

Table of Contents

PROPOSITION 133	2
HCR2033.....	2
PROPOSITION 134.....	3
SCR1015	3
PROPOSITION 135.....	4
HCR 2039.....	4
PROPOSITION 136.....	5
SCR1041	5
PROPOSITION 137.....	6
SCR1044	6
PROPOSITION 138.....	7
SCR1040	7
PROPOSITION 139.....	8
Arizona for Abortion Access I-05-2024.....	8
PROPOSITION 140.....	9
Make Elections Fair I-14-2024	9
PROPOSITION 311	10
SCR1006	10
PROPOSITION 312.....	11
HCR 2023.....	11
PROPOSITION 313.....	12
SCR 1021	12
PROPOSITION 314.....	13
HCR 2060.....	13
PROPOSITION 315.....	14
SCR 1012	14
PROPOSITION 212.....	15
I-02-2024 – Raise the Wage AZ	15

PROPOSITION 133

HCR2033

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE ARIZONA CONSTITUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE
RELATING TO PRIMARY ELECTIONS

OFFICIAL TITLE

AMENDING ARTICLE VII, SECTION 10, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

REQUIRES DIRECT PRIMARY ELECTIONS FOR PARTISAN OFFICES TO ALLOW EACH RECOGNIZED POLITICAL PARTY TO NOMINATE AND PLACE ON THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT AS MANY CANDIDATES FOR EACH OFFICE AS THERE ARE OPEN POSITIONS. PROVIDES THAT DIRECT PRIMARY ELECTION LAWS ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE SUPERSEDE INCONSISTENT CITY LAWS.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of amending the Arizona Constitution to require that when the Legislature enacts laws regulating direct primary elections for partisan offices, those laws shall supersede any city law, regulation, or policy to the contrary. The primaries would be conducted in a manner so that each political party represented on the ballot may nominate for each office a number of candidates equal to the number of positions to be filled for that office in the ensuing general election and requires eligible candidates who are nominated at a primary election to be placed on the next general election ballot.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of keeping the current laws related to partisan primary elections.

PROPOSITION 134
SCR1015

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE ARIZONA CONSTITUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE
RELATING TO INITIATIVES AND REFERENDA

OFFICIAL TITLE

AMENDING ARTICLE IV, PART I, SECTION 10, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

FOR A STATEWIDE BALLOT MEASURE TO QUALIFY TO APPEAR ON THE BALLOT, SIGNATURES FROM A PERCENTAGE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS IN ALL 30 LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS WOULD BE REQUIRED, AS FOLLOWS: 10% FOR STATEWIDE INITIATIVES; 15% FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS; AND 5% FOR STATEWIDE REFERENDA.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of amending the Arizona Constitution to require an applicant wishing to place a statewide measure on the ballot to collect a certain percentage of signatures in each of the 30 legislative districts, rather than a percentage of the total number of statewide voters. Signatures from 10% of the voters in each district would be required for a statewide initiative to appear on the ballot. Signatures from 15% of the voters in each district would be required for an amendment to the Arizona Constitution to appear on the ballot. Signatures from 5% of the voters in each district would be required for a statewide referendum to appear on the ballot. If a proposed measure does not obtain the minimum percentage of signatures in any one of the 30 legislative districts, it would fail to qualify for the ballot, and would not be presented to voters.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of keeping the current constitutional language requiring only the signatures of 10% of the total number of statewide voters for an initiative to amend a statute, 15% of statewide voters for a constitutional amendment, and 5% of statewide voters for a referendum

PROPOSITION 135
HCR 2039

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE ARIZONA CONSTITUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE
RELATING TO THE GOVERNOR

OFFICIAL TITLE

AMENDING ARTICLE IV, PART 2, SECTION 1, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

TERMINATES GOVERNOR'S EMERGENCY POWERS, EXCEPT FOR POWERS RELATING TO WAR, FIRE, OR FLOOD, 30 DAYS AFTER THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION, UNLESS EXTENDED BY THE LEGISLATURE. REQUIRES THE GOVERNOR TO CALL A SPECIAL SESSION UPON PRESENTMENT OF A PETITION SIGNED BY AT LEAST ONE-THIRD OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A "yes" vote shall have the effect of amending the Arizona Constitution to automatically terminate any emergency powers granted to the Governor thirty days after the date the state of emergency was proclaimed, unless the Legislature extends the emergency powers granted to the Governor or the emergency relates to war, fire, or flood. If the Legislature does not extend the emergency, the Governor may not declare a new state of emergency arising under the same conditions. Additionally, if requested by at least one-third of the members of each house of the Legislature, the Governor must promptly call a special session for the purposes of terminating or altering the emergency powers granted to the Governor during the state of emergency.

A "no" vote shall have the effect of maintaining the current emergency powers of the Governor.

PROPOSITION 136

SCR1041

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE ARIZONA CONSTITUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE
RELATING TO BALLOT MEASURES

OFFICIAL TITLE

AMENDING ARTICLE IV, PART 1, SECTION 1, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

AUTHORIZES A PERSON TO BRING A LAWSUIT TO TRY TO STOP A VOTER-PROPOSED INITIATIVE FROM BEING PLACED ON THE BALLOT IF THAT PERSON SUES AT LEAST 100 DAYS BEFORE AN ELECTION AND CLAIMS THE VOTER-PROPOSED INITIATIVE WOULD VIOLATE THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION OR THE ARIZONA CONSTITUTION.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of amending the Arizona Constitution to allow lawsuits regarding the constitutionality of a voter-initiated ballot measure to be filed at least 100 days prior to the election, in order to stop the measure from being placed on the official ballot. If a challenged voter-initiated ballot measure were found unconstitutional, the Secretary of State or another officer in charge of elections would be prohibited from placing it on the official ballot.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of preserving the current state of the law, which typically requires challenges to the constitutionality of a voter-initiated ballot measure to be brought only after the voters have decided to approve a ballot measure.

PROPOSITION 137
SCR1044

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE ARIZONA CONSTITUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE
RELATING TO THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL TITLE

AMENDING ARTICLE VI, SECTIONS 4, 9, 12, 37, 38, 39, 41 AND 42, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

ELIMINATES JUDICIAL TERMS AND REGULAR RETENTION ELECTIONS AND NULLIFIES THE RESULTS OF THE 2024 JUDICIAL RETENTION ELECTIONS, FOR ARIZONA SUPREME COURT JUSTICES, COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES, AND SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES IN COUNTIES WITH OVER 250,000 PERSONS. ALLOWS SUCH JUSTICES AND JUDGES TO HOLD OFFICE DURING GOOD BEHAVIOR UNTIL AGE 70.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of amending the Arizona Constitution to eliminate judicial terms for judges of the Arizona Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, and judges of the Superior Court in counties with more than 250,000 people. Voters will no longer have the ability to decide whether to retain those judges at the end of their judicial terms. Those judges would instead be subject to a retention election only if they were convicted of a felony or a crime involving fraud or dishonesty; were a debtor in a bankruptcy proceeding; held a mortgage under foreclosure; or did not meet performance standards according to the Commission on Judicial Performance Review. The House of Representatives and the Senate will each be able to appoint one member to the Commission. If any legislator asks the Commission to investigate whether a judge has engaged in misconduct, the Commission must investigate that allegation. If approved, these amendments will apply retroactively such that votes cast in the November 2024 election about whether to retain a judge will not be given effect.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of maintaining the current system of voters deciding whether to retain a judge at the end of their judicial term.

PROPOSITION 138

SCR1040

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE ARIZONA CONSTITUTION BY THE
LEGISLATURE RELATING TO WAGES

OFFICIAL TITLE

AMENDING ARTICLE XVIII, BY ADDING SECTION 11, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

PERMITS EMPLOYERS TO PAY UP TO 25% LESS THAN THE MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE FOR EMPLOYEES WHOSE COMPENSATION INCLUDES TIPS OR GRATUITIES FROM PATRONS, BUT ONLY IF THE EMPLOYER CAN ESTABLISH THAT THE EMPLOYEE ULTIMATELY RECEIVED THE MINIMUM WAGE PLUS \$2 FOR EVERY HOUR WORKED.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of amending the Arizona Constitution to allow employers to pay employees up to 25% less than the minimum hourly wage if the employer can establish that the employee’s wage plus tips or gratuities is at least \$2 more than the minimum wage for every hour worked.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of maintaining the current laws regarding minimum wage.

PROPOSITION 139
Arizona for Abortion Access I-05-2024

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION RELATING TO THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT TO AN ABORTION.

OFFICIAL TITLE

AMENDING ARTICLE II, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA, BY ADDING SECTION 8.1; RELATING TO THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT TO AN ABORTION.

DESCRIPTIVE

TITLE

CREATES A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT TO ABORTION. LIMITS THE STATE'S ABILITY TO INTERFERE WITH THAT RIGHT BEFORE FETAL VIABILITY. AFTER FETAL VIABILITY, ABORTIONS ARE ALLOWED WHEN NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE LIFE OR HEALTH OF THE PREGNANT INDIVIDUAL. PROHIBITS LAWS PENALIZING A PERSON FOR ASSISTING AN INDIVIDUAL OBTAINING AN ABORTION.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of creating a fundamental right to abortion under Arizona’s constitution. The State will not be able to interfere with this fundamental right before fetal viability unless it has a compelling reason and does so in the least restrictive way possible. Fetal viability means the point in the pregnancy when, in the good-faith judgment of a treating health care professional, the fetus has a significant likelihood of survival outside the uterus. Throughout the pregnancy, both before and after fetal viability, the State will not be able to interfere with the good-faith judgment of a treating health care professional that an abortion is necessary to protect the life or health of the pregnant individual. The State will not be able to penalize any person for aiding or assisting a pregnant individual in exercising the right to an abortion.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of not creating a fundamental right to have an abortion under Arizona’s constitution, will leave in place current laws that restrict abortion before fetal viability, and will allow the State to further restrict or ban abortion in the future.

PROPOSITION 140
Make Elections Fair I-14-2024

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION RELATING TO ELECTIONS.

OFFICIAL TITLE

AMENDING ARTICLE VII, SECTIONS 2, 7, 10, AND 11, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA;
AMENDING ARTICLE VII, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA, BY ADDING SECTION 19;
RELATING TO ELECTIONS.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

ALL PRIMARY ELECTION CANDIDATES FOR A GIVEN OFFICE WILL HAVE THE
SAME SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS FOR BALLOT QUALIFICATION. ELIGIBLE
VOTERS MAY VOTE FOR CANDIDATES REGARDLESS OF PARTY AFFILIATION. THE
LEGISLATURE MAY PRESCRIBE THE NUMBER OF CANDIDATES ADVANCING TO
THE GENERAL ELECTION. PROHIBITS USING PUBLIC MONIES FOR POLITICAL
PARTY ELECTIONS.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of allowing all eligible voters to vote for any primary election candidate, regardless of party affiliation; imposing the same signature requirements on all candidates for a given office who wish to appear on the primary ballot; generally prohibiting the use of public funds for political party elections; allowing future law to determine how many candidates advance from the primary election, as well as the process by which candidates are elected at the general election; and if future law provides that three or more candidates may advance to the general election for an office to which one candidate will be elected, voter rankings shall be used.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of maintaining current requirements related to primary and general elections processes.

PROPOSITION 311

SCR1006

REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO FIRST
RESPONDERS

OFFICIAL TITLE

AMENDING TITLE 12, CHAPTER 1, ARTICLE 1, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 12-116.12; REPEALING SECTION 12-116.12, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING SECTION 13-1204, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING SECTION 13-1204; AMENDING TITLE 38, CHAPTER 8, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING ARTICLE 4; REPEALING TITLE 38, CHAPTER 8, ARTICLE 4, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO FIRST RESPONDERS.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

REQUIRES THE STATE TO PAY \$250,000 TO THE SURVIVING SPOUSE OR CHILDREN OF A FIRST RESPONDER KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY. ESTABLISHES STATE SUPPLEMENTAL BENEFIT FUND, WHICH SHALL CONTINUOUSLY BE APPROPRIATED THROUGH A PENALTY FEE ON EVERY CRIMINAL CONVICTION. INCREASES PUNISHMENTS FOR AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS AGAINST FIRST RESPONDERS.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of requiring the State of Arizona to pay \$250,000, which would be referred to as the State Death Benefit, to the surviving spouse or children of a first responder killed in the line of duty; creating a State Supplemental Benefit Fund to pay the State Death Benefit; increasing criminal punishments for aggravated assaults against peace officers and other first responders; and require a \$20 penalty fee be imposed on every criminal conviction to fund the State Supplemental Benefit Fund. The State Death Benefit, \$20 penalty fee, and increased criminal punishments for aggravated assaults would expire on January 1, 2033.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of not requiring the State of Arizona to provide a State Death Benefit for first responders killed in the line of duty.

PROPOSITION 312
HCR 2023

REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO PROPERTY TAX.

OFFICIAL TITLE

AMENDING TITLE 42, CHAPTER 17, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING ARTICLE 9; REPEALING TITLE 42, CHAPTER 17, ARTICLE 9, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO PROPERTY TAX.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

PROPERTY OWNERS MAY APPLY FOR A TAX REFUND FOR EXPENSES INCURRED DUE TO A GOVERNING AUTHORITY'S FAILURE TO ENFORCE CERTAIN PUBLIC NUISANCE LAWS ON OR NEAR THE OWNER'S REAL PROPERTY. THE REFUND MAY NOT EXCEED THE AMOUNT THE PROPERTY OWNER PAID FOR THE PRIOR TAX YEAR IN PRIMARY PROPERTY TAXES.

A "yes" vote shall have the effect of establishing the right to apply for a refund from a property owner's most recent property tax payment up to an amount that matches costs incurred by the property owner to mitigate the effects of a governing authority's repeated failure to enforce laws and ordinances prohibiting illegal camping, loitering, obstructing public thoroughfares, panhandling, public urination or defecation, public consumption of alcoholic beverages, and possession or use of illegal substances. If the documented costs exceed the amount of the most recent property tax bill, the property owner would be permitted to apply for a refund from their next property tax payment(s) to cover the balance of the initial claim. Property owners would be eligible annually for refunds until the taxing entity begins enforcing the relevant public nuisance laws.

A "no" vote shall have the effect of retaining the current primary property tax payment laws and regulations.

PROPOSITION 313

SCR 1021

REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO CHILD SEX
TRAFFICKING SENTENCING

OFFICIAL TITLE

AMENDING TITLE 13, CHAPTER 7, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY
ADDING SECTION 13-720; RELATING TO SENTENCING.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

REQUIRES THAT A PERSON CONVICTED OF A CLASS 2 FELONY FOR CHILD
SEX TRAFFICKING BE SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT IN THE CUSTODY OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FOR NATURAL LIFE WITHOUT THE
POSSIBILITY OF RELEASE.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of eliminating the current sentencing ranges for a Class 2 child sex trafficking conviction. The sentence for a person convicted of a Class 2 felony for child sex trafficking would be imprisonment for natural life without the possibility of release.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of maintaining the current statutory sentencing ranges for those convicted of a Class 2 felony for child sex trafficking. The current sentencing ranges are between 7 years and natural life imprisonment without the possibility of release, depending on the age of the victim, the defendant’s criminal history, and other factors.

PROPOSITION 314

HCR 2060

REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO RESPONSES TO
HARMS AT THE BORDER

OFFICIAL TITLE

AMENDING TITLE 1, CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 1, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTIONS 1-503 AND 1-504; AMENDING TITLE 13, CHAPTER 34, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 13-3424; AMENDING TITLE 13, CHAPTER 38, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING ARTICLE 35; AMENDING TITLE 23, CHAPTER 2, ARTICLE 2, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 23-215; RELATING TO RESPONSES TO HARMS RELATED TO AN UNSECURED BORDER.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

MAKES IT A CRIME FOR PERSONS NOT LAWFULLY PRESENT IN THE UNITED STATES TO SUBMIT FALSE INFORMATION IN APPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC BENEFITS AND EMPLOYMENT, AND TO ENTER ARIZONA OUTSIDE PORTS OF ENTRY, OR REFUSE TO COMPLY WITH ORDERS TO RETURN. CRIMINALIZES SELLING FENTANYL THAT CAUSES THE DEATH OF A PERSON.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of creating new crimes regarding the following conduct by any person not lawfully present in the United States: (1) applying for a public benefit by submitting a false document; (2) submitting false information to an employer regarding the person’s authorization to work in the United States; (3) entering Arizona from a foreign country at any location other than a lawful port of entry; (4) refusing to comply with a court order to return to the person’s country of origin or entry. Also creates a new crime of selling fentanyl that causes the death of another person. Requires state courts to issue an order to return to a foreign country if a person is convicted of the illegal entry crime. The order to return must include an authorization allowing state and local law enforcement to transport the person to a port of entry or into federal custody.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of maintaining the current criminal and procedural laws.

PROPOSITION 315
SCR 1012

REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO
RULEMAKING

OFFICIAL TITLE

AMENDING TITLE 41, CHAPTER 6, ARTICLE 4.1. ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 41-1049; RELATING TO RULEMAKING.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

ANY PROPOSED RULE BY A STATE AGENCY ESTIMATED BY THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY TO INCREASE REGULATORY COSTS BY MORE THAN \$500,000 WITHIN FIVE YEARS AFTER IMPLEMENTATION, EXCEPT FOR CORPORATION COMMISSION AND EMERGENCY RULES, SHALL NOT BECOME EFFECTIVE UNLESS THE LEGISLATURE RATIFIES THE PROPOSED RULE.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of requiring state agencies to submit any proposed rule that is estimated to increase regulatory costs by more than \$100,000 within five years after implementation to the Office of Economic Opportunity for review. If the Office of Economic Opportunity determines that the proposed rule is estimated to increase regulatory costs by more than \$500,000 within five years after implementation, the proposed rule shall not become effective unless the legislature enacts legislation ratifying the proposed rule. The Corporation Commission and emergency rules are exempt from this act.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of maintaining the current laws related to state agency rule making.

PROPOSITION 212
I-02-2024 – Raise the Wage AZ

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION RELATING TO THE MINIMUM WAGE.

OFFICIAL TITLE

REPEALING SECTION 23-362; ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AMENDING SECTIONS 23-362 (AS ADDED BY PROPOSITION 202, NOV. 7, 2006) AND 23-363, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO THE MINIMUM WAGE AND ASSOCIATED DEFINITIONS.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE

THIS INITIATIVE WILL RAISE THE MINIMUM WAGE BY \$1 OVER COST-OF-LIVING INCREASES IN 2025 AND 2026 AND RAISE THE MINIMUM WAGE ACCORDING TO COST-OF-LIVING INCREASES ANNUALLY THEREAFTER. IT WOULD GRADUALLY RAISE WAGES FOR TIPPED EMPLOYEES TO THE MINIMUM WAGE BY 2027 AND EXPAND COVERAGE OF THE MINIMUM WAGE.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of removing the small business exception for minimum wage and raising the minimum wage by \$1 over cost-of-living increases in 2025 and 2026. In years where the cost-of-living changes are in the negative, the minimum wage will not be raised. This law would also gradually raise the minimum wage for tipped workers in 2025 and 2026 and mandate that, beginning in 2027, tipped workers will also be paid the minimum wage. In addition, this law would establish that the minimum wage applies to workers regardless of age, status as a learner, apprentice, vocational trainee, or other status where a worker provides labor regardless of benefit to the worker.

A” no” vote shall have the effect of leaving in place current statutes and regulations governing the minimum wage.