

**PROPOSITION 133**

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

**OFFICIAL TITLE**

AMENDING ARTICLE VII, SECTION 10, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; RELATING TO  
PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

**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**

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

**OFFICIAL TITLE**

AMENDING ARTICLE IV, PART 1, SECTION 1, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA;  
RELATING TO INITIATIVES AND REFERENDA.

**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**

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;  
AMENDING ARTICLE V, SECTION 4, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; RELATING TO  
THE GOVERNOR.

**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**

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;  
RELATING TO BALLOT MEASURES.

**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

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; RELATING TO THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

### **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**

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

**OFFICIAL TITLE**

AMENDING ARTICLE XVIII, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA, BY ADDING SECTION 11;  
RELATING TO WAGES.

**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

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**

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**

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, AS AMENDED BY SECTION 3 OF THIS RESOLUTION; 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

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**

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

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**

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 rulemaking.