

### 2024 General Election Ballot Measures

A descriptive title shall be printed on the official ballot immediately below the number of the measure and the official title of each measure. **The descriptive title shall contain a summary of the principal provisions of the measure, not to exceed fifty words, which shall be prepared by the secretary of state and approved by the attorney general and shall include the following** or the ballot shall comply with subsection F of this section:

A "yes" vote shall have the effect of \_\_\_\_\_.

A "no" vote shall have the effect of \_\_\_\_\_.

The blank spaces shall be filled with a brief phrase, approved by the attorney general, stating the essential change in the existing law should the measure receive a majority of votes cast in that particular manner.

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A.R.S. § 19-125(D).

- SCR 1006 – Proposition 311
- HCR 2033 – Proposition 133
- SCR 1015 – Proposition 134
- HCR 2039 – Proposition 135
- HCR 2023 – Proposition 312
- SCR 1021 – Proposition 313

**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 (STATE DEATH BENEFIT) 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 FINE, PENALTY AND FORFEITURE IMPOSED FOR ANY CRIMINAL OFFENCE.

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; broadening the definition of aggravated assault; and require a \$20 penalty fee be imposed on every fine, penalty and forfeiture for any criminal offence. The State Death Benefit and the \$20 penalty fee 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 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**

NOTWITHSTANDING ANY CONTRARY CITY LAW, THE DIRECT PRIMARY ELECTION FOR PARTISAN OFFICES WOULD BE CONDUCTED TO ALLOW EACH RECOGNIZED POLITICAL PARTY TO NOMINATE AS MANY CANDIDATES FOR EACH OFFICE AS THERE ARE OPEN POSITIONS FOR THAT OFFICE IN THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION, AND ALLOW OTHERWISE ELIGIBLE CANDIDATES TO BE NOMINATED.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of requiring direct primary elections for all partisan offices to be conducted in a manner prescribed by the Legislature, notwithstanding 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 all otherwise eligible candidates who were nominated be placed on the ballot for the next general election.

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 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 requiring an applicant wishing to place a measure on the ballot to collect a certain percentage of signatures in each of the 30 legislative districts. 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, 15% of statewide voters for an 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 ANY EMERGENCY POWERS GRANTED TO THE GOVERNOR DURING A STATE OF EMERGENCY 30 DAYS AFTER THE PROCLAMATION, UNLESS EXTENDED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND REQUIRES THE GOVERNOR TO CALL A SPECIAL SESSION UPON THE PRESENTATION OF A PETITION BEARING SIGNATURES OF AT LEAST ONE-THIRD OF EACH HOUSE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of terminating 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. 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 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**

THE LAW WOULD REQUIRE THAT A PERSON CONVICTED OF CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING (CLASS 2 FELONY) BE SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT IN THE CUSTODY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FOR NATURAL LIFE AND WILL NOT BE ELIGIBLE FOR ANY FORM OF RELEASE.

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

A “no” vote shall have the effect of maintaining the current statutory sentencing guidelines for those convicted of a Class 2 felony for child sex trafficking. The current sentencing ranges are as follows: a) for a defendant’s first offense, a minimum of 13 years imprisonment; b) for a defendant with one historical prior felony conviction, a minimum of 25 years imprisonment; and c) for a defendant with two or more prior felony convictions, a minimum of 30 years imprisonment

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