

# PPGRC ELECTIONS UPDATE

OCTOBER 2024



# GENERAL OVERVIEW



There are 14 statewide ballot measures

9 Constitutional amendments  
2 Initiatives (statutory)  
5 Legislative referrals (statutory)



Several local measures



Ballot propositions become effective on the date of the canvass (11/25/24)



If competing measures pass, the one with the most votes is canvassed

**Remember:** The Voter Protection Act (Prop 105) applies to all approved ballot propositions!

# GOVERNMENT & ELECTIONS

---



# PROP 137: JUDICIAL RETENTION ELECTIONS

---

- Eliminates retention elections for judges, allowing them to serve for life (subject to review)
- Judges would be removed for misconduct, bankruptcy, or failure to meet performance standards
- Supporters: this would streamline elections and maintain accountability through the commission review process
- Opponents: this would remove an important check on the judiciary
- **Local Impact**: Less democratic oversight of the judiciary in favor of a commission review process



# PROP 133: PARTISAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS

---




- Would amend the state constitution to require partisan elections instead of open primaries
- Non-partisan elections at the local level (e.g. Council races) would be most impacted by this change – would require declarations of party affiliation
- Ballot language specifically excludes school boards
- **Local Impact:** Eliminating non-partisan elections would change how council candidates campaign and how voters engage in local races
  - Would also prolong the local election process – currently if candidates receive >50% of votes during the primary, they're elected outright



# PROP 140: OPEN PRIMARIES AND RANKED-CHOICE VOTING

- All eligible voters can participate in open primaries
- Would change how signatures are collected, and the number of candidates will depend on the number of seats up for election
- Top vote-getters advance, and ranked-choice voting is used for races with more than three candidates
- Supporters: this system would reduce polarization and allow more moderate candidates to participate
- Opponents: could confuse voters and could exclude an entire party from participating in the general election
- If approved, legislature must pass a law to determine the number of candidates who will advance to the general election
- Would impact elections after July 1, 2026

Mayor Candidates		Choice Options				
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
<b>Candidate A</b> Candidate's Party	A	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>Candidate B</b> Candidate's Party	B	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>Candidate C</b> Candidate's Party	C	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>Candidate D</b> Candidate's Party	D	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>Candidate E</b> Candidate's Party	E	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>Candidate F</b> Candidate's Party	F	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

A close-up photograph of a person's hand writing on a petition form. The form has a grid layout with handwritten names in blue ink. The names are arranged in rows and columns. The background is slightly blurred, showing more of the form and the hand.

## PROP 134: SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS FOR CITIZEN-INITIATED BALLOT PROPOSITIONS

- **Requires petition signatures be collected from all 30 legislative districts**
  - No change in the total number of signatures needed
- **Thresholds:**
  - 15% for constitutional amendments.
  - 10% for statutory amendments.
  - 5% for state referendums.
- **Local Impact:** May present challenges for citizen initiatives as signatures must be gathered statewide

# PUBLIC SAFETY & CRIME

---





# PROP 3 | 2: PROPERTY TAX; REFUND; NUISANCE ENFORCEMENT.

---

Allows a property owner to apply for a refund of property tax equal to the amount the person paid to mitigate public nuisances on the person's property, if:

- A city / town / county maintains a public nuisance, or
- A city / town / county adopts and follows a policy, pattern or practice of not enforcing legal mechanisms to prohibit various offenses (illegal camping, obstructing a public thoroughfare, loitering, panhandling, etc.)





# PROP 314: SECURE THE BORDER ACT

## Three main components:

- Establishes criminal penalties for someone not lawfully present who uses false ID to access employment or public benefits – requires use of federal database to verify ID
- Makes it an enhanced CL2 felony to knowingly sell fentanyl that results in the death of a person (affirmative defense if precursors / fentanyl were manufactured in US or lawfully imported)
- Makes it a state crime to enter Arizona through any location that isn't a port of entry, if the person is an alien. Also makes it a state crime to refuse to comply with an order to return. Various affirmative defenses provided
  - ✓ Cannot prosecute until a similar law has been in effect for at least 60 days
  - ✓ Provides civil immunity for state / local officials or contractors in enforcement
  - ✓ Requires ADC to accept a person arrested or convicted at any state facility that has availability

# LABOR & EMPLOYMENT

---





# PROP 138: TIPPED WORKERS PROTECTION ACT

---

Allows employers to pay up to 25% less per hour than the minimum wage if the employee:

- Regularly receives tips / gratuities
- Receives at least minimum wage + \$2.00 / hour each week
  - ✓ Determined by averaging tips over the payroll period or other period selected by employer that complies with law
  - ✓ Using FICA or employer records

Current law allows employers to pay up to \$3.00 less per hour than minimum wage if the worker makes minimum wage for all hours worked.



# REGULATORY & LEGAL

---





# PROP 315



Proposed by the Legislature, this measure would prevent state regulators from making rules that would cost more than \$500,000 over 5 years without Legislative approval.

Supporters say the measure will save taxpayers money and return power to the people. Opponents say it will slow agency rulemaking to a pace harmful to Arizonans.

# PROP 135

---

This proposition requires legislative action to extend a governor's declaration beyond 30 days. It also allows the Legislature to modify the emergency powers of the Governor in an emergency.

Proponents say this measure is about checks and balances on the Governor's power. Opponents say this would cause bureaucratic delays, prevent rapid response to emergency situations, and that limits on the Governor's powers in emergencies already exist.

## PROP 136

This proposition would allow the State Judiciary to declare a Ballot Referendum unconstitutional prior to being voted on.

Currently, the Courts cannot intervene until after a measure passes.

Proponents argue it would prevent unconstitutional ballot measures from making the ballot, saving initiative proponents time and energy to know before ballot qualification that their proposal is unconstitutional. Opponents say it would increase the barriers to running an initiative campaign, as proponents would have to fight a legal battle while also trying to collect petition signatures.

# TRANSPORTATION

---

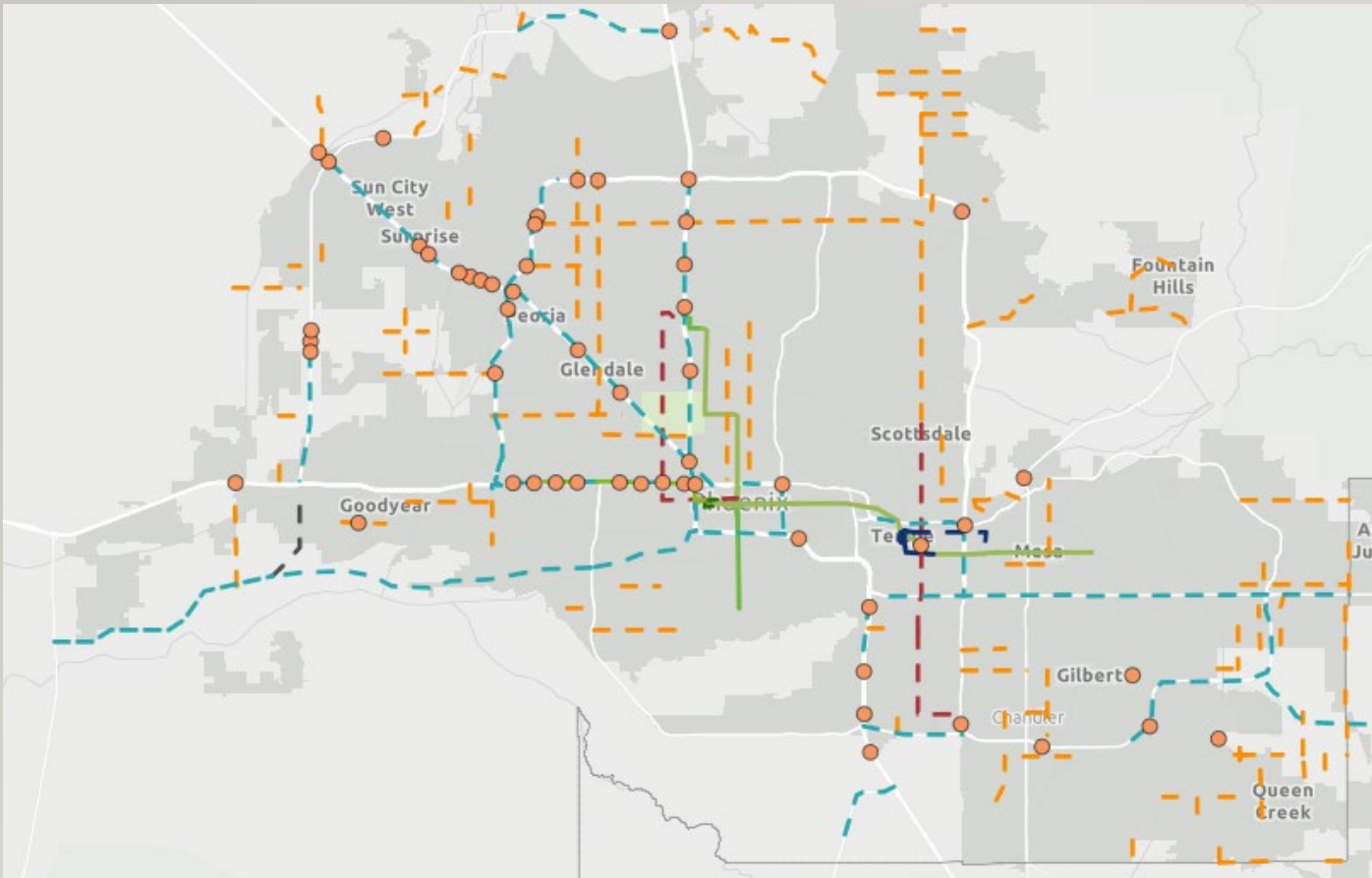


# PROP 479 (MARICOPA COUNTY)

---

- Continuation of a ½ cent sales tax dedicated to transportation for the next 20 years
  - First established in 1985 (Proposition 300)
  - Renewed in 2004 (Proposition 400)
- Funds the Regional Strategic Transportation Infrastructure Investment Plan (RSTIIP) with \$28.2B in transportation investment throughout MAG's planning area
  - RSTIIP was unanimously agreed to by all of MAG's member agencies
  - \$14.9B comes from the proposed sales tax
- Funds freeways, arterials and transit as well as regional programs (intelligent transportation systems, emerging technology, TDM expansion, safety and air quality).
- \$300M will be available for competitive funding opportunities of arterials, including those located in Pinal County with the use of federal funds.





## BY THE NUMBERS

**331** new freeway/  
highway lane miles

**134** new HOV  
lane miles

**1,000** new or improved  
arterial lane miles



**43** new or improved traffic  
interchanges



**19** new DHOV or system  
interchange DHOV ramps



**3** new or improved  
system interchanges

HELPS  
SUPPORT



**11.9** miles of new  
light rail



**28.3** miles of BRT  
(bus rapid transit)



**4.4** miles of new  
streetcar

# PROP 486 (PINAL COUNTY)

---

- Continuation of a ½ cent sales tax dedicated to transportation maintenance for the next 20 years
  - First established in 1986
  - Renewed in 2005
- Generates \$800 million- \$1.2 billion in revenue
- Funds the Transportation Improvement and Maintenance Program (TIMP), a 5-year plan which includes:
  - road repair
  - road widenings
  - road preservation
  - new road construction
  - intersection improvements; and
  - traffic safety improvements

QUESTIONS?

---

