

Voting Guide to Arizona Ballot Propositions

November 4, 2008
General Election

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This voting guide is intended to educate interested voters in the ballot propositions to be placed on the November 2008 General Election ballot in Arizona.

Nothing in this document should be construed as an endorsement or opposition to any particular proposition.

Rather, diligent care was taken to objectively describe each proposition and to provide the typical arguments used by proponents and opponents.

In the unlikely event there is a discrepancy between the actual ballot proposition and the information contained herein, the actual ballot language shall take precedence.

The primary focus remains to encourage all Arizona residents to participate in the upcoming General Election on November 4th – as every vote counts, including your vote!

Ballot Propositions

Under the Arizona Constitution, the Arizona Legislature and citizens have the right to place propositions on the General Election ballot to make changes to either the Arizona Constitution or Arizona Revised Statutes.

A referendum is a ballot proposition that has been placed on the ballot by the Arizona Legislature. Unlike other legislation, a referendum does not go to the Governor for approval or veto. Rather, if a majority of the

Arizona House of Representatives and Arizona State Senate pass the legislation, the measure is automatically placed on the ballot.

An initiative gives citizens the same right as the Arizona Legislature to place an issue on the ballot, provided that the citizens collect enough valid signatures from registered voters to qualify. The Arizona Secretary of State, in coordination with the County Recorders in each of Arizona's 15 counties, determines whether an initiative has enough valid signatures to qualify for the ballot.

For the 2008 November General Election, to be held November 4, 2008, in addition to electing Federal and State elected leaders, Arizona voters will be asked to make decisions on eight ballot propositions in which several will have a significant impact on the future of Arizona.

Important Dates

Individuals have until October 6th to register to vote in order to participate in the November 4th General Election.

Vote by Mail begins on October 2nd.

November 4th is Election Day.

PROPOSITION 100

Yes No

PROTECT OUR HOMES - PROPOSITION 100

Under Proposition 100, the Arizona Constitution would be amended to prohibit the state or any county, city, town or other political subdivision of the state from directly or indirectly imposing any new tax, fee or other assessment on the sale, purchase, transfer or other conveyance of any interest in real property, such as homes and other real estate. [Analysis provided by the Arizona Legislative Council].

Proponents of Proposition 100 may assert that property owners already pay annual property taxes and levying an additional tax at the time property is sold or otherwise transferred is double taxation. As a result, among other adverse impacts, proponents may argue that additional taxation on real estate transactions will increase the cost of housing and, ultimately,

reduce the availability of affordable housing in Arizona.

Opponents of Proposition 100 may assert that the measure protects a specific industry (real estate) from future changes in tax policy without providing such safeguards to other interests. Government relies on taxes in order to provide important services that this measure limits access to future revenue options, opponents may state.

PROPOSITION 101

Yes No

THE FREEDOM OF CHOICE IN HEALTH CARE ACT - PROPOSITION 101

Under Proposition 101, the Arizona Constitution would be amended to prohibit any law from restricting a person's freedom to choose a private health care plan or system of their choice; to interfere with a person's or entity's right to pay directly for lawful medical services; to impose a penalty or fine, of any type, for choosing to obtain or decline health care coverage and to impose a penalty or fine, of any type, for participation in any particular health care system or plan. [Analysis provided by the Arizona Legislative Council].

Proponents of Proposition 101 may assert that the measure allows patients to keep control of their health care options by removing the ability of government to require individuals to select a specified health care plan or system. Proposition 101 guarantees health care consumers the freedom of choice, according to proponents.

Opponents of Proposition 101 may assert that with the increase of uninsured Arizona residents, no option to solve the issue of affordable health care should be prevented from being considered. According to opponents of Proposition 101, the measure will prevent health care reform, which is needed to meet the needs of the uninsured, ultimately, lowering costs for all consumers.

PROPOSITION 102

Yes No

DEFINING MARRIAGE IN THE ARIZONA CONSTITUTION - PROPOSITION 102

Under Proposition 102, the Arizona Constitution would be amended to provide that only a union of one man and one woman shall be valid or recognized as a marriage in this state. [Analysis provided by the Arizona Legislative Council].

Proponents of Proposition 102 may assert that defining marriage in the Arizona Constitution is critical to preserving the institution of marriage.

Opponents of Proposition 102 may assert that the Arizona Constitution already prohibits the marriage of same sex couples.

PROPOSITION 105

Yes No

MAJORITY RULES INITIATIVE - PROPOSITION 105

Under Proposition 105, the Arizona Constitution would be amended to provide that an initiative measure that establishes, imposes or raises a tax, a fee or other revenue or mandates a spending obligation on a private person, a labor organization, other private legal entity or this state shall not become law unless the initiative measure is approved at the election by a majority of qualified electors registered to vote in the state. [Analysis provided by the Arizona Legislative Council].

Proponents of Proposition 105 may assert that citizen initiatives previously passed by Arizona voters have contributed to increases in state spending and burdensome regulation. The initiative would only apply to prospective citizen initiatives and not those measures already approved by Arizona voters in previous elections or a legislative referendum. With increasing low voter turnout for elections, proponents may argue that this measure simply raises the bar in what is needed by special interests to raise taxes and increase regulation on all residents of Arizona.

Opponents of Proposition 105 may assert that this initiative will make it nearly impossible for citizens to use the initiative process to change public policy and government priorities. The right not to vote is just as protected as the right

to vote. Under this initiative, opponents argue that individuals that decide, for whatever reason, not to vote in an election will effectively be voting "no," regardless of their actual views. The U.S. Department of Justice does not allow Arizona to purge voting rolls in a timely fashion. Accordingly, each election, Arizona has voters on the rolls that are deceased or are no longer living in Arizona. Yet, under the measure, these individuals will be counted as voting "no."

PROPOSITION 200 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
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PAYDAY LOAN REFORM ACT - PROPOSITION 200

Under Proposition 200, Arizona will continue to allow companies that provide deferred presentment services (payday loans) to continue doing business in this state. The current law licensing this service is set to terminate on July 1, 2010. In addition to continuing to license these services, Proposition 200 reduces the maximum amount that can be charged for deferred presentment services and eliminates or restricts various fees and other practices. [Analysis provided by the Arizona Legislative Council - modified due to space limitations].

Proponents of Proposition 200 may assert that the payday loan industry in Arizona should be reformed and not eliminated. The proposed reforms require a specified reduction in loan fees, prohibit costly loan extensions and mandate a no-cost repayment plan for those customers who cannot meet their obligations. Proponents assert that the initiative preserves payday loans as an option for individuals that have no other alternatives.

Opponents of Proposition 200 may assert that the payday loan industry engages in predatory lending practices that victimize consumers. While payday loans can temporarily solve a financial emergency, all too often such loans lead to a perpetual debt cycle for inexperienced borrowers.

PROPOSITION 201 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
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HOMEOWNERS' BILL OF RIGHTS - PROPOSITION 201

Current law provides an alternative process for purchasers and contractors or sellers to resolve

issues related to the design, construction, condition or sale of a dwelling prior to filing a lawsuit. Under Proposition 201, mandatory changes would be made to the legal procedures for any purchaser dwelling action and for the time to sue on any improvements for real property. Among numerous changes, the proposition expands existing law to grant "prospective buyers" the right to sue over a dwelling action. [Analysis provided by the Arizona Legislative Council - modified due to space limitations].

Proponents of Proposition 201 may assert that the initiative is intended to increase the rights of homeowners that are attempting to address defects with their respective homebuilder and that it improves the disclosure requirements in model homes in order for the purchaser to understand custom features versus those that are standard.

Opponents of Propositions 201 may assert that the initiative will allow abuses of our legal system and increase the costs of purchasing new homes for all consumers. Rather than allowing two parties to resolve disputes without litigation, the initiative effectively encourages the hiring of attorneys and going to court to resolve such differences, according to opponents.

PROPOSITION 202 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
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STOP ILLEGAL HIRING - PROPOSITION 202

Under Proposition 202, various changes are made to existing state laws prohibiting an employer from intentionally or knowingly employing an alien who is not authorized under federal law to work in the United States. Under Proposition 202, the definition of "knowingly employ an unauthorized alien" would be amended to require actual knowledge by an owner or officer of the employer. In addition, the measure would provide that a state, county or local official, in attempting to verify with the federal government if a person is authorized to work in the United States, shall rely solely upon the processes and procedures set forth in federal law. Additionally it allows the court to take judicial notice of the federal government's determination of legal work eligibility and provides the court may request the federal government to provide automated or testimonial verification pursuant to federal law. [Analysis provided by the Arizona Legislative Council - modified due to space limitations].

Proponents of Proposition 202 may assert that the initiative strengthens Arizona's illegal immigration laws as much as the Arizona Constitution will allow. Proponents cite that the initiative allows police to arrest employers who knowingly accept fake documents and do not verify documents or otherwise avoid paying taxes by paying taxes. The measure clarifies existing employer sanctions laws and makes enforcement fair and effective, according to proponents.

Opponents of Proposition 202 may assert that the initiative only addresses employers with business licenses. Opponents state businesses without licenses having nothing to lose and are exempt under the measure, which makes enforcement selective and not uniform across all employment sectors. The initiative promotes employer amnesty and weakens existing state laws on immigration with the removal of the requirement to use Federal E-Verify system to determine the legal status of new employees, according to opponents.

PROPOSITION 300 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
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STATE LEGISLATURE'S SALARIES – PROPOSITION 300

Proposition 300 is the recommendation of the Commission on Salaries for Elective State Officers to increase the salaries for state legislators from \$24,000 to \$30,000 per year.

Proponents of Proposition 300 may assert that increasing salaries for state legislators will enhance the quality of the Legislature to reflect a level that is commensurate with the time and responsibility of a true Citizen Legislature.

Opponents of Proposition 300 may assert that the current salary is more than adequate for the quality of work provided by the current Arizona Legislature.

<p align="center">Additional Resources</p> <p>For full text of the propositions, the analysis provided the Arizona Legislative Council and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and a complete listing of all submitted arguments for and against a proposition, please go to the Arizona Secretary of State's website at:</p> <p>www.azsos.gov/election/UpcomingElections.htm</p>

<p align="center">How to Register to Vote</p> <p>ON-LINE: Register to vote on line at: www.servicearizona.com/webapp/evoter/</p> <p>BY MAIL: Alternatively, voter registration forms may be obtained online at: www.azsos.gov/election/VoterRegistration.htm</p> <p>After affixing the proper postage, mail the form to the County Recorder of the county in which you are a legal resident:</p> <p>Maricopa County Recorder 111 South 3rd Avenue, Suite 102 Phoenix, Arizona 85003-2294</p> <p>Pinal County Recorder 31 North Pinal Street, Building E Florence, Arizona 85232</p>
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<p align="center">How to Request an Early Ballot</p> <p align="center"><u>Maricopa County</u></p> <p>Registered voters can electronically request an Early Ballot and sign up for the Permanent Early Voting List on-line at:</p> <p>http://recorder.maricopa.gov/web/elections.aspx</p> <p align="center"><u>Pinal County</u></p> <p>Registered voters can fill out a request for an Early Ballot and sign up for the Permanent Early Voting List on-line at:</p> <p>http://pinalcountyaz.gov/Departments/Recorder/Pages/EarlyVotingRegistration.aspx</p> <p>After affixing the proper postage, mail the form to the Pinal County Recorder's Office:</p> <p>Pinal County Recorder 31 North Pinal Street, Building E Florence, Arizona 85232</p>
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