

<p style="text-align: center;">The Basic Steps To Do An Initiative In Arizona Statutes And Amendments – Direct Initiative Process</p>
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Basic Procedures: As soon as proponents file their application with the full text of the initiative attached and file their Statement of Organization (to adhere to the state's campaign finance regulations), they can begin circulating. Petitions must contain the full text of the initiative, along with a displayed serial number (given to them when they file their initiative). The Secretary of State (SOS) does not review or approve the language; nor does the SOS set a ballot title or summary at this time – they only need the initiative text to be filed with them before circulation can begin.

Date Initiative language can be submitted to state for 2002: Any time after even year general elections. (Anytime after July 6, 2000 for the 2002 general election.)

Signatures are tied to vote of which office: Governor

Next Gubernatorial election: 2002

Votes cast for governor in last election: 1,017,616

Net number of signatures required: For statute – 10% of votes cast for governor (101,762). For constitutional amendment – 15% (152,643)

Distribution Requirement: None

Circulation period: Two years or less. (Proponents have from July 6, 2000 to July 4, 2002.)

Do circulators have to be residents: Yes

Date when signatures are due for certification: July 4, 2002

Signature verification process: Random Sampling.

Single-subject restriction: Arizona has a single subject requirement.

Legislative tampering: The legislature cannot repeal an initiative -- but they can amend an initiative if amending legislation furthers the purposes of such measure and at least three-fourths of the members of each house of the legislature, by a roll call of ayes and nays, vote to amend such measure.

General Comments: When proponents turn in all the petitions, the signatures are verified. If the measure qualifies and is certified for the

ballot, then the Secretary of State sets the ballot title and summary. (It generally takes a month to verify the signatures. The SOS sets the ballot title and summary shortly thereafter.) The Secretary of State will take a suggested draft of ballot language from proponents, once all the petitions are turned in. If the proponent's language is objective enough, the SOS may use it – but they are not obligated to. Once the SOS sets the ballot title and summary, they forward it to the Attorney General for final approval. There is no statutory appeals process. If proponents (or opponents) don't like the final ballot language, there is nothing they can do – except bring a lawsuit against the Secretary of State. But unless the Secretary of State is grossly derelict in its duty in writing the ballot language, the Secretary of State will likely win.

The person filing an initiative may at the same time file with the Secretary of State an argument advocating the measure or constitutional amendment proposed in the petition. No later than sixty days preceding the regular primary election a person may file with the secretary of state an argument advocating or opposing the measure or constitutional amendment proposed in the petition.

No later than sixty days preceding the regular primary election the Legislative Council, after providing reasonable opportunity for comments by all legislators, shall prepare and file with the secretary of state an impartial analysis of the provisions of each ballot proposal of a measure or proposed amendment. The analysis shall include a description of the measure and shall be written in clear and concise terms avoiding technical terms wherever possible. The analysis may contain background information, including the effect of the measure on existing law, or any legislative enactment suspended by referendum, if the measure or referendum is approved or rejected.

The analyses and arguments will be included in the voter guides.

After certification, the secretary of state will hold at least three public hearings on the ballot measures. Hearings must be held in at least three different counties and must provide an opportunity for proponents, opponents and the general public to provide testimony and request information.