**What is an INITIATIVE?**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that proposes new laws or amends the Arizona Revised Statutes or the Arizona Constitution.
* Arizona’s registered voters may propose new laws, amend existing laws or propose constitutional amendments through the initiative petition process.

**What is a REFERENDUM?**

* A referendum is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enacted by the Legislature during legislative session.
* A measure enacted by the Legislature that includes emergency laws may not be referred.
* Arizona’s registered voters may circulate a petition to refer to the voters a measure or part of a measure passed by the legislature.
* An application for a referendum petition serial number along with a 100-word description and a copy of the measure must be filed with the Secretary of State before the circulation of the petition.

**What is a RECALL?**

* A recall is when a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_petitions the electors of the state, county, city/town, or district \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ based on a statement of grounds by the committee.
* Every public officer holding an elective office by election or appointment is subject to recall.
* An application for a recall petition serial number along with a 200-word statement on the grounds of the recall must be filed with the Secretary of State before circulation of the petition.

**GETTING STARTED**

* The first step in the initiative and referendum process is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* For purposes of initiatives and referenda a political committee is any association or combination of persons that is organized, conducted or combined for the purpose of influencing the result of any election in support of or opposition to an initiative or referendum.

**OPTIONAL –Legislative Council Review**

* In 2010 a new law was added that gives a committee the opportunity to have its title and text reviewed by Legislative Council prior to filing the application with the Secretary of State. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* 1. At any time after filing a statement of organization to form a political committee and before filing an application for a referendum or initiative, a committee may submit the title and text of the proposed law or referral to the Director of the Legislative Council.
* 2. If the committee chooses to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ review the title and text, the Legislative Council has 30 days to consider:
	+ Errors in drafting of the measure
	+ Confusing, conflicting or inconsistent provisions within the measure
	+ Conflicts with other state and federal laws
* 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any recommendations by the Legislative Council.

**PETITIONS :**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Arizona law specifies the format of the petitions, what is allowed and isn’t allowed, and the circulation of petitions. Petition Format:
	+ The petition format is similar for both the initiative and referendum petitions. The face of initiative and referendum petitions should be complete prior to circulating.

**Paid vs. Volunteer Petition Circulators–**

* A circulator shall state whether he is a paid or volunteer circulator by checking the appropriate line on the upper right-hand corner of the petition before circulating.
* If this is not completed, the signatures obtained on that particular sheet are considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Withdrawal of Signatures:**

* A person may remove his own name from a by filling out the approved form.

**SUBMITTING CIRCULATED PETITIONS**

* After the committee has collected the petitions from the circulators, they may start organizing the petitions in preparation for submitting them to the Secretary of State.

**PROCESSING OF PETITIONS**

* The Secretary of State has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to process the petitions and select a \_\_\_\_% random sample of the signature lines.
* The recorder has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to verify the signatures randomly selected are those of eligible electors.
* The Secretary of State has\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and other legal holidays, after receiving certifications from all the Recorders to determine the total number of valid signatures as reflected in the certifications.
* At this time, the referendum or initiative becomes a ballot measure.

**Publicity Pamphlet**

* For each statewide general or special election at which one or more ballot measures will be considered by voters, the Secretary of State must issue a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Secretary of State mails one copy of the Publicity Pamphlet to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that contains a registered voter. These are mailed in order to be delivered to households before the earliest date to receive an early ballot for the general election.

**ARGUMENTS**

* An argument is a 300-word notarized statement either \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any measure with respect to which the referendum or initiative has been invoked or any measure or constitutional amendment referred by the legislature.
* **Arguments are included in the Publicity Pamphlet**.
* Arguments which support the measure shall be placed first in order. The committee or person proposing the referendum or initiative shall be first among the affirmative arguments. Negative arguments shall be placed after the affirmative arguments. All other arguments are placed in the order in which they are received.
* **NUMBERING OF PROPOSITIONS**

State law requires that ballot measures be numbered according to four criteria:

* 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, whether initiated by the people or referred by the Legislature, are numbered in the \_\_\_\_\_’s.
* 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to create new or amend current state laws (statutes) are numbered in the \_\_\_\_\_\_’s.
* 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to create new or amend current statutes are numbered in the \_\_\_\_\_’s.
* 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are numbered in the \_\_\_\_\_’s.

Numbering begins with the last number used in the previous election and is not repeated until all one hundred numbers in that series have been used.

**TOWN HALLS**

* The Secretary of State must conduct a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the ballot measures, referred to as Town Halls. The Town Halls provide an opportunity for proponents, opponents and the general public to provide testimony and obtain information regarding ballot measures.

**RECALL PROCESS**

Who May be Recalled?

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the State of Arizona holding an elective office, either by election or appointment, is subject to recall by the qualified electors of the electoral district from which candidates are elected to such office. The district may include the whole state.

**Recall Limitations**

* An officer shall have held office for six months before being recalled. There is one exception to this. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may be recalled at any time after five days from the beginning of the first legislative session after his election.
* After one recall petition and election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected, unless the committee pays into the treasury the expenses for the previous election paid for the first recall.

**Number of Required Signatures**

* The number of signatures required for recalling an elected official is based on the number of votes cast at the preceding election for all the candidates for the office held by the officer, even if the officer was not elected at that election. The number is then multiplied by 25%.

**Clean Elections**

* The Citizens Clean Elections Act was passed by the people of Arizona in 1998 to restore citizen participation and confidence in our political system. The Act allows candidates running for the Legislature or statewide offices the opportunity to forgo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by collecting a certain number of $5 donations. In return, candidates receive full funding for their campaigns.
* When the voters established the Citizens Clean Elections Commission, they did it efficiently. Throughout the years, Clean Elections has funded more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_candidates, without taking a single penny from the state general fund.