



League of Women Voters of Arizona Education Fund

VOTER GUIDE

LET YOUR VOICE BE HEARD ON THESE 2008 BALLOT MEASURES

The ballot issues in 2008 are important. They address medical choices, payday loan reform, immigration issue, tax on sale of property, majority rule on initiative funding, warranty on homes, definition of marriage, and increase of legislators' salaries.

Study this Voter Guide and go to other sources so that you get a complete picture of how these propositions will affect your lives. Then vote on November 4th.

Don't let others decide for you!

ABOUT THIS VOTER GUIDE

The Voter Guide is published by the League of Women Voters Arizona Education Fund. League volunteers work hard to make this guide as informative and impartial as possible.

The League of Women Voters of Arizona Education Fund offers this Voter Guide to assist citizens in meeting their responsibilities in voting. Each Proposition is summarized and we hope clarified; some pros and cons are outlined. Voters should not rely wholly on this Voter Guide or on any one source, but check with other sources for supplementing and verifying information that they read here. We have made every effort to present information without bias and without error, but errors do happen. The responsibility for using this information wisely and deciding whether or not to support a proposition is in the hands of the individual.

EXPLANATIONS OF THE STATE BALLOT MEASURES

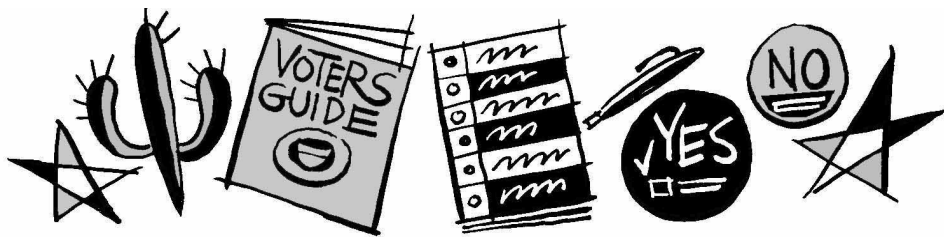
There are EIGHT ballot measures in all:

One referenda sent to the ballot by the State Legislature, six citizen initiatives sent to the ballot by the people through petition signatures, and one referred to the ballot by the Commission on Salaries for Elective State Office.

GENERAL

ELECTION

November 4, 2008



OUR APPRECIATION TO DAVID FITZSIMMONS AND THE ARIZONA DAILY STAR FOR CARTOON DRAWINGS

League of Women Voters • 2510 South Rural Road, Suite 102 • Tempe, AZ 85282
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To order more Voter Guides, please call the League of Women Voters at the telephone number at the bottom of the page.

ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE?

To vote on November 4, you must be registered by October 6, 2008. Any Arizona citizen (with a few exceptions), who is at least 18 years old and a U.S. citizen may register to vote. You may register at your County Recorder’s office or by mail any time up through 30 days before the election. You must re-register if you change your name, home address, mailing address, or political party. You may register online at the Secretary of State’s office website.

For more information on where to pick up forms, call your

local League of Women Voters at the telephone numbers listed on page 2, or you may register electronically at www.azsos.gov.

To register you will need proof of citizenship which would be a driver’s license or non-operative identification dated after October 1, 1996. For other examples of proof, call the recorder’s office.

For information on early voting or voting by mail, contact your county elections office listed elsewhere in this Guide.

ELECTION INFORMATION ONLINE

Here are a few Internet addresses you may find helpful for information about elections and voting.

- Arizona Secretary of State.....www.azsos.gov
- League of Women Voterswww.lwvaz.org
- Federal Election Commission.....www.fec.gov

To get information on contributors to the campaigns of each ballot measure, contact the **Arizona Secretary of State’s web page at www.azsos.gov**.

To find about supporters and opponents of each measure, consult the official Publicity Pamphlet from the **Arizona Secretary of State’s office mailed to each household with a registered voter and also posted on www.azsos.gov**.

NEED INFORMATION ON CANDIDATE FORUMS?

Contact your local League of Women Voters

Central Yavapai County (Prescott)928.632.8490
Cochise County (Sierra Vista)520.803.9119
Greater Flagstaff928.556.3088
Greater Tucson520.327.7652
Metro Phoenix480.966.9031
Northwest Maricopa County623.935.6609
Sedona/Verde Valley928.204.1480
Southeast Valley (Gilbert)480.963.7003

If this Voter Guide has been helpful in making decisions on the proposed Ballot Issues and you would like to help the League carry on with their educational projects, please send a contribution to:

League of Women Voters, 2510 South Rural Road, Suite 102, Tempe, AZ 85282 • 480.966.9031

The League of Women Voters of Arizona is a nonpartisan political organization that encourages the informed and active participation in government and influences public policy through education and advocacy.

NEED INFORMATION ON VOTER REGISTRATION OR EARLY BALLOTING?

County	County Recorder	Elections Office
Apache	928-337-7514	928-337-7537
Cochise	520-432-8354	520-432-8970
Coconino	928-779-6585/800-793-6181	928-779-6589
Gila	928-402-8735	928-402-8708
Graham	928-428-3560	928-792-5037
Greenlee	928-865-2632	928-865-2072
La Paz	928-669-6136	928-669-6115
Maricopa	602-506-1511	602-506-1511
Mohave	928-753-0767	928-753-0733
Navajo	928-524-4194	928-524-4062
Pima	520-740-4330	520-351-6830
Pinal	520-866-6850	520-866-7550
Santa Cruz	520-375-7990	520-375-7808
Yavapai	928-771-3248	928-771-3250
Yuma	928-373-6020	928-373-1014

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PROPOSITION 100

PROTECT OUR HOMES

Constitutional Amendment

Brought to the Ballot by Citizen Initiative

SUMMARY

Proposition 100 would amend the Arizona Constitution to prohibit the imposition of a tax or fee on the sale or transfer of real property by the state, counties, cities, or any other political subdivisions of the state. It would not apply to any tax or fee in existence prior to December 31, 2007.

BACKGROUND AND EXPLANATION

There is no such tax or fee in existence now.

Currently, 35 states assess a tax on real estate sales or transfers. Tax rates range from 0.01% in Colorado to 2% in Delaware with median rate of 0.36%. In 2004, average per capita revenues were \$55 per 1% of tax.

In Arizona, the forgone revenue would depend on the specific details of a transfer tax. If a transfer tax at the rate of .36% was levied, and it generated the national average of per capita revenues, the state would collect approximately \$126 million in revenues.

FISCAL IMPACT

The proposition is not estimated to have a direct state or local fiscal impact. It prohibits the imposition of new fees or taxes on the sale or transfer of real property after December 31, 2007. No such new fee or tax has been enacted since that date.

The level of forgone revenue cannot be predicted in advance.

County recorders are required to collect a \$2.00 fee for a deed or contract relating to the sale or transfer of real property before recording same. This fee would not be affected.

SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. It would take one option off the table if lawmakers decide to revamp the state's tax system.
2. This would stop a tax before it started.
3. This would burden the real estate market further.

OPPONENTS SAY:

1. This does not belong in the Constitution. It is a question of taxes...
2. Homeowners Associations in AZ are allowed to charge transfer fees and raise significant funds by doing so. Why eliminate the right of the state to consider this?
3. This is less about protecting the middle class and more about sheltering developers, large landowners and businesses from fees and taxes.

Supporters: AZ Chamber of Commerce, Greater Phoenix Chamber of Commerce, AZ Farm Bureau, AZ Cattleman's Assn., National Assn. of Office & Industrial Properties, AZ Federation of Taxpayers, Realtors Issues Mobilization Fund, Arizonans for Prosperity, AZ Tax Revolt-Bullhead City, AZ Contractors Assn. State Representatives: Andy Tobin, Eddie Farnsworth, John Kavanagh, John Nelson, Steve Yarbrough, Judy Burges. State Senators: Barbara Leff, Jack Harper, Ken Chevvrant, Linda Gray, Thayer Verschoor. Timothy Davies, Debbie Lesko, Frank Antenori, John Fillmore, Mary Ann Black, Pat Kilburn, Ron Middlebrook, Tom Farley, Barney Brenner, Steve Pierce; Rose Mofford; Eddie Basha; Munger Chadwick, P.L.C.; Sen. Jim Waring; Donald Owens; Thomas Patterson, Thomas Patterson, Paul Johnson, Arthur Crozier, Kimberly Owens, Nicholas Lodato, Carla R. Bowen, Jose Rivero, Melissa Clayton, Robert Zazueta, Margie O'Campo Castillo, Cliff Potts, Susan Abdallah, Gary T. Best, Delores Manwar, Holly Mabery, Kenneth Motta, Tina Totty

Opponents: AZ Education Assn., Bradley K. Vandermark.

PROPOSITION 101

MEDICAL CHOICE FOR ARIZONA

Constitutional Amendment

Brought to the Ballot by Citizen Initiative

SUMMARY

Proposition 101 would amend the Constitution to prohibit the imposition of a penalty for choosing to decline health insurance coverage or for participating in any particular health care systems or plan. It would prohibit any law that restricts a person's choice of private health care systems or interferes with a person or entity's right to pay directly for lawful medical services.

It would make so-called "single payer" health care unconstitutional in Arizona. It does not restrict funding of residual welfare programs such as AHCCCS (Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System) the state's Medicaid program.

BACKGROUND AND EXPLANATION

Under current law, those eligible for government health insurance programs are not required to participate. Should the state wish to do so in the future, the proposition would preclude the state from making enrollment in government health programs mandatory or from requiring individuals to obtain private health insurance. For example, the state would be unable to require mandatory enrollment in AHCCCS or Healthcare Group.

This initiative could limit the pool of those covered so severely as to not have the needed funds to institute a health care program that has universal coverage.

The proposition does not specify what lawful medical services are so could be interpreted that the legislature would define which medical services are legal or illegal.

FISCAL IMPACT

The proposition would not have an impact on the General Fund. The Arizona Dept. of Administration (ADOA) notes the language could have multiple interpretations. AHCCCS also notes that some language could impact their program. Both agencies state they cannot provide a specific fiscal impact at this time

It would have no impact on local government.

SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. This would forbid the state from restricting citizens' choices of private health-care insurers.
2. The intent has nothing to do with 'universal health care' but aims to protect the healthcare rights of Arizonans.
3. Health-care reforms are needed, but only after our right to remain in control of our health care is preserved.
4. We need to protect health care rights from lobbyists, special interests and the legislature.

OPPONENTS SAY:

1. Health does not belong in the Constitution. This is backed by doctors and insurance companies to protect profits.
2. This would prohibit single payer health insurance system and prevent having public debates on it.
3. What does "lawful medical services" mean? What would this mean for pro-choice/pro-life issues? The legislature would decide? The same could be questioned for other services as well.
4. This is a smoke screen, claiming to protect rights of choice when it is really meant to quash future attempts to provide health care coverage for all Arizonans.

PROPOSITION 101

MEDICAL CHOICE FOR ARIZONA

Supporters: Benjamin Rush League, Arizonans for Prosperity, AZ Dental Assn., AZ Restaurant Assn., Az Osteopathic Medical Assn., AZ Homeopathic & Integrative Medical Assn., Cancer Treatment Centers of America, Woodland Group, Dawson Management Group, Core Medical Group, Dawson Management Group, Coleman Dahm & Assoc., Norman McClelland, Jim Click, Eric Crown, Ken Levy, John Bryan, Robert E. Hannay, Dr. Ted Diethrich, Robert A. Hansen Trust, Anthony Hedley, John Norton, Jeffrey Singer, Lori Klein, Robert F Spetzler, M. Zuridi Jasser, Alan Immerman, Dana Pacheco, Mark Ivey Jr, Tina Halvorsen, Tami Heming, Richard O.Dolinar, Randy Kendrick, Teri Aldama, Joyce McClain, Joyce E. Downey, Stacy Stoffel, Barbara Brandt, Melissa Painter, Julia Campbell, Rebecca Helems, Lauren Vines, Janet Hughes, Jaquelyn P. Costa, Shawn VanDyke, Ken Kobs, Al Pina, Susan Hanson, Eugene O'Smith, Mary Budlinger, Dean Martin, Charles Burnett III.

Opponents: AZ Coalition for a State & National Health Plan, Church Women United in Tucson, American Academy of Pediatrics, Westmarc, AZ Advocacy Network, AZ National Organization of Women, AZ Republican Assembly, Shirley K. Vandermark, Eve Shapiro, Claudia Elquist, Kent Solberg.



 * **League of Women Voters of Arizona** *
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 * League of Women Voters of Arizona *
 * webpage at www.lwwvaz.org. *
 * *
 * On the Home page, click on **Voter Information**. *
 * Then click on **Voter Guide**. *

PROPOSITION 102

MARRIAGE

Constitutional Amendment

Brought to the Ballot by the State Legislature

SUMMARY

Proposition 102 would amend the Arizona Constitution to provide that only a union of one man and one woman shall be valid or recognized in this state.

BACKGROUND AND EXPLANATION

This proposition would define marriage as between one man and one woman in the state constitution — a distinction already spelled out in state law. The Arizona State of Appeals has previously rejected a constitutional challenge to the law banning same-sex marriage.

Arizonans previously turned down a same-sex marriage ban in 2006.

FISCAL IMPACT

This proposition is not projected to have a state cost.

SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. Arizona needs to more strictly define marriage.
2. This will prevent judges and politicians from redefining marriage.
3. This will reaffirm that marriage is the best possible environment for children.
4. The state Constitution should reflect the moral position of marriage restricted to one man and one woman.

OPPONENTS SAY:

1. There already is a state law that defines marriage. There is no need to put it in the Constitution.
2. This puts discrimination into the Constitution as it sets up a category of second-class citizens who are deprived of the

right that the rest of us take for granted.

3. Amendments to the Constitution should not be protecting a narrow point of view but protecting us all as citizens.
4. We should honor the privacy of individuals and keep the state out of the bedroom.

Supporters: Focus on Family Action, Center for AZ Policy, National Assn. of Marriage Enhancement; United Families AZ, United Families International; Gary Haymore, Daryl Eastman, David LeSueur Family Trust, Focus on the Family Action; Center for AZ Policy; TTEEs Wagner Family Trust, United Families of AZ; S.G. Reader & Assoc, Inc, Pete King Corporation, Mammoth Creek Investments, LLC, GTR Management Co LLP, Freightliner, Mammoth Creek Investments, Lois Hills Trust, Landmark Financial Group, Dale Willis; James King, Mark Bryce, Tamara Francis, Darren Haws, Kerry Juchau, Wilford Andersen, Stephen Earl, Ralph Mayberry, Sen. Sylvia Allen, Lewis Tenney, Shawn Shepherd, Kolette Butler, Heather Hedelius, Kristen Kolstad, Mark Smith, Tiffany Arnett; Coy Johnston, Jack Whiting; Keith Butler, Ray Richardsen, Shauna Smith, Cecil Ash, Frank Macias, Carol Shippy, Broc Hiatt, Jeff Whiteman, Michael Angel, Ross Farnsworth, Bradley Porter, Robert Lees, Derek Wright, David Day, Roger Esplin, Mark Chapman, MD, Keith Deering, K.H. Manwaring, Maurice Tanner, Wilford Andersen.

Opponents: AZ Advocacy Network, Human Rights Campaign, Equality Arizona; AZ National Organization for Women; ACLU of AZ; AZ Transsexual Alliance; Wingspan, Southern AZ Stonewall Democrats; Edward Casper, Joe Cobb, Richard Silva-Stump, Powell Gammill, Sen. Marsha Arzburger, Deanna Jordan, Mayor Phil Gordon, Steve May, Congressman Raul Grijalva, Richard Elias, Mayor Bob Walkup, Peter Likens.

PROPOSITION 105

MAJORITY RULES — LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE

Constitutional Amendment

Brought to the Ballot by Citizen Initiative

SUMMARY

Proposition 105 would amend the Arizona Constitution to prohibit an initiative measure from establishing or increasing a tax or fee, or increasing a tax or fee, or creating any mandatory spending obligation, unless the measure is approved by a majority of all qualified registered voters (not a majority of those casting ballots).

BACKGROUND AND EXPLANATION

Proposition 105 would require that any initiative win by a majority of all registered voters, not just those who actually vote, making it harder to enact new spending mandates. This would mean that people who have died or moved or just didn't go to the polls would be NO votes.

Under current law, the majority of people who vote is sufficient. This would not affect existing law. If this proposition had been law prior to 1998, it would have prevented the passage of initiatives for Tobacco settlement money/health insurance; AHCCCS funding; Tribal-state gaming compacts, Smoke-free Arizona, Early childhood development and the Heritage Fund.. No initiative, with or without a fiscal impact, received votes from a majority of registered voters between 1998 and 2006.

FISCAL IMPACT

The fiscal impact cannot be determined in advance. Ballot propositions are currently approved by a majority of votes cast on a measure. By increasing the current vote threshold for an initiative that increases a tax or fee or creates a mandatory spending obligation, this proposition may reduce the number of such initiatives that are approved in the future.

There is no local government impact.

SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. This is needed to raise the bar of approval for spending and tax initiatives.
2. Initiatives have been taken over by lobbyists and special interest groups.
3. This would not affect referendum or local bond issues. (* As written, it is currently unclear if this measure would affect local citizen initiatives)
4. Requiring a majority of all qualified voters would be a far superior system.

OPPONENTS SAY:

1. The name is misleading as it should be Minority Rules as would allow a minority to control the public policy agenda.
2. Initiative rights were put in the constitution in 1912 for the people to use when needed. This would virtually eliminate the people's ability to use this right.
3. This is not the American way as it would desecrate our voting rights, violating "one-person, one-vote" voting.
4. Initiatives are used for certain needed laws that the legislature will not tackle.

Proponents: Beer & Wine Distributors, Matthew Clark, Becky Fenger, Steve Voeller, Steve Twist, Clint Bolick, Arizona Farm Bureau, AZ Chapter-Americans for Prosperity., Nathan Sproul, Jim Click, John Teets, MJKL Enterprises, PDG Trust, Services Group America, TCAG Management Services.

Opponents: AZ Education Assn., Bradley Vandermark, AZ School Boards Assn., Clean Elections Institute, Westmarc, AZ Assn. School Business Officials, AZ Advocacy Network, AZ National Organization for Women, AZ Women's Political Caucus, Animal Defense League of AZ, The Humane Society of the U.S., Rep. Steve Farley, Professional Firefighters of AZ, AZ Hospital & Healthcare Assn, Healthy Arizona, Church Women United Tucson, Candidates of AZ Green Party, Alan Stephens, Sam Coppersmith, Sierra Club, Phoenix Children's Hospital, Rick DeGraw.

PROPOSITION 200

PAYDAY LOAN REFORM ACT

Constitutional Amendment

Brought to the Ballot by Citizen Initiative

SUMMARY

Proposition 200 would amend current statute to allow payday loan lenders to operate permanently in Arizona with certain reforms. Payday lenders currently operate under a temporary (until 2010) experimental exemption from the state's usury law, allowing them to exceed the cap of 36% annual interest charge on loans. This proposition seeks to make certain changes in the industry, allowing it to extend the exemption from Arizona's usury law limit permanently.

The reforms would 1) cap the initial fee of \$17.50 on a two week loan of \$100 (equivalent to an annual interest rate of 455%) at no more than a \$15 up-front fee (equivalent to a 391% annual interest rate. 2) eliminate loan "rollovers" and fees which can amount to more than the original loan itself. 3) allow the borrower to reschedule pay back time with the lender without added fees. 4) forbid lenders to make a loan to a borrower who already holds a payday loan from any lender and has not paid it back in full and require the industry to set up a data bank for the purpose of checking this information.

BACKGROUND AND EXPLANATION

- Payday loans — officially called "deferred presentment transactions" — because lenders defer presenting the check to the bank to be paid back for the loan until the next payday — were authorized.
- This proposition would prevent the legislature from repealing the program in the future. It would give the lender electronic access to the customer's bank account rather than cashing the check.

FISCAL IMPACT

The proposition would allow the state to continue to collect \$360, 000 in fees that are deposited into the General Fund. These monies would otherwise stop on July 1, 2010.

Currently, the Department of Financial Institutions spends \$60, 000 annually to regulate the industry. This proposition may increase the cost of regulation. If the proposition does not pass, the cost would be eliminated in 2010.

There would be no local government impact.

SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. Arizonans, especially with low incomes, need payday loans as an option in financial emergencies.
2. This will control the excesses of payday loans and crack down on unscrupulous operators.
3. The fees charged (in place of interest) will now be limited at a lower rate than previously.
4. Borrowers will be protected by the provision which allows them to reschedule the payback time without any fee penalty.

OPPONENTS SAY:

1. Why should these lenders get a permanent exemption from the 36% cap on interest charged in the current Arizona usury law? Fees they charge, the equivalent of 390% annualized rates of interest are still exploitative.
2. This is not good payday loan reform and would undercut other efforts at true reform.
3. Supporters promise a "substantial rate (fee) cut" but in truth it is only a provision which prohibits charging interest on interest.
4. The current housing crisis where many mortgage borrowers lost their homes because they were not able to handle the loans, should teach us that burdening people with higher loan fees than they can afford is exploitation.

PROPOSITION 200

PAYDAY LOAN REFORM ACT

Supporters: AZ Community Financial Services Assn., Rep. Steve Gallardo, Carl Hancox, Stan Barnes, Ian Calkins, Tom Adair, Rep. Jonathon Paton, Sherry McComb, Peter Davies, Mark Baker, Matt McKnight, Tara Gabriel, Dora McClarron, Bill Harris, Kelli Carey, Allan Cairns, Mark Johnson, Paul Beinlich, Dennis Lininger, Karyn Pina, Alice Lara, Oscar Foster, Brian Crump, Enrico Torres, Scott Wagner, Mario Diaz, Wendy Villa, Tiffany Escobeda, Greg Patterson, Robin Grenko.

Opponents: AZ Advocacy Network; AARP AZ; AZ Education Assn., Society of St. Vincent de Paul; WESTMARC; SEIU AZ; Greater Phoenix Chamber of Commerce, Children's Action alliance, AZ Consumers' Council, AZ Community Action Assn., Catholic Community Services of Southern AZ, Jewish Council for Public Affairs, Coalition of Religious Communities, Desert Mission Neighborhood Renewal, Southern AZ Leadership Council, WESTMARC, PAFCO, Gary Restaino, Terry Goddard, Attorney General, Rep Debbie McCune Davis, Rep Marian McClure, Tom Yearout; Tamara Sisk, Ivan Ploenco, Gary Restaino, Center for Responsible Lending, United Food & Commercial Workers Union, Service Employees Int. Union.

To order more Voter Guides, please call the League of Women Voters at the telephone number at the bottom of the page.



The League of Women Voters thanks American Express for sponsoring the Spanish version of this Voter Guide.

PROPOSITION 201

HOMEOWNERS' BILL OF RIGHTS

Statute

Brought to the Ballot by Citizen Initiative

SUMMARY

Proposition 201 would amend current statute related to actions brought by a buyer against the seller of the dwelling rising out of the design, construction, condition, or sale of the dwelling. This would establish a ten-year warranty on new homes and outlines additional relief that may be awarded to the buyer in the event of a contested dwelling action. This would require disclosure of builders' relationships with financial institutions, and prohibits sellers' agents from completing a false mortgage application. Model homes must reflect what is actually for sale.

BACKGROUND AND EXPLANATION

Current law provides a process for purchasers and contractors of sellers to resolve issues prior to filing a lawsuit. The proposition would make mandatory changes to the legal procedures for any purchaser dwelling action and for the time to sue on any improvements for real property.

The purchase of a dwelling would include a ten-year warranty of the materials and workmanship. If a seller offers to make repairs, the seller must provide a choice of three contractors licensed by the state with no record of an order by the Registrar of Contractors against them within 10 years of the seller's offer. Currently, the Registrar of Contractor's website lists contractors and indicates only those who have had no record within the past two years.

This would require the contract for the sale of a home to include disclosures of the seller's financial relationships with any financial institutions. The Department of Financial Institutions may need to modify its examination procedures to include verification of proper disclosure. This may require the Department of Real Estate to modify its examination procedures.

FISCAL IMPACT

This may result in an increase in the number of complaints filed with the Registrar of Contractors and the number of dwelling actions filed in court. The courts are unable to determine a fiscal impact in advance. This would require the Registrar of Contractors to update its website at additional cost. Since the number of complaints is unknown, the fiscal impact is unknown. Since it contains provisions that result in an increased workload for the Department of Financial Institutions and the Department of Real Estate, it is difficult to predict in advance the impact on these entities' workloads.

A contract for the purchase of a dwelling could not require the purchaser to pay the attorney or expert fees of the seller under any circumstances.

There is no local government impact.

SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. Arizona cannot afford to have tracts of poorly built housing that become instant slums.
2. Homeowners should have protection from deceptive home sales procedures.
3. Homeowners should be able to get defective homes fixed and be able to collect for damages.
4. This would encourage developers and contractors to produce their best work within their profit margin, and create a level playing field for them to compete...

OPPONENTS SAY:

1. This will lead to an unnecessary increase in costly litigation.
2. This is to increase employment opportunities for union members.
3. For fear of financial repercussions, it may cause developers to limit their activities and depress growth.
4. A 10-year time period is too long and too difficult to administer.

PROPOSITION 201

HOMEOWNERS' BILL OF RIGHTS

Supporters: Sheet Metal Workers Local Union 359 — Youth to Youth Fund, Sheet Metal Workers Intl, Assn., Inter-faith Worker Justice of AZ; Air Conditioning Excellence Coalition; AZ Advocacy Network; Coalition for better Construction; AZ Alliance for Retired Americans; AZ AFL-CIO; Terry Lands, Josh Stockton, David Snyder, Nate Porter, Beau Flahart.

Opponents: Arizonan's Against Lawsuit Abuse; Home Builders Assn of Central AZ; AZ Manufacturers Council; International Council of Shopping Centers; WESTMARC; Southern AZ Home Builders Assn; AZ Contractors Assn; Professional Firefighters of AZ; Sen. Barbara Leff, Lance Johnson, Alisa Schroder, Paul Haggerty, Russell Brock, Steve Voeller.

To get information on contributors of each Ballot measure, contact the Arizona Secretary of State's web page at www.azsos.gov. To find out about supporters and opponents of each measure, consult the Official Publicity Pamphlet from the Secretary of State's office to be mailed to each household with a registered voter.



WOTED!

PROPOSITION 202

STOP ILLEGAL HIRING

Statute

Brought to the Ballot by Citizen Initiative

SUMMARY

Proposition 202 makes various changes to the state laws prohibiting an employer from intentionally employing an alien who is not authorized under federal law to work in the United States starting January 1, 2009. It 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 U.S., shall rely solely upon the processes and procedures set forth in federal law.

Requires 3 to 5 year probationary period for a first violation and for second violation during the probationary period would revoke the employer's business license for that location where the unauthorized alien was employed.

Requires a written and signed complaint when filing a formal complaint against an employer for hiring unauthorized aliens and specifies enforcement procedures to be used by the Attorney General's office about taking action against such employers.

It expands the crime of trafficking in the identity of another person or entity to include a person who sells personal identifying information of another person or entity with the intent of allowing another person to obtain or continue employment.

enforce these provisions. The fines generated will be equally distributed to the Department of Education and the Department of Health Services for distribution to school districts and emergency room providers to offset costs of the effects of illegal immigration. The total amount of fines will depend on the level of employer compliance, which is difficult to predict in advance.

There would be no local government impact.

SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. This would provide more protection for businesses while targeting the pay-in-cash labor market and Identify theft.
2. It would give a bullet proof defense to those businesses that follow the law.
3. Does not mandate use of flawed databases.

OPPONENTS SAY:

1. Employees would not report violation as has to be written and signed.
2. This would water down the state's existing employer sanction law, the Legal Arizona Workers Act.
3. It would return E-Verify to a voluntary program and permit employers to resume the former "wink and nod" method of employment eligibility verification.

Supporters: Western Growers, Wake Up Arizona, AZ Farm Bureau; WESTMARC, Western Growers, Andrew Pacheco; AZ McDonald's Operators; Lenny Rosenberg; Southern AZ Home Builders Assn; Pasquinelli Produce; Mac Magruder; Ray Arvizu, Tom Barnett; Steve Chucru, Jim Click, Jerry Colangelo, Brian Day O'Connor, Nicolle Dreier, Barry Goldwater, Jr., Danny Hendon, Steve Hilton, Gordon James, James LeVecke, Jeff Moorad, Mary Rose Wilcox, Anna Marie Knorr.

Opponents: Legislative District 9, Republican Executive Committee; Maricopa County Republican Committee; Riders USA Corp.; S. J. Miller, Rep Russell Pearce; Don Goldwater; John Fillmore; Wilfred Hoffman.

BACKGROUND AND EXPLANATION

The proposition is a direct reaction to the Legal Arizona Worker Act which went into effect on January 1, 2008. It contained stiff penalties for businesses that employ undocumented immigrants. This suggests several changes that would provide protection for some businesses while targeting the pay-in-cash labor market and increasing penalties for identity theft.

FISCAL IMPACT

The State may receive revenues in the form of fines from violators of the provisions of this proposition and the Attorney General and county attorney offices will have responsibility to

PROPOSITION 300

STATE LEGISLATORS' SALARIES

Statute

Referred to the Ballot by the Commission on Salaries for Elective State Officers

SUMMARY

Proposition 300 would raise the salaries for state legislators in Arizona from the current \$24, 000 to \$30, 000 per year, effective January 1, 2009.

BACKGROUND AND EXPLANATION

The Commission on Salaries for Elective State Officers (five citizens) conducts a biennial review of the rates of pay for elected officials. This review is made for the purpose of determining the pay levels appropriate for the duties and responsibilities of the positions subject to review.

The last time legislators' salaries were increased was 1999, as voters did not approve propositions to increase salaries in 2000, 2002, 2004 and 2006. Legislators from Maricopa County receive \$35 per day — weekends included — for the first 120 days in session and \$10 a day thereafter, plus mileage. Legislators from the rest of the state are entitled to \$60 per day for the first 120 days and \$20 daily after that, plus mileage.

FISCAL IMPACT

If passed, the salary increase for 30 Senators and 60 Representatives would raise the General Fund expenditures of salaries from \$2, 160, 000 to \$2, 700, 000.

It would increase the State General Fund expenditures by \$326, 000 in fiscal year 2009 and by \$652, 000 annually beginning in fiscal year 2010,

The marginal Employee Expenditures rate is 20.74%. This would increase the annual Employee Expenditures by \$112,000.

SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. Qualified candidates can be expected to run for public office only if the salary is commensurate with the duties for the particular office.
2. \$24, 000 is not enough for somebody who has no other job and that can limit the number of people willing to run for office.
3. Some states pay salaries and per diem and others have a daily allowance only.

OPPONENTS SAY:

1. The salary increase would increase state costs by \$652,000 annually.
2. Legislators receive per-diem payments along with their salary, plus mileage, health insurance, and a vested pension after five years. This should suffice for what is only a part-time job, as sessions are scheduled for three months. This year it went to 166 days.
3. It is not a good time to raise salaries when there is a state deficit in the budget and the economy is in a downturn.

Supporters: AZ Advocacy Network; Commission for Salaries for Elective State Offices.

Opponents: Powell Gammill, Phoenix.



PROPOSITION VOTE REMINDER SHEET

Now that you are educated on all the Propositions, fill out this list below and take it with you on NOVEMBER 4th to be sure your vote gets heard.

PROPOSITION NUMBER AND NAME	VOTE YES	VOTE NO
100 PROTECT OUR HOMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101 MEDICAL CHOICE FOR ARIZONA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102 MARRIAGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105 MAJORITY RULES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
200 PAYDAY LOAN REFORM ACT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201 HOMEOWNERS' BILL OF RIGHTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202 STOP ILLEGAL HIRING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
300 STATE LEGISLATORS' SALARIES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

 Cut this out and take it with you on November 4th.



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