

Arizona Voter's Guide to the 2018 Ballot Measures

Your ballot allows you to vote for a wide variety of elected offices, such as Governor, US Senators, members of the Arizona Legislature, various county offices, school board members, **AND BALLOT MEASURES**, which is how you as a voter can amend the Arizona Constitution, create new laws, or pass or stop laws passed by the Arizona legislature.

BE A VOTER.

REGISTER TO VOTE BY	OCTOBER 9th
MAIL BACK YOUR EARLY BALLOT BY*	OCTOBER 30th
ELECTION DAY	NOVEMBER 6th

To register and update your voting information visit: servicearizona.com/voterregistration

To locate your polling place or vote center, determine if you have a valid ID to vote, find out how to vote early in-person, and learn about options for voters with a disability visit: azcleaselections.gov/en/how-to-vote

Sign up to vote by mail - if you haven't done so already at servicearizona.com/voterregistration

Remember you don't need an ID to vote early, either by mail or in person!

*If you miss the deadline to return your early ballot by mail - you can always return your early ballot to a voting center before or on Election Day.

To access our full Voter's Guide visit azballotguide.com

For more voting information visit:
azcleaselections.gov and azsos.gov



Proposition 125 : Related to Public Retirement Systems

- Constitutional Amendment: Asks voters to approve measures affecting the Correction Officer Retirement Plan (CORP) and Elected Officials Retirement Plan (EORP) by changing the formula for determining annual increases.
- Would replace the annual return-on-investments plan with a plan based on annual cost-of-living adjustments, using the Phoenix-Mesa Consumer Price Index. Current retirees would also be affected.
- The current 4% cap on annual benefit increases would be replaced by a 2% cap.

Proposition 126: Protect Arizona Taxpayers Act

- Constitutional Amendment: Would prohibit the state, counties, cities, towns, and other local governments from increasing any current tax rate being applied to services as of December 2017, and from adding any new tax on services.
- Most businesses that provide services (except utilities, telecommunications, lodging) do not currently pay sales tax (known as TPT in AZ). There is no formal definition of what constitutes a “service” in state law. The Dept. of Revenue has considered health care, education, finance and personal care as “services” when analyzing how much potential tax revenue is “lost” by not taxing them.

Proposition 127: Clean Energy for a Healthy Arizona Act

- Constitutional Amendment: Would require private utilities to obtain a progressively increasing percentage of their power from renewable energy resources, with an ultimate standard of 50% in 2030 and beyond. Utilities must also get 10% of their energy from distributed renewable energy sources by 2013. **Distributed** refers to rooftop solar.
- The current standard is 15% by 2025. At the end of 2017, utilities were getting 10-13% of their power from renewables.
- Renewable energy for this initiative is defined as solar, wind, biomass, certain hydropower, geothermal, and landfill gas energies; it excludes nuclear fuel.

Proposition 305: Save Our Schools Arizona

- Citizens’ Veto Referendum: A “No” vote on this initiative would stop the implementation of -- or veto -- Senate Bill 1431, passed by the legislature in 2017. That bill expands the state Empowerment Scholarship Accounts program (ESAs), to allow any student enrolled in K-12 education to apply for an ESA, up to a cap of 30,000 students, annually.
- ESA students can receive educational services outside the public school system, including at private or religious schools or as part of homeschooling, while being publicly funded at 90% of what the state would have allocated for them at a district or charter school.

Proposition 306: Relating to the Citizens’ Clean Elections Commission

- Legislative Referral: 1) Would prohibit candidates participating in the Clean Elections program from purchasing election services of any kind from a political party or from a nonprofit that works to influence candidate elections. 2) would subject the Clean Elections Commission’s rules to review by the Governor's Regulatory Review Council (GRRRC).
- The Clean Elections Commission is currently independent of the Executive branch. Prop. 306 would require all rules passed by the Commission, including those enforcing campaign finance laws and voter education, to be subject to approval by the GRRRC, whose members are appointed by the Governor.