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. FOR ANY WINNING CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR AT THE GENERAL ELECTION, THAT WINNING CANDIDATE'S JOINT CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IS THE WINNING CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

~~E.~~ D. The officers of the executive department during their terms of office shall reside at the seat of government where they shall keep their offices and the public records, books, ~~and papers~~. They shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the constitution and as may be provided by law.

2. Article V, section 6, Constitution of Arizona, is proposed to be amended as follows if approved by the voters and on proclamation of the Governor:

6. Death, resignation, removal or disability of governor or lieutenant governor; succession to office; impeachment, absence from state or temporary disability

Section 6. A. In the event of the death of the governor, or ~~his~~ THE GOVERNOR'S resignation, removal from office, ~~or permanent disability to discharge the duties of the office, the secretary of state, if holding by election,~~ LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR shall succeed to the office of governor until ~~his~~ A successor shall be elected and shall qualify. ~~H~~

B. IN THE EVENT OF THE DEATH OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, OR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S RESIGNATION, REMOVAL FROM OFFICE OR PERMANENT DISABILITY TO DISCHARGE THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICE, THE GOVERNOR SHALL APPOINT A PERSON TO SERVE AS LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY A MAJORITY VOTE OF THE MEMBERS OF EACH HOUSE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

C. IF A VACANCY IN THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR OCCURS WITH OR DURING A VACANCY IN THE OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, the secretary of state ~~be holding otherwise than by election,~~

~~or shall fail to qualify as governor, the attorney general, the state treasurer, or the superintendent of public instruction, if holding by election,~~ shall, in the order named, succeed to the office of governor.

D. The taking of the oath of office as governor by any person specified in this section shall constitute resignation from the office by virtue of the holding of which ~~he~~ THE PERSON qualifies as governor. Any successor to the office shall become governor in fact and entitled to all of the emoluments, powers and duties of governor ~~upon~~ ON taking the oath of office.

E. In the event of the impeachment of the governor, ~~his~~ THE GOVERNOR'S absence from the state, or other temporary disability to discharge the duties of the office, the powers and duties of the office of governor shall devolve ~~upon~~ ON the same person as in case of vacancy, but only until the disability ceases.

3. Article V, section 9, Constitution of Arizona, is proposed to be amended as follows if approved by the voters and on proclamation of the Governor:

9. Powers and duties of state officers

Section 9. The powers and duties of LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, secretary of state, ATTORNEY GENERAL, state treasurer, ~~attorney general,~~ and superintendent of public instruction shall be as prescribed by law.

4. Applicability

This proposition applies beginning with elections for the term of office that starts in 2027.

5. The Secretary of State shall submit this proposition to the voters at the next general election as provided by article XXI, Constitution of Arizona.

ANALYSIS BY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Proposition 131 would amend the Arizona Constitution to create the office of Lieutenant Governor within the Executive Department. Beginning with the 2026 election, at least sixty days before the general election, each nominee for Governor would name a Lieutenant Governor to run on a ticket as a joint candidate with the Governor at the general election.

Proposition 131 would amend the Arizona Constitution to provide that the Lieutenant Governor succeeds to the office of Governor in the event the Governor dies, resigns, is removed from office or is permanently unable to carry out the duties of the Governor and serves until a successor is elected. It would also require the Governor to appoint a person to serve as Lieutenant Governor in the event the Lieutenant Governor dies, resigns, is removed from office or is permanently unable to carry out the duties of the Lieutenant Governor. The appointment is subject to approval by a majority vote of each house of the Legislature.

Proposition 131 would also amend the Arizona Constitution to provide that the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction may succeed to the office of Governor regardless of whether they were elected to their offices. Currently, the Secretary of State, only if elected, succeeds to the office of Governor, followed in order by the Attorney General, State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, only if elected.

In the 2022 legislative session, the Legislature passed a bill that requires the Governor to appoint the Lieutenant Governor to serve as the Governor's Chief of Staff or the Director of the Arizona Department of Administration or to fill any position for which the Governor is authorized by law to make an appointment. This bill does not go into effect unless Proposition 131 is approved by the voters.

ARGUMENTS “FOR” PROPOSITION 131

Prior to the current administration, no Governor had completed a full eight years in office in more than three decades. That’s because Arizona governors have died, resigned, or been removed from office (i.e. impeachment) before completing their second term. When a vacancy occurs, the state constitution requires the Secretary of State to become Governor because Arizona is one of just five states that lacks a Lieutenant Governor among its elected officers. Yet the Secretary, while an important office, is elected to handle administrative election duties and state records, a far cry from serving as the state’s chief executive. Furthermore, the Secretary may have a very different vision from their predecessor or be from a different party altogether. Twice has the line of succession initiated a change in party, once in each direction.

Fixing this gap in Arizona’s officers is a nonpartisan issue. It’s about good governance. That’s why Republican and Democratic legislators came together to champion Prop 131, and why it passed the legislature with broad, bipartisan support. It requires each gubernatorial nominee to select a running mate to serve as Lt. Governor, similar to how the President selects a Vice President, with both names appearing on the ballot. To ensure the new office doesn’t “grow government,” the law requires the Lt. Governor to occupy an existing high-level executive position within the governor’s administration, such as Chief of Staff or agency director.

While not the first time the office of Lt. Governor has been before the voters, it’s never been presented in this form. The “ticket” model is familiar to people and employed by most states. It would create better continuity and predictability within our government, providing voters greater confidence when selecting an administration. Please vote yes to establish a Lt. Governor for Arizona. Its time has come.

J.D. Mesnard, State Senator (R), District 17, Chandler and Sean Bowie, State Senator (D), District 18, Phoenix

The League of Women Voters of Arizona supports this amendment to strengthen the executive branch of state government, and to integrate its administration by centralizing authority and responsibility in the governor’s office. The League of Women Voters of Arizona believes that a clear line of succession in the Executive Branch of the State of Arizona should be more obvious to the public than it is in the current system where the Secretary of State assumes the role of Governor in times of absence, removal, resignation, death or other such changes. To avoid mid-term changes in party, continuity problems or policy reversals, League of Women Voters of Arizona supports the creation of an Office of Lieutenant Governor with duties separate from that of the Secretary of State.

In addition, the League of Women Voters of Arizona believes that the governor and the elected office, which is next in line of succession to the governor, should run on the same party ticket.

WE URGE A YES VOTE ON THIS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Pinny Sheoran, President, League of Women Voters of Arizona, Phoenix

Sponsored by League of Women Voters of Arizona

This initiative allows each party’s primary winning candidate for Governor to select an individual to run as a joint ticket for Governor and a newly created Lt. Governor position for the state of Arizona. The candidates for Governor are required to announce their selection for Lt. Governor at least 60 days before the general election, ensuring that the electorate has enough time to make a thoughtful decision.

Some key points are this proposition does not expand government nor does it create another agency since the governor will appoint this individual to the executive branch. Additionally, the continuity of the government is important. Arizona is one of only a few states nationwide without a Lt. Governor position. In the vacancy or absence of the governor, the Lt. Governor would fill the role and responsibilities. A clear succession line is important and should stay within the elected party of power from the previous election cycle. The Republican Party of Arizona asks you to vote Yes on this proposition.

Dr. Kelli Ward, Chairwoman, Republican Party of Arizona, LLC., Lake Havasu City and Yvonne Cahill, Secretary, Republican Party of Arizona, LLC., Scottsdale

Sponsored by Republican Party of Arizona, LLC.

ARGUMENTS “AGAINST” PROPOSITION 131

No arguments filed

BALLOT FORMAT

PROPOSITION 131

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

OFFICIAL TITLE

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; AMENDING ARTICLE V, SECTION 1, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA, AS AMENDED BY PROPOSITION 100, ELECTION OF NOVEMBER 3, 1992; AMENDING ARTICLE V, SECTIONS 6 AND 9, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; RELATING TO THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT WOULD CREATE A NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICER WHO WOULD BE ELECTED ON A JOINT TICKET WITH THE GOVERNOR AND SUCCEED TO THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR IN THE EVENT OF THE GOVERNOR'S DEATH, REMOVAL FROM OFFICE, OR DISABILITY TO DISCHARGE THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICE.

<p>A "YES" vote shall have the effect of amending the constitution to create the office of Lieutenant Governor beginning with the 2026 election; requiring that a nominee for Governor name a nominee for Lieutenant Governor to be jointly elected; replacing the Secretary of State with the Lieutenant Governor as first in the line of succession to the office of Governor; and provide that the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction may succeed to the office of Governor regardless of whether they were elected.</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>A "NO" vote shall have the effect of retaining the current executive branch and existing law on executive succession.</p>	<p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>

132 PROPOSITION**HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 2015**

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; AMENDING ARTICLE IV, PART 1, SECTION 1, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; AMENDING ARTICLE XXI, SECTION 1, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; RELATING TO INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM MEASURES.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring:

1. Article IV, part 1, section 1, Constitution of Arizona, is proposed to be amended as follows if approved by the voters and on proclamation of the Governor:

1. Legislative authority; initiative and referendum

Section 1. (1) Senate; house of representatives; reservation of power to people. The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in the legislature, consisting of a senate and a house of representatives, but the people reserve the power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution and to enact or reject such laws and amendments at the polls, independently of the legislature; and they also reserve, for use at their own option, the power to approve or reject at the polls any act, or item, section, or part of any act, of the legislature.

(2) Initiative power. The first of these reserved powers is the initiative. Under this power ten ~~per centum~~ PERCENT of the qualified electors shall have the right to propose any measure, and fifteen ~~per centum~~ PERCENT shall have the right to propose any amendment to the constitution.

(3) Referendum power; emergency measures; effective date of acts. The second of these reserved powers is the referendum. Under this power the legislature, or five ~~per centum~~ PERCENT of the qualified electors, may order the submission to the people at the polls of any measure, or item, section, or part of any measure, enacted by the legislature, except laws immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or for the support and maintenance of the departments of the state government and state institutions; but to allow opportunity for referendum petitions, no act passed by the legislature shall be operative for ninety days after the close of the session of the legislature enacting such measure, except such as require earlier operation to preserve the public peace, health, or safety, or to provide appropriations for the support and maintenance of the departments of the state and of state institutions; provided, that no such emergency measure shall be considered passed by the legislature unless it shall state in a separate section why it is necessary that it shall become immediately operative, and shall be approved by the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature, taken by roll call of ayes and nays, and also approved by the governor; and should such measure be vetoed by the governor, it shall not become a law unless it shall be approved by the votes of three-fourths of the members elected to each house of the legislature, taken by roll call of ayes and nays.

(4) Initiative and referendum petitions; filing. All petitions submitted under the power of the initiative shall be known as initiative petitions, and shall be filed with the secretary of state not less than four months preceding the date of the election at which the measures so proposed are to be voted upon. All petitions submitted under the power of the referendum shall be known as referendum petitions, and shall be filed with the secretary of state not more than ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the legislature which shall have passed the measure to which the referendum is applied. The filing of a referendum petition against any item, section, or part of any measure shall not prevent the remainder of such measure from becoming operative.

(5) Effective date of initiative and referendum measures. Any measure or amendment to the constitution proposed under the initiative, and any measure to which the referendum is applied, shall be referred to a vote of the qualified electors, and FOR AN INITIATIVE OR REFERENDUM TO APPROVE A TAX, shall become law when approved by a majority SIXTY PERCENT of the votes cast thereon and upon proclamation of the governor, and not otherwise AND FOR ALL OTHER INITIATIVES AND REFERENDUMS, SHALL BECOME LAW WHEN APPROVED BY A MAJORITY OF THE VOTES CAST THEREON AND UPON PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR, AND NOT OTHERWISE.

(6) (A) Veto of initiative or referendum. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to an

initiative measure TO APPROVE A TAX THAT IS approved by ~~a majority~~ SIXTY PERCENT of the votes cast thereon or to a referendum measure TO APPROVE A TAX THAT IS decided by ~~a majority~~ SIXTY PERCENT of the votes cast thereon AND FOR ALL OTHER INITIATIVES AND REFERENDUMS, THE VETO POWER OF THE GOVERNOR SHALL NOT EXTEND TO INITIATIVES AND REFERENDUMS APPROVED BY A MAJORITY OF THE VOTES CAST THEREON.

(6) (B) Legislature's power to repeal initiative or referendum. The legislature shall not have the power to repeal an initiative measure TO APPROVE A TAX THAT IS approved by ~~a majority~~ SIXTY PERCENT of the votes cast thereon or to repeal a referendum measure TO APPROVE A TAX THAT IS decided by ~~a majority~~ SIXTY PERCENT of the votes cast thereon AND FOR ALL OTHER INITIATIVES AND REFERENDUMS, THE LEGISLATURE SHALL NOT HAVE THE POWER TO REPEAL AN INITIATIVE MEASURE APPROVED BY A MAJORITY OF THE VOTES CAST THEREON AND SHALL NOT HAVE THE POWER TO REPEAL A REFERENDUM MEASURE DECIDED BY A MAJORITY OF THE VOTES CAST THEREON.

(6) (C) Legislature's power to amend initiative or referendum. The legislature shall not have the power to amend an initiative measure TO APPROVE A TAX THAT IS approved by ~~a majority~~ SIXTY PERCENT of the votes cast thereon, or to amend a referendum measure TO APPROVE A TAX THAT IS decided by ~~a majority~~ SIXTY PERCENT of the votes cast thereon, unless the amending legislation furthers the purposes of such measure and at least three-fourths of the members of each house of the legislature, by a roll call of ayes and nays, vote to amend such measure. FOR ALL OTHER INITIATIVES AND REFERENDUMS, THE LEGISLATURE SHALL NOT HAVE THE POWER TO AMEND AN INITIATIVE MEASURE APPROVED BY A MAJORITY OF THE VOTES CAST THEREON AND SHALL NOT HAVE THE POWER TO AMEND A REFERENDUM MEASURE DECIDED BY A MAJORITY OF THE VOTES CAST THEREON, UNLESS THE AMENDING LEGISLATION FURTHERS THE PURPOSES OF SUCH MEASURE AND AT LEAST THREE-FOURTHS OF THE MEMBERS OF EACH HOUSE OF THE LEGISLATURE, BY A ROLL CALL OF AYES AND NAYS, VOTE TO AMEND SUCH MEASURE.

(6) (D) Legislature's power to appropriate or divert funds created by initiative or referendum. The legislature shall not have the power to appropriate or divert funds created or allocated to a specific purpose by an initiative measure THAT ALSO APPROVES A TAX THAT IS approved by ~~a majority~~ SIXTY PERCENT of the votes cast thereon, or by a referendum measure THAT ALSO APPROVES A TAX THAT IS decided by ~~a majority~~ SIXTY PERCENT of the votes cast thereon, unless the appropriation or diversion of funds furthers the purposes of such measure and at least three-fourths of the members of each house of the legislature, by a roll call of ayes and nays, vote to appropriate or divert such funds. FOR ALL OTHER INITIATIVES AND REFERENDUMS, THE LEGISLATURE SHALL NOT HAVE THE POWER TO APPROPRIATE OR DIVERT FUNDS CREATED OR ALLOCATED TO A SPECIFIC PURPOSE BY AN INITIATIVE MEASURE APPROVED BY A MAJORITY OF THE VOTES CAST THEREON AND SHALL NOT HAVE THE POWER TO APPROPRIATE OR DIVERT FUNDS CREATED OR ALLOCATED TO A SPECIFIC PURPOSE BY A REFERENDUM MEASURE DECIDED BY A MAJORITY OF THE VOTES CAST THEREON, UNLESS THE APPROPRIATION OR DIVERSION OF FUNDS FURTHERS THE PURPOSES OF SUCH MEASURE AND AT LEAST THREE-FOURTHS OF THE MEMBERS OF EACH HOUSE OF THE LEGISLATURE, BY A ROLL CALL OF AYES AND NAYS, VOTE TO APPROPRIATE OR DIVERT SUCH FUNDS.

(7) Number of qualified electors. The whole number of votes cast for all candidates for governor at the general election last preceding the filing of any initiative or referendum petition on a state or county measure shall be the basis on which the number of qualified electors required to sign such petition shall be computed.

(8) Local, city, town or county matters. The powers of the initiative and the referendum are hereby further reserved to the qualified electors of every incorporated city, town, and county as to all local, city, town, or county matters on which such incorporated cities, towns, and counties are or shall be empowered by general laws to legislate. Such incorporated cities, towns, and counties may prescribe the manner of exercising said powers within the restrictions of general laws. Under the power of the initiative fifteen ~~per centum~~ PERCENT of the qualified electors may propose measures on such local, city, town, or county matters, and ten ~~per centum~~ PERCENT of the electors may propose the referendum on legislation enacted within and by such city, town, or county. Until provided by general law, said cities and towns may prescribe the basis on which said percentages shall be computed.

(9) Form and contents of initiative and of referendum petitions; verification. Every initiative or referendum petition shall be addressed to the secretary of state in the case of petitions for or on state measures, and to the clerk of the board of supervisors, city clerk, or corresponding officer in the case of petitions for

or on county, city, or town measures; and shall contain the declaration of each petitioner, for himself, that he is a qualified elector of the state (and in the case of petitions for or on city, town, or county measures, of the city, town, or county affected), his post office address, the street and number, if any, of his residence, and the date on which he signed such petition. Each sheet containing petitioners' signatures shall be attached to a full and correct copy of the title and text of the measure so proposed to be initiated or referred to the people, and every sheet of every such petition containing signatures shall be verified by the affidavit of the person who circulated said sheet or petition, setting forth that each of the names on said sheet was signed in the presence of the affiant and that in the belief of the affiant each signer was a qualified elector of the state, or in the case of a city, town, or county measure, of the city, town, or county affected by the measure so proposed to be initiated or referred to the people.

(10) Official ballot. When any initiative or referendum petition or any measure referred to the people by the legislature ~~shall be~~ IS filed, in accordance with this section, with the secretary of state, ~~he~~ THE SECRETARY OF STATE shall cause to be printed on the official ballot at the next regular general election the title and number of said measure, together with the words "yes" and "no" in such manner that the electors may express at the polls their approval or disapproval of the measure.

(11) Publication of measures. The text of all measures to be submitted shall be published as proposed amendments to the constitution are published, and in submitting such measures and proposed amendments the secretary of state and all other officers shall be guided by the general law until legislation shall be especially provided therefor.

(12) Conflicting measures or constitutional amendments. If two or more conflicting measures or amendments to the constitution shall be approved by the people at the same election, the measure or amendment receiving the greatest number of affirmative votes shall prevail in all particulars as to which there is conflict.

(13) Canvass of votes; proclamation. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state, in the presence of the governor and the chief justice of the supreme court, to canvass the votes for and against each such measure or proposed amendment to the constitution within thirty days after the election, and upon the completion of the canvass the governor shall forthwith issue a proclamation, giving the whole number of votes cast for and against each measure or proposed amendment, and declaring such measures or amendments TO APPROVE A TAX as are approved by ~~a majority~~ SIXTY PERCENT of those voting thereon to be law AND FOR ALL OTHER MEASURES OR AMENDMENTS, DECLARING SUCH MEASURES AS ARE APPROVED BY A MAJORITY OF THOSE VOTING THEREON TO BE LAW.

(14) Reservation of legislative power. This section shall not be construed to deprive the legislature of the right to enact any measure except that the legislature shall not have the power to adopt any measure that supersedes, in whole or in part, any initiative measure TO APPROVE A TAX THAT IS approved by ~~a majority~~ SIXTY PERCENT of the votes cast thereon or any referendum measure TO APPROVE A TAX THAT IS decided by ~~a majority~~ SIXTY PERCENT of the votes cast thereon unless the superseding measure furthers the purposes of the initiative or referendum measure and at least three-fourths of the members of each house of the legislature, by a roll call of ayes and nays, vote to supersede such initiative or referendum measure. FOR ALL OTHER INITIATIVES AND REFERENDUMS, THE LEGISLATURE SHALL NOT HAVE THE POWER TO ADOPT ANY MEASURE THAT SUPERSEDES, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, ANY INITIATIVE MEASURE APPROVED BY A MAJORITY OF THE VOTES CAST THEREON AND SHALL NOT HAVE THE POWER TO ADOPT ANY MEASURE THAT SUPERSEDES, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, ANY REFERENDUM MEASURE DECIDED BY A MAJORITY OF THE VOTES CAST THEREON, UNLESS THE SUPERSEDING MEASURE FURTHERS THE PURPOSES OF THE INITIATIVE OR REFERENDUM MEASURE AND AT LEAST THREE-FOURTHS OF THE MEMBERS OF EACH HOUSE OF THE LEGISLATURE, BY A ROLL CALL OF AYES AND NAYS, VOTE TO SUPERSEDE SUCH INITIATIVE OR REFERENDUM MEASURE.

(15) Legislature's right to refer measure to the people. Nothing in this section shall be construed to deprive or limit the legislature of the right to order the submission to the people at the polls of any measure, item, section, or part of any measure.

(16) Self-executing. This section of the constitution shall be, in all respects, self-executing.

2. Article XXI, section 1, Constitution of Arizona, is proposed to be amended as follows if approved by the voters and on proclamation of the Governor:

1. Introduction in legislature; initiative petition; election

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, or by initiative petition signed by a number of qualified electors equal to fifteen ~~per centum~~ PERCENT of the total number of votes for all candidates for governor at the last preceding general election.

Any proposed amendment or amendments which shall be introduced in either house of the legislature, and which shall be approved by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, shall be entered on the journal of each house, together with the ayes and nays thereon. When any proposed amendment or amendments shall be thus passed by a majority of each house of the legislature and entered on the respective journals thereof, or when any elector or electors ~~shall~~ file with the secretary of state any proposed amendment or amendments together with a petition therefor signed by a number of electors equal to fifteen ~~per centum~~ PERCENT of the total number of votes for all candidates for governor in the last preceding general election, the secretary of state shall submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the vote of the people at the next general election (except when the legislature shall call a special election for the purpose of having said proposed amendment or amendments voted ~~upon~~ ON, in which case the secretary of state shall submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the qualified electors at said special election,) and FOR ANY PROPOSED AMENDMENT OR AMENDMENTS TO APPROVE A TAX, if a ~~majority~~ SIXTY PERCENT of the qualified electors voting thereon shall approve and ratify such proposed amendment or amendments in ~~said~~ THE regular or special election, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this constitution AND FOR ANY OTHER PROPOSED AMENDMENT OR AMENDMENTS, IF A MAJORITY OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS VOTING THEREON SHALL APPROVE AND RATIFY SUCH PROPOSED AMENDMENT OR AMENDMENTS IN THE REGULAR OR SPECIAL ELECTION, SUCH AMENDMENT OR AMENDMENTS SHALL BECOME A PART OF THIS CONSTITUTION. Until a method of publicity is otherwise provided by law, the secretary of state shall have ~~such~~ THE proposed amendment or amendments published for a period of at least ninety days ~~previous to~~ BEFORE the date of ~~said~~ THE election in at least one newspaper in every county of the state in which a newspaper ~~shall be~~ IS published, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. If more than one proposed amendment ~~shall be~~ IS submitted at any election, ~~such~~ THE proposed amendments shall be submitted in such A manner that the electors may vote for or against such proposed amendments separately.

3. The Secretary of State shall submit this proposition to the voters at the next general election as provided by article XXI, Constitution of Arizona.

ANALYSIS BY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Proposition 132 would amend the Arizona Constitution to provide that an initiative measure, a referendum measure or a proposed constitutional amendment to approve a tax becomes law only if approved by 60% of the votes cast.

The Arizona Constitution currently provides that any initiative, referendum or constitutional amendment becomes law if approved by a majority of the votes cast.

The Constitution also provides that if an initiative or referendum measure is approved by the voters, the following requirements (often referred to as "voter protection" or "Proposition 105" from 1998) apply:

1. The Legislature is prohibited from repealing the law.
2. The Legislature may amend or supersede the law (including diverting or repurposing monies in funds created by the law) only if the legislative action furthers the purpose of the law and is approved by at least three-fourths of the members of each house of the Legislature.

Additionally, the Constitution currently requires that if the Legislature attempts to enact a law that results in a net increase in state revenue through the imposition of a new tax, an increase in tax rates or the elimination of a tax exemption, the law becomes effective only on the affirmative vote of two-thirds of each house of the Legislature.

ARGUMENTS “FOR” PROPOSITION 132

Arizonans all have tighter family budgets these days, and the last thing we need to add to our cost of living is a higher tax bill to fund special interests pet projects. That’s why I drafted Prop 132: to ensure that voters have a larger say in any proposed tax hike.

Prop 132 would require a 60% majority vote of the people on any ballot measure that wants to raise your taxes. Requiring broader support puts a check on out-of-state special interests who want to increase our Arizona taxes to fund their schemes.

At the legislature, we have to have a supermajority vote on any tax increase. It’s only fair that voters have the same safeguard at the ballot box. If we are asking Arizonans to part with more of their paycheck, it needs to be for something that has broad agreement from every part of the state.

If you agree that Arizonans deserve more of a say when it comes to taxes, then please join me in voting YES on Prop 132.

Tim Dunn, Representative, Arizona State House, Yuma
Sponsored by Arizona Leadership Fund

Proposition 132 puts in place important taxpayer protections. Under current law, a ballot proposition whether it be an initiative or referral, requires only a simple majority of the votes to raise taxes or create an entirely new tax.

This means that just over 50% of voters could raise YOUR taxes. This could potentially affect you if your home has increased in value since you purchased it, if your income is deemed to be "too high" or your business "too successful." It could occur if you choose to engage in lawful activities that are deemed to be "bad" or "undesirable."

The State Senators and Representatives who we elect to represent us at the Arizona State Capitol do not even hold this much power. In fact, for the legislature to increase taxes, both the House of Representatives and the State Senate must approve the tax by a two-thirds vote; that’s about 67% of all legislators!

Proposition 132 would reduce the risk of voters raising your taxes by requiring that ballot propositions that raise taxes be passed by at least 60% of voters, rather than just one vote over 50%. This may not sound like a big difference, but many tax raising propositions in recent elections have passed by barely meeting the simple majority threshold, at times singling out certain groups of taxpayers for higher taxation than others.

Measures that truly meet with broad approval from Arizona voters will meet and even exceed the 60% threshold that will be applied under Proposition 132. With this protection in place, Arizonans can rest easy that taxes will only go up if and when they enjoy truly broad support and fund government programs and activities valued by a strong majority of voters.

Vote YES to protect taxpayers!

Suzanne Kinney, President & CEO, Arizona Chapter of NAIOP, Phoenix

Arizona voters already passed a measure that requires a two-thirds vote of the Legislature to pass any tax increase. That was done to ensure that politicians consider all alternatives for raising revenue before they simply pass additional tax burdens on to Arizona residents and small businesses. Prop 132 applies this same reasoning to ballot questions by requiring 60% of the voters to approve tax increases placed on the ballot. Not only does this protect our wallets during times of skyrocketing inflation and gas prices, it also limits the ability of out-of-state special interests to raise our taxes for their own pet projects.

Prop 132 is sorely needed to protect Arizona’s economy from out-of-state special interests who have tried to dominate Arizona’s elections for purposes that don’t benefit our state. Please vote "YES" on Prop 132.

Victor Riches, President & CEO, The Goldwater Institute, Phoenix

With Joe Biden’s inflation driving up the cost of living, family budgets are stressed. Arizona voters deserve a larger say if our taxes are going to be raised, so we aren’t blindsided by special interest tax hikes.

Years ago, Arizonans wisely passed Prop 108 that requires a supermajority vote of the legislature to pass any tax increase. It's only fair that at the ballot, we have the same protections: a 60% threshold to pass any tax hike on hardworking Arizonans. Requiring input from a broad majority of communities across the state would make ballot measures fairer and more balanced, and that's something Arizonans deserve if we are being asked to part with more of our hard-earned money.

Requiring a 60% vote for a tax hike also means putting a check on out-of-state special interest groups. In recent years, we've seen groups from San Francisco and Portland spend tens of millions of dollars pushing initiatives to raise our taxes for their pet causes. That's not right.

Please join me in voting "YES" on Proposition 132 to prevent out-of-state groups from taking advantage of Arizona families to fund their own narrow interests at the ballot box.

Doug Ducey, Governor, State of Arizona, Paradise Valley

Sponsored by Arizonans for Strong Leadership

The Arizona Chamber of Commerce & Industry strongly encourages you to vote YES on Proposition 132.

Arizona enjoys a pro-growth tax environment that allows our citizens to keep more of their hard-earned money. But out-of-state special interests want to change that by using our ballot box to raise your taxes.

Proposition 132 will ask voters whether ballot measures calling for the approval of a tax should be approved by at least 60% of votes cast, rather than a simple majority. This will align the threshold for passing a tax via citizen initiative with the state Legislature, where a tax increase requires a 2/3 vote to pass.

Simply put: the imposition of new taxes on the people should be done cautiously and with broad agreement, whether the taxes are coming from the Legislature or the ballot box.

Arizona's current system is highly attractive to special interests seeking to game the system to push through tax hikes that they would not be able to pass through traditional legislative means. Moreover, Arizona law makes it virtually impossible to fix the often-unintended consequences of laws passed at the ballot.

Prop. 132 offers a commonsense and necessary solution. Increasing the threshold of votes needed to amend the state Constitution to implement a tax increase will protect and enhance the credibility of Arizona's citizen initiative system by making it more difficult for outside interests to pursue policies detrimental to Arizona's economy and our taxpayers.

An attractive tax environment is a cornerstone of Arizona's continued job creation and economic growth. If we are to remain among the most competitive and pro-growth states for business, we must do more to limit out-of-state special interests from exploiting our system to adopt policies that are not in the best interest of Arizona.

Vote YES on Proposition 132.

Danny Seiden, President & CEO, Arizona Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Phoenix

Proposition 132 will amend the Arizona Constitution to require that 60 percent of voters approve an initiative or referendum that requires a tax. A yes vote will make it more difficult to raise taxes or grow government in Arizona.

Sweeping policy changes that will tax families, seniors, and small businesses should require approval of 60 percent of voters. When an initiative or referendum will require a new tax, ensuring widespread voter support is critical. Arizona has a tradition of fiscal responsibility that has led to high job growth and opportunities for all its citizens to prosper. Proposition 132 will protect Arizonans from outside tax-and-spend groups who want to use the ballot process to bypass the legislature and make Arizona more like California or Washington, D.C.

Bryan Sunderland, Director, Foundation for Government Accountability, Louisville

The Arizona Tax Research Association (ATRA) supports the passage of Proposition 132.

ATRA is a non-profit, non-partisan statewide taxpayer association that advocates for sound fiscal policies on behalf of Arizona taxpayers.

Proposition 132 would increase the threshold for voter approved initiatives and referendums to approve a tax to sixty percent. Arizona has a rich history of establishing important public policy through voter approved initiatives and referendums. Proposition 132 will provide an added degree of protection for Arizona taxpayers regarding future efforts to increase taxes in statewide elections.

In 1992, through the Proposition 108 initiative, Arizona citizens voted overwhelmingly to impose a 2/3's vote requirement on tax increases imposed by the Arizona State Legislature. That law has served taxpayers well over the last 30 years.

Adjusted for inflation, Arizona's per capita taxes grew 53% between 1980 and 2020. Our tax system clearly generates ample revenue for state and local governments and efforts to change our tax system at the ballot box run the risk of doing significant long-term damage. Ensuring that future tax increases garner broad public support is good policy and creates needed stability in Arizona's tax code.

Vote YES on Proposition 132

Kevin McCarthy
President
Arizona Tax Research Association

Kevin McCarthy, President, Arizona Tax Research Association, Gilbert

Ballot initiatives in Arizona are voter protected, meaning once passed, the state Legislature cannot make changes or corrections except to further the intent of the measure. It is vitally important to get ballot initiatives right the first time.

That is one reason why adjusting the threshold from 51% to 60% approval for ballot measures that increase taxes makes sense. It allows citizens to continue to offer proposed tax laws but requires a greater majority of voters to cement the measure into law.

Not every citizen casting a vote on tax increases will necessarily be paying the higher price. Because it's easy to spend someone else's money, we should ensure a larger majority of voters are in agreement on the tax cost and benefit.

In addition, tax measures lock in requirements that might make sense now but could have unintended negative consequences later due to an unforeseen economic downturn or other developments.

Considering Arizona's Voter Protection Act, we should be overly cautious about locking in voter-approved tax law. Requiring a 60% majority is a reasonable way of doing just that.

Please vote YES.

Cathi Herrod, President, Center for Arizona Policy Action, Phoenix

Vote YES On Proposition 132 And Protect Yourself From More Taxes!

Prop 132 would require any ballot measure that proposes a tax increase, receive 60 percent of the vote in order to take effect.

This is an important reform. Taxing measures are generally proposed by special interest groups that craft punitive tax policies that affect a minority population of taxpayers and require only a simple majority to pass.

As has been wisely stated, "democracy is two wolves and a lamb voting on what to have for lunch." Today's tax increase may not affect you, but tomorrow's most certainly will. Allowing 51% of the population (who probably don't have to pay the tax increase) to vote to tax the other 49% that do have to pay it, is wrong. And eventually, you will be in the minority.

Crafting tax policy at the ballot box in this manner creates class warfare and a tax code of winners and losers.

These policies harm Arizona's economy too.

Arizona does not want to model ourselves off high-tax states like California, New York, and New Jersey. These states continue to see net negative migration and droves of people fleeing from the overwhelming tax burdens. Many of these individuals escaping are small business owners and employers, taking with them investments and jobs.

Spelling, grammar and punctuation were reproduced as submitted in the "for" and "against" arguments.

Protect your wallet, and protect Arizona's economy, VOTE YES on Proposition 132.

Scot Mussi, President, Arizona Free Enterprise Club, Gilbert
Sponsored by Arizona Free Enterprise Club

ARGUMENTS “AGAINST” PROPOSITION 132

Keep Your Power: Vote No on Proposition 132

Arizona has a long, proud history of direct democracy via ballot initiatives. It has served us well.

Voter initiatives are a check balance in the system – one of the only ways that we as members of the public can push back against the stranglehold that deep pocket special interests like the chamber of commerce have on the legislature.

For years, members of the state legislature proposed bills to prohibit smoking in public places like bars and restaurants. But year after year, deep pocketed, well-connected business lobbyists found ways to kill those bills using their bag of magic tricks like getting the speaker of the house or president of the senate to make sure the bills were never heard.

Finally, in 2006, a group of nonprofits and ordinary citizens took matters into their own hands and collected enough signatures to get the Smoke Free Arizona Act onto the ballot. That Initiative included a ban on smoking in public places (with exceptions) and included a 2 cent per pack tobacco tax for enforcement.

Business interests fought hard against it, even running their own weakened voter initiative. But in the end, enough people saw that the Smoke Free Arizona Act was good. It passed by a margin of 54.7% to 45.3%.

Now, the Legislature wants you to approve Proposition 132 which will require voter initiatives that include a tax or fee to pass with at least 60% of the vote. If Proposition 132 was in effect back in 2006 we might very well still have public spaces full of tobacco smoke.

Prop 132 is a bald-faced attempt to take your power away and give it to the deep-pocketed lobbyists & business interests.

Don't let them. Please vote no on Proposition 132.

Will Humble, Director, Arizona Department of Health Services (2009-2015), Phoenix

The League of Women Voters of Arizona opposes this Amendment to the Constitution. The Arizona constitution has long given citizens strong powers, for example in the ability to propose and enact initiatives, leading to enactment or repeal of AZ statutes.

This measure would change the balance of power away from the citizens right to enact legislation. The Legislature can enact tax legislation with a simple majority. A "YES" vote for this constitutional change means the citizens will need a supermajority of 60% to pass a citizen led initiative. This is an unprecedented attack on the will of voters and limits citizens' ability to address areas where they feel the Legislature has not acted in the best interest of Arizonans.

This is a clear contradiction to the will of the framers of the Arizona constitution. Article 2, Section 2 of the Arizona Constitution states: "All political power is inherent in the people, and governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and are established to protect and maintain individual rights." Why should a majority of the legislature have more power than a majority of the voters?

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS URGES YOU TO VOTE NO.

Pinny Sheoran, President, League of Women Voters of Arizona, Phoenix
Sponsored by League of Women Voters of Arizona

Proposition 132 would move the goal post for passing initiatives and referendums from simple majority to 60 percent, severely limiting the ability of Arizonans to raise revenue and invest in their future. That's why the Arizona Center for Economic Progress strongly urges voters to reject Prop. 132.

For years, Arizonans have used direct democracy—the initiative and referendum process—to voice and enact their priorities. And Arizonans did this when it meant approving new taxes to fund things like schools, roads, early childhood development programs, and parks. Often a majority of voters, but less than 60 percent, passed these important ballot

measures that raised revenue; and had Prop. 132 been in place, these would have failed. Arizonans know that investing in their priorities is crucial to the state’s future, and Prop. 132 would prevent them from doing so.

If people are Arizona’s future, then they should be trusted to choose when new taxes are needed. When elected officials refuse to hear the will of the voters and starve the state of the financial resources it needs, the initiative and referendum process allows Arizonans to take the state budget into their own hands. At the ballot, Arizonans should be able to build a People First Economy—one where the resources are available so that children get the care and education they deserve, maintain quality roads, and protect green spaces and parks.

A “No” vote is for Arizona’s people.

A “No” vote is for Arizona’s future.

Andrew Sugrue, Assistant Director of Policy and Advocacy, Arizona Center for Economic Progress, Phoenix and May Mgbolu, Assistant Director of Policy and Advocacy, Arizona Center for Economic Progress, Mesa

The Arizona Education Association Retired (AEA-R) strongly opposes Prop 132 because it takes away the ability to make laws at the ballot when the legislature has failed to act on the will of the people of Arizona.

We urge all voters to reject this attack on our democratic process. It is an attempt to take away the power of the people. Instead of a vote by majority rule, the Arizona Legislature is creating a much higher bar for Arizona voters by requiring voters to approve anything at the ballot by at least 60% of the vote.

Arizona voters should not be held to a higher standard than our own state legislature which has the power to pass bills by a simple majority. Had this been in effect, measures that were voter-approved to fund our schools and children would not have passed by a 60% margin—Proposition 301 (education sales tax), Proposition 123 (state trust land funding for schools), Proposition 206 First Things First (early childhood education), and Proposition 208 (education funding).

As retired educators and voters, we retired from our position but not our profession. The AEA-Retired values public education and has worked tirelessly in the success of the propositions mentioned above. Proposition 132 directly attacks the foundation of our democracy and silences the will of the voters. As educators, from bus drivers to cafe workers, from classroom teachers to paraprofessionals, from active to retired educators, we urge Arizona to vote NO on Proposition 132 to protect our schools, our pensions and our right to use our collective power. On behalf of our AEA-Retired Board representing our 2,200 members, as President, I will be signing this argument.

Respectfully,

Anna Cicero

AZ Education Association-Retired President

Anna Cicero, President, Arizona Education Association -Retired, Chandler

As a classroom teacher with 27 years of experience, as a parent, and a 7-year Navy veteran, I am strongly opposed to Proposition 132. This measure will diminish the power of the people in Arizona. This proposition will serve only to help silence the voices of Arizonans. It will serve to limit the ability of AZ voters to invest in the future of our state. The people of Arizona deserve to have their voices heard, not suppressed, by our elected officials. Vote NO on Prop. 132. Vote NO to support our voters. Vote NO to support our voices. Vote NO to keep the power with the people of Arizona. Prop 132 will require additional school funding by a vote of at least 60%. AZ voters should not have to meet a different set of criteria than our legislature who are able to pass measures with a simple majority. Vote NO on 132.

Estevan Carreon

2021 AzCEC Special Education Teacher of the Year

2021 Top Five candidate for AZ Teacher of the Year

Estevan Carreon, Glendale

The Paradise Valley Fund for Children in Public Education is asking Arizonans to protect democracy by voting NO on Proposition 132. Direct Democracy is at the very heart of Arizona’s history, and is absolutely the best way to protect

our rights and citizens' well-being. This proposition will require a 60% voter approval rate for new education funding initiatives, which will nearly eliminate the opportunity for the people of this state to influence the priorities of our state's budget.

This measure, written in the last minutes of the legislative session, is an astounding attack on one of the most important rights Arizonans have had since we earned statehood in 1912. The people of Arizona have relied on these rights to move our state forward, to guide our leaders, and ensure that all of our voices matter. The legislature passed this measure to take rights away from each and every one of us. Insist on fairness, insist on freedom, insist they protect Arizona's greatest treasure—our right to influence our government.

We have seen how a 60% threshold has left the US Senate nearly unable to function; why would we want to do that to the people of Arizona? The educators of the PV Fund for Children in Public Education ask you to oppose this dangerous attack on EVERY Arizonan's rights and our unique brand of liberty.

Vote no on Prop 132.

Joshua Atkins, President, Paradise Valley Fund for Children in Public Education, Phoenix
Sponsored by Paradise Valley Fund for Children in Public Education

The Chandler Education Association (CEA) and the Education Support Professionals of Chandler (ESPoC) vehemently oppose Proposition 132. We urge all voters to reject this attack on democratic processes. It is an attempt to take away the power of the people. Instead of a vote by majority rule, the Arizona Legislature is creating a much higher bar for Arizona voters by requiring voters to approve anything at the ballot by at least 60% of the vote. Arizona voters should not be held to a higher standard than our own state legislature which gives to itself the power to pass bills by a simple majority. Bills that attack things such as public education, health care and our own voting rights. On the final day of the legislative session, the majority party referred Proposition 132 to this ballot with the minimum number of votes — falling below the 60% the same state legislature wants voters to achieve when moving forward with any initiative in the future.

If this law had been in place in the past, then following measures which received the support of the majority of Arizona voters, but not 60%, would not have been enacted: Prop 301 education sales tax (53.5%); Prop 123 (50.9%); Prop 206 First Things First (53%); Prop 208 (51%)

Arizona voters value public education as demonstrated by the results of the elections above. Proposition 132 directly attacks the foundation of our democracy and silences the will of the voters. As educators, from bus drivers to cafe workers, from classroom teachers to paraprofessionals, we urge Arizona voters to vote NO on Proposition 132 to protect our schools and our right to use our collective power.

Katie Nash, President, Chandler Education Association, Gilbert

The Arizona Education Association (AEA) asks voters to soundly reject Proposition 132. The Arizona Legislature referred this measure to voters because they are angry that voters time-and-time again vote to support public education by dedicating financial resources to support our students and teachers. The Arizona Legislature proposes to make this near impossible in the future with this measure by requiring voters to approve any additional funding for schools by at least 60% vote approval. That is simply ridiculous, and un-patriotic. Voters are smart and want to support their neighborhood public school. A simple majority vote should continue to be the threshold for something to pass, and Arizona voters should not have a higher bar than politicians give themselves to pass laws. Please join your teachers and education support professionals in a vote to support our public schools and reject the extremism of the Arizona Legislature. Please vote NO on Proposition 132.

Marisol Garcia, President, Arizona Education Association, Phoenix

The Arizona Education Association (AEA) strongly opposes Proposition 132 and urges all voters to soundly reject this horrendous measure referred by the Arizona Legislature to take the power of the people away. Instead of a vote by majority rule, the Arizona Legislature is creating a much higher bar for Arizona voters by requiring voters to approve funding measures at the ballot by at least 60% of the vote. Why should voters have a higher bar placed on them than the legislature gives to itself where bills can pass by a simple majority? As background, Proposition 132 was referred to this ballot during the final day of the legislative session with the bare minimum votes to pass—far short of the 60% the Arizona Legislature wants voters to achieve when moving forward with any initiative in the future.

This is a matter of fairness and respect for voters. On behalf of 20,000 teachers and education support professionals, please

vote NO on Proposition 132 and keep the power in Arizona voters' hands.

Joe Thomas, Past-President, Arizona Education Association, Phoenix

The ability to pass laws at the ballot box through the initiative process is an important tool for Arizona voters to take matters into their own hands when the politicians at the State Capitol fail to do their jobs. Now those same politicians are pushing Proposition 132 to make it nearly impossible for Arizona voters to exercise that constitutional right. If Prop 132 passes, instead of a simple majority, an initiative would need a supermajority of 60 percent to become law. It will allow the minority to block the preference of the majority. Supermajority requirements like this already create gridlock in Congress and our state legislature, and now politicians want to bring that same type of gridlock to the right that Arizona voters have had since statehood to make their own laws at the ballot.

If Proposition 132's supermajority requirement had been in place in the past, it would have blocked millions of dollars in resources that Arizona children and families rely on today. Past ballot measures like Prop 301 and Prop 206 have produced millions of new dollars annually for Arizona's public schools and for early childhood education through the establishment of First Things First. Both of these measures received the support of the majority of Arizona voters but not the 60 percent threshold that Prop 132 will require in the future.

Prop 132 will make it nearly impossible to raise the revenue needed in the future to properly fund Arizona's public schools or to provide other resources that our communities depend on so that all Arizona children and families can thrive. We urge you to vote NO on Prop 132.

David Lujan, President and CEO, Children's Action Alliance, Phoenix

The Peoria Education Association (PEA) strongly opposes Proposition 132 and urges ALL voters to reject this measure referred by the Arizona Legislature. Proposition 132 sole intent is to take POWER AWAY FROM VOTERS. The Arizona Legislature is attempting to take the majority rule away from voters by requiring at least a 60% vote for any ballot measure be required to pass. This includes voter initiatives! Currently, the legislature gives itself a majority rule when passing House or Senate Bills, why should voters be forced to have a higher pass percentage than legislators? Prop 132 was created as a last ditch effort to take control away from the people and give the government more control. This measure was sneakily added on the last day of the legislative session. Don't let legislators take your voice or your power. VOTE NO on Proposition 132.

Devon Moseler, Vice President, Peoria Education Association, Peoria

As a high school teacher and president of the Glendale Union Education Association, I oppose Proposition 132. Let's be clear, citizens have been disenfranchised by the voting process. Case in point, for years our communities have continuously asked the state to fund public education through their vote, but the Arizona Legislature and court system defy those requests again and again. I teach my students that their voice matters, that they can have a say in what goes on in their neighborhood and that they can change the world. Proposition 132 will put unnecessary barriers in the way of this. By requiring voters to approve anything on the ballot by at least 60%, it is clear that there is a deliberate attack to stop our voice. Please vote NO on Proposition 132.

Amber Gould, Teacher, Glendale Union Education Association, Glendale

I strongly oppose Prop 132 and recognize it as an attack on the basic rights of Arizona citizens to come together and have their collective voices heard on issues that matter. Arizonans have proudly used the initiative and referendum process many times to ensure the voice of the people has been heard and heeded, and Prop 132 seeks to silence that voice by replacing the 50% majority rule standard with a requirement of a 60% vote to approve such measures. This high bar-while the legislature continues to operate on a simple majority rule-will make it increasingly difficult for voters to move forward the issues that matter to Arizonans, issues like access to high-quality education for all of Arizona's students. As an educational leader, a teacher, and a fellow Arizona voter, I strongly oppose Prop 132, and I urge you to vote no on Prop 132 and to protect the power of Arizona voter voice.

Lindsey Peterson, Board Member, Washington Elementary School District Governing Board, Phoenix

The Tucson Education Association (TEA) strongly opposes Proposition 132 and urges all voters to soundly reject this horrendous measure, referred by the Arizona Legislature, to lessen the power of the people. Our elected leaders have chosen to attack our children and our schools by deliberately setting a higher bar for the average voter than the one they, the legislators, must follow. Evidently, there is nothing wrong with Majority rule unless the majority does not agree with the

Spelling, grammar and punctuation were reproduced as submitted in the "for" and "against" arguments.

personal beliefs of elected politicians who would rather sacrifice our Constitutional Rights rather than simply assist the most vulnerable population; our children. The Arizona Legislature referred this measure to voters because they are angry that voters time-and-time again vote to support public education by dedicating financial resources to support our students and teachers.

Voters are smart and want to support neighborhood public schools. Proposition 132 was referred to this ballot during the final day of the legislative session with the bare minimum votes to pass—far short of the 60% the Arizona Legislature wants voters to achieve when moving forward with any initiative in the future. If this measure were in place in previous years, Proposition 301, 123, 206 & 208 would have failed as well, leaving most district budgets with nothing to supplement base salaries or hire additional staff to lower class sizes and address special needs populations.

A simple majority vote should continue to be the threshold for something to pass, and Arizona voters should not have a higher bar than politicians give themselves to pass laws. This is a matter of fairness and respect for voters. On behalf of 20,000 teachers and education support professionals, please vote NO on Proposition 132 and keep the power in Arizona voters' hands.

Margaret Chaney

TEA President

Margaret Chaney, President, Tucson Education Association, Tucson
Sponsored by Tucson Education Association

My name is Kareem Neal, and I was recently named the first teacher in Arizona history to be inducted into the National Teachers Hall of Fame. I am asking voters to please reject Proposition 132. Over the past few months, Arizonans have reached out to congratulate me and tell me how much they love our schools, students, and teachers. The voters of Arizona have also shown that they love our schools by consistently voting to support public education resources. Proposition 132 is a blatant attack to take that power away from the people and give it to politicians who are frustrated at the fact that the people of Arizona consistently show how much they support education with their vote. To require voters to approve school funding initiatives by at least 60% of the vote shows that there are some lawmakers who feel that their personal beliefs should trump the will of the people of Arizona. I urge voters to consider the fact that some legislators are pushing to impose higher standards on the people than the standards they have at the legislature where they can pass laws by a simple majority. Ironically, the legislative majority referred Proposition 132 to the ballot with the minimum number of votes which would fall well below the 60% threshold that they want voters to achieve to approve funding initiatives in the future. Please join me and all other education professionals in voting NO on Proposition 132 to protect our schools and representative democracy.

Kareem Neal, Phoenix

My name is Patricia Acosta. I'm a retired public servant and have been a resident of Tempe, Arizona for almost 30 years.

For more than a century, Arizonans of all walks of life and all political views have used ballot measures to express the will of the people. Over the decades, I've voted on ballot measures to invest in public education, raise the minimum wage, expand benefits for workers, and more. I've seen how the ballot measure process provides a critical opportunity for voters to turn the will of the people into the law of the land.

That's why it's so frustrating to see politicians at the state capitol trying to undermine the ballot initiative process. Instead of respecting the will of the people, they're trying to change the rules of the game in a way that will ultimately block voters from expressing our power.

Proposition 132 would make it harder for voters to pass certain ballot initiatives by increasing the approval threshold from 50+1% to 60%. It creates a higher bar for passage of laws than politicians are beholden to themselves.

In short, Proposition 132 effectively ends majority rule, undermines the concept of one person, one vote and allows just 41% of voters to block the will of the people.

I will be voting NO on Proposition 132 and I urge you to do the same.

Patricia Acosta, Tempe

MWEG supports the Arizona Constitution, specifically the right of the people to referendum and to submit ballot measures through lawful process. That process is sufficiently robust to ensure measures are not proposed casually. Requiring a supermajority would weaken the voice of the people and would prevent productive ballot initiatives from passage. The current majority requirement, coupled with the required process, is more than adequate. Anything more would unduly hamper democracy. We oppose HCR2015.

Christie Black, Arizona Chapter Coordinator, Mormon Women for Ethical Government, Mesa and Andrea Messinger Dalton, Arizona Chapter Coordinator, Mormon Women for Ethical Government, Oro Valley
Sponsored by Mormon Women for Ethical Government

The Washington District Education Association (WDEA) strongly recommends that voters reject Proposition 132. This measure was referred by Arizona Legislature due to their anger that Arizona voters consistently vote to support public education and Arizona students. This measure would require any ballot measure to meet a 60% voter approval- the Arizona Legislature passed this measure on party lines- 57% in the Senate and 53% in the House. Based on their requirement in this measure, their own proposal would not have passed. Simple majority voting should continue to be the threshold for something to pass. Arizona citizens should not have a higher bar to pass laws than politicians. Please join the WDEA and Arizona public schools and vote NO on PROP 132.

Brittani Karbginsky, Teacher, Washington District Education Association, Anthem

The same people who lied about the 2020 election are pushing this democracy diluting initiative by requiring that citizen initiatives need 60% to win on the ballot while keeping their own requirement to win at a simple majority or about 50.1%. By voting for Prop 132, you will be reducing the weight of your vote while giving the 90 people in the legislature more power than the 3 million+ Arizona voters like you who participate in the general election.

It's a no brainer.
Vote NO on 132.

Mohit Asnani, Tucson

As an organization focused on addressing the problems facing Arizona's rural communities, we know rural Arizonans often feel forgotten and left behind. Decisions made in Phoenix affect us and our lives, and yet it can be hard for us to make our voices heard and force those in power to pay attention. We hear this every day where we live in Casa Grande and San Tan Valley and in our work across Pinal, Yuma, and Coconino Counties.

That is why we are committed to using and protecting the ballot initiative process. For more than 100 years, Arizonans have used ballot initiatives to voice the will of the public. From expanding paid sick leave and other benefits for workers to investing in public education, ballot initiatives have allowed people to be the conduits for change.

Through the ballot initiative process, our legislators have a constitutional responsibility to follow the will of the people when we make our voices heard.

Now, some politicians are trying to rewrite the rules to block voters from using our power. Proposition 132 will make it harder for voters to pass certain ballot initiatives, and create a higher bar for passage of these initiatives than politicians are beholden to themselves. This measure restricts our freedom to enact change at the ballot box and undermines the core principle of our democracy: one person, one vote.

We need to stand up to these politicians and preserve our power. Join us in voting NO on Proposition 132.

Natali Fierros Bock, Co-Executive Director, Rural Arizona Engagement, San Tan Valley and Pablo Correa, Co-Executive Director, Rural Arizona Engagement, Casa Grande
Sponsored by One Arizona

Arizonans: vote NO on Proposition 132.

Proposition 132 is a direct attack on our ability to make change through the ballot initiative process. Under Proposition 132, it will become much more difficult for voters to pass policy through ballot initiatives. In fact, if Proposition 132 passes, most initiatives will face a higher bar for passage than elected officials face themselves.

Arizonans have used ballot initiatives for more than 100 years. Under our constitution, politicians are required to follow

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the will of the people as expressed through this initiative process. We need to fight back on attempts to weaken or block our power like Proposition 132.

As a faith leader, I place tremendous importance on our ability as voters to come together and make change. The values that underlie our democracy – including the principle of one person, one vote – are connected to the inherent dignity and worth of each individual person. We have an obligation and a duty to protect our democracy, and it starts by standing up to these politicians and preserving our power. Please join me in voting NO on Proposition 132.

Katie Sexton-Wood, Reverend, Glendale

Sponsored by One Arizona

You shouldn't need a law degree to fill out your ballot, but Proposition 132 sure makes it feel that way. Here's how I read the fine print:

The goal of Proposition 132 is to permanently change our constitution to require a three-fifths supermajority to pass certain ballot initiatives. In other words, it allows just 41% of voters to block issues that the majority of Arizonans want – like funding for schools, healthcare, roads, and more.

Arizonans have a strong history of using ballot measures to pass common-sense legislation when politicians can't get their act together. Requiring a three-fifths supermajority vote creates a higher bar for passage of ballot measures than politicians are beholden to themselves, taking away power from the voters and putting it in the hands of politicians and wealthy corporations.

In Arizona, we believe in "one person, one vote." Proposition 132 shreds this principle. It guts the very concept of majority rule by putting the minority, the outvoted, in charge.

Here's the other reality: Proposition 132 is poorly written and vague, and legal experts agree that it will result in litigation, costing taxpayers money.

We need more power for voters, not less.

Vote NO on Proposition 132.

Joseph O'Rourke, Tempe

Crushing voters' powers. This is yet another move by the current legislative majority to prevent Arizonans from using our Constitutional right to pass laws by the initiative process. Their professed reason is that they are unable to tweak a voter-passed law to make sure it works well. (Source: Committee hearing) If that was the true motivation, however, they could have written this to allow tweaks for initiatives passed with between 50%+1 and 60%. They did not. Instead, they want to require initiatives to pass with a super-majority. (The measure already has to provide a funding source, so most will be impacted.)

Don't give up one of your super-powers, fellow Arizonans! Vote NO!

Paul Weich, Candidate, AZ House, LD12 (Tempe/Chandler/Ahwatukee), Phoenix

Common Defense is the country's largest veteran-led grassroots organization committed to engaging, organizing, training and mobilizing veterans to elect accountable leaders.

As veterans, as Arizonans, and as members of Common Defense, we urge you to vote NO on Proposition 132.

Under the Arizona constitution, our legislators are required to follow the will of the people as expressed through ballot initiatives.

Unfortunately, some politicians don't like that they are required to follow the will of the people. Through efforts like Proposition 132, they're trying to change the rules to block voters from using our power.

Proposition 132 will make it significantly harder for voters to pass ballot measures, setting a higher bar for most ballot measures to pass than politicians have to meet themselves.

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Respecting the will of the people is a key value that Arizonans share, one that forms a bedrock principle of our democracy. Join us in protecting our power as Arizonans by voting NO on Proposition 132.

Joanna Sweatt, Organizing Director, Common Defense, Chandler; Chad Flannery, Member, Common Defense, Chandler; Christopher Emmons, Member, Common Defense, Mesa; Jason Moon, Member, Common Defense, Phoenix; Frank Thompson, Member, Common Defense, Tucson; Sylvia Andersh, Member, Common Defense, Tucson; Bridget Bellavigna, Member, Common Defense, Phoenix; A.R. Yates, Member, Common Defense, Phoenix; Jana Lynn Granillo, Member, Common Defense, Tempe; Marilyn Wilbur, Member, Common Defense, Surprise; and Bruce Alvers, Member, Common Defense, Gilbert

Sponsored by One Arizona

Arizona has a proud tradition of the voters making their voices heard when the Legislature fails to act around issues important to them. Proposition 132 asks the voters to give up their power and that's why the Friends of ASBA is strongly opposed to Proposition 132.

One of the only things that has kept Arizona remotely competitive has been the voters' ability to see the big picture where the Legislature could not. Voters have approved taxes for schools, roads, and healthcare when the Legislature would not. Since the year 2000, only you, the voter has produced new revenue sources for K-12 education. The Legislature has used you, the voter, to accomplish revenue increases when they lacked the political will to do it themselves. Voters approved a 0.6% sales tax for schools in 2000 when the Legislature asked them to. Voters enacted a temporary sales tax to avoid bigger cuts to education during the Great Recession when the Legislature asked them to. Voters approved increased land trust money for schools in 2016 when, once again, the Legislature asked them to.

Voter-approved funding provides over \$1 billion to our schools today. Proposition 132 makes it harder for citizens to implement their values and fund their priorities, and easier for monied special interests to exercise control. Don't give up your power. Vote no on Proposition 132.

Steven Chapman, President, Board of Directors, Friends of ASBA, Glendale

Sponsored by Friends of ASBA

Arizona is one of 23 states that allows their citizens to initiate referendums. By requiring 60% of the voters to pass a ballot measure, the Arizona Legislature will be creating an unfair and nearly unobtainable bar for its citizens to move initiatives. This is a direct attack by the elected politicians to revoke the voice of the people by setting higher expectations for the voters than they have required for themselves. Why should Arizona voters have higher restrictions placed on them? If a simple majority is the standard for the Arizona Legislature, then it should be the same for the voters. Mesa education association asks voters to firmly reject proposition 132. MEA asks all voters to solidly reject this attempt by the Arizona Legislature to restrict and remove the power of the people. Do not vote to silence our ability to take action when the legislature fails to act on behalf of public education, students, families, and communities.

A "No" vote is a vote for Arizona's future.

A "No" vote is a vote for Arizona's people.

Kelly Berg, President, Mesa Education Association, Mesa

A simple majority vote is the backbone of our democracy.

Vote NO on Proposition 132 to keep a simple majority vote for all ballot measures, instead of requiring a supermajority of 60% for some measures.

To be clear: this effort only needs a simple majority to pass, but its supporters want a different standard for everyone else. This ballot measure is designed to make it more difficult for citizen initiatives to get on the ballot, which only increases the power of lobbyists and special interests. Activate 48 is asking voters to protect our direct democracy and vote NO on Proposition 132.

Activate 48 is a coalition led by LUCHA, Mi Familia Vota, Our Voice Our Vote Arizona, and Chispa Arizona. We are four of Arizona's leading movement organizations working to engage young people, Latinos, and communities of color in the political process.

We are bringing together Arizonans across backgrounds, regions, and issue movements to shape the state's future around

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the needs of communities, not corporations. As a people-powered movement, we believe all Arizonans deserve to have their voices heard. Proposition 132 will make that harder.

Please join us in voting NO on Proposition 132.

Alejandra Gomez, Co-Executive Director, Living United for Change in Arizona (LUCHA), Phoenix; Vianey Olivarria, State Co-Director, Chispa Arizona, Phoenix; Sena Mohammed, Chief of Staff, Our Voice Our Vote, Phoenix; and Carolina Rodriguez-Greer, Arizona State Director, Mi Familia Vota, Phoenix

Since the beginning of statehood in 1912, voters in Arizona from all sides of the political spectrum have used ballot initiatives to propose and enact laws to voice the public will and improve our communities.

But now, some politicians are trying to rewrite the rules because they don't want voters to use our power at the ballot. Arizona voters must stand up to these politicians and defend our freedom to make decisions through ballot initiatives.

Proposition 132 will permanently alter Arizona's constitution to make it harder for voters to pass certain ballot initiatives. It will create a higher bar for passage of ballot measures than politicians are beholden to themselves. Under Proposition 132, just 41% of voters could block popular policies supported by the majority of Arizonans, on topics ranging from healthcare to education.

Arizona voters must defend our right to determine our future by standing together to stop these politicians and voting NO on Proposition 132.

Montserrat Arredondo, Executive Director, One Arizona, Phoenix

Ballot measures are unique and precious to Arizona. They allow us, as voters, to directly make decisions about the laws we live with and how our tax dollars are spent. They give us a way to make sure state laws reflect what we care about in a way that black-and-white, cookie-cutter national political party platforms can't. This proposition would make it much, much harder to pass a ballot measure. It would take away power from Arizona voters. In short: if you like choices, want a voice in the political process, and want Arizona laws that reflect Arizona values, just vote no.

Katherine Koster, Scottsdale

BALLOT FORMAT

PROPOSITION 132

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM MEASURES

OFFICIAL TITLE

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; AMENDING ARTICLE IV, PART 1, SECTION 1, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; AMENDING ARTICLE XXI, SECTION 1, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; RELATING TO INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM MEASURES.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT WOULD REQUIRE THAT AN INITIATIVE OR REFERENDUM TO APPROVE A TAX RECEIVES SIXTY PERCENT OF THE VOTES CAST TO BECOME LAW.

A “YES” vote shall have the effect of amending the constitution to require at least sixty percent of votes cast to approve an initiative or referendum that enacts a tax.	YES <input type="checkbox"/>
A “NO” vote shall have the effect of retaining existing law on initiative and referendum measures.	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

209 PROPOSITION

AN INITIATIVE MEASURE

AMENDING SECTIONS 12-1598.10, 33-1101, 33-1123, 33-1125, 33-1126, 33-1131 AND 44-1201, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO PREDATORY DEBT COLLECTION PROTECTION.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Section 12-1598.10, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

12-1598.10. Continuing lien on earnings; order

A. If it appears from the answer of the garnishee that the judgment debtor was an employee of the garnishee, or that the garnishee otherwise owed earnings to the judgment debtor when the writ was served, or earnings would be owed within sixty days thereafter and there is no timely written objection to the writ or the answer of the garnishee filed, on application by the judgment creditor the court shall order that the nonexempt earnings, if any, withheld by the garnishee after service of the writ be transferred to the judgment creditor who is entitled to such monies subject to the judgment debtor’s right to objection and hearing pursuant to this article. The court shall further order that the garnishment is a continuing lien against the nonexempt earnings of the judgment debtor.

B. If a timely objection is filed the court shall conduct a hearing pursuant to section 12-1598.07 and shall make the following determinations:

1. Whether the writ is valid against the judgment debtor.
2. The amount outstanding on the judgment at the time the writ was served, plus accruing costs.
3. Whether the judgment debtor was employed by the garnishee at the time the writ was served.
4. Whether earnings were owed or would be owed by the garnishee to the judgment debtor within sixty days after the service of the writ.
5. Whether the debt was, at the time of service of the writ, subject to an effective agreement for debt scheduling between the judgment debtor and a qualified debt counseling organization.

C. If the court makes an affirmative determination under subsection B, paragraph 1 of this section and subsection B, paragraph 3 or 4 of this section and determines that the debt was not, at the time of service of the writ, subject to an effective agreement between the judgment debtor and a qualified debt counseling organization, the court shall order that the nonexempt earnings, if any, withheld by the garnishee after service of the writ be transferred to the judgment creditor and further order that the garnishment is a continuing lien against the nonexempt earnings of the judgment debtor. Otherwise the court shall order the garnishee discharged from the writ.

D. A continuing lien ordered pursuant to this section is invalid and of no force and effect on the occurrence of any of the following conditions:

1. The underlying judgment is satisfied in full, is vacated or expires.
2. The judgment debtor leaves the garnishee’s employ for more than sixty days or, if the judgment debtor is an employee of a school district, a charter school, the Arizona state schools for the deaf and the blind or an accommodation school and the judgment debtor is subject to an employment contract that specifies that paydays are restricted to the school year, for more than ninety days.
3. The judgment creditor releases the garnishment.
4. The proceedings are stayed by a court of competent jurisdiction, including the United States bankruptcy court.
5. The judgment debtor has not earned any nonexempt earnings for at least sixty days or, if the judgment debtor is an employee of a school district, a charter school, the Arizona state schools for the deaf and the blind or an accommodation school and the judgment debtor is subject to an employment contract that specifies that paydays are restricted to the school year, for at least ninety days.
6. The court orders that the garnishment be quashed.

E. If no objections are filed to the answer of the garnishee and an order of continuing lien is not entered within forty-five days

after the filing of the answer of the garnishee, any earnings held by the garnishee shall be released to the judgment debtor and the garnishee shall be discharged from any liability on the garnishment.

F. If at the hearing the court determines that the judgment debtor is subject to the ~~twenty-five~~ TEN percent maximum disposable earnings provision under section 33-1131, subsection B and based on clear and convincing evidence that the judgment debtor or the judgment debtor's family would suffer extreme economic hardship as a result of the garnishment, the court may reduce the amount of nonexempt earnings withheld under a continuing lien ordered pursuant to this section from the ~~twenty-five~~ TEN percent to not less than ~~fifteen~~ FIVE percent.

G. A court order entered pursuant to this section if recorded does not constitute a lien against real property pursuant to section 33-961.

H. The court, sitting without a jury, shall decide all issues of fact and law.

Sec. 2. Section 33-1101, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

33-1101. Homestead exemptions; persons entitled to hold homesteads; annual adjustment

A. Any person the age of eighteen or over, married or single, who resides within the state may hold as a homestead exempt from attachment, execution and forced sale, not exceeding ~~one hundred fifty thousand dollars~~ \$400,000 in value, any one of the following:

1. The person's interest in real property in one compact body upon which exists a dwelling house in which the person resides.
2. The person's interest in one condominium or cooperative in which the person resides.
3. A mobile home in which the person resides.
4. A mobile home in which the person resides plus the land upon which that mobile home is located.

B. Only one homestead exemption may be held by a married couple or a single person under this section. The value as specified in this section refers to the equity of a single person or married couple. If a married couple lived together in a dwelling house, a condominium or cooperative, a mobile home or a mobile home plus land on which the mobile home is located and are then divorced, the total exemption allowed for that residence to either or both persons shall not exceed ~~one hundred fifty thousand dollars~~ \$400,000 in value.

C. The homestead exemption, not exceeding the value provided for in subsection A, AS ADJUSTED BY SUBSECTION D OF THIS SECTION, automatically attaches to the person's interest in identifiable cash proceeds from the voluntary or involuntary sale of the property. The homestead exemption in identifiable cash proceeds continues for eighteen months after the date of the sale of the property or until the person establishes a new homestead with the proceeds, whichever period is shorter. Only one homestead exemption at a time may be held by a person under this section.

D. THE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION PROVIDED BY THIS SECTION SHALL BE ADJUSTED ANNUALLY BEGINNING ON JANUARY 1, 2024 AND THEREAFTER ON JANUARY 1 OF EACH SUCCESSIVE YEAR BY THE INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING. THE INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING SHALL BE MEASURED BY THE PERCENTAGE INCREASE AS OF AUGUST OF THE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING YEAR OVER THE LEVEL AS OF AUGUST OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS, UNITED STATES CITY AVERAGE FOR ALL ITEMS) OR ITS SUCCESSOR INDEX AS PUBLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, OR ITS SUCCESSOR AGENCY, WITH THE AMOUNT OF THE EXEMPTION ROUNDED UP TO THE NEAREST \$100.

Sec. 3. Section 33-1123, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

33-1123. Household furniture, furnishings and appliances; annual adjustment

A. Household furniture and furnishings, household goods, including consumer electronic devices, and household appliances personally used by the debtor or a dependent of the debtor and not otherwise specifically prescribed in this chapter are exempt from process provided their aggregate fair market value does not exceed ~~six thousand dollars~~ \$15,000.

B. THE EXEMPTION PROVIDED BY THIS SECTION SHALL BE ADJUSTED ANNUALLY BEGINNING ON JANUARY 1, 2024 AND THEREAFTER ON JANUARY 1 OF EACH SUCCESSIVE YEAR BY THE INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING. THE INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING SHALL BE MEASURED BY THE PERCENTAGE INCREASE AS OF AUGUST OF THE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING YEAR OVER THE LEVEL AS OF AUGUST OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS, UNITED STATES CITY AVERAGE FOR ALL ITEMS) OR ITS SUCCESSOR INDEX AS PUBLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT

OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, OR ITS SUCCESSOR AGENCY, WITH THE AMOUNT OF THE EXEMPTION ROUNDED UP TO THE NEAREST \$100.

Sec. 4. Section 33-1125, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

33-1125. Personal items

The following property of a debtor used primarily for personal, family or household purposes is exempt from process:

1. All wearing apparel of not more than a fair market value of five hundred dollars.
2. All musical instruments provided for the debtor's individual or family use of not more than an aggregate fair market value of four hundred dollars.
3. Horses, milk cows and poultry of not more than an aggregate fair market value of one thousand dollars.
4. All engagement and wedding rings of not more than an aggregate fair market value of two thousand dollars.
5. The library of a debtor, including books, manuals, published materials and personal documents of not more than an aggregate fair market value of two hundred fifty dollars.
6. One watch of not more than a fair market value of two hundred fifty dollars.
7. One typewriter, one computer, one bicycle, one sewing machine, a family bible or a lot in any burial ground of not more than an aggregate fair market value of two thousand dollars.
8. Equity in one motor vehicle of not more than ~~six thousand dollars~~ \$15,000. If the debtor or debtor's dependent has a physical disability, the equity in the motor vehicle shall not exceed ~~twelve thousand dollars~~ \$25,000. THE EXEMPTION PRESCRIBED IN THIS PARAGRAPH SHALL BE ADJUSTED ANNUALLY BEGINNING ON JANUARY 1, 2024 AND THEREAFTER ON JANUARY 1 OF EACH SUCCESSIVE YEAR BY THE INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING. THE INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING SHALL BE MEASURED BY THE PERCENTAGE INCREASE AS OF AUGUST OF THE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING YEAR OVER THE LEVEL AS OF AUGUST OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS, UNITED STATES CITY AVERAGE FOR ALL ITEMS) OR ITS SUCCESSOR INDEX AS PUBLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, OR ITS SUCCESSOR AGENCY, WITH THE AMOUNT OF THE EXEMPTION ROUNDED UP TO THE NEAREST \$100.
9. Professionally prescribed prostheses for the debtor or a dependent of the debtor, including a wheelchair or motorized mobility device.
10. All firearms of not more than an aggregate fair market value of two thousand dollars.
11. All domestic animals or household pets.

Sec. 5. Section 33-1126, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

33-1126. Money, benefits or proceeds; exception

- A. The following property of a debtor is exempt from execution, attachment or sale on any process issued from any court:
1. All money received by or payable to a surviving spouse or child on the life of a deceased spouse, parent or legal guardian, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.
 2. The earnings of the minor child of a debtor or the proceeds of these earnings by reason of any liability of the debtor not contracted for the special benefit of the minor child.
 3. All monies received by or payable to a person entitled to receive child support or spousal maintenance pursuant to a court order.
 4. All money, proceeds or benefits of any kind to be paid in a lump sum or to be rendered on a periodic or installment basis to the insured or any beneficiary under any policy of health, accident or disability insurance or any similar plan or program of benefits in use by any employer, except for premiums payable on the policy or debt of the insured secured by a pledge, and except for collection of any debt or obligation for which the insured or beneficiary has been paid under the plan or policy and except for payment of amounts ordered for support of a person from proceeds and benefits furnished in lieu of earnings that would have been subject to that order and subject to any exemption applicable to earnings so replaced.
 5. All money arising from any claim for the destruction of, or damage to, exempt property and all proceeds or benefits of any kind arising from fire or other insurance on any property exempt under this article.

6. The cash surrender value of life insurance policies where for a continuous unexpired period of two years the policies have been owned by a debtor. The policy shall have named as beneficiary the debtor's surviving spouse, child, parent, brother or sister. The policy may have named as beneficiary any other family member who is a dependent, in the proportion that the policy names any such beneficiary, except that, subject to the statute of limitations, the amount of any premium that is recoverable or avoidable by a creditor pursuant to title 44, chapter 8, article 1, with interest thereon, is not exempt. The exemption provided by this paragraph does not apply to a claim for the payment of a debt of the insured or beneficiary that is secured by a pledge or assignment of the cash value of the insurance policy or the proceeds of the policy. For the purposes of this paragraph, "dependent" means a family member who is dependent on the insured debtor for not less than half support.

7. An annuity contract where for a continuous unexpired period of two years that contract has been owned by a debtor and has named as beneficiary the debtor, the debtor's surviving spouse, child, parent, brother or sister, or any other dependent family member, except that, subject to the statute of limitations, the amount of any premium, payment or deposit with respect to that contract is recoverable or avoidable by a creditor pursuant to title 44, chapter 8, article 1 is not exempt. The exemption provided by this paragraph does not apply to a claim for a payment of a debt of the annuitant or beneficiary that is secured by a pledge or assignment of the contract or its proceeds. For the purposes of this paragraph, "dependent" means a family member who is dependent on the debtor for not less than half support.

8. Any claim for damages recoverable by any person by reason of any levy on or sale under execution of that person's exempt personal property or by reason of the wrongful taking or detention of that property by any person, and the judgment recovered for damages.

9. A total of ~~three hundred dollars~~ \$5,000 held in a single account in any one financial institution as defined by section 6-101. The property declared exempt by this paragraph is not exempt from normal service charges assessed against the account by the financial institution at which the account is carried. THE EXEMPTION PRESCRIBED IN THIS PARAGRAPH SHALL BE ADJUSTED ANNUALLY BEGINNING ON JANUARY 1, 2024 AND THEREAFTER ON JANUARY 1 OF EACH SUCCESSIVE YEAR BY THE INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING. THE INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING SHALL BE MEASURED BY THE PERCENTAGE INCREASE AS OF AUGUST OF THE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING YEAR OVER THE LEVEL AS OF AUGUST OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS, UNITED STATES CITY AVERAGE FOR ALL ITEMS) OR ITS SUCCESSOR INDEX AS PUBLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, OR ITS SUCCESSOR AGENCY, WITH THE AMOUNT OF THE EXEMPTION ROUNDED UP TO THE NEAREST \$100.

10. An interest in a college savings plan under section 529 of the internal revenue code of 1986, either as the owner or as the beneficiary. This does not include money contributed to the plan within two years before a debtor files for bankruptcy.

B. Any money or other assets payable to a participant in or beneficiary of, or any interest of any participant or beneficiary in, a retirement plan under section 401(a), 403(a), 403(b), 408, 408A or 409 or a deferred compensation plan under section 457 of the United States internal revenue code of 1986, as amended, whether the beneficiary's interest arises by inheritance, designation, appointment or otherwise, is exempt from all claims of creditors of the beneficiary or participant. This subsection does not apply to any of the following:

1. An alternate payee under a qualified domestic relations order, as defined in section 414(p) of the United States internal revenue code of 1986, as amended. The interest of any and all alternate payees is exempt from any and all claims of any creditor of the alternate payee.

2. Amounts contributed within one hundred twenty days before a debtor files for bankruptcy.

3. The assets of bankruptcy proceedings filed before July 1, 1987.

C. Any person eighteen years of age or over, married or single, who resides within this state and who does not exercise the homestead exemption under article 1 of this chapter may claim as a personal property homestead exempt from all process prepaid rent, including security deposits as provided in section 33-1321, subsection A, for the claimant's residence, not exceeding two thousand dollars.

D. This section does not exempt property from orders that are the result of a judgment for arrearages of child support or for a child support debt.

Sec. 6. Section 33-1131, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

33-1131. Definition; wages; salary; compensation

A. For the purposes of this section, "disposable earnings" means that remaining portion of a debtor's wages, salary or compensation for his personal services, including bonuses and commissions, or otherwise, and includes payments pursuant to a pension or retirement program or deferred compensation plan, after deducting from such earnings those amounts required by

law to be withheld.

B. Except as provided in subsection C, the maximum part of the disposable earnings of a debtor for any workweek ~~which THAT is subject to process may not exceed twenty-five per cent~~ TEN PERCENT of disposable earnings for that week or the amount by which disposable earnings for that week exceed ~~thirty~~ SIXTY times the APPLICABLE minimum hourly wage ~~prescribed by federal law~~ in effect at the time the earnings are payable, whichever is less. THE APPLICABLE MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE IS THE MINIMUM WAGE REQUIRED BY FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL LAW, WHICHEVER IS HIGHEST.

C. The exemptions provided in subsection B do not apply in the case of any order for the support of any person. In such case, one-half of the disposable earnings of a debtor for any pay period is exempt from process.

D. The exemptions provided in this section do not apply in the case of any order of any court of bankruptcy under chapter XIII of the federal bankruptcy act or any debt due for any state or federal tax.

Sec. 7. Section 44-1201, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

44-1201. Rate of interest for loan or indebtedness; interest on judgments; definitions

A. Interest on any loan, indebtedness or other obligation shall be AS FOLLOWS:

1. THE MAXIMUM INTEREST RATE ON MEDICAL DEBT SHALL BE THE LESSER OF THE FOLLOWING:

(a) THE ANNUAL RATE EQUAL TO THE WEEKLY AVERAGE ONE-YEAR CONSTANT MATURITY TREASURY YIELD, AS PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, FOR THE CALENDAR WEEK PRECEDING THE DATE WHEN THE CONSUMER WAS FIRST PROVIDED WITH A BILL, OR

(b) THREE PERCENT A YEAR.

THE MAXIMUM INTEREST RATE PROVIDED PURSUANT TO THIS PARAGRAPH ALSO APPLIES TO ANY JUDGMENTS ON MEDICAL DEBT.

2. FOR ANY LOAN, INDEBTEDNESS OR OBLIGATION OTHER THAN MEDICAL DEBT, INTEREST SHALL BE at the rate of ten per cent per annum, unless a different rate is contracted for in writing, in which event any rate of interest may be agreed to. Interest on any judgment, OTHER THAN A JUDGMENT ON MEDICAL DEBT, that is based on a written agreement evidencing a loan, indebtedness or obligation that bears a rate of interest not in excess of the maximum permitted by law shall be at the rate of interest provided in the agreement and shall be specified in the judgment.

B. Unless specifically provided for in statute or a different rate is contracted for in writing, interest on any judgment OTHER THAN A JUDGMENT ON MEDICAL DEBT shall be at the lesser of ten per cent per annum or at a rate per annum that is equal to one per cent plus the prime rate as published by the board of governors of the federal reserve system in statistical release H.15 or any publication that may supersede it on the date that the judgment is entered. The judgment shall state the applicable interest rate and it shall not change after it is entered.

C. Interest on a judgment on a condemnation proceeding, including interest that is payable pursuant to section 12-1123, subsection B, shall be payable as follows:

1. If instituted by a city or town, at the rate prescribed by section 9-409.

2. If instituted by a county, at the rate prescribed by section 11-269.04.

3. If instituted by the department of transportation, at the rate prescribed by section 28-7101.

4. If instituted by a county flood control district, a power district or an agricultural improvement district, at the rate prescribed by section 48-3628.

D. A court shall not award either of the following:

1. Prejudgment interest for any unliquidated, future, punitive or exemplary damages that are found by the trier of fact.

2. Interest for any future, punitive or exemplary damages that are found by the trier of fact.

E. For the purposes of subsection D of this section, “future damages” means damages that will be incurred after the date of the judgment and includes the costs of any injunctive or equitable relief that will be provided after the date of the judgment.

F. If awarded, prejudgment interest shall be at the rate described in subsection A or B of this section.

G. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION:

1. “HEALTH CARE SERVICES” MEANS SERVICES PROVIDED AT OR BY ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

(a) HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS AS DEFINED IN SECTION 36-401.

(b) PRIVATE OFFICES OR CLINICS OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS LICENSED UNDER TITLE 32, CHAPTERS 7, 11, 13, 15, 15.1, 16, 17, 18, 19, 19.1, 25, 28, 33, 34, or 35.

(c) AMBULANCES OR AMBULANCE SERVICES AS DEFINED IN SECTION 36-2201.

2. “MEDICAL DEBT” MEANS A LOAN, INDEBTEDNESS OR OTHER OBLIGATION ARISING DIRECTLY FROM THE RECEIPT OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES OR OF MEDICAL PRODUCTS OR DEVICES.

Sec. 8. Conflicts with federal law

This act shall not be interpreted or applied so as to create any power or duty in conflict with federal law.

Sec. 9. Severability

If a provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

Sec. 10. Saving clause

This act applies prospectively only. Accordingly, it does not affect rights and duties that matured before the effective date of this act, contracts entered into before the effective date of this act or the interest rate on judgments that are based on a written agreement entered into before the effective date of this act.

Sec. 11. Legal defense

The People of Arizona desire that this initiative, if approved by the voters, be defended if it is challenged in court. They therefore declare that the political committee registered to circulate petitions and campaign in support of the adoption of the initiative, or any one or more of its officers, has standing to defend this initiative on behalf of and as the agent of the People of Arizona in any legal action brought to challenge the validity of this initiative.

Sec. 12. Short title

This act may be cited as the “Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act.”

ANALYSIS BY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Proposition 209 would increase the following debt collection exemptions (and would also provide that the exemption amounts would be increased annually based on the change in the United States Department of Labor consumer price index):

1. The homestead exemption on a debtor’s home would increase from \$250,000 to \$400,000.
2. The exemption on a debtor’s household furniture, furnishings, goods and appliances would increase from \$6,000 to \$15,000.
3. The exemption on the debtor’s equity in one motor vehicle would increase from \$6,000 to \$15,000, or if the debtor has a physical disability, from \$12,000 to \$25,000.
4. The exemption on a debtor’s single account in one financial institution would increase from \$300 to \$5,000.

Proposition 209 would decrease the portion of a debtor’s weekly disposable earnings that is subject to debt collection actions (other than support payments) to the lesser of 10% of the disposable earnings or sixty times the highest applicable federal, state or local minimum wage. Currently the amount of disposable earnings that is subject to debt collection actions (other than support payments) is the lesser of 25% of the disposable earnings or thirty times the federal minimum wage. Additionally, in a garnishment action, if the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the 10% calculation on disposable earnings would cause extreme economic hardship to the debtor or the debtor’s family, the court may reduce the amount to 5% of disposable income. Currently, the court may reduce the amount to 15% of disposable income.

Proposition 209 would lower the maximum interest rate on medical debt (an obligation arising directly from the receipt of medical products or devices or the receipt of health care services provided at or by licensed health care institutions, the offices or clinics of most licensed health care providers or ambulance services) from the current rate of 10% per year (unless a different rate is contracted for in writing) to the lesser of 3% or an annual rate equal to the weekly average one-year constant maturity treasury yield, as published by the Federal Reserve Board, for the calendar week preceding the date when the consumer was first provided with a bill. The new maximum rate would also apply to judgments on medical debt.

Proposition 209 would only apply to contracts and agreements entered into on or after the effective date of this measure. The proponents’ political committee would have standing to defend the measure in any legal challenge.

Notice: Pursuant to Proposition 105 (1998), these measures cannot be changed in the future if approved on the ballot except by a three-fourths vote of the members of each house of the legislature and if the change furthers the purpose of the original ballot measure, by an initiative petition or by referring the change to the ballot.

JOINT LEGISLATIVE BUDGET COMMITTEE FISCAL ANALYSIS

PROPOSITION 209 (I-05)

A.R.S. § 19-123(E) requires the Joint Legislative Budget Committee Staff to prepare a summary of 300 words or less on the fiscal impact of voter-initiated ballot measures. Proposition 209 would a) lower the interest rate cap on medical debt, b) increase the amount of equity in a person's home that is protected from certain creditors, including tax liens from state and local governments c) increase the dollar value of personal property and assets exempt from the claims of creditors, and d) increase the amount of earnings that is exempt from the claims of creditors.

The proposition is not generally expected to have a direct impact on the state's General Fund revenues. The increase of the amount of equity protected from creditors under the measure, however, could adversely affect the ability to collect tax liens, which may reduce state and local tax revenues relative to current law. The amount of the potential state and local tax revenue loss cannot be determined in advance.

ARGUMENTS “FOR” PROPOSITION 209

Arizona families are drowning in medical debt.

My family is one of them.

Having worked as a nurse for decades, I thought I knew how to navigate our health care system – but I was wrong.

This year, I learned the hard way that having health insurance doesn’t protect you from medical debt when I got a hospital bill for \$48,410.

Even families that have done everything right can end up with bills that they can’t afford to pay.

My experience has made me passionate about fixing this problem – so other families don’t have to face what we’ve faced. If you care about protecting Arizona families, there are two things you can do to help: join Health Care Rising- <https://www.healthcarerising.org> and vote Yes on Prop. 209.

Arizona law already sets limits to protect some family homes and cars from seizure for debt, but rising housing prices and vehicle costs have made those limits out of touch with everyday Arizona families.

That’s why I am working to pass Prop. 209, which will increase the protected value of a person’s primary home to match Arizona’s median home value. The measure protects household goods and bank accounts, plus family vehicles, and adjusts the amounts annually for inflation.

To help Arizonans avoid being trapped by debt, the initiative adds protection against wage garnishment and limits the interest rate on medical debt to 3%.

Please protect Arizona Families.

Join me in voting Yes on Prop. 209.

Sherri Brown, RN, MSN/Ed, Cave Creek
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

The Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act

What It Does

Why It Matters

Too many Arizona families are suffering because of emergency medical debt and predatory debt collection practices. No Arizona family should lose their home or car, or struggle to put food on the table because of a medical emergency or accident or be trapped into an unending cycle of debt by unfair interest rates on medical care.

Prop. 209, the Predatory Debt Collection Act, is a simple, straightforward measure that will protect Arizona families from the worst abuses of predatory debt collectors. Here is what it does:

PROTECT ARIZONANS’ HOMES WITH A LONG OVERDUE INCREASE IN THE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION

Arizona’s home values have skyrocketed, but the amount of equity that is protected from creditors has simply not kept up. Prop. 209 will increase that exemption to \$400,000 and tie it to the cost of living, which will save the homes of thousands of Arizonans.

PROTECT BASIC ASSETS AND BELONGINGS FROM SEIZURE

Prop. 209 shields Arizonans’ assets and belongings from creditors by protecting up to \$5,000 held in a bank account, \$15,000 in household goods, and vehicles worth up to \$15,000 (or up to \$25,000 for disabled drivers). The bill would adjust all these amounts for inflation, so consumer protections keep up with the cost of living.

TO BE CONTINUED

Diane Watson
Tucson, Arizona

Diane Watson, Tucson
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

The Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act

LIMIT OUTRAGEOUS INTEREST RATES ON MEDICAL DEBT

One of the primary reasons that people fall into a hopeless cycle of unending debt is the outrageous interest rates charged on medical debt – often from surprise medical bills even when you are insured. Prop. 209 will limit interest rates on medical debt to 3%.

PLACE A REASONABLE LIMIT ON WAGE GARNISHMENT

Arizona families need to be able to keep a roof over their head and food on their table. Prop. 209 prevents creditors from garnishing more than 10% of wages.

SEE THE FULL TEXT OF PROP. 209 AND LEARN MORE AT healthcarerisingaz.org

Diane Watson
Tucson, Arizona

Diane Watson, Tucson
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

The Arizona Faith Network supports a Yes vote on Prop. 209 to fight back against medical debt and the predatory practices of debt collections in our state.

Many faiths speak in a single voice on this issue: trapping individuals and families in debt with outrageous interest rates is immoral. No Arizona family should lose their home or car, or struggle to put food on the table, due to accidents and medical emergencies.

Prop. 209 shows compassion to our neighbors by protecting Arizonans from becoming stuck in a cycle of unending debt by unfair interest rates.

Right now, medical debt collectors can jack up interest rates to 10% a year, every year, keeping families trapped in an unending debt that increases even as they continue making payments. Debt collectors can take away a family's home or car and garnish wages, all of which makes it harder for Arizona families to get out of debt, and even just to get by.

A Yes Vote on Prop. 209 protects our neighbors by limiting the interest rate on medical debt and better protecting people's paychecks from garnishment.

As leaders of faith, we support this effort and hope that you will join us in voting yes.

Blessings,
Rev. Katie Sexton-Wood
Executive Director

Katie Sexton, Reverend, Arizona Faith Network, Phoenix
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

This happened to me.
It could happen to you.

Sometimes it's hard to look at a measure on the ballot and understand the impact it will have on real people. That's why I wanted to share my story.

In February 2021 I was diagnosed with Myalgic Encephalomyelitis, Lumbar stenosis, and bursitis of the hips, costly and incurable chronic conditions which needed emergency treatment. I have insurance, and like most people thought that would protect me. Wrong.

Finding in-network doctors where I live was difficult; the closest was two hours away. I continue to add more debt, recently having to pay \$3600 for a motorized wheelchair, (which the insurance company won't apply to my \$8,700 deductible) on top \$1,800 of monthly out-of-pocket bills. I haven't been able to go back to work due to the severity of this disease so I'm barely scraping by. And thanks to the sky-high interest rates, my debt just keeps growing, and the hole keeps getting deeper.

I want to pay off my medical bills and be debt-free, but predatory debt collection makes it impossible. This law would put a cap on ridiculous interest rates for medical debt and limit the amount that debt collectors can garnish from paychecks. If these changes had been in place when I needed medical treatment, it would have been much easier to pay off my debt.

There are so many Arizona families in similar situations to mine —good people stuck in medical debt who are struggling to get back on our feet. Please help people avoid this struggle in the future by voting YES on the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act. Nobody should lose everything because they are ill.

Lea Goin, Overgaard

Lea Goin, Overgaard

Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

A MESSAGE FROM ARIZONA VETERANS

We are veterans of the United States Armed Forces working together to pass the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act.

Too many Arizona families are suffering because of predatory debt collection practices, and unfortunately, this has a significant impact on our fellow veterans. No veteran should lose their home or car, or struggle to put food on the table just because they had a bill they couldn't fully pay.

The Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act protects veterans - and all Arizonans - by increasing the protected value of people's homes, increasing the protected value of household goods and bank accounts, and increasing the protected value of vehicles - with all these amounts adjusted annually for inflation. It also limits wage garnishments and caps the interest rate for medical debt. This will help Arizonans avoid being trapped by debt.

Politicians talk a good game about supporting veterans, but too often we don't see results. The Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act would make a real difference in the lives of many Arizona veterans who proudly served and sacrificed for their nation. We ask you to honor their services by joining us in voting YES on Prop. 209.

Ricky J. Spann, Veteran, LTC US ARMY, Litchfield Park, AZ

William C. Ford, Veteran, Buckeye, AZ

Quenterious Parnell, Veteran, Tucson, AZ

Gerald Bittle, Veteran, Phoenix, AZ

Dana Allmond, Veteran, Marana, AZ

Sarah Tyree, Veteran, Surprise, AZ

Aaron Marquez, Veteran, Phoenix, AZ

Ricky Spann, Veteran, Litchfield Park; William Ford, Veteran, Buckeye; Quenterious Parnell, Veteran, Tucson; Gerald Bittle, Veteran, Phoenix; Dana Allmond, Veteran, Marana; Sarah Tyree, Veteran, Surprise; and Aaron Marquez, Veteran, Phoenix

Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

A Statement from Arizona Healthcare Workers

Over the last two years, healthcare workers like us have seen Arizonans through some of the toughest times. It was tough

for us, but we know it was even tougher for you, our patients. We have seen your everyday bravery in the face of sometimes impossible decisions, and your determination and humanity.

What is especially heartbreaking for us is seeing far too many Arizona families make the decision not to treat their health issues because of the fear of medical debt. No family or individual should have to worry about losing everything they've built and saved for when faced with a medical emergency.

That's why we're supporting the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act, to protect more of people's homes, cars, and hard-earned paychecks from debt collectors who jack up interest rates and get people trapped in an endless debt cycle.

Let's give Arizonans peace of mind to take care of their health without the fear of predatory debt collection.

Brooke Steeves
EMT
Chandler, AZ

Ann Schleppe
Medical Social Worker
Sun City, AZ

Diane Watson
LVN
Tucson, AZ

Richard Frankie Olivas RT(R)
Registered Radiologic Technologist
Tucson, AZ

Kelly Richardson
RAD Tech
Tucson, AZ

Tracy Steeves
BSN, RN
Chandler, AZ

Brooke Steeves, EMT, Chandler; Ann Schleppe, Medical Social Worker, Sun City; Diane Watson, LVN, Tucson; Richard Frankie Olivas, Registered Radiologic Technologist, Tucson; Kelly Richardson, RAD Tech, Tucson; and Tracy Steeves, BSN, RN, Chandler
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

ARIZONANS NEED PROTECTION FROM PREDATORY DEBT COLLECTION

HERE ARE THE FACTS:

FACT: Medical debt is the largest source of bankruptcy in the country.

FACT: Arizona home values have skyrocketed but home value protection hasn't kept up.

FACT: Nearly 1 in 3 Arizonans have debt in collections.

FACT: Outrageous wage garnishment rates mean less money for people to take care of their families.

FACT: Extreme high interest on medical debt punishes people for taking care of their health.

FACT: Inadequate debt protections hurt all Arizonans.

FACT: Arizonans shouldn't worry about becoming homeless if they are forced to file for bankruptcy.

FACT: Arizonans need more than \$300 in the bank to pay their bills – but the state won't protect more from creditors.

FACT: Anyone can have an unexpected health issue – which means everyone needs lower interest rates on medical debt.

That is why I am supporting The Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act.

Julio Morera
Tempe, AZ

Julio Morera, Tempe
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

Prop. 209: Absolutely Vital for Financially Vulnerable Seniors

As many Arizona senior citizens will tell you, entering retirement age doesn't retire financial insecurity.

Many seniors are on fixed incomes. Even with excellent financial planning, emergencies come up and can create big problems for seniors.

And when it comes to healthcare, Medicare covers a lot...depending on your plan. And paying for prescription drugs remain an area of worry for many seniors as they age.

Imagine finally being able to settle down in the home you've worked a lifetime to secure just to have one extreme bill go to collections and put you out on the curb with your vehicle repossessed. For many of us, this is a nightmare scenario.

We believe that after you have worked hard your entire life, at the very least, your basic assets should be protected from crippling debt, whether medical or otherwise.

That is why Prop. 209 is so important for Arizona's seniors. Our Yes vote means we can spend more time thinking about plans with our families and where we can go in our retired years instead of worrying whether we can even make ends meet. Prop. 209 provides desperately needed peace of mind at a time in life that is most important. Please join us in voting to protect Arizona's seniors this November!

Diane Klock, Gold Canyon, AZ
Ann Schleppi, Sun City, AZ
Diane Watson, Tucson, AZ
Rebecca Pakebusch, Phoenix, AZ
Terri Streich, Glendale, AZ
Carmen Arias, Phoenix, AZ
Fred Aneas, Flagstaff, AZ
Jonathan C. McIntire, Flagstaff, AZ
Charlene McIntire, Flagstaff, AZ
Erika Hunt, Chandler, AZ

Diane Klock, Senior/Retired, Gold Canyon; Ann Schleppi, Senior/Retired, Sun City; Diane Watson, Senior/Retired, Tucson; Rebecca Pakebusch, Senior/Retired, Phoenix; Terri Streich, Senior/Retired, Glendale; Carmen Arias, Senior/Retired, Phoenix; Fred Aneas, Senior/Retired; Flagstaff; Jonathan McIntire, Senior/Retired, Flagstaff; Charlene McIntire, Senior/Retired, Flagstaff; and Erika Hunt, Senior/Retired, Chandler
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

From Every Corner of Arizona, From Every Walk of Life
The Organizations We Trust Say

YES on Prop. 209!

The Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act is proudly endorsed by:

(Partial list)

NOVEMBER 8, 2022 ★ GENERAL ELECTION

- > Southwest Fair Housing Council
- > Arizona Education Association
- > Center for Economic Integrity
- > Arizona Faith Network
- > YWCA Southern Arizona
- > Phoenix Workers Alliance
- > Our Voice, Our Vote
- > Arizona Student's Association
- > Arizona Jews for Justice
- > Rural Arizona Action
- > Unite Here! Local 11
- > Arizona Building and Construction Trades Council
- > Southwest Conference United Church of Christ
- > Case Action
- > People's Defense Initiative
- > Workers United
- > Be A Hero Fund
- > Wildfire
- > Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation
- > Southwest Regional Council of Carpenters
- > Living United for Change in Arizona (LUCHA)

See the entire list and learn more at <https://www.healthcarerisingaz.org/>

Julie St. John, Tucson

Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

As small business owners, we're voting YES on Prop. 209!

We are the owners of five small Arizona businesses, and we ask you to join us in supporting the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act.

Small business owners are struggling more than ever before, having been disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. Additionally, self-employed small business owners are at high risk of suffering from unfair medical debt because of a lack of insurance coverage, or high deductibles. One medical bill could force them to close their doors. That doesn't just hurt them and their families: it hurts the state's economic recovery from the crisis.

Voting Yes on this ballot measure is an important way to support the small business owners who form the backbone of Arizona's economy. This ballot measure will protect Arizonans from becoming stuck in a cycle of unending medical debt

Spelling, grammar and punctuation were reproduced as submitted in the "for" and "against" arguments.

by unfair interest rates. Please vote Yes to keep our small businesses, state economy, and communities strong.

Romeo Barrientos, Owner, The Fifth Scents, Phoenix; Samantha Hurtado, Owner, Sammy Jo Designs Studio, Gilbert; Rondi J. Habern, CPA, MBA, Owner, Adams, Habern & Grey, CPAs, PLLC, Tempe; Lizzie Makalisa, Director, Primary Lead Teacher, Heartprints Montessori, Tempe; and Victoria Brand, Owner, Mustang Mall LLC, Pearce

Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

A Teacher's Story

By Judith Robbins, Phoenix

I am a proud public-school educator and went into the field to make a difference in the lives of children and their families. My life's work has been to educate and care for our next generation, because I believe that education is the great equalizer - the foundation for making our country and world a better place.

My colleagues and I knew that we were never going to be rich from our profession, but we did expect to make a comfortable living, and to be able to afford the medical care we needed in the future.

When my friend and fellow teacher got pregnant with twins, she didn't expect to be in financial jeopardy due to the birth of her children. But when she gave birth, she incurred \$70,000 in high interest hospital bills for neonatal care. This forced her and her husband to file for bankruptcy. It took years before they were able to get out from under that financial burden, and to finally purchase their first home. Insurance companies had them over a barrel when charging the high interest rates on these debts. This is an untenable way to start a family.

I go to work every day and do my best to make sure other people's children are supported, so they can learn and thrive. But at home, I'm worried about providing the basics for my family because of the potential of an overwhelming medical debt.

Judith Robbins, High School Special Education Teacher, Phoenix

Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

Unexpected healthcare bills are a major source of stress and anxiety for too many Arizonans, and become even more so when that debt is bought by a predatory collection agency. Why are they called predatory? These unscrupulous agencies buy debt for just a fraction of what is owed and can then come after people and demand payment in full. This initiative will tighten up existing consumer protections, so that these collectors can't harass, threaten, and ruin the lives of hardworking Arizonans.

The Arizona Democratic Party is committed to fighting for a brighter future for all Arizonans. We are committed to critical issues like healthcare, education, and the economy. As Democrats, but primarily as Arizonans, we have always been proud to stand with working people. That is why we support the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act.

Democrats fight for working families because we know they are the backbone of America. We cannot stand idly by while the lives of our fellow Arizonans can be too easily ruined by debt collectors. Your Yes vote for the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act will provide real, immediate protection by strengthening existing laws to safeguard Arizonans from the worst abuses by debt collection agencies. By modernizing our laws we can ensure that more Arizonans can stay in their homes and with their family. This measure will also limit wage garnishments and lower the interest rate on medical debt - keeping more people out of a cycle of debt.

PLEASE VOTE YES ON PROP. 209

Raquel Terán, Chair, Arizona Democratic Party, Phoenix

Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

These Republicans are Voting YES on Prop. 209!

We are proud, lifelong Republicans. We love our state, we love our nation, and we believe in the American principle that every citizen should have the opportunity to succeed based on their hard work. It pains us to see so many hardworking Arizonans denied that right through no fault of their own.

That is why we're writing to express our support for the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act ballot initiative.

Our state's laws on medical debt leave the average Arizonan at risk of having their finances completely destroyed. Everyday citizens in our state have their homes taken by collections, their wages garnished, and sometimes even have to declare bankruptcy because of unavoidable healthcare bills. These are people who work hard and follow the rules, but they are being punished for the simple act of getting sick or injured. It needs to stop.

The idea that the courts and the big banks can take away money earned by Arizonans is completely unethical. The Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act will ensure that the people of Arizona do not have their rights taken away by lenders who are gaming an unfair, rigged system. We encourage all Arizonans to vote in favor of this initiative and help make sure that the government doesn't let medical issues take money out of the hands of hardworking, good citizens.

Craig Schleppe, Sun City; Robin Burgeson, Fountain Hills; and Christine J Drey, Surprise
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

As doctors, we want our patients to get the best possible medical care. The care we know they need to stay healthy and live vibrant lives that enrich our communities.

Whether it's a cancer diagnosis or a car accident, a medical emergency upends people's worlds. When tragedy strikes, our patients and their families need to be able to focus on recovery, to give them the best possible chance to rebuild their bodies and their lives.

But concern over medical debt and predatory debt collection gets in the way of that, making patients worry about what they could lose and adding stress that can impede recovery.

Our patients shouldn't worry that they might lose their family home or lose the car they need to get to their job because of their chemotherapy treatments.

The Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act keeps medical debt interest rates under control and protects more of people's property from seizure for debt, which means patients can focus on their health when they need to the most.

Our patients, and all Arizonans, deserve that. Please Vote Yes on Prop. 209

Eve Shapiro, MD, MPH, Tucson; Marlene Bluestein, MD, Tucson; and Anthony Camilli, MD, Tucson
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

Faith Leaders Support Prop. 209

We come from different faith traditions, but all of our faiths call us to protect the vulnerable and help those who need it most. The Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act does just that. Too many Arizonans - over 15% - have an unpaid medical bill in collections, and medical debt is a leading cause of bankruptcy in the United States. People shouldn't lose their house, car, or paycheck just because they got sick and had a medical bill they couldn't pay. As faith leaders we proudly extend our support to the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act.

Rev. Dr. Williams M. Lyons, Conference Minister & CEO, Southwest Conference United Church of Christ, Peoria; Reverend Senator Stephanie Stahl Hamilton, Tucson; Rev. Katie Sexton, Executive Director, Arizona Faith Network, Phoenix; Reverend Susan Valiquette, Phoenix; Rev. Mathew Funke Crary, UU Congregation of Amado, Amado; Rev. William G. Utke, Desert Garden UCC, Sun City; Ernest Otto, Shadow Rock, UCC, Peoria; and Johnny Martin, Voting Rights Organizer, Arizona Faith Network, Phoenix
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

If you don't have a home, it's hard to have a future.

No one should lose their home because of emergency medical debt and predatory debt collection practices.

At the Southwest Fair Housing Council, our mission is to provide comprehensive services to achieve and preserve equal access to housing for all people. We support Prop. 209 because we passionately believe that people should have peace of mind that their home is better protected from debt collectors. And Prop. 209 will do just that.

Increasing the homestead exemption over time and recognizing that 60% of bankruptcies are due to medical debt is a step in the right direction to give Arizonans the autonomy and dignity that they deserve. This commonsense update to existing laws is the right choice for our state.

We urge you to protect Arizonans' homes by voting Yes on Prop. 209.

Jay Young, Executive Director, Southwest Fair Housing Council, Tucson
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

The Center for Economic Integrity is a Tucson-based grassroots organization dedicated to building economically strong communities for all. We strongly oppose unfair corporate and government practices that hurt regular people, and we always work and advocate for policies that help people and strengthen protections. This is why we were honored to be among the first groups to endorse the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act.

The Center supports this initiative because debt collection in Arizona is a serious problem for working families. Too many are at risk of losing their property, paycheck, car, or even their home to predatory debt collectors, but now we can fight back.

Our best option is to put this issue in front of the voters here in Arizona. We believe voters will stand up for working Arizonans, and pass the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act.

Debt collection is an economic justice issue that the Center has been working on for years. It is important to limit wage garnishments and to protect checking account balances for working families. Protections for assets such as cars and homes are also crucial.

Please join the Center for Economic Integrity in supporting the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act.

Griffith Kelly, Executive Director, The Center for Economic Integrity, Tucson
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

Prop. 209 is ESPECIALLY Important for Rural Arizonans

Rural Arizona Action supports policies and ideas that center the needs of rural communities. We are a stronger and more vibrant state when we work together to protect our neighbors by realizing that not all Arizonans live in the “Great State of Maricopa.”

Rural Arizonans see firsthand the beauty of Arizona’s landscapes, the wealth of history provided by our historic towns and cities, and the independent spirit that comes from choosing to live away from the big metropolises.

But it also often means dealing with higher medical bills.

For many people in our rural communities, a medical emergency can mean that an air ambulance is the only way to get life-saving care. And when collections can go after your \$25,000 air ambulance ride debt and tack on 10% interest compounded annually, it can spell devastation for anyone.

Prop. 209 will dramatically reduce the amount of interest that collections can charge on medical debt—and yes, that will include debt that comes from ambulance rides, both air and ground. This means that more rural Arizonans can rest assured that our homes and vehicles are protected in case of a medical emergency.

Prop. 209 is fair and important.

It’s commonsense reform.

It will have a meaningful impact on our rural communities.

Join Rural Arizona Action is voting YES on 209 this November.

Natali Fierros Bock, Co-Executive Director, Rural Arizona Action, Coolidge and Pablo Correa, Co-Executive Director, Rural Arizona Action, Coolidge
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

Statement from Arizona Education Association (AEA) in support of the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act

AEA is more than 20,000 people—educators, students, activists, workers, parents, neighbors, and friends. We hear the stories of our members across the state: Educators dipping into their own paychecks to provide materials for their students; workers going the extra mile, getting in early, and staying late to create the best educational environment they can; and parents putting in late hours to help with their children’s homework.

The last thing our members need to be worried about is if one surprise medical bill could mean financial catastrophe.

We support Prop. 209 because financial hardship negatively impacts everyone involved with a child’s learning experience. Teachers, already forced to do more with less, can’t take the extra hit from a medical bill that insurance won’t cover. Families evicted from their homes can’t create a stable learning environment for their kids. Students bearing financial stress at home have a harder time keeping up with their peers.

Prop. 209 stands in the gap to better protect Arizona’s educators and families from having their lives turned upside down from predatory debt collection practices. AEA requests that you stand with our students and educators and vote yes on the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act in November.

Joseph Thomas, President, Arizona Education Association, Gilbert
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

Let’s protect people who work hard and play by the rules!

UNITE HERE Local 11 is a hospitality workers union with 30,000 members in Southern California and Arizona. Our members work hard to keep our country moving - including being on the front line throughout the pandemic. Hardworking Arizonans should not be at risk of losing everything just because they have a medical bill they can’t afford - yet that is the situation too many working people find themselves in.

This is why we are proud to support Prop. 209, the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act.

Prop. 209 will help working Arizonans by updating existing Arizona law to protect people from losing everything to debt collectors. Despite working hard and playing by the rules, many of our members are among the nearly one in six Arizonans who have a medical bill that is past due. While there are laws on the books meant to protect people from losing everything to debt collectors, the fact is that those laws are now out of date. Prop. 209 solves that problem by increasing protections and attaching a cost-of-living adjustment tied to inflation - so we won’t have to re-address this problem in the future.

Prop. 209 not only increases protections for Arizonans’ homes, household property, cars, and bank accounts, but also limits the interest rate on medical debt to 3%. Right now, debt collectors can charge an outrageous 10% annual interest rate on medical debt - locking too many hard-working people into a cycle of debt.

Please join UNITE HERE in supporting the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act.

Brendan Walsh, Director, UNITE HERE! Local 11, Phoenix
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

As a small business owner, I’m proud to create jobs and support our local economy. I’m voting YES on the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act to make sure paychecks are going to my employees, not lining the pockets of predatory debt collection companies.

Right now, debt collectors can take up to 25% of someone’s income and seize the property they need to live their lives, such as a laptop, cell phone, or car. For my employees struggling with debt, these companies are taking dollars right out of their pockets and making it harder to put food on the table for their families. I’ve had employees come to me asking for extra shifts because they can’t make ends meet. After all, one missed payment or unexpected medical expense can grow into a huge debt that makes it even harder to earn a living. People have had to quit because their vehicle was taken and they couldn’t drive to work.

Spelling, grammar and punctuation were reproduced as submitted in the “for” and “against” arguments.

These predatory debt collection practices are disgraceful. Fortunately, Arizonans can do something about it. We need to pass the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act so that working Arizonans can be confident that when they show up to work, they can take home enough of their wages to get by. This bill doesn't say that people don't have to pay their bills, it just limits outrageous interest rates on medical debt and protects more wages from debt collectors. If you believe in the value and dignity of hard work, please vote YES on this measure.

Michelle Hernandez, Hair-Makeup-Beauty Professional, Tucson
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

Dear Fellow Arizonans,

We became nurses because we care about people. We make sure you get the medicine you need, we comfort you when you're scared, we sit with you and hold your hand when there is no one else to be with you. We care.

And because we care, we are united in saying that no one should have the worst day of their life made even worse by having to worry about predatory debt collection on top of their medical concerns.

Listening to someone's concerns about their health is part of our job, and we can offer knowledge and comfort to make things easier. But hearing a patient worry about losing their home, car, or paycheck to unfair debt collection is heartbreaking, because until now there was nothing we could do to help.

The Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act changes that, by giving us the power to limit predatory debt collection and especially put the brakes on spiraling medical debt. Limiting the interest rate on medical debt and improving protections against seizure of assets and wages means that one accident or diagnosis can't take everything away from our patients and their families.

Help us pass this and give our patients one less thing to worry about during their toughest times.

Pamela Sylvis, RN, Phoenix; September Lee Hiller, LPN, Surprise; Lisa Adams, RN, Tolleson; Margaret Baca, RN (Retired), Casa Grande; Caralee Isbell, Travel Nurse, Phoenix; and Nympha M. Njeri, RN, Phoenix
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

ARIZONANS NEED PROTECTION FROM PREDATORY DEBT COLLECTION

HERE ARE MORE FACTS:

FACT: Having debt shouldn't mean you lose your car – Arizonans need their assets protected from predatory debt collection practices.

FACT: The cost of housing is only going up and Arizonans can't afford to have 25% of their paycheck taken from them. Capping wage garnishment rates will allow Arizonans to keep food on the table.

FACT: Arizona isn't doing enough to protect its residents from predatory debt collection practices. We need change now.

FACT: High interest rates can keep people in perpetual debt. Capping the medical debt interest rate will protect more Arizonans from predatory debt collection practices.

FACT: You can't pay your [bills/rent/mortgage] if you can't take home your paycheck. Arizonans need protection from unreasonable wage garnishment.

That is why we(I) are (am) supporting The Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act.

Eric Kramer, Pinetop
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

Please Vote YES on the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act

The Arizona Public Health Association urges you to vote Yes on Proposition 209, the Predatory Debt Collection Protection

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Act.

Why would a nonprofit organization dedicated to improving public health be interested in a voter initiative about debt collection?

It's simple. Because families need to earn have a living wage and enough money and resources to provide a sturdy environment and make healthier choices. In fact, having adequate resources is the number one determinant of the health status of a family.

Proposition 209 doesn't give people in debt a 'free pass'. Far from it. But it does level the playing field so people will have an opportunity to pay back their debts without spiraling into poverty.

The Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act brings Arizona more in line with the recommendations provided by the National Consumer Law Center, enabling people in debt to pay off what they owe without losing their ability to meet their daily living needs.

For example, it limits the amount of wage income that can be garnished to 10% or less of disposable earnings so that families don't get pushed below the federal poverty level. Right now, 25% of a person's wages can be garnished, even if it sends them under the poverty limit.

It also limits interest rates on medical debt to 3% so families don't get trapped in an unending cycle by sky-high interest rates.

Working and middle-class families will also be protected from predatory debt collectors taking their homes and cars because it includes common-sense updates to state law that account for the rising costs of homes and cars. For example, it increases the "homestead exemption" to \$400,000 so that people don't lose their home.

Please do the right thing. Vote Yes on Proposition 209.

Will Humble, Executive Director, Arizona Public Health Association, Phoenix
Sponsored by Arizona Public Health Association

HEALTHCARE RISING ARIZONA MEMBERS SUPPORT THE PREDATORY DEBT COLLECTION PROTECTION ACT

We are contributing members of Healthcare Rising Arizona, a non-partisan, grassroots organization fighting to fix the healthcare system in our state. We're a coalition of patients and caregivers; family, friends, and neighbors, all dedicated to improving the standard of healthcare and living in Arizona when our state and federal government won't do it for us.

One of the most urgent issues across our membership and within our communities is medical debt. Every week, emergencies or accidents lead to Arizonans losing their cars, homes, and wages to predatory debt collectors, forcing working families to make difficult decisions about paying their debts or paying for necessities like food or medicine. Fellow Healthcare Rising members have fallen into debt from giving birth, cancer treatments, car accidents, and more, putting their assets at risk.

Arizona's current consumer protections are not enough to keep families from losing everything to these predatory debt collection practices. The Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act would change that by:

- Increasing the protected values of people's homes and vehicles
- Increasing the protected value of household goods and bank accounts
- Limiting wage garnishment
- Limiting the interest rate on medical debt.

These reasonable, common-sense solutions will make a huge impact on working families, and it shows: Since we launched our campaign, we've set up at libraries, churches, parks, and even our own yards to collect signatures for the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act — quadrupling our membership to over 1,000 members in just over a year and expanding our reach across the state.

This campaign is just the start of our work to improve the lives and health of all Arizonans. Visit healthcarerisingaz.org to learn more - and join our movement.

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Jessica Baez-Staggers, Surprise; Caralee Isbell, Phoenix; Kay Kuever, Tucson; and Erika Hunt, Chandler
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

I'm Voting Yes on Prop. 209 to Protect my Financial Future

As students, we have a lot to worry about: will we be able to pay off our student loans? Will we be able to find a good job when we graduate? What about the cost of housing? One thing we shouldn't have to worry about is having our financial futures crippled by medical debt.

Right now, debt collectors can take up to 25% of your paycheck – how can we start our lives when they're barely leaving us enough to pay rent? It doesn't have to be this way. The Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act will ensure that students like us - and all Arizonans - are no longer vulnerable to the devastating impact of predatory debt collection and a seemingly never-ending cycle of debt.

We are lucky to be young and healthy, but we also know that could change in a heartbeat. It's simply wrong that sickness or injury could dramatically impact someone's life. But right now, predatory debt collectors can impose outrageous interest rates that mean you can never catch up, even if you pay regularly. They can seize your car and your paycheck. Stopping these abuses is exactly what the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act does. And that's something we need for the future of all

Andrea Soto, Phoenix; Chloe E Woods, Chandler; Nina Fawcett, Scottsdale; Alberto Plantillas, Tempe; Trevor Malzewski, Chandler; Arielle Salazar, Casa Grande; Valeria Celeste Coronado, Sahuarita; Michael Smock, Flagstaff; Matthew Yatsayte, Tempe; and Veronica Duran, Flagstaff
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

Raising a Family is Challenging Enough

Medical Debt Can Make It Impossible

As parents, we want the best for our children - and a big part of that is knowing that they are protected should something go wrong. That is why we support the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act. We are raising our children to be prepared for a difficult world, and to be active and responsible citizens. But we also know that anything can happen, and if the worst happens, we want them to be protected.

The reality of our broken health care system is that medical debt can happen to any family. But no one should have their lives ruined by it, and our current legal protections from the devastating practices of predatory debt collectors are woefully inadequate. Families should have the peace of mind to know that if one of them gets sick or injured, they won't be saddled with astronomical interest rates or face outlandish wage garnishments or the repossession of their property.

That is exactly the peace of mind that passing the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act will deliver. It will give all Arizona families one less thing to worry about, and provide us the safeguards we deserve. Please join us in voting "yes."

Kathrine Villa, Tombstone; Jessica Staggers, Surprise; Eric Staggers, Surprise; Lisa Adams, Tolleson; Aaron Abbott, Phoenix; Elisa Parks, Green Valley; Brianna Westbrook, Phoenix; James Dennis, Tempe; Natacha Chavez, Phoenix; Margaret Baca, Casa Grande; and Ted Hiserodt, Phoenix
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

A Message from Congresswoman Ann Kirkpatrick

Because I hate to see working-class families get squeezed, I have given my strong support to the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act.

Back in 1979, the top 1% of earners in our country took home 7.3% of the income. By 2019, they were taking home 13.2%. Meanwhile, the bottom 90% of earners went from making 69.8% of earnings in 1979 to just taking home 60.9% in 2019. But even as working families struggle to live paycheck to paycheck, many industries continue to squeeze them unmercifully. The debt collection industry is one of them.

Today, one in six Arizonans has a medical bill past due. Most people who declare bankruptcy do so because of medical

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debts. I think most Arizonans agree with me that people shouldn't have to worry about losing their home or car if they get sick or they are struggling to pay large medical bills.

The Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act levels the playing field. It protects Arizonans by:

- Increasing the protected value of people's homes,
- Increasing the protected value of household goods and bank accounts,
- Increasing the protected value of vehicles
- ...with all these amounts adjusted annually for inflation.

It also limits wage garnishments and caps the interest rate for medical debt, helping Arizonans avoid being trapped by an inescapable cycle of debt.

I hope you will join me in voting Yes.

Regards,

Congresswoman Ann Kirkpatrick

Ann Kirkpatrick, Congresswoman, D-AZ 2nd District, Tucson
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

Our Voice, Our Vote Arizona encourages you to join us in voting yes on Prop. 209. As an organization that is committed to advocating for progressive sustainable public policies that address the issues in our communities, we are happy to support this people-positive initiative.

Prop. 209 updates our existing laws to better protect Arizonans' assets from collections, our wages from garnishment, and our dignity from medical debt. This initiative is simple but powerful.

Here's why this matters:

60% of all bankruptcies are a result of medical debt.

30% of Arizonans have debt in collections, that number jumps to 45% in communities of color.

Housing prices and inflation in Arizona continue to rise with no clear end in sight.

Now is the time to protect ourselves from predatory debt collection companies who want to capitalize on our worst days. Prop. 209 gives us an extra layer of protection from collections during these trying times.

If you want to ensure that more of your home, paycheck, and bank account are protected, then vote yes on Prop. 209.

Roy Tatem Jr., Senior Political Director, Our Voice, Our Vote, Chandler
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

Real Stories of Arizonans Struggling with Medical Debt

Elizabeth Gorski, Prescott

In 2004, I suffered a serious accident. I was in a coma for 5 days and had many surgeries for multiple broken bones. I was also diagnosed with a blood clotting disorder. I recovered, but it came at a steep cost. I didn't know it at the time of my emergency treatment, but my doctor wasn't in-network for my insurance. I ended up with \$50,000 + of medical debt, even though I thought I was covered. Since then, it's been impossible to pay off my debt. I have a job, but debt collectors take a quarter of my paycheck, which doesn't even leave me with enough for rent, gas, and groceries. I'm barely scraping by, and thanks to the sky-high interest rates, my debt just keeps growing.

At the time of my accident, I was 15. I was only a passenger in the car. I don't believe I deserve to struggle in debt forever for an accident.

There are so many Arizona families in similar situations to mine —good people stuck in medical debt who are struggling to get back on our feet. Please help people avoid this struggle in the future by voting YES on the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act.

Elizabeth Gorski, Prescott

Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

Based in Tucson, the Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation aims to promote health, well-being, and social justice for those living with HIV, LGBTQ+ individuals, and communities marginalized by society.

We are proud to serve those in need - especially the most vulnerable and stigmatized among us - and it is that value that brings us to support the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act. We know that far too many Arizonans are just one medical bill away from significant debt - which can lead to a cycle of poverty, and even cost someone their home. Right now, it is far too easy for debt collectors to prey on the most vulnerable members of our community. The Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act will provide a much-needed bulwark against those threats. It will help people stay in their homes and protect their property and income, so that one large medical bill is not financially ruinous.

Predatory debt collection practices can impact anyone - but they are most dangerous to the most vulnerable and stigmatized members of our community. The Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation will always work to support those who need it the most. That is why we ask you to join us in supporting the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act.

Celia Robidoux, Interim Director of HIV and LGBTQ+ Services, Tucson

Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

As a teacher, the real reward of my job is seeing my students learn and take on new challenges—it’s never been about the money. That said, despite having a job with health insurance, I could be faced with the unexpected, like sky high medical debt that could wipe out my finances and put my home and future in jeopardy. I see this as an even greater threat to many of the students and families I work with.

Recently, a family at my school was in a terrible car crash that left them hospitalized with serious injuries. This is a working-class family; I fear for their financial future when the large hospital bills inevitably show up. They should be focused on healing their bodies and dealing with the trauma that comes with such a tragedy, not dealing with the added financial stresses of paying off exorbitant hospital bills.

I go to work every day and do my best to make sure other people’s children are supported so they can learn and thrive. Educators know that students from stable home environments learn best—families can’t provide stability when riddled with long term financial debt. It’s time to improve protections for Arizona families, especially when it comes to medical debt.

I’m voting Yes on Prop. 209. It’s more than earned my vote and I hope it can earn yours, too.

Wes Oswald, Tucson

Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

Prop. 209: Absolutely Vital for Financially Vulnerable Seniors

As many Arizona senior citizens will tell you, entering retirement age doesn’t retire financial insecurity.

Many seniors are on fixed incomes. Even with excellent financial planning, emergencies come up and can create big problems for seniors.

When it comes to healthcare, Medicare covers a lot...depending on your plan. And paying for prescription drugs remain an area of worry for many seniors as they age.

Imagine finally being able to settle down in the home you’ve worked a lifetime to secure just to have one extreme bill go to collections and put you out on the curb with your vehicle repossessed. For many of us, this is a nightmare scenario.

We believe that after you have worked hard your entire life, at the very least, your basic assets should be protected from crippling debt, whether medical or otherwise.

That is why Prop. 209 is so important for Arizona’s seniors. Our Yes vote means we can spend more time thinking about spending time with our families and where we can go in our retired years instead of worrying about whether we can even make ends meet. Prop. 209 provides desperately needed peace of mind at a time in life that is most important. Please join us in voting to protect Arizona’s seniors this November!

Chris Hawkins, Tucson

Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

The Arizona Students Association urges you to join us in voting yes on Prop. 209.

The price of pursuing a college degree is higher than ever. This means that students are constantly forced to do the math on whether to make their tuition payments or leave school to cover unexpected costs. Just one medical emergency can be the dealbreaker for so many Arizona students and their families and the interest accrued on medical debt can take a college degree off the table entirely.

Prop. 209 makes sense for students and their families. It will increase protections for our families’ homes, cars, and bank accounts. Most importantly, it will cap the interest that can be charged on medical debt, saving students and their families a world of financial hurt.

Good for students and good for Arizona. That’s why we’re voting Yes.

Cesar Aguilar, Executive Director, Arizona Students’ Association, Tempe

Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

It’s Time for a Change

As a retired teacher with Medicare and some retirement benefits, my husband and I are fortunate to be relatively healthy. However, we have seen how so many others in our community have experienced devastating health problems which result in catastrophic medical debt.

Under our current laws, medical debt is treated the same as any other type of debt. This makes no sense. Why should someone who experienced a medical emergency be treated the same way as someone who bought a fancy car they couldn’t afford? Moreover, the interest rate on medical debt feels criminal—10% compounded annually. Good luck avoiding bankruptcy with those kinds of rates.

Arizonans deserve to have protection from predatory medical debt collection, which Prop. 209 will provide. With Prop. 209, medical debt will finally be defined, and the maximum interest rate dramatically reduced. We support Prop. 209 because it clarifies and codifies the difference between medical debt collection and other debt collection.

Barbara Smith, Tucson

Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

Let’s Protect Arizona Families

Year after year, Arizona families work hard, do everything right, and still get landed with life-altering medical bills, even with good health insurance.

Now we have an opportunity to push back against this abusive system, and finally put a real check against the predatory debt collection policies that land so many families into a cycle of collections that they can never break free of.

Passing Prop. 209 will provide three critical updates to our current debt protection laws:

- Update existing exemptions for people’s homes, cars, household goods, and bank accounts.
- Adjust the percentage of wages that can be garnished from a workers’ paychecks from 25% (the federal *maximum* allowed) to no more than 10%.

- Limit the interest rate that collections can go after on medical debt from 10% compounded annually to no more than 3%. This would include air and ground ambulance rides.

The problems facing Arizona families and workers right now are large and complicated. The solution that we can vote on is short and simple. Pass Prop. 209 to update our existing laws and better protect people's lives from being ruined by outrageous medical bills and unfair collections practices.

Andrew Hudson, Co-Director, Phoenix Workers Alliance, Tempe
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

Part of being a public-school teacher is caring about the world my students enter. When I was growing up, we knew that even if times were tough there were fair laws to make sure that families could weather tough financial times. I don't see those same kinds of protections when I look at my students' future.

Dealing with everyday issues like inflation is hard enough for a family. But now, having good health insurance is no promise that you're protected from massive medical debt. Having parents with good jobs doesn't mean that a single illness or accident can't knock them off their feet.

Our kids should be focused on growing their minds and exploring their world; they shouldn't have to bear the stress of wondering if they'll have a roof over their head or enough food to set on the table. Unfortunately, this is a reality for too many students in Arizona.

If you're like me, and you want the best for our students and their families, then vote yes on Prop. 209. This law will strengthen the financial safety nets that are currently letting too many families fall through the cracks. Most importantly, this law will take aim at medical debt, a source of major stress for many of us, by dramatically reducing the interest rates.

If Prop. 209 passes, I will breathe a little easier knowing that our students and their parents have a fighting chance against big debt collectors and can spend more time focusing on what matters: learning, growing, and being a family.

Katherine Villa, Tombstone
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

Real Stories of Arizonans Struggling with Medical Debt: Marianna Habern, Cornville

When you are facing medical issues like a surgery, the last thing you are thinking about are the possible complications of our dysfunctional healthcare system. When I had my surgery in June of 2021, everything was supposed to be in-network. It wasn't, and I am still receiving bills a year later!

I was fortunate - my mother is well off enough that she was able to help me pay the bills when the debt collectors started calling. But so many Arizonans aren't so fortunate - and the experience of being hounded by a debt collector is an incredibly frightening one. None of us want to be in debt - but when bills just keep coming and coming, what is the alternative?

Medical treatment should not be so overwhelmingly expensive that we are unable to get needed care - and when we do, we should not be stuck paying bills and interest for years afterwards! This law would limit the amount that debt collectors can garnish from paychecks and would put a cap on interest rates for medical debt. If these changes had been in place when I needed medical treatment, it would have been much easier to pay off my debt.

The system is broken – and designed to destroy the lives of people who have done nothing wrong. Prop. 209 will go a long way to bringing more fairness and balance for Arizonans who desperately need it. Please vote Yes on Prop. 209.

Marianna Habern, Cornville
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

What you can keep in Arizona if you get sick and debt forces you into bankruptcy.

--Up to \$150,000 equity in your home. (There are virtually no liveable houses under \$150,000 in the Phoenix area.

--Up to \$6,000 equity in your car. (For that, you can have a 2009 Chevy or a 2008 Maxima)

--\$500 in clothes. (Goes a long way at a thrift store, not very far for new clothing.)

--\$500 for pets and/or livestock. (A rescue shelter dog would be OK, but you probably couldn't keep a horse.)

The Legislature hasn't updated these laws in many years. Vote for the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act, p209

Eric Kramer, Pinetop

As social workers, we protect the vulnerable

So does Prop. 209

As social workers, we work every day to help members in vulnerable communities work through challenges they face. One of the greatest challenges we see is the intersection of their health, the health care bureaucracy, and personal finances. Health issues on their own are tough enough, but adding on the financial stress of a large medical bill? This is where problems can suddenly feel insurmountable.

Finances are one of the most common stressors we discuss with families as they navigate their health care journey. We see firsthand the impossible decisions patients must make as they try to balance supporting their family and keeping themselves well. Helping people make good decisions through this process is difficult. Sometimes the current system leaves no good answers for those with medical bills in collections, and many can face long-term debt, eviction, wage garnishment, or bankruptcy.

Prop. 209's commonsense updates to bankruptcy exemptions and medical debt collection will do a great deal to protect community members from these poverty traps by changing the way greed-motivated debt collectors can go after families.

Keeping people housed with enough money in their paychecks to put food on the table will greatly benefit the health outcomes for Arizona families. And the impact of dramatically reducing the interest rates that debt collectors can charge on medical debt? Life-changing for the communities we serve.

Support healthy, protected communities. Join Arizona social workers by voting YES on Prop. 209.

Ann Schleppe, Sun City and Yareli Lopez, Phoenix
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

As a retired public-school teacher, I loved my job and I'm proud of what I accomplished. I chose to dedicate my life to educating and caring for the next generation, because I genuinely believe that education is the silver bullet – a foundation for making our world a better place.

When I decided to become a teacher, I knew I wasn't going into a profession where I'd get rich. But that was okay. It was a good satisfying job with health insurance that allowed us to live comfortably. But now, as I get older, I am faced with the unexpected: sky-high medical debt that could wipe us out and put our home and our future in jeopardy.

Interest on these bills is outrageous and not payable on my income – and I am by no means alone in that. It's time to improve protections for Arizona families with medical debt.

Connie Lindquist, Sun City West
Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

Prop. 209 will protect Arizona families from the worst abuses of predatory debt collectors. Your YES vote will:

INCREASE THE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION

Arizona's home values have skyrocketed, but the amount of equity that is protected from creditors has not. Prop. 209 will provide a long-overdue increase of that exemption to \$400,000 to save the homes of thousands of Arizonans.

PROTECT BASIC ASSETS AND BELONGINGS FROM SEIZURE

Prop. 209 will protect up to \$5,000 held in a bank account, \$15,000 in household goods, and vehicles worth up to \$15,000 (or up to \$25,000 for disabled drivers) and adjust all these amounts for inflation, so consumer protections keep up with the cost of living.

LIMIT OUTRAGEOUS INTEREST RATES ON MEDICAL DEBT

Outrageous interest rates charged on medical debt are a leading cause of Arizonans falling into a hopeless debt spiral, through no fault of their own, even with insurance. Prop. 209 will limit interest rates on medical debt to 3%.

PLACE A REASONABLE LIMIT ON WAGE GARNISHMENT

Arizona families need to be able to keep a roof over their head and food on their table. Prop. 209 prevents creditors from garnishing more than 10% of wages.

VOTE YES TO PROTECT ARIZONA FAMILIES FROM HAVING A HEALTH TRAGEDY RESULT IN BIGGER TRAGEDIES.

TO LEARN MORE AND SEE THE FULL TEXT OF PROP. 209 , SEE healthcarerisingaz.org

Alison Porter, Co-Founder, Neighbors Forward AZ, Tempe

Sponsored by Healthcare Rising Arizona

Why you should vote for the AZ Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act.

Too many Arizona families are suffering because of emergency medical debt and predatory debt collection practices. NO Arizona family should lose their home or car, or struggle to put food on the table, due to medical emergencies or accidents, or be trapped into unending debt by unfair interest rates on medical care.

The Arizona Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act fixes this problem by increasing the protected value of people's primary home to better match Arizona's median home value, increasing the allowed value of protected household goods and bank accounts, and increasing the protected values of vehicles, with all these amounts adjusted annually for inflation. To help Arizonans avoid being trapped by debt, the Act limits wage garnishment for debt to no more than 10% of disposable earnings and limits the interest rate on medical debt to no more than 3%.

Some points to consider:

- A chronic disease or sudden medical emergency can cost families tens of thousands of dollars out-of-pocket even with insurance.
- More than two-thirds of all bankruptcies are tied to debt from healthcare costs.
- 18% of Arizonans have medical bills that are past due.
- Having insurance doesn't necessarily protect from medical debt. Even families that have done everything right can end up with bills that they can't afford to pay.
- 30% of Arizonans have debt in collections, higher than the national average. In Arizona communities of color, that jumps to 45%.
- Arizonans have more debt than the national average, more than \$58,000 in debt per person.
- As of March 2021, 38.5% of Arizonans reported at least one household member losing employment income since the beginning of 2020.
- Housing prices in Arizona have been rising.**

**From Healthcare Rising Arizona

Marti Baca, Member, Democrats of Casa Grande, Casa Grande

Sponsored by Democrats of Casa Grande

The Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act is a small set of common sense measures which all of us can support. Bringing an earnings garnishment from 25% (or, 15%) of a person's paycheck down to 10% could make all the difference in whether judgment debtors are able to keep a roof over their heads or food on the table. And, the judgment creditors will still be able to get paid - even if it is over a longer period of time. Increasing the exemptions for assets will also help many

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NOVEMBER 8, 2022 ★ GENERAL ELECTION

Arizonans when they fall on hard times.

And, limiting the interest rate (to 3%/yr vs the current 10%) on medical debt also makes sense. When the medical services were needed, the parties did not negotiate an interest rate like they do for a car or a mortgage.

This initiative makes sense for everyone, and may have a real impact on decreasing bankruptcies and homelessness. Please join me in voting YES on the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act!

Paul Weich, Candidate, AZ House, LD12, Phoenix

ARGUMENTS “AGAINST” PROPOSITION 209

Prop 209 is yet another attempt by California special interests to force an anti-taxpayer agenda onto Arizonans. The misleadingly named “Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act”, which is funded almost exclusively by California unions, will limit the ability of Arizona residents to obtain credit and dramatically increase our interest rates. At a time of skyrocketing inflation and gas prices the last thing our state needs is to make the purchase of necessities such as appliances and vehicles even more expensive. If California unions want to impose measures that harm consumers, they should do so in their own state rather than trying to force Arizonans to pay the costs for extreme anti-business policies. Please vote ‘NO’ on Prop 209.

Victor Riches, President & CEO, The Goldwater Institute, Phoenix

This petition and potential ballot item seems innocuous and deals solely with medical debt protections- as it would set a cap on medical debt judgments. The ballot, however, is deceiving and will have far-reaching and unintended consequences for consumers and creditors.

As founder of RIP Medical Debt, a non-profit that has abolished medical debt in your state, and over \$7 billion in medical debt through the USA, I am quite knowledgeable about what causes the damage of medical debt, and any debt. The collection industry is consumer-friendly, not predatory- that approach does not work. It is not because of predatory collection practices consumers are unable to pay for necessities or are in hardship. They want to pay. Collection companies would rather not collect on people that cannot pay, and it is the collection industry that gave me the opportunity to forgive that \$7 billion.

Medical debt is no different than other debts of necessity. If creditors have limited means to collect the money they are owed, as this ballot mandates, there are only a few things creditors can do: 1. not allow credit and insist on cash; 2. collect quickly with limited payment plans; 3. shift costs- increase the cost to make up for the uncollectible; 4. charge customers interest; or 5. push the problem to another party (outsource the receivable function out of state).

If this ballot is allowed and passed, it will change AZ law in many detrimental ways that could inadvertently cause consumers (and patients) hardship. They will have less time to pay, greater costs of goods, services, money, and insurance, increased debt and limited access to credit, and interest charges on past dues.

The CA union (SCIU) and the entity in AZ are proposing a ballot that is potentially harmful to the ecosystem- consumers and creditors.

Craig Antico, CEO, Forgiveco PBC Inc, Fort Collins

This misleadingly-titled initiative will hurt poor and working-class Arizonans. The initiative does nothing to prevent charging predatory prices for medical care. A provider can still charge \$500 for a bandage if this passes. It just can't charge more than 3% interest per year if it offers financing to pay for that bandage. Predatory medical providers will just charge higher prices to make up for the lost interest. This initiative solves nothing.

Worse yet, by capping interest at a rate below inflation, medical providers will actually lose money if they offer financing to their patients. This means many good medical providers will have to stop offering financing to people who can't afford to pay cash up front for their treatments. Many poor and middle class Arizonans will no longer be able to afford medical care that they could get today.

The much bigger impact of this initiative will be that it makes it functionally impossible to enforce judgments against most Arizonans. This applies to ALL judgments, not just judgments for medical debt. That's great news for people who plan on defaulting on their loan payments, but for the rest of Arizonans it will make getting financing impossible or drastically more expensive. Businesses won't loan money to people who can stop repayment any time with zero legal consequences. Many Arizonans will no longer be able to afford necessary household repairs or services. If this initiative passes and your refrigerator dies, your car breaks down, or your AC goes out, you'll need to hope you have the cash to get them fixed. Financing either won't be available or will be hugely expensive.

Medical debt is a problem. This initiative does nothing to solve it. It will only make life harder for average Arizonans. Please vote against Prop 209.

Kyle Hallstrom, Phoenix

The Tucson Metro Chamber is encouraging all Arizona voters to vote “NO” on the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act.

This California Union-funded ballot initiative is being framed by its proponents as a way to stop predatory debt collection on medical debts and protect people from predatory debt collection practices. However, the ballot initiative is written to reduce lenders’ ability to collect on all debts, not just medical debts. Additionally, it doesn’t specifically protect consumers from predatory debt collection practices.

What this initiative truly does is limit lenders’ ability to collect on debts. It raises the level of wages protected from garnishment. It also raises the threshold of money in bank accounts protected from bank garnishments. Essentially, it makes anyone who earns less than \$50,000 per year untouchable by creditors.

Should this initiative pass, it will significantly restrict Arizonans’ ability to access credit and loans, especially for the lower half of earners. This is because lenders will have little to no ability to recoup money from people who don’t pay on their debts. The unfortunate result will make it more difficult for working families to get car loans, home loans, and personal loans. Interest rates and down payments will increase.

Removing the ability for lenders to collect on debts is bad for business, bad for the community, and bad for Arizona. This initiative will do nothing but make access to credit more difficult for all Arizonans. The timing of this initiative could not be worse considering it would increase prices on homes that are already unaffordable to many.

Vote “NO” on the Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act!

Michael Guymon, President/CEO, Tucson Metro Chamber, Tucson
Sponsored by Tucson Metro Chamber

The Greater Phoenix Chamber firmly opposes the “Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act”.

This proposed initiative, once again brought forward by a subgroup of out-of-state interests, would have devastating consequences for Arizona businesses and consumers. While the intention of the ballot initiative may be to protect consumers from unfair medical debt collection practices, the language of the measure could have unintended consequences that make it more difficult for lenders to collect on all legitimate debts.

The United States and Arizona were founded on free-market, common sense principles. This unnecessary measure grants government interference into free market practices. In arbitrarily placing limits on one sector of Arizona’s credit market, the proposal would effectively dry up a large section of our business sector, as lenders across all product lines would have less recourse for recouping their debts.

Even worse, low-income earners would be impacted most, as they often have the hardest time accessing the credit. In addition, the state would suffer from a loss in tax revenue, as businesses would be unwilling to invest in an economy where they can’t collect on debts.

The proponents of the measure and the California interests funding the initiative suggest this as a way to protect Arizonans from unfair debt collection practices. In reality, this measure just makes it more difficult for hardworking Arizonans to get car loans, home loans and other items secured by credit. The bottom line is that this measure will exacerbate the state’s existing affordability crisis and is extremely harmful for Arizona.

We urge you to join us in voting NO.

Todd Sanders
President & CEO
Greater Phoenix Chamber

Todd Sanders, President & CEO, Greater Phoenix Chamber, Phoenix
Sponsored by Greater Phoenix Chamber

As a small business owner and the wife of a Military Veteran, I recognize that most Arizonans are facing a difficult time with the current economy. The Predatory Debt Collection Protection Act claims that it will help protect the community from predatory debt collection practices and protect assets during the collection of medical debt. I encourage you to read the entire text of the initiative. The ballot initiative is written to limit the ability for creditors to collect on “all” debt and it does not have any language to prohibit collection behavior that is considered predatory. The thresholds for legal collection methods are being raised so that your neighbors will not have to repay their debts. A person earning less than \$50,000.00 per year will essentially be untouchable by creditors. If lenders cannot collect the money owed to them, they will not lend to those of us that need it at affordable rates. If this initiative were to pass, it will make it more difficult for hardworking families to get loans for vehicles and homes. The organization behind this initiative, SEIU, is a California union that wants Arizonans to embrace their politics. California policies are not good for Arizonans. Don’t be fooled by their claim that this initiative will protect Arizonans from predatory collections of medical debt. This initiative is bad for Arizonans and Arizona businesses. Please join me in voting “NO” on the Predatory Debt Collection Act.

Amber C. Russo, President, Kino Financial Co., LLC, Tucson

AGAINST - PREDATORY DEBT COLLECTION PROTECTION ACT

The Arizona Chamber of Commerce & Industry urges you to vote NO on Proposition 209.

Don’t be fooled by the empty promises and slick rhetoric of the campaign – this initiative won’t protect anyone, and it will hurt the very individuals its proponents say it will help. Despite the claims of the proponents that their scheme only applies to medical debt, it will apply to debts of all kinds.

When lenders can’t collect outstanding debts, they’ll pass their losses onto their other customers, which means higher interest rates for everyday Arizonans. At a time of sky-high inflation, do we really want even higher interest rates?

What’s worse, thousands of Arizonans will lose access to previously available financing. Left without the ability to collect on their loans, lenders will simply stop doing business with hardworking Arizonans who need access to funds the most, leaving these potential customers unable to get credit to buy a car, rent an apartment or buy a house.

Consumers should be able to get financing based on their own priorities without the government dictating the terms of their repayment. This initiative is straight out of California and eviscerates the concept of a private contract between two parties. It deserves to be rejected.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION 209.

Danny Seiden
President and CEO
Arizona Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Danny Seiden, President & CEO, Arizona Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Phoenix

Every election year, Arizona is the recipient of an influx of millions in out of state cash to change our laws at the ballot box. Prop 209 is a part of this effort, funded almost entirely by California unions that would, if passed, California our Arizona.

First, Prop 209 would make an individual earning less than \$50,000 a year essentially untouchable by creditors. That’s more than half of our workforce that would be entirely immune from garnishments due to debt. However, it affects more than just lower-income earners. Prop 209 also drastically decreases the amount that would be owed by those making more than \$200,000 a year – by upwards of 60%!

Additionally, Prop 209 would increase the amount of money in bank accounts that is protected from creditors. Currently, it’s capped at \$300. Under Prop 209, the cap would see a more than sixteen-fold increase to \$5,000.

The language of this measure is confusing, intentionally trying to mislead Arizona voters by its deceptive name that implies protections from predatory lenders. In reality, its provisions have much bigger and broader impacts that will result in higher

interest rates for everyone, cause the price of goods to skyrocket, and punish those who actually borrow responsibly to reward those who don't.

Let's leave the California ideas in California, and vote NO on Prop 209.

Scot Mussi, President, Arizona Free Enterprise Club, Gilbert
Sponsored by Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Access to credit is a foundational cornerstone to a healthy and vibrant economy. Arizona consumers and businesses' ability to borrow and access credit allows a well-managed economy to function more efficiently and stimulates economic growth. Access to credit is an important driver for economic mobility.

Access to credit fuels economic growth by allowing consumers and businesses to invest and spend beyond their cash reserves. Credit allows consumers and businesses to borrow money or incur debt, and to defer repayment without having to pay for them in cash at the time of purchase. Access to credit permits consumers to purchase homes, vehicles, and critical household appliances without having to save the entire cost in advance. It allows business owners and entrepreneurs to obtain the capital needed to expand and cover day to day expenses, purchase inventory, and hire additional employees.

Unfortunately, Prop 209 is neither a sustainable nor a wise path for Arizona. By imposing a series of draconian requirements on Arizona financial services firms, Prop 209 would severely restrict the ability of Arizona consumers and businesses to access critically important lines of credit.

On behalf of the over 65 banks and credit card operators located in Arizona, and over 179,000 Arizona based financial services industry employees, The Arizona Bankers Association strongly urges Arizona voters to reject Prop 209.

Paul Hickman, President & CEO, Arizona Bankers Association, Phoenix

BALLOT FORMAT

PROPOSITION 209

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION RELATING TO PREDATORY DEBT COLLECTION PROTECTION

OFFICIAL TITLE

AMENDING SECTIONS 12-1598.10, 33-1101, 33-1123, 33-1125, 33-1126, 33-1131, AND 44-1201, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO PREDATORY DEBT COLLECTION PROTECTION.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

THE LAW WOULD REDUCE MAXIMUM INTEREST RATES ON MEDICAL DEBT FROM 10% TO 3% ANNUALLY; INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF CERTAIN ASSETS EXEMPT FROM DEBT COLLECTION; ANNUALLY ADJUST EXEMPTIONS FOR INFLATION BEGINNING 2024; AND ALLOW COURTS TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF DISPOSABLE EARNINGS GARNISHED IN CASES OF EXTREME ECONOMIC HARDSHIP.

A “YES” vote shall have the effect of reducing maximum interest rates on medical debt from ten percent to no more than three percent per year; increasing exemptions from all debt collection for certain personal assets, including a debtor’s home, household items, motor vehicle, and bank account from debt collection; adjusting exemptions from all debt collection for inflation beginning in 2024; decreasing the amount of disposable earnings subject to garnishment to no more than ten percent of disposable earnings but allowing a court to decrease the disposable earnings subject to garnishment to five percent based on extreme economic hardship.

YES

A “NO” vote shall have the effect of retaining existing laws related to debt collection.

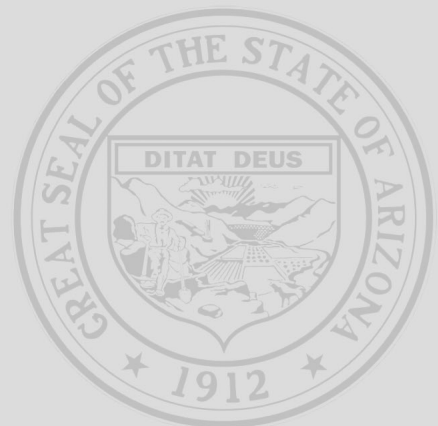
NO

Notice: Proposition 210 has been removed from the 2022 General Election Ballot

Proposition 210 was removed from the General Election Ballot by the Arizona Supreme Court and will not appear on the November 8, 2022 ballot.

The court decision was issued after the Publicity Pamphlet was sent to print and therefore will appear in the standard English paper version sent to households.

For your convenience our office has removed the relevant pages from the electronic version of the Publicity Pamphlet.



PROPOSITION 211

OFFICIAL TITLE

AN INITIATIVE MEASURE

AMENDING TITLE 16, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES BY ADDING CHAPTER 6.1; RELATING TO THE DISCLOSURE OF THE ORIGINAL SOURCE OF MONIES USED FOR CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Short title

This act may be cited as the “Voters’ Right to Know Act”.

Section 2. Purpose and Intent

- A. This act establishes that the People of Arizona have the right to know the original source of all major contributions used to pay, in whole or part, for campaign media spending. This right requires the prompt, accessible, comprehensible and public disclosure of the identity of all donors who give more than \$5,000 to fund campaign media spending in an election cycle and the source of those monies, regardless of whether the monies passed through one or more intermediaries.
- B. This act is intended to protect and promote rights and interests guaranteed by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution and also protected by the Arizona Constitution, to promote self-government and ensure responsive officeholders, to prevent corruption and to assist Arizona voters in making informed election decisions by securing their right to know the source of monies used to influence Arizona elections.
- C. By adopting this act, the People of Arizona affirm their desire to stop “dark money,” the practice of laundering political contributions, often through multiple intermediaries, to hide the original source.
- D. This act empowers the Citizens Clean Elections Commission and individual voters to enforce its disclosure requirements. Violators will be subject to significant civil penalties.

Section 3. Title 16, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding chapter 6.1, to read:

CHAPTER 6.1. CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING

ARTICLE 1. DISCLOSURE OF ORIGINAL SOURCE OF MONIES

16-971. Definitions

IN THIS CHAPTER, UNLESS THE CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES:

1. “BUSINESS INCOME” MEANS:
 - (a) MONIES RECEIVED BY A PERSON IN COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF THE PERSON’S REGULAR TRADE, BUSINESS OR INVESTMENTS.
 - (b) MEMBERSHIP OR UNION DUES THAT DO NOT EXCEED \$5,000 FROM ANY ONE PERSON IN A CALENDAR YEAR.
2. “CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING”:
 - (a) MEANS SPENDING MONIES OR ACCEPTING IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS TO PAY FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:
 - (i) A PUBLIC COMMUNICATION THAT EXPRESSLY ADVOCATES FOR OR AGAINST THE NOMINATION, OR ELECTION OF A CANDIDATE.
 - (ii) A PUBLIC COMMUNICATION THAT PROMOTES, SUPPORTS, ATTACKS OR OPPOSES A CANDIDATE WITHIN SIX MONTHS PRECEDING AN ELECTION INVOLVING THAT CANDIDATE.
 - (iii) A PUBLIC COMMUNICATION THAT REFERS TO A CLEARLY IDENTIFIED CANDIDATE WITHIN NINETY DAYS BEFORE A PRIMARY ELECTION UNTIL THE TIME OF THE GENERAL ELECTION AND THAT IS DISSEMINATED IN THE JURISDICTION WHERE THE CANDIDATE’S ELECTION IS TAKING PLACE.

- (iv) A PUBLIC COMMUNICATION THAT PROMOTES, SUPPORTS, ATTACKS OR OPPOSES THE QUALIFICATION OR APPROVAL OF ANY STATE OR LOCAL INITIATIVE OR REFERENDUM.
 - (v) A PUBLIC COMMUNICATION THAT PROMOTES, SUPPORTS, ATTACKS OR OPPOSES THE RECALL OF A PUBLIC OFFICER.
 - (vi) AN ACTIVITY OR PUBLIC COMMUNICATION THAT SUPPORTS THE ELECTION OR DEFEAT OF CANDIDATES OF AN IDENTIFIED POLITICAL PARTY OR THE ELECTORAL PROSPECTS OF AN IDENTIFIED POLITICAL PARTY, INCLUDING PARTISAN VOTER REGISTRATION, PARTISAN GET-OUT-THE-VOTE ACTIVITY OR OTHER PARTISAN CAMPAIGN ACTIVITY.
 - (vii) RESEARCH, DESIGN, PRODUCTION, POLLING, DATA ANALYTICS, MAILING OR SOCIAL MEDIA LIST ACQUISITION OR ANY OTHER ACTIVITY CONDUCTED IN PREPARATION FOR OR IN CONJUNCTION WITH ANY OF THE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED IN ITEMS (i) THROUGH (vi) OF THIS SUBDIVISION.
- (b) DOES NOT INCLUDE SPENDING MONIES OR ACCEPTING IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:
- (i) A NEWS STORY, COMMENTARY OR EDITORIAL BY ANY BROADCASTING STATION, CABLE TELEVISION OPERATOR, VIDEO SERVICE PROVIDER, PROGRAMMER OR PRODUCER, NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE, WEBSITE OR OTHER PERIODICAL PUBLICATION THAT IS NOT OWNED OR OPERATED BY A CANDIDATE, A CANDIDATE’S SPOUSE OR A CANDIDATE COMMITTEE, POLITICAL PARTY OR POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE.
 - (ii) A NONPARTISAN ACTIVITY INTENDED TO ENCOURAGE VOTER REGISTRATION AND TURNOUT.
 - (iii) PUBLISHING A BOOK OR PRODUCING A DOCUMENTARY, IF THE PUBLICATION OR PRODUCTION IS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH TRADITIONAL DISTRIBUTION MECHANISMS OR IF A FEE IS REQUIRED TO PURCHASE THE BOOK OR VIEW THE DOCUMENTARY.
 - (iv) PRIMARY OR NONPARTISAN DEBATES BETWEEN CANDIDATES OR BETWEEN PROPONENTS AND OPPONENTS OF A STATE OR LOCAL INITIATIVE OR REFERENDUM AND ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THOSE DEBATES.
3. “CANDIDATE” HAS THE SAME MEANING AS IN SECTION 16-901.
 4. “CANDIDATE COMMITTEE” HAS THE SAME MEANING AS IN SECTION 16-901.
 5. “COMMISSION” MEANS THE CITIZENS CLEAN ELECTIONS COMMISSION.
 6. “CONTRIBUTION” MEANS MONEY, DONATION, GIFT, LOAN OR ADVANCE OR OTHER THING OF VALUE, INCLUDING GOODS AND SERVICES.
 7. “COVERED PERSON”
 - (a) MEANS ANY PERSON WHOSE TOTAL CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING OR ACCEPTANCE OF IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENABLE CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING, OR A COMBINATION OF BOTH, IN AN ELECTION CYCLE IS MORE THAN \$50,000 IN STATEWIDE CAMPAIGNS OR MORE THAN \$25,000 IN ANY OTHER TYPE OF CAMPAIGNS. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS CHAPTER, THE AMOUNT OF A PERSON’S CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING INCLUDES CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING MADE BY ENTITIES ESTABLISHED, FINANCED, MAINTAINED OR CONTROLLED BY THAT PERSON.
 - (b) DOES NOT INCLUDE:
 - (i) INDIVIDUALS WHO SPEND ONLY THEIR OWN PERSONAL MONIES FOR CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING.
 - (ii) ORGANIZATIONS THAT SPEND ONLY THEIR OWN BUSINESS INCOME FOR CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING.
 - (iii) A CANDIDATE COMMITTEE.
 - (iv) A POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE OR POLITICAL PARTY THAT RECEIVES NOT MORE THAN \$20,000 IN CONTRIBUTIONS, INCLUDING IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS, FROM ANY ONE PERSON IN AN ELECTION CYCLE.
 8. “ELECTION CYCLE” MEANS THE TIME BEGINNING THE DAY AFTER GENERAL ELECTION DAY IN EVEN-NUMBERED YEARS AND CONTINUING THROUGH THE END OF GENERAL ELECTION DAY IN THE NEXT EVEN-NUMBERED YEAR.
 9. “EXPRESSLY ADVOCATES” HAS THE SAME MEANING AS IN SECTION 16-901.01.
 10. “IDENTITY” MEANS:

- (a) IN THE CASE OF AN INDIVIDUAL, THE NAME, MAILING ADDRESS, OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYER OF THE INDIVIDUAL
 - (b) IN THE CASE OF ANY OTHER PERSON, THE NAME, MAILING ADDRESS, FEDERAL TAX STATUS AND STATE OF INCORPORATION, REGISTRATION OR PARTNERSHIP, IF ANY.
11. “IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION” MEANS A CONTRIBUTION OF GOODS, SERVICES OR ANYTHING OF VALUE THAT IS PROVIDED WITHOUT CHARGE OR AT LESS THAN THE USUAL AND NORMAL CHARGE.
12. “ORIGINAL MONIES” MEANS BUSINESS INCOME OR AN INDIVIDUAL’S PERSONAL MONIES.
13. “PERSON” INCLUDES BOTH A NATURAL PERSON AND AN ENTITY SUCH AS A CORPORATION, LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY, LABOR ORGANIZATION, PARTNERSHIP OR ASSOCIATION, REGARDLESS OF LEGAL FORM.
14. “PERSONAL MONIES”
- (a) MEANS ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:
 - (i) ANY ASSET OF AN INDIVIDUAL THAT, AT THE TIME THE INDIVIDUAL ENGAGED IN CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING OR TRANSFERRED MONIES TO ANOTHER PERSON FOR SUCH SPENDING, THE INDIVIDUAL HAD LEGAL CONTROL OVER AND RIGHTFUL TITLE TO.
 - (ii) INCOME RECEIVED BY AN INDIVIDUAL OR THE INDIVIDUAL’S SPOUSE, INCLUDING SALARY AND OTHER EARNED INCOME FROM BONA FIDE EMPLOYMENT, DIVIDENDS AND PROCEEDS FROM THE INDIVIDUAL’S PERSONAL INVESTMENTS OR BEQUESTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL, INCLUDING INCOME FROM TRUSTS ESTABLISHED BY BEQUESTS.
 - (iii) A PORTION OF ASSETS THAT ARE JOINTLY OWNED BY THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE INDIVIDUAL’S SPOUSE EQUAL TO THE INDIVIDUAL’S SHARE OF THE ASSET UNDER THE INSTRUMENT OF CONVEYANCE OR OWNERSHIP. IF NO SPECIFIC SHARE IS INDICATED BY AN INSTRUMENT OF CONVEYANCE OR OWNERSHIP, THE VALUE IS ONE-HALF THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY OR ASSET.
 - (b) DOES NOT MEAN ANY ASSET OR INCOME RECEIVED FROM ANY PERSON FOR THE PURPOSE OF INFLUENCING ANY ELECTION.
15. “POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE” HAS THE SAME MEANING AS IN SECTION 16-901.
16. “POLITICAL PARTY” HAS THE SAME MEANING AS IN SECTION 16-901.
17. “PUBLIC COMMUNICATION”
- (a) MEANS A PAID COMMUNICATION TO THE PUBLIC BY MEANS OF BROADCAST, CABLE, SATELLITE, INTERNET OR ANOTHER DIGITAL METHOD, NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE, OUTDOOR ADVERTISING FACILITY, MASS MAILING OR ANOTHER MASS DISTRIBUTION, TELEPHONE BANK OR ANY OTHER FORM OF GENERAL PUBLIC POLITICAL ADVERTISING OR MARKETING, REGARDLESS OF MEDIUM.
 - (b) DOES NOT INCLUDE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN AN ORGANIZATION AND ITS EMPLOYEES, STOCKHOLDERS OR BONA FIDE MEMBERS.
18. “TRACEABLE MONIES” MEANS:
- (a) MONIES THAT HAVE BEEN GIVEN, LOANED OR PROMISED TO BE GIVEN TO A COVERED PERSON AND FOR WHICH NO DONOR HAS OPTED OUT OF THEIR USE OR TRANSFER FOR CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING PURSUANT TO SECTION 16-972.
 - (b) MONIES USED TO PAY FOR IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS TO A COVERED PERSON TO ENABLE CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING.
19. “TRANSFER RECORDS” MEANS A WRITTEN RECORD OF THE IDENTITY OF EACH PERSON THAT DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY CONTRIBUTED OR TRANSFERRED MORE THAN \$2,500 OF ORIGINAL MONIES USED FOR CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING, THE AMOUNT OF EACH CONTRIBUTION OR TRANSFER AND THE PERSON TO WHOM THOSE MONIES WERE TRANSFERRED.

16-972. Campaign media spending; transfer records; written notice; donor opt-out; disclosure of previous records

- A. A COVERED PERSON MUST MAINTAIN TRANSFER RECORDS. THE COVERED PERSON MUST MAINTAIN THESE RECORDS FOR AT LEAST FIVE YEARS AND PROVIDE THE RECORDS ON REQUEST TO THE COMMISSION.
- B. BEFORE THE COVERED PERSON MAY USE OR TRANSFER A DONOR’S MONIES FOR CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING, THE DONOR MUST BE NOTIFIED IN WRITING THAT THE MONIES MAY BE SO

USED AND MUST BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO OPT OUT OF HAVING THE DONATION USED OR TRANSFERRED FOR CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING. THE NOTICE UNDER THIS SUBSECTION MUST:

1. INFORM DONORS THAT THEIR MONIES MAY BE USED FOR CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING AND THAT INFORMATION ABOUT DONORS MAY HAVE TO BE REPORTED TO THE APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY IN THIS STATE FOR DISCLOSURE TO THE PUBLIC.
 2. INFORM DONORS THAT THEY CAN OPT OUT OF HAVING THEIR MONIES USED OR TRANSFERRED FOR CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING BY NOTIFYING THE COVERED PERSON IN WRITING WITHIN TWENTY-ONE DAYS AFTER RECEIVING THE NOTICE.
 3. COMPLY WITH RULES ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION PURSUANT TO THIS CHAPTER TO ENSURE THAT THE NOTICE IS CLEARLY VISIBLE AND THAT IT ACCOMPLISHES THE PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION.
- C. THE NOTICE REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION MAY BE PROVIDED TO THE DONOR BEFORE OR AFTER THE COVERED PERSON RECEIVES A DONOR’S MONIES, BUT THE DONOR’S MONIES MAY NOT BE USED OR TRANSFERRED FOR CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING UNTIL AT LEAST TWENTY-ONE DAYS AFTER THE NOTICE IS PROVIDED OR UNTIL THE DONOR PROVIDES WRITTEN CONSENT PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION, WHICHEVER IS EARLIER.
- D. ANY PERSON THAT DONATES TO A COVERED PERSON MORE THAN \$5,000 IN TRACEABLE MONIES IN AN ELECTION CYCLE MUST INFORM THAT COVERED PERSON IN WRITING, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER RECEIVING A WRITTEN REQUEST FROM THE COVERED PERSON, OF THE IDENTITY OF EACH OTHER PERSON THAT DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY CONTRIBUTED MORE THAN \$2,500 IN ORIGINAL MONIES BEING TRANSFERRED AND THE AMOUNT OF EACH OTHER PERSON’S ORIGINAL MONIES BEING TRANSFERRED. IF THE ORIGINAL MONIES WERE PREVIOUSLY TRANSFERRED, THE DONOR MUST DISCLOSE ALL SUCH PREVIOUS TRANSFERS OF MORE THAN \$2,500 AND IDENTIFY THE INTERMEDIARIES. THE DONOR MUST MAINTAIN THESE RECORDS FOR AT LEAST FIVE YEARS AND PROVIDE THE RECORDS ON REQUEST TO THE COMMISSION.
- E. ANY PERSON THAT MAKES AN IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION TO A COVERED PERSON OF MORE THAN \$5,000 IN AN ELECTION CYCLE TO ENABLE CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING MUST INFORM THAT COVERED PERSON IN WRITING, AT THE TIME THE IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION IS MADE OR PROMISED TO BE MADE, OF THE IDENTITY OF EACH OTHER PERSON THAT DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY CONTRIBUTED OR PROVIDED MORE THAN \$2,500 IN ORIGINAL MONIES USED TO PAY FOR THE IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION AND THE AMOUNT OF EACH OTHER PERSON’S ORIGINAL MONIES SO USED. IF THE ORIGINAL MONIES WERE PREVIOUSLY TRANSFERRED, THE IN-KIND DONOR MUST DISCLOSE ALL SUCH PREVIOUS TRANSFERS OF MORE THAN \$2,500 AND IDENTIFY THE INTERMEDIARIES. THE IN-KIND DONOR MUST MAINTAIN THESE RECORDS FOR AT LEAST FIVE YEARS AND PROVIDE THE RECORDS ON REQUEST TO THE COMMISSION.

16-973. Disclosure reports: exceptions

- A. WITHIN FIVE DAYS AFTER FIRST SPENDING MONIES OR ACCEPTING IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS TOTALING \$50,000 OR MORE DURING AN ELECTION CYCLE ON CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING IN STATEWIDE CAMPAIGNS OR \$25,000 OR MORE DURING THE ELECTION CYCLE IN ANY OTHER TYPE OF CAMPAIGNS, A COVERED PERSON SHALL FILE WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE AN INITIAL REPORT THAT DISCLOSES ALL OF THE FOLLOWING:
1. THE IDENTITY OF THE PERSON THAT OWNS OR CONTROLS THE TRACEABLE MONIES.
 2. THE IDENTITY OF ANY ENTITY ESTABLISHED, FINANCED, MAINTAINED OR CONTROLLED BY THE PERSON THAT OWNS OR CONTROLS THE TRACEABLE MONIES AND THAT MAINTAINS ITS OWN TRANSFER RECORDS AND THAT ENTITY’S RELATIONSHIP TO THE COVERED PERSON.
 3. THE NAME, MAILING ADDRESS AND POSITION OF THE INDIVIDUAL WHO IS THE CUSTODIAN OF THE TRANSFER RECORDS.
 4. THE NAME, MAILING ADDRESS AND POSITION OF AT LEAST ONE INDIVIDUAL WHO CONTROLS, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, HOW THE TRACEABLE MONIES ARE SPENT.
 5. THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF TRACEABLE MONIES OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY THE COVERED PERSON ON THE DATE THE REPORT IS MADE.

6. THE IDENTITY OF EACH DONOR OF ORIGINAL MONIES WHO CONTRIBUTED, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, MORE THAN \$5,000 OF TRACEABLE MONIES OR IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING DURING THE ELECTION CYCLE TO THE COVERED PERSON AND THE DATE AND AMOUNT OF EACH OF THE DONOR'S CONTRIBUTIONS.
 7. THE IDENTITY OF EACH PERSON THAT ACTED AS AN INTERMEDIARY AND THAT TRANSFERRED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, TRACEABLE MONIES OF MORE THAN \$5,000 FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES TO THE COVERED PERSON AND THE DATE, AMOUNT AND SOURCE, BOTH ORIGINAL AND INTERMEDIATE, OF THE TRANSFERRED MONIES.
 8. THE IDENTITY OF EACH PERSON THAT RECEIVED FROM THE COVERED PERSON DISBURSEMENTS TOTALING \$10,000 OR MORE OF TRACEABLE MONIES DURING THE ELECTION CYCLE AND THE DATE AND PURPOSE OF EACH DISBURSEMENT, INCLUDING THE FULL NAME AND OFFICE SOUGHT OF ANY CANDIDATE OR A DESCRIPTION OF ANY BALLOT PROPOSITION THAT WAS SUPPORTED, OPPOSED OR REFERENCED IN A PUBLIC COMMUNICATION THAT WAS PAID FOR, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, WITH THE DISBURSED MONIES.
 9. THE IDENTITY OF ANY PERSON WHOSE TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF TRACEABLE MONIES TO THE COVERED PERSON CONSTITUTED MORE THAN HALF OF THE TRACEABLE MONIES OF THE COVERED PERSON AT THE START OF THE ELECTION CYCLE.
- B. AFTER A COVERED PERSON MAKES AN INITIAL REPORT, EACH TIME THE COVERED PERSON SPENDS MONIES OR ACCEPTS IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS TOTALING AN ADDITIONAL \$25,000 OR MORE DURING AN ELECTION CYCLE ON CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING IN STATEWIDE CAMPAIGNS OR AN ADDITIONAL \$15,000 OR MORE ON CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING DURING AN ELECTION CYCLE IN ANY OTHER TYPE OF CAMPAIGNS, THAT COVERED PERSON SHALL FILE WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE WITHIN THREE DAYS AFTER SPENDING MONIES OR ACCEPTING THE IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION A REPORT THAT DISCLOSES ANY INFORMATION THAT HAS CHANGED SINCE THE MOST RECENT REPORT WAS MADE PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION.
 - C. WHEN THE INFORMATION REQUIRED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION A, PARAGRAPHS 1 THROUGH 4 OF THIS SECTION HAS CHANGED SINCE IT WAS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED, THE CHANGED INFORMATION SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE WITHIN TWENTY DAYS, EXCEPT THAT THERE IS NO OBLIGATION TO REPORT CHANGES THAT OCCUR MORE THAN ONE YEAR AFTER THE MOST RECENT REPORT SHOULD HAVE BEEN FILED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION.
 - D. TO DETERMINE THE SOURCES, INTERMEDIARIES AND AMOUNTS OF INDIRECT CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED, A COVERED PERSON MAY RELY ON THE INFORMATION IT RECEIVED PURSUANT TO SECTION 16-972, UNLESS THE COVERED PERSON KNOWS OR HAS REASON TO KNOW THAT THE INFORMATION RELIED ON IS FALSE OR UNRELIABLE.
 - E. WHEN A COVERED PERSON TRANSFERS MORE THAN \$5,000 IN TRACEABLE MONIES TO ANOTHER COVERED PERSON, OR AFTER RECEIVING THE REQUIRED NOTICE UNDER SECTION 16-972, SUBSECTION B, FAILS TO OPT OUT OF HAVING PREVIOUSLY TRANSFERRED MONIES USED FOR CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING, A TRANSFER RECORD MUST BE PROVIDED TO THE RECIPIENT COVERED PERSON THAT IDENTIFIES EACH PERSON THAT DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY CONTRIBUTED MORE THAN \$2,500 OF THE ORIGINAL MONIES BEING TRANSFERRED, THE AMOUNT OF EACH PERSON'S ORIGINAL MONIES BEING TRANSFERRED, AND ANY OTHER PERSON THAT PREVIOUSLY TRANSFERRED THE ORIGINAL MONIES.
 - F. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER PROVISION OF THIS SECTION, THE IDENTITY OF AN ORIGINAL SOURCE THAT IS OTHERWISE PROTECTED FROM DISCLOSURE BY LAW OR A COURT ORDER OR THAT DEMONSTRATES TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE COMMISSION THAT THERE IS A REASONABLE PROBABILITY THAT PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE ORIGINAL SOURCE'S IDENTITY WOULD SUBJECT THE SOURCE OR THE SOURCE'S FAMILY TO A SERIOUS RISK OF PHYSICAL HARM SHALL NOT BE DISCLOSED OR INCLUDED IN A DISCLAIMER.
 - G. THIS SECTION DOES NOT REQUIRE PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF OR A DISCLAIMER REGARDING THE IDENTITY OF AN ORIGINAL SOURCE THAT CONTRIBUTES, DIRECTLY OR THROUGH INTERMEDIARIES, \$5,000 OR LESS IN MONIES OR IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS DURING AN ELECTION CYCLE TO A COVERED PERSON FOR CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING.
 - H. ALL DISCLOSURE REPORTS MADE PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION SHALL BE MADE ELECTRONICALLY TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND TO ANY OTHER BODY AS DIRECTED BY

LAW. OFFICIALS SHALL PROMPTLY MAKE THE INFORMATION PUBLIC AND PROVIDE IT TO THE COMMISSION ELECTRONICALLY. ALL DISCLOSURE REPORTS ARE SUBJECT TO PENALTY OF PERJURY.

- I. EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION J OF THIS SECTION, A POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE OR POLITICAL PARTY THAT IS A COVERED PERSON MAY SATISFY THE TIMING REQUIREMENTS FOR REPORTING IN THIS SECTION BY FILING THE PERIODIC CAMPAIGN FINANCE REPORTS AS REQUIRED BY LAW FOR POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEES AND POLITICAL PARTIES, PROVIDED THAT THE DISCLOSURES REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION ARE INCLUDED IN THOSE PERIODIC REPORTS, INCLUDING THE REQUIREMENT TO IDENTIFY THE ORIGINAL SOURCES OF TRACEABLE MONIES WHO GAVE, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, AND ANY INTERMEDIARIES WHO TRANSFERRED, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, MORE THAN \$5,000 IN TRACEABLE MONIES TO THE COVERED PERSON DURING THE ELECTION CYCLE.
- J. IF A POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE OR POLITICAL PARTY THAT IS A COVERED PERSON SPENDS MONIES OR ACCEPTS IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS WITHIN 20 DAYS OF AN ELECTION THAT WOULD REQUIRE A REPORT UNDER THIS SECTION, IT SHALL FILE A REPORT PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION WITHIN 3 DAYS OF THAT SPENDING OR IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION.

16-974. Citizens clean elections commission; powers and duties; rules

- A. THE COMMISSION IS THE PRIMARY AGENCY AUTHORIZED TO IMPLEMENT AND ENFORCE THIS CHAPTER. THE COMMISSION MAY DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:
 - 1. ADOPT AND ENFORCE RULES.
 - 2. ISSUE AND ENFORCE CIVIL SUBPOENAS, INCLUDING THIRD-PARTY SUBPOENAS.
 - 3. INITIATE ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS.
 - 4. CONDUCT FACT-FINDING HEARINGS AND INVESTIGATIONS.
 - 5. IMPOSE CIVIL PENALTIES FOR NONCOMPLIANCE, INCLUDING PENALTIES FOR LATE OR INCOMPLETE DISCLOSURES AND FOR ANY OTHER VIOLATIONS OF THIS CHAPTER.
 - 6. SEEK LEGAL AND EQUITABLE RELIEF IN COURT AS NECESSARY.
 - 7. ESTABLISH THE RECORDS PERSONS MUST MAINTAIN TO SUPPORT THEIR DISCLOSURES.
 - 8. PERFORM ANY OTHER ACT THAT MAY ASSIST IN IMPLEMENTING THIS CHAPTER.
- B. IF THE COMMISSION IMPOSES A CIVIL PENALTY ON A PERSON AND THAT PERSON DOES NOT TIMELY SEEK JUDICIAL REVIEW, THE COMMISSION MAY FILE A CERTIFIED COPY OF ITS ORDER REQUIRING PAYMENT OF THE CIVIL PENALTY WITH THE CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IN ANY COUNTY OF THIS STATE. THE CLERK SHALL TREAT THE COMMISSION ORDER IN THE SAME MANNER AS A JUDGMENT OF THE SUPERIOR COURT. A COMMISSION ORDER FILED PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION HAS THE SAME EFFECT AS A JUDGMENT OF THE SUPERIOR COURT AND MAY BE RECORDED, ENFORCED OR SATISFIED IN THE SAME MANNER. A FILING FEE IS NOT REQUIRED FOR AN ACTION FILED UNDER THIS SUBSECTION.
- C. THE COMMISSION SHALL ESTABLISH DISCLAIMER REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS BY COVERED PERSONS. A POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE THAT COMPLIES WITH THESE REQUIREMENTS NEED NOT SEPARATELY COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 16-925, SUBSECTION B. PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS BY COVERED PERSONS SHALL STATE, AT A MINIMUM, THE NAMES OF THE TOP THREE DONORS WHO DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY MADE THE THREE LARGEST CONTRIBUTIONS OF ORIGINAL MONIES DURING THE ELECTION CYCLE TO THE COVERED PERSON. IF IT IS NOT TECHNOLOGICALLY POSSIBLE FOR A PUBLIC COMMUNICATION DISSEMINATED ON THE INTERNET OR BY SOCIAL MEDIA MESSAGE, TEXT MESSAGE OR SHORT MESSAGE SERVICE TO PROVIDE ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THIS SUBSECTION, THE PUBLIC COMMUNICATION MUST PROVIDE A MEANS FOR VIEWERS TO OBTAIN, IMMEDIATELY AND EASILY, THE REQUIRED INFORMATION WITHOUT HAVING TO RECEIVE EXTRANEIOUS INFORMATION.
- D. THE COMMISSION'S RULES AND ANY COMMISSION ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS PURSUANT TO THIS CHAPTER ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF OR ANY PROHIBITION OR LIMIT IMPOSED BY ANY OTHER EXECUTIVE OR LEGISLATIVE GOVERNMENTAL BODY OR OFFICIAL. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY LAW TO THE CONTRARY, RULES ADOPTED PURSUANT TO THIS CHAPTER ARE EXEMPT FROM TITLE 41, CHAPTERS 6 AND 6.1.
- E. THE COMMISSION SHALL ESTABLISH A PROCESS TO REIMBURSE THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND ANY OTHER AGENCY THAT INCURS COSTS TO IMPLEMENT OR ENFORCE THIS CHAPTER.

- F. THE COMMISSION MAY ADJUST THE CONTRIBUTION AND EXPENDITURE THRESHOLDS IN THIS CHAPTER TO REFLECT INFLATION.

16-975. Structured transactions prohibited

A PERSON MAY NOT STRUCTURE OR ASSIST IN STRUCTURING, OR ATTEMPT OR ASSIST IN AN ATTEMPT TO STRUCTURE ANY SOLICITATION, CONTRIBUTION, DONATION, EXPENDITURE, DISBURSEMENT OR OTHER TRANSACTION TO EVADE THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF THIS CHAPTER OR ANY RULE ADOPTED PURSUANT TO THIS CHAPTER.

16-976. Penalties; separate account; use of monies; surcharge

- A. THE CIVIL PENALTY FOR ANY VIOLATION OF THIS CHAPTER SHALL BE AT LEAST THE AMOUNT OF THE UNDISCLOSED OR IMPROPERLY DISCLOSED CONTRIBUTION AND NOT MORE THAN THREE TIMES THAT AMOUNT. FOR VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 16-975, THE RELEVANT AMOUNT FOR THE PURPOSES OF CALCULATING THE CIVIL PENALTY IS THE AMOUNT DETERMINED BY THE COMMISSION TO CONSTITUTE A STRUCTURED TRANSACTION.
- B. CIVIL PENALTIES COLLECTED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THIS CHAPTER SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN A SEPARATE ACCOUNT IN THE CITIZENS CLEAN ELECTIONS FUND ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 6, ARTICLE 2 OF THIS TITLE AND USED TO DEFRAY THE COSTS OF IMPLEMENTING AND ENFORCING THIS CHAPTER. ANY MONIES IN THIS ACCOUNT THAT ARE NOT USED TO IMPLEMENT AND ENFORCE THIS CHAPTER MAY BE USED FOR OTHER COMMISSION-APPROVED PURPOSES.
- C. AN ADDITIONAL SURCHARGE OF ONE PERCENT SHALL BE IMPOSED ON CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND THE PROCEEDS DEPOSITED IN THE ACCOUNT IN THE CITIZENS CLEAN ELECTIONS FUND ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION B OF THIS SECTION. THE SURCHARGE SHALL BE SUSPENDED FOR ONE TO THREE YEARS AT A TIME IF THE COMMISSION DETERMINES THAT, DURING THAT PERIOD, IT CAN PERFORM THE ACTIONS REQUIRED BY THIS CHAPTER WITHOUT THE MONIES FROM THE SURCHARGE.

16-977. Complaints; investigations; civil action

- A. ANY QUALIFIED VOTER IN THIS STATE MAY FILE A VERIFIED COMPLAINT WITH THE COMMISSION AGAINST A PERSON THAT FAILS TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS CHAPTER OR RULES ADOPTED PURSUANT TO THIS CHAPTER. THE COMPLAINT MUST STATE THE FACTUAL BASIS FOR BELIEVING THAT THERE HAS BEEN A VIOLATION OF THIS CHAPTER OR RULES ADOPTED PURSUANT TO THIS CHAPTER.
- B. IF THE COMMISSION DETERMINES THAT THE COMPLAINT, IF TRUE, STATES THE FACTUAL BASIS FOR A VIOLATION OF THIS CHAPTER OR RULES ADOPTED PURSUANT TO THIS CHAPTER, THE COMMISSION SHALL INVESTIGATE THE ALLEGATIONS AND PROVIDE THE ALLEGED VIOLATOR WITH AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD.
- C. IF THE COMMISSION DISMISSES AT ANY TIME THE COMPLAINT OR TAKES NO SUBSTANTIVE ENFORCEMENT ACTION WITHIN NINETY DAYS AFTER RECEIVING THE COMPLAINT, THE COMPLAINANT MAY BRING A CIVIL ACTION AGAINST THE COMMISSION TO COMPEL IT TO TAKE ENFORCEMENT ACTION, AND THE COURT SHALL REVIEW *DE NOVO* WHETHER THE COMMISSION'S DISMISSAL OR FAILURE TO ACT WAS REASONABLE. IN ANY MATTER IN WHICH THE CIVIL PENALTY FOR THE ALLEGED VIOLATION COULD BE GREATER THAN \$50,000, ANY CLAIM OR DEFENSE BY THE COMMISSION OF PROSECUTORIAL DISCRETION IS NOT A BASIS FOR DISMISSING OR FAILING TO ACT ON THE COMPLAINT. A COURT MAY AWARD THE PREVAILING PARTY IN A CIVIL ACTION UNDER THIS SUBSECTION ITS REASONABLE ATTORNEYS' FEES.

16-978. Legislative, county and municipal provisions

- A. NOTHING IN THIS ACT PREVENTS THE LEGISLATURE, A COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OR A MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT FROM ENACTING OR ENFORCING ADDITIONAL OR MORE STRINGENT DISCLOSURE PROVISIONS FOR CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING THAN

THOSE CONTAINED IN THIS CHAPTER. ADDITIONAL OR MORE STRINGENT DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING FURTHER THE PURPOSES OF THIS CHAPTER.

- B. TO THE EXTENT THE PROVISIONS OF THIS CHAPTER CONFLICT WITH ANY STATE LAW, THIS CHAPTER GOVERNS.

16-979. Legal defense; standing; legal counsel

- A. A POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE FORMED TO SUPPORT THE VOTERS’ RIGHT TO KNOW ACT OR ANY OF THAT COMMITTEE’S OFFICERS MAY INTERVENE AS OF RIGHT IN ANY LEGAL ACTION BROUGHT TO CHALLENGE THE VALIDITY OF THIS CHAPTER OR ANY OF ITS PROVISIONS.
- B. THE COMMISSION HAS STANDING TO DEFEND THIS CHAPTER ON BEHALF OF THIS STATE IN ANY LEGAL ACTION BROUGHT TO CHALLENGE THE VALIDITY OF THIS CHAPTER OR ANY OF ITS PROVISIONS.
- C. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY LAW, THE COMMISSION HAS EXCLUSIVE AND INDEPENDENT AUTHORITY TO SELECT LEGAL COUNSEL TO REPRESENT THE COMMISSION REGARDING ITS DUTIES UNDER THIS CHAPTER AND TO DEFEND THIS CHAPTER IF ITS VALIDITY IS CHALLENGED.

Sec. 4. Severability

The provisions of this act are severable. If any provision of this act or application of a provision to any person or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this act, and the application of the provisions to any person or circumstance, shall not be affected by the holding. The invalidated provision or provisions shall be deemed reformed to the extent necessary to conform to applicable law and to give the maximum effect to the intent of this act.

Sec. 5. Applicability; Implementation

- A. If approved by the voters, this act applies to all elections and contributions that occur after the effective date of this act.
- B. If approved by the voters, the Commission shall publicize the requirements of these provisions.
- C. The rights established by this Act shall be construed broadly.

ANALYSIS BY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Proposition 211 would amend the campaign finance laws to require a “covered person” (a person or entity that spends \$50,000 or more on campaign media for a statewide candidate during a two-year election cycle or that spends \$25,000 or more on campaign media for any other type of candidate during a two-year election cycle) to disclose the identity of anyone who is the original source of donations of more than \$5,000 to the covered person for campaign media. Proposition 211 also requires any donor that contributes more than \$5,000 to a covered person during an election cycle for campaign media spending to identify to the covered person the identity of any person who contributed more than \$2,500 in original money that is being transferred to that donor, as well as any intermediaries that previously transferred the funds being given to the covered person.

Proposition 211 also provides for the following:

- 1. Requires that the covered person’s disclosure report to the Secretary of State include the following:
 - a. The identity of the person who owns or controls the money being contributed.
 - b. The identity of any entity established, financed, maintained or controlled by the person who owns or controls the money being contributed and that maintains its own transfer records.
 - c. The name, address and position of the person who is the custodian of the transfer records.
 - d. The name, address and position of the person who controls how the money is spent.
 - e. The total amount of money donated or promised to be donated to the covered person for use or transfer for campaign media spending on the date the covered person makes the report.
 - f. The identity of each donor of original monies who contributed, directly or indirectly, more than \$5,000 of money or in-kind contributions for campaign media spending during the election cycle to the covered person, and the date and amount of each donor’s contribution.
- 2. Requires each covered person to file a supplemental report within three days each time the covered person spends money or accepts in-kind contributions totaling an additional \$25,000 for campaign media spending during an election cycle

on statewide campaigns or an additional \$15,000 during an election cycle for any other type of campaigns.

3. During the twenty days before an election, requires a political action committee or political party that is a covered person that spends reportable money or receives reportable in-kind contributions to file disclosure reports within three days.

4. Exempts the following from the new disclosure requirements in this measure:

a. Persons or entities that spend only their own personal money or business income.

b. Candidate committees.

c. Political action committees or political parties if they receive not more than \$20,000 from any one person or entity during an election cycle.

d. Donors who contribute \$5,000 or less directly or indirectly to a covered person.

e. Original sources of contributions that are otherwise protected by law or if the Clean Elections Commission determines that there is a reasonable probability that disclosure of that original source will subject that original source or the original source's family to serious risk of physical harm.

5. Requires disclosures to be electronically filed with the Secretary of State under penalty of perjury and with other officials as provided by law, with the disclosures to be publicly posted.

6. Prohibits a person from attempting to, assisting in or structuring any solicitation, contribution, donation, expenditure, disbursement or other transaction to evade campaign finance reporting requirements.

7. Designates the Clean Elections Commission as the primary agency to implement and enforce this act. Authorizes the Commission to adopt and enforce rules, issue civil subpoenas, initiate enforcement actions, conduct fact-finding hearings and investigations, impose civil penalties for noncompliance and seek legal and equitable relief in court.

8. Requires the Clean Elections Commission to establish requirements for a covered person to name in the campaign media at least the top three donors who made the three largest contributions during the election cycle, except for certain electronic communications when not technologically possible.

9. Requires the Clean Elections Commission's civil penalties to be at least as much as the amount of the improper contribution but not more than three times that amount, and requires penalties to be deposited in the Clean Elections Fund to pay for implementing and enforcing campaign finance laws or for other Commission-approved purposes.

10. Allows any voter to file a complaint with the Clean Elections Commission to enforce this act and provides for an investigation and a hearing. If the Commission dismisses or takes no enforcement action on the complaint, the voter may file a civil action to compel the Commission to take action on the complaint.

11. Provides for an additional 1% surcharge on civil and criminal penalties, to be deposited in the Clean Elections Fund. Allows suspension of the surcharge for one to three years if the Commission determines it can perform its duties under this act without the surcharge.

12. Allows the Legislature and counties, cities and towns to enact more stringent disclosure provisions.

13. Allows the Clean Elections Commission and the proponents of this act to have standing to intervene in or defend any challenge to this act.

14. Gives the Clean Elections Commission authority to select its own attorneys regarding this act.

15. States that the rights established by this act shall be construed broadly.

Notice: Pursuant to Proposition 105 (1998), these measures cannot be changed in the future if approved on the ballot except by a three-fourths vote of the members of each house of the legislature and if the change furthers the purpose of the original ballot measure, by an initiative petition or by referring the change to the ballot.

JOINT LEGISLATIVE BUDGET COMMITTEE FISCAL ANALYSIS

PROPOSITION 211 (I-04)

A.R.S. § 19-123(E) requires the Joint Legislative Budget Committee Staff to prepare a summary of 300 words or less on the fiscal impact of voter-initiated ballot measures. Proposition 211 enacts a 1% surcharge on all fines for criminal offenses and civil violations and implements changes to state laws regarding campaign finance.

The initiative's 1% fine surcharge is projected to increase annual state revenues by \$600,000 and these revenues would be deposited into a separate account in the Citizens Clean Elections Fund.

The initiative enacts various requirements regarding campaign finance and disclosure of campaign contributions. These changes are estimated to increase state spending for the Secretary of State's campaign finance database, with an estimated one-time cost of \$135,000 for information technology upgrades to accept new reporting required by the initiative. This cost would be paid from the revenues collected from the 1% fine surcharge.

The act requires the Citizens Clean Elections Commission to enforce the new campaign finance requirements. Any new enforcement costs can be paid with the new 1% surcharge revenue.

ARGUMENTS “FOR” PROPOSITION 211

Vote “YES” on Prop 211 the “Voters’ Right to Know Act,” also known as Stop Dark Money, if you believe, as we do, that Arizona voters should know who is actually behind political ads.

Voters’ Right to Know/Stop Dark Money is a non-partisan group that believes democracy works best when election funding is transparent. We believe that Arizona voters should have the right to know the source of funds spent to influence their votes. Proposition 211 will give us that Right.

Current Arizona law allows unlimited money to be spent on anonymous political ads. Currently, the names and motivations of those actually paying for these ads remains hidden.

Yet, when an Arizona citizen contributes \$50 or more to a candidate, they must disclose their name, the amount contributed, home address and employer. This information becomes publicly available and searchable on the internet. But people spending millions on political ads to influence our vote do not have to disclose anything.

We believe knowing who is running political ads is critical to understanding their message and motivation. Without accountability for what is said, those running misleading or inaccurate ads face no consequences and politics becomes dirtier.

Proposition 211 requires any group spending over \$50,000 on statewide elections or \$25,000 on local elections to disclose the source of all contributions over \$5,000. The Citizens Clean Elections Commission will investigate complaints of noncompliance, force disclosure and fine violators.

Stop keeping voters in the dark and shine a light on the secret funders!

Please vote YES on Proposition 211.

Terry Goddard, David Tedesco, Bob Bertrand, Paul Johnson

Co-chairs: Voters’ Right to Know

Voters’ Right to Know, Sponsoring Organization, Voters’ Right to Know, Phoenix; Terry Goddard, Co-Chair, Voters’ Right to Know, Phoenix; David Tedesco, Co-Chair, Voters’ Right to Know, Phoenix; Bob Bertrand, Co-Chair, Voters’ Right to Know, Phoenix; and Paul Johnson, Co-Chair, Voters’ Right to Know, Scottsdale

Dark money happens on all sides of the political fence. Individuals and groups on the Left and the Right that won’t tell you who they are, spend vast amounts of money on media advertising trying to influence how you vote.

As an ordinary citizen, if I donate to a candidate’s campaign, I must disclose my name, address, and occupation. Yet the names of donors to dark money groups, with names that tell you nothing about what they really believe, like “Americans for Everything Good”, are never disclosed. These dark money groups can spend unlimited amounts of money on political ads. They don’t care about the citizens of Arizona. They only care about their own (hidden) agenda.

The Voters’ Right to Know Act, Proposition 211 doesn’t stop any person or group from expressing their opinions. It’s about transparency. Period. It’s about requiring anonymous, dark money donors to disclose to the public their names and how much they donate, just like the rest of us.

In Citizens United, the Supreme Court ruled that corporations have constitutional rights. But that ruling also said that requiring disclosure of the names of donors who pay for political media advertising is allowed under the First Amendment, that voters should have the right to know who is trying to persuade them to vote one way or the other. The late Justice Scalia, who voted with the majority in Citizens United, was a fierce advocate for transparency. He said: “Requiring people to stand up in public for their political acts fosters civic courage, without which democracy is doomed. For my part, I do not look forward to a society which, thanks to the Supreme Court, campaigns anonymously.... hidden from public scrutiny and protected from accountability of criticism. This does not resemble the Home of the Brave.”

Diane McQueen, Self, Dewey

I have been active in both partisan and nonpartisan organizations in AZ since I moved here in 1966. I have volunteered on many campaigns, both on behalf of candidates and initiatives, some of which were successful and others not. However, I don’t think I’ve volunteered for one campaign where there is as much support – across party lines, age, gender, race, and any other category you can think of -- as for Voters’ Right to Know. The clarity and simplicity of this Initiative requires almost no ‘persuasion’ on my part when I have knocked on doors & gone to events to collect signatures. AZ voters that I’ve talked to all agree that there should be transparency regarding campaign donations regardless of which type of legal entity

to which you donate, as long as that entity is actively involved in campaigning for or against a candidate or ballot measure. Dark money is NOT acceptable to most Republicans, Independents, Democrats, young & first time voters, folks my age (I'm 84), pro lifers and pro choice folks, etc. They have all told me "put your name where your money goes." Please vote YES on Voters' Right to Know.

Rivko Knox, Phoenix

Four score and seven years ago our forefathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men [and women] are created equal. – Abraham Lincoln

Now we are engaged in a great... contest over who gets heard and whose interests matter in making and carrying out laws in Arizona. Will we allow Dark Money special interests to continue to drown out the voice of the PEOPLE?

The world might little note, nor long remember what we each say on our sacred and secret ballots. But we have a chance to make sure the world can never forget when Arizona voters enact into law the Stop Dark Money aka The People's Right to Know initiative.

It is for us, the civic minded voters of Arizona, to dedicate ourselves to the proposition that our children and grandchildren will be able to know by experience what Lincoln meant (and I paraphrase) when he closed the Gettysburg address declaring that we now emphatically resolve that this nation and state, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Further, as Suffragette Susan B. Anthony, whose passion and perseverance was rewarded finally when the 19th Amendment was ratified in 1920, 20 years after her death, stated – Wherever women gather together failure is impossible.

Let your action in this election be a tribute to both Anthony and Lincoln.

Steve Muratore, publisher, Arizona Eagletarian blog <https://stevemuratore.blogspot.com>

Steve Muratore, Publisher, Arizona Eagletarian (blog), Scottsdale

I will vote YES on the "Voter's Right To Know Act." I am retired and had a great career in health care and I raised 3 kids. Any time my kids showed up with money or things that I didn't know where they came from, I asked them, "Who gave it to you? How'd you get it? What did they want in return?" I had to protect them from drugs and danger and teach them about influencers. I ask my politicians the same things. Because, I have to still protect my kids, grandkids and communities from dangerous and unscrupulous elements. Recently we saw undocumented dollars try to influence people's votes in the Phoenix Light Rail Extension vote. I and my neighbors in the Payson region had our APS rates increase. Of course after APS put 10 Million Undocumented dollars into candidates campaigns. I felt ambushed. So did the retirees on fixed incomes. Things were no different when I led healthcare organizations. I always needed to know who was providing money, free trips, supplies, free seminars to influence our medical staff referrals and decisions. Containing expenses and remaining in compliance with federal and state laws required it be done.

Bottom line, I support transparency. I like sunshine on things. I live with smart family members and wise neighbors. They and I need to know what we're buying into when we vote. To do that, we need to know for what the dark money spenders are paying. Help us all out by voting YES

Gary Brennan, LFACHE, Retired, Tempe

Please Vote for Transparency: Vote Yes on Proposition 211, the Voters' Right to Know Act

Dark money is political spending on election advertising by anonymous sources. It is called "Dark Money" because we can't see who's sponsoring the messages in political ads.

Under current Arizona law, rich power brokers get special treatment and unduly influence elections by secretly spending money on advertisements and promotions supporting their candidate or ballot proposition. This "Dark Money" bombards voters with negative ads, misleading information, and even outright lies.

Because we don't know who's paying for the advertisements, ordinary people don't have the information they need to figure out whether it's credible or not. It's like my grandmother used to always say... "According to whom?" Well, with Dark Money dominating our elections, we can't answer that question for ourselves.

Spelling, grammar and punctuation were reproduced as submitted in the "for" and "against" arguments.

Proposition 211 will fix that. It simply builds transparency into our political system by requiring ALL major contributors to identify themselves if they spend more than \$5,000 for a campaign or candidate.

Elections have profound impacts on public health and policy— good and bad. Persons that get elected to public office at the federal state and local level routinely make decisions that influence public health. They appoint people for key jobs (we saw how important that was during the pandemic). They also make funding decisions that impact public health. In short, elections have a significant impact on public health. That’s why it’s super important to have an informed electorate, so people can make informed decisions about what they decide in the ballot box- whether it’s a person running for elected office at the state, federal, or local level- or whether it’s about a voter initiative.

Please cast your vote for Transparency. Vote YES on Proposition 211.

Will Humble, Director, Arizona Department of Health Services (2009-2015), Phoenix

Fellow Voters;

Please vote YES on the Voters’ Right to Know Act.

You will hear some weak arguments from pro-dark money groups about their desire to hide their corrupting campaign spending.

Dark money spending has never been a tradition in America and only those who want to rig our political system argue for it today.

They, for instance, point to a Supreme Court case called NAACP vs Alabama to argue that people should hide their money in political campaigns in order to protect themselves from threats and intimidation.

That is not what that case was about. That case was about keeping membership lists private, not political contributions. Further, even our conservative Supreme Court has continued to uphold the right of public disclosure in political campaigns.

As the very conservative Justice Scalia said, “There are laws against threats and intimidation; and harsh criticism, short of unlawful action, is a price our people have traditionally been willing to pay for self-governance. Requiring people to stand up in public for their political acts fosters civic courage, without which democracy is doomed.”

He continued, “For my part, I do not look forward to a society which, thanks to the Supreme Court, campaigns anonymously and even exercises the direct democracy of initiative and referendum hidden from public scrutiny and protected from the accountability of criticism. This does not resemble the Home of the Brave.”

The real intimidation to our democracy is coming from dark money. When I was a lawmaker, fellow legislators told me personally how they had been threatened with dark money if they did not vote a certain way on legislation.

Voting in favor of this Proposition is the first step to begin to repair the wounds inflicted by an acidic political system.

Ken Clark,
Former Legislator, Phoenix

Ken Clark, Former Legislator, Phoenix

The League of Women Voters of Arizona strongly supports this initiative which will force campaigns to reveal the sources of “dark money.” Groups that currently can legally refuse to disclose their donors would have to reveal the original source of funds used to purchase media advertising. Voters should have the right to know which special interests are trying to influence election outcomes by purchasing ads. This initiative will provide that right if passed by Arizona voters.

A “yes” for this measure will require any person spending over \$50,000 on statewide campaigns, or \$25,000 on other campaigns, to disclose the original sources (people or corporations) of contributions exceeding \$5,000. They must also disclose their largest donors in their campaign materials. The Citizens Clean Elections Commission, a non-partisan, voter-established body, will enforce this Act. Violations could incur substantial penalties.

The League of Women Voters of Arizona believes democracy should be protected from distortion by undisclosed

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individuals and corporations buying media in election campaigns to persuade voters. The League supports the public's right to know the source of money spent on advertising to influence voters.

It is time to stop “dark money,” the practice of laundering political contributions to hide the original source.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ARIZONA URGES YOU TO VOTE YES.

Pinny Sheoran, President, League of Women Voters of Arizona, Phoenix
Sponsored by League of Women Voters of Arizona

We as Arizona voters are constantly deluged with campaign TV ads and printed material that feature misleading disclaimers that begin with “Paid for by _____”. These mentioned organizations are often simply vehicles behind which rich corporations or super PACs hide. Sadly, current Arizona election laws do not require that the ORIGINAL source of campaign funds be identified in campaign ads. As a result, voters have no way of knowing what person or special interest group is providing huge amounts of funding to candidates who then carry an unspoken obligation to do the bidding of their benefactor. We saw this dynamic in the previous election, when newly elected Corporation Commission members went about thanking APS for their millions in donated funds with their generous voting decisions. And since APS had been able to make their campaign contributions to the pair anonymously, the public didn't find out about this deception until years later, after it was too late to make an informed vote. We see it all the time. And this kind of corruption will continue to flourish in Arizona until we as voters pass the Voters' Right to Know Act and demand to be able to see, in all election campaign advertising, exactly who is behind a candidate before we decide to vote for that person.

Kelly Gibbs, Arizona Voter, Flagstaff

I support Proposition 211, The Voter's Right to Know, as it is time we stop the spending of Dark Money from anonymous sources spent to influence our vote. Voters need and deserve the transparency behind political advertising in order to make informed political decisions. Dark Money allows organizations to hid behind a cloak of secrecy and engage in false, negative, and misleading political advertising. It is important that these political influencers come out of the shadows and provide names and addresses and amounts behind their contribution just like we ordinary citizens must do when we contribute to a campaign. Proposition 211 furthers our democracy by allowing informed voter decisions.

Patrice Horstman, Supervisor, Coconino County Board of Supervisors, Flagstaff

I'm voting YES on Proposition 211 because Arizona voters have a right to know who is spending money to influence their votes.

Proposition 211 sheds a light on anonymous, dark money that gets spent every election cycle to run negative (and oftentimes false) attack ads.

I have to disclose my donations to campaigns, why should a few dark money power brokers get special treatment? Why should they get to hide their donations behind innocuous sounding campaign names like “Citizens for a Bright Future” and then bombard us with lies and misstatements?

When we know who the messenger is, we get to carefully consider their credibility.

Just like you, I want fair and clean elections in Arizona. We want to know who is trying to influence our votes. Afterall, our votes are our voices.

Let's help make sure that Arizona voters have a chance to make informed decisions at the ballot box.

Let's get hidden, dark money out of Arizona's politics. Please join me in voting YES on Proposition 211.

Becky Daggett, Flagstaff

Please join me in supporting Prop 211, the Voter's Right to Know (Stop Dark Money) initiative. I personally know what terrible things can happen when Dark Money is used in campaigns. In 2014, when I ran for re-election to the Corporation Commission, millions of dollars in libelous Dark Money television ads were run against me, dominating the airwaves. It was like a mortar shelling in a war zone; we did not know who was doing it, and there was no way to respond legally or financially when you are a Clean Elections candidate like me. Who do you sue when they hide behind anonymity? My

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campaign staff even got threatening anonymous phone calls. When they thought they would never be found out, the level of cowardice on their part was appalling, saying things in their ads that they would never say if their identity was known.

When I was re-elected in 2018, I set out to discover who was behind this Dark Money spending. I subpoenaed Pinnacle West/APS about all of its political spending. Through that subpoena, I uncovered millions in their dark money spending. Not only did my subpoena lay bare the millions of dollars used against me, it forced Pinnacle West/APS to disclose its influence peddling through its other Dark Money spending. On the heels of their 2014 Dark Money spending, there was an enormous rate increase and confusing rate plans for APS customers to choose from, proving that Dark Money takes money out of people's pockets. The \$10 million in Dark Money spending seems to have netted Pinnacle West/APS record profits, at the expense of consumers.

The Stop Dark Money ballot initiative will provide the Transparency that all elections should have in a democracy. Please support it with your vote!

Sandra Kennedy, Corporation Commissioner, Arizona Corporation Commission, Phoenix

8 years ago, I published a series of investigative reports on the dark money which flooded Arizona's 2014 gubernatorial and Corporation Commission elections. Much of that money was provided by regulated utility APS, and it very likely made the difference in who was elected. (E.g. <http://bit.ly/50ShadesOfDarkMoneyArchive>) Stop Dark Money will help shine a light on any similar dark efforts in the future. With this transparency, Arizonans will have more confidence in our electoral system, and will worry less that shadowy forces are manipulating our votes (and our system)!

Please join me in voting YES to Stop Dark Money!

Paul Weich, Candidate, AZ House, LD12, Phoenix

I have volunteered to support the Stop Dark Money initiative for several years now. This is a common-sense issue that has strong support among Arizonans regardless of political party because we all benefit from transparency in our elections. Dark money allows wealthy donors--many of whom are out of state--to have an outsized influence on our state and local elections with no accountability. This law will not prevent anyone from donating to support candidates or ballot measures, but it will allow voters to see where major funding is coming from, thus allowing us all to make more informed choices on Election Day. Besides this, anonymity removes accountability. If major donors are required to identify themselves, campaigns will be held to a higher level of accuracy and civility. We've all seen too many misleading and hostile campaign ads, and the Voters' Right to Know Act will encourage campaigns to support their causes and candidates with civil discourse rather than lies and attacks. Arizona needs clean and transparent campaigns, and we need it now.

Michael Rulon, Flagstaff

ARGUMENTS “AGAINST” PROPOSITION 211

Prop 211 is Unconstitutional and will Make Cancel Culture Worse

We urge the voters of Arizona to reject proposition 211, an unconstitutional measure designed to silence and harass private citizens, organizations, and non-profit groups for exercising their first amendment rights.

One of the bedrock principles our country was founded upon was the right to free speech, which includes being able to support causes and issues they believe in without fear of harassment and intimidation. Just last year the US Supreme affirmed this right, declaring that any effort to require non-profit organizations to publish the names of their donors and supporters is unconstitutional.

Yet Prop 211 ignores the first amendment and would attempt to implement a draconian disclosure scheme that would be impossible for any group to comply with and would immediately lead to litigation. Even more offensive is that the measure would not apply to the media, big tech or to the labor unions, which have a specific carve-outs in Prop 211 that exempts them from the disclosure requirements.

In effect, Prop 211 is designed to target citizens whom the drafters of the measure do not like, simply because they have beliefs and values with which they do not agree. They want the names of private citizens so that they can doxx, harass and cancel them in their communities. And they intend to use their friends in Big Tech and the Corporate Media (which are exempt from this initiative) to aid them in their quest.

We do not need another unconstitutional law on the books that will only make cancel culture worse. Vote No on Prop 211.

Scot Mussi, President, Arizona Free Enterprise Club, Gilbert
Sponsored by Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Don't let the title fool you; this initiative is about bullying some citizens out of campaign involvement. Proponents of the “Voter's Right to Know Act” would like you to think deep pockets on only one side of an issue or one party are funding campaigns. In truth, folks on all sides exercise their free speech rights by contributing to campaigns with which they agree.

The difference is how some want to name the contributors in an effort to force a boycott, bully, and otherwise silence the speech of those with whom they disagree. The desired effect is to scare contributors out of donating to campaigns, while their own donors virtue signal by touting their donations to woke causes.

The hypocritical nature of this initiative is apparent in the fact that it demands disclosure from private groups, but big tech, corporate media, and labor unions are all exempt. Ironic that all those exempted favor one party over the other.

All citizens should be free to put their money and effort behind campaigns they support without the risk of conspired retaliation by those in opposition.

The measure is also likely unconstitutional. The U.S. Supreme Court has already ruled that campaign contributions are free speech.

Please vote NO.

Cathi Herrod, President, Center for Arizona Policy Action, Phoenix

BALLOT FORMAT

PROPOSITION 211

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION RELATING TO THE DISCLOSURE OF THE ORIGINAL SOURCE OF MONIES USED FOR CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING

OFFICIAL TITLE

AMENDING TITLE 16, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES BY ADDING CHAPTER 6.1; RELATING TO THE DISCLOSURE OF THE ORIGINAL SOURCE OF MONIES USED FOR CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

THE LAW WOULD REQUIRE ENTITIES AND PERSONS SPENDING OVER \$50,000 ON STATEWIDE CAMPAIGNS OR \$25,000 ON OTHER CAMPAIGNS, NOT INCLUDING PERSONAL MONIES AND BUSINESS INCOME, TO DISCLOSE THE ORIGINAL DONOR OF CONTRIBUTIONS OVER \$5,000; AND CREATE ADDITIONAL REPORTING AND ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS.

A “YES” vote shall have the effect of requiring additional disclosures and reporting by entities and persons whose campaign media spending and/or in-kind contributions for campaign media spending exceeds \$50,000 in statewide campaigns or \$25,000 in other campaigns, including identifying original donors of contributions of more than \$5,000 in aggregate; creating penalties for violations of the law; and allowing the Citizens Clean Elections Commission to adopt rules and enforce the provisions of the law.

YES

A “NO” vote shall have the effect of retaining existing law on campaign finance reporting requirements.

NO

PROPOSITION 308

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1044

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

ENACTING AND ORDERING THE SUBMISSION TO THE PEOPLE OF A MEASURE RELATING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS FOR TUITION PURPOSES.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Arizona, the House of Representatives concurring:

1. Under the power of the referendum, as vested in the Legislature, the following measure, relating to the classification of students for tuition purposes, is enacted to become valid as a law if approved by the voters and on proclamation of the Governor:

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 1-502 AND 15-1803, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; REPEALING SECTION 15-1825, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS FOR TUITION PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Section 1-502, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

1-502. Eligibility for state or local public benefits; documentation; violations; classification; citizen suits; court costs and attorney fees; definition

A. Notwithstanding any other state law and to the extent ~~permitted~~ ALLOWED by federal law, any agency of this state or a political subdivision of this state that administers any state or local public benefit shall require each natural person who applies for the state or local public benefit to submit at least one of the following documents to the entity that administers the state or local public benefit demonstrating lawful presence in the United States:

1. An Arizona driver license issued after 1996 or an Arizona nonoperating identification license.
2. A birth certificate or delayed birth certificate issued in any state, territory or possession of the United States.
3. A United States certificate of birth abroad.
4. A United States passport.
5. A foreign passport with a United States visa.
6. An I-94 form with a photograph.
7. A United States citizenship and immigration services employment authorization document or refugee travel document.
8. A United States certificate of naturalization.
9. A United States certificate of citizenship.
10. A tribal certificate of Indian blood.
11. A tribal or bureau of Indian affairs affidavit of birth.

B. For the purposes of administering the Arizona health care cost containment system, documentation of citizenship and legal residence shall conform with the requirements of title XIX of the social security act.

C. To the extent ~~permitted~~ ALLOWED by federal law, an agency of this state or political subdivision of this state may allow tribal members, the elderly and persons with disabilities or incapacity of the mind or body to provide documentation as specified in section 6036 of the federal deficit reduction act of 2005 (P.L. 109-171; 120 Stat. 81) and related federal guidance in lieu of the documentation required by this section.

D. Any person who applies for state or local public benefits shall sign a sworn affidavit stating that the documents presented pursuant to subsection A of this section are true under penalty of perjury.

E. Failure to report discovered violations of federal immigration law by an employee of an agency of this state or a political subdivision of this state that administers any state or local public benefit is a class 2 misdemeanor. If that employee's supervisor knew of the failure to report and failed to direct the employee to make the report, the supervisor is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

F. This section shall be enforced without regard to race, color, religion, sex, age, disability or national origin.

G. Any person who is a resident of this state has standing in any court of record to bring suit against any agent or agency of this state or its political subdivisions to remedy any violation of any provision of this section, including an action for mandamus. Courts shall give preference to actions brought under this section over other civil actions or proceedings pending in the court.

H. The court may award court costs and reasonable attorney fees to any person or any official or agency of this state or a county, city, town or other political subdivision of this state that prevails by an adjudication on the merits in a proceeding brought pursuant to this section.

I. For the purposes of this section, “state or local public benefit” has the same meaning prescribed in 8 United States Code section 1621, except that it does not include commercial or professional licenses, POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION, benefits provided by the public retirement systems and plans of this state or services widely available to the general population as a whole.

Sec. 2. Section 15-1803, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

15-1803. Alien in-state student status; nonresident tuition exemption

A. An alien is entitled to classification as an in-state refugee student if ~~such~~ THE person has been granted refugee status in accordance with all applicable laws of the United States and has met all other requirements for domicile.

~~B. In accordance with the illegal immigration reform and immigrant responsibility act of 1996 (P.L. 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009), a person who was not a citizen or legal resident of the United States or who is without lawful immigration status is not entitled to classification as an in-state student pursuant to section 15-1802 or entitled to classification as a county resident pursuant to section 15-1802.01.~~

~~C. Each community college and university shall report on December 31 and June 30 of each year to the joint legislative budget committee the total number of students who were entitled to classification as an in-state student and the total number of students who were not entitled to classification as an in-state student under this section because the student was not a citizen or legal resident of the United States or is without lawful immigration status.~~

B. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER LAW, A STUDENT, OTHER THAN A NONIMMIGRANT ALIEN AS DESCRIBED IN 8 UNITED STATES CODE SECTION 1101(a)(15), WHO MEETS BOTH OF THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS IS ELIGIBLE FOR IN-STATE TUITION AT ANY UNIVERSITY UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARIZONA BOARD OF REGENTS OR AT ANY COMMUNITY COLLEGE AS DEFINED IN SECTION 15-1401:

1. ATTENDED ANY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOL OPTION OR HOMESCHOOL EQUIVALENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 15-802 WHILE PHYSICALLY PRESENT IN THIS STATE FOR AT LEAST TWO YEARS.

2. GRADUATED FROM ANY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOL OPTION OR HOMESCHOOL EQUIVALENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 15-802 WHILE PHYSICALLY PRESENT IN THIS STATE OR OBTAINED A HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY DIPLOMA IN THIS STATE.

C. PERSONS WITHOUT LAWFUL IMMIGRATION STATUS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR IN-STATE TUITION PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION B OF THIS SECTION.

Sec. 3. Repeal

Section 15-1825, Arizona Revised Statutes, is repealed.

2. The Secretary of State shall submit this proposition to the voters at the next general election as provided by article IV, part 1, section 1, Constitution of Arizona.

ANALYSIS BY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

In 2006, the voters approved a measure that prohibits a person who is not a United States citizen or legal resident and who does not otherwise possess lawful immigration status in this country from being classified as an in-state student or county resident for community college or state university tuition purposes. The 2006 measure also provided that a state university or community college student who is not a United States citizen and who does not otherwise possess lawful immigration status in this country is not entitled to waivers, grants or any other financial assistance paid in whole or part with state monies. If approved by the voters, Proposition 308 would repeal these provisions and the related reporting requirements.

Proposition 308 would specifically provide that a student (other than a nonimmigrant alien temporarily admitted to the United States for a specific purpose as described in federal law) who attended high school or the homeschool equivalent while physically present in this state for at least two years, and who graduated from high school or the homeschool equivalent while

physically present in this state or obtained a high school equivalency diploma in this state, is eligible for in state tuition at any state university or community college, even if the student does not possess lawful immigration status.

Finally, current law requires an agency or political subdivision of this state that administers any “state or local public benefit” to require any person who applies for the state or local public benefit to submit documentation demonstrating lawful presence in the United States. Proposition 308 would amend the law to exclude postsecondary education from the definition of “state or local public benefit”.

Notice: Pursuant to Proposition 105 (1998), these measures cannot be changed in the future if approved on the ballot except by a three-fourths vote of the members of each house of the legislature and if the change furthers the purpose of the original ballot measure, by an initiative petition or by referring the change to the ballot.

ARGUMENTS “FOR” PROPOSITION 308

Aliento was founded by Reyna Montoya, a Dreamer who was personally impacted by not having access to the same educational opportunities as her peers. Dreamers are Arizona students who came to the US as children. Arizona Dreamers studied hard, listened to their teachers and followed the rules, yet were not eligible for in-state tuition or public scholarships. Aliento is deeply committed to co-creating and building a place where human potential is nurtured. Aliento supports students and families impacted by the inequities of lacking an immigration status through education initiatives, arts & healing programming, leadership development training, policy & advocacy.

Dreamers have grown up with their peers playing sports, going to our schools, and have called Arizona their home. Dreamers are Arizona kids.

Prop. 308 gives Arizona voters the opportunity to allow all students, including Arizona Dreamers, to receive in-state college tuition when a student (a) attended a school in Arizona for a minimum of two years and (b) graduated from a public school, private school, or homeschool in Arizona.

Currently, Arizona Dreamers have to pay more than their peers at local colleges and public universities. Every year 2,000 Dreamers graduate from our Arizona high schools eager to pursue a college education, contribute to the economy, and give back to their community. Dreamers will NOT be taking anyone else’s slot. Universities and colleges have stated multiple times that they want more students! If a student meets the educational institution’s and scholarship requirements then that person has earned their spot and/or scholarship.

Lastly, the Arizona Legislative counsel stated that Prop. 308 will NOT have an impact on Arizona’s general fund. We can’t keep waiting for the federal government to act. Arizona has a historic opportunity to transform the lives of thousands of Dreamers by treating them like every other Arizona student.

Pearl Chang Esau, Board Chair, Aliento Education Fund, Phoenix; Reyna Montoya, Founder, Chief Executive Officer, Aliento Education Fund, Phoenix; Janice Palmer, Board Member, Aliento Education Fund, Phoenix; Felix Garcia Ibanez, Board Member, Aliento Education Fund, Phoenix; Justin Graham, Board Member, Aliento Education Fund, Phoenix; Vanessa Valenzuela Erickson, Board Member, Aliento Education Fund, Phoenix; Jose Patiño, VP of Education & External Affairs, Aliento Education Fund, Phoenix; Diego Lozano, Marketing & Digital Director, Aliento Education Fund, Phoenix; Adriana Gonzalez-Camarena, Leadership Development Manager, Aliento Education Fund, Phoenix; Jessica Grijalva, Arts & Healing Program Coordinator, Aliento Education Fund, Phoenix; Rocio Dorador, Arts & Healing Program Coordinator, Aliento Education Fund, Phoenix; and Mario Montoya, Research Analyst and Coalitions Consultant, Aliento Education Fund, Phoenix

Our dreamer high school graduates deserve the same tuition rates all other classmates pay. It’s only fair. They are our kids. Education attainment will assure every young adult the absolutely best life outcome. Arizona is better than holding them back for any political or prejudicial points. I’m tired of being embarrassed for actions of lawmakers before us who had mean spirited agendas against completely innocent young people. It’s time to find our better angels and be completely fair to all our graduating high school classes.

Bob Worsley, Retired State Senator, Arizona Senate, Heber

We are part of the Aliento Fellowship alumni network. We are impacted students from Arizona schools who have spent time and energy advocating for our own, our friends’, and our family’s access to in-state tuition. We grew up in Arizona and attended these schools with our friends, but we don’t have the same opportunities from this state we call home. Prop 308 gives us and other Dreamers the same pathway to higher education as our fellow citizen classmates, nothing more and nothing less.

Dreamers have grown up with their peers playing sports, going to our schools, and have called Arizona their home. Dreamers are Arizona kids.

Prop. 308 gives Arizona voters the opportunity to allow all students, including Arizona Dreamers, to receive in-state college tuition when a student (a) attended a school in Arizona for a minimum of two years and (b) graduated from a public school, private school, or homeschool in Arizona.

Currently, Arizona Dreamers have to pay more than their peers at local colleges and public universities. Every year 2,000 Dreamers graduate from our Arizona high schools eager to pursue a college education, contribute to the economy, and give back to their community.

Dreamers will NOT be taking anyone else's slot. Universities and colleges have stated multiple times that they want more students! If a student meets the educational institution's and scholarship requirements, then that person has earned their spot and/or scholarship.

Lastly, the Arizona Legislative counsel stated that Prop. 308 will NOT have an impact on Arizona's general fund. We can't keep waiting for the federal government to act. Arizona has a historic opportunity to transform the lives of thousands of Dreamers by treating them like every other Arizona student.

Angélica César, Student, UC Berkeley School of Law, Phoenix; Araceli Lopez, Student, Aliento, Phoenix; Daniela Chavira, Student, Aliento, Tempe; Darian Benitez Sanchez, Student, Harvard, Phoenix; Diana Quintana Montoya, Student, Aliento, Phoenix; Diana Denise Garcia Ornelas, Student, Aliento, Mesa; Lizbeth Espinoza, Student Leader, Aliento, Phoenix; Gema Sanchez Gamez, Student, Aliento, Phoenix; Giovanni Briseno, Student, Aliento, Phoenix; Guadalupe Reynoso Jiménez, Student, Aliento, Phoenix; Karla Lazcano, Student, Aliento, Mesa; Luis Hernandez, Student, Aliento, Chandler; Maria Garcia, Student, Aliento, Phoenix; Maria Dominguez, Student, Aliento, Phoenix; Milagros Heredia, Student, Aliento, Phoenix; Nicholas Hernandez, Fellow, Aliento, Tolleson; Diego Acevedo, Student/Marketing Communications Intern, Santa Clara University/Aliento, Phoenix; and Priscila Romero, Student, Aliento, Mesa

Our friends grew up with us and went to Arizona schools with us. Our Dreamer friends work harder than anyone, whether as student leaders across clubs and organizations on campus or as students working on their education. As student leaders on different campuses, we all agree that Dreamers, like our friends, should have the same access to in-state tuition that we currently have. Dreamers are Arizona students.

Prop. 308 gives Arizona voters the opportunity to allow all students, including Arizona Dreamers, to receive in-state college tuition when a student (a) attended a school in Arizona for a minimum of two years and (b) graduated from a public school, private school, or homeschool in Arizona.

Currently, Arizona Dreamers have to pay more than their peers at local colleges and public universities. Every year 2,000 Dreamers graduate from our Arizona high schools eager to pursue a college education, contribute to the economy, and give back to their community.

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Lastly, the Arizona Legislative counsel stated that Prop. 308 will NOT have an impact on Arizona's general fund. We can't keep waiting for the federal government to act. Arizona has a historic opportunity to transform the lives of thousands of Dreamers by treating them like every other Arizona student.

Adriana Gonzalez-Chavez, Student, Arizona State University, Casa Grande; Annamarie Pici, Student, Arizona State University, Phoenix; Brisa Cruz Perez, Student, Thedream.us, Mesa; Emily Xiomara Linares, Community Member, Aliento, Chandler; Fernando Contreras, Student, Aliento, Tucson; Francisco Pastor-Rivera, CU Student Leader, Creighton University, Omaha; Itzel Vega, Student, TheDream.US, Phoenix; Kayla Fonseca, External Scholarships Manager, Grand Canyon University, Avondale; Kimberly Medina Rios, Student, Arizona State University, Tempe; Mayra Gonzalez, Student, Mesa Community College, Casa Grande; Megan Serafini, Director of SIS and External Scholarships, Grand Canyon University, Phoenix; Nadine Arvizu, Student, Phoenix; Nathalya Galvez, Community Organizer Intern, Aliento, Buckeye; Olga Navarro, Student, Aliento, Phoenix; Perla Saldana, Student, Aliento, Avondale; Tatiana Nunez, Student, ASU, Buckeye; Wendy Ruiz, Project Manager Associate, Office of University Affairs, Phoenix; Erik Magana, Registered Nurse, St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center, Phoenix; Joselin Garcia, Student, Aliento, Tucson; Sharon Velazquez, Student, Dream.US, Chandler; and Valery Martinez Almeida, Student, Grand Canyon University, Phoenix

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION 308

K-12 education has long been a place where students become comfortable and successful as they prepare to participate in our local economy and workforce. But for dreamers, high school graduation marks the expiration of those opportunities. Dreamers have faced many challenges throughout their lives. For many of them, Arizona is the only home they know. They live in our neighborhoods, go to our schools and are part of our communities. We need to be offering opportunities to them to succeed and Prop 308 will do just that.

Spelling, grammar and punctuation were reproduced as submitted in the "for" and "against" arguments.

Prop 308 will give Arizona Dreamers the chance to earn a higher education, giving every Arizona student a fair shot and making our state and workforce stronger. Dreamers deserve the same opportunities as all other Arizona students.

Please vote Yes on Prop 308. It's the right thing to do.

Organizing Director

Stand for Children Arizona

602-595-6944

4949 E Van Buren St #64233

Phoenix, AZ 85082

Stand.org/Arizona

Georgina Monsalvo, Organizing Director, Stand for Children, Phoenix

Our Arizona young men and young women need to be encouraged in their efforts to gain an education and to progress in life. To label a segment of our youth as undeserving of that encouragement because of a decision their parents made to come to this country when they were children seems unwise and counterproductive. Currently, Arizona law requires “dreamer” children to pay over twice as much tuition to attend college as their high school classmates. Prop 308 corrects that inequity. These young people are our friends and neighbors. Higher education will be a blessing to them, to their children, to their children’s children, and to our Arizona communities. Prop 308 gives them hope.

Wilford Andersen, Gilbert

Valley Interfaith Project strongly supports Prop 308 which would ensure that all Arizona high school graduates, including Dreamers, will pay in-state tuition at our state colleges and universities.

Approximately 2,000 Dreamers graduate from Arizona high schools each year. These young people and their families are integral to our communities, and they should have the same opportunities as all Arizonans. Their success benefits us all.

Proposition 308 will make post-secondary schooling truly accessible, enabling students to pay their own way through college and prepare them to become self-reliant and contributors to our social fabric and to our economy. We need their talent, energy, and leadership to help shape a dynamic future for the next generation.

It is time to set this matter right and make Arizona a place to realize the American Dream.

Martha Seaman, President of VIP Board, Valley Interfaith Project, Phoenix

Sponsored by Valley Interfaith Project

Signers of this argument FOR APPROVAL of Prop. 308 know Dreamers. Many taught these kids in school and religion classes, or coached them in drama and sports. Others know them as they hang out with their own children and grandchildren.

APPROVAL of Prop. 308 will allow ALL Arizona kids, including Dreamers, who graduate from high school, whether it be public, private, or home school, and who have attended an Arizona high school for two years, to attend college, paying in-state tuition.

APPROVAL of Prop. 308 will help Arizona universities and colleges that are striving to increase enrollment.

Dreamers, like most of us when we were in high school, want to be teachers, lawyers, doctors, nurses, law enforcement officers, and social workers, or to serve in the military. Dreamers in high school donate many hours to community service learning projects.

APPROVAL of Prop. 308 will NOT impact Arizona’s General Fund. (Arizona Legislative Counsel)

APPROVAL of Prop. 308 will allow these Arizona kids who would benefit from in-state tuition and graduate within six years to pay as much as an additional \$2.4 million in state and local taxes, and the same additional amount in federal taxes. (American Immigration Council Fact Sheet, June 14, 2022)

Voting YES on Prop. 308 for in-state tuition for ALL of our Arizona youth is economically prudent, but it is also the moral, just and humane thing to do.

Patsy Stoneburner, Mesa; Beatrizantonia Cortez, San Tan Valley; Sarah Eary, Phoenix; Charlotte Prado, Mesa; Kay M Grams, Phoenix; Dianne Post, Phoenix; Esther Duran Lumm, Vice President, Arizona Hispanic Community Forum, Phoenix; Joyce Chivari, Casa Grande; Alan Tavassoli, President, Catholic Coalition for Migrant Justice, Phoenix; Rachel Leyva, Tempe; Eddie Chavez Calderon, Campaign Director, Arizona Jews for Justice, Scottsdale; Mike Santoro, Anthem; Rhonda Santoro, Anthem; Mary Jo Forman Miller, Executive Director, Refugee Aid, Fountain Hills; Troy Bracamonte, Phoenix; Carolyn O'Connor, Co-Chair, Uncage and Reunite Families Coalition, Mesa; Nancy Wellmeier, Sister, Sister of Notre Dame de Namur, Mesa; Petra Falcon, Executive Director, Promise Arizona, Phoenix; Richard Leveille, Mesa; Jami Alvarez, Anthem; Richard Alvarez, Anthem; Usama Shami, President, Islamic Community Center of Phoenix, Glendale; Angel Campos, Senior Pastor, Monte Vista Cross Cultural Church, Phoenix; Janice Leveille, Mesa; and Lu O'Meara, Scottsdale

Dreamers are children who grew up in Arizona, and they should be considered assets to our communities and our economy. Encouraging them to attend college is the best choice for the future of Arizona. These students should be able to attend our community colleges or universities at the same cost as other in-state students. They don't need a hand out, but they deserve a level playing field.

The future of Arizona will depend on our policy decisions that either create opportunity or take it away. Stunted opportunity leads to limited economic mobility and potentially more economic costs for Arizona's taxpayers. Every child in Arizona has untapped potential and should have equal opportunity to study hard, go to college affordably if they choose, and contribute to building our state's future.

Proposition 308 would not impact Arizona's general fund one cent, yet passing it would enable each graduate to drive an estimated additional \$660,000 into our economy versus those with only a high school degree. This just makes sense for Arizona! Other states, such as Utah, Texas and Oklahoma have already passed in-state tuition for dreamers and they're likely to attract the best talent while strengthening their businesses and overall economy.

Let's pass Proposition 308 so Arizona's future can be the best it can be.

Kimber Lanning, CEO, Local First Arizona, Phoenix

Jesuits West CORE Arizona is composed of members of St. Francis Xavier Catholic Parish, Brophy College Preparatory, and Kino Border Initiative communities. These Jesuit organizations are impelled by our shared Catholic Faith, Jesuit Charisms, and the needs of our community and our world to hear the call for Racial Equity and Justice.

Dreamers and their families should receive equal State benefits provided they pay their taxes like other Arizonians.

As such, we support Prop 308.

Emilio Rodriguez Izquierdo, Jesuits West CORE AZ, Phoenix; Elvia Robles, Jesuits West CORE AZ, Phoenix; Junee Castro, St. Francis Xavier Catholic Parish, Phoenix; Delia Ortega-Nowakowski, Brophy College Preparatory, Phoenix; Joshua Utter, Jesuit Refugee Service, Phoenix; Natividad Manjarrez, Jesuits West CORE AZ, Phoenix; Lourdes Soria, Jesuits West CORE AZ, Phoenix; Julita Laborde, St Francis Xavier Catholic Parish, Phoenix; Luz F. Leal, St. Francis Xavier Catholic Parish, Phoenix; Ramon Flores Peña, St. Francis Xavier Catholic Parish, Phoenix; Isidro Lépez S.J., Fr., St. Francis Xavier Catholic Parish, Phoenix; Elisa Guerrero, St. Francis Xavier Catholic Parish, Phoenix; Louise Cville, St. Francis Xavier Catholic Parish, Phoenix; Ana Maria Fernandez, St. Francis Xavier Catholic Parish, Phoenix; Maria Delia Greth, Phoenix; Julieta F. Lizarraga, St. Francis Xavier Catholic Parish, Phoenix; and George Teodoro S.J., Fr., St. Francis Xavier Parish; Phoenix
Sponsored by Jesuits West CORE AZ

All Arizona youth deserve access to educational opportunities to thrive. Prop. 308 will create a more equitable Arizona by granting Undocumented students access to in-state-tuition.

Students will benefit from Prop. 308 if they 1) attended an Arizona school for at least 2 years and 2) graduated from a school in Arizona. This measure will have a great impact on Arizona’s young people by expanding their access to higher education in the short term and creating opportunities for them in the long run.

Currently, 2,000 Undocumented students graduate from Arizona high schools every year, with most lacking the institutional support, guidance, and supportive network they deserve. These youth are eager to pursue a college education and give back to their communities. They are an integral part of our community and deserve a chance to pursue a higher education. If passed, Prop. 308 will allow Arizona high school graduates and current college students to stay in Arizona to pursue their education, rather than pushing them to go out of state.

This is a historic opportunity for Arizona voters to allow all students to receive in-state tuition. If Prop. 308 were passed, over 12,000 Undocumented students who call Arizona home will be able to benefit immediately and pursue their educational goals.

Carolina Silva, Executive Director, ScholarshipsA-Z, Tucson

Helios Education Foundation urges all Arizonans to vote Yes on Prop 308. Your vote matters more than ever to ensure that Arizona values are reflected in our policies.

Prop. 308 provides in-state tuition to ALL Arizona high school graduates regardless of immigration status. If passed, DREAMers who have lived in Arizona for more than two years and have graduated from an Arizona high school will be eligible for in-state tuition rates and state-funded scholarships.

Prop. 308 already has bi-partisan legislative and community support, which was essential last year to getting it placed on the November 2022 ballot. Now, we need your bi-partisan vote for Prop. 308.

Helios stands in partnership with DREAMers, who have studied hard and see education as a way to advance their lives, their families, and our communities. DREAMers are not asking for special favors. They meet the same admission standards as other Arizona students. They should not have to pay 1.5 times the tuition other Arizona students do.

It’s not only the moral thing to do, it’s also a matter of economics. Each college graduate adds \$660,000, on average, to the Arizona economy. We can’t afford to lose these students or their contributions.

Helios is championing the goals of increasing college going and graduation and Prop. 308 is essential to meeting those, as well as the community-driven, statewide attainment goal Achieve60Az. Helios has a long track record of supporting scholarships to DREAMers and supporting organizations that support DREAMers.

Most important, Helios supports Prop. 308 as a statement about what Arizonans say Arizona wants to be—a community that embraces all our students and an economy that keeps our high school graduates in Arizona. Every Arizona student deserves a high-quality postsecondary education.

Vote YES on Prop 308.

Vince Roig, Founding Chairman, Helios Education Foundation, Phoenix and Paul J. Luna, President and CEO, Helios Education Foundation, Phoenix

As business and civic leaders, we know how important Dreamers (the children of undocumented immigrants) are to Arizona’s economy. College-bound Dreamers came here through no choice of their own. They are Arizona kids who are part of our community, yet are regarded as out-of-state students who pay three times as much as in-state students, even though they graduated from our high schools. Dreamers should pay the in-state tuition rate, adhering to the same admission standards as other Arizona students.

Removing the financial roadblock for Dreamers to attend college is not only fair but also good policy. On average, a college graduate contributes \$660,000 more to the Arizona economy than a high school graduate. Keeping the Dreamers in Arizona’s talent pool would greatly benefit the state in the long-term and immediately during a global workforce shortage.

Prop. 308 will help Arizona reach its goal of 60% of its working population having post-secondary education by 2030. And

the proposition would have zero impact on the General Fund - meaning that it will cost taxpayers nothing extra to do this. Conservative-led states, including Utah, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, have passed in-state tuition for Dreamers, and thus have an advantage over Arizona in the search for top-notch employees.

For these reasons, we're voting YES on Prop. 308 in November - as should everyone who cares about our state's growth and prosperity.

John Lewis, President/CEO, PHX East Valley Partnership, Gilbert; Sintra Hoffman, President/CEO, Westmarc, Goodyear; and Mike Hutchinson, Executive Vice President, PHX East Valley Partnership, Mesa

We urge Arizonans to vote YES on Proposition 308.

Education Forward Arizona believes that every student in Arizona should have the opportunity to pursue education or training after high school. If passed, this proposition will annually help nearly 2,000 DREAMers, who graduated from Arizona high schools, gain access to a more affordable education at a community college or state university by allowing them to use in-state tuition rates - the same amount that their peers pay.

Access to a college or university sets students up for future success in their life or career. It also helps strengthen our economy. Our 2016 study found that if the state increased attainment to meet future workforce needs, Arizona would see \$7.4 billion in economic gains.

As champions of the state's Achieve60AZ goal, which is to increase the number of Arizonans with a degree or credential, we believe this effort will help move us closer to meeting the goal and will create a more inclusive and equitable postsecondary system.

Increasing education attainment matters for the future success of our students and for Arizona. Please join us in voting YES to support Proposition 308.

Rich Nickel, President and CEO, Education Forward Arizona, Phoenix
Sponsored by Education Forward Arizona

Please join me and a bipartisan coalition of supporters in voting YES on Proposition 308. Currently, Dreamers - students who often have only known Arizona as their home - pay thousands more in tuition than their peers. We are proposing a very simple change in the law: anyone who has lived in Arizona for two years and graduated from a local high school will qualify for in-state tuition at Arizona universities.

These students deserve a chance at a college education and to make their full contribution to our state's economy. Preventing hardworking students from realizing their dream of a college degree doesn't make sense. Allowing for more students to succeed will benefit all of us. Join me in voting YES.

Phoenix Mayor Kate Gallego

Kate Gallego, Mayor of Phoenix, City of Phoenix, Phoenix

Each year, more than 3,600 Arizona students graduate from high school in Arizona without a clear pathway to affordable higher education. Students who were brought to the U.S. as children, also known as "DREAMers," after the federal DREAM Act, often do not remember living in any other country. These students face barriers to workforce development, economic prosperity, and the ability to pursue competitive skills. They are classmates, community members, and colleagues. They are neighbors, entrepreneurs, small business owners, and taxpayers. By one estimate, undocumented immigrants contribute to our economy and public services, paying \$234 million in local and state taxes in Arizona each year. They are American in every sense of the word, except on paper.

The Arizona Center for Economic Progress supports the passage of Proposition 308. A YES vote will allow Arizona DREAMers who have lived in Arizona for more than two years and graduated from an Arizona high school the choice to attend Arizona's public universities and community colleges at an in-state tuition rate (the same rate as all other resident Arizona high school graduates pay), reducing the cost by more than 50 percent annually.

Creating a pathway to in-state tuition is not only the right thing to do for DREAMers, but it is a sound investment in

Arizona's economic future.

May Mgbolu, Assistant Director of Policy and Advocacy, Arizona Center for Economic Progress, Mesa and Andrew Sugrue, Assistant Director of Policy and Advocacy, Arizona Center for Economic Progress, Phoenix

Education is key to Arizona's economic future. Having an educated workforce is essential to attracting more companies and jobs to come to our state and increasing wages for all Arizonans. It makes sense that every graduate from an Arizona high school who has put in the work over the years to receive a diploma should be eligible for in-state tuition at the state's universities and community colleges. Doing so will benefit all Arizonans. Evidence shows that achieving a college degree will increase the earning power of those students. As their earning power increases, they can build a life for themselves and their families; pay taxes; and contribute to the schools, roads, parks, and other things that we all benefit from.

A YES vote on Prop 308 will establish a fair and equal pathway for Arizona high school graduates, regardless of immigration status, to attend college and become skilled taxpaying members of the workforce in the state they call home. A YES vote on Prop 308 is a vote for a stronger economic future for Arizona and stronger communities for all children and families to thrive.

David Lujan, President and CEO, Children's Action Alliance, Phoenix

On 9/11, I was in sixth grade. I remember watching the attack on the World Trade Center and being so angry that all I wanted to do was join the U.S. Marines so I could defend my country. I held onto that dream until my 18th birthday when I went to enlist. But after I was turned away, my parents finally explained why: I was born in Mexico, not the U.S.

That meant that I was undocumented – had no legal status here – and hence was not eligible to enlist. I was devastated. I still am.

I'm a "Dreamer" – one of the millions of undocumented Americans brought here as children. DACA allows has allowed us to stay in the U.S. to study and work.

I've done just that, starting my own get-out-the-vote consulting firm in Arizona. My personal story even inspired a creative team to make a musical about it – ¡Americano! – one that's gone all the way from the Arizona stage to New York City.

It's not just about altruism, either.

America needs our hard work, our tax dollars, and our spending power. In Arizona alone, there are more than 36,000 DACA-eligible residents, 95% of whom are employed. We create nearly \$800 million in household income and pay \$180 million in taxes, \$87 million of that being state and local. We have a total spending power of \$618 million.

Nationally, of the 1.1 million DACA-eligible Americans, 95% percent of us are employed and nearly 47,000 of us are entrepreneurs. We pay \$6.2 billion in taxes and have a total spending power of \$20.2 billion.

I ask voters to support Arizona Dreamers like me by voting YES on Prop 308.

Antonio Valdovinos, CEO and Founder, La Machine Consulting, Phoenix
Sponsored by Yes on 308

Prop 308 is simple and makes a lot of sense: It lets kids who have both gone to our schools for at least 2 years, and graduated here, be treated like all other Arizona kids when it comes to tuition at our colleges. Arizona kids who follow their parents out of state for jobs, etc., can come back to our universities at the in-state rate. Kids who grew up here and have been an important part of our community, but are undocumented, will now be able to afford to go to college because of Prop 308. Currently those kids have to pay out of state rates. I have known many "dreamers" through my church, and in my Boy Scout troop, and through our neighborhood schools who are on par with the finest Arizona kids. They bear no culpability for any wrongdoing whatsoever, and it is morally wrong to impose punitive tuition rates like we currently do to them in Arizona. Arizona is one of only 4 states to punish kids this way. We should be better than this. It is also smart economic policy to encourage these students to go to college, where they will become self-sufficient contributors to our economy. Some people argue that this policy will encourage illegal immigration, but that is totally unsupported by any evidence whatsoever. 19

other states have versions of Prop 308, and it didn't affect immigration at all. Let's do the economically smart and morally sensible thing and pass Prop 308, and get more of our Arizona kids through college. Thank you!

Tyler Montague, Chairman, Yes on 308, Mesa

The Greater Phoenix Chamber supports Proposition 308.

The proposition would allow non-citizen students, except those considered to be “nonresident aliens” under federal law, to receive in-state college tuition when they attend school for at least two years and graduate from a public school, private school or homeschool in Arizona.

Previous policy prohibited undocumented residents from receiving publicly funded services, including financial aid and in-state college tuition, causing Dreamers to pay significantly more to attend Arizona public higher education institutions. This referral would repeal these provisions and allow non-citizen Dreamers to receive in-state college tuition, making the state's economic future much more secure. To be clear, this proposal does not provide free tuition, but rather levels the playing field among Arizona students.

Nearly 2,000 Dreamers graduate from Arizona high schools each year, but many leave the state to pursue more affordable higher education and ultimately end up working in another state. Each college graduate from an Arizona school produces an estimated \$660,000 return. As we work to help expand businesses here in our state, there is no question that allowing Dreamers to receive in-state tuition is vital for a healthy future and economy for Arizona.

According to current economic projections and reports, the state is not nearly equipped with the workforce needed for the rapidly growing Arizona economy. In passing this initiative, Arizonan's can help boost our economy Arizona's economy by tapping into these Arizona students.

Members from both political parties and numerous business and community leaders in Arizona agree that all Arizonans should be met with dignity, respect, and opportunity, including our Dreamers.

On behalf of our 2,400 business members, we urge you to join us in voting YES on Proposition 308.

Todd Sanders
President & CEO
Greater Phoenix Chamber

Todd Sanders, President & CEO, Greater Phoenix Chamber, Phoenix
Sponsored by Greater Phoenix Chamber

The Arizona Interfaith Network urges all Arizona voters to support Proposition 308. Thousands of Arizona students graduate from high school each year and see their dreams derailed by exorbitant tuition costs that we do not charge their peers. Either they leave Arizona for other states that recognize their potential, or their futures are sidetracked and delayed.

These young people are our neighbors, friends, fellow congregants, and co-workers. They are integral to our community, and they want to succeed. Prop 308 will allow them to contribute back to our state countless ways, and we will be proud of them. Other neighboring states already make this provision for their dreamers, and they are the better for it.

Our respective faith traditions all ascribe to integrating the Stranger into full participation in the workings of our society, allowing them to assume positions of responsibilities and care for our collective well-being. We can think of no better way to embody this than support of Proposition 308.

Rabbi John A. Linder, Senior Rabbi, Temple Solel
Rev. Rock Fremont, Senior Pastor, Shepherd of the Hills UCC

John Linder, Senior Rabbi, Temple Solel, Paradise Valley and Rock Fremont, Senior Pastor, Shepherd of the Hills UCC, Phoenix
Sponsored by Arizona Interfaith Network

As a Jesuit/Catholic University School of Medicine in Phoenix, Creighton is authorized to enroll students from other countries. We value the diversity of perspectives offered by students that arrive here with different backgrounds and life experiences. We warmly look forward to recruiting and supporting the education of many of these students. Most of these students merely followed their parents here and have become truly Arizonans who love this country. We have already interacted with many of these students as part of our high school pathway programs. We have found these students very engaged, interested and quite invested in making it in the global society. We proactively support efforts to help develop this diverse group of students.

Randy Richardson, Regional Dean, Creighton University School of Medicine, Phoenix

I have a combined 30 years of law enforcement and public safety experience and have served as your Maricopa County Sheriff for six years.

As a supporter of DACA, I also support allowing DACA recipients to receive in-state tuition. These youth are already part of the American fabric, contributing to the greatness of our nation, and should have the same benefits as the friends, neighbors, and classmates they've grown up alongside. Ensuring DACA recipients have fair opportunities to pursue an education has great value not only for them but for our entire community.

I ask for your support for these Arizona students.

Paul Penzone, Maricopa County Sheriff, Maricopa County Sheriff's Office, Phoenix
Sponsored by Yes on 308

Vote the Golden Rule: YES on Prop 308

Fifteen years ago, a ballot measure passed punishing Dreamers – kids who were brought to Arizona by their parents as a child without proper documentation. That measure, called Proposition 300, prohibits Dreamers (people in the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program) from qualifying for in-state tuition at our public universities and community colleges. It also prevents them from competing for scholarships funded by local or state government.

Each year about 2,000 students graduate from Arizona high schools only to run into a brick wall because of that law. Dreamers have to pay a lot more for tuition in Arizona public universities & community than their high school classmates even if they've been living in Arizona and went to high school here.

For example, a Dreamer graduating from an Arizona high school pays more than \$326 per credit hour at a Maricopa County Community College while his or her classmate from the same high school pays only \$85. In-state tuition at ASU is \$10,978, but for an in-state Dreamer it's \$16,500 - and they're not even allowed to compete for local or state government scholarships.

On what planet is that fair?

Proposition 308 fixes that inequity by letting Dreamers who went to high school in Arizona pay in-state tuition & compete for scholarships at our universities and community colleges just like their classmates.

The simple fairness of Prop 308 will help public health and economic development too. Research shows that college graduates have a \$380,000 net positive contribution to the state and graduating from a community college or university is often a fast pass out of intergenerational poverty.

Do you believe in fairness? Do you believe in the Golden Rule?

If so, you only have one choice: Vote YES on Proposition 308!

Will Humble, Director, Arizona Department of Health Services (2009-2015), Phoenix

The Arizona Chamber of Commerce & Industry urges you to vote YES on Proposition 308.

Arizona has made significant economic progress over the past decade, and today enjoys one of the strongest and fastest-growing economies in the nation. Unfortunately, when it comes to postsecondary attainment, evidence suggests we

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are falling behind.

Between 2020-2030, it is projected Arizona will have an estimated 68,000 annual job openings that require at least a bachelor's degree. Under current conditions, there will be an annual shortage of 26,300 bachelor's degrees, leaving Arizona's workforce underprepared.

If we are going to remain an attractive destination for job creators and continue to meet evolving workforce demands, we must do more to encourage all Arizona learners to pursue an education after high school. That includes removing artificial and unnecessary barriers to an accessible and affordable college degree.

Right now, there is a large untapped talent pool of Arizona students whose citizenship status prohibits them from receiving in-state tuition at our public universities after graduating from an Arizona high school. Now more than ever, we must do more to ensure that all students who receive a K-12 education in Arizona have the same opportunity as their peers to pursue higher education.

Prop. 308 provides a critical and commonsense solution to tackle Arizona's attainment challenges, address workforce shortages and elevate our economic profile to job creators looking to invest and expand in our state.

As Arizona's largest organization of business leaders and job creators, we encourage you to support Prop. 308 – a fair and necessary policy that will provide long-term benefits to our state economy.

Danny Seiden
President and CEO
Arizona Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Danny Seiden, President & CEO, Arizona Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Phoenix

Every year the Arizona summer seems to last longer, our days are hotter and access to water at new lows. Those of us living in the Southwest are far outpacing the finite resources of the place that we all call home. As these issues become more pressing, now more than ever, we need new and innovative young thinkers and doers to combat and solve some of the most pressing issues in our state. DREAMers are those young people. They have persisted through our education system and are ready to share their talents to tackle some of our most dire challenges. We need their experiences, their passions, and their vision of the future if we hope to sustain our presence in this beautiful land. Allowing DREAMers in state tuition and state-based scholarships is an investment in all of our children and in our future, and one I believe we have to make. In the coming years we will need more scientists, more software, systems and chemical engineers, more architects and many other specialties to keep Arizona a thriving community. By allowing every high school graduate the ability to access in-state tuition we are growing the leaders of tomorrow, and investing in our future.

Luis Avila, Founder, Iconico, Phoenix

Arizona should continue to be the land of opportunity. Our state is a wonderful place to live because we share the idea that here, anyone can earn their piece of the American dream.

The American Business Immigration Coalition is a bipartisan group of over 1200 businesses and business associations that support Prop 308 because it will boost our state economy, create jobs, ease the labor shortage, and help Arizona students. Prop 308 is economically important and morally right.

Last year, this referendum was passed with bipartisan support under a Republican Senate, House, and Governor. They understand that Arizona is grappling with growing demand in several industries like healthcare, K-12 education, and the skilled trades.

Every year, our state colleges are out of reach for thousands of young students who are eager to contribute. They meet the requirements for admission but are forced to pay much more than their peers simply because of who they are.

Dreamers have been here all of their lives, we have invested in their education, and they are 100% Arizona kids.

Passing Prop 308 would create significant financial benefits for the entire state through taxes and consumer spending. In-state tuition for Arizona Dreamer students would boost their earnings by more than \$28 million annually.

The data is clear. Keeping the status quo is costing our state millions every year. As demand for our state's industry continues to face a shrinking labor pool, Dreamers hold the key to caring for, educating, and protecting the state's future.

Prop 308 is a common-sense solution that will benefit our state for generations. That is why it is endorsed by a broad bipartisan coalition of Arizona business owners, faith leaders, and community advocates. Voting YES for Prop 308 is a vote for equal opportunity and fairness for ALL Arizona students.

Carlos Alfaro, Arizona Director, American Business Immigration Coalition, Scottsdale
Sponsored by Yes on 308

Dreamers are every bit Arizonan as the rest of us. They're our friends, neighbors and colleagues. In some cases, they're valedictorians and salutatorians. Like their friends and classmates, they are our future leaders, and as a state we need to ensure they have the equal opportunity to pursue their dreams in Arizona colleges and universities. Dreamers are charged 150% of in-state tuition, which amounts to about \$6,000 more a year at one of our state universities, and \$326 per credit hour at Maricopa Community College, instead of \$85 for in-state students.

Max Gonzales, Executive Vice President, Chicanos Por La Causa, Tempe
Sponsored by Luis Acosta

It's important to underscore the fact that we've already invested in these young minds in their K-12 schooling. Why should we lose out on a return of our investment by exporting their potential and thereby foregoing any shared collective success of college graduates? A recent College Success Arizona report that found for every college graduate earning a four-year university degree, the state averages a \$660,000 return on its investment.

About 2,000 Dreamers graduate annually from high schools in Arizona, one of just six states that presently prohibits in-state tuition for Dreamers. As a result, Arizona is losing out on future doctors and nurses, lawyers, engineers, teachers, innovators, business leaders and other college-educated professionals. CPLC Action Fund will continue to work alongside other advocacy, education, community and business groups to ensure voters understand the importance of passing this ballot measure. If we've learned anything from the pandemic, it's the importance of our labor force and how everything is tied together.

Please Vote YES on Prop 308.

Joseph Garcia, Executive Director, Chicanos Por La Causa Action Fund, Gilbert
Sponsored by Luis Acosta

PCI Letter/Statement of Support of Prop 308 Seeking In-state Tuition for All Arizona High School Graduates

Pima County Interfaith strongly supports Prop 308. This proposition, passed by Arizona legislators from both parties, removes older statutes that prohibited some high school graduates from paying in-state tuition at our community colleges and universities. When passed, it will ensure that all Arizona high school graduates who have spent at least two years in Arizona, including Dreamers, will pay in-state tuition at our state community colleges and universities.

Approximately 2,000 Dreamers graduate from Arizona high schools each year. These young people and their families are integral to our communities; they should have the same opportunities as all Arizonans. Their success benefits us all. Proposition 308 will make post-secondary schooling truly accessible, enabling students to pay their own way through college. Post-secondary education will prepare students to become self-reliant and contribute to our economy and society. We need their talent, energy, and leadership to help shape a dynamic future for the next generation. Passage of this proposition means Arizona will join 20 other states where all high school graduates, regardless of immigration status, pay in-state tuition.

It is time to set this matter right and make Arizona a place to realize the American Dream.

Leah Sandwell-Weiss, Reverend, PCI, Tucson

As a serial entrepreneur in the trades, husband of an immigrant, combat veteran and lifelong Republican; I support Proposition 308 and if you wish to see our great State continue to grow and prosper you should support this proposition as well.

If you are conflicted on this issue, allow me to ask you a question; what makes someone an Arizonan and worthy of the opportunities entitled to all Arizonans? Is it the papers given to us by our government? Is it because we simply moved here

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or were born here? Is it saying ‘oohh, it’s a cool one today!’ when the temperature is under 105?

My belief is that Arizonans are defined by those who live, work, play and contribute to our local communities. Arizonans are individuals who provide value to the whole, the whole that is our Great State of Arizona. Are we really willing to stand in the way of a child’s opportunity to contribute to our community because they lack a government permission slip? Only you can answer that.

If that was not persuasive enough for you, here is another argument; a No Vote on prop 308 is saying our universities need more money. As a former student and now employer, the value of a college education is decreasing at an alarming pace. Meanwhile, the price has increased so drastically it is a particularly bad investment for a large portion of the student body. The value universities provide to their students, communities and businesses passed the point of diminishing returns over a decade ago. Let’s stop giving universities more money for the same lousy products at the expense of our neighbors. Let those Californians pay those premiums for the ‘privilege’ of attending our universities, not Arizona’s children!

Shane Levinson, Chandler

On behalf of the 140 CEOs, business, and community leaders of the Southern Arizona Leadership Council (SALC), I urge you to vote YES on Proposition 308. SALC works to enhance the economic climate and quality of life in our communities through sound public policy. Proposition 308 will give eligibility to all students who graduate from Arizona high schools for in-state tuition at Arizona’s three public universities (ASU, NAU, and University of Arizona) and all the community colleges in the state regardless of their immigration status. This change will have a direct impact on our workforce. Estimates indicate that approximately 2,000 students graduate each year from Arizona high schools who currently do not qualify for in-state tuition. For most of these students, who have already received an Arizona public education, paying out-of-state tuition for bachelor’s/associate programs and credentials/certifications is cost prohibitive. Proposition 308 would reduce the financial barriers these students face to attain the skills, certification, or degrees necessary to be a contributing member of our state’s workforce.

Proposition 308 helps ensure the future success of Arizona students that we have already invested in through the K-12 system. Increasing Arizona’s postsecondary educational attainment is critical for our future economic prosperity. A highly skilled and educated workforce is a key economic driver and directly impacts our ability to attract businesses to Arizona, and to retain and grow businesses that are already here. College graduates earn \$22,500 more per year. Additionally, they contribute \$355,000 more in taxes over their lifetime compared to those with only a high school education. Proposition 308 will not only make a difference in students’ lives by broadening their educational opportunities, but it will also improve Arizona’s workforce development and our competitiveness. Please vote YES on Proposition 308.

Ted Maxwell, President/CEO, Southern Arizona Leadership Council, Tucson
Sponsored by Southern Arizona Leadership Council

There is nothing quite as breathtaking as an Arizona sunset during monsoon season. For as long as I can remember, I have proudly called this place my home. Every school morning, I was there saying the pledge with my classmates, I remember celebrating the 2001 World Series Championship and I also was thrilled to graduate from my Arizona high school. However, as a DREAMer, I was forced to pay 3x the tuition as my classmates. This feat comes without the possibility of public scholarships, loans or even work study. Thankfully, through a private scholarship I was able to make my college dreams a reality, however I know countless more that were left in the dark. These students were brilliant and hardworking but due to unfair policies, the college dream, remained a dream. Prop 308 does not give money to undocumented students; it only affords the same challenges to attain higher education as their classmates. I know our state values fairness and rewards those who strive for their dreams. For over twelve years, Arizona has invested in these youths through public education, it only makes fiscal sense that we capitalize on the investment and allow them a better opportunity to achieve higher education. With this education, doors can open that would lead to professional careers and innovative discoveries. They will pay into our taxes, buy homes, start business and invest into Arizona, leading to prosperity for all. Prop 308 will allow individuals who pay into our taxes, have studied in our schools and who call Arizona home, the opportunity to attain higher education. It’s through opportunities like this that I became a first-generation college graduate and now practicing attorney. Help open the door to the rest of the deserving students who call Arizona home. Vote yes on Prop 308.

Salvador Macias, Attorney, Nunez Law Firm, Phoenix

I support Proposition 308 for one simple reason: high school graduates who call Arizona their home deserve in-state college tuition. Dreamers, who were brought to the U.S. by their parents, should have the same

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educational and employment opportunities as any other Arizona student. On average, college graduates contribute \$660,000 more to the Arizona economy than high school graduates. With nearby states including Utah and Texas offering in-state tuition to Dreamers, we do not want to incentivize this tremendous talent pool to relocate elsewhere, especially during a time when employers are struggling to fill vacant positions.

Allowing Dreamers to receive in-state college tuition will help address the labor shortages that employers in communities throughout the state are facing.

In short, Prop 308 is a commonsense initiative that will support Arizona's economy and ensure more Arizona children have access to a high-quality college education. Please join me in voting "YES" on Prop 308.

Regina Romero
Mayor of Tucson

Regina Romero, Mayor, City of Tucson, Tucson

Sponsored by Yes on 308

Arizona Dreamers are Arizonans. They have grown up here, attended our schools, have family and friends in our state, and deserve every opportunity to succeed. Holding Dreamers back by charging them out-of-state tuition not only financially harms these students but also harms Arizona's economic future. These students represent our future innovators and job creators who we risk losing by charging them three times more tuition to attend our community colleges and universities. I fully support Prop 308 because it removes unnecessary barriers to a college education for Arizona students. I hope you will join me voting YES!

Raquel Terán, State Senator, Arizona State Senate, Phoenix

ALL In Education fully supports Prop 308. This ballot measure is imperative to the future of Arizona's workforce, economy and overall success. As we continue to grow as a state, we must also keep up with the needs of our community - and one of these current needs is ensuring that we have a strong, prepared workforce ready to fill in-demand jobs. By providing Dreamers with access to in-state tuition to our state Universities and community colleges, we are providing them with the opportunity to become professionals in our state that make significant contributions to our workforce and communities. Dreamers are Arizonans, they are contributing members of our society and deserve to be treated with opportunity and justice in the education system beyond high school. Arizona is currently home to 23 universities and colleges acknowledged as Hispanic Serving Institutions and the state is positioned to become a leader in providing Latino students and Dreamers with effective pathways to access resources that provide them opportunities for success. Supporting Prop 308 is not providing Dreamers with a handout - these students must still meet the admissions requirements of the institutions they are planning to attend. Prop 308 simply ensures that these college bound Arizona students are not paying more than double for their tuition. We urge Arizonans to support Prop 308 as this initiative will benefit more than Dreamers alone. Prop 308 will help us build a more vibrant Arizona, where ALL students have access to opportunity and the workforce.

Stephanie Parra, Executive Director, ALL in Education, Phoenix

None of us had any say about who our parents were. And while we were children, none of us had any say about where they took us.

Many years ago, my parents moved me from California to Arizona. A move for which I've been eternally grateful. I became a physician and a public health professional, and I've since served as your State Epidemiologist for 5 years, and as the local Health Director for Maricopa and Pima Counties for 13 years in total. I was able to do so because I was able to attend community college (Central Arizona College in Coolidge) and the University of Arizona in Tucson for reasonable tuition as an in-state resident.

Had my parents lived south of the border, rather than in California, and brought me against my will to Arizona at the same age, none of that would have been possible. The education I got would not have been affordable under our current law. I don't know what I would have done with my life, but I suspect that I would never have attended college and would have performed menial jobs to earn my living.

We are wasting incalculable talent by prohibiting children, our children, children we have educated in our public schools, children who came here involuntarily, from being able to serve us all in their adulthood. We are throwing away opportunity by stopping them from achieving their potential and turning it around to help us.

Please stop this mindless waste of potential. Vote yes on proposition 308.

Bob England, MD, MPH, Phoenix

Dreamers are Arizona kids. Making these kids who are raised here pay out of state tuition is cruel. Out of state tuition prevents so many talented and motivated students from pursuing their education. We need our kids to get educated and contribute to the many needs in our state. I strongly support proposition 308

Mary Serlin, Paradise Valley

Mormon Women for Ethical Government of Arizona supports Prop 308 because we believe it is a valuable financial investment in our communities, will provide reasonable access for all of Arizona's children, and benefits society as a whole.

Dreamers are our children, our students, our neighbors, future taxpayers, and — at heart — Arizonans.

Our universities offer in-state tuition because doing so is an investment in our state, yielding economic and social benefits to Arizona communities. By extending that benefit to Dreamers, Arizona will have more college-educated students to fill our growing employment needs; reduce the financial and social burdens of homelessness, poverty, and incarceration; and build a more informed society.

Because in-state tuition is an investment back into our state, extending that investment to Dreamers allows more of our children to be better equipped to contribute both economically and socially. A June American Immigration Council study estimates that within six years of passing Prop 308, over 2,000 Dreamers will graduate with \$23.3 million annually. This would increase consumer spending and generate \$2.4 million annual revenue in state and local taxes.

When all Arizonans have equal access to the benefits of society, including education, the state thrives as a stronger, more unified society. We want all of Arizona's children to have the opportunity to increase their knowledge and skills for the betterment of themselves, their families, and their communities through higher education. This will instill a stronger sense of belonging to our state while also honoring the dignity and worth of all Arizona students.

American Immigration Council. June 2022. The Economic Benefits of Proposition 308: Expanding In-State Tuition to Arizona Dreamers.

https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/sites/default/files/research/economic_benefits_of_proposition_308_az_dreamers.pdf

Christie Black, Arizona Chapter Coordinator, Mormon Women for Ethical Government, Mesa and Andrea Messinger Dalton, Arizona Chapter Coordinator, Mormon Women for Ethical Government, Oro Valley
Sponsored by Mormon Women for Ethical Government

Yes, on 308! Support Arizona, support their dreams.

Arizonans are well known for being hard workers and complying with state laws and regulations. Dreamers are Arizonan kids who pay taxes and participate proactively in the community. Currently, more than 2,000 graduated students do not qualify for in-state tuition; most of them are forced to leave the state or stop their education, hurting the Arizona community from many points of view, such as Economic, Family Unity, and many others. Prop 308 would allow all Arizona high school graduates to pursue their dreams by permitting them to stay in their home state and continue their education locally. In addition, prop 308 would have a ZERO impact on the general fund.

No matter what your perspective about immigration is, saying YES on 308 is a different topic. We are not asking you to vote to regulate their immigration status or pay for their education, as they must meet the same admission standards as all other Arizona students. Instead, by voting YES on 308, you are voting YES to support the economy and local businesses, to keep local talent in our state, and to build new generations of teachers, law enforcement officers, doctors, entrepreneurs, and many other professionals, by succeeding and serving our community.

Spelling, grammar and punctuation were reproduced as submitted in the "for" and "against" arguments.

Sincerely,

Raquel Crawford.

Raquel Crawford, Phoenix

I urge a YES vote on Proposition 308!

Allowing Arizona Dreamers the same opportunity as other Arizona students to attend higher education is the right thing to do. Dreamers grew up here, went to school here and graduated in our high schools. Arizona already invested in their early education and now we must allow them equal access to higher education so that they can attain professions and contribute in our society, be leaders in our communities and most important; their professions can contribute and strengthen our communities. Allowing Dreamers to pay in-state tuition is not asking for more than other students, it's asking for equal opportunities as other students. It's about equality. Vote YES on Proposition 308.

Lydia Guzman
Director of Advocacy & Civic Engagement
Chicanos Por La Causa

Lydia Guzman, Director of Advocacy and Civic Engagement, Chicanos Por La Causa, Phoenix

NAIC Letter/Statement of Support of Prop 308 Seeking In-state Tuition for all Arizona High School Graduates

“The university and all other state educational institutions shall be ... as nearly free as possible.”
Arizona Constitution, Article 11, Section 6

Northern Arizona Interfaith Council strongly supports Prop 308 which would ensure that all students who graduate from a high school in Arizona, including Dreamers, pay in-state tuition at our state colleges and universities. Prop 308 gets us closer to education equity for all by opening up the opportunity for Dreamers to pay the same tuition as their peers, those they likely grew up with, in our communities, in our neighborhoods.

These young people are literally the future of Arizona, and it behooves us to ensure that they have the same opportunities as all Arizonans. By increasing their chances to get a college education we are helping them become independent, contributors of our communities and our economies. Their success will benefit us all. Voting for Prop 308 is the right thing to do for them and for all Arizonans.

Charles McCallie, Pastor, The Commons, Northern Arizona Interfaith Council, Flagstaff; The Rev. Lynn Perkins, Epiphany Episcopal Church, Northern Arizona Interfaith Council, Flagstaff; Leah Mundell, Congregation Lev Shalom, Northern Arizona Interfaith Council, Flagstaff; and Rev Kathleen Day, Campus Minister, United Christian Ministry @ NAU, Northern Arizona Interfaith Council, Flagstaff

All Arizona students should be able to attend our colleges. If passed, Prop 308 would grant all Arizona students who attended an Arizona school for at least two years and graduated from a public school, private school or homeschool in Arizona the opportunity to pay in-state tuition rates in our public colleges and universities.

Providing this opportunity would enable the 2,000 undocumented Arizona students who graduate from our state's high schools the opportunity to fulfill their potential, contribute to our beloved college campuses and give back to Arizona communities across the state.

Currently undocumented students who have grown up in Arizona and graduated from our high schools are must pay more than their peers to attend our state colleges and universities, putting this opportunity out of reach and potentially force them to take their talents to colleges out of our state. Prop 308 addresses this challenge and allows us to retain our brilliant young people in our home state.

This policy stands to benefit all Arizonans, not just the directly impacted students. We have a historic opportunity to transform the lives of thousands of Arizona students and to continue building a stronger Arizona. Let's support all Arizona kids.

Gionni Ponce, Tempe and Jose Gonzalez Camarena, Tempe

As educators our hearts are full when we see our students succeed. For some of our students the cost of college is unattainable simply because they were not born here. These students are like your sons and daughters. They have lived in Arizona nearly all their lives, but they are known as Dreamers. These students are required to pay out-of-state tuition rates at our community colleges and public universities which makes access to postsecondary education unaffordable for most simply because of a decision over which they had no control.

Many Dreamers are unaware of their status, often finding out when they begin planning for college. Too often, we have seen the best and brightest of our students become discouraged and give up on their potential when they learn of their immigration status.

Proposition 308 will allow Dreamers who have graduated from Arizona schools to receive in-state tuition at our public institutions of higher education. For these students, this will be life changing. For Arizona, it will mean retaining more of our best and brightest in the state.

The Arizona Education Association supports Proposition 308 because it is the right thing to do for our communities and our students.

On behalf of 20,000 teachers and education support professionals, please vote YES on Proposition 308.

Marisol Garcia, President, Arizona Education Association, Phoenix

ARGUMENTS “AGAINST” PROPOSITION 308

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 308

Proposition 308 is an attempt to overturn Prop. 300 No Tax Dollars for illegal aliens for higher ED PASSED BY 73%. AMERICAN CITIZENS have to pay more. Why do criminals deserve a better rate than taxpaying citizens?

- AZ Supreme Court upheld unanimously
- o No in-state tuition or tax dollars directly or indirectly, no grants, no scholarships for illegal aliens
- o No day care,
- o No English learning classes

The cost of illegal immigration in AZ is a whopping \$2.7B! This does not include crime and the cost to victims of crime. Remember Phoenix is #2 in the World in kidnappings. Murders, maimings, molestations, rapes, jobs taken from Americans, wages suppressed.

To give illegal aliens in-state tuition will cost taxpayers additional hundreds of millions and be in violation of federal law, 8 USC 1324. Are the open border crowd just stupid or do they hate America?

“Let me be clear. Russell Pearce is the most effective legislator on immigration issues in the country... state or federal! He is the architect of SB 1070—the most effective piece of legislation against illegal immigration ever written and passed.” Team America, Co-Chairs Bay Buchanan, Congressmen Tom Tancredo and Steve King.

Who would believe America/Arizona would get this bad? Illegal aliens marching down our streets demanding stuff, protesting America and our laws.

Over 9,000 people killed in the U.S. each year by illegal aliens: 25 each day, 12 by stabbings and shootings and 13 by DUI or other crimes.

1,000,000 gang members in American, most of them illegal aliens.

Wake up America. You want lower taxes? You want smaller class sizes? You want less crime? Protect American jobs? Better wages? THEN ENFORCE OUR LAWS.

Russell Pearce former President Arizona State Senate

Russell Pearce, Former President of Arizona State Senate, Self, Mesa

Dear Voter,

I ask you to VOTE NO on 308 for three reasons: Fairness, The Law and Financial Needs

Fairness: US citizens from other states attending Arizona schools must pay the full cost of tuition. Why then, should the undocumented, who have entered America illegally, be given a reduced tuition rate? Yes, undocumented college students are here based on their parent’s choice to bring their families here illegally. It wasn’t the fault of the student, and it sure isn’t your fault or mine. However, allowing undocumented the same in-state tuition benefit offered to legal residents disrespects the immigration process, and that is not fair to the many people who have immigrated to our country the legal way.

The Law: In 1996, Congress passed—and President Bill Clinton signed into law—the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) which, prohibits state colleges and universities from providing in-state tuition rates to illegal aliens “on the basis of residence within the state” unless the same in-state rates are offered to all citizens of the United States. How can we expect anyone to follow immigration law if Arizona keeps giving away the benefits to those who ignore our laws? It’s a slap in the face to people who have immigrated here legally and followed the law.

Financial Needs: According to supporters of Prop 308, the undocumented can’t go to college because they can’t afford it. But they argue, these undocumented students are the “Cream of the Crop, Educated, Determined, etc.”. So why then don’t the undocumented utilize the 100’s of grants offered to undocumented students? If these kids are driven, they should have no problem accessing grants for financial help with tuition.

I urge you to VOTE NO on Prop 308.

Tim Rafferty, Gilbert, AZ

Timothy Rafferty, Self, Gilbert

This proposition attempts to solve high college tuition costs by providing taxpayer-funded subsidies for all people in Arizona.

This initiative does little to solve the inherent causes leading to high tuition costs and an attempt to solve one issue could create countless others.

If passed, this will lead to an increase in taxes statewide and would use our tax dollars to pay for illegal aliens and non-citizens to attend university at an equal or lower cost compared to American citizens... The Republican Party of Arizona asks you to vote No on this proposition.

Dr Kelli Ward, Chairwoman, Republican Party of Arizona, LLC., Lake Havasu City and Yvonne Cahill, Secretary, Republican Party of Arizona, LLC., Scottsdale
Sponsored by Republican Party of Arizona, LLC.

RidersUSA urges you to vote NO on Prop 308.

The way this proposition is written it would allow any illegal alien, at any age, who criminally trespassed into America in violation of U.S. Immigration Law the opportunity and benefit of paying in-state tuition fees for a higher education as long as they proved two years of residency in the State and completed some type of high school.

Why should they pay a subsidized lower tuition rate?

Why should Arizona tax payers contribute to the higher education costs for illegal alien/criminal trespassers as this proposition would allow if passed? They haven't earned the benefit.

We urge you to vote NO on Prop 308.

Tom Collinson, RidersUSA Chairman of the Board

Tom Collinson, Chairman of the Board, RIDERSUSA, Phoenix
Sponsored by RIDERSUSA

BALLOT FORMAT

PROPOSITION 308

REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS FOR TUITION PURPOSES

OFFICIAL TITLE

AMENDING SECTIONS 1-502 AND 15-1803, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; REPEALING SECTION 15-1825, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS FOR TUITION PURPOSES.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

THE LAW WOULD ALLOW ARIZONA STUDENTS, REGARDLESS OF IMMIGRATION STATUS, TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR FINANCIAL AID AT STATE UNIVERSITIES AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND IN-STATE TUITION IF THEY GRADUATED FROM AND ATTENDED A PUBLIC OR PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOL, OR HOME SCHOOL EQUIVALENT, FOR TWO YEARS IN ARIZONA.

A “YES” vote shall have the effect of allowing any Arizona student, regardless of immigration status, to be eligible for in-state tuition at state universities and community colleges if they graduated from, and spent at least two years attending, an Arizona public or private high school, or homeschool equivalent; allowing any Arizona student, regardless of immigration status, to be eligible for state financial aid at state universities and community colleges.

YES

A “NO” vote shall have the effect of retaining the current law on university and community college tuition.

NO

PROPOSITION 309

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1012

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

ENACTING AND ORDERING THE SUBMISSION TO THE PEOPLE OF A MEASURE RELATING TO VOTER IDENTIFICATION.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Arizona, the House of Representatives concurring:

1. Under the power of the referendum, as vested in the Legislature, the following measure, relating to voter identification, is enacted to become valid as a law if approved by the voters and on proclamation of the Governor:

AN ACT

AMENDING TITLE 16, CHAPTER 4, ARTICLE 8, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTIONS 16-541.01 AND 16-541.02; AMENDING SECTIONS 16-547, 16-548, 16-550 AND 16-579, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING TITLE 28, CHAPTER 8, ARTICLE 4, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 28-3165.01; RELATING TO VOTER IDENTIFICATION.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Short title

This act may be cited as the “Arizonans for Voter ID Act”.

Sec. 2. Findings and declaration of purpose

The people of this state find and declare as follows:

1. Since 1991, Arizona has offered the convenience of early voting by mail, which is now enjoyed by more than seventy-five percent of Arizona voters who exercise their right to vote.
2. Though voting by mail is convenient for many voters, the process must be properly administered and safeguarded to reduce the opportunity for illegal votes, illegitimate votes or fraudulent votes to occur.
3. Every illegal vote negates a lawful vote, deprives legal voters of their full voting rights and undermines public confidence in our elections.
4. Arizona should strive to make it easy to vote and hard to cheat.
5. Arizona law currently requires proof of identification to register to vote.
6. Arizona law currently requires proof of identification for voting in person at the polls, in person at an early voting center and in person at an emergency voting center before casting a ballot.
7. Basic identification requirements are a commonsense practice to provide security and prevent fraud and are commonly required in everyday life, including to purchase alcohol or cigarettes, obtain a driver license, board a commercial flight, donate blood, open a bank account, purchase a firearm, receive unemployment benefits, obtain auto insurance, purchase or rent a home, confirm identity over the telephone and conduct many other basic transactions.
8. Arizona law currently treats in-person and early-by-mail voters disparately, requiring identification from all in-person voters before casting a ballot in every election with no such requirement for early-by-mail voters.
9. Signatures are not a form of identification and are a subjective measure that can lead to some legal votes being rejected and illegal votes being accepted.
10. The type of voter identification required by this measure for mail-in voting, including the voter’s date of birth and either the last four digits of the voter’s social security number or the voter’s driver license or nonoperating identification license number, is information that most voters know by memory or may easily access.
11. It is appropriate to continue to provide a period during which a voter who has inadvertently failed to provide the proper voter identification information can easily provide this information and have the voter’s ballot counted.
12. Section 3 of this measure is intended to bring current statutes that require identification at on-site early voting locations and other early voting locations the protections of the voter protection act.
13. Section 7 of this measure is intended to improve voter identification requirements for in-person voting.
14. Section 8 of this measure is intended to ensure that any qualified elector in Arizona has access to free voter identification for the purpose of voting.

15. In interpreting the provisions of this act, a court of law shall consider the goals of the people of Arizona to ensure election security and integrity.

Sec. 3. Title 16, chapter 4, article 8, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding sections 16-541.01 and 16-541.02, to read:

16-541.01. Definitions

IN THIS ARTICLE, UNLESS THE CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES:

1. “COMPLETED AFFIDAVIT” MEANS A SIGNED EARLY BALLOT AFFIDAVIT PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 16-547 THAT INCLUDES THE VOTER’S DATE OF BIRTH AND THE NUMBER ON THE VOTER’S EARLY VOTER IDENTIFICATION.

2. “EARLY VOTER IDENTIFICATION” MEANS ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

- (a) THE VOTER’S ARIZONA DRIVER LICENSE NUMBER.
- (b) THE VOTER’S ARIZONA NONOPERATING IDENTIFICATION LICENSE NUMBER.
- (c) THE LAST FOUR DIGITS OF THE VOTER’S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER.
- (d) THE VOTER’S UNIQUE IDENTIFYING NUMBER PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 16-152.

16-541.02. On-site early voting; identification

ANY ON-SITE EARLY VOTING LOCATION OR ANY OTHER IN-PERSON EARLY VOTING LOCATION SHALL REQUIRE EACH ELECTOR TO PRESENT IDENTIFICATION AS PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 16-579 BEFORE RECEIVING A BALLOT.

Sec. 4. Section 16-547, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

16-547. Ballot affidavit; form

A. The early ballot shall be accompanied by an envelope bearing on the front the name, official title and post office address of the recorder or other officer in charge of elections and ~~on the other side~~ a printed affidavit THAT CAN BE CONCEALED WHEN DELIVERED OR MAILED TO THE COUNTY RECORDER OR OTHER OFFICER IN CHARGE OF ELECTIONS. THE AFFIDAVIT SHALL REQUIRE THE VOTER TO PROVIDE THE VOTER’S EARLY VOTER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER AND THE VOTER’S DATE OF BIRTH AND SIGNATURE AND SHALL INCLUDE A STATEMENT in substantially the following form:

I declare the following under penalty of perjury: I am a registered voter in _____ county Arizona, I have not voted and will not vote in this election in any other county or state, I understand that knowingly voting more than once in any election is a class 5 felony and I voted the enclosed ballot and signed this affidavit personally unless noted below.

If the voter was assisted by another person in marking the ballot, complete the following:

I declare the following under penalty of perjury: At the registered voter’s request I assisted the voter identified in this affidavit with marking the voter’s ballot, I marked the ballot as directly instructed by the voter, I provided the assistance because the voter was physically unable to mark the ballot solely due to illness, injury or physical limitation and I understand that there is no power of attorney for voting and that the voter must be able to make the voter’s selection even if ~~they~~ THE VOTER cannot physically mark the ballot.

Name of voter assistant: _____

Address of voter assistant: _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER OF VOTER ASSISTANT: _____

VOTER ASSISTANT’S RELATIONSHIP TO VOTER: _____

B. The face of each envelope in which a ballot is sent to a federal postcard applicant or in which a ballot is returned by the applicant to the recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall be in the form prescribed in accordance with the uniformed and overseas citizens absentee voting act ~~of 1986~~ (P.L. 99-410; 52 United States Code section 20301). Otherwise, the envelopes shall be the same as those used to send ballots to, or receive ballots from, other early voters.

C. The officer charged by law with the duty of preparing ballots at any election shall ensure that the early ballot is sent in an envelope that states substantially the following:

If the addressee does not reside at this address, mark the unopened envelope “return to sender” and deposit it in the United States mail.

D. The county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall supply printed instructions to early voters that direct them to ~~sign~~ PROVIDE THE VOTER’S DATE OF BIRTH AND SIGNATURE ON the affidavit AND PROVIDE THE VOTER’S EARLY VOTER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER, mark the ballot and return ~~both~~ THE BALLOT AND THE COMPLETED AFFIDAVIT in the enclosed self-addressed envelope that complies with section 16-545. The instructions shall include the following statement:

In order to be valid and counted, the ballot and COMPLETED affidavit must be delivered to the office of the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections or may be deposited at any polling place in the county ~~no~~ NOT later than 7:00 p.m. on election day. The ballot will not be counted without the voter's signature on the envelope.

(WARNING – It is a felony to offer or receive any compensation for a ballot.)

Sec. 5. Section 16-548, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

16-548. Preparation and transmission of ballot

A. The early voter shall ~~make and sign~~ COMPLETE the affidavit and shall then mark ~~his~~ THE ballot in such a manner that ~~his~~ THE VOTER'S vote cannot be seen. The early voter shall fold the ballot, if a paper ballot, so as to conceal the vote and deposit the voted ballot in the envelope provided for that purpose, which shall be securely sealed and, together with the COMPLETED affidavit, delivered or mailed to the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections of the political subdivision in which the elector is registered or deposited by the voter or the voter's agent at any polling place in the county. In order to be counted and valid, the ballot AND COMPLETED AFFIDAVIT must be received by the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections or deposited at any polling place in the county ~~no~~ NOT later than 7:00 p.m. on election day.

B. If the early voter is an overseas citizen, a qualified elector absent from the United States or in the United States service, a spouse or dependent residing with the early voter or a qualified elector of a special district mail ballot election as provided in article 8.1 of this chapter, the early voter may subscribe to the affidavit before and obtain the signature and military identification number or passport number, if available, of any person who is a United States citizen eighteen years of age or older.

Sec. 6. Section 16-550, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

16-550. Receipt of voter's ballot; cure period

A. On receipt of the envelope containing the early ballot and the COMPLETED ballot affidavit, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall compare the ~~signatures thereon~~ SIGNATURE ON THE ENVELOPE with the signature of the elector on the elector's registration record AND SHALL CONFIRM THE ELECTOR'S EARLY VOTER IDENTIFICATION AND DATE OF BIRTH AS SUBMITTED BY THE ELECTOR PURSUANT TO SECTION 16-548. If the signature is inconsistent with the elector's signature on the elector's registration record OR IF THE ELECTOR'S EARLY VOTER IDENTIFICATION OR DATE OF BIRTH CANNOT BE CONFIRMED, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall make reasonable efforts to contact the voter, advise the voter of the inconsistent signature OR INABILITY TO CONFIRM THE VOTER'S EARLY VOTER IDENTIFICATION OR DATE OF BIRTH and allow the voter to correct or the county to confirm the inconsistent signature, EARLY VOTER IDENTIFICATION OR DATE OF BIRTH. The county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall allow SIGNATURES, EARLY VOTER IDENTIFICATIONS AND DATES OF BIRTH to be corrected not later than the fifth business day after a primary, general or special election that includes a federal office or the third business day after any other election. If the signature is missing, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall make reasonable efforts to contact the elector, advise the elector of the missing signature and allow the elector to add the elector's signature not later than 7:00 p.m. on election day. If satisfied that the signatures correspond AND THAT THE EARLY VOTER IDENTIFICATION AND DATE OF BIRTH CAN BE CONFIRMED, the recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall hold the envelope containing the early ballot and the completed affidavit unopened in accordance with the rules of the secretary of state.

B. The recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall thereafter safely keep the affidavits and early ballots in the recorder's or other officer's office and may deliver them for tallying pursuant to section 16-551. Tallying of ballots may begin immediately after the envelope and completed affidavit are processed pursuant to this section and delivered to the early election board.

C. The county recorder shall send a list of all voters who were issued early ballots to the election board of the precinct in which the voter is registered.

D. This section does not apply to:

1. A special taxing district that is authorized pursuant to section 16-191 to conduct its own elections.
2. A special district mail ballot election that is conducted pursuant to article 8.1 of this chapter.

Sec. 7. Section 16-579, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

16-579. Procedure for obtaining ballot by elector

A. Every qualified elector WHO APPEARS IN PERSON AT A POLLING PLACE, VOTING CENTER, ON-SITE EARLY VOTING LOCATION OR OTHER IN-PERSON VOTING LOCATION, before receiving a ballot, shall announce the elector's name and place of residence in a clear, audible tone

of voice to the election official in charge of the signature roster or present the elector’s name and residence in writing. The election official in charge of the signature roster shall comply with the following and the qualified elector shall be allowed within the voting area:

1. The elector shall present any of the following:

(a) A valid AND UNEXPIRED form of identification that bears the photograph, name and address of the elector that reasonably appear to be the same as the name and address in the precinct register, including an Arizona driver license, an Arizona nonoperating identification license, a tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal identification THAT IS ISSUED BY A TRIBAL GOVERNMENT or a United States ~~federal, state or local~~ government issued identification. ~~identification is deemed valid unless it can be determined on its face that it has expired.~~

(b) ~~Two different items~~ A VALID AND UNEXPIRED FORM OF IDENTIFICATION THAT BEARS THE PHOTOGRAPH, NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE ELECTOR, EXCEPT THAT IF THE ADDRESS ON THE IDENTIFICATION DOES NOT REASONABLY APPEAR TO BE THE SAME AS THE ADDRESS IN THE PRECINCT REGISTER OR IF THE IDENTIFICATION IS A VALID UNITED STATES MILITARY IDENTIFICATION CARD OR A VALID UNITED STATES PASSPORT AND DOES NOT BEAR AN ADDRESS, THE IDENTIFICATION MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY AN ADDITIONAL DOCUMENT that ~~contain~~ CONTAINS the name and address of the elector that reasonably appear to be the same as the name and address in the precinct register, including a utility bill, a bank or credit union statement that is dated within ninety days of the date of the election, a valid Arizona vehicle registration, an Arizona vehicle insurance card, an Indian census card, tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal identification, a property tax statement, a recorder’s certificate, a voter registration card, a valid United States federal, state or local government issued identification or any mailing that is labeled as “official election material”. ~~Identification is deemed valid unless it can be determined on its face that it has expired.~~

(c) ~~A valid form of identification that bears the photograph, name and address of the elector except that if the address of the identification does not reasonably appear to be the same as the address in the precinct register or the identification is a valid United States military identification card or a valid United States passport and does not bear an address, the identification must be accompanied by one of the items listed in subdivision (b) of this paragraph.~~

2. If the elector does not present identification that complies with paragraph 1 of this subsection, the elector is only eligible to vote a provisional ballot as prescribed by section 16-584 or a conditional provisional ballot as provided for in the secretary of state’s instruction and procedures manual adopted pursuant to section 16-452.

B. Any qualified elector who is listed as having applied for an early ballot but who states that the elector has not voted and will not vote an early ballot for this election or surrenders the early ballot to the precinct inspector on election day shall be allowed to vote pursuant to the procedure set forth in section 16-584.

C. Each qualified elector’s name shall be numbered consecutively by the clerks and in the order of applications for ballots. The judge shall give the qualified elector only one ballot and a ballot privacy folder, and the elector’s name shall be immediately checked on the precinct register. Notwithstanding any provision of this ~~paragraph~~ SUBSECTION, ~~no voter~~ AN ELECTOR shall NOT be required to accept or use a ballot privacy folder.

D. For precincts in which a paper signature roster is used, each qualified elector shall sign the elector’s name in the signature roster before receiving a ballot, but an inspector or judge may sign the roster for an elector who is unable to sign because of physical disability, and in that event the name of the elector shall be written with red ink, and no attestation or other proof shall be necessary. The provisions of this subsection relating to signing the signature roster shall not apply to electors casting a ballot using early voting procedures.

E. For precincts in which an electronic poll book system is used, each qualified elector shall sign the elector’s name as prescribed in the instructions and procedures manual adopted by the secretary of state pursuant to section 16-452 before receiving a ballot, but an inspector or judge may sign the roster for an elector who is unable to sign because of physical disability, and in that event the name of the elector shall be written with the inspector’s or judge’s attestation on the same signature line.

F. A person offering to vote at a special district election for which no special district register has been supplied shall sign an affidavit stating the person’s address and that the person resides within the district boundaries or proposed district boundaries and swearing that the person is a qualified elector and has not already voted at the election being held.

Sec. 8. Title 28, chapter 8, article 4, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding section 28-

3165.01, to read:

28-3165.01. Nonoperating identification license; voter identification purposes; fee waiver

NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER LAW, THE DEPARTMENT MAY NOT CHARGE A FEE FOR ISSUING A NONOPERATING IDENTIFICATION LICENSE IF A PERSON ATTESTS ON THE APPLICATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT THAT THE PERSON HAS APPLIED FOR THE NONOPERATING IDENTIFICATION LICENSE IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH ANY LEGAL REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO REGISTERING TO VOTE OR VOTING.

Sec. 9. Standing; special action; declaratory judgment action; attorney fees

A. Any qualified elector of this state has standing to file any of the following:

1. A special action to require any official to enforce this act if the official has a legal duty to enforce this act and refuses or threatens to refuse to enforce this act.

2. A declaratory judgment action to determine the proper construction of this act.

B. Any person who files an action pursuant to this section and who prevails in that action is entitled to an award of reasonable attorney fees and costs.

Sec. 10. Applicability

This act applies to elections beginning not later than the 2024 primary election.

Sec. 11. Severability

If a provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

2. The Secretary of State shall submit this proposition to the voters at the next general election as provided by article IV, part 1, section 1, Constitution of Arizona.

ANALYSIS BY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Proposition 309 would require that a voter who appears in person at a polling place, voting center, on site early voting location or other inperson voting location must present a photo ID to receive a ballot. Specifically, a voter may present either:

1. A valid and unexpired photo ID containing the name and address of the elector that reasonably appear to be the same as the name and address in the voting precinct register, including an Arizona driver's license, an Arizona nonoperating identification license, a tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal identification that is issued by a tribal government or a United States government issued identification. (Proposition 309 would remove the current provision in law that allows a voter to present any state or local government issued photo ID to receive a ballot.)

2. A valid and unexpired photo ID containing the name and address of the elector that does not reasonably appear to be the same as the address in the precinct register, or identification that is a valid United States military identification card or valid United States passport but does not contain an address, if the identification is accompanied by an additional document that contains the name and address of the voter that reasonably appears to be the same as the name and address in the precinct register. Acceptable additional documents include a utility bill, a bank or credit union statement dated within ninety days of the election, a valid Arizona vehicle registration, an Arizona vehicle insurance card, an Indian census card, tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal identification, a property tax statement, a recorder's certificate, a voter registration card, a valid United States federal, state or local government issued identification or any mailing that is labeled as "official election material". (Proposition 309 would remove the current provision in law that allows a voter who does not present a photo ID to instead present two of the additional documents listed above to receive a ballot.)

Proposition 309 would also require that the affidavit that accompanies an early ballot and return envelope must:

1. Be capable of being concealed when delivered or mailed to the officer in charge of the election.

2. Require the voter to provide the voter's "early voter identification" number, date of birth and signature. The "early voter identification" number is defined as the voter's Arizona driver license number or nonoperating identification number, the last four digits of the voter's social security number or the voter's unique identifying number from the statewide voter registration database. (Current law does not require the voter to provide an early voter identification number or date of birth on the affidavit.)

On receipt of the envelope containing an early ballot and the completed ballot affidavit, the officer in charge of the election must review the signature and confirm the elector's early voter identification number and date of birth. If the officer cannot confirm the signature, early voter identification number or date of birth, the officer must make reasonable efforts to contact the voter, advise the voter of the inconsistency and allow the voter to correct the information or resolve the inconsistency no later than the fifth business day after a primary, general or special election that includes a federal office or the third business day after any other election. If the officer can confirm the signature, early voter identification number and date of birth, the

officer must process the ballot for counting.

The Department of Transportation may not charge a fee for issuing a nonoperating license if the person attests on the application that the person applied for the nonoperating identification license to comply with any legal requirements related to registering to vote or voting.

Any qualified elector would have standing to:

1. File a special action to require a legally authorized official to enforce this act if the official refused or threatened to refuse to enforce this act.
2. File a declaratory judgment action to determine the proper construction of this act.

This act would apply no later than the 2024 primary election.

Notice: Pursuant to Proposition 105 (1998), these measures cannot be changed in the future if approved on the ballot except by a three-fourths vote of the members of each house of the legislature and if the change furthers the purpose of the original ballot measure, by an initiative petition or by referring the change to the ballot.

ARGUMENTS “FOR” PROPOSITION 309

Arizona is facing a crisis in voter confidence. Regardless of one’s views about how past elections were conducted or the legitimacy of the outcome, it is an undeniable fact that a significant portion of the electorate has lost faith in the integrity of our elections. And having an electorate who doubts the credibility of the election system is an existential threat to democracy. Why would people bother to participate in a process they don’t believe is legitimate? Why would they trust a system they’re convinced is unreliable? To dismiss or ignore the concerns of so many people, whether or not one shares those concerns, is to promote voter suppression and heighten this crisis all the more.

That’s why I authored the legislation that became Prop 309, the Arizonans for Voter ID Act. It’s a simple, practical, commonsense idea supported by an overwhelming majority of Arizona voters—Republicans and Democrats alike. The measure would require photo ID for in-person voting and provide a photo ID to eligible voters who don’t have one so that no obstacle stands in the way of their constitutional right. For those who choose to vote by mail Prop 309 would apply an objective standard of written identification that people conveniently and routinely use in everyday life and require the identification be appropriately concealed until verified by election officials.

These reasonable policies established in Prop 309 will help restore voter confidence in the integrity of our elections by ensuring all Arizonans, no matter when, where, or how we vote, present ID when casting a ballot so that all legal votes—but only legal votes—are accepted and counted.

Let’s make it easy to vote and hard to cheat. Vote YES on Prop 309!

J.D. Mesnard, State Senator, District 13, Chandler

Heritage Action for America, a national grassroots organization with two million conservative activists nationwide including thousands of Arizonans, fully supports the Arizonans for Voter ID Act. This ballot initiative contains common-sense reforms supported by an overwhelming majority of Arizona voters that would make it easy to vote and hard to cheat.

Secure elections that all citizens can trust is the bedrock of our republic. Voter ID is one of the best reforms to increase voter confidence in the integrity of our elections. Arizona has no Voter ID requirement for mail-in voting, leaving our elections vulnerable to fraud, errors, and abuse. Now is the time for Arizona voters to approve the AZ Voter ID ballot initiative so that no matter how you vote, when you vote, or where you vote, you can have confidence that your vote is secure.

Voter ID is one of the least controversial election reforms. In 2005, the bipartisan Carter-Baker Commission Report on Federal Election Reform was written for American people who were losing confidence in the election system. The report’s words of warning ring true: “If elections are defective, the entire democratic system is at risk.” The Carter-Baker commission noted that, “Absentee ballots remain the largest source of potential voter fraud.”

When a vote is fraudulently cast, it robs a citizen of their voice and their vote. This is true voter suppression, and the AZ for Voter ID ballot initiative is the election reform we need to keep our elections accessible and secure so that every qualified vote counts.

Heritage Action for America urges Arizona voters to vote “YES” on the Arizonans for Voter ID Act.

Nathan Duell, Western Regional Coordinator, Heritage Action for America, Glendale
Sponsored by Heritage Action for America

The majority of Arizonans believe requiring voters to show a government issued ID is easy to comply with and is a commonsense security measure. Prop 309 will help eliminate a critical vulnerability in our “no-excuse” mail-in ballot system, by requiring voters who vote by mail to provide basic ID on their ballot affidavit. This information, a birth date, last 4 digits of a social security card, or driver’s license number are easily remembered or accessed by almost 100% of voters. This information would then be concealed by a privacy flap, or an outer envelope provided by the county. This simple step will give every mail-in voter confidence that their ballot will be protected and not be cancelled out by an illegal or fraudulent ballot. Voters who vote at the polls already expect to show voter ID, and we should be applying this standard to every voter, no matter how they choose to vote.

Prop 309 is a great way to increase security in our elections and give citizens confidence that Arizona cares about the integrity of the vote! Please vote YES on Prop 309!

Aimee Yentes, Vice Mayor, Town of Gilbert, Gilbert

The Arizonans for Voter ID Act is about one thing – creating a universal voter ID requirement so that no matter when, where, or how you vote, identification is required.

We routinely show ID in our everyday life. Whether buying alcohol, boarding a commercial flight, purchasing or renting a home, we expect to show ID. It's commonsense then that ID should also be required to cast a ballot, and that's why an overwhelming majority of Arizona voters support Prop 309, including a majority of Republicans, Independents, and Democrats.

Arizona has one of the most accessible election systems in the nation. Voters have the option of voting early by mail, dropping their ballot off at a polling location, voting early in-person beginning 27 days before an election, and voting in-person on election day.

Currently, a majority of voters choose to vote by mail, but only a signature is required to validate that a ballot was cast by the voter. This is a subjective measure and can lead to legal votes being improperly rejected and illegal votes being accepted.

Prop 309 creates parity between those voting in-person and those voting by mail. In addition to their signature on the envelope, a voter would write their date of birth and either the last four digits of their social security number or their Arizona driver license number. A privacy flap or outer envelope is required to conceal this information.

The Act also closes a loophole for in-person voters, ensuring a valid photo ID is required instead of a utility bill or bank statement and waives the fee for obtaining ID for those who need it for voting.

Prop 309 is supported by over 70% of Arizona voters because Arizonans want it to be easy to vote, and hard to cheat. Vote YES!

Vicki Vaughn, Chair, Arizonans for Voter ID, Paradise Valley

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Because of its propensity for abuse, ballot harvesting – the practice in which political operatives bundle ballots and drop them off at polling stations -- is illegal in Arizona. Unfortunately, this law is very difficult to enforce. The AZ Voter ID Act (Prop 309) is a commonsense reform that simply ensures the law is followed by requiring voter ID for all ballots, making mischief at the ballot box nearly impossible. At a time of great division in our society, safeguarding the integrity of elections is something all Arizonans can agree on. Prop 309 does this, while maintaining the convenience of mail-in ballots that Arizonans have come to rely on. We urge Arizonans to vote “YES” on the AZ Voter ID Act.

Victor Riches, President & CEO, The Goldwater Institute, Phoenix

We support Prop 309, the Voter ID Initiative, because it is a common sense measure to ensure the accuracy of our elections. We already require people to show ID when they vote in person. The Voter ID Initiative would enact similar Voter ID requirements for mail in ballots. It would require people to show an ID when they drop off their ballot. It will also require people to verify their identity when voting by mail. Voters can do this by writing their date of birth and either the last four digits of their social number or their driver's license number on an affidavit inside the envelope, where the info will remain private. This simple measure will prevent potential fraud, by ensuring that mail in ballots are completed by the actual voter. The Voter ID initiative does not make it harder for anyone to vote, it even allows people to get a free ID if they need one. Let's pass this common sense measure to improve election integrity. Vote Yes on Prop 309.

David Kahn, Chairman, Republican Liberty Caucus of Arizona, Mesa and Ben Beckhart, Vice-Chair, Republican Liberty Caucus of Arizona, Gilbert

“Why would you want to give away your right to vote?”

The best tool we have to support the integrity of our vote is to present ID to claim our ballot. Each eligible person is entitled to 1 vote. The likelihood of your vote being mugged increases because presentation of ID is not required to claim a ballot.

Spelling, grammar and punctuation were reproduced as submitted in the “for” and “against” arguments.

Obtaining a ballot with no ID to prove who you are is like giving away your vote to a stranger. To not require ID lends the probability of someone else voting using your ballot.”

Bruce Linker, Scottsdale

A voter registration card is such a special honor to possess that for years I carried it in my wallet everywhere. It is a unique privilege to be able to vote and be assured that it will count. It is each American’s voice against tyranny. I will vote for Voter ID to safeguard everyone’s right for honest and fair elections. I respect my brothers’ and sisters’ right and expectation to the same.

Paula Linker, Scottsdale

I need personal IDENTIFICATION to:

- * Drive my car
- * Get on a plane
- * Open a bank account
- * Stay at a hotel
- * Rent a house
- * Pick up prescriptions
- * Or even walk into Costco.

Voting carries more consequences than any of the above actions.
Therefore, it is only reasonable to require IDENTIFICATION to VOTE.

Sibella Giorello, New River

Voter ID requirements are one step in the process of ensuring that every vote counts.

Thirty-five states currently have laws requesting or requiring voters to show some form of identification at the election polls (World Population Review). Based on a 2022 article published in The Quarterly Journal of Economics, “the (voter ID) laws have NO negative effect on registration or turnout, overall or for any group defined by race, gender, age, or party affiliation.”

Nothing discourages voter turnout more than the belief that their vote doesn’t count. It’s time to act! Vote Yes on Proposition 309, increase voter confidence and secure our elections.

Teresa Schrader, Phoenix

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

The right to vote is a cornerstone of American Democracy. From our founders fighting for “no taxation without representation” to the campaigns for women’s suffrage, the black vote, and the Native American vote, people have instinctively understood the importance of the right to vote and how powerful that is. It is a RIGHT. That is why we need to have VOTER ID as a requirement in our elections. Only citizens of our country should be allowed to vote. Dead people should not be allowed to vote. Requiring voters provide basic proof that they are who they say they are is commonsense and protects every eligible voter. 1 citizen = 1 vote. Nothing more, nothing less. We must vote YES on the ballot Proposition 309 to require Voter ID and to have fair elections.

Cynthia Hill, Scottsdale

Only if showing Voter ID is required will we have fair elections. Without Voter ID people can and will vote multiple times and send multiple ballots. AZ will have illegal immigrants voting. It would not be a true election. It would be a rigged election. Please vote YES on Prop 309.

Phyllis Simcho, Scottsdale

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

I support the requirement of voter ID in order to register to vote, and to cast a ballot. We must show our ID to fly, visit a doctor, obtain badges, cash a check, check into a hotel, rent an apartment, get a loan, obtain access to your lock box, come back into the United States, and a host of other activities. Why on earth wouldn’t we need an ID to vote on how we want our

Spelling, grammar and punctuation were reproduced as submitted in the “for” and “against” arguments.

country to be run? Free IDs are available for those who don't have a driver's license. This makes it very easy to comply with and ensures anyone who wants to vote can and that their vote is protected.

Sue Frandson, Phoenix

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

A photo ID is utilized daily in our lives in Arizona. Voter ID has always been a commonsense integrity issue and people are very familiar with it. The goal of Prop 309 is to make future elections more secure and provide voters confidence in our voting system. Having universal Voter ID requirements is crucial and benefits all Arizonans. Any eligible voter can easily provide ID which helps protect their own ballot as well as the overall integrity of the elections in Arizona. Vote YES on Proposition 309!

Mary Reitz, Fountain Hills

Please vote yes on Voter ID, Prop 309 . I went to the pharmacy last week to buy cold tablets, and I had to show my ID to buy them from the pharmacist. ID is required to board an airplane, buy alcohol, and cross the border. Shouldn't ID be required to protect the sanctity of our vote?

Michal and Keith Joyner
Scottsdale, Arizona

Michal Joyner, 2nd Vice Chair, MCRC, Scottsdale and Keith Joyner, Elected PC, GOP, Scottsdale

I am urging my fellow Arizonans to vote "Yes" on Proposition 309, commonly known as Arizonans for Voter ID Act. In addition to enhancing voter identification for in-person voting, this measure will implement voter identification for mail-in ballots, an extra safeguard that is sorely needed in Arizona. A registered voter that casts a ballot by mail will include unique identifiers including date of birth, as well as a Driver's License number, or last four digits of Social Security number matching that person's voter registration file. The extra identification will deter bad actors, and provide election workers with additional criteria to verify someone's identity. At the same time, sensitive information included with the mail-in ballot will not be exposed on the outside envelope as the measure requires the county to provide a mechanism to conceal the information. Because Voter ID is very important to me, I personally collected signatures for this initiative from registered voters in my neighborhood before the Arizona State Legislature referred it directly to the ballot. Not surprisingly, many of my neighbors were eager to sign the petition. After viewing the 2000 Mules documentary where unscrupulous individuals are exposed on security cameras stuffing ballot boxes, learning about cases of Arizona voters put on probation for casting ballots of dead people, and reading the news that a former Arizona mayor pleaded guilty to illegal ballot trafficking in the 2020 primary election, I believe it is crucial to vote "Yes" on Proposition 309 to foster election integrity and deter cheating. We are not a republic if some person or entity is deciding the outcome of elections for us. Arizonans need the assurance that only legal votes are cast in elections, and I believe Proposition 309 is a major step in that direction.

Robin Veenstra, Gilbert

VOTE YES on ballot proposition #309. The vast majority of voters, no matter their political affiliation, are FOR providing identification in order to vote in Arizona elections. We must provide identification in order to board an airplane, rent a car, open a bank account, apply for a loan, buy a home, apply for a job, rent a hotel room, and these are just a few of the situations where we need identification. This initiative provides a free universal voter I.D. option to all lawfully registered U.S. citizens who are Arizona residents. VOTE YES to requiring a valid universal voter I.D to vote in Arizona. This is the right choice to ensure integrity in our Arizona elections. VOTE YES!

Andrea Kadar, Sedona

VOTE YES on ballot proposition #309. In our Arizona elections, it should be easy to vote and very hard to cheat. This ballot initiative improves existing in-person voter I.D. requirements, and it also establishes voter I.D. requirements for mail-in ballots. This proposition will improve the absolute integrity and honesty of Arizona elections. This initiative deters people from harvesting or trafficking ballots that are not their own. All Arizonans want that. VOTE YES!

Dwight Kadar, Sedona

Vote YES on Prop 309! Voter ID is required in many states and countries around the world and should be here too!

Grenada is a relatively poor, island country in the Southern Caribbean and it is inhabited mostly by the descendants of slaves.

Grenada has high quality, photo, voter ID that looks very much like our driver's licenses. If the arguments against voter ID in the US were valid, Grenada shouldn't be able to have elections with strict photo voter ID. But it does.

I found out by accident on vacation while in a cab. An announcer came on the radio and reminded voters in the coming election to bring their voter ID. I was surprised and asked my driver if Grenada had voter ID.

"Yes! I'll show you!" He got his wallet out, thumbed it with one hand, and handed me a perfectly made, laminated Voter ID with his name and voter information and a color photo. I handed it back to him and he returned it to his wallet.

I wondered, if Grenada can save elections with voter ID, why can't we?

Richard Young, Gilbert

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

VOTE YES on ballot proposition #309. In an Arizona state-wide poll (conducted by CRC Research, May, 2022), almost 3 of 4 respondents supported requiring a valid driver's license or state-issued I.D. in order to vote. People polled also supported the idea of proof of I.D. for mail-in ballots. Almost 4 of 5 respondents believe voters should have to provide proof of U.S. citizenship to register to vote, including 2 out of 3 Democrats and 7 of 10 Hispanic respondents. VOTE YES for this proposition and help protect YOUR ballot and the integrity of our elections.

Cara Kretz, Sedona and Thomas Kretz, Sedona

If you care at all about democracy and the right for every citizen to have their vote, you should want mandatory Voter ID. Those who oppose Voter ID say it "suppresses the vote", but they don't actually believe that. With no way to verify people's legitimate votes, we would simply have more fraudulent votes. Therefore, this would actually be suppressing the real votes of every law-abiding citizen.

Voter ID helps us all trust in our elections. It's easy to comply with, as almost every adult has an ID. (And if they don't, there are provisions to get one.)

There are no logical or honest reasons to oppose Voter ID, and every legitimate reason why it protects the voting rights of The People.

Kim Miller, President & Founder, Arizona Women of Action, Phoenix

I learned at a young age to keep it simple and true. This initiative keeps it simple for Arizonans to vote (no matter when, where, or how) and know that their vote counts. You just have to prove you are you. Easy to vote, and hard to cheat - that's what Prop 309 is all about and 82% of us support it. Make YOUR vote count! Vote YES!

Jerri D, Mesa AZ

Jerri Dingledine, Mesa

Arizona voters want and deserve an election system that is secure, fair, efficient, accurate, and of the highest integrity.

Prop 309 helps us accomplish that goal by requiring every voter to prove eligibility and that they are who they claim to be, by showing ID. This policy will reduce opportunities for fraud, ensure more accurate results, and protect vulnerable voters from ballot trafficking rings while not sacrificing convenience and accessibility. This is a win-win for voters and for the integrity of our elections!

I am proud to have voted for the Arizona Voter ID Act as a state lawmaker, and I am proud to vote for it in November. Join me in voting YES on Prop 309; a commonsense improvement!

Ben Toma, Majority Leader, Arizona State House, Glendale

I am proud as an Arizona State Senator to have supported the referral to the ballot of the Arizona Voter ID Act. Prop 309 is a reasonable and responsible approach to election integrity reform.

Nearly 100% of voters in Arizona already have the necessary information and ID to comply with this simple and straightforward measure. For the very few voters who do not, this measure allows them to obtain a free ID for the purposes of voting.

Spelling, grammar and punctuation were reproduced as submitted in the "for" and "against" arguments.

Many Arizona voters want to see simple reforms to our election system that will improve the accuracy of our elections and reduce the opportunity for bad actors to commit fraud.

Regardless of political party, everyone can agree we should have laws to ensure it is easy to vote and hard to cheat! Join me in voting YES on Prop 309 to increase confidence in our elections!

Nancy Barto, Senator, Arizona Senate, Phoenix

As an Arizona State Representative who was first elected in 2018, I fully support requiring legal identification on all ballots cast in Arizona. Since I was first elected, I have been a major proponent of election integrity.

We all know Arizonans overwhelmingly support making it easy to vote, but tough to cheat. Arizona has some of the most liberal voting laws in the entire nation, so we need voter identification to safeguard the process when people vote illegally, it dilutes your vote and erodes our democratic Republic.

To help secure our elections and restore integrity in the voting process, it is time for Arizona to pass a real voter ID law. Others states like Florida and Georgia already have this law. Showing an ID is already embedded in our daily lives. Shouldn't it be used to secure your vote?

Please join me in voting YES for legal ID on all ballots.

Shawna Bolick, State Representative, Legislative District 20 (Phoenix, Glendale and Peoria)

Paid for by Vote Bolick

Shawna Bolick, State Representative, Arizona House of Representatives, Phoenix
Sponsored by Vote Bolick

Vote YES on Prop 309, AZ Voter ID. It will preserve our precious right to legitimate elections. It is a commonsense practice that will reduce illegal, illegitimate and fraudulent votes. Everybody agrees it should be easy to vote and hard to cheat. That's the goal and there will finally be an ID requirement for mail-In ballots. If you want to have confidence that your vote counts and is not cancelled out by an illegitimate vote, then vote YES on Prop 309!

Carol Stines, Phoenix
Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Vote YES on ballot proposition 309. Whether you agreed with the legislative audit done in Maricopa County, some of the findings were basic and common sense, such as instituting a universal voter ID in Arizona. This ballot initiative would improve existing in-person voter ID; it establishes required voter ID for mail-in votes and helps to deter vote/ballot harvesting or trafficking. Vote Yes to require universal voter ID. We Arizonans must make it easy to vote and hard to cheat in Arizona elections. All political parties, and Independents, agree that election integrity is essential. Vote Yes on this simple measure to improve election integrity in our state.

Diane Connors-Lange, Sedona

Vote YES on Voter ID. We all want fair and legitimate elections. Requiring ID will help to ensure this outcome. Most people do not have a problem with showing ID, because we show it regularly in our daily lives - it's commonsense. The question is: why would someone not want to show ID? Vote YES on Prop 309!

Kathleen Fischer, Scottsdale
Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Vote YES on Prop 309. Requiring a valid photo ID is common in free countries around the world and is the only way to ensure that only valid registered voters are allowed to cast a vote. There is no reason a citizen cannot obtain a valid ID as they are required for many daily activities and can be provided for free as part of this proposition. Citizens need to be confident only the person who is registered is the person who is voting.

Debbie Joy, Desert Hills and Gerald Abrahamson, Desert Hills

Yes on #309. Most Arizonans want honest elections. It should be easy to vote and hard to cheat. An overwhelming majority of Arizonans support voter ID, including political parties, Independents and people of all races and ethnicities. This Initiative gives every citizen access to a free voter ID. We can be assured that no matter when, where or how you vote, ID will be required. Voter ID is supported by the majority of voters and is a very common sense approach to fair elections. YES on #309.

Paul J. Pavlich, Sedona

VOTE YES on ballot proposition #309. The 9/24/2021, Maricopa County Forensic Election Audit, Volume III: Result Details, Page 5 of 96, 5.2 “Findings Summary Table” shows that more than 5,000 people voted in more than one Arizona County in 2020. Just under 24,000 ballots were cast by people who had moved prior to the election and more that 9,000 Arizona early ballots were duplicates. Rigorously enforced universal voter ID laws are a good place to start to stop the unfortunate findings. Vote YES on Proposition 309.

Larry Battin, Cornville and Kathy Battin, Cornville

Vote YES on Voter ID. An overwhelming majority (81%) of US adults say they support Voter ID according to a Monmouth poll conducted in 2021. Not only does it make sense for voters to identify themselves as they vote, but Voter ID would also serve to protect mail-in ballots and make the election process more secure.

Nikki Colletti, Chapter Leader, AMAC Action, Glendale

Vote YES on Prop 309!!!

This is a very sensible proposition because it protects the most important aspect of our lives! The right to vote in an election does not occur in every country. We must cherish our right to vote and protect it from those who want to steal it from us. We want every legal citizen that lives in Arizona to vote! Voter ID is the ONLY way to make sure every legal vote counts.

We show ID to get on an airplane, get a library card and hundreds of other places of business make us show ID to use the system. We have laws to protect the vulnerable so they can vote too. Getting an ID is free and not difficult to do! PLEASE vote Yes on Prop 309!!

Mrs. Nancy Dombrowski, Self, Phoenix

The vast majority, 80 percent, of Arizonans support Voter ID. Voter ID laws do not suppress anyone. Such laws/ requirements are designed to ensure that every legitimate vote counts. As Americans, we must show ID for a host of activities including writing/cashing checks, withdrawing funds from our bank accounts, getting on an airplane, checking in to a hotel, obtaining a marriage license, etc. And countries such as Argentina, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, the Netherlands, Sweden, as well as the United Kingdom, to name just a few, all require ID to vote. Let’s ensure voter integrity in Arizona. Vote yes on Proposition 309.

Cheryl Pelletier, Scottsdale and Leonard Pelletier, Scottsdale

Vote YES on Prop 309! This initiative improves existing voter ID requirements and establishes voter ID for main-in ballots. It also deters ballot trafficking by enhancing voter ID requirements. ID is required for everything from renting a car to attending an event or concert. We must strengthen ID requirements for voting, which is our most essential civic duty. This is why Prop 309 is so important. Vote YES!

James Pinkelman, Glendale

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

VOTE YES on 309

If you do not have to prove who you are, you can vote anywhere and everywhere as many times as you want, and NO ONE WILL EVER KNOW!

Jim Lockwood, Scottsdale

Jim Lockwood, Scottsdale

Vote YES for AZ Voter ID - Prop 309. I find it ridiculous that people are required to have an ID for purchasing cough syrup but believe it's not necessary to validate who you are before casting a ballot! Allowing people to vote in elections that impact all of Arizona without showing valid ID is like letting people who have no driver's license drive a vehicle. We have to protect the right of being able to vote for what we believe. If we allow everyone to vote, regardless of whether they are eligible or ineligible, we will never have elections in which the electorate has confidence. Please vote YES on Prop 309!

Carlyn Root, Tolleson

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

"I support voter ID because I have to prove who I am at my bank, doctor, and most merchants as well as state offices. One of the most important constitutional rights we have is the right for to vote, this right must be protected, and voter ID is one of many ways to do so. Vote YES on Prop 309!"

Clair Van Steenwyk, Sun City West

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"I support Prop 309. Personal identification is already required for much of our interactions and businesses, for example, applying for state or federal benefits, flying on airplanes, verifying Social Security benefits, in-person financial transactions at banks and credit unions, and even for visits to the doctor. It will make mail-in ballots more secure by providing verifiable identification. Checks and balances are necessary to provide structure and decrease confusion.

Claims of disenfranchisement due to voter ID requirements have been proven false in recent Georgia elections where the number of voters, and especially minority voters, increased substantially after the implementation of similar voter ID requirements. In other words, turn out INCREASES in states with commonsense election safeguards like Voter ID that make it easy to vote and hard to cheat. Vote YES!"

Carol Winstanley, Mesa and Charmon Puhlmann, Mesa

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A yes on Prop 309 will improve existing in-person ID requirements and establish voter ID for mail-in ballots. We need to make sure that the person voting the mail-in ballot is the correct voter. An overwhelming majority of Arizona voters want Universal Voter ID. This measure would also deter ballot harvesting and even provides for free voter ID if needed. Please vote yes.

Barb Yates, Queen Creek

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

VOTE YES ON PROP 309 - AZ VOTER ID

Voting is a precious constitutional right treasured by citizens. Care must be taken to protect that right from being stolen. It's not unreasonable to expect voters to present identification that is regularly used in transactions where it is necessary to prove identity.

An illegitimate vote suppresses the value of those who have a constitutional right to vote. Failing to assure that only legal votes are counted is reprehensible. Our nation must safeguard our right to vote and ensure that it is easy to vote and hard to cheat and that elections are carried out according to the highest standards. That can only be done by ensuring that the individual casting that vote is entitled to do so. In other words, valid identification. Vote YES on Prop 309!

Gayle Peters, San Tan Valley

I am greatly in favor of having voter identification as part of voting in Arizona for either in-person or mail-in ballots. There are many benefits to this requirement, the most notable of which is that there will be less ability for anyone to claim voter fraud or stolen elections if voters are required to show ID. Similarly, there will no longer be claims of ballot trafficking if mail-in ballots carry ID requirements; our ID will be protected on mail-in ballots by being concealed with a privacy flap or extra outer envelope.

Providing ID when voting is not an onerous requirement since we already must show ID to check in for our doctor's appointments, to pick up our prescription at the pharmacy, to apply for any form of state or federal aid, and at our bank and credit union. Similarly, we have to provide either the last 4 digits of our social security number or our driver's license

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number for all kinds of access on the internet. We were required to show ID just to get into the Social Security office even before we met with an agent!

Vote YES for Universal Voter ID - Prop 309!

David Winstanley, Mesa

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Currently 20 states require photo IDs to vote, 15 states require non photo IDs, and 3 states require non photo IDs for first time voters. That means more than 3/4 of states, or 76%, require some sort of voter identification to vote. The vast majority of states require it, and the vast majority of voters - Republicans, Democrats, and Independents - support it, because it's just commonsense! Prop 309 ensures that all voters - no matter when, where, or how they vote - show valid voter ID. Vote YES on Prop 309!

Leslie Minkus, Chandler

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Every unlawful vote negates a lawful vote, deprives voters of their full voting rights and undermines public confidence in our elections. We cannot have secure elections without commonsense voter ID requirements.

Nearly 80% of Arizonans vote by mail, with only a signature required to verify that the person who cast the ballot is the person registered to vote. Signature verification is a subjective measure. As we get closer to the election, hundreds of thousands of ballots are received each day, which naturally reduces the amount of time available to process each one. This can lead to illegal votes being counted, but it can also lead to legal votes being improperly rejected. That's why we need objective voter ID for mail in ballots.

Prop 309 would require early-by-mail voters to supply their date of birth and either the last four digits of their social security number or their driver license or state-issued identification number. It also requires a privacy flap to conceal this information. Once the ballot is received it requires the county recorder to compare the signature on the envelope with the signature in their registration record and confirm their date of birth and ID number – an objective measure.

Prop 309 further improves identification requirements because every qualified elector, before receiving a ballot in-person, must state their name and place of residence to the election official and present a valid and unexpired form of identification that bears photograph, name, and address. It eliminates the ability to simply show documents with your name and address as valid identification. It also waives the fee to get an ID!

Please vote YES for Prop 309 to protect our elections.

Kristin Baumgartner, Prescott

I totally agree with having a universal voter ID requirement in Arizona - everyone should show ID before voting. This should be done not just in Arizona, but in every state that does not already have voter ID laws. Almost everyone supports it, because we all show ID regularly in our daily lives - easy to show it before voting too! Vote YES on Prop 309!

Joanne Benz, Goodyear

Sponsored by Protect Your Ballot

Our vote is our most fundamental constitutional right - protecting our vote means protecting our rights and liberties. Universal voter ID requirements secure our ballots - whether we cast them in-person or by mail - instilling confidence in the electorate and ensuring that a person casting a ballot is the person who is registered to vote. Vote YES on voter ID, Prop 309

Louann Savolt, Sun Lakes

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Can Sanity Prevail?

The arguments in favor of Prop 309 should be easy, because solutions to voter integrity are commonsense. An overwhelming bipartisan majority of voters favor voter ID.

But it's also difficult to make arguments for the obvious.

Is water wet? Is the sun hot? Does 2+2=4?

Should voters prove who they are? Only vote once? Only vote in their jurisdiction?

With both sides of our polarized society questioning the outcomes of elections, and in turn our government institutions, we have the opportunity to provide the needed clarity to move forward rather than arguing about the past. Prop 309 looks forward to adopting a commonsense election reform that gives all sides confidence.

You will still be able to vote early by mail, you just have to prove you are who the early ballot says you are. Voting in person will require photo ID that, under Prop 309, you can get for free and is in line with ID we use on a daily basis.

Like many things in life, doing things right in the first place and letting commonsense and sanity prevail is preferable. That's why all voters should vote YES on Prop 309 and let commonsense, and sanity prevail!

Steve Hetsler, Gold Canyon

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Vote YES on Prop 309! Everyone already has the ID that this commonsense election reform requires. We know our date of birth and the last four numbers of our social security number or can quickly look at our driver license for an ID number. In fact, we provide this information all the time in our daily lives. It just makes sense that we should provide it before casting a ballot too. And Prop 309 waives the fee for obtaining an ID - removing any barrier for low-income voters. It should be easy to vote and hard to cheat - that's what Prop 309 does. Vote YES!

Rose Ann Watts, Payson

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Establishing VOTER ID for mail-in ballots is a critical and commonsense election reform. Nearly 80% of all ballots in Arizona are cast by mail. That means the vast majority of voters in Arizona currently do not show ID before casting a ballot, like those who do vote in-person. Prop 309 will ensure everyone is showing ID, regardless of how they vote. SAY YES TO VOTER ID!

Colleen Edens, Goodyear

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

How would it feel if your bank did not require ID before making a withdrawal? It's an easy question and an easy answer - if you can just walk in and take out cash, someone else just as easily can too. That's why ID is required at the bank, before making major transactions, before buying alcohol, along with many other activities we do in our daily lives. Prop 309 ensures ID is also required from all voters before they cast their ballot. Vote YES on Prop 309!

Joan Lang, Scottsdale

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

The Arizonans for Voter ID Act (Prop 309) would establish universal voter I.D. requirements ensuring voters have faith in elections that are secure, transparent, and accountable. Unfortunately, so many disenfranchised voters question our democratic process and things won't improve unless action is taken to repair their trust in elections in which every legal vote is counted fairly and openly.

That's why voter I.D. is not only common sense, but overwhelmingly popular among every voting demographic according to polls:

- Data Orbital: Arizona voters support voter I.D., including Independents (83.1%), Democrats (68.6%), Republicans (93.2%), Hispanics (81.1%), African Americans (73.3%), and Asian Americans (72.5%).
- NPR/PBS NewsHour/Marist: 79% of voters believe government-issued photo I.D. should be required, including majorities of Democrats (57%), Republicans, Independents, whites and nonwhites.
- Pew: 76% of voters, including 61% of Democrats, favor "requiring all voters to show government-issued photo identification to vote."
- CNN: 64% of voters believe requiring photo I.D. would make elections fairer.
- Associated Press: "Bipartisan agreement on requiring all voters to provide photo identification at their polling place."
- Honest Elections Project: 77% of voters, including Republicans (92%), Independents (75%), and Democrats (63%), support

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requiring voter I.D.

- Monmouth University: 4 in 5 Americans (80%) support requiring voters to show photo I.D.
- Grinnell College: 56% of voters oppose eliminating state laws that require photo I.D.
- Fox News: 77% of voters believe a state or federally issued photo I.D. should be required.
- Rasmussen: 75% of voters say showing a photo I.D. is necessary for a “fair and secure election process,” while 85% of voters said it is “common sense” to require photo I.D.

It should be easy to vote and hard to cheat in our elections. We urge your support for Prop 309 because identification should always be required to vote.

Honorable Ken Cuccinelli II, National Chairman, Election Transparency Initiative, Arlington

I am submitting this argument in favor of Prop 309 and requesting that it be included in the AZ Secretary of State’s forthcoming publicity pamphlet. This proposed initiative improves the existing in-person voter identification and establishes voter identification for mail-in ballots. It will inhibit ballot harvesting by enhancing voter identification requirements. This initiative is critical to secure the integrity of Arizona elections. I will be voting yes.

Wendy Wayne, Mesa

Proposition 309 safeguards all Arizona voters whether they vote in-person or by mail. Under Prop 309, returned mail in ballot with date of birth and an identification number will be secured in the same way that other private communications are sent in the mail using an outer envelope to conceal it. This method is used very successfully in other states. Voters will provide an identification number of their choice (driver license number or the last four digits of their social security number) which will protect their vote and deter ballot trafficking. In-person voter will continue to present a valid form of ID. Prop 309 even provides lawful voters with the ability to obtain an ID for free! These measures will help all voters feel confident that their vote counts. Vote YES on Proposition 309!

Rashida Qureshi-Keys, Oro Valley

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

A great benefit of Prop 309 is that it establishes voter ID for mail-in ballots. Arizona has one of the most accessible election systems in the nation, with the majority of voters choosing the convenience of voting by mail. We must take this step to ensure the security of mail in ballots. ID requirements are not oppressive – we show ID all the time in our daily lives. It gives honest citizens and voters assurance that our vote will count. Vote YES!

Cherie Anello, Mesa

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

I support Prop 309. We have to show ID to open a bank account, to get a Driver’s License, to get meds at the pharmacy, so why not show ID to vote? The argument that this will hinder low-income individuals and others from voting is not true because for the above-mentioned reasons - they show ID for opening bank accounts, getting a driver’s license, and getting meds. Plus, Prop 309 waives the fee for obtaining an ID. It is not a burden to show ID. All voters should show ID before voting, and all should vote YES on Prop 309!

Peter Anello, Mesa

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

How hard is it to show ID? We have to do it for everything else. What is wrong with showing ID when we vote? This isn’t rocket science. It’s common sense! SAY YES TO VOTER ID and VOTE YES ON PROP 309!

Josh Ursu, Scottsdale

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Do you value your voting rights? Do you want your vote to count? Do you want to protect our freedoms? Do you care about what happens to your schools, your neighborhoods and your country? There’s nothing more important to protect than our elections with the goal to be easy to vote and hard to cheat. Voter ID is a commonsense reform to accomplish this, vote YES

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on Prop 309!

Sandra Ross, Glendale

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Vote YES on Prop 309! It's commonsense – everyone should show ID before voting! Most people who vote in-person show ID, and Prop 309 ensures those who choose the convenience of voting by mail also show ID. That's fair and will make sure the person casting a ballot by mail is the person who resides at the address to which it was sent and is the person registered to vote. Prop 309 will make it easy to vote and hard to cheat. Vote YES!!

Betty Koch, Payson

“Is Democracy too hard?

When the Arizona Constitution was written and enacted over a century ago, residents voted on one day. For a long time, with few exceptions, everyone did. But now, no matter how much we have worked to make it easier to vote than ever, it's never enough.

In 1912 few people had cars or phones, and no one had cell phones. There were a little over 200,000 people spread over the same area that encompasses over 7 million today, with few if any paved roads. There were fewer media sources to tell them where to vote and how to vote and no electronic databases to scan or photocopy documents.

Yet somehow, they managed to vote without spreading the election over several weeks and requiring people to register before election day or enacting countless accommodations. While making it easier to vote did create opportunities for voters, it also created opportunities for bad actors to exploit the system.

The technology that allowed us to expand the ease of voting also provides the technology to add the safeguards with free and readily available ID and databases to find and verify information.

By adding the necessary safeguards and plugging loopholes, Prop 309 allows us to continue to vote by mail and keep other conveniences without calling into question the integrity of the system itself.

Let's put our tools and knowledge to work for clear-straight forward solutions that are easy to track instead of elaborate workarounds.

This initiative works toward a commonsense solution - ensuring all voters show ID - and deserves a yes vote.”

William Henry, Star Valley

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

PLEASE VOTE YES on Prop 309. Integrity in our voting system is what makes this country great. If we do not enforce strict security measures in verifying who is voting, then there is NO CONFIDENCE in our elections. NO CONFIDENCE = NO REPUBLIC. A YES vote on PROP 309 reinstates the confidence that is now lost. Anything of importance or services that you require, local, state or federal requires an ID. Arizona voted to legalize Marijuana, which you may or may not agree with, but try to buy it without a photo ID. This initiative, YES on PROP 309 provides a FREE universal voter ID if you do not have an ID. You cannot check into a lodging facility, fly in a plane, or rent a car without a photo ID. Voting is a RIGHT, given to LEGAL citizens to elect the people that they want to govern them. A VOTE is permission to be governed. Do you want NON citizens selecting who is governing you? Protect YOUR right, VOTE YES on Prop 309.

This RIGHT has rules when you exercise it. Giving NON citizens this RIGHT is not only unconstitutional, it flies in the face of what makes this country great. Review the Western European countries. Voter ID is mandatory, and mail in ballots are ILLEGAL. Absentee ballots - yes, only with a rigorous approval process and IDENTIFICATION. The United States is the strongest Republic EVER on the planet. Don't give it away to those that are not citizens. Vote YES on PROP 309.

Charles Schroeder, Sedona

Let's move AZ forward to make sure it easy to vote and hard to cheat. I support this initiative because it keeps elections in AZ free and adds reasonable, commonsense safeguards for mail in voting. Vote YES on Prop 309!

John Matthews, Sun City

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

How would you like it if someone (maybe even a family member) walked into your bank and was able to get into your safety deposit box without your permission because no ID was required? Get the picture? We use ID in our daily lives to verify who we are. IT'S JUST COMMON SENSE to make sure all voters are showing ID before casting a ballot. That's why over 80% of voters agree with universal voter ID. Vote YES on Prop 309!

Thomas Scott, Sun City

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Most Arizona voters support universal voter ID to prove that a voter is a citizen and is eligible by state law to vote. This proposition extends that requirement to mail-in ballots! It also closes a loophole with our current in person voter ID requirements that can only be fixed through a ballot initiative since it is voter protected.

Under current law a voter can show two documents that contain a voter's name & address such as a piece of mail or utility bill. This allows for fraud since no photo is attached to these documents. Prop 309 will remove this and ensure that every voter must show a valid photo ID before casting a ballot.

This initiative will not expose personal information as photo IDs are utilized frequently in our daily lives. We need a photo ID to purchase alcohol, get on a plane, purchase a firearm, open a bank account, rent a home, obtain unemployment insurance, obtain a driver's license and even to donate blood! Why isn't it even more important to prove you are a legitimate voter?

A lawfully registered voter is eligible to receive a FREE non-operating photo ID.

Of active voters on the Permanent Early Voter list, 99.9% have this information on their registration file. Those who do not will have ample time to complete their file through the Recorder's office.

This initiative is about the future of elections not about past elections! It will only make future elections more secure and give voters more confidence in the system.

We want to know that our vote counts!

Patricia Moore, Goodyear

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

The bedrock of our constitutional republic is electing individuals to represent us. In order for a nation to thrive, it is necessary for us to have trust and confidence in the system by which we elect those representatives. Regardless of any fraud, the electorate will no longer show up to vote if they feel their ballot is not being counted, or that it will not impact the outcome.

That's why as a lawmaker I have sponsored and supported measures that will increase confidence, increase transparency, and ensure commonsense safeguards are in place to secure our elections and ensure it is easy to vote and hard to cheat.

With those goals in mind, I am proud to have supported and voted to put the Arizonans for Voter ID Act on the ballot. Prop 309 is simple, ensuring all voters, no matter when, where, or how we vote, show ID before voting.

Prop 309 is a commonsense reform and it's wildly popular. Vote YES!

Joseph Chaplik, State Representative, Scottsdale

The most commonsense and reasonable election reform to ensure it is easy to vote and hard to cheat is requiring voter ID from all voters before casting a ballot. Currently in Arizona, only those voting in-person are required to present ID before obtaining a ballot. Prop 309 closes a loophole to that requirement, and establishes identification requirements for mail-in voters, by simply writing their date of birth and either the last four digits of their social security number or driver license

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number in the same area where they currently sign the envelope. A privacy flap or additional envelope will conceal that information. Voter ID ensures only eligible citizens are voting and having their ballots counted, preserving the integrity of our elections upon which our democracy was founded. Showing ID is not a burden and does not in any way inhibit citizens from exercising their right to vote, plus Prop 309 waives the fee for obtaining Voter ID! Vote YES on Prop 309!----

Victoria Craig, Scottsdale

I am in favor of Proposition 309, Arizonans for Voter ID requiring ID for Mail-in and In-Person voters. According to recent statewide polling, more than 80 percent of Arizona voters favor requiring a photo ID to vote. We all want to make sure it is easy to vote and difficult to cheat so the results are accurate and trusted. This ballot measure is a step toward that end. This proposition would require all Arizona voters, whether they vote by mail or in-person to be held to the same standards. Identification will be required. Mail voters will be required to provide date of birth and either the last four digits of their Social Security number, Arizona Driver's License number, or Arizona non-operating identification number in addition to their signature on their mail-in ballot affidavit. The fee for a state-issued ID will be waived for those who cannot afford it.

As a practical matter, photo ID is required for many things we do daily, like boarding a plane, receiving government benefits, purchasing liquor, opening a bank account, receiving medical treatment, and even purchasing some over-the-counter drugs. A new study by professors from Yale, Stanford and the University of Pennsylvania challenges the notion that voter ID laws disproportionately affect minorities. The study found "no definitive relationship" between tough laws requiring voters to present ID and a drop in Hispanic, Black and other minority turnout.

Marjorie Benson, Gilbert

Vote "YES" on Proposition 309!

Providing identification is such a normal activity in our everyday lives, that it would be only logical to carry that practice into what is arguably one of the most important civic duties we participate in as citizens.... voting.

Proposition 309:

- improves existing in-person Voter ID requirements - for instance, removes the use of a utility bill as ID
- establishes Voter ID for mail-in ballots - such as providing an AZ driver's license number (in addition to a voter's signature) on the mail-in ballot
- deters ballot harvesting by enhancing Voter ID requirements

Arizonans want to know that their votes are protected, and only qualified votes are considered in our elections. Proposition 309 provides that security in easy to vote, hard to cheat, universal voter identification requirements.

Let's put a stop to the existing loopholes that have played a role in undermining our faith in our elections.

A "Yes" vote on Prop 309 – is a vote for more secure elections!

Maria Lopez, Tucson

Vote YES on Prop 309 because honest elections matter. All voters should be required to provide ID, not just the ones voting in person at the polls. No private information will be visible on the outside of the envelope. It will be safe and secure with either a privacy flap or an outer envelope to conceal it. Easy to vote, but hard to cheat is what it's all about.

Jennifer Arroyo, Tempe

YES, on Prop 309. The securing of Arizona elections is a high priority. This proposition has been carefully crafted to do just that: it improves existing in-person voter ID requirements, it establishes voter ID for mail-in ballots, it deters ballot harvesting/trafficking by enhancing voter ID requirements for in-person ballot drop off, and it provides a free voter ID option for lawfully registered Arizona voters who need it for voting. This is common sense.

If I need an ID to purchase insurance, buy or rent a home, or get on an airplane, it makes sense that we would need a valid ID to vote. YES, on Prop. 309.

Deborah Johnson, Sedona and William Johnson, Sedona

Arizona has one of the most accessible election systems in the nation. As a lawmaker, I have sponsored and advocated for reforms that instill confidence in our elections, ensure transparency, and safeguard against bad actors. Every one of these reforms has had one goal in mind: ensuring it is EASY TO VOTE, and HARD TO CHEAT.

That’s why I am proud to have supported and voted to refer Prop 309, the Arizonans for Voter ID Act, to the ballot. This commonsense measure is about one thing: ensuring that no matter when, where, or how we vote, ID is required.

We regularly show ID in our everyday lives – in business transactions, when travelling, when making large purchases, identifying ourselves over the phone, even when buying spray paint or allergy medication, among other things. It only makes sense that we would show ID before casting a ballot, the most sacred duty in our constitutional republic.

This measure is overwhelmingly supported by all Arizonans – among every political affiliation and demographic. I voted for it as an elected member of the Legislature, I will be voting for it in November, and I encourage all voters to do the same. Vote YES on Prop 309!

Jacqueline Parker, Representative, Mesa

Prop 309 accomplishes what should be obvious to all: strict voter ID is a critical reform to protect our elections and ensure only legal votes from eligible voters and cast and counted. Photo ID for in-person voting helps to verify identity and ensures that our citizenship, residence, and age requirements are met. Identification numbers, like the last four digits of a social security number or driver license number, must be applied to mail-in voting.

Voter ID should be required equally from all voters – it’s unfair that ID is required for those choosing to vote in-person but not required for those choosing to vote by mail. Voter ID helps prevent ballot trafficking, protecting vulnerable voters from campaign operatives trying to collect and influence their vote. Strict voter ID underpins the “easy to vote, hard to cheat” statement that should be the goal of every state.

I have yet to hear a valid reason to NOT require strict voter ID, especially considering the multitude of requirements to positively identify oneself for arguably less important activities than voting: purchasing goods or services, banking, traveling, etc. If you’ve ever lost your wallet or had your identity stolen, you know first-hand how important your ID is—because of how difficult it is to prove who you are to recover your identity or identifying documents.

“Disenfranchised”? Nonsense. Use that argument the next time you want to fly, buy alcohol, or get a signature notarized; you’ll be considered crazy, and you won’t get what you want without ID. In other states, voter turnout INCREASED after strict voter ID laws were enacted. Cost? The initiative provides for a free voter ID option.

Vote YES on Prop 309!

Tim Schalick, Gilbert

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Each American citizen has a unique right to vote and to have it counted exactly once as cast. A crucial part of protecting the vote is confirming the voter’s identity.

As we recently observed in Georgia’s primary elections, photo identification requirements do not inhibit turnout or oppress voters. The Georgia Secretary of State released 2022 data showing a 168% voter turnout increase in early voting over the 2018 primary election and a 212% jump in early voting turnout above the 2020 primary election.

YES to Arizona Proposition 309 improves ballot integrity by:

- Eliminating Arizona’s two document alternative to photo ID for in-person voting.
- Requiring a voter to include their date of birth and either a 1) driver’s license number, 2) last 4 of social, or 3) unique voter

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ID number for mail-in ballots (added to the current signature requirement).

- Waiving the cost of non-operating photo identification cards to anybody who needs them for the purposes of voting.
- Protecting the voter's signature by properly concealing it in an outside protective envelope.

Given that 89% of Arizona voters in 2020 cast ballots using early voting and mail-in ballots, there is a need for security and transparency in these areas. Polls show on average, 85% of Americans support photo identification requirements to vote. In Arizona, more than 70% of voters support the ballot measure, including majorities of Republicans, Independents, and Democrats. This ballot measure does not prevent or inhibit voting by mail, voting in person, voting early, or dropping a ballot off at a polling location. If passed, the Arizonans for Voter ID Act (Proposition 309) will help Arizona move toward making it easy to vote and hard to cheat.

Center for Election Integrity
America First Policy Institute
cei.americafirstpolicy.com

<https://azfree.org/blog/2021/04/15/both-republican-and-democrat-voters-show-their-support-for-election-integrity-bills-in-new-poll/>

Jordan Kittleson, Policy Director, Center for Election Integrity, America First Policy Institute, Fort Worth
Sponsored by America First Policy Institute

Vote YES on Prop 309, Arizonans for Voter ID. Prop 309 incorporates checks and balances for the Mail-in-Ballot process like the various voting methods currently in ARS 16. A Voter must currently show valid ID with photograph to vote in person, at an early voting center and emergency voting location. Since a Mail-in-Ballot does not afford the opportunity to provide a picture ID, this proposition adds criteria to enhance validation of the Voter. A Voter using the Mail-in-Ballot method will now provide date of birth or unique voter identification. Voter identification in the form of either a valid/unexpired driver's license number, a non-operating license number, last four digits of voters Social Security number, or voters unique identifying number.

Additionally, this proposition waives the fee to obtain a Nonoperating Identification license for those Voters who do not currently have one ensuring each voter has an opportunity to vote should they not have a valid driver's license. All citizens should be in favor of protecting their vote by Voting Yes on Prop 309 which enhances current election law to ensure it is easy to vote and hard to cheat.

Lisa Stuessel, Oro Valley
Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

I support Prop 309 and encourage you to vote YES on establishing a universal voter ID requirement. The last time I got on a plane, I had to show my driver's license or passport. Same at the car rental counter and the hotel. If you go to your doctor or hospital, you show valid ID. This initiative removes a current loophole where voters can use a paycheck as ID in lieu of a driver's license. How is that acceptable? Our votes do count. Our voices are important. Support Prop 309 to safeguard your ballot!

Pam Dial, Gilbert
Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Prop 309 embraces the goal of it being easy to vote and hard to cheat. We show ID regularly in our daily lives, so it only makes sense that voters, all voters, should show ID before casting a ballot. Prop 309 accomplishes that, plugging a loophole for existing in-person voters, and establishing reasonable identification requirements for those who choose to vote by mail. It's a commonsense election reform that the overwhelming majority of Arizona voters - Republicans, Independents, and Democrats alike - support. Vote YES on Prop 309!

Rosemary Holmes, Goodyear
Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

If I have to show ID at my bank to make a deposit, to receive a certified letter at the US Post Office, to buy alcohol, among many other daily activities., then it's COMMON SENSE to require ID to vote too! Vote YES on Prop 309!

Angela Godac, Payson

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Everyone has an ID with picture. The argument that some people can't afford or get an ID or don't have access to an ID, is untrue. People on government programs that assist them with rent or food, have an ID with picture. The same programs will often help them get an ID and in some instances pay for it. Prop 309 even waives the fee to obtain one if needed.

When you rent or buy a house, you are required to show proof that you are who you say you are. When you go to your doctor or dentist, the office staff ask for your ID. When you go to your bank to take out savings, you have to show two IDs, your bank card and another picture identification.

When purchasing a car or truck, car dealerships require photo ID and additional proof before they give you a loan or hand over that car or truck. Even folks who do not drive a car and don't need a driver's license still have an ID. When flying, one needs an ID or a passport. Going on a trip and renting a hotel, one has to provide ID. As simple as buying a lottery ticket, when purchasing cigarettes or alcohol, you have to provide an ID with picture.

Nearly every day, we have to show an ID with picture. Voting is very important, and it makes sense to treat voting as important as our everyday business dealings. Vote YES on Prop 309!

Gisela Aaron, Tucson

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

We need to have more than signatures to validate our ballots. Signatures are often scribbles or hard to read. It's a subjective measure that can lead to legal votes being improperly rejected and illegal votes being counted. Identification numbers are objective and are easier to recognize. Numbers are used to differentiate phone ownership, social security, zip codes, alarm systems.

We need better means of voter ID to be used in person and for mail in ballots.

Phyllis Lester, Chandler

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Proposition 309 will help keep Arizona elections free from bad actors, making it easy to vote but hard to cheat. Voters should be confident that when they vote, they're doing so in free, fair, and valid elections. One of the biggest deterrents to fraud is voter ID laws.

Proposition 309 will establish a voter ID requirement for mail-in ballots. Mail-in voting is more vulnerable to abuse and must be properly safeguarded to verify the validity of ballots. Without a voter ID requirement, election officials must rely on the subjective method of signature matching. This practice can lead to illegal votes being counted and legal votes being rejected. This initiative also closes loopholes for existing in-person voter ID laws. Voters will now have to provide a photo ID and not just two documents that only show the voter's name and address. Almost all lawfully registered voters already have an ID, and this initiative will ensure that those who do not can obtain one for free.

Voter ID is a simple way of verifying that a voter is who they say they are. No voter should have their vote canceled out by a fraudulent vote. Requiring universal ID will increase ballot security for Arizona voters regardless of whether they choose to vote in-person or by mail.

Proposition 309 will also enhance ID requirements for in-person ballot drop-off, preventing crime rings from engaging in large-scale election fraud and ballot harvesting that often targets vulnerable citizens. Requiring ID will also help to prevent the state from mistakenly issuing more than one ballot to each voter.

A vote in favor of Proposition 309 is a vote in favor of election integrity and security. If the initiative passes, Arizona voters can have confidence in the election process, and in the election results.

Bryan Sunderland, Director, Foundation for Government Accountability, Louisville

Lax voter regulations surrounding the 2020 elections led to a lack of confidence in the election process. Election integrity is key to trusting and accepting the results of any election, regardless of political party.

Changes made to the voting process during the COVID pandemic must be corrected. The Arizonans for Voter ID Act makes those corrections while also keeping the convenience of voting by mail. In short, the act makes it easy to vote but hard to cheat.

The Arizonans for Voter ID Act ensures only qualified citizens are registered and able to vote in Arizona. It also improves existing in-person voter ID requirements, tightens regulations against ballot harvesting, provides a free voter ID to qualified voters who need it, and it establishes voter ID for mail-in ballots. Current Arizona law requires identification for in-person voting. It only makes sense to require ID for voting by mail as well.

A yes vote will correct some of the key safeguards lost during the 2020 election that led to widespread distrust and division. It protects the integrity of our voting process, while accommodating all qualified voters.

Please vote YES.

Cathi Herrod, Esq., President, Center for Arizona Policy Action, Phoenix

Vote YES for Voter ID! 82% of Arizona voters support universal voter ID requirement including every race, ethnicity, Republicans, Democrats, and Independents.

Prop 309 would improve existing voter ID requirements for in-person voters, ensuring everyone is showing valid government ID instead of a piece of paper with their name and address such as a utility bill.

Prop 309 would require ID on mail in ballots, creating parity between in-person voters and those who choose to vote by mail. That means no matter when, where, or how you vote, ID will be required. Required personal information would not be exposed when voting by mail.

This initiative will not disenfranchise voters as all forms of acceptable ID are utilized in our daily lives. For those who currently don't have one, Prop 309 completely waives the fee for obtaining one. It's simple, commonsense, and that's why it's supported by the vast majority of voters. Vote YES on Prop 309!

Bonnie Lund, Phoenix

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Arizonans want it to be easy to vote and hard to cheat. I am proud to be a citizen of this nation and a resident of Arizona and to have the fundamental right to vote. Commonsense election reforms like voter ID protect that right. Everyone should SUPPORT voter ID and vote YES on Prop 309!

Rhonda Smith, Phoenix

As a sitting Arizona State Senator, I am honored to have supported the Arizona Voter ID Act. Voters want to know that their ballot will count and not be cancelled out by an ineligible ballot. A very easy way to protect every individual's ballot is to require proof of ID.

That is what the Arizona Voter ID Act does – it sets a basic standard that no matter when, where, or how you choose to vote – ID is required. That is simple and commonsense.

Most Arizonans agree – showing ID is a reasonable way to improve security and something all of us are already accustomed to doing in our ordinary lives.

I hope you will join me in voting YES on Prop 309 to keep Arizona elections easy to vote and hard to cheat!

Warren Petersen, AZ State Senator, Queen Creek

The most commonsense election reform is requiring voter ID. Since most voters in Arizona choose the convenience of voting by mail, we must require voter ID on mail in ballots just like we require voter ID from in-person voters before they obtain a ballot at the polls. The voter just has to write the identification number on their envelope, and there is a flap to conceal it! It's wildly popular, and all voters should vote YES on Prop 309!

James Edens, Goodyear

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

VOTE YES on 309

Voter ID is commonsense and supported by over 80% of voters from each side of the political spectrum. We show ID every day in our lives, and never question the importance of that. Why do I have to place my name on this ballot argument, if no one needs to identify themselves to VOTE? ~ Mrs. Nobody

DJ Lockwood, Scottsdale

Sponsored by Arizonans for Voter ID sponsored by the Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Why the outcry regarding Voter ID? A photo ID is something everyone should have. It is kept with us and is used often to verify our identity in so many ways. We really would be lost without it.

It appears questionable why some dispute people having an ID and try to justify some not being able to obtain an ID. Are there some who don't think others have an ID and can't obtain one if not?

Voila, this initiative provides an ID free of charge if someone does not have one.

Let's be sensible and implement a strong photo ID with voting in person and also an identification process with our mail-in ballots. Everyone gets ONE vote and fills out ONE ballot. The individual should know their date of birth and another verifying information to verify it is them. ONE ballot for someone to include this information on should not be difficult!

What would be the reasons for any outcry over Voter ID? It is outlandish!

VOTE YES on Prop 309!!

April Smith, Mesa

ARGUMENTS “AGAINST” PROPOSITION 309

Proposition 309 is not about voter identification. It’s about eliminating votes and exposing our personal information for all the world to see. If passed, this law would require that all mail-in ballots include an affidavit where you fill in your personal information, like your date of birth and last 4 digits of your SS#. The worst part of this measure is that if you do not mail back the completed affidavit with your ballot, your vote will never be counted. Period. There is no cure period in this proposed law if the completed affidavit is not mailed back with your ballot. There is only a cure period if the affidavit is returned with your ballot. Make no mistake, if this measure passes, you will have zero chance of having your vote counted if for any reason the completed affidavit is not mailed back with your ballot.

This ballot measure is a complete invasion of privacy and provides absolutely no guarantee that your information will be kept private and secure. The sponsors of this measure want to require you to again provide personal information. Information that the Secretary of State and County Recorder’s already have. What happens in future audits conducted by inexperienced groups that hire inexperienced people who will be able see your personal information? Do you feel comfortable with that? I don’t.

Arizona voters have been safely voting by mail for almost thirty years. How many people who are used to just filling out their ballot are going to forget to include the completed affidavit and thus their vote will never be counted and with no recourse. I’m guessing a lot. People do what they are used to doing and the sponsors of this measure are banking on that so that they can eliminate as many votes as possible.

Diane McQueen, Dewey

Voting in the United States is a right and a responsibility. As a civil right, there should be nothing, NOTHING, that impedes our ability to cast a ballot. Arizona’s “Free Enterprise Club” (a Dark Money group) supports, and funds Proposition 309, which would require already vetted and registered voters to submit an additional affidavit of identity with their mail-in ballot for their vote to count. Voters that do not mail the completed affidavit back with their mail-in ballot will have their votes negated without a chance to cure their ballot. That’s right, your vote could go directly into the trash.

Our county recorders in AZ are experts at voter registration, voter rolls, vote certification, matching signatures, and election procedures. This measure would add an entirely unnecessary burden to the already difficult job they do. It would mean that election workers would not only have to count ballots, but they would also have to make sure that each and every ballot was returned with an affidavit of identity.

However, Arizonans, when registering to vote, must prove their identity. After doing so, they are provided with a Voter Identification card. To also require an affidavit is to add yet another barrier to voting. A true democracy does not seek to silence the voice of the people. A true democratic republic would do all it could to make sure that all citizens have easy access to the ballot box.

A cornerstone of the United States Constitution is the right to vote by secret ballot. We go into the voting booth or seal our mail-in ballot with the certainty that our vote will be secret and that it will count. Proposition 309 is an invasion of privacy because we would have to reveal personal information on the affidavit and mail it with the ballot.

Rosemary Dixon, Chair, Prescott Indivisible, Prescott
Sponsored by Prescott Indivisible

The League of Women Voters of Arizona strongly opposes this initiative, which will impose unnecessary burdens on qualified voters and add confusion to the mail ballot process. The League believes registration and voting options should be accessible to all and that all election systems should be easy to administer and have appropriate security measures to prevent fraud.

Using mail ballots in Arizona is a well-established, secure, and popular voting method. If this initiative passes, mail ballot voters will have to complete an additional affidavit providing an ID number and date of birth. Election officials must verify this information before counting the vote. This process opens the possibility of linking ballots to individuals and how they vote, violating their privacy. These extra ID requirements for mail ballots increase opportunities for identity theft and chances for ballots to be discarded for inadvertent errors and additional costs and burden on election administration.

A vote for this measure will also make it harder to vote in person. Currently, voters must show a photo ID or two other proofs of identity, such as a tax bill or recorder's certificate. If this measure is approved, a voter will need a valid, unexpired photo ID to receive a ballot. No other proof of identity will be allowed. These changes could turn potential voters away at the polls, including elderly voters with expired licenses and younger voters without a driver's license or non-operating license.

Arizona already has strict voter ID laws and proof of citizenship requirements to register to vote, with felony consequences for falsifying forms. This measure intends to reduce further citizens' access to the fundamental right to vote.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ARIZONA URGES YOU TO VOTE NO.

Pinny Sheoran, President, League of Women Voters of Arizona, Phoenix
Sponsored by League of Women Voters of Arizona

Throughout my life, I have seen that there is nothing greater that our country can offer Americans than the freedom of self-determination and voting. This freedom is under threat from Prop 309 so please VOTE NO. I have seen this throughout my life. As a service member and as a veteran, I have fought tyranny and authoritarianism across 5 countries, 4 tours and 3 wars.

When I was an armed, civilian security person in the Iraq War, I fought with determination to offer freedom from tyranny abroad. It was during the war where I helped safely transport Iraqi civilians to and from the polls while under fire, just so they could participate in our fundamental, American, democratic principles for their own country. Terrorist groups did everything they could to limit people from voting in Iraq, going as far as setting up ambushes and IEDs, and I did everything in my power to help freedom prevail.

Nowadays, I am seeing a similar attack on our democracy at home, but instead of terrorists with IEDs, there are politicians using onerous laws founded on lies to try to stop our citizens from voting. We all want free and fair elections where every eligible vote is counted. Proposition 309 will disqualify hundreds of thousands of valid votes because of the onerous requirements it creates. The same law in Texas caused over 20% of ballots cast to be discarded, nearly all of them valid and eligible votes. That is an astonishing number. This proposition stands against the American values that I fought for in Iraq, and that is why you should VOTE NO on Proposition 309.

David Lucier, Tempe

No matter our color, background, or origin, we all want the freedom to make decisions that impact our lives, from the roads we use to the jobs we have to the education our kids receive. Turning out to cast our ballot every election is one way that we exercise that freedom.

But after voters turned out in record numbers during the last election, some politicians want to silence our voices so they can keep more power for themselves and their wealthy corporate donors.

Proposition 309 adds new barriers to vote by mail that infringe on our privacy as Arizonans. It would require voters to include sensitive personal information when we return our mail ballot, like our Social Security or drivers' license numbers. Having Arizona voters' private personal identifying information floating around in the mail is risky and an invitation for identity theft.

Nearly 80% of Arizona voters currently cast their ballots by mail. This measure is an attempt by some politicians to discourage Arizonans from speaking up and using our voice in our elections, so they can continue to block progress on issues we all care about, from quality jobs to affordable healthcare.

We must come together to protect our freedom to vote safely from our homes. Vote NO on Proposition 309.

Montserrat Arredondo, Executive Director, One Arizona, Phoenix

NO ON PROP 309

Prop 309 is another voter suppression idea from the Arizona Legislature that, if passed, will create chaos in the integrity of elections by promoting frivolous lawsuits and disenfranchising hundreds of thousands of voters in upcoming elections. Prop 309 gives any voter the right to sue election officials if the voter feels like the officials are not adhering to the new law. Imagine the number of lawsuits that will result from this one provision.

But there is more. The proposed law goes beyond any sensible voter identification legislation. It adds multiple new steps designed not to support the integrity of the process, but to provide confusion and mind-numbing bureaucracy to deny persons who have already voted. If the voter gets one step wrong (like getting a voter identification number or a partial social security number on a mail-in ballot, wrong by one digit) the ballot can be rejected. And, in many cases, the voter is not allowed sufficient time to fix the error. Voters will think they have voted when, in fact, their ballot was rejected by some anonymous public employee without their knowledge.

By one estimate, if this measure is approved by the voters, 396,000 voters may have their ballots thrown out. We are all for integrity and security in voting. We need the public to have confidence in the voting system. The danger of Prop 309 is it goes the other way – it creates so many traps and gimmicks that voting becomes a minefield. Make it simple. Keep it secured. VOTE NO ON PROP 309.

Tom Ryan,
Chair, Defend Arizona Rights
Chandler, Arizona
tom@defendazrights.com

Thomas Ryan, Chair, Defend Arizona Rights, Gilbert

In Arizona, there is nothing more important to uphold than our constitutional right to participate in our fair, free, and secure democratic elections in ways that are accessible for every voter. This is best exemplified through our state’s mail-in voting system, which is one of the most robust in the nation on top of being one of the most secure, and was used by 89% of voters in the last election. With that said, however, there are some politicians in our Arizona State Legislature that want to limit our access to the ballot box through Proposition 309. Proposition 309 would make it so that additional steps are necessary to fill out and complete your mail-in ballot on top of the state’s already stringent signature verification process. It would also greatly restrict the forms of identification one could use for in-person voting. This proposition would not make our elections any more secure than they already are, but rather allow for politicians who don’t agree with how the majority of voters have voted in recent elections to rewrite the rules in their favor and limit access to the ballot box for some of our most marginalized communities. In order for our democracy to be at its best, we need all of our citizens to participate in ways that are accessible for all of us. This proposition would allow our politicians to limit that accessibility to the ballot box for voters while doing nothing in return to help maintain the integrity of our elections in Arizona. VOTE NO on Proposition 309.

Blake Lister, Phoenix

For our democracy to be at its best, voting needs to be accessible for all people who are eligible to vote. Proposition 309 will limit access to the ballot box for many people, particularly those in marginalized communities, and that is why we must VOTE NO on Prop 309. This is an important cause for me personally because I am a disabled man living in Chandler, and I am bound to a wheelchair for the rest of my life. As a result of my condition, accessibility for almost everything has been a constant struggle in my life— from transportation to going to certain venues or restaurants to finding a place to live. Now, my ability to do my democratic duty of voting is being placed under attack as well. Proposition 309 would put extra barriers in front of people like me to vote by requiring even more to vote by mail, despite already being able to verify me through signature verification. Access to this additional identification is difficult to obtain for myself or anyone else who suffers from a disability, and will prevent people like me from having their votes counted. Our democracy won’t work without the voices of all of us, and this proposition would limit people from being able to vote, which is why you should VOTE NO on

Prop 309.

Cody Newcomb, Chandler

Sponsored by Opportunity Arizona

Arizona has a very good set of election laws, systems and people. This results in fair, safe and accurate elections. This proposal is not necessary and will not reduce (the virtually non-existent) fraud. In fact, if it is passed, it will DELAY the election results from being finalized. Who will complain about that? The same people proposing this, and they will try to convince their supporters that the delay is *evidence* of fraud. Don't fall for it, Arizonans! Vote NO!

Also, people voting in person currently have the ability to present a utility bill IN ADDITION to a photo ID, if their address is not current on the license. This would take away that common sense option, and is just another way that the current legislative majority wants to make it harder to vote for no valid reason. (There is zero evidence that fraudulent votes are being cast in this way.) Don't fall for it, Arizonans! Vote NO!

Paul Weich, Candidate, AZ House, LD12 (Tempe/Chandler/Ahwatukee), Phoenix

Arizona has proven time and again our state has a safe, secure, and fair election process. Proposition 309 is an attempt to make participating in our elections more difficult by putting additional unnecessary roadblocks in the way for voters who are simply exercising their constitutional right to vote. It is yet another blatant attack on our election process and another attempt to disenfranchise voters.

Proposition 309 eliminates existing forms of identification from being used to vote, which will disproportionately impact our communities of color, young people, and people with disabilities. We should be ensuring Arizonans have their voices heard, not putting additional obstacles in the way, especially when it comes to voting.

On behalf of educators across this state, the Arizona Education Association requests that you vote NO on Proposition 309.

Marisol Garcia, President, Arizona Education Association, Phoenix

Would you put the last four digits of your social security number on your ballot? That's what Proposition 309 might require to vote by mail.

This proposition will add burdensome requirements for Arizonans casting a mail-in ballot and change voter ID requirements for in-person voters. Vote NO on Proposition 309. The only goal of this initiative is to make it harder for you to vote.

More than three-quarters of Arizonans surveyed support reforms that would make voting more accessible and convenient. More than three-quarters of Arizonans currently utilize vote by mail, regardless of party affiliation. Join with the majority of everyday Arizonans that support equal and fair access to the ballot, and convenient voting from home. Vote NO on Proposition 309. Let's make sure democracy works for all Arizonans.

Activate 48 is a coalition led by LUCHA, Mi Familia Vota, Our Voice Our Vote Arizona, and Chispa Arizona. We are four of Arizona's leading movement organizations working to engage young people, Latinos, and communities of color in the political process.

We are bringing together Arizonans across backgrounds, regions, and issue movements to shape the state's future around the needs of communities, not corporations. As a people-powered movement, we are protecting the ability of everyday Arizonans to participate in our democracy and defending our shared freedom to vote.

As a people-powered movement, we are asking you to join us as we work to strengthen our democracy. Vote NO on Proposition 309, an initiative that seeks to make it harder to vote in Arizona.

Alejandra Gomez, Co-Executive Director, Living United for Change in Arizona (LUCHA), Phoenix; Vianey Olivarria, State Co-Director, Chispa Arizona, Phoenix; Sena Mohammed, Chief of Staff, Our Voice Our Vote Arizona, Phoenix; and Carolina Rodriguez-Greer, Arizona State Director, Mi Familia Vota, Phoenix

BALLOT FORMAT

PROPOSITION 309

REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO VOTER IDENTIFICATION

OFFICIAL TITLE

AMENDING TITLE 16, CHAPTER 4, ARTICLE 8, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTIONS 16-541.01 AND 16-541.02; AMENDING SECTIONS 16-547, 16-548, 16-550 AND 16-579, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING TITLE 28, CHAPTER 8, ARTICLE 4, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 28-3165.01; RELATING TO VOTER IDENTIFICATION.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

THE LAW WOULD REQUIRE VOTERS TO WRITE THEIR BIRTHDATE, GOVERNMENT-ISSUED IDENTIFICATION NUMBER, AND SIGNATURE ON A CONCEALED EARLY BALLOT AFFIDAVIT; REQUIRE PHOTO IDENTIFICATION TO VOTE IN-PERSON; AND REQUIRE THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION TO PROVIDE WITHOUT CHARGE A NONOPERATING IDENTIFICATION LICENSE TO INDIVIDUALS WHO REQUEST ONE FOR VOTING PURPOSES.

A “YES” vote shall have the effect of requiring the affidavit accompanying an early ballot and return envelope to be capable of being concealed when returned; requiring a voter to write their birth date, a state-issued identification number or the last four digits of the voter’s social security number, and signature on an early ballot affidavit; requiring certain photo identification issued by the State of Arizona, or a tribal government or the United States government, to receive a ballot at an in-person voting location; removing the ability to receive a ballot at an in-person voting location without photo identification when showing two other identifying documents; and requiring the Arizona Department of Transportation to provide, without charge, a nonoperating identification license to individuals who request one for the purpose of voting.

YES

A “NO” vote shall have the effect of retaining existing law on early ballot affidavits and voter identification.

NO

PROPOSITION 310

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1049

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

ENACTING AND ORDERING THE SUBMISSION TO THE PEOPLE OF A MEASURE RELATING TO TAXATION BENEFITTING FIRE DISTRICTS.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Arizona, the House of Representatives concurring:

1. Under the power of the referendum, as vested in the Legislature, the following measure, relating to taxation benefitting fire districts, is enacted to become valid as a law if approved by the voters and on proclamation of the Governor:

AN ACT

AMENDING TITLE 42, CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 1, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 42-5010.02; AMENDING SECTION 42-5155, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING TITLE 48, CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 1, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 48-825; RELATING TO TAXATION BENEFITTING FIRE DISTRICTS.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Title 42, chapter 5, article 1, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding section 42-5010.02, to read:

42-5010.02. Transaction privilege tax; additional rate increment; fire districts

A. FROM AND AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2022 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2042, IN ADDITION TO THE RATES PRESCRIBED BY SECTION 42-5010, SUBSECTION A AND SECTION 42-5010.01, SUBSECTION A, AN ADDITIONAL RATE INCREMENT IS IMPOSED AND SHALL BE COLLECTED. THE ADDITIONAL TAX RATE INCREMENT IS LEVIED AT THE RATE OF ONE-TENTH OF ONE PERCENT OF THE TAX BASE OF EVERY PERSON ENGAGING OR CONTINUING IN THIS STATE IN A BUSINESS CLASSIFICATION LISTED IN SECTION 42-5010, SUBSECTION A, PARAGRAPH 1.

B. THE TAXPAYER SHALL PAY TAXES PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION AT THE SAME TIME AND IN THE SAME MANNER AS UNDER SECTION 42-5010, SUBSECTION A. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER LAW, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL SEPARATELY ACCOUNT FOR THE REVENUES COLLECTED WITH RESPECT TO THE RATES IMPOSED BY THIS SECTION AND SHALL DEPOSIT THOSE REVENUES IN THE FIRE DISTRICT SAFETY FUND ESTABLISHED BY SECTION 48-825.

Sec. 2. Section 42-5155, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-5155. Levy of tax; tax rate; purchaser's liability

A. There is levied and imposed an excise tax on the storage, use or consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer or utility business, as a percentage of the sales price. A manufactured building purchased outside this state and set up in this state is subject to tax under this section and in this case the rate is a percentage of sixty-five percent of the sales price.

B. The tax imposed by this section applies to any purchaser that purchased tangible personal property for resale but subsequently uses or consumes the property.

C. The tax rate shall equal the rate of tax prescribed by section 42-5010, subsection A as applied to retailers and utility businesses according to the respective classification under articles 1 and 2 of this chapter for the same type of transaction or business activity.

D. In addition to the rate prescribed by subsection C of this section, if approved by the qualified electors voting at a statewide general election, an additional rate increment of six-tenths of one ~~per cent~~ PERCENT is imposed and shall be collected through June 30, 2021. The taxpayer shall pay taxes pursuant to this subsection at the same time and in the same manner as under subsection C of this section. The department shall separately account for the revenues collected with respect to the rate imposed pursuant to this subsection, and the state treasurer shall pay all of those revenues in the manner prescribed by section 42-5029, subsection E.

E. From and after June 30, 2021 through June 30, 2041, in addition to the rate prescribed by subsection C of this section, an additional rate increment of six-tenths of one percent is imposed and shall be collected. The taxpayer shall pay taxes pursuant to this subsection at the same time and in the same manner

as under subsection C of this section. The department shall separately account for the revenues collected with respect to the rate imposed pursuant to this subsection, and the state treasurer shall pay all of those revenues in the manner prescribed by section 42-5029.02, subsection A.

F. FROM AND AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2022 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2042, IN ADDITION TO THE RATES PRESCRIBED BY SUBSECTIONS C AND E OF THIS SECTION, AN ADDITIONAL RATE INCREMENT OF ONE-TENTH OF ONE PERCENT IS IMPOSED AND SHALL BE COLLECTED. THE TAXPAYER SHALL PAY TAXES PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION AT THE SAME TIME AND IN THE SAME MANNER AS UNDER SUBSECTION C OF THIS SECTION. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER LAW, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL SEPARATELY ACCOUNT FOR THE REVENUES COLLECTED WITH RESPECT TO THE RATE IMPOSED PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION AND SHALL DEPOSIT THOSE REVENUES IN THE FIRE DISTRICT SAFETY FUND ESTABLISHED BY SECTION 48-825.

~~F.~~ G. Every person storing, using or consuming in this state tangible personal property purchased from a retailer or utility business is liable for the tax. The person's liability is not extinguished until the tax has been paid to this state.

~~G.~~ H. A receipt from a retailer or utility business that maintains a place of business in this state or from a retailer or utility business that is authorized by the department to collect the tax, under such rules as it may prescribe, and that is for the purposes of this article regarded as a retailer or utility business maintaining a place of business in this state, given to the purchaser as provided in section 42-5161 is sufficient to relieve the purchaser from further liability for the tax to which the receipt refers.

Sec. 3. Title 48, chapter 5, article 1, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding section 48-825, to read:

48-825. Fire district safety fund; distribution; definition

A. THE FIRE DISTRICT SAFETY FUND IS ESTABLISHED CONSISTING OF MONIES DEPOSITED PURSUANT TO SECTION 42-5010.02 AND SECTION 42-5155, SUBSECTION F, PRIVATE DONATIONS AND INTEREST EARNED ON THOSE MONIES. MONIES IN THE FUND ARE CONTINUOUSLY APPROPRIATED. THE STATE TREASURER SHALL ADMINISTER THE FUND. MONIES IN THE FUND AND ITS ACCOUNTS MAY NOT BE TRANSFERRED TO ANY OTHER FUND EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN THIS SECTION AND ARE EXEMPT FROM THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 35-190 RELATING TO LAPSING OF APPROPRIATIONS.

B. ALL MONIES IN THE FUND MUST FIRST BE SPENT, AND THE STATE TREASURER SHALL TRANSFER MONIES FROM THE FUND, TO PAY:

1. THE ACTUAL REASONABLE COSTS INCURRED BY THE STATE TREASURER TO ADMINISTER THE FUND.
2. THE ACTUAL REASONABLE COSTS INCURRED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE TO IMPOSE AND COLLECT THE ADDITIONAL TAX RATE INCREMENTS ESTABLISHED BY SECTION 42-5010.02 AND SECTION 42-5155, SUBSECTION F.
3. ANY OTHER MANDATORY EXPENDITURE OF STATE REVENUES REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT THIS SECTION, SECTION 42-5010.02 OR SECTION 42-5155, SUBSECTION F.

C. THE STATE TREASURER MAY PRESCRIBE FORMS NECESSARY TO MAKE TRANSFERS FROM THE FUND PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION B OF THIS SECTION.

D. AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, THE STATE TREASURER SHALL TRANSFER THE MONIES IN THE FUND IN EXCESS OF THE AMOUNTS PAID PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION B OF THIS SECTION AS FOLLOWS:

1. IN INITIAL DISTRIBUTIONS TO FIRE DISTRICTS IN PROPORTION TO EACH FIRE DISTRICT'S MOST RECENT FINALLY EQUALIZED VALUATION OF ALL PROPERTY FILED WITH THE PROPERTY TAX OVERSIGHT COMMISSION UNDER SECTION 42-17052, SUBSECTION A. PARAGRAPH 1, EXCEPT THAT A FIRE DISTRICT MAY NOT RECEIVE MORE THAN THREE PERCENT OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF MONIES TRANSFERRED TO ALL FIRE DISTRICTS EACH MONTH UNDER THIS SUBSECTION.

2. IN SECOND DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE REMAINING MONIES TO FIRE DISTRICTS THAT RECEIVED LESS THAN THREE PERCENT OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF MONIES TRANSFERRED TO ALL FIRE DISTRICTS EACH MONTH IN THEIR INITIAL DISTRIBUTIONS UNDER PARAGRAPH 1 OF THIS SUBSECTION IN PROPORTION TO THOSE FIRE DISTRICTS' MOST RECENT FINALLY EQUALIZED VALUATION OF ALL PROPERTY FILED WITH THE PROPERTY TAX OVERSIGHT COMMISSION UNDER SECTION 42-17052, SUBSECTION A, PARAGRAPH 1, EXCEPT THAT A FIRE DISTRICT'S TOTAL DISTRIBUTIONS UNDER THIS

PARAGRAPH AND PARAGRAPH 1 OF THIS SUBSECTION MAY NOT EXCEED THREE PERCENT OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF MONIES TRANSFERRED TO ALL FIRE DISTRICTS EACH MONTH UNDER THIS SUBSECTION.

3. IN FINAL DISTRIBUTIONS OF ANY REMAINING MONIES DIVIDED EQUALLY BETWEEN ALL FIRE DISTRICTS.

E. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER LAW, MONIES TRANSFERRED TO A FIRE DISTRICT UNDER THIS SECTION:

1. FOR A FIRE DISTRICT THAT DOES NOT PARTICIPATE IN A JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY UNDER SECTION 48-805.01, MUST BE DEPOSITED IN THE FIRE DISTRICT GENERAL FUND KEPT FOR THAT FIRE DISTRICT BY THE COUNTY TREASURER PURSUANT TO SECTION 48-807, SUBSECTION L.

2. FOR A FIRE DISTRICT THAT PARTICIPATES IN A JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY UNDER SECTION 48-805.01, MUST BE DEPOSITED IN THE JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY GENERAL FUND KEPT FOR THE JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY BY THE COUNTY TREASURER.

3. MAY BE DEPOSITED IN THE RELEVANT GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SECTION 48-807, SUBSECTION N.

4. MAY BE SPENT BY THAT FIRE DISTRICT TO CARRY OUT ANY OF ITS DUTIES UNDER THIS CHAPTER.

F. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION, “FIRE DISTRICT” MEANS A FIRE DISTRICT ORGANIZED UNDER THIS CHAPTER OR ITS SUCCESSOR ENTITY AND INCLUDES A FIRE DISTRICT THAT PARTICIPATES IN A JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY UNDER SECTION 48-805.01 OR ITS SUCCESSOR ENTITY.

Sec. 4. Standing and fee shifting; definition

A. This act, if approved by the voters and thereafter challenged in court, shall be defended by the State of Arizona. If the attorney general fails to defend or enforce this act or fails to appeal an adverse judgment against its validity or application, in whole or in part, any resident of this state shall have standing to initiate or intervene in any action or proceeding to enforce or defend this act.

B. The court shall award fees and expenses to any resident who initiates or intervenes in, and prevails on the merits of, any action or proceeding to enforce or defend this act pursuant to subsection A of this section.

C. For the purposes of this section, “fees and expenses” includes the reasonable expenses of expert witnesses, the reasonable cost of any study, analysis, report, test or project found by the court to be necessary to prepare the party’s case and reasonable attorney fees.

Sec. 5. Intent

The legislature finds and declares the following:

1. This state is home to one hundred forty-four fire districts that provide fire, emergency medical and associated emergency services to more than one million five hundred thousand residents and tens of millions of travelers on Arizona roadways.

2. Many of these fire districts are located in rural parts of this state, with personnel serving as first responders in the event of emergencies or accidents on large stretches of widely traveled highways.

3. Fire districts in this state are critically underfunded, leading to personnel and equipment shortages and extremely long response times in many areas of this state.

4. To ensure that fire districts can provide prompt and effective emergency services throughout the state, we must solve this funding crisis. This act would do so by imposing an additional sales and use tax increment of one-tenth of one percent, that is just one penny for every \$10.00 you spend, for a period of twenty years.

Sec. 6. Severability

If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application. The invalidated provision or provisions shall be deemed reformed to the extent necessary to conform to applicable law and to give the maximum effect to the intent of this act and, to the fullest extent possible, the provisions of this act, including each portion of any section of this act containing any invalidated provision that is not itself invalid, shall be construed so as to give effect to the intent thereof.

Sec. 7. Short title

This act may be cited as the “Arizona Fire District Safety Act”.

2. The Secretary of State shall submit this proposition to the voters at the next general election as provided by article IV, part 1, section 1, Constitution of Arizona.

ANALYSIS BY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Proposition 310 would increase the state transaction privilege tax (commonly known as the sales tax) and the state use tax from the current state tax rate of 5.6% to 5.7% for twenty years, beginning on January 1, 2023, to provide funding for fire districts. The new revenue generated by the tax increase would be deposited into the fire district safety fund and would be used first to pay the costs to implement and administer the fund; the remaining revenue would be distributed each month to fire districts to carry out the districts' statutory duties.

The initial monthly distribution would be to fire districts in proportion to each fire district's most recent equalized property valuation, except that a single fire district could not receive more than 3% of the total amount of monies to be distributed to all fire districts. If monies remain after the initial distribution, there would be a second distribution to fire districts that received less than 3% of the total amount of monies to be distributed in proportion to those fire districts' most recent equalized property valuation, except that a single fire district's initial and second distribution may not be more than 3% of the total amount of monies to be distributed to fire districts. Any monies that remain after the initial and second distributions would be distributed equally among all the fire districts.

Proposition 310 would allow any Arizona resident to have standing to enforce or defend the measure or to appeal an adverse judgment against the measure if the attorney general fails to do so.

Fire districts are special taxing districts formed under existing state law to provide fire, rescue and other emergency services to specific areas outside of the boundaries of a city or town. Fire districts are different from fire departments, which provide services within the boundaries of a city or town.

The revenue distributed from the fire district safety fund would be in addition to the revenues a fire district may currently receive from secondary property taxes levied on the taxable property within the fire district.

Notice: Pursuant to Proposition 105 (1998), these measures cannot be changed in the future if approved on the ballot except by a three-fourths vote of the members of each house of the legislature and if the change furthers the purpose of the original ballot measure, by an initiative petition or by referring the change to the ballot.

ARGUMENTS “FOR” PROPOSITION 310

YES ON 310 TO SAVE LIVES!

When you dial 911, you rightfully expect your local fire department to show up promptly. If you live in an urban area, response times typically average about five or six minutes. However, if you live or travel outside Phoenix or Tucson, emergency response times can take as long as 30 minutes or more.

These long waits don’t occur because rural firefighters and paramedics lack urgency or a commitment to public safety. Rather, Arizona’s 144 fire districts have a shortage of manpower, equipment, and resources.

Prop 310 will solve that – and make all Arizonans safer.

Arizona fire districts, largely located along major highways and interstates, are home to more than 1.5 million residents. They represent the first line of defense against the wildfires that sweep across our state each year. And fire districts serve travelers and tourists headed everywhere throughout Arizona – whether those travelers know it or not.

Over the last five years, nearly 2,000 people have been killed in vehicle crashes on Arizona’s rural roads. Another 30,000 have been injured. Across the same period of time, fire districts have helped fight wildfires that have ravaged 2.2 million acres in our state.

Those are crisis numbers. This is a crisis situation. Prop 310 is the answer.

Your yes vote on Prop 310 will create a temporary one-tenth-of-a-penny increase in the state’s sales tax. That sliver of a cent will ensure our fire district firefighters and paramedics have the staffing, equipment, and training necessary to protect public safety statewide.

To put it in perspective, say you buy a \$10 lunch. Prop 310 will cost you a penny. If you spend \$100 on dinner, it’ll cost you a dime.

Prop 310 will save lives. So please join me in voting yes!

Paul Boyer, Glendale

As a Professional Firefighter in Arizona, Paramedic and now Assistant Chief with a career spanning over 23 years in Arizona I support Prop 310. Moreover, I am a concerned citizen, son, parent, taxpayer, and someone who enjoys the outdoors in Arizona. I urge you to consider this modest tax to help ensure our Fire and Paramedic services are properly funded, staffed, and equipped to adequately protect you and your family.

If passed, this funding will be utilized to support emergency services, personnel, and facilities for the pure purpose of saving lives and property throughout Arizona. Fire districts serve all Arizonan’s either by directly protecting their residencies or indirectly when driving within the State along all the major interstates. Emergency services operate in the business of minutes and seconds but when resources are inadequate that means you and your family are at risk.

Please vote YES on Prop 310, which proposes one penny for every ten dollars you spend, and this modest tax goes away after 20 years.

Thank you for your consideration.

Joe Hester
Buckeye Valley Fire District, Assistant Fire Chief

Joe Hester, Assistant Fire Chief, Buckeye Valley Fire District, Goodyear

In all of Arizona there are 35 municipality fire departments and 144 AZ Fire Districts; if you ever travel outside of a city or town, you will be covered by a Fire District. In the event of a medical emergency of any sort (highway accident, mountain rescue, water rescue et cetera), the residents of the Fire District will pay the costs via their taxes. Districts are struggling; 85 to 95% of their revenue is based on property taxes. The costs are outpacing the 5% limited increase (of property taxes) allowed by law. Property values do not reset when property is sold, so there is no financial gain when values increase because of skyrocketing market values. Population and call volume increase but revenues are suffocated by the increased demand on their resources. The Federal government failed to provide pandemic relief funding for the spiraling costs brought on by the Covid-19 mandates and inflation. This scenario is made worse by the rising costs of fuel, equipment, training needs, insurance costs (Health and Workmen's Comp) and funding of the PSPRS retirement system. I support the 1/10th of a penny State sales tax which will ease the burden for struggling Districts and everyone will help carry the financial burden to ensure the safety and well-being of Arizonans and visitors to our State.

Darlene Packard, CAFMA Board Clerk, Central Arizona Fire and Medical Authority, Prescott Valley

ARIZONA FIREFIGHTERS: VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION 310 TO SAVE LIVES!

As a fire captain and the President of the Professional Fire Fighters of Arizona, nearly 9,000 members strong, I am respectfully asking you to help us solve the state's fire district crisis by voting YES on Proposition 310.

This temporary tenth-of-one-cent sales tax won't cost much – just one cent on a \$10 expenditure – but these necessary resources will help protect the 1.5 million Arizonans who live in fire districts. Your YES vote will also protect millions of drivers and passengers who travel the interstate highways and roadways connecting Phoenix, Tucson, Kingman, Flagstaff and Yuma – all of which are served by fire districts.

Our 144 fire districts are so strapped for funding and manpower, 911 emergency calls often take upwards of 30 minutes for a response. As fire fighters and paramedics, we know every minute is vital when you and your family have been in a crash or you're facing a fire. That's why we have worked for years to get Prop 310 on the ballot.

The next time you spend 10 bucks at McDonald's, Prop 310 will cost you a penny. In return, the next time you drive from the Valley to the White Mountains, Flagstaff or Tucson, or travel for a weekend in San Diego or Vegas, the fire districts you pass through will be far better prepared should you face an emergency.

Over the past five years, we've had about 2,000 fatalities and 30,000 injuries in vehicle crashes on Arizona's rural roads. Over the same time, fire districts have fought wildfires that have claimed more than 2.2 million acres statewide.

These struggling first responders need our help. Please vote YES on Proposition 310 to solve this crisis.

Bryan Jeffries, President, Professional Fire Fighters of Arizona, Phoenix

Proposition 310 May Save Your Life

We have 2 unequal emergency medical service systems in Arizona. Folks who live in cities & towns enjoy well-performing emergency medical systems that have up-to-date equipment, staff, and training.

Residents of rural Arizona (especially unincorporated areas) don't enjoy the same level of emergency medical services as urbanites. It's not just because of the long distances the responders travel when responding to 911 calls. It's because rural areas simply don't have the resources to provide the same level of service that we take for granted in urban and suburban Arizona.

Unincorporated areas need to form their own rural fire & EMS districts with money cobbled together via a special local property tax to have access to fire and emergency medical services. They don't have a city council to go to for funding. They're basically stuck trying to get blood out of a turnip. As a result, rural EMS care is substandard.

The major disparity in the quality of emergency medical care in unincorporated Arizona bothered me when I was the director of the state health department, but I had no way of fixing it.

Now we have a solution. Proposition 310 will supplement rural fire districts with a 0.1% sales tax collected statewide. That's equal to an extra dime on a purchase of \$100. Rural fire districts won't be getting a free lunch though. The lion's share of fire & EMS district funding will still come from local property taxes.

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The next time you're driving through rural Arizona ask yourself whether you think an extra dime on a \$100 purchase is worth knowing that someone would help you if something bad happens. Will they have the equipment & training they need to save your life?

If Proposition 310 passes they will, so Vote YES!

Will Humble, Director, Arizona Department of Health Services (2009-2015), Phoenix

Please support Proposition 310 to help Arizona's struggling Fire Districts regain their financial balance. The real estate crash of 2010 started our downhill slide. The economic recovery since would have enabled us to thrive again, except that Proposition 117 (passed in 2012), shifted the tax levy from "full-cash value" to "limited value" for property assessments. Furthermore, Proposition 117 restricted property tax increases to no more than 5% per-year. Montezuma Rimrock Fire (merged with Camp Verde Fire in 2019 to become CCFMD) saw a staggering drop of 64% in valuation during this period and has since only recovered at about 5% per-year (Camp Verde dropped 46%). We fell into the financial basement but can now only climb one step per-year to get out!

Somehow, with creativity, we survived. Then came COVID! Do you know that Fire Districts were excluded from receiving COVID relief in the language of both the CARES and ARPA Acts? We estimate that COVID cost our district over \$800,000 in overtime and lost revenues, and we have yet to receive any of these payments to help offset this deficit. Compare this to municipalities, counties and the State that all received millions!

We're not greedy, but we care about the communities we serve, and worry about their future. We watch our costs (impossible now with inflation), while also striving to reward our loyal staff for the heroic services they provide day-in and day-out. We have been awarded grants, conducted annexations, refinanced pension liabilities, and have shared services. This year, we are selling-off real estate that was earmarked for future fire stations just to balance our budget. We are committed to serving our residents and visitors (who don't pay taxes here), but going forward, we desperately need assistance to enable us to carry-on. Please vote in favor of Proposition 310!

Terry Keller, Fire Chief, Cooper Canyon Fire and Medical District, Sedona

Arizona's 144 fire districts provide fire, emergency medical and paramedic ambulance services to communities located in the state's rural and suburban regions, and throughout the state's 15 counties. Fire districts, largely located along major highways and interstates, and amongst the state's vast outdoor recreational areas, are home to more than 1.5 million residents, and protect communities that welcome millions of visitors annually. Fire districts serve travelers and tourists headed everywhere from Las Vegas to San Diego, Mexico to the Grand Canyon. Fire districts provide a majority of the state's paramedic ambulance services in rural areas. Fire districts represent the first line of defense against wildfires that threaten the state's forests, deserts and critical watersheds. As Arizona has grown over the years, the methodology to fund fire districts and their critical emergency response services has not kept pace. Local community property taxes provide a majority of fire district funding, which has left fire districts with a shortage of manpower, equipment, and resources necessary to keep residents and visitors safe. Many of the state's fire districts are currently operating at reduced levels for staffing and deployment. As an example: Bullhead City Fire District (Mohave County) – total firefighter staffing reduced 23%; Summit Fire District (Coconino County) – total firefighter staffing reduced 20%; Sun City Fire District (Maricopa County) – total firefighter staffing reduced 19%; Daisy Mountain Fire District (Maricopa & Yavapai Counties)– total firefighter staffing reduced 15%. Prop 310 will provide the financial resources necessary to improve fire district response services across the state, for the benefit of all Arizonans who travel, recreate and work throughout the rural and suburban areas of this great state. Please vote YES on Prop 310.

John Flynn, Executive Director, Arizona Fire District Association, Scottsdale

Arizona's 144 fire districts provide fire, emergency medical and paramedic ambulance services to communities located in the state's rural and suburban regions, and throughout the state's 15 counties. Fire districts, largely located along major highways and interstates, and amongst the state's vast outdoor recreational areas, are home to more than 1.5 million residents, and protect communities that welcome millions of visitors annually. They serve travelers and tourists headed everywhere from Las Vegas to San Diego, Mexico to the Grand Canyon. Fire Districts provide the largest majority of emergency medical response across the state. Fire Districts represent the first line of defense against wildfires that threaten the state's forests, deserts and critical watersheds. They also serve as the state's largest resource for wildfire response throughout an incident. As Arizona has grown over the years, the methodology to fund fire districts and their critical emergency response services has not kept pace. Local community property taxes provide a majority of fire district funding, which has left fire districts with a shortage of staffing, equipment, and resources necessary to keep residents and visitors safe. Many of the state's fire districts are currently operating at reduced levels for staffing and deployment. As an example:

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Bullhead City Fire District (Mohave County) – total firefighter staffing reduced 23%; Summit Fire District (Coconino County) – total firefighter staffing reduced 20%; Sun City Fire District (Maricopa County) – total firefighter staffing reduced 19%; Daisy Mountain Fire District (Maricopa & Yavapai Counties)– total firefighter staffing reduced 15%.

Prop 310 will provide the financial resources necessary to improve fire district response services across the state, for the benefit of all Arizonans as well as others who travel, recreate and work throughout the rural and suburban areas of this great state. Please vote YES on Prop 310.

Scott Freitag, President, Arizona Fire Chiefs Association, Prescott Valley

Arizona’s Fire Districts are in need of your help. Your YES vote on Proposition 310 will add vital funding for Fire District operations. Fire Districts receive the majority of funding by collecting revenues derived solely from secondary property taxes assessed on real property. In contrast, municipal fire departments are funded through a city’s general fund revenues derived from sales tax, property taxes and state shared revenues. The limited revenue stream coupled with 2012’s Proposition 117 have resulted in Fire District revenues remaining relatively flat while operating costs continue to rise year over year.

Throughout the “Great Recession” and the continuing COVID crisis, Arizona’s Fire Districts have done more with less, answering the call for service. We have remained the anchors of trust and public service to thousands of Arizonans and visitors.

Fire Districts serve thousands of Arizonans and tourists in the most rural parts of the state. The costs of providing emergency services to the traveling public and tourists, often outside the Fire District boundaries, are directly borne by the taxpaying citizens of the district. The tenth cent increment is a small price for equity of cost for equity of service. Being underfunded may, for some citizens, enhance the cachet of nobility and sacrifice for the common good often associated with firefighters, but this will eventually lead to extended response times, inadequate staffing and aging, non-reliable equipment. Your penny on a ten-dollar meal will go a long way toward improvement.

Wherever you call home in Arizona, you will travel through, visit, or have family and friends in, an area covered by a Fire District. Please vote YES to approve Proposition 310. Doing so will allow Arizona’s Fire Districts to continue our essential acts of citizenship through the privileged opportunity of being your anchors of trust and public service.

Dirch Foreman, Board Member, Highlands Fire District, Flagstaff

As a small fire department the funds provided by this bill would help to hire more full time employees. Additional personnel would help our response to emergencies providing better service to the community. Funds were slashed and capped in 2012. Budgets are below recession levels inspite of community growth. We are unable to replace older equipment. For example we are still using some of the first models of Jaws of Life, some over 20 years old. New models cost over \$47,000 ea ch. Multiple units are necessary in case there are multiple calls to respond to. Our cardiac monitors are over 15 years old. Replacements are approximately \$30,000 each. Our fire trucks are also older and maintenance costs are increasing. The increase in full time residents, a major highway through our district, has increased the number of calls received. Being a small department means backup personnel need to have additional training to respond to emergencies. Funding this proposition, even if you just travel through the district, could mean saving a life and/or getting the help needed in an emergency . We encourage you to support this funding to provide the necessary equipment and personnel when an emergency occurs.

Sorey Michael, EMT/Office Manager, Clay Springs Pinedale Fire Department, Clay Springs

Vernon Fire District
PO Box 400, Vernon, AZ 85940
Office (928) 537-4895 Fax (928) 537-4806

The Vernon Fire District, located in Northern Arizona, is the very reason proposition 310 is presented to the voters of Arizona. We are a community in the White Mountains, between Show Low and Springerville. Our fire district was created when people began to move to the area 15 years ago. Our population in Vernon and our response area has grown from a few hundred to nearly 10,000 during the summer months. Our funding is solely based on property values. Property values in 2011 were over 26 million dollars, they fell to 13 million, in 2017. A 46.8% drop. Values have risen to 16 million dollars, yet that is 10 million lower than 2011. Our current dilemma is, from 2011 to today, our call volume rose 162%, from 257 to 674 and we still don’t have the same available funding to operate as we did in 2011.

Proposition 310 would allow us the funding we need to recover. Help us meet the needs as the Vernon community grows and have a sustainable funding stream that is not property value based.

Dave J. Niehuis
Fire Chief
Vernon Fire District

Dave Niehuis, Fire Chief, Vernon Fire District, Vernon

VOTE for Prop 310
Arizona Fire District Safety Act
Fire District Funding

Arizona's 144 fire districts are in crisis. This crisis doesn't just impact the residents of these districts, it impacts most Arizonans, as well as tourists, as fire districts are the agencies that serve most major roadways connecting Phoenix, Tucson, Kingman, Flagstaff and Yuma. Fire districts are also the first line of defense for most of our state's wildfires.

The crisis for Verde Valley Fire District and our surrounding districts includes inadequate communications infrastructure, outdated or out of service emergency equipment and lack of staffing for response to the increase in calls for service in our region. The Verde Valley region has become a destination location for tourists who want to enjoy Arizona's wine country, Sedona's beautiful scenery or recreate in one of our many rivers or trails. It is estimated that approximately 3 million people visit this region of the state on an annual basis. Due to the fact that fire districts are solely funded by property tax, the residents of the districts are paying for the emergency services for these 3 million visitors.

Voting for Prop 301 helps fix this issue and reduces some of the tax burden on the fire district residents, who are essentially paying for fire and EMS for all who visit the areas covered by fire districts. It will also allow fire districts to address equipment and personnel deficiencies and improve the services that they provide. In return, the next time you take a day trip to the White Mountains, or drive to spend a weekend in Sedona, Laughlin or Rocky Point, the fire districts you pass through will be far better prepared should you and your loved ones need help.

Danny Johnson, Fire Chief, Verde Valley Fire District

Danny Johnson, Fire Chief, Verde Valley Fire District, Camp Verde

Dear Voters,

I am writing this letter in support of SCR1049: Proposition 310: fire district; TPT increment. This ballot measure would enact a 0.1% (one-tenth of 1-cent) sales tax for 20 years to provide additional funding for fire districts. As a rural fire district that serves a population of over one and a half million visitors to Mount Lemmon, the potential additional funding to our fire district budget is crucial to attaining the goals set forth in both our mission and vision statements. This will allow for sustaining our current staffing levels, keep equipment operational, and for procuring additional equipment, supplies, and training for our firefighters to mitigate emergency calls effectively and efficiently for service. It is imperative that this legislature pass to not only help the Mount Lemmon Fire District, but all fire districts that are experiencing an increase in call volume while contending with further decreases to their annual budget. This is essential to the citizens that expect and deserve the professionalism and service required for the overall proficiency of public safety.

Joseph Gunia, Fire Chief, Mount Lemmon Fire District, Mount Lemmon

The top priority of government is to keep people safe. I have spent a career on the front lines of fire services, so I understand firsthand what it takes to ensure our first responders can be there when people need them most.

I also know how important it is that government services become more efficient. During my time as a city councilmember, I worked to create innovative partnerships to provide cost effective public safety services. As a professor and researcher, I conducted efficiency studies for Arizona fire districts helping consolidate services to cut administrative costs and reduce redundancy in order to focus more of your tax dollars where they are needed most - emergency response. While Arizona fire districts have taken efforts to increase efficiency, many are struggling to meet the basic response needs of their community.

Our fire districts are not just protecting local residents – they are responsible for protecting much of the ecosystems so vital to our Arizona's tourism industry and our water sustainability. Wildfires can devastate scenic landscapes affecting state and local tourism revenues. These same fires can contaminate surface drinking water sources, placing further strain on our water supply. Adequately funded fire districts is an issue important to all Arizonans.

The Legislature has referred Prop 310, the Arizona Fire District Safety Act, to the voters. This one-tenth-of-a penny sales

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tax will generate \$150 million for state fire districts to give them the resources needed to protect Arizona's vital resources. I encourage you to learn more and support these important fire districts. Thank you.

Scott Somers, Mesa

Fire Districts in Arizona have been severely underfunded for many years. It is a constant struggle keeping our district's emergency services adequately staffed and our communities safe with the current tax income. The TPT increment is minimal but would help the districts and their communities in a great way.

I support Proposition 310 and hope you will join me by voting YES.

John Vail

Chairman Tusayan Fire District

John Vail, Chairman, Tusayan Fire District, Grand Canyon

As a board member of the Vernon Fire District. I am in favor of the passage of Prop. 310. The added revenue created by this proposition would be extremely helpful to our small Fire district. Our property tax base has not kept up with our increase in callouts.

I strongly urge a yes vote to pass SCR1049/ Proposition 310.

Sincerely,

Paul Kovacic

Board Member

Vernon Fire District

Paul Kovacic III, Board Member, Vernon Fire District, Vernon

Vote for Prop 310

Arizona Fire District Safety Act

Fire District Funding

Yes on Proposition 310, the Arizona Fire District Safety Act

Due to the radical housing market crisis of 2009, the difficult reality currently facing Arizona is fire districts need additional funding in order to meet the needs of its rural and urban populations. Period.

Proposition 310 would provide a temporary tenth of a penny increase in sales tax. This would enable districts to better provide fire, emergency, and medical services to residents and travelers.

Please vote Yes on Proposition 310 and help support Arizona by supporting its fire districts.

Thank you.

Dean Koropatnicki

Battalion Chief

Verde Valley Fire District

Dean Koropatnicki, Battalion Chief, Verde Valley Fire District, Cottonwood

More than 140 Fire Districts throughout Arizona provide wildland firefighting, structural firefighting, emergency medical, and associated emergency services to over one million residents statewide. Many Fire Districts cover Arizonans in areas not covered by cities and/or Towns. Fire Districts have concerns regarding the various limits placed on revenue growth within the fire districts. The current limitations, when taken collectively; have precluded fire districts from maintaining adequate fire and emergency medical service delivery at levels necessary to protect life and property. The limitations include the cap on tax levy limit growth; the tax rate cap; and property value limitations (Prop 117).

Each of these three limitations was legislatively or voter mandated. Each limitation individually has the effect of limiting revenues. Implemented on a cumulative basis, these revenue limitations prevent fire districts from funding essential services on a year-over-year basis. Fire Districts attribute these funding restrictions to significantly diminishing structural firefighting, wildland firefighting, preparedness, and EMS response statewide, especially in rural Arizona. These funding restrictions will continue to reduce fire and emergency medical service delivery in future years.

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Laws were passed that set tax levy limits on fire districts to 8% over the prior year's actual levy despite potential unlimited property value reductions. On top of this levy limit, fire districts are restricted to a maximum tax rate of \$3.25 per \$100 of assessed limited property value. As recently as this year, additional laws were passed that reduced commercial property tax rates, shifting the additional fire district revenue burden to local homeowners.

When emergency incidents happen statewide, firefighters appreciate “thoughts and prayers” but what they really need is your SUPPORT of Proposition 310 to keep them SAFE!

Brian P. Tobin
Fire Chief, Daisy Mtn. Fire and Medical Department

Brian Tobin, Daisy Mountain Fire Chief, Daisy Mountain Fire, Anthem
Sponsored by Daisy Mountain Firefighters

Many rural Fire Districts get most of their funding from property taxes. When the housing crunch hit in the mid 2010's many districts lost much of their funding. I am in the Vernon Fire District, and Chairman of the Vernon Fire District Board which is an unpaid position. In fiscal year 2011-2012 the Vernon Fire District had an assessed property value of \$26,184,965 that taxes were paid on. This was what was used to fund the district. In fiscal year 2017-2018 this assessed value was \$13,943,971. That was a 53% reduction in income. With the way the laws are written it is very difficult to make that lost money up. In fiscal year 2021-2022 Vernon is only at \$16,956,372 assessed value, far from just 10 years ago. In a rapidly growing community, where the calls have increased from 257 in 2012 to 674 in 2022, it is very hard to provide the kind of service that is needed. This tax increase will have a huge effect on the level of service that can be offered to the community at a very slight impact to the average citizen. Without this tax, Fire Districts will be asked to do more with less, which is just not sustainable. Please support YOUR Fire Districts and support this bill. Your life just might depend on it.

John Vehar, Chairman, Vernon Fire District, Vernon

Arizona's Firefighters and the Fire Districts that provide fire and emergency medical services need your help. The firefighters are battling to maintain staffing levels at a safe and acceptable level. Staffing levels directly impact our firefighters ability to safely and effectively respond to medical emergency, motor vehicle collisions, house fires and wildfires throughout our State. In most fire districts the number of firefighters on duty in 2022 is considerably less than our staffing levels in 2008. This 1/10th-of-a-penny increase in the state's sales tax will generate approximately \$150 million annually for the state's fire districts. The Prop 310 funding will help ensure firefighters and emergency responders have the equipment and training needed to provide the basic fire, emergency and medical services to our residents and travelers. Simply put, firefighters will be able to answer the call for help throughout our State. Your help now will help ensure we are able to help later. Please vote YES on Prop 310. Thank you! Patrick Moore-President Arizona Fire District Association/Fire Chief Bullhead City Fire District.

Patrick Moore, President, Arizona Fire District Association, Kingman

I have been blessed with a long fire service career; 26 years with Central Yavapai in Prescott and 10 with Arizona Fire & Medical Authority (AFMA) in the Phoenix valley. I have also had the honor of serving Arizona's 144 fire districts on the Arizona Fire District Association Board. During my career, I have spent a significant amount of time traveling our great State assisting districts and seeing their challenges firsthand. One of the biggest challenges is the shortage of manpower with most fire districts only able to staff their fire trucks with two or three firefighter/paramedics; minimum recommended staffing is four.

Fire districts provide service to much of Arizona. For instance, you are traveling through fire districts on I-17 from the Phoenix city limits until you reach the Flagstaff city limits. I recently witnessed a rollover accident on I-17 with two patients ejected, and worried that the responding truck would not have adequate staffing to treat both critical patients. AFMA covers the I-10 near Tonopah and responds to countless auto accidents with numerous critical patients, yet they also struggle with maintaining adequate staffing.

I worry about my family and friends, both from Arizona and out-of-state, that travel our interstates and rural roadways and the possibility that they may not get the emergency service they need should they get in an accident or have a medical emergency.

Fire districts also provide a substantial portion of the State's wildland fire response resources. Financial constraints and staffing shortages are now impeding the ability to provide early, rapid fire responses which are critical to keeping wildfires

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small.

This temporary one tenth-of-a-penny increase in sales tax will generate critical emergency service funding. It will ensure all fire districts, throughout Arizona, will be prepared to assist you and your family if necessary.

Mary Dalton, Assistant Fire Chief, Arizona Fire & Medical Authority, Prescott

The Fire Districts in rural areas with minimal funding lack staffing due to low pay and no insurance, no pension or benefits of any kind. Also, the lack of ambulance services in these areas where the usual wait is 30 minutes or more. Passing Prop. 310 would be a huge benefit to the communities that need fire and medical services. This would go a long way to also provide the Fire Departments with the proper PPE (Personal Protection Equipment) that is not only needed but required to do their job.

Grey Murphy, Board Member Vernon Fire District, Vernon Fire Department, Vernon

I've been employed with a fire district since 2007. When the recession hit, our fire district lost 50% of its revenue. The organization responded with massive cuts across the board to training, equipment, and staffing. We were struggling to maintain the services we provide to our community. At the lowest point of the recession, Prop 117, a voter-approved initiative was applied, freezing fire district budgets at recession levels. Prop 117 was well-intended, but the timing of its application couldn't have been worse. Provisions of Prop 117 have limited the increase to our budget by 5% a year. In a best-case scenario, it will take 10 years to climb out of this financial hole and get back to our pre-recession budget. Additionally, fire districts provide the majority of wild land firefighting support in Arizona. The State relies on us to send trucks and manpower across Arizona. Due to financial challenges, our staffing is poor, forcing our fire district to turn down assignments. This year, an average of 50% of assignments were turned down, challenging our state's ability to get wild land fires quickly under control.

As we all know, the housing market has never been higher. Fire districts are based solely on property taxes, yet the majority of districts in Arizona are struggling financially, not able to recover their budget levels due to provisions of Prop 117.

Imagine what will happen to those districts if the housing market crashes again.

Prop 310 is a real solution. It provides a diversified revenue stream to fire districts through a tenth of a cent sales tax. If you buy \$10 lunch, one penny will go to fire districts. Prop 310 is a game-changer for fire districts to provide the life saving services the community expects and deserves.

John Walka II, Fire Captain, San Tan Valley

The Daisy Mountain Fire District is located in north Phoenix and serves approximately 300 square miles. These areas of service include the communities of Anthem, New River, Desert Hills, Black Canyon City, and The Town of Cave Creek. For any resident, tourist, or industry worker traveling to northern Arizona, the Daisy Mountain Fire District is the primary responding Fire Department for a large portion of Interstate 17. Interstate 17 from Phoenix to Flagstaff is one of the most dangerous stretches of road in the country, and all of it is covered by Fire Districts. The fact is, for any direction of travel outside of the greater Phoenix area you will be passing through a Fire District. It is critical that these Fire Districts maintain proper staffing, provide life-saving equipment, and have highly trained personnel ready to respond to and mitigate any emergency. This small tax initiative will greatly aid the budgets of Fire Districts across the state. Fire Districts have been impacted by significant inflation and industrial insurance premiums. Previous tax initiatives have limited our abilities to overcome these quickly rising financial hardships. Firefighters across the state are asking the voters of Arizona to please support this tax.

Thank you for your support,
Daisy Mountain Firefighters

Eugene Lindsay, L4361 Vice President, Daisy Mountain Firefighter Chapter, Peoria

I support Prop 310 with a YES vote because the funds secured through the Fire District Safety Act are necessary to ensure a safe and quality fire district for all Arizona residents and visitors. I am a firefighter for Pinewood Fire District where we are proud to serve our community. We believe that our community members deserve the same quality service that Municipal fire departments receive. Our district also covers 25 miles of Interstate 17 which connects Northern Arizona to Southern Arizona. We see our fair share of motor vehicle accidents, car fires, and medical emergencies both in our immediate community as well as along I-17. When you have an emergency, we are coming to help you in your time of need. These funds will allow us to continue to provide quality equipment, training, and the resources necessary to work as an efficient and strong district. I work closely with our Fire Chief, and the budget shortfalls are only getting worse. Cutbacks

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to the emergency services that all Arizonans deserve, is not the answer. Proposition 310 is the solution to these shortfalls; I encourage all of you to consider voting YES on Prop 310.

Caleb Garcia
President of the United Flagstaff Firefighters
Local 1505

Caleb Garcia, President, United Flagstaff Firefighters, Flagstaff

VOTE YES ON PROP 310

The undersigned Governing Fire Board members support Proposition 310. Arizona fire district revenue comes from property taxes; districts do not currently collect sales tax or income tax. The property owners in our jurisdictions (Sun Lakes, Sun City West, Tonopah, Wittman, and unincorporated Maricopa County) pay for their emergency services and the services provided to all visitors through property taxes. As Board Members our primary duty is being responsible with taxpayer money and providing excellent fire and emergency medical service. We are very fiscally conservative, yet the cost to provide service and the number of emergency responses continues to increase beyond what property owners can afford.

Prop 310 will provide a temporary 1/10th of a cent sales tax (1 cent on every \$10) sales tax so all Arizona residents and visitors will help pay for fire and emergency medical service.

Wildland firefighters have been increasingly necessary in recent years. Proposition 310 will help fund these services in districts that currently cannot afford it. In districts currently supporting wildland firefighting teams, Proposition 310 will enhance current teams' ability to be mobilized to fight wildland fires.

Fire districts with hundreds of square miles of recreational areas and highway and rural roads are called to provide emergency services for travelers and tourists. When accidents occur on Arizona's busy highways, the costs for providing the emergency services are often not compensated for by the victims, as many are not residents. Due to a lack of funding, many districts have had severe reductions in staffing resulting in less than adequate medical treatment at auto accidents. Proposition 310 will ensure a safe number of firefighters and paramedics are available when called to the next emergency that occurs for an Arizona property owner or visitor.

G. David Wilson, Governing Board Chairman, Arizona Fire and Medical Authority, NCFMD, SCFMD, Sun City West; Diane Price, South County Fire and Medical District Board Chair, North County Fire and Medical District, Sun Lakes; Tony Sambol, Arizona Fire and Medical Authority Governing Board Member, AFMA, Sun City West; Richard Bookie, Arizona Fire and Medical Authority Board Member, Arizona Fire and Medical Authority, Sun City West; John Crawford, Arizona Fire and Medical Authority, Clerk, AFMA, Sun Lakes; and Karen Gueltzow, Arizona Fire and Medical Authority District Board Member, Arizona Fire and Medical Authority, Tonopah

On behalf of the Pinetop Fire District firefighters, I urge you to vote YES on Proposition 310. Under current law, the State imposes strict expenditure limitations on fire districts. These limitations have affected our ability to maintain and deliver quality emergency medical, fire, and wildfire prevention services to our community. We have had a staffing shortage at fire station 12 since 2008 impacting our ability to respond fire apparatus which increases response times. Pinetop continues to see changing demographics, the increased visitor traffic places a demand on our system and increased emergency responses will continue to impact our services with increased response times causing further erosion of service delivery. Additionally, wildfire threat grows and grant funds to mitigate the threat become harder to obtain. This initiative will generate 0.01% through sales tax that provides revenues to our fire district allowing us to improve our EMS, Fire, and wildfire mitigation services and response. Voting YES will ensure that our firefighters and paramedics are well trained, have adequate equipment, and will respond in a timely manner to your fire or medical emergency. Voting YES will ensure that our fire district can serve our citizens to respond in your time of emergency and reduce wildfire threat year-round. Make a difference in Arizona's Fire and EMS and vote YES on Proposition 310.

Jim Morgan, Fire Chief
Pinetop Fire District

Jim Morgon, Fire Chief, Pinetop Fire District, Pinetop

On behalf of the Fire Chiefs serving Navajo and Apache County (NAFCA), we urge you to vote YES on Proposition 310. Under current law, the State imposes strict expenditure limitations on fire districts. These limitations have affected our ability to maintain and deliver quality emergency medical, fire, and wildfire prevention services to our communities.

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Our facilities are failing, EMS and Fire apparatus are aging, and personnel shortages impact our response times. As our communities continue to see changing demographics, the increased visitor traffic and emergency responses will continue to impact our services with increased response times causing further erosion of service delivery. This initiative will generate 0.01% through sales tax that directs lifesaving revenues to rural fire districts all over the state to improve their EMS, Fire, and wildfire mitigation services and response. Whether you travel to see the leaves changing colors in Flagstaff, visit Tombstone to experience the wild west, or fish the lakes in the White Mountains you will likely travel through a fire district. Voting YES will ensure that our firefighters and paramedics are well trained, have adequate equipment, and will respond in a timely manner to your fire or medical emergency. Voting YES will ensure that our fire districts can serve our citizens to respond in your time of emergency.

Make a difference in Arizona's Fire and EMS and vote YES on Proposition 310.

James Morgan, President

Northeastern Arizona Fire Chief's Association

James Morgon, President, Northeastern Arizona Fire Chief's Association, Taylor

I am asking for your support by voting for Proposition 310. Arizona's fire districts provide emergency medical and fire response services throughout the suburban and rural areas of the state. The residents that live within that district solely support that fire district. However, these fire districts frequently provide life-saving services to non-residents without cost reimbursement. For instance, for the district I serve, 36% of our emergency calls occur outside our district boundaries and into areas not covered by a district or municipality. However, because it is the right thing to do, we continue to respond, but it is becoming unaffordable. The proposition would provide state funds that would allow us to continue responding in those rural areas where no one else will. This is a more equitable approach and ensures that all Arizona residents can continue to receive life-saving services throughout our state.

Jayme Kahle, Fire Chief, Vail

Arizona's fire districts need your help! Voting "YES" for Proposition 310 will provide critical funding for the emergency responders who cover some of our state's most underserved areas. Rural fire districts continue to wrestle with staffing and funding, in large part due to a faulty revenue system that has failed to account for inflationary cost increases over the past 20 years.

We don't think Arizona's fire districts should be forced to choose between repairing a front-line firetruck, paying tuition for a new EMT, or buying personal protective equipment for a firefighter. Unfortunately, this tragic scenario is often very real.

Your "YES" vote will help keep our firefighters and emergency responders safe and healthy. It will give them more reliable and effective fire and emergency medical apparatus, improve their communications, and most-importantly; it will ensure there are more firefighters available to respond to your emergencies.

We're honored to deliver our services personally and privileged to serve Arizona. Please help us in our time of need and rest-assured knowing we'll be ready to help you in yours. Please vote "YES" on Proposition 310.

Mark Savage, Fire Chief, Fry Fire District, Hereford; Jared Haros, President, IAFF Local #4913, Sierra Vista; and Joshua Steinberg, Chairman, Cochise County Fire Association, Pearce

As the Fire Chief of the Hellsgate Fire District (located next to Payson, AZ), I have found that my firefighters truly believe in helping others. They give their all to save others from fires, hazardous material spills/releases, and use their training to stabilize and save people in medical situations. I see firsthand the problems that we have with our current staffing model. Because of outdated laws and propositions that have strangled our and other fire districts' budgets, we must respond on calls with two firefighters. With that staffing model, our crew cannot make entry into a burning home or structure. We must wait an additional 10-15 minutes (at times) for the next engine company to arrive on scene to establish a safe working environment for our personnel. Even on certain medical calls and traffic accidents, my staff is limited in being able to do everything possible to save lives and stabilize the situation. Recently, my crew responded on a semi-truck and pickup truck accident in the early hours of a weekday morning. When they arrived on scene, they found a large semi with trailer that hit a pickup truck and smashed it into the forest. They found a patient, but due to the complexity of the scene and inadequate resources they could not deploy extrication tools to get the entrapped victim out. The crew had to wait an additional 10 minutes for another crew to arrive. The outcome- the patient died. Had we been fully staffed with proper equipment, I

believe we could have achieved a better outcome. I want to assure all those we respond on that we will do our best to help you in any situation. But we need your help. Please support AZ Fire Districts by voting YES on Prop 310.

Morey Morris, Fire Chief, Hellsgate Fire District, Star Valley

The Pima County Fire Chiefs' Association (PCFCA) is a regional partnership of fire chiefs throughout incorporated and unincorporated Pima County, Arizona's 2nd largest county. Its primary goal is to collaborate to develop and support consistency of emergency service deployment and delivery throughout Pima County.

As service demands have dramatically increased, financial resourcing has not kept pace due to legislation being enacted that unreasonably constrains the revenue growth potential of fire districts in Arizona. This constraint is not to the detriment of the districts themselves, but rather to those they serve – the residents and visitors of the state of Arizona.

Today, most fire districts in Arizona struggle to meet the emergency needs of their communities. While these challenges are the same for all districts regardless of the size of the community being served, nowhere is the impact more obvious than with the districts serving the lightly populated rural or frontier areas of the county and state. In these areas, response times to emergencies border on the extreme, while staffing levels are at best, abysmal. Again, this is not to the detriment of the districts, but to those they serve.

The funding proposed through SCR1049 / Proposition 310 – fire districts; funding; TPT increment is necessary to provide for more consistent, timely, and appropriate emergency service delivery not only within Pima County, but throughout the entire state. Without it, the current trends will undoubtedly continue, and lives will be needlessly lost as a result.

For this reason, the Pima County Fire Chiefs' Association fully supports the passage of SCR1049 / Proposition 310 – fire districts; funding; TPT increment, and sincerely urges the residents of Pima County and the state of Arizona to support us in this effort.

Norman K. "Brad" Bradley III
Chairman, Pima County Fire Chiefs' Association

Norman Bradley III, Fire Chief, Northwest Fire District, Marana; Randy Karrer, Fire Chief, Golder Ranch Fire District, Tucson; Jayme Kahle, Fire Chief, Rincon Valley Fire District, Vail; Karl Isselhard, Fire Chief, Rural Metro Fire Department – Pima County, Tucson; Brian Delfs, Fire Chief, Avra Valley Fire District, Tucson; Marc Meredith, Fire Chief, Sonoita – Elgin Fire District, Patagonia; and Douglas Chappell, Fire Chief, Drexel Heights Fire District, Tucson

Sponsored by Pima County Fire Chiefs Association

After 32 years working for a municipal fire department, it was a common argument in the city when advocating for a tax increase, that sales tax was the "fairest" way to distribute the increase amongst all who use the service, not just residents. This ballot measure is simply asking for all who utilize 911 fire & medical responses in the state, residents and visitors alike, to help share the cost of providing adequate resources to accidents, wildland fires, or any situation that calls for first responders. This ballot measure ensures help is on the way from one of the 144 fire districts across our great state.

Mark Burdick, Fire Chief, Arizona Fire & Medical Authority, Glendale

1 July 2022

We, the board of the Mount Lemmon Fire District, are writing in support of Proposition 310, the establishment of The Fire District Safety Fund.

As one of the rural Arizona fire districts responsible not only for the small number of residents but an additional 1.5 million annual visitors to the Summerhaven area atop Mt. Lemmon, it is becoming more difficult to cover our annual operating expenses including salaries and benefits for our 7 employees and equipment maintenance given a decreasing tax base coupled with the erosion of purchasing power due to inflation.

Our district is not alone in finding ourselves in this situation. Many across the state in more rural areas such as ours face similar prospects. Over time this can result in inability to find highly qualified professional individuals to staff our shifts for not only fire but emergency services such as responding to accidents and other medical incidents. Moreover, as equipment ages and or breaks down, it needs to be replaced. Many of the rural districts are the first line of defense when wildfires break out. Unreliable apparatus and short-handed crews can contribute to longer or less effective initial responses to such events which can lead to larger fires burning for longer duration. We hope you'll take this into account as you travel in rural Arizona and strongly consider supporting this important proposition.

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The Safety Fund will supplement local property taxes which supply the bulk of the district’s annual budgets and allow for upgrading response capabilities for fire and emergency services.

John Perchorowicz, Chair, Mt Lemmon Fire District Board, Mt Lemmon Fire District, Tucson

Proposition 310 will allow Arizona Fire Districts to staff fire trucks with a safe number of firefighters to respond and effectively and efficiently manage fire and EMS calls. Many Arizona Fire Districts are strapped due to old and outdated laws that are leaving us underfunded. They’ve had to lay off personnel to meet their annual budgets. This has created two-man engine companies that are unsafe and can’t meet the demands for service. This number of personnel does not allow for our firefighters to even enter a house or structure fire until the second fire engine gets on the scene to start fire suppression and searches. The 0.1% “Equalization Fund” will allow all Arizonans and even visitors to Arizona help keep our firefighters and those in need safe, All will have the same amount of care, equipment, and resources for their emergency- wherever that occurs. The one penny per \$10.00 spent will raise \$150 million to help sustain the Fire Districts for the next 20 years. In Gila County, all the fire districts and departments have agreed to help support this critical proposition. Gila County fire districts and departments are surrounded by National Forest and cannot “grow out” of our problem. Almost all the fire districts in Gila County have run out of options to fund our fire districts, but many people from other counties, states and countries visit the forests in our county and these visitors do not pay for services that are received. With the additional funding source, our fire districts will operate with the equipment that is needed to perform their work. It will staff additional personnel. And, by state law, professional audits are done to assure we are good stewards of taxpayer money. Please VOTE YES on Prop 310.

Submitted by the Gila County Fire Chief’s Association

Nick Renon, President, Gila County Fire Chief’s Association, Claypool; David Staub, Vice President, Gila County Fire Chief’s Association, Payson; Morey Morris, Secretary/Treasurer, Gila County Fire Chief’s Association, Star Valley; Gary Robinson, Chief at Large, Gila County Fire Chief’s Association, Globe; John Wisner, Chief at Large, Gila County Fire Chief’s Association, Pine; Dave Rodriguez, Member, Gila County Fire Chief’s Association, Forest Lakes; Ron Sattelmaier, Member, Gila County Fire Chief’s Association, Payson; Steve Holt, Member, Gila County Fire Chief’s Association, Tonto Basin; Robert Lockhart, Member, Gila County Fire Chief’s Association, Payson; Phil Paine, Member, Gila County Fire Chief’s Association, Happy Jack; and Mark Stratton, Member, Gila County Fire Chief’s Association, Young

Sponsored by Gila County Fire Chief’s Association

I am a husband, parent, former 2-term city councilmember of the state’s capital city, a firefighter of nearly 20 years and a native Arizonan. The number one priority of any government is to keep people safe. That is a value I stood by during my time as a policy maker, and one I live my professional life by as a first responder. Unfortunately, that is harder to do in rural fire districts, such as Daisy Mountain Fire and Medical (DMFD) versus Arizona cities and towns. I can tell you firsthand the disparity in fire and EMS services have nothing to do with the commitment, compassion and skill level of each of the women and men of DMFD, but aging or lack of infrastructure and equipment does. On November 8th, we have the ability to change that by voting YES on Prop 310, the Arizona Fire District Safety Act. Proposition 310 will supplement rural fire districts with a 0.1% sales tax collected statewide, which is equivalent to a dime on a \$100 purchase. The majority of fire & EMS district funding will continue to come from local property taxes derived within each fire district. Whether you live in a fire district, or are passing through on one of our highways, or creating memories with your family on our vast public lands, you deserve a quick and adequate response should an emergency occur. As a lifelong public servant, I ask you to vote YES on Prop 310 to create a more consistent and equitable level of fire and EMS care for ALL Arizonans, wherever they may be in our beautiful state.

Daniel Valenzuela, Firefighter & Former Phoenix City Councilmember, Phoenix

Calling ALL ARIZONANS to Vote YES on Proposition 310

Being born and raised in Arizona myself, I take great pride in raising my own 5 children in this amazing state. In fact, over the years we have traveled many times over to every corner of the state, enjoying all that Arizona has to offer. There is truly so much to do and see. The Grand Canyon, the Red Rocks of Sedona, Tombstone, Bisbee, Monument Valley, Flagstaff, Goldfield Ghost Town, Tuscon, the Petrified Forrest, Prescott, and any of our amazing lakes are all amazing in their own right.

With 144 Fire Districts in this state, it doesn’t matter where you live or travel, you or someone you love may need the services of a fire district. Traveling from the East Valley to Flagstaff, as an example, you might come across a dozen or so fire districts, many of which are underfunded and understaffed. This means you were to get into a bad car accident, it is

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likely you won't have the needed resources to take care of your family in the same manner as most municipalities.

The limited funding is due restrictions placed on fire districts during the great recession, a time period that many people across the Arizona struggled financially. Things have changed though and the need to support our fire districts has never been greater.

The good news is there is a simple fix - a one tenth of a cent sales tax. That's right, a mere one tenth of a cent. This equates to a dime for every one hundred dollars in purchases. Each of us has the ability to profoundly impact our great state and the communities within. on Prop 310. Let us join together and support our 144 fire districts in voting YES on Prop 310.

Scott Figgins, Queen Creek and Nicole Figgins, Queen Creek

In 2012 Proposition 117 (Arizona Property Tax Assessed Valuation Amendment) was approved which limits the tax assessment on property values to 5% annually for all special taxing districts. This went into effect shortly after home values had plunged due to the recession. It caused Fire Districts across the state to have to slash their budgets, decrease staffing, and deplete their financial reserves just to stay in business to answer the calls for help.

As the state of the economy improved and home values returned to their pre-recession values, municipal fire departments were able to restore their budgets and address any areas of concern. Meanwhile, fire districts that fall under the Prop 117 amendment struggled to catch up.

In the almost 10 years since the passage of Prop 117, Fire Districts have attempted to return to their pre-recession funding and staffing levels. Meanwhile, calls for service continue to increase year after year and the role the fire services play within the community continues to expand. Operating costs have increased exponentially with drastic increases in fuel, tires, and maintenance costs on the vehicles needed to respond to emergencies. The bottom line is that Fire Districts across the state have been expected to do more with less and many of them are at their breaking point.

Proposition 310 is the help that many fire districts desperately need to continue to provide the level of service expected. Much of the state's highways and recreational areas are serviced by fire districts and even though you may not live in an area that is covered by a Fire District they stand ready to answer your call for help as you drive or vacation throughout the state. Vote Yes on Prop 310 to ensure that no matter where you are in the state, help is coming.

Lance Frawley, Fire Captain, Gilbert

I will VOTE YES on Prop 310 to provide our men and women fighting fires the equipment they need, adequately staff our fire departments, and protect our environment. Please join me by voting Yes on the Arizona Fire District Safety Act.

Our firefighters are the front lines of stopping the increasing intensity and number of wildfires in Arizona. The public lands, like national forests, are for everyone to enjoy, no matter where in the state you live. They are our escape from the heat and bustle of the city, and preserves for Arizona's diverse and unique wildlife. Without a well-resourced, well trained, and adequately staffed response, we risk losing much of it.

Currently, fire districts across the state haven't been able to afford to keep staff and have been shrinking while the population they cover has been growing and more people use the lands for recreation. We must support this measure to ensure safety, protect the environment, and support our public safety.

Please VOTE Yes on Prop 310. So, when you need services while in our fire districts, whether you're a resident, driving through to your next destination, or recreating on our public lands and have an emergency, your safety isn't compromised.

Lela Alston, Arizona State Senator LD5, Phoenix

As the Chief of a Fire District, I am writing to express my whole-hearted support for Proposition 310. Having a municipal fire department background, I can tell you firsthand the significant discrepancies in funding from our municipal partners. Legislative limitations regarding taxation rules and growth restrictions specific to Fire Districts have severely limited our ability to stay competitive in the market, fairly provide for our personnel and provide the additional services commonplace in municipalities. Most recently, fire districts were forced to balance their already strained budgets through a multi-year pandemic while remaining ineligible for CARES and ARPA funding. Fire district communities were left to absorb all COVID-related costs, while our municipal partners received federal funding.

Fire District funding is primarily based on residential property tax. When funding falls short in a municipality, other funding mechanisms exist to cover unexpected expenses; this is not true for Fire Districts. All Arizona firefighters work the same job providing fire and life safety service delivery, yet Fire District personnel work with fewer resources and less security. Once you leave a city's boundary, most likely, you are in an area served by a Fire District. Vehicle accidents, medical emergencies, and fires still occur; having an adequately funded Fire District only ensures better outcomes for those areas served.

Proposition 310 is directly beneficial to Fire Districts with a clear line of distribution without the red tape. Despite being a small increase, the funding made available through this Proposition will significantly assist ALL Arizona Fire Districts. This critical need will secure our future sustainability and allow us to provide the highest level of service to our citizens, visitors, and those simply passing through.

I truly thank you for your time and consideration of this vital item.

John Whitney IV, Fire Chief, Superstition Fire & Medical District, Tempe

Fire Districts are government agencies that provide 911 responses to mostly unincorporated areas of the state. Currently, the vast majority of funding for fire districts comes from property taxes, with the tax burden being shifted away from commercial properties and more to the residential property owner in recent years. Furthermore, due to Prop 117 being passed in 2012, fire district funding has been cut and unable to recover since the Great Recession. This has forced many districts to merge, consolidate, or form Joint Powers Authorities to cut redundancies and overhead costs, and to improve purchasing power.

The agency I work for is a JPA that is comprised of two fire districts (North County Fire and Medical and South County Fire and Medical) which provide services to Sun City West, Sun Lakes, Wittmann, and Tonopah regions. Despite these massive funding constraints and being proactive through mergers, we have been doing everything possible to ensure that our service delivery meets our customers' expectations; however, at the expense of overworking our responders and administrative staff, along with overextending the lifespan of apparatus and equipment. Moreover, fire districts were overlooked when CARES Act and ARPA funds were dispersed to the municipalities and counties to help offset the massive costs of responding to the COVID pandemic- despite being the primary responders to some of the largest communities of the most at-risk population in the state.

Proposition 310 will provide fire districts the necessary funding to provide ALL of the expected services when one calls 911 without continuing to place the majority of the tax burden on the residential property tax. Prop 310's passage, would finally allow fire districts to receive sales tax revenue from tourism, large sporting events, and many other attractions that make Arizona so great which is currently unavailable to us.

Scott Dial, Captain/ Paramedic, Arizona Fire & Medical Authority, Surprise

“Yes” for Proposition 310

Arizona's 144 fire districts are in crisis. Located in rural Arizona and along the major roadways connecting Phoenix, Tucson, Kingman, Flagstaff and Yuma, fire districts are routinely strapped for funding, and short on staffing, equipment, and training. I have been a full-time firefighter with the Verde Valley Fire District, in central Arizona, for 17 years. My agency is one of three fire districts in the Verde Valley that cover hundreds of square miles of territory, including Interstate 17, major highways, miles of rural forest land, rivers, and creeks. Through the years our budgets have been reduced but our call volume has increased. In the last five years, nearly 2,000 people have died in vehicle crashes on Arizona's rural roads. Another 30,000 have been injured. While urban fire departments frequently respond to 911 emergency calls in six or seven minutes, our fire district response times can routinely exceed 30 minutes. Not only does this create serious risk for the 1.5 million Arizonans who live in fire districts, it also impacts the nearly 3 million annual visitors to our region who travel our interstates and rural roadways on day trips, sightseeing tours, and vacations.

In response to this crisis, Arizona's fire fighters have crafted a solution – a temporary tenth-of-a-penny increase in the state's sales tax. If you spend \$10 on lunch, Prop 310, the Arizona Fire District Safety Act, will cost you a penny. This will generate about \$150 million annually for the state's fire districts. These increased resources will take the pressure off our fire fighters and paramedics and help ensure we have the equipment and training we need to provide fire, emergency and medical services to our residents and travelers. Vote “Yes,” on Prop 310 on November 8th.

Ivan Anderson

Firefighter/Paramedic
Verde Valley Fire District

Ivan Anderson, Firefighter/Paramedic, Verde Valley Fire District, Cottonwood

As a long-time fire district board chairman and 35-year firefighter, I ask that you VOTE YES for Proposition 310 to help improve fire district responses to emergency medical incidents, structure fires and early-stage wildland fires. Fire Districts in Arizona- there are over 150 of them statewide- rely primarily on property taxes for funding. Because of tax rate caps, tax levy increase limitations and property value increase limitations, fire districts are limited in receiving increased revenues to fund critical staffing, apparatus, equipment replacement, additional fire station construction due to growth and even basic medical supplies.

Fire districts do not receive state revenue or even benefit from the state sales tax collected by businesses within their own districts or from personal statewide income tax filings. They do receive a small amount of the statewide Fire District Assistance Tax. However, cities and towns receive substantial funding from sales and income tax in the form of state shared revenues. The cities and towns across Arizona then use that revenue to fund their own better staffed and better equipped public safety services. If approved by voters, the Act will increase the state sales tax 1/10th of 1% or a penny on a \$10 purchase. This critically needed revenue will then be shared statewide with all fire districts.

I have seen rapid growth in my fire district and like other fire districts, we were forced to reduce staffing necessitated by the real estate market downturn several years ago. The levy cap, rate cap and assessed valuation cap has tied our hands and has not allowed us to fund the positions cut.

A YES VOTE will go a long way to help decrease response times, reduce the manpower shortage and provide the training and equipment to save lives.

Brian V. Moore
Board Chairman, Daisy Mountain Fire District

Brian Moore Sr., Fire Board Chairman, Daisy Mountain Fire District, Phoenix

VOTE YES to support the Arizona Fire District Safety Act (Prop 310)

The 144 fire districts across this great state of Arizona need your support more than ever, and you can help by voting yes for Prop 310. It will only cost you one penny on a \$10 lunch to bring more staff, improved response times and newer equipment to the fire departments that Arizonans use on a daily basis. Even if you do not live in a district, I promise you have traveled through one on the way to Tucson, Flagstaff, Las Vegas, California, or even Mexico. Districts fill the gaps that the cities do not cover. We all want someone to respond to our 911 calls, this proposition will help fund those emergencies. Fire districts not only respond to medical emergencies, but also car accidents, hazardous material emergencies, swift water rescues and of course fires. Many times fire districts are the first on scene of the devastating wildfires we have had in our state.

Fire districts do not receive sales tax revenue and must rely on property taxes. During the great recession when property values plummeted, I watched many districts lay off personnel including the Sun City Fire District, where we lost 25% of our front line first responders. This created longer response times, a major decline in our front line apparatus to respond to emergencies, and our facilities falling into disrepair. While property values hit rock bottom, Proposition 117 was passed, which limited property value increases to 5% year over year. This created a perfect storm for fire districts that have yet to have their budgets restored to pre great recession levels.

Please VOTE YES and support the fire districts to ensure a better future for all the residents of Arizona.

Rob Schmitz, Acting Fire Chief, Sun City Fire District, Phoenix

ARGUMENTS “AGAINST” PROPOSITION 310

I respectfully ask you to vote NO on Prop 310, the statewide sales tax increase for fire districts.

Having served on a fire district board for the last 14 years, and as the current chair, I am well aware of the important role fire districts play in providing a much-needed public service.

Our board has worked hard to collect no more of our residents hard earned money than is necessary to finance the public service we provide. We do not need a second funding stream up and above the property taxes we levy to finance fire and EMT services, and we certainly do not want all the residents in Arizona to subsidize our operations. That would be unfair and excessive.

A tax increase that everyone in the state must pay that indiscriminately benefits all, regardless of need, is bad public policy.

These are tough economic times for many people. Our government must try to minimize their burden on our lives. Please join me in voting NO on Prop 310.

Cindy Biggs, Gilbert

VOTE NO on Proposition 310 Fire District TPT. In Arizona, there are large City Fire Departments, that are funded by city taxes and report to city management. Then, there are approximately 150 Fire Districts, many in rural areas, that are funded by local property taxes and report to five-member governing boards. These governing boards are generally comprised of retired employees and other members who rubber stamp whatever level of annual spending the Rural District Fire chief presents to them. These governing boards have full, unchallenged taxing authority. The taxpayers have no say as to how much they are taxed or how their taxes are spent. The amount of waste and abuse of taxpayers' money with 150 Fire Districts is enormous with each having a fire chief, support staff, equipment, and infrastructure. A simple answer to inefficiency and waste would be to give the responsibility of providing this fire and EMS service to Arizona's fifteen counties. However, Prop 310 offers NO REFORMS to these districts and NO ACCOUNTABILITY to curb reckless spending. Let's stop this waste and abuse by voting NO on the Proposition 310, a statewide sales tax increase. If you live in a city with its own City Fire Department, you will be paying twice, once for your City Fire Department and again for all 150 Fire Districts. It's time for Rural Fire Districts, their governing boards, and the unions to stop going to the taxpayers for more money for salaries and rich benefits. Tighten your belts just like the good citizens of Arizona must do. VOTE NO on PROP 310!

Dwight Kadar, Sedona

Proposition 310 creates a new 20-year statewide 0.1% sales tax for Arizona's 144 fire districts.

To the average voter, this may not sound like a big deal. After all, firefighters provide an important service that keep people and their property safe.

But this is terrible policy that would set a horrible precedent.

Prop 310 would force Arizona taxpayers who already pay for city fire and EMS services to subsidize 1.5 million other Arizona taxpayers in the state. This is redistributive and unfair.

Additionally, Prop 310 is a bailout for fire districts who have irresponsibly spent taxpayer money. Forcing responsible districts to subsidize the few irresponsible districts creates a perverse incentive.

Prop 310 does nothing to improve accountability or transparency. Taxpayers would have no say in the election of fire district board members outside their jurisdiction despite paying taxes to them.

Of the approximately \$150M this new tax is anticipated to generate; no arguments have been presented by proponents demonstrating this amount of money will solve their “funding issue.” So, what's to stop them from coming back to taxpayers for MORE money? Nothing.

Arizona's fire districts already have access to the property tax base, rates and charges for ambulance service, and rich retirement benefits. Giving districts a third funding stream makes it more difficult to track how much money these districts are receiving.

Perhaps most importantly, Prop 310 sets bad precedent. Other taxing districts will assuredly look to get a piece of the sales tax base in the future too.

Now is not the time to raise taxes on the hard-working people of Arizona. With exorbitant gas prices and rising inflation, they need every break they can get. Please VOTE NO on Prop 310!

Aimee Yentes, Vice President Government Affairs, Arizona Free Enterprise Club, Gilbert
Sponsored by Arizona Free Enterprise Club

Please join me in voting NO on Prop 310, the statewide sales tax increase for fire districts.

I currently serve as a volunteer reserve firefighter for a rural fire district in Arizona and I formerly served as a lawmaker in the Arizona legislature.

I am very aware of the many needs our rural fire districts have. It isn't uncommon for us to use equipment past its useful life, or to make do with alternative supplies. After all, we rely much on people like me who volunteer their time and keep up on training to serve our community and respond to those in need. We do a lot with a little.

I know our district isn't alone when it comes to needing more resources. That is common with rural districts with anemic property tax bases. But a statewide sales tax is NOT the answer to this problem.

Our state should be looking at targeted solutions.

Just last year our district worked with State legislators to craft a bill targeted at providing reimbursements from the state to our district when we provided service on federal lands. This passed and was a huge help in augmenting our budget for a service we were providing outside our jurisdiction, out of our own pocket.

There are better options.

Citizens in the urban areas of our state choose to live in cities and pay taxes for the services those cities have to offer. People such as me choose to live in a rural community, understanding the difference in service, taxation, and lifestyle will be quite different. We do not want or expect the taxpayers in urban Arizona to subsidize our way of life nor solve our problems.

I urge you to VOTE NO on Prop 310. This is the wrong solution at the wrong time.

Warde Nichols, Nutrioso

This proposition is at its core a 20-year commitment to a state-wide sales tax increase meant as a taxpayer bailout for fire districts. This proposition discourages fiscal responsibility in these fire districts and incentivizes each one to increase spending now that they are given access to a statewide pool of taxpayer funds. To put it simply, residents in Phoenix and Tucson shouldn't be paying for the wealthy and affluent fire districts of Sedona. This is a slippery slope and sets a bad precedent. The Republican Party of Arizona asks you to vote No on this proposition.

Dr. Kelli Ward, Chairwoman, Republican Party of Arizona, LLC., Lake Havasu City and Yvonne Cahill, Secretary, Republican Party of Arizona, LLC., Scottsdale
Sponsored by Republican Party of Arizona, LLC.

BALLOT FORMAT

PROPOSITION 310

REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO TAXATION
BENEFITTING FIRE DISTRICTS

OFFICIAL TITLE

AMENDING TITLE 42, CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 1, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 42-5010.02; AMENDING SECTION 42-5155, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING TITLE 48, CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 1, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 48-825; RELATING TO TAXATION BENEFITTING FIRE DISTRICTS.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

THE LAW WOULD ESTABLISH A FIRE DISTRICT SAFETY FUND TO BE FUNDED VIA AN INCREASE OF ONE-TENTH OF ONE PERCENT TO THE STATE’S TRANSACTION PRIVILEGE (SALES) AND USE TAX FROM JANUARY 1, 2023 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2042.

A “YES” vote shall have the effect of establishing a Fire District Safety Fund; increasing the Transaction Privilege (Sales) and Use Tax by one-tenth of one percent from January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2042 to pay for the Fund; and distributing monies from the Fund to fire districts on a monthly basis.

YES

A “NO” vote shall have the effect of retaining existing law on tax rates and funding for fire districts.

NO

BALLOT PROPOSITION VOTER'S GUIDE

This page is provided for your convenience to mark your choice after studying each proposition. It may be detached from this booklet and taken to the polling place/vote center on **Election Day, November 8, 2022**, to assist you in voting your ballot.

PROPOSITION 128	YES	NO
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PROPOSITION 129	YES	NO
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO INITIATIVE MEASURES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PROPOSITION 130	YES	NO
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PROPOSITION 131	YES	NO
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PROPOSITION 132	YES	NO
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM MEASURES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PROPOSITION 209	YES	NO
PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION RELATING TO PREDATORY DEBT COLLECTION PROTECTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PROPOSITION 210 *LITIGATION PENDING*	YES	NO
PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION RELATING TO EXPANDING VOTING RIGHTS, CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM, PROTECTING CITIZENS MEASURES AND IMPROVED LOBBYIST REGULATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PROPOSITION 211	YES	NO
PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION RELATING TO THE DISCLOSURE OF THE ORIGINAL SOURCE OF MONIES USED FOR CAMPAIGN MEDIA SPENDING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PROPOSITION 308	YES	NO
REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS FOR TUITION PURPOSES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PROPOSITION 309	YES	NO
REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO VOTER IDENTIFICATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PROPOSITION 310	YES	NO
REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO TAXATION BENEFITTING FIRE DISTRICTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





KATIE HOBBS
SECRETARY OF STATE

BALLOT-BY-MAIL & ACTIVE EARLY VOTING LIST REQUEST FORM

FORMULARIO DE SOLICITUD PARA LA BOLETA-POR-CORREO Y LA LISTA ACTIVA DE VOTACIÓN TEMPRANA



Use this form: (1) to request a ballot-by-mail for the Primary and/or General Election; or (2) to be added to the Active Early Voting List (AEVL) and automatically receive a ballot-by-mail for every election. Complete, sign, and return this form by mail, fax, or email to your County Recorder (contact information: azsos.gov/county-election-info). Your request must be received by **5:00 p.m. on the 11th day before the election** to receive a ballot-by-mail for that election.

*Use este formulario: (1) para solicitar una boleta-por-correo; o (2) para ser incluido en la Lista Activa de Votación Temprana y recibir automáticamente una boleta-por-correo para cada elección. Llene, firme, y devuelva por correo, email, o fax este formulario al Registrador de su Condado (datos de contacto: azsos.gov/county-election-info). Para recibir una boleta-por-correo para una elección, el Registrador de su Condado debe recibir su solicitud **antes de las 5:00 p.m., 11 días antes del día de la elección.***

* Starred boxes are required. / *Cajas con un asterisco son obligatorios.*

- *1 I am requesting a ballot for: / *Estoy solicitando una boleta para:*
- Primary & General Election**
Ambas Elecciones: Primaria y General
- Primary Election Only**
Sólo para la Elección Primaria
- General Election Only**
Sólo para la Elección General
- Every Election.** I authorize the County Recorder to include my name on the AEVL and automatically send me a ballot-by-mail for each election I am eligible for. / **Todas las Elecciones.** Autorizo al Registrador del Condado a incluir mi nombre en la Lista Activa de Votación Temprana y a enviarme automáticamente una boleta-por-correo para cada elección para la cual yo sea elegible.

Independent Voters Only
Sólo para los Votantes Independientes

- 2 **Primary Election Ballot Selection:** Select a party or nonpartisan ballot for the Primary Election. This will not change your voter registration to this political party affiliation. / **Selección de boleta para la Elección Primaria:** Seleccione una boleta de un partido político o una boleta no partidista para la Elección Primaria. Esta selección no cambiara su registro de votante a esta afiliación del partido político.
- Democratic**
Demócrata
- Republican**
Republicano
- Green (Pima County Voters Only)**
Verde (Sólo para los Votantes del Condado de Pima)
- Municipal-Only: Nonpartisan**
Sólo Municipal: No partidista

3 Date / Fecha

4 Phone Number / Número de Teléfono

*5 First and Last Name / Nombre y Apellido

*6 Residence Address / Domicilio Residencial

7 County of Residence / Condado de Domicilio

8 Mailing Address (if different from residence address) / Dirección Postal (si es diferente a su domicilio)

*9 Date of Birth / Fecha de Nacimiento

10 Email Address / Correo Electrónico

*11 Provide your place of birth, driver's license #, or last 4 digits of SSN#
Proporcione su lugar de nacimiento, # de licencia, o los cuatros dígitos pasados de su # de seguridad social

12 Check this box if you request the County Recorder **change your residence and mailing address** on your registration record to the ones listed above. / **Marque esta casilla si solicita al Registrador del Condado que cambie su domicilio y dirección postal** en su registro electoral a los que están enumerados arriba.
Former address / Dirección anterior

To update your registration
Para actualizar su registro

Check this box if you request the County Recorder change your name on your registration record to the one listed above. / **Marque esta casilla si usted solicita que el Registrador de su Condado cambie su nombre** en su registro electoral por el que aparece arriba.
Former name / Nombre anterior

*13 By signing below, I swear or affirm that I am a registered voter in my county of residence and that the above information is true and correct. / **Al firmar abajo, yo juro o afirmo que soy un votante registrado en mi condado de residencia y que la información anterior es verdadera y correcta.**

X

Questions? / ¿Preguntas? 1-877-THE-VOTE or elections@azsos.gov





ARIZONA VOTER REGISTRATION FORM

FORMULARIO DE REGISTRO ELECTORAL EN ARIZONA

FILL OUT COMPLETELY WITH A BLACK/BLUE PEN (RED SHADED BOXES ARE REQUIRED). TO BE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE A "FULL BALLOT," COMPLETE BOX 9, 10 OR 11 OR PROVIDE OTHER PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP - SEE BACK FOR DETAILS AND ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS. LLENE COMPLETAMENTE CON PLUMA DE TINTA NEGRA/AZUL (LAS CASILLAS ROJAS SON REQUERIDAS). PARA VOTAR EN UNA "BOLETA ELECTORAL COMPLETA," LLENE LA CASILLA 9, 10 U 11 O INCLUYA OTRA PRUEBA DE CIUDADANÍA - VEA LOS DETALLES EN EL REVERSO.

1 Active Early Voting List (AEVL) / Lista Activa de Votación Temprana Receive your early ballot by mail! / ¡Reciba su boleta de votación temprana por correo! <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I want to be added to AEVL and automatically get an early ballot by mail for every election for which I am eligible. (To be on AEVL, your mailing address in Box 7 must be in Arizona.) <i>Si. Quiero que me agreguen a la lista AEVL y recibir automáticamente una boleta de votación temprana por correo para cada elección. (Para estar en la lista AEVL, su dirección postal en la Casilla 7 debe estar en Arizona.)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No, I do not want to be added to AEVL. I understand CHECKING THIS BOX will remove my name from AEVL if it was previously included. / No. No quiero que me agreguen a la lista AEVL. Yo entiendo que al MARCAR ESTA CASILLA removerán mi nombre de la lista AEVL si éste estaba incluido antes.		REGISTER ONLINE / REGÍSTRESE EN LÍNEA: WWW.SERVICEARIZONA.COM FOR MORE INFORMATION / PARA MÁS INFORMACIÓN: WWW.AZSOS.GOV 1-877-THE-VOTE BOX FOR OFFICE USE ONLY ÁREA SÓLO PARA EL USO DE LA OFICINA S 00					
2 Last Name / Apellido		First Name / Nombre		Middle Name / Segundo Nombre		Jr./Sr./III	
3 Residential Address (where you live – no P.O. Box/business address) / Domicilio Residencial (donde usted vive – no use un apartado postal ni dirección comercial) If no street address, describe location using mileage, cross streets, parcel #, subdivision name/lot, or landmarks. Draw a map and/or provide latitude/longitude or geocode in Box 23 if located in a rural area without a traditional street address. / Si no cuenta con un domicilio de calle, describa la ubicación usando millaje, cruceros de calles, núm. de parcela, nombre de lote/subdivisión, o detalles específicos de referencia. Dibuje un mapa y/o provea la latitud/longitud o código geográfico en la casilla 23 si está ubicado en un área rural sin domicilio tradicional de calles.							
4 Apt./Unit/Space <i>Apto/Unidad/Espacio</i>		5 City / Ciudad		6 Zip / Código Postal			
7 Mailing Address (where you get mail, if not delivered to residential address) / Dirección Postal (donde usted recibe su correo, si su correo no es entregado a su domicilio residencial)							
8 Last 4 Digits of Social Security # <i>Últimos 4 Dígitos del Núm. de Seguro Social</i> XXX-XX-		9 AZ Driver License or Nonoperating License # / Núm. de Licencia de Manejo o Tarjeta de Identificación de Arizona		10 Tribal ID # <i>Núm. de Identificación Tribal</i>			
11 Alien Registration, Naturalization Certificate, or Citizenship Certificate # / Núm. de Registro de Extranjero, Núm. de Certificado de Naturalización o de Ciudadanía		12 Birth Date (MM/DD/YYYY) <i>Fecha de Nacimiento (MM/DD/AAAA)</i>		13 State or Country of Birth <i>Estado o País de Nacimiento</i>			
14 Party Preference / Preferencia de Partido <input type="checkbox"/> Republican / Republicano <input type="checkbox"/> Democratic / Demócrata <input type="checkbox"/> Other / Otro _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None or No Party / Ningún Partido		15 Telephone Number <i>Número de Teléfono</i> Is this a cellphone? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>¿Es éste número de un teléfono celular?</i>		16 Occupation / Ocupación			
17 If you were registered to vote in another state or county, list former address (including county and state) <i>Si usted estaba registrado/a para votar en otro estado o condado, anote el domicilio previo (incluyendo el condado y el estado)</i>				18 Former Name(s) (if applicable) <i>Nombre/s Previo/s (si es aplicable)</i>			
19 Father's Name or Mother's Maiden Name <i>Nombre de su padre/nombre de soltera de su madre</i>		20 Are you willing to work at a polling place on Election Day? / ¿Está dispuesto/a a trabajar en un lugar de votación el Día de la Elección? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No		21 E-Mail / Correo Electrónico			
22 Are you a citizen of the United States of America? / ¿Es usted ciudadano/a de los Estados Unidos de América? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No If you checked "No" to either of these questions, DO NOT submit this form. Will you be at least 18 years old by Election Day? / ¿Cumplirá usted 18 años de edad en ó antes del Día de la Elección? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No If you checked "No" to cualquiera de estas preguntas, NO presente este formulario. VOTER DECLARATION – By signing below, I swear or affirm that the above information is true, that I am a RESIDENT of Arizona, I have NOT been convicted of a FELONY (or my civil rights have been restored - see back for details), and I have NOT been adjudicated INCAPACITATED with my voting rights revoked. DECLARACIÓN DEL/LA VOTANTE – Al firmar abajo, yo juro o afirmo que la información anterior es verdadera, que soy RESIDENTE de Arizona, que NO se me ha condenado por un DELITO GRAVE (o que mis derechos civiles han sido restituidos - vea en el reverso los detalles), y que NO se me ha dictaminado INCAPACITADO/A con mis derechos electorales revocados.				23 If no street address, draw a map and/or provide the latitude/longitude or geocode here / Si no tiene domicilio de calle, dibuje un mapa y/o provea la latitud/longitud o código geográfico aquí <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>			
SIGNATURE / FIRMA <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; font-size: 2em;">X</div>		DATE / FECHA _____					
24 If you are unable to complete or sign the form, the form can be completed at your direction. The person who assisted you must sign here. <i>Si usted no puede completar o firmar el formulario, este formulario se puede llenar según sus instrucciones. La persona que le ayudó a hacerlo debe firmar aquí.</i>							
SIGNATURE OF PERSON ASSISTING / FIRMA DE LA PERSONA QUE LE AYUDÓ				DATE / FECHA			

<Remove tape and fold to mail

Despegue la cinta adhesiva y doble el formulario para enviarla por correo>



VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION

Use this form to register to vote in Arizona or update your voter registration. You must update your registration whenever you move, change your name, or change your political party affiliation. Call your County Recorder's office (listed below) with any questions about voter registration.

TO REGISTER TO VOTE IN ARIZONA, YOU MUST BE:

- A U.S. citizen (proof of citizenship required to vote a "full ballot")
- A resident of Arizona and the county listed on your registration
- 18 years of age or more by the next regular General Election

YOU CANNOT REGISTER TO VOTE IN ARIZONA IF:

- You have been found mentally **incapacitated** by a court and your voting rights were not preserved; or
- You have been convicted of a **felony** and have not had your civil rights restored. Civil rights are automatically restored if you have only **one** felony conviction, completed your sentence, parole, or probation, and paid any victim restitution.

You **can register to vote** if you have only **misdemeanor convictions** or you are in **pretrial detention** and are otherwise eligible.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Register **online** at www.servicearizona.com, or **mail** or **take** your completed, signed form to your County Recorder (acceptable mailing addresses provided below) or person designated to receive registration forms. Keep this copy as your receipt. The County Recorder will send you a confirmation of registration within 4-6 weeks.
- Fill in your political party preference in Box 14. If you leave this box blank as a first-time registrant, your party will be none or "No Party Designated." If you are already registered and you leave this box blank, you will keep your prior party preference. If you pick "Other," write the full name of your preferred party on the line provided.

REGISTRATION DEADLINE

- You must register at least **29 days before the election** (or the next business day if that deadline falls on a holiday) to vote in that election.
- If returned by mail, the registration must be: (1) postmarked by the deadline and received by the County Recorder by 7:00 p.m. on Election Day; or (2) dated on or before the deadline and received by the County Recorder no later than 5 days after the deadline.

PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP REQUIREMENT

To be eligible to vote a "full ballot," you must submit proof of citizenship with your registration form or by 5:00 p.m. on the Thursday before Election Day. A "full ballot" includes all federal, state, county, and local races and ballot questions for which you are eligible to vote.

If you do not submit proof of citizenship and we cannot acquire your proof of citizenship from the Arizona Motor Vehicle Division or the statewide voter registration database, you will receive a "federal-only" ballot, which has only federal races and no state, county, or local races or initiatives/referendums.

You don't need to resubmit proof of citizenship if you previously registered to vote in Arizona and submitted citizenship proof, and are using this form to update your name, party affiliation, or address after moving within the state.

VALID FORMS OF PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP

If you have an **Arizona driver's license** or **non-operating license** issued after October 1, 1996, write the number in Box 9. This will serve as proof of citizenship and no additional documents are needed. However, if your license was issued when you were **not** a U.S. citizen but you later became a U.S. citizen, complete Box 11 or provide another form of proof of citizenship.

Other acceptable proof of citizenship (only one is needed):

- Legible copy of a birth certificate that verifies citizenship. If the name on the birth certificate is not the same as your current legal name, submit supporting documents (e.g. marriage certificate).
- Legible copy of the pertinent pages of your passport
- Presentation to the County Recorder of U.S. naturalization documents, or provide your Alien Registration Number, Naturalization Certificate Number, or Citizenship Certificate Number (Box 11)
- Indian Census Number, Bureau of Indian Affairs Number, Tribal Treaty Card Number, or Tribal Enrollment Number (Box 10)
- Legible copy of your Tribal Certificate of Indian Blood or Tribal or Bureau of Indian Affairs Affidavit of Birth

Do not send original documents. Make a printed copy of proof of citizenship and mail it with your completed registration form to your County Recorder. Visit www.azsos.gov if you have questions about proof of citizenship.

Apache County Recorder
St. Johns, AZ 85936
(928) 337-7516 (TDD# 800-361-4402)

Cochise County Recorder
Bisbee, AZ 85603
(520) 432-8358 (TDD# 432-8360)

Coconino County Recorder
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
(928) 679-7860 (TDD# 679-7131)

Gila County Recorder
Globe, AZ 85501
(928) 402-8740 (TDD# 7-1-1)

Graham County Recorder
Safford, AZ 85548
(928) 428-3560 (TDD# 428-3562)

Greenlee County Recorder
Clifton, AZ 85533
(928) 865-2632 (TDD# 865-2632)

La Paz County Recorder
Parker, AZ 85344
(928) 669-6136 (TDD# 669-8400)

Maricopa County Recorder
Phoenix, AZ 85003
(602) 506-1511 (TDD# 506-2348)

INFORMACIÓN DE REGISTRO ELECTORAL

Use este formulario para registrarse para votar en Arizona o actualizar su registro. Usted debe actualizar su registro cada vez que se mude, cambie su nombre, o cambie su afiliación de partido político. Llame al Registrador de su Condado (listado abajo) con cualquier pregunta sobre el registro electoral.

PARA REGISTRARSE PARA VOTAR EN ARIZONA, USTED DEBE:

- Ser **ciudadano/a de los E.U.A.** (requiere prueba de ciudadanía para votar la "boleta electoral completa")
- Ser **residente** de Arizona y del condado listado en su registro
- Tener **18 años** de edad ó más en ó antes de la próxima Elección General

USTED NO PUEDE REGISTRARSE PARA VOTAR EN ARIZONA SI:

- Una corte dictaminó que usted está **mentalmente incapacitado/a** y no se conservaron sus derechos de voto; o
- A usted se le ha condenado por un **delito grave** y no se le han restaurado sus derechos civiles. Los derechos civiles se restauran automáticamente si usted sólo tiene **una** condena por un delito grave, ha completado su sentencia, libertad condicional, o régimen probatorio, y ha pagado cualquier restitución.

Puede registrarse si sólo tiene condenas por delitos menores o está detenido/a antes del juicio y es elegible para votar al cumplir con los otros requisitos.

INFORMACIÓN GENERAL

- Regístrese **en línea** en www.servicearizona.com, o **envíe por correo postal** o **lléve** su formulario de registro llenada y firmada al Registrador de su Condado (dirección postal indicada abajo) o a una persona designada para recibir dichas formas. Conserve esta copia como su recibo. El Registrador del Condado le enviará a usted una confirmación dentro de 4-6 semanas.
- Llene su preferencia de partido político en la Casilla 14. Si la deja en blanco al registrarse por primera vez, su partido será ninguno o "Ningún Partido Designado." Si deja esta casilla en blanco y ya se había registrado en el estado, se mantendrá su preferencia de partido político anterior. Si elige "Otro," escriba el nombre completo de su partido de preferencia en la línea provista.

FECHA LÍMITE PARA EL REGISTRO

- Usted se debe registrar por lo menos **29 días antes de la elección** (o al siguiente día hábil si la fecha límite cae en un día festivo reconocido por el estado) para ser elegible para votar en la elección.
- Si envía por correo, el formulario debe ser: (1) estampada en/antes de la fecha límite de registro y el Registrador del Condado debe recibirla en/antes de las 7:00 p.m. el día de la elección; ó (2) fechada en o antes de la fecha límite y recibida por el Registrador no más tarde de 5 días después de la fecha límite.

REQUISITO DE PRUEBA DE CIUDADANÍA

Para votar usando la "boleta electoral completa," usted debe presentar prueba de ciudadanía con su formulario de registro o antes de las 5:00 p.m. del jueves previo al Día de la Elección. Una "boleta electoral completa" incluye todas las contiendas federales, estatales, del condado y locales y propuestas/referendums para las que usted sea elegible para votar.

Si no presenta prueba de ciudadanía y nosotros no podemos adquirir dicha prueba de la División de Vehículos Motorizados de Arizona o de la base de datos del registro electoral del estado, usted recibirá una boleta electoral "sólo federal," que incluye sólo contiendas federales y excluye las del estado, condado, o locales o propuestas/referendums.

Usted no necesita volver a enviar prueba de ciudadanía si se registró antes en Arizona y presentó dicha prueba, y está usando este formulario para actualizar su nombre, afiliación de partido, o domicilio después de mudarse dentro del estado.

FORMAS VÁLIDAS DE PRUEBA DE CIUDADANÍA

Si usted tiene una licencia de manejo de Arizona o tarjeta de identificación emitida después del 1º de octubre de 1996, anote el número en la Casilla 9. Esto servirá como prueba de ciudadanía y no necesitará documentos adicionales. Pero si su licencia fue emitida cuando usted **no** era ciudadano y se convirtió más tarde en ciudadano/a de los Estados Unidos, complete la Casilla 11 ó provea otra forma de prueba de ciudadanía.

Otras pruebas aceptables de ciudadanía (sólo necesita una) incluyen:

- Copia legible del certificado de nacimiento que verifique la ciudadanía. Si el nombre en el certificado de nacimiento no es igual a su nombre legal actual, presente documentación legal de apoyo (ejemplo: certificado de matrimonio).
- Copia legible de las páginas pertinentes de su pasaporte
- Presentación al Registrador del Condado de los documentos de naturalización de los Estados Unidos, o anote su Número de Registro de Extranjero, Número del Certificado de Naturalización, o Número del Certificado de Ciudadanía (Casilla 11)
- Número de Censo Indio, Número de la Oficina de Asuntos Indios, Número de la Tarjeta del Tratado Tribal, o Número de la Inscripción Tribal (Casilla 10)
- Copia legible de su Certificado Tribal de Sangre India o Affidavit de Nacimiento Tribal o de la Oficina de Asuntos Indios

No envíe documentos originales. Haga una copia impresa de la prueba de ciudadanía y envíela por correo postal con su formulario de registro completa al Registrador de su Condado. Visite www.azsos.gov si tiene preguntas sobre pruebas de ciudadanía.

Mohave County Recorder
Kingman, AZ 86402
(928) 753-0767 (TDD# 753-0701)

Navajo County Recorder
Holbrook, AZ 86025
(928) 724-4192 (TDD# 524-4294)

Pima County Recorder
Tucson, AZ 85702
(520) 724-4330 (TDD# 724-4320)

Pinal County Recorder
Florence, AZ 85132
(520) 866-6854 (TDD# 866-6851)

Santa Cruz County Recorder
Nogales, AZ 85621
(520) 375-7990 (TDD# 375-7934)

Yavapai County Recorder
Prescott, AZ 86305
(928) 771-3248 (TDD# 771-3530)

Yuma County Recorder
Yuma, AZ 85364
(928) 373-6034 (TDD# 373-6033)





ARIZONA VOTER REGISTRATION FORM

FORMULARIO DE REGISTRO ELECTORAL EN ARIZONA

FILL OUT COMPLETELY WITH A BLACK/BLUE PEN (RED SHADED BOXES ARE REQUIRED). TO BE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE A "FULL BALLOT," COMPLETE BOX 9, 10 OR 11 OR PROVIDE OTHER PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP - SEE BACK FOR DETAILS AND ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS. LLENE COMPLETAMENTE CON PLUMA DE TINTA NEGRA/AZUL (LAS CASILLAS ROJAS SON REQUERIDAS). PARA VOTAR EN UNA "BOLETA ELECTORAL COMPLETA," LLENE LA CASILLA 9, 10 U 11 O INCLUYA OTRA PRUEBA DE CIUDADANÍA - VEA LOS DETALLES EN EL REVERSO.

1 Active Early Voting List (AEVL) / Lista Activa de Votación Temprana Receive your early ballot by mail! / ¡Reciba su boleta de votación temprana por correo! <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I want to be added to AEVL and automatically get an early ballot by mail for every election for which I am eligible. (To be on AEVL, your mailing address in Box 7 must be in Arizona.) <i>Si. Quiero que me agreguen a la lista AEVL y recibir automáticamente una boleta de votación temprana por correo para cada elección. (Para estar en la lista AEVL, su dirección postal en la Casilla 7 debe estar en Arizona.)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No, I do not want to be added to AEVL. I understand CHECKING THIS BOX will remove my name from AEVL if it was previously included. / No. No quiero que me agreguen a la lista AEVL. Yo entiendo que al MARCAR ESTA CASILLA removerán mi nombre de la lista AEVL si éste estaba incluido antes.		REGISTER ONLINE / REGÍSTRESE EN LÍNEA: WWW.SERVICEARIZONA.COM FOR MORE INFORMATION / PARA MÁS INFORMACIÓN: WWW.AZSOS.GOV 1-877-THE-VOTE BOX FOR OFFICE USE ONLY ÁREA SÓLO PARA EL USO DE LA OFICINA S 00					
2 Last Name / Apellido		First Name / Nombre		Middle Name / Segundo Nombre		Jr./Sr./III	
3 Residential Address (where you live – no P.O. Box/business address) / Domicilio Residencial (donde usted vive – no use un apartado postal ni dirección comercial) If no street address, describe location using mileage, cross streets, parcel #, subdivision name/lot, or landmarks. Draw a map and/or provide latitude/longitude or geocode in Box 23 if located in a rural area without a traditional street address. / Si no cuenta con un domicilio de calle, describa la ubicación usando millaje, cruceros de calles, núm. de parcela, nombre de lote/subdivisión, o detalles específicos de referencia. Dibuje un mapa y/o provea la latitud/longitud o código geográfico en la casilla 23 si está ubicado en un área rural sin domicilio tradicional de calles.							
4 Apt./Unit/Space <i>Apto/Unidad/Espacio</i>		5 City / Ciudad		6 Zip / Código Postal			
7 Mailing Address (where you get mail, if not delivered to residential address) / Dirección Postal (donde usted recibe su correo, si su correo no es entregado a su domicilio residencial)							
8 Last 4 Digits of Social Security # <i>Últimos 4 Dígitos del Núm. de Seguro Social</i> XXX-XX-		9 AZ Driver License or Nonoperating License # / Núm. de Licencia de Manejo o Tarjeta de Identificación de Arizona		10 Tribal ID # <i>Núm. de Identificación Tribal</i>			
11 Alien Registration, Naturalization Certificate, or Citizenship Certificate # / Núm. de Registro de Extranjero, Núm. de Certificado de Naturalización o de Ciudadanía		12 Birth Date (MM/DD/YYYY) <i>Fecha de Nacimiento (MM/DD/AAAA)</i>		13 State or Country of Birth <i>Estado o País de Nacimiento</i>			
14 Party Preference / Preferencia de Partido <input type="checkbox"/> Republican / Republicano <input type="checkbox"/> Democratic / Demócrata <input type="checkbox"/> Other / Otro _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None or No Party / Ningún Partido		15 Telephone Number <i>Número de Teléfono</i> Is this a cellphone? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>¿Es éste número de un teléfono celular?</i>		16 Occupation / Ocupación			
17 If you were registered to vote in another state or county, list former address (including county and state) <i>Si usted estaba registrado/a para votar en otro estado o condado, anote el domicilio previo (incluyendo el condado y el estado)</i>				18 Former Name(s) (if applicable) <i>Nombre/s Previo/s (si es aplicable)</i>			
19 Father's Name or Mother's Maiden Name <i>Nombre de su padre/nombre de soltera de su madre</i>		20 Are you willing to work at a polling place on Election Day? / ¿Está dispuesto/a a trabajar en un lugar de votación el Día de la Elección? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No		21 E-Mail / Correo Electrónico			
22 Are you a citizen of the United States of America? / ¿Es usted ciudadano/a de los Estados Unidos de América? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No Will you be at least 18 years old by Election Day? / ¿Cumplirá usted 18 años de edad en ó antes del Día de la Elección? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No VOTER DECLARATION – By signing below, I swear or affirm that the above information is true, that I am a RESIDENT of Arizona, I have NOT been convicted of a FELONY (or my civil rights have been restored - see back for details), and I have NOT been adjudicated INCAPACITATED with my voting rights revoked. DECLARACIÓN DEL/LA VOTANTE – Al firmar abajo, yo juro o afirmo que la información anterior es verdadera, que soy RESIDENTE de Arizona, que NO se me ha condenado por un DELITO GRAVE (o que mis derechos civiles han sido restituidos - vea en el reverso los detalles), y que NO se me ha dictaminado INCAPACITADO/A con mis derechos electorales revocados.				23 If no street address, draw a map and/or provide the latitude/longitude or geocode here / Si no tiene domicilio de calle, dibuje un mapa y/o provea la latitud/longitud o código geográfico aquí <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>			
SIGNATURE / FIRMA <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; font-size: 2em;">X</div>		DATE / FECHA _____					
24 If you are unable to complete or sign the form, the form can be completed at your direction. The person who assisted you must sign here. <i>Si usted no puede completar o firmar el formulario, este formulario se puede llenar según sus instrucciones. La persona que le ayudó a hacerlo debe firmar aquí.</i>							
SIGNATURE OF PERSON ASSISTING / FIRMA DE LA PERSONA QUE LE AYUDÓ				DATE / FECHA			

<Remove tape and fold to mail

Despegue la cinta adhesiva y doble el formulario para enviarla por correo>



VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION

Use this form to register to vote in Arizona or update your voter registration. You must update your registration whenever you move, change your name, or change your political party affiliation. Call your County Recorder's office (listed below) with any questions about voter registration.

TO REGISTER TO VOTE IN ARIZONA, YOU MUST BE:

- A U.S. citizen (proof of citizenship required to vote a "full ballot")
- A resident of Arizona and the county listed on your registration
- 18 years of age or more by the next regular General Election

YOU CANNOT REGISTER TO VOTE IN ARIZONA IF:

- You have been found mentally **incapacitated** by a court and your voting rights were not preserved; or
- You have been convicted of a **felony** and have not had your civil rights restored. Civil rights are automatically restored if you have only one felony conviction, completed your sentence, parole, or probation, and paid any victim restitution.

You **can** register to vote if you have only misdemeanor convictions or you are in pretrial detention and are otherwise eligible.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Register **online** at www.servicearizona.com, or **mail** or **take** your completed, signed form to your County Recorder (acceptable mailing addresses provided below) or person designated to receive registration forms. Keep this copy as your receipt. The County Recorder will send you a confirmation of registration within 4-6 weeks.
- Fill in your political party preference in Box 14. If you leave this box blank as a first-time registrant, your party will be none or "No Party Designated." If you are already registered and you leave this box blank, you will keep your prior party preference. If you pick "Other," write the full name of your preferred party on the line provided.

REGISTRATION DEADLINE

- You must register at least 29 days before the election (or the next business day if that deadline falls on a holiday) to vote in that election.
- If returned by mail, the registration must be: (1) postmarked by the deadline and received by the County Recorder by 7:00 p.m. on Election Day; or (2) dated on or before the deadline and received by the County Recorder no later than 5 days after the deadline.

PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP REQUIREMENT

To be eligible to vote a "full ballot," you must submit proof of citizenship with your registration form or by 5:00 p.m. on the Thursday before Election Day. A "full ballot" includes all federal, state, county, and local races and ballot questions for which you are eligible to vote.

If you do not submit proof of citizenship and we cannot acquire your proof of citizenship from the Arizona Motor Vehicle Division or the statewide voter registration database, you will receive a "federal-only" ballot, which has only federal races and no state, county, or local races or initiatives/referendums.

You don't need to resubmit proof of citizenship if you previously registered to vote in Arizona and submitted citizenship proof, and are using this form to update your name, party affiliation, or address after moving within the state.

VALID FORMS OF PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP

If you have an **Arizona driver's license or non-operating license** issued after October 1, 1996, write the number in Box 9. This will serve as proof of citizenship and no additional documents are needed. However, if your license was issued when you were not a U.S. citizen but you later became a U.S. citizen, complete Box 11 or provide another form of proof of citizenship.

Other acceptable proof of citizenship (only one is needed):

- Legible copy of a birth certificate that verifies citizenship. If the name on the birth certificate is not the same as your current legal name, submit supporting documents (e.g. marriage certificate).
- Legible copy of the pertinent pages of your passport
- Presentation to the County Recorder of U.S. naturalization documents, or provide your Alien Registration Number, Naturalization Certificate Number, or Citizenship Certificate Number (Box 11)
- Indian Census Number, Bureau of Indian Affairs Number, Tribal Treaty Card Number, or Tribal Enrollment Number (Box 10)
- Legible copy of your Tribal Certificate of Indian Blood or Tribal or Bureau of Indian Affairs Affidavit of Birth

Do not send original documents. Make a printed copy of proof of citizenship and mail it with your completed registration form to your County Recorder. Visit www.azsos.gov if you have questions about proof of citizenship.

Apache County Recorder

St. Johns, AZ 85936
(928) 337-7516 (TDD# 800-361-4402)

Cochise County Recorder

Bisbee, AZ 85603
(520) 432-8358 (TDD# 432-8360)

Coconino County Recorder

Flagstaff, AZ 86001
(928) 679-7860 (TDD# 679-7131)

Gila County Recorder

Globe, AZ 85501
(928) 402-8740 (TDD# 7-1-1)

Graham County Recorder

Safford, AZ 85548
(928) 428-3560 (TDD# 428-3562)

Greenlee County Recorder

Clifton, AZ 85533
(928) 865-2632 (TDD# 865-2632)

La Paz County Recorder

Parker, AZ 85344
(928) 669-6136 (TDD# 669-8400)

Maricopa County Recorder

Phoenix, AZ 85003
(602) 506-1511 (TDD# 506-2348)

INFORMACIÓN DE REGISTRO ELECTORAL

Use este formulario para registrarse para votar en Arizona o actualizar su registro. Usted debe actualizar su registro cada vez que se muda, cambie su nombre, o cambie su afiliación de partido político. Llame al Registrador de su Condado (listado abajo) con cualquier pregunta sobre el registro electoral.

PARA REGISTRARSE PARA VOTAR EN ARIZONA, USTED DEBE:

- Ser **ciudadano/a de los E.U.A.** (requiere prueba de ciudadanía para votar la "boleta electoral completa")
- Ser **residente** de Arizona y del condado listado en su registro
- Tener **18 años** de edad ó más en ó antes de la próxima Elección General

USTED NO PUEDE REGISTRARSE PARA VOTAR EN ARIZONA SI:

- Una corte dictaminó que usted está **mentalmente incapacitado/a** y no se conservaron sus derechos de voto; o
- A usted se le ha condenado por un **delito grave** y no se le han restaurado sus derechos civiles. Los derechos civiles se restauran automáticamente si usted sólo tiene una condena por un delito grave, ha completado su sentencia, libertad condicional, o régimen probatorio, y ha pagado cualquier restitución.

Puede registrarse si sólo tiene condenas por delitos menores o está detenido/a antes del juicio y es elegible para votar al cumplir con los otros requisitos.

INFORMACIÓN GENERAL

- Regístrese **en línea** en www.servicearizona.com, o **envíe por correo postal** o **lléve** su formulario de registro llenada y firmada al Registrador de su Condado (dirección postal indicada abajo) o a una persona designada para recibir dichas formas. Conserve esta copia como su recibo. El Registrador del Condado le enviará a usted una confirmación dentro de 4-6 semanas.
- Llene su preferencia de partido político en la Casilla 14. Si la deja en blanco al registrarse por primera vez, su partido será ninguno o "Ningún Partido Designado." Si deja esta casilla en blanco y ya se había registrado en el estado, se mantendrá su preferencia de partido político anterior. Si elige "Otro," escriba el nombre completo de su partido de preferencia en la línea provista.

FECHA LÍMITE PARA EL REGISTRO

- **Usted se debe registrar por lo menos 29 días antes de la elección** (o al siguiente día hábil si la fecha límite cae en un día festivo reconocido por el estado) para ser elegible para votar en la elección.
- Si envía por correo, el formulario debe ser: (1) estampada en/antes de la fecha límite de registro y el Registrador del Condado debe recibirla en/antes de las 7:00 p.m. el día de la elección; ó (2) fechada en o antes de la fecha límite y recibida por el Registrador no más tarde de 5 días después de la fecha límite.

REQUISITO DE PRUEBA DE CIUDADANÍA

Para votar usando la "boleta electoral completa," usted debe presentar prueba de ciudadanía con su formulario de registro o antes de las 5:00 p.m. del jueves previo al Día de la Elección. Una "boleta electoral completa" incluye todas las contiendas federales, estatales, del condado y locales y propuestas/referendums para las que usted sea elegible para votar.

Si no presenta prueba de ciudadanía y nosotros no podemos adquirir dicha prueba de la División de Vehículos Motorizados de Arizona o de la base de datos del registro electoral del estado, usted recibirá una boleta electoral "sólo federal," que incluye sólo contiendas federales y excluye las del estado, condado, o locales o propuestas/referendums.

Usted no necesita volver a enviar prueba de ciudadanía si se registró antes en Arizona y presentó dicha prueba, y está usando este formulario para actualizar su nombre, afiliación de partido, o domicilio después de mudarse dentro del estado.

FORMAS VÁLIDAS DE PRUEBA DE CIUDADANÍA

Si usted tiene una licencia de manejo de Arizona o tarjeta de identificación emitida después del 1º de octubre de 1996, anote el número en la Casilla 9. Esto servirá como prueba de ciudadanía y no necesitará documentos adicionales. Pero si su licencia fue emitida cuando usted no era ciudadano y se convirtió más tarde en ciudadano/a de los Estados Unidos, complete la Casilla 11 ó provea otra forma de prueba de ciudadanía.

Otras pruebas aceptables de ciudadanía (sólo necesita una) incluyen:

- Copia legible del certificado de nacimiento que verifique la ciudadanía. Si el nombre en el certificado de nacimiento no es igual a su nombre legal actual, presente documentación legal de apoyo (ejemplo: certificado de matrimonio).
- Copia legible de las páginas pertinentes de su pasaporte
- Presentación al Registrador del Condado de los documentos de naturalización de los Estados Unidos, o anote su Número de Registro de Extranjero, Número del Certificado de Naturalización, o Número del Certificado de Ciudadanía (Casilla 11)
- Número de Censo Indio, Número de la Oficina de Asuntos Indios, Número de la Tarjeta del Tratado Tribal, o Número de la Inscripción Tribal (Casilla 10)
- Copia legible de su Certificado Tribal de Sangre India o Affidavit of Nacimiento Tribal o de la Oficina de Asuntos Indios

No envíe documentos originales. Haga una copia impresa de la prueba de ciudadanía y envíela por correo postal con su formulario de registro completa al Registrador de su Condado. Visite www.azsos.gov si tiene preguntas sobre pruebas de ciudadanía.

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Pima County Recorder

Tucson, AZ 85702
(520) 724-4330 (TDD# 724-4320)

Pinal County Recorder

Florence, AZ 85132
(520) 866-6854 (TDD# 866-6851)

Santa Cruz County Recorder

Nogales, AZ 85621
(520) 375-7990 (TDD# 375-7934)

Yavapai County Recorder

Prescott, AZ 86305
(928) 771-3248 (TDD# 771-3530)

Yuma County Recorder

Yuma, AZ 85364
(928) 373-6034 (TDD# 373-6033)



Is this **guide**
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because of a
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Arizona Secretary of State Katie Hobbs
 Election Services Division
 1700 West Washington Street, 7th Floor
 Phoenix, Arizona 85007-2808

**GENERAL ELECTION
 PUBLICITY PAMPHLET
 NOVEMBER 8, 2022**

NON PROFIT ORG
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 AZ SECRETARY
 OF STATE

OFFICIAL ELECTION MATERIALS

Only one informational pamphlet has been mailed to each household containing a registered voter. Please make it available to all registered voters in the household.



MATERIALES ELECTORALES OFICIALES

Sólo se ha enviado por correo un folleto informativo a cada hogar conteniendo a un elector registrado. Por favor póngalo a la disposición de todos los electores registrados en el hogar.

To registered voters at:

**STATE OF ARIZONA
 INSIDE THE
 PUBLICITY PAMPHLET:**

- General Voting Information
- Judicial Performance Review Information
- Ballot Propositions
- Ballot Proposition "For/Against" Arguments

FOR A SPANISH OR LARGE PRINT VERSION OF THIS PUBLICITY PAMPHLET CALL TOLL-FREE 1-877-THE-VOTE (1-877-843-8683).

PARA UNA VERSIÓN EN ESPAÑOL Ó EN LETRA GRANDE DE ESTE FOLLETO PUBLICITARIO LLAME AL NÚMERO DE LARGA DISTANCIA GRATUITA 1-877-843-8683.



**2022
 ELECTION
 SEASON
 IS HERE.**

Register to vote on or before October 11 at Arizona.Vote.