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LEGISLATIVE SCORECARD BASED ON THE THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

The Legislative Scorecard is a nationwide, nonpartisan educational program of The John Birch Society intended to inform voters about legislators' voting records. It does not promote any candidate or political party. Bills are chosen for their constitutional implications and taxpayer costs.



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\$20,786.59

Estimated Arizona State Debt Per Household



Julie Willoughby

Arizona

Representative, HD-013 (R)

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75
Lifetime
Freedom
Score

AZ Legislative Scorecard 2025

Based on the Principles of the U.S. Constitution

★ Constitutional	✗ Unconstitutional	? Did not Vote	Vote
1. HB2704 Corporate Welfare (Passed 35 to 20 on 6/23/2025). Creates a new funding model for Chase Field, home of the Arizona Diamondbacks Major League Baseball team beginning October?1,?2025. Estimated cost per household: -\$103.00/year.			YES ✗
2. HB2152 Right to a Jury (Passed 33 to 25 on 3/4/2025). Grants parties the right to a jury trial in domestic-relations cases.			YES ★
3. HCR2049 Sovereign Authority (Passed 32 to 26 on 3/3/2025). Asserts the Arizona's sovereignty under the 10th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.			YES ★
4. HB2059 Federal Environmental Regulation Nullification (Passed 32 to 27 on 2/26/2025). Prohibits state and local entities from using state resources to enforce or cooperate with certain federal environmental regulations.			YES ★
5. HB2649 Electoral College (Passed 33 to 27 on 2/25/2025). Affirms the Arizona Legislature's support for the U.S. Electoral College.			YES ★
6. HCR2041 Con-Con: Term Limits (passed 31 to 28 on 2/19/2025). Applies to Congress for an Article V constitutional convention to propose a U.S. constitutional amendment imposing term limits on members of Congress.			NO ★

Scorecard Votes: 83%

Why do these votes matter?

1. Corporate Welfare

HB2704 creates a new funding model for Chase Field, home of the Arizona Diamondbacks Major League Baseball team. A portion of state and local transaction privilege taxes will be redirected into the Maricopa County Stadium District Fund.

The Arizona State House of Representatives passed HB2704 on June 23, 2025 by a vote of 35 to 20. We have assigned pluses to the nays because this bill extends government subsidies to a private, professional sports franchise — a function not authorized by the Arizona Constitution under the Gift Clause (Article IX).

2. Right to a Jury

HB2152 grants parties the right to a jury trial in key domestic relations cases, including divorce, legal decision-making custody, and parenting-time disputes. This give families an option to resolve factual disputes through a jury rather than solely relying on a judge.

The Arizona State House of Representatives passed HB2152 on March 4, 2025 by a vote of 33 to 25. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because this bill reinforces the constitutionally protected right to a jury trial in civil matters by extending that protection to key domestic and family relations cases. The Seventh Amendment to the U.S. Constitution affirms that “the right of trial by jury shall be preserved,” which strengthens due process and restores a critical check on judicial power.

3. Sovereign Authority

HCR2049 affirms Arizona’s 10th Amendment sovereignty, condemns unconstitutional federal mandates, and urges citizens to defend state authority through legal action.

The Arizona State House of Representatives passed HCR2049 on March 3, 2025 by a vote of 32 to 26. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because the 10th Amendment states, “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.” This resolution rightly affirms Arizona’s sovereignty; reminds the federal government of its limited, enumerated powers under Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution; and asserts the state’s duty to nullify any mandates or laws that exceed those powers.

4. Federal Environmental Regulation Nullification

HB2059 prohibits state and local entities from using state resources to enforce or cooperate with certain federal environmental regulations. The bill rejects federal Clean Air Act programs and resource restrictions that undermine Arizona’s control over its natural resources, prohibits state participation in such actions, and imposes civil penalties.

The Arizona State House of Representatives passed HB2059 on February 26, 2025 by a vote of 32 to 27. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because this bill is a proper exercise of state nullification, grounded in the U.S. Constitution under Article VI and the 10th Amendment, defending Arizona’s sovereign authority against unconstitutional federal overreach. HB2059 rightly blocks state cooperation with environmentalist federal policies, which promote globalist schemes such as the UN’s Agenda 2030.

5. Electoral College

HB2649 affirms the Arizona Legislature’s support for the U.S. Electoral College. The bill emphasizes that the Founding Fathers intentionally established the Electoral College in the Constitution as the preferred method for selecting the president, highlighting its role in ensuring nationwide participation and providing certainty in election outcomes.

The Arizona State House of Representatives passed HB2649 on February 25, 2025 by a vote of 33 to 27. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because the Electoral College is a vital constitutional safeguard that protects state sovereignty and prevents the consolidation of power through raw majority rule. Article IV, Section 4 of the U.S. Constitution guarantees every state a republican form of government.

6. Con-Con: Term Limits

HCR2041 applies to Congress for an Article V convention to propose a U.S. constitutional amendment imposing term limits on members of Congress.

The Arizona State House of Representatives passed HCR2041 on February 19, 2025 by a vote of 31 to 28. We have assigned pluses to the nays because term limits undermine the right of the people to choose their representatives. More importantly, efforts to call an Article V “convention of the states” are dangerous and must be opposed. Although framed as limited, such a convention could become a “runaway convention” with the power to rewrite or significantly alter the U.S. Constitution—jeopardizing the very protections that limit government power.