



# League of Women Voters of Arizona Education Fund

# VOTERS GUIDE

## GENERAL ELECTION

November 7, 2006

## LET YOUR VOICE BE HEARD ON THESE 2006 BALLOT MEASURES!

The ballot issues in 2006 are important. They address immigration issues, state trust lands, voting by mail, smoking ordinances, a lottery, private property rights, the treatment of farm animals, English as official language, the minimum wage, education, and marriage definition.

Study the 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 7th. Don't let others decide for you!

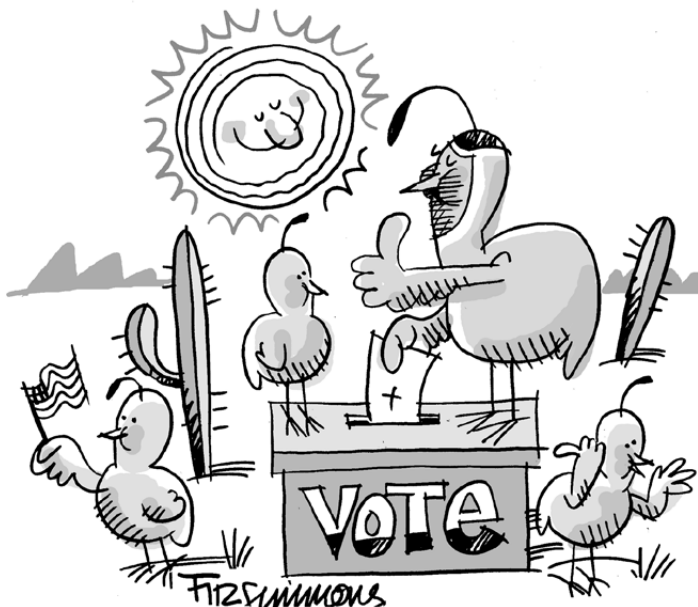
## ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE?

To vote on November 7, you must be registered by **October 9, 2006**. 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 Country Recorder's office or by mail any time up through 30 days before the election. You *must reregister* 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](http://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.



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

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

AZ office 480.966.9031 ★ Fax 480.968-7437 ★ e-mail: [lwwvaz@lwwvaz.org](mailto:lwwvaz@lwwvaz.org) ★ website: [www.lwwvaz.org](http://www.lwwvaz.org)

## ABOUT THIS VOTER GUIDE

The Voter Guide is published by the League of Women Voters of 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.

## 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](http://www.azsos.gov)  
League of Women Voters ..... [www.lwvaz.org](http://www.lwvaz.org)  
Federal Election Commission ..... [www.fec.gov](http://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](http://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](http://www.azsos.gov).**

The Voter Guides are available to you free thanks to our contributors. We gratefully acknowledge their help in this effort to help Arizonans become informed voters.

## EXPLANATIONS OF THE STATE BALLOT MEASURES

*There are 19 ballot measures in all:* 8 referenda sent to the ballot by the State Legislature, 10 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 Offices.

## NEED INFORMATION ON CANDIDATE FORUMS?

Contact your local League of Women Voters

Central Yavapai County ( <i>Prescott</i> )	928-632-8490
Cochise County ( <i>Sierra Vista</i> )	520-459-5468
Greater Flagstaff	928-526-6098
Greater Tucson ( <i>Pima County</i> )	520-327-7652
Metro Phoenix	480-966-9031
Northwest Maricopa County	623-977-6163
Sedona/Verde Valley	928-639-1048

If this Voter Guide has been helpful to you 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 of citizens in government and influences public policy through education and advocacy.

# NEED INFORMATION ON VOTER REGISTRATION OR EARLY BALLOTING?

Contact your county recorder for voter registration information and to find out what district you are in. Contact your county's election office for information on early ballots and voting by mail.

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	928-425-3231 EXT. 8730	928-402-8708
GRAHAM	928-428-3560	928-428-3250
GREENLEE	928-865-2632/ 928-865-1717	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	520-740-4260
PINAL	520-866-6850	520-866-7555
SANTA CRUZ	520-375-7990	520-375-7808
YAVAPAI	928-771-3248	928-771-3250
YUMA	928-373-6020	928-373-1014

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

# PROPOSITIONS ON NOVEMBER 2006 BALLOT

## PROP 100

Bail; Undocumented Immigrants

## PROP 101

Local Government Levy Limits; Rebase

## PROP 102

Standing; Federal Violation; Damages

## PROP 103

English as Official Language

## PROP 104

Municipal Debt; capacity

## PROP 105

State Trust Land Reform

## PROP 106

Conserving Arizona's Future

## PROP 107

Protect Marriage Arizona

## PROP 200

Arizona Voter Reward Act

## PROP 201

Smoke-Free Arizona Act

## PROP 202

Raise the Minimum Wage for Working Arizonans Act

## PROP 203

First Things First for Arizona's Children

## PROP 204

Humane Treatment of Farm Animals Act

## PROP 205

Your Right to Vote by Mail

## PROP 206

Arizona Non-Smoker Protection Act

## PROP 207

Private Property Rights Protection Act

## PROP 300

Public Programs; Citizens

## PROP 301

Methamphetamine; Probation Ineligibility

## PROP 302

State Legislator's Salaries

# Proposition 100

## BAIL; UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS

*Constitutional Amendment*

*Referred to the Ballot by the State Legislature*

### SUMMARY

Proposition 100 would amend the Arizona Constitution to prohibit bail for individuals who are charged with a serious felony offense and who have entered or remained in the United States illegally. A.R.S. 13-3961 defines serious offenses to include any Class 1, 2, 3, or 4 felony or any aggravated driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs violation.

### BACKGROUND & EXPLANATION

The Arizona Constitution currently denies bail to: 1) those persons charged with certain serious offenses: a capital offense, sexual assault, or sexual conduct with or molestation of a minor – if the court finds that the evidence in the case is persuasive or if the presumption that the person committed the crime is great (all are class 1 felony offenses); 2) those persons charged with a felony who are deemed by the court to be a danger to society; and 3) those persons charged with a felony who are already on bail on a separate felony charge.

This proposition would add a fourth category of persons for whom bail is denied: those who entered this country illegally and are charged with certain “serious felonies” other than just those included in current statutes.

In 2006, the Legislature enacted legislation to specify that all Class 1, 2, 3, and 4 felony offenses would constitute the “serious felony” offenses for which a person who has entered or remained in the United States illegally would be denied bail. This legislation would not become effective unless Proposition 100 is passed.

### FISCAL IMPACT

There is no impact to state government. For counties, anyone otherwise qualified for bail would now require incarceration in a county jail until a hearing. The average daily cost to counties to hold an individual is \$79 per day. It is difficult to predict the cost, as it is not clear how many undocumented immigrants would commit serious felonies and how long they would be held.

### SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. Illegal persons pose a greater flight risk.
2. Illegal immigrants who have committed a felony should not be free on bail.

### OPPONENTS SAY:

1. This is possibly unconstitutional because it creates a class of less equal persons.
2. “Serious felony” is currently defined differently in thousands of different state statutes. This proposition would activate a new definition of serious felony only for the purpose of this proposition. This would add to the confusion about what constitutes a serious felony and would create inequities in the judicial system.

# 2006 TAXPAYER PROTECTION ACT

*Constitutional Amendment*

*Referred to the Ballot by the State Legislature*

# Proposition 101

## SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. Taxpayers may receive a minimal savings in potential property tax as this does not include school and special districts taxes.

## OPPONENTS SAY:

1. This would add another limitation to government entities to raise revenue in an emergency and could increase the interest costs on future bonds.
2. It penalizes the cities and towns that kept the lowest tax rate increases.

## SUMMARY

Proposition 101 would remove unused taxing capacity and reset each taxing entity's limit to the actual tax levy of that county, city, town or community college district in 2005.

## BACKGROUND & EXPLANATION

In 1980, the state legislature limited property tax levies to no more than 2% increases from the prior year. The levy limit allows the jurisdictions to collect taxes on new property value, in addition to the 2% levy growth in primary tax rate. The purpose was not to equalize county rates, but to control future growth of levies. Over the years, some jurisdictions have levied the maximum allowed, (2% increase) while others have not. Entities not at their levy limit may increase primary property taxes to the maximum levy limit without voter approval.

This proposition would remove unused taxing capacity and reset each taxing entity's limit to the actual tax levy of the jurisdiction in 2005. Beginning in 2007, the new levy would be figured on the base amount of the 2005 levy with an increase of up to 2% each year plus any added taxation from new construction.

This does not apply to school districts or to secondary property taxes, which are levied to pay for bonded indebtedness and special taxing districts.

## FISCAL IMPACT

This will have no direct impact on the state General Fund, but it is believed that rebasing the levy limits will eliminate approximately \$181 million statewide in potential tax authority.

**The Voter Guide can be found on the League of Women Voters of Arizona webpage at [www.lwvaz.org](http://www.lwvaz.org).**

On the Home Page, click on **Voter Information**.  
Then click on **Voter Guide**.

# Proposition 102

## STANDING; FEDERAL VIOLATION; DAMAGES

*Constitutional Amendment*

*Referred to the Ballot by the State Legislature*

### SUMMARY

Proposition 102 would amend the Arizona Constitution to prohibit illegal immigrants living in Arizona from receiving any punitive damages that they might be awarded in a civil law suit. It limits the awards to actual damages.

### BACKGROUND & EXPLANATION

In a civil law suit there are two types of damages awarded - compensatory and punitive. Compensatory damages are meant to make good or replace the losses caused by the injury resulting in a suit. Punitive damages are awarded in excess of compensatory damages to punish the person sued for a serious wrong and to discourage others from engaging in similar wrongful conduct.

This proposition would provide that illegal immigrants could receive only compensatory damages.

### FISCAL IMPACT

The proposition would not have a fiscal impact on state or local government. Current Arizona law already precludes public entities from being held liable for punitive damages.

### SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. Illegal immigrants do not deserve punitive damage awards.
2. The proposition would unclog our courts by cutting down on the number of civil suits.

### OPPONENTS SAY:

1. This proposition would allow a lesser punishment to people who do damage to illegal immigrants than those who do damage to legal residents, which is discriminatory.
2. This is a knee jerk reaction to the lack of federal government legislation to deal with the larger issue of illegal immigration.

**YES! I WANT TO JOIN THE LEAGUE  
OF WOMEN VOTERS!**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Contact the League of Women Voters: 2510 S. Rural Road, Suite 102,  
Tempe, AZ 85282. Phone: 480.966.9031

# ENGLISH AS OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

*Constitutional Amendment*

*Referred to the Ballot by the State Legislature*

# Proposition 103

## SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. Proposition 103 would protect the English language, the common thread binding our nation together, during a time of increased immigration.
2. Legal immigrants must learn English in order to become citizens; therefore, they would not be harmed by this proposition.
3. The exceptions to the proposition limit the potential negative consequences and enhance the constitutionality of this law.

## OPPONENTS SAY:

1. This proposition does not provide funds for teaching the speaking, reading, and writing of English.
2. It would constitute a form of discrimination against legal immigrants, especially before they become citizens.
3. The vague proposition does not adequately answer such questions as, what official government actions could harm the role of the English language.

## SUMMARY

Proposition 103 would amend the Arizona Constitution by mandating English as the official language of the state of Arizona. Government officials would be required to conduct official functions of government in English, with some exceptions as noted below.

## BACKGROUND & EXPLANATION

In 1988, voters added an article to the constitution providing that English is the official language of the ballot, public schools, and government functions and actions. The Arizona Supreme Court found that some provisions of the Article violated the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Proposition 103 contains a severability clause, missing in the previous proposition, which would allow one provision to be declared unconstitutional, while protecting the rest of the article.

This proposition would require the state to do the following: avoid any official actions that ignore, harm or diminish the role of the English language; encourage individuals to learn the English language; and provide services and publications in English – without violation of federal law.

Exceptions would include: teaching a foreign language, actions required under federal law; actions necessary for tourism, commerce, and international trade; protection of public health and safety; preservation of Native-American languages; and translations between government officials and the public.

## FISCAL IMPACT

It may generate savings for state and local governments by eliminating official actions in non-English languages, except when required by the proposition. Government entities may save on translation costs. In the event a civil action is filed for violations of the proposition, state and local government may realize additional costs in providing relief and reasonable attorney fees to successful parties who brought the action. The magnitude of these costs and savings is difficult to determine in advance.

# Proposition 104

## MUNICIPAL DEBT; CAPACITY

*Constitutional Amendment*

*Referred to the Ballot by the State Legislature*

### SUMMARY

Proposition 104 would amend the state constitution to allow Arizona incorporated cities and towns to incur debt up to 20% for the acquisition and development of public safety, law enforcement, fire and emergency facilities and streets and transportation facilities, upon voter approval.

### BACKGROUND & EXPLANATION

Currently, the Arizona Constitution limits the amount of debt that counties, cities, towns, school districts, and other municipal corporations may incur up to 6% of the value of the taxable property in the political subdivision unless voters approve additional indebtedness of up to 15%. In addition, the Constitution permits incorporated cities and towns, with voter approval, to incur debt up to 20% of the value of taxable property in a city or town to supply water, light and sewers and to acquire land for parks and preserves.

The proposition would add public safety, law enforcement, fire and emergency facilities and streets and transportation facilities to those items that jurisdictions can now fund.

This would not increase the existing debt capacity of cities and towns, as they would still be subject to the overall 26% limitation. However, by shifting public safety and transportation expenses from the 6% limit to the 20% limit, cities and towns will have more authority to issue debt for public safety and transportation capital costs.

### FISCAL IMPACT

The proposition is not estimated to have a state fiscal impact.

It may result in higher debt levels for cities and towns as it expands their authority to incur debt for public safety and transportation capital expenses. The degree to which the proposition increases local debt levels will depend on the future actions of cities and towns, which cannot be determined in advance.

### SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. With increased bonding capability, cities and towns would be more able to acquire or build adequate facilities for public safety and emergency services for its residents.
2. This proposition would give more “home rule” or local discretion to jurisdictions.
3. Voters would be able to vote for or against increased bonded indebtedness.

### OPPONENTS SAY:

1. In an economic recession, municipalities could default on bond payments.
2. Cities and towns need the discipline of not spending more money.
3. Higher bond limits could unduly burden future taxpayers.

# STATE TRUST LAND REFORM

*Constitutional Amendment*

*Referred to the Ballot by the State Legislature*

# Proposition 105

## SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. This provides opportunities for conservation consistent with the mission of the State Land Department.
2. It will protect teachers' pay by giving away less land than the Conserving Arizona's Future initiative.
3. Management of state trust lands will remain in the hands of the State Land Department.

## OPPONENTS SAY:

1. This protects only 43,000 acres of urban land and limits the amount of rural land that can be designated to 400,000 acres.
2. This does not improve management of trust lands or provide additional funding.
3. This does not require the State Land Department to follow local laws and does not provide a voice for citizens to have a say in the leasing and sales of state trust lands.

## SUMMARY

Proposition 105 would amend the constitution by making changes in the way that trust lands are managed and disposed of. It would permit the leasing of land for grazing and agriculture without a public auction. It would protect approximately 43,000 acres in urban areas from development and permit the Legislature to designate up to 400,000 additional acres of rural land to be protected.

If proposition 106, "Conserving Arizona's Future" receives voter approval, the provision contained in this measure to designate up to 400,000 rural acres as conservation land does not take effect.

## BACKGROUND & EXPLANATION

The Act of Congress that created Arizona conveyed large tracts of land to the state to be held in trust. The land may be sold or leased only to the highest and best bidder at public auction for not less than true value. Revenues from sales or leases are held in trust, with the income dedicated to fund schools and other public institutions. Today, 9.3 million acres of state trust land remain.

The proposition would decrease the time of advertising for public auctions and would exempt certain transactions from advertisement auctions.

It would provide that conservation lands shall be permanently restricted against development not in existence before January 1, 2009, managed and used in a manner consistent with conservation, and subject to reasonable public access. A conveyance of conservation land does not prevent the continuation or renewal of existing leases and uses of the land.

It would retain the state mineral rights to conservation lands and would grandfather leases, rights of way, and other uses of the conservation land that were in place.

## FISCAL IMPACT

The proposition contains provisions that may reduce revenues that would have been received by state trust land beneficiaries. It would permit certain parcels of trust land to be used for conservation without compensation. The level of foregone revenue is difficult to predict in advance. The State Land Department has no estimate of the fiscal impact of this proposition.

The fiscal impact on local governments cannot be determined with certainty due to the complexity that exists between state trust land and local governments. When land is sold, the new owner would be responsible for paying property taxes.

See comparison of state trust land props 105 and 106 on page 23.

# Proposition 106

## CONSERVING ARIZONA'S FUTURE

*Constitutional Amendment*

*Brought to the Ballot by Citizen Initiative*

### SUMMARY

Proposition 106 would amend the Arizona constitution relating to state trust lands by establishing a Conservation Reserve of approximately 694,000 acres, creating a Board of Trustees to assist in managing conservation, selling and leasing state trust lands, and requiring trust lands be planned in conjunction with general and comprehensive plans of local governments.

The Conservation Reserve would consist of 59 areas across the state. About half of the land would be protected immediately, and half would be set aside for purchase by local governments or non-profits.

### BACKGROUND & EXPLANATION

The Act of Congress that created Arizona conveyed large tracts of federal land to the state to be held in trust. The land may be sold or leased only to the highest and best bidder at public auction for not less than true value. Revenues from sales or leases are held in trust, with the income dedicated to fund schools and other public institutions. Today, 9.3 million acres of state trust land remain, most of which are located in rural areas.

About 8.4 million acres are leased for grazing, making very little income. About 1 million acres is now bordering fast-growing urban areas and the land department is selling the land. The law currently prevents the land department from conserving any of this land.

The proposition would create a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the State Senate, with the following responsibilities: approval of sale of permanent and provisional conservation lands; approval of land use plans in which state trust lands are designated for conservation; approval of agreements in which the Land Department can transfer title of land in return for a share of future revenues from the use of the land; approval of the transfer or sale of rights of way without public auction and establishing procedures for the determination of the highest and best bid to ensure that land is leased or sold to the best user of the land, not just the highest bidder. It would create the Trust Land Management Fund.

### FISCAL IMPACT

The proposition contains provisions that may increase future revenues to state trust land beneficiaries and other provisions that may reduce revenues for these beneficiaries. It sets aside a percentage of proceeds for trust land administration.

It would permit certain parcels to be used for conservation without compensation so trust beneficiaries would not receive the proceeds of the sale of this land.

### SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. Proposition 106 would conserve more land than Proposition 105, as no such conservation is currently possible.
2. More conservation would make surrounding land more valuable and benefit tourism and recreation areas to help the economy.
3. The Board of Trustees would do a better job in giving the public a voice in helping to determine which lands get leased or sold.

### OPPONENTS SAY:

1. This would reduce the revenue to the trust fund as Proposition 106 would conserve more land than Proposition 105.
2. This would place state lands off limits for development of homes needed as people arrive in the state.
3. This would take the management away from the land department and put it in the hands of a Board of Trustees dominated by the education community.

See comparison of state trust land props 105 and 106 on page 23.

# PROTECT MARRIAGE ARIZONA

*Constitutional Amendment*

*Brought to the Ballot by Citizen Initiative*

# Proposition

# 107

## SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. Putting this in the Arizona Constitution gives insurance against the state statute banning same-sex marriage being overturned by some future court.
2. Many religious leaders want to protect what they see as “God’s plan for marriage.”
3. Children do better in life when they have the security of living with a married mother and father.

## OPPONENTS SAY:

1. Under the separation of church and state, religious values about marriage should not be the basis of law.
2. 85% of Arizonans don’t want religious and political extremists telling them how to live.
3. This would take away benefits from partners or heterosexual couples as well as gays.

## SUMMARY

Proposition 107 would amend the Arizona Constitution to define and validate marriage as the marital union of one man and one woman. In addition it would prohibit, by the state and its governmental subdivisions, any legal status similar to marriage to any unmarried partnerships.

## BACKGROUND & EXPLANATION

An Arizona law, enacted in 1996 by the Arizona Legislature and upheld by the Arizona Supreme Court, already states: “Marriage between persons of the same sex is void and prohibited.” It does not recognize a marriage contracted in any other state or country that is between two persons of the same sex.

The proposed amendment would extend the law to deny medical and other benefits to any domestic partners presently covered by any state, county, city, or public school employer. All unmarried couples that now receive such benefits would be affected.

This proposition could confuse voters, as there is no way to separate voting on the two parts. If the voter wishes to vote for the marriage wording but did not want to vote to take away benefits from domestic partners, it cannot be done.

## FISCAL IMPACT

The state General Fund is not impacted by this proposition. Some jurisdictions could be affected by not having to pay for health and other benefits for partners. It could also affect some state agencies by having to cover benefits for those deprived by this proposition.

# THANK YOU!

## League of Women Voters

## THANKS SHAMROCK FOODS

## for their generous support!

# Proposition 200

## ARIZONA VOTER REWARD ACT

*Statute Brought to the Ballot by Citizen Initiative*

### SUMMARY

Proposition 200 would establish a one million dollar prize (if funds are available) to be awarded to a randomly selected person who voted in the primary or general election. Anyone who voted in the primary or general election would be automatically entered in the drawing, and if a person voted in both the primary and general election, that person's name would be entered twice in the drawing.

### BACKGROUND & EXPLANATION

Concern for the need to increase voter participation in elections resulted in the proposition which would create a lottery to attempt to increase voter turnout.

This would establish an Arizona Voter Award Commission, consisting of members of the Arizona State Lottery Commission. This commission would administer the lottery fund. If the proposition passes, the lottery commission would be mandated to pay the Arizona Voter Reward Fund \$500,000 immediately, and an additional \$500,000 each year. The prize would be awarded every two years, at a public drawing, after each statewide general election is held. The act outlines procedures for setting up the lottery and re-allocates money now allocated to various state funds.

If the proposition passes, it would apply to the primary and general elections in 2006.

The State Lottery Prize Fund disburses more than \$200 million per fiscal year to prizewinners. Unclaimed prizes ranged from \$5 million to \$10.9 million from fiscal year 2001 through fiscal year 2005. Currently 30% of unclaimed prizes is distributed to the Court Appointed Special Advocate (ACASA). The remaining monies are deposited into the prize fund. The unclaimed prize monies now supplement several lottery games.

### FISCAL IMPACT

The Voter Reward Fund would receive 20% of unclaimed lottery prizes. Based on a 5-year average, this amount is estimated to be approximately \$1.5 million per fiscal year. Up to 7% would be available for administration. The Arizona Lottery did not provide a specific cost estimate for this but notes that it could reduce future payments to winners by reducing prizes of several games.

If this proposition were to increase the number of households voting, the state's share of election costs would increase. The Secretary of State's office is required to reimburse counties for the costs of printing, labeling and postage for sample ballots. There would also be an increase of costs for the publicity pamphlets mailed out to households.

This would require county officials to generate unique numbers for voters, prepare lists associating voters with the numbers, and furnish these lists to the Lottery Commission. There would be an unknown fiscal impact on the county elections offices as they are required to provide enough ballots and staff polling places to accommodate 100% of all registered voters and mail sample ballots to all registered voters.

### SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. This will get more people to vote in order to have a voice in our democracy.
2. This will bring new people to the polls as a strategy to reach traditionally non-voter groups.
3. Less money would need to be spent on "Get Out the Vote" campaigns.

### OPPONENTS SAY:

1. Voting would be trivialized by "paying people to vote."
2. Many voters would cast an uninformed vote.
3. Several of the popular lottery games could have reduced prize amounts paid to winners.

# SMOKE-FREE ARIZONA ACT

*Statute Brought to the Ballot by Citizen Initiative*

# Proposition 201

## SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. Secondhand smoke is hazardous to children, elderly people and those with heart and respiratory problems.
2. This would give the public more protection from secondhand smoke than Proposition 206.
3. It could discourage more people from smoking with the increase in the tax.

## OPPONENTS SAY:

1. Creating another government program makes government bureaucracy bigger, something we don't need.
2. This would increase cigarette taxes, thereby hurting some people economically.
3. It goes too far in restricting smoking in bars and designated parts of restaurants and in not preempting the more severe restrictions enacted by cities and towns.

## SUMMARY

Proposition 201 would amend State Statute to prohibit smoking in all public places and places of employment with limited exceptions, i.e., retail tobacco stores, non-public veterans and fraternal clubs, designated hotel/motel rooms, outdoor patios and Native American casinos. It would not prohibit or repeal more restrictive city, town or county laws.

## BACKGROUND & EXPLANATION

Currently, state statutes provide that smoking tobacco is prohibited in most state buildings. A person or business that violates any of these statutes is guilty of a petty offense. Several cities and towns also have restrictions on smoking in public places, which would not be preempted by this proposition. The existing tobacco tax goes to health programs, prisons and the State General fund.

The proposition designates the Department of Health Services to implement and enforce the provisions of this law. It would be required to implement a program to educate the public and business owners about the restrictions, would be authorized to investigate violations, and would assess a civil penalty for each violation. Any bar owner who violates the provisions would be assessed a civil penalty of between \$100 and \$500 and any individual who smokes where prohibited would be guilty of a petty offense fine of between \$50 and \$300.

## FISCAL IMPACT

Costs of the program would be paid from a Smoke Free Arizona Fund created by an increase of the state tax from \$1.18 to \$1.20 per pack. State and local governments may receive additional revenues in the form of civil penalties and fines from violators of the provision. The tax increase is estimated to generate \$4.7 million for the state in its first full year.

See comparison of smoking props 201 and 206 on page 23.

# Proposition 202

## RAISE THE MINIMUM WAGE FOR WORKING ARIZONANS ACT

*Statute Brought to the Ballot by Citizen Initiative*

### SUMMARY

Proposition 202 would establish a state minimum wage law and raise the minimum wage from the federal level of \$5.15 set in 1997 to \$6.75 an hour for working Arizonans, starting in 2007. The Arizona minimum wage would then be adjusted one time each year to keep pace with the cost-of-living. The legislature, a county, city, or town may enact a law providing for a higher minimum wage than established here.

### BACKGROUND & EXPLANATION

Arizona does not have a minimum wage law. The federal government has not increased the federal minimum wage since 1997. Since then, the buying power of the federal minimum wage of \$5.15 has decreased significantly, putting a minimum-wage worker below the poverty line.

The Industrial Commission of Arizona (ICA) would have enforcement responsibilities for the new minimum wage. It may assess a civil penalty against any employer in violation of the proposition. Revenues from these civil penalties may be used to enforce the proposition.

It exempts the State of Arizona government, any business that has less than \$500,000 in gross annual revenue, a person employed by a parent or sibling, person doing babysitting in a home, and employees who receive tips and are exempt under federal law.

### FISCAL IMPACT

An increase in wages may have an economic impact on state and local revenue collection and state spending. By increasing wages and business costs, the proposition may affect individual income tax, corporate income tax and sales tax collections. A minimum wage increase may affect participation in, and the cost of, public assistance programs. It is difficult to predict the impacts of the proposition on either state revenues or spending in advance.

### SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. Raising the minimum wage would help to mitigate Arizona's and the nation's widening income gap.
2. Several studies have indicated that raising the minimum wage in 1997 had no measurable negative impact on employment.
3. Small businesses with limited revenue would be exempt from paying the new, higher minimum wage.

### OPPONENTS SAY:

1. Raising the minimum wage could cause employers to cut jobs by means of outsourcing or mechanization.
2. A low-paying job remains an entry point for those with few marketable skills.
3. Businesses may pass on to the consumer any increase in product prices and labor costs.

# FIRST THINGS FIRST FOR ARIZONA'S CHILDREN

*Statute Brought to the Ballot by Citizen Initiative*

# Proposition 203

## SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. This proposition is needed to lay the foundation for a child's ability to learn long before he/she enters school.
2. A tobacco tax is a reasonable revenue source because it taxes a discretionary purchase that includes all income levels.
3. Investment in quality early childhood programs saves taxpayer money by lowering the drop-out rate, reducing crime, and cutting the costs of social services.

## OPPONENTS SAY:

1. Cigarette taxes are already too high and this increase would be unfair to all smokers, especially those with low incomes.
2. Money from extra tobacco tax should go to help people stop smoking – not to something unrelated.
3. This proposition would permit an appointed, unelected council to determine the expenditures – without any legislative oversight.

## SUMMARY

Proposition 203 would establish an Early Childhood Development and Health Fund, consisting of revenues generated primarily by increasing the tax on cigarettes from \$1.18 to \$1.98 per pack. The tax on other tobacco products would be increased by a similar amount. Money from this fund would be used for statewide grants for programs that increase the quality of and access to early childhood development and health services for children up to five years of age and their families.

## BACKGROUND & EXPLANATION

There has been no legislative funding for early education for children. Studies have found that a child's brain is 90% developed by age three, so educational programs are needed for children before kindergarten.

The existing tobacco tax goes for health programs, prisons, and the State General Fund.

The proposition would create the Arizona Early Childhood Development and Health Board, which would administer the funds with 10% going for administration costs and 90% used for program costs.

The Board would divide the state into regions to determine the needs in their communities. Each region would have a partnership council that would then fund programs to ensure that all children and their families have access to high quality early learning and health screenings.

## FISCAL IMPACT

This proposition would increase the state cigarette tax from \$1.18 to \$1.98 per pack. The revenues from other tobacco products (which accounts for 2% of tax revenue) are reported in a lump sum and the overall estimate assumes the change in demand for these other products would match that for cigarettes.

The tax increase is estimated to generate \$188 million in new revenue in the first year. Because some individuals may reduce their tobacco consumption, the state's tax collection may decrease.

# Proposition 204

## HUMANE TREATMENT OF FARM ANIMALS ACT

*Statute Brought to the Ballot by Citizen Initiative*

### SUMMARY

Proposition 204 would amend the Arizona criminal code effective January 1, 2013 to make it a Class 1 misdemeanor to tether or confine a pig during pregnancy or a calf raised for veal on a farm for all or the majority of a day in a manner that prevents the animal from lying down and fully extending its limbs or turning around freely.

### BACKGROUND & EXPLANATION

Across the country, approximately four million breeding pigs spend nearly their entire lives inside barren metal crates just two feet wide. An estimated 16,000 pigs are kept in gestation crates in Arizona where they spend their entire pregnancies nearly immobile - four months at a time, at least twice each year. In order to produce veal, factory farmers tether nearly one million calves by their necks inside tiny stalls. Both crated pigs and calves cannot turn around, walk, or engage in many of their natural behaviors.

Arizona voters have supported a number of animal protection measures. In 1994, they voted to prohibit leg-hold traps and poisons on public lands, and in 1998, voters approved a measure to prohibit cockfighting.

The proposition has exceptions such as transportation and veterinary purposes.

A Class 1 Misdemeanor has a maximum fine of \$2,500 per individual and \$20,000 per enterprise. Misdemeanor fines are deposited with the local jurisdiction that prosecutes the offense.

### FISCAL IMPACT

State and local governments may receive additional revenues in the form of fines and penalty assessments from violations of these provisions. The measure does not impose mandatory expenditure of state revenues for any purpose. If a court rules that the proposition results in mandatory expenditure of state revenue, a Humane Treatment of Farm Animals Fund is established and funded through enforcement related revenue and donations.

It would not have a direct impact on local governments other than the cost of enforcing the proposition. It may indirectly affect local communities with hog and pig farms.

### SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. Large factory farms can be set up nearly overnight and have devastating impacts to the environment, animal welfare, and rural communities.
2. This measure would prevent the establishment of often-massive operations that would result in thousands of pigs being confined in crates for the duration of their short lives.

### OPPONENTS SAY:

1. Farming and ranching groups say this would subject agricultural interests to substantial and unnecessary costs.
2. The state's hog farming is not cruel and does not require such drastic regulations.

# YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE BY MAIL

*Statute Brought to the Ballot by Citizen Initiative*

# Proposition 205

## SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. This proposition would increase voter turnout in Arizona, as it has in Washington and Oregon.
2. Voting by mail would permit voters to study the candidate slate and propositions in the privacy of their own homes.
3. This proposition would create a paper trail, thus facilitating recounts if necessary.

## OPPONENTS SAY:

1. Voting participation in Washington and Oregon has increased but only by approximately 6 percent, a much lower figure than had been anticipated.
2. Voting at home could mean that voters could be intimidated into not voting their own choices.
3. Election Day should be celebrated as an important civic event, not eliminated as a nuisance.

## SUMMARY

Proposition 205 would require that every state, county, and local election be conducted by mail-in ballots while allowing a minimum number of county wide polling places to be used as well. Each registered voter would automatically be mailed a ballot not fewer than 15 days before the elections, along with a pre-paid stamped envelope for the return of the voted ballot. All ballots sent to voters would be by non-forwardable mail, with address correction requested. Voters would be instructed to return their ballots no later than the close of the election on Election Day.

## BACKGROUND & EXPLANATION

Washington and Oregon are the only two states that use the vote-by-mail process exclusively and it is very popular in both states. Since 1987, Arizona has had a hybrid system that allows citizens to vote either by mail or by going to a polling place. About half of all Arizona voters use the vote-by-mail system in state and federal elections. Several Arizona cities and towns use a vote-by-mail system in all local elections.

This proposition would require elections officials to maintain only the absolute minimum number of polling places, each of which would be open to any voter in the county. These countywide polling places could be located in election offices or other locations, but not in school buildings.

It would eliminate the law that requires sample ballots be sent to registered voters. It would not change the current law for voter registration, the state's early voting option, or the process for verifying a mailed-in ballot.

## FISCAL IMPACT

Eliminating the sample ballot mailing may save the state approximately \$1.7 million in election years. Since counties and local governments would mail the regular ballots, their mailing costs are projected to be higher than the current cost of mailing the sample ballots. Counties and local governments may experience some savings in rents, training of staff, and delivery and testing of voting equipment needed for the revised number of polling places.

# Proposition 206

## ARIZONA NON-SMOKER PROTECTION ACT

*Statute Brought to the Ballot by Citizen Initiative*

### SUMMARY

Proposition 206 would prohibit smoking in enclosed public places or places of employment with some exceptions, i.e. bars, ventilated parts of restaurants and hotels that sell alcoholic beverages, ventilated tobacco stores, veterans and fraternal clubs not open to the public, designated-smoking hotel/motel rooms, and outdoor patios. Minors are prohibited from entering a bar that permits smoking.

### BACKGROUND & EXPLANATION

Currently, state statutes provide that smoking is prohibited in certain areas and most state buildings. A person who violates any of these statutes is guilty of a petty offense.

The proposition would prescribe that bar owners may not permit minors to enter or remain in a bar where smoking is allowed and must post signs that smoking is permitted. A bar owner who violated this provision would be guilty of a class 3 misdemeanor which has maximum penalty of 30 days in jail and/or up to a \$500 fine. Any person who smokes where it is prohibited would be guilty of a petty offense with a fine between \$50 and \$500.

This proposition would preempt all city, town and county laws relating to smoking in bars and retail tobacco stores. This would affect the five municipalities in Arizona that have implemented smoking bans in workplaces, restaurants and bars.

### FISCAL IMPACT

The proposition does not include any funding for enforcement nor name any entity responsible for the enforcement of the provisions. It could entail more law enforcement by the police department.

State and local governments may receive additional revenues from violators of the provision. Misdemeanor fines are deposited with the local jurisdiction that prosecutes the offense.

### SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. This is a good balance between rights of smokers and non-smokers by preserving some public places for smokers.
2. It would not put bars that have traditionally been areas for smoking out of business.
3. It would keep minors from second hand smoke since they could not be in a bar.

### OPPONENTS SAY:

1. This is designed to confuse voters in regard to the Smoke-Free Arizona Proposition.
2. There is no state or local entity to enforce this so would rely on "whistle blowers" to call the police on bars that would violate the provisions.
3. This is another attempt at state control over local discretion as it denies local governments the right to have stricter regulations on smoking.

**See comparison of smoking props 201 and 206 on page 23.**

# PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION ACT

*Constitutional Amendment*

*Brought to the Ballot by Citizen Initiative*

# Proposition 207

## SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. The act is needed to protect property owners after the Supreme Court decision allowing the use of eminent domain for commercial purposes and redefining public use to include increased tax revenues and jobs.
2. Developers have too much power over city councils, making landowners the victims of eminent domain abuse and unfair zoning rules.
3. This puts government on notice – that before they negatively impact private property, there could be a price tag associated with it.

## OPPONENTS SAY:

1. Developers could demand huge alleged losses to their property value that would be paid by taxes diverted from essential services such as police and fire departments.
2. This could undermine the ability of local voters to decide what types of projects are appropriate for their communities.
3. The act may halt revitalization and restrict a city's ability to deal with slum clearance and urban blight.

## SUMMARY

Proposition 207 would require state and local governments to exercise the power of eminent domain only for public use, defined as use by the general public, public agencies, public utilities or as authorized by the state. The act also provides for just compensation for the loss of a property through eminent domain, or for the loss in the value of a property if the government enacts a law that diminishes its value.

## BACKGROUND & EXPLANATION

Eminent domain is the power of the government to take private property for public use. The Arizona Constitution has strong laws to protect private property rights. Government may condemn private property only for defined public purposes, such as roadways, police stations, or other specific purposes. However, since 1997, state redevelopment statutes allow local governments to place properties in redevelopment districts for slum clearance and revitalization so that the properties can then be condemned and sold to private property owners.

Proposition 207 would prevent the takings of private property for private commercial development and would ensure that citizens receive just compensation whenever state or local governments' actions take or diminish the value of their property. Exceptions include public safety, public nuisances, federal requirements, illegal uses, and utilities.

## FISCAL IMPACT

It may increase the cost to state and local government to acquire private property for public use in some circumstances. It requires that a property owner be compensated, including attorney fees, if the value of the property is reduced by the enactment of a land use law.

A 2004 constitutional amendment says that any ballot measure that would increase state spending must include a new source of funds to cover the entire immediate and future costs. This proposition has no provision for any new source of funding to use if any property owner needed to be compensated. The state and local governments would need to find funding for all expenses.

Economic development benefits such as increased tax revenues or tax base, employment, and general economic health would not be permissible uses of eminent domain. The overall fiscal impact will be affected by how the proposition affects the level of economic development in a community.

# Proposition 300

## PUBLIC PROGRAMS; CITIZENS

*Statute Referred to the Ballot by the State Legislature*

### SUMMARY

Proposition 300 would require the recipients of certain state-funded services be citizens or legal residents of the United States. These services would include the following: adult education classes, in-state tuition, student financial aid, and child care assistance. State agencies administering the provisions would report twice annually to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee regarding the number of persons denied participation in the above-described programs due to their illegal status.

### BACKGROUND & EXPLANATION

Federal law (Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986) requires that selected federal programs participate in the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program. State or local benefit programs and licensing bureaus, which must verify an applicant's immigration status, may participate in the SAVE program. State or local services or benefits that are wholly or partially funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services must comply with the provisions of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), which placed a new set of limitations on non-citizen eligibility for federally funded public benefits, in addition to existing requirements. Restrictions apply generally to federal, state, and local funded activities or programs with specific exempt benefits, such as emergency medical care and disaster relief.

The public schools (K-12) are required by the federal government to educate all children and would not be impacted.

### FISCAL IMPACT

The proposition may generate a state savings by limiting participation in certain public programs but this cannot be determined in advance with certainty. However, any savings may potentially be offset if agencies require additional resources to develop and track the number of persons who are not eligible for public benefit programs.

### SUPPORTERS SAY:

1. This proposition would end most taxpayer subsidies for illegal immigrants.
2. It would bring Arizona's benefit structure into compliance with federal immigration law, which requires any recipients of any federal welfare benefits to have been a legal resident of the United States for five years.
3. This would do what voters intended in 2004 with Proposition 200 to block undocumented persons from state services.

### OPPONENTS SAY:

1. This would be mean-spirited and counterproductive to assimilation of undocumented immigrants.
2. Despite their status as citizens, the American-born children of undocumented workers might now be denied educational and child care benefits.
3. This proposition would cut parents off from English Language Learning opportunities just as the Legislature is working to make English the official language of Arizona.

# METHAMPHETAMINE; PROBATION INELIGIBILITY

*Statute Change Brought to the Ballot by State Legislature*

# Proposition 301

## **SUPPORTERS SAY:**

1. It would be a disincentive and could help reduce the epidemic of methamphetamine users in the state.

## **OPPONENTS SAY:**

1. Incarceration is far less effective at reforming drug addicts than the cheaper alternatives already in place.
2. It is too inflexible and heavy handed.

## **SUMMARY**

Proposition 301 would amend the current law so that a person who is convicted for the first or second time of personal possession or use of methamphetamine can be sentenced to a term in jail or prison. This change would allow judges to use a jail term as a condition of probation to force methamphetamine users to comply with court mandated drug treatment and rehabilitation.

## **BACKGROUND & EXPLANATION**

In 1996, the voters passed the Drug Medicalization, Prevention and Control Act (DMPCA). This stated that first or second time convicted users of personal possession or use of a controlled substance, including methamphetamine, are eligible for probation and cannot be sentenced to a term in jail or prison. When a person has been convicted three times for possession or use of a controlled substance, including methamphetamine, that person can be sentenced to jail or prison. However, that person may be eligible for probation pursuant to the general probation laws for convicted persons.

This proposition exempts an offense of personal possession or use of a controlled substance or drug paraphernalia involving methamphetamine from eligibility for probation under DMPCA.

## **FISCAL IMPACT**

This proposition could increase the cost to state government if individuals convicted on methamphetamine-related charges are sentenced to prison instead of probation. Local governments also could experience increased costs if individuals are sentenced to jail as a condition of probation.

Prison costs are higher than probation costs. Increased annual funding for inmate growth in state-operate facilities has been funded at \$3,531 per inmate, which represents the marginal operating costs. Annual funding for a caseload increase of 60 persons for probation equates to \$745 per probationer.

# Proposition 302

## STATE LEGISLATORS' SALARIES

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

### SUMMARY

Proposition 302 would raise the salaries for state legislators in Arizona from the current \$24,000 to \$36,000 per year, effective January 1, 2007.

### BACKGROUND & 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 and 2004. 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 a 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 on salaries from \$2,160,000 to \$3,240,000.

It would increase the State General Fund expenditures by \$631,000 in fiscal year 2007 and by \$1,261,000 annually beginning in fiscal year 2008.

### 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. The Legislature is moving from what was a part time position, to one that requires more time spent on the job.
3. Of the 39 states that pay legislators an annual salary, Arizona ranks 21st. (Others pay them in per diem.)

### OPPONENTS SAY:

1. This salary increase would increase state costs by more than \$1,000,000 per year.
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 of the year.

# STATE-WIDE SMOKING PROPOSITIONS

Proposition 201 SMOKE FREE ARIZONA ACT and Proposition 206 ARIZONA NON-SMOKER PROTECTION ACT both deal with state-wide smoking. These were both brought to the Ballot by Citizen Initiative.

Currently, state statutes provide that smoking tobacco is prohibited in certain areas and most state buildings. A person who smokes where smoking is prohibited is guilty of a petty offense. Several cities and towns also have restrictions on smoking in public places.

Proposition 201 would prohibit smoking in all public places and places of employment. Exceptions would be: retail tobacco stores that are physically separated and independently ventilated; private veterans and fraternal clubs; hotel/motel designated smoking rooms and outdoor patios. It would increase the cigarette tax from \$1.18 to \$1.20 per pack with funds to be deposited in the Smoke-Free Arizona Fund. This fund would be administered by the Department of Health Services to pay for enforcement and education costs. It would not repeal more restrictive city, town or county laws.

Proposition 206 would prohibit smoking in all public places and places of employ-

ment. Exceptions would be: Bars, parts of restaurants, hotels and other establishments selling alcoholic beverages and are physically separated with a separate ventilation system, retail tobacco stores that are physically separated and independently ventilated, private veterans and fraternal clubs, hotel/motel smoking rooms, and outdoor patios. It would prohibit a minor from entering a bar and would post notices that smoking is permitted. This would do away with previous non-smoking laws in cities, towns and counties. It does not name any state department to enforce the provisions nor has any funding for this enforcement.

	Prop 201	Prop 206
Smoking in workplaces	No	No
Smoking in enclosed/ventilated tobacco shops	Yes	Yes
Smoking in hotel/motel designated smoking rooms	Yes	Yes
Smoking in restaurants	No	No
Smoking in restaurants/hotels that have enclosed bar area	No	Yes
Smoking in bars	No	Yes
Preempts previous city, town or county non-smoking laws	No	Yes
Provides funding for enforcement	Yes	No
Names a state department to enforce provisions	Yes	No

# STATE TRUST LAND PROPOSITIONS

Proposition 105 and Proposition 106 would amend the Arizona constitution to deal with the managing of state trust lands.

If both are approved, the one with the most votes wins. But parts of the other plan could become law, if the winning measure does not have the same provisions.

State trust lands were granted to the state by Congress at the time of statehood. When land is sold or leased to the highest and best bidder, the funds are held in trust, with the income dedicated to fund schools and other public institutions. Approximately 80% is held for the benefit of K-12 public education.

Proposition 105 STATE TRUST LAND REFORM was referred to the ballot by the State Legislature. This would conserve 43,000 acres now and would require the Legislature to create a method for preserving up to 400,000 acres. The 400,000 acres provision would not become effective if Proposition 106 passes.

Proposition 106 CONSERVING ARIZONA'S FUTURE was brought to the ballot by Citizen Initiative. This would establish a Conservation Reserve of 694,000 acres. A Board of Trustees would be created to manage the land. It will allow the State Land Department to keep a percentage of proceeds from land sales so would be less dependent on the Legislature.

Prop 105 STATE TRUST LAND REFORM	Prop 106 CONSERVING ARIZONA'S FUTURE
Would conserve 43,000 acres now	Would conserve 694,000 acres now
Could conserve up to 440,000 acres (This provision is conditional on voters failing to pass Prop 106)	Could conserve more if compensation is equal to true value of land
Trust land managed by State Land Department	Trust land managed by Board of Trustees
Existing leases or rights of way would continue. Mineral Rights are also reserved.	Existing leases, right of way or other use in existence would continue.
	Allows the Board of Trustees to set aside a portion of proceeds for administration, management, planning and disposition of the land.



# PROPOSITION VOTE REMINDER SHEET

Now that you are educated on all the Propositions, fill out the list below and take it with you on NOVEMBER 7th to be sure your vote gets heard.

PROPOSITION number and name	vote YES	vote NO
100 Bail; Undocumented Immigrants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101 Local Government Levy Limits; Rebase	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102 Standing; Federal Violation; Damages	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103 English as Official Language	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104 Municipal Debt; capacity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105 State Trust Land Reform	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106 Conserving Arizona's Future	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107 Protect Marriage Arizona	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
200 Arizona Voter Reward Act	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201 Smoke-Free Arizona Act	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PROPOSITION number and name	vote YES	vote NO
202 Raise the Minimum Wage for Working Arizonans Act	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203 First Things First for Arizona's Children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204 Humane Treatment of Farm Animals Act	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205 Your Right to Vote by Mail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206 Arizona Non-Smoker Protection Act	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207 Private Property Rights Protection Act	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
300 Public Programs; Citizens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301 Methamphetamine; Probation Ineligibility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302 State Legislator's Salaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Cut this out and take it with you on November 7th.



League of Women Voters  
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