

**PROPOSITION 133**

**Tunatya 133**

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE ARIZONA CONSTITUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE  
RELATING TO PRIMARY ELECTIONS

Itaa tutskway pötskwaniyat momngwit motiwat nanmorlawqat lavaiyat aw  
alöngtotaniqe nawini'yungwa

**OFFICIAL TITLE**

AMENDING ARTICLE VII, SECTION 10, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; RELATING TO  
PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

**DESCRIPTIVE TITLE**

REQUIRES DIRECT PRIMARY ELECTIONS FOR PARTISAN OFFICES TO ALLOW EACH  
RECOGNIZED POLITICAL PARTY TO NOMINATE AND PLACE ON THE NEXT GENERAL  
ELECTION BALLOT AS MANY CANDIDATES FOR EACH OFFICE AS THERE ARE OPEN  
POSITIONS. PROVIDES THAT DIRECT PRIMARY ELECTION LAWS ENACTED BY THE  
LEGISLATURE SUPERSEDE INCONSISTENT CITY LAWS.

**Mootiwat nanmorslawqat ef sinom hiituy amum toonaw yungqam hiisah'  
nanmortiwqamuy amungem ang qeni nöqw paasa' ang öyani kyang paasat pu  
namorstutuvenit ang tungni am pe'vani. Pu' piw peetuy mong qenit oovi  
nanmorstiwqamuy amungem ang qeni nöqw pumuy ang piw öyani. Nanmors  
pötskwani ang tutavu paas pe'ta hin yaniqw, naamahin sen haqam pötskwani put  
eepew qatsqw, put py qa ow tunatyawtotani.**

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of amending the Arizona Constitution to require that when the Legislature enacts laws regulating direct primary elections for partisan offices, those laws shall supersede any city law, regulation, or policy to the contrary. The primaries would be conducted in a manner so that each political party represented on the ballot may nominate for each office a number of candidates equal to the number of positions to be filled for that office in the ensuing general election and requires eligible candidates who are nominated at a primary election to be placed on the next general election ballot.

**Um “Owi” yan namortaqw, itaa tutskway ef pötswanit alöngtotani nöqw mong toonaw yungqam piw nanmors pötskwantotaqw put ang tutavu paas peytani hin yaniqw. Hin**

kitsokinawit pötskwaniyam yukiwtaqw, i' puhu pötskwani e'pewtani. Ef' pu nanmortiwqam pay it sisnutunk nanmorlalwaniqat tutuveniyamuy ang tungni'yamuy pe'vani..

A “no” vote shall have the effect of keeping the current laws related to partisan primary elections.

Um “Qa'e” yan namortaqw, pay pötskwani naat ahn qatsni.

**PROPOSITION 134**

**Tunatya 134**

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE ARIZONA CONSTITUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE  
RELATING TO INITIATIVES AND REFERENDA

Ita tutskway pötskwaniyat momngwit alöngtotaniqe nawini'yungwa. Hin nanmor tutuvenit sus moti sinmuy tunawakniyamuy amungem tumaltangwu, niiqe' nawini'yungwa.

**OFFICIAL TITLE**

AMENDING ARTICLE IV, PART 1, SECTION 1, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA;  
RELATING TO INITIATIVES AND REFERENDA.

**DESCRIPTIVE TITLE**

FOR A STATEWIDE BALLOT MEASURE TO QUALIFY TO APPEAR ON THE BALLOT, SIGNATURES FROM A PERCENTAGE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS IN ALL 30 LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS WOULD BE REQUIRED, AS FOLLOWS: 10% FOR STATEWIDE INITIATIVES; 15% FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS; AND 5% FOR STATEWIDE REFERENDA.

Sinmuy amungem nanmors tutuvenit ang peeniltiniqw, puma nawis nanmorsyaqam it ow navena yani. Naaveni'yungqamuy amungngaqw hiisa' niiqamuy payiv pakwt pongokput tutskwat ang yesqamuy naavenayani. Yan pam yukiwtani: payiv pakwt pongokput tutskwat ang yesqamuy naavenayani. Yan pam yukiwtani: pakwt sa' wuko tutskwat engem tunawakni' pawkt tsivot sa' pötskwanit alötotaniqe, nit tsivot sa' wuko tutskwat ef nan mors yaqamuy amumi taviyaniqw.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of amending the Arizona Constitution to require an applicant wishing to place a statewide measure on the ballot to collect a certain percentage of signatures in each of the 30 legislative districts, rather than a percentage of the total number of statewide voters. Signatures from 10% of the voters in each district would be required for a statewide initiative to appear on the ballot. Signatures from 15% of the voters in each district would be required for an amendment to the Arizona Constitution to appear on the ballot. Signatures from 5% of the voters in each district would be required for a statewide referendum to appear on the ballot. If a proposed measure does not obtain the minimum percentage of signatures in any one of the 30 legislative districts, it would fail to qualify for the ballot and would not be presented to voters.

Um “Owi”, yan namorstaqw, sinmuy amungem nanmors tutuvenit ang peeniltiniqw, puma nawis nanmorsyaqam it ow navena yani. Naaveni'yungqamuy amungngaqw

hiisa' niiqamuy payiv pakwt pongokput tutskwat ang yesqamuy naavenayani. Yan pam yukiwtani: pakwt sa' itaa tutskway sinmuy tunawakniyamuy engem; pawkt tsivot sa' itaa tutskway ponokput ef pötskwaniyat alötotaniqw, nit tsivot sa' itaa tutskway ef nan mors yaqamuy tungniyamuy tungla'yungwa nanmorstutvenit ang peeniltiniqw. Sen hiisa tuvoylat tuvinglalwaqw, qa aqw pitsiwiwtaqw, pam pay nawis sinmuy qa aw no'iltini.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of keeping the current constitutional language requiring only the signatures of 10% of the total number of statewide voters for an initiative to amend a statute, 15% of statewide voters for a constitutional amendment, and 5% of statewide voters for a referendum.

Um “qa'e' yan namortaqw lavayi pay naat antani. Hak nawis toonawyungqamuy aw naavenikyang hita tumaltangwu.

**PROPOSITION 135**

**Tunatya 135**

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE ARIZONA CONSTITUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE  
RELATING TO THE GOVERNOR

Itaa tutskway pötskwaniyat aw momngwit,alöngtotani, tsaak tutskwat ef moopeqw mongwit engem

**OFFICIAL TITLE**

AMENDING ARTICLE IV, PART 2, SECTION 1, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA;  
AMENDING ARTICLE V, SECTION 4, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA; RELATING TO  
THE GOVERNOR.

**DESCRIPTIVE TITLE**

TERMINATES GOVERNOR'S EMERGENCY POWERS, EXCEPT FOR POWERS  
RELATING TO WAR, FIRE, OR FLOOD, 30 DAYS AFTER THE GOVERNOR'S  
PROCLAMATION, UNLESS EXTENDED BY THE LEGISLATURE. REQUIRES THE  
GOVERNOR TO CALL A SPECIAL SESSION UPON PRESENTMENT OF A PETITION  
SIGNED BY AT LEAST ONE-THIRD OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

It pötskwanit aqw wuko tutskwat ef mongwi payiwat öqal'amakiwa àt payif pakwt  
talat'ep tokilàta. Imuy sa py qa ow la'tani, sen uuwing haqe' warik, sen naakoytaqw,  
sen haqam paatsiki. Haaqam sen himu qa lomhintaqa paniwtiqw, mong  
toonawyungqam tsovaltote' itaa tutskway ef mongwit engem payiwat öqalmakiwat  
tutuvenit aqw pötskwayani. Sen qa lomahintaqa paniwtiqe' ang ayo nöqw, sen naat  
piw tsaak tutskwat ef mongwi aapi öqalamakiwa' taniqw, pam piw nawis  
momngwituy tsovalayani. Niikyang nawis payif pawkt sa' anqw puma eepew  
naaveni' yungqamuy hiituy amum toonaw yungqamuy tsovalayani.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of amending the Arizona Constitution to automatically terminate any emergency powers granted to the Governor thirty days after the date the state of emergency was proclaimed, unless the Legislature extends the emergency powers granted to the Governor or the emergency relates to war, fire, or flood. If the Legislature does not extend the emergency, the Governor may not declare a new state of emergency arising under the same conditions. Additionally, if requested by at least one-third of the members of each house of the Legislature, the Governor must promptly call a special session for the purposes of terminating or altering the emergency powers granted to the Governor during the state of emergency.

Um “Owi” yan namorstaqw, itaa tutskway ef moopeqw mongwit, payiwat  
öqalmakiwa'yat alöngtotani. Pötskwanit ang pe'taqw, haqam himu hiniwtiqat anqw

payif pakwt aqw paasavo tokila'ta. Sen himu qa lomahintaqa paniwtiqw, sen naaqöytaqw, uwing haqe' warik, sen haqam paatsiki ang ayo nöqw, sen naat piw moopeqw mongwi aapi öqalamakiwa' tani. Pu sen momngwit payiwat tutuvenit aa'piytotaniqe' nanawakwnaye' puma tokilayat honyoknayani. Moopeqw mongwi nawis momngwituy tsovalani. Paasat pu' momngwit ang wuuwayani sen py naat itaa tutskway ef mongwi öqalmaqayani sen py qe'tafnayani.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of maintaining the current emergency powers of the Governor.

Um “Qa 'e” yan namortaqw hin itaa tutskway ef moopeqw mongwi öqalmakiwa'taqw py naat pam pahntani.

**PROPOSITION 136**  
**Tunatya 136**

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE ARIZONA CONSTITUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE  
RELATING TO BALLOT MEASURES

Itaa tutskway\_pötskwaniyat, ef nanmors tutuvenit lavaiyat aw momngwit alöngtotaniqe' \_ nawini'yungwa.

**OFFICIAL TITLE**

AMENDING ARTICLE IV, PART 1, SECTION 1, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA;  
RELATING TO BALLOT MEASURES.

**DESCRIPTIVE TITLE**

AUTHORIZES A PERSON TO BRING A LAWSUIT TO TRY TO STOP A VOTER-PROPOSED INITIATIVE FROM BEING PLACED ON THE BALLOT IF THAT PERSON SUES AT LEAST 100 DAYS BEFORE AN ELECTION AND CLAIMS THE VOTER-PROPOSED INITIATIVE WOULD VIOLATE THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION OR THE ARIZONA CONSTITUTION.

It aqw himuwat öqalmakayangwu pam sen nanmorslawqat tunatya'yat qe' tafnani, nöq nanmors tutuvenit ang qa pe'vaniqw. Pam nawis pakwt sikif pakwt talat ang nanmorsyaniqat aqw peetiqw' pam tsikwankit anqw tutuvenit öqalmakiwe' pumuy tunatyayat qe' tafnani. Pum tunatyat sen antsa itaa tutskway pötskwaniyat sen wasandot pötskwaniyat sakwitaniqw, put py qe'tafnayani.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of amending the Arizona Constitution to allow lawsuits regarding the constitutionality of a voter-initiated ballot measure to be filed at least 100 days prior to the election, in order to stop the measure from being placed on the official ballot. If a challenged voter-initiated ballot measure were found unconstitutional, the Secretary of State or another officer in charge of elections would be prohibited from placing it on the official ballot.

Um “Owi” yan namortotaqw itaa tutskway ef pötskwaniyat alöngtaqw nanmorslawqat öqalmakiwaqw pam su'an qatsqw, tunatyat qe' tafnaqw pam qa namortutuvenit ang peeneltini. Pu sen pam tutuvenitiniqat lavayi'at qa antaaw, ima wansendot tumal'ay'mat so'on put naanak' kwani it namortutuvenit ang pe'vaniqw.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of preserving the current state of the law, which typically

requires challenges to the constitutionality of a voter-initiated ballot measure to be brought only after the voters have decided to approve a ballot measure.

Um “Qa’e” yan namorstaqw, put py naat ahn aw poototangwu sen pam su' an qatsqw.  
Nanmorslawqam tunatyat nawis mooti naanakwaqw pu' put aw tumala vayangwu.



**PROPOSITION 137**

**Tunatya 137**

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE ARIZONA CONSTITUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE  
RELATING TO THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Iaa tutskway pötskwaniyat momngwit tsiikwantotaqamuy amungem alöngtotaniqe  
nawini'yungwa.

**OFFICIAL TITLE**

AMENDING ARTICLE VI, SECTIONS 4, 9, 12, 37, 38, 39, 41 AND 42, CONSTITUTION  
OF ARIZONA; RELATING TO THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

**DESCRIPTIVE TITLE**

ELIMINATES JUDICIAL TERMS AND REGULAR RETENTION ELECTIONS AND  
NULLIFIES THE RESULTS OF THE 2024 JUDICIAL RETENTION ELECTIONS, FOR  
ARIZONA SUPREME COURT JUSTICES, COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES, AND  
SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES IN COUNTIES WITH OVER 250,000 PERSONS. ALLOWS  
SUCH JUSTICES AND JUDGES TO HOLD OFFICE DURING GOOD BEHAVIOR UNTIL  
AGE 70.

Tsiikwantotaqamuy tokila'am leelewtinikyang, piw pumuy sen py aapitotaniqw.  
Lööq suumorit sunat naalöqmuy yaaasangwuy rupakiwtaqat, nanmorlawqat ef  
tsiikwantotoqam moopeqw nööngakqam py qe'tafnayani. Haqam tsaak tutskwat  
aasonve 250,000 sinom yesqw, pef tsikwankit tsaak tutskwat ef peetu  
tsiikwantotaqam paas nukwang tumala'yungqam, pay naat qeniy ef yani ahson  
puma tsange' sikiv pakwt yaasangnaye' paasavo tumala'yungni.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of amending the Arizona Constitution to eliminate judicial terms for judges of the Arizona Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, and judges of the Superior Court in counties with more than 250,000 people. Voters will no longer have the ability to decide whether to retain those judges at the end of their judicial terms. Those judges would instead be subject to a retention election only if they were convicted of a felony or a crime involving fraud or dishonesty; were a debtor in a bankruptcy proceeding; held a mortgage under foreclosure; or did not meet performance standards according to the Commission on Judicial Performance Review. The House of Representatives and the Senate will each be able to appoint one member to the Commission. If any legislator asks the Commission to investigate whether a judge has engaged in misconduct, the Commission must investigate that allegation. If approved, these amendments will apply retroactively such that votes cast in the November 2024 election about whether to retain a judge will not be given effect.

Um “Owi” yan namorstaqw, itaa tutsqway ef pötskwanit tsiikwantotaqamuy amungem leelewtotani. Tsaak tutsqwat aasonve 250,000 sinom yesqam py kurs hin pumuy amungem piw aapii totaniqat kurs pumuy tokila yamuy aqw pitöq'ö. Tsiikwantaqa hiita wuko qa'antiqw, paasat put aapiitotane' nawis piw pumuy amungem nanmorsyani. Himuwa tsiikwantaqa sen hiita qa ante' sen hiita atsalawu, haqam hakey ow pö' ewtakyang qa ang sivimakyang piw sen kiiyat nawkiyaniqw, piw sen pam hiita tumala'taqa put qa su'an tumala'maqw put aw nanafte' Wasandot ankw mongtoonawyungqam suuk hakey taviyangwu put tsiikwantaqat tumalayay ang pufriyani. Kurs it hu'wayaqw, it pötskwanit alöngtotaqw pam naat py Kelmuyat lööq suumorit sunat naalöqmuy yaasangwuy rupakiwtaqat ef nanmorlaqat aqw sen la'tani.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of maintaining the current system of voters deciding whether to retain a judge at the end of their judicial term.

Um “Qa' e” yan namortaqw, py naat hin nanmorsyaqam tsiikwantotaqamuy amungem aapiitotaniqw naat pay pahn qatsni.

**PROPOSITION 138**

**Tunatya 138**

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE ARIZONA CONSTITUTION BY THE  
LEGISLATURE RELATING TO WAGES

Ita tutskway pötskwaniyat tumalahoyumy hin amumi siviwisniqat put aw momngwit alöngtotaniqe nawiniyungwa.

**OFFICIAL TITLE**

AMENDING ARTICLE XVIII, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA, BY ADDING SECTION 11; RELATING TO WAGES.

**DESCRIPTIVE TITLE**

PERMITS EMPLOYERS TO PAY UP TO 25% LESS THAN THE MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE FOR EMPLOYEES WHOSE COMPENSATION INCLUDES TIPS OR GRATUITIES FROM PATRONS, BUT ONLY IF THE EMPLOYER CAN ESTABLISH THAT THE EMPLOYEE ULTIMATELY RECEIVED THE MINIMUM WAGE PLUS \$2 FOR EVERY HOUR WORKED.

Hakim sinmuy tumaltoyni'yungqamuy pay amumi sunat tsivot sa' qa aqw pitsiwtaqat amumi sivilalwani. Sinom tumala'taqat tumalayats naayongwe' put aw piw hissa enung sisviyangwu. Kurs tumal mongwi'am suyan navoti'ta tumal aymuy amumi hiisa sivi lalwaqw put atsve' piw lööqmuy siivat amumi piw enang sisviyani. Put suyan navoti'yungqw paasat py qa pas tumal ayay aw wuhaqw sivimangwu.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of amending the Arizona Constitution to allow employers to pay employees up to 25% less than the minimum hourly wage if the employer can establish that the employee’s wage plus tips or gratuities is at least \$2 more than the minimum wage for every hour worked.

Um “Owi” yan namorstaqw itaa tutuskway ef py hakim sinmuy tumaltoyni'yungqamuy pay amumi sunat tsivot sa' qa aqw pitsiwtaqat amumi sivilalwani. Tumal aymuy amumi hiisa sivi lalwaqw puut atsve piw lööqmuy siivat amumi sivimaniqw, put suyan navoti'yungqw paasat py qa pas tumal ayay aw wuhaqw sivimangwu.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of maintaining the current laws regarding minimum wage.

Um Qa'e” yan namorstaqw pötskwani py naat ahn qatsni, hin tumala'yungqamuy amumi sivilalwaqw.



## PROPOSITION 139

### Tunatya 139

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION RELATING TO THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT TO AN ABORTION

Ita tutskway pötskwniyat aw alöngtotaniqe nawini'yungwa sen tiposhoyat qatsiyat sootafnayaniqe'.

#### **OFFICIAL TITLE**

AMENDING ARTICLE II, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA, BY ADDING SECTION 8.1; RELATING TO THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT TO AN ABORTION.

#### **DESCRIPTIVE TITLE**

CREATES A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT TO ABORTION. LIMITS THE STATE'S ABILITY TO INTERFERE WITH THAT RIGHT BEFORE FETAL VIABILITY. AFTER FETAL VIABILITY, ABORTIONS ARE ALLOWED WHEN NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE LIFE OR HEALTH OF THE PREGNANT INDIVIDUAL. PROHIBITS LAWS PENALIZING A PERSON FOR ASSISTING AN INDIVIDUAL OBTAINING AN ABORTION.

Ita aqw himuwa wuuti öqalmakiwngwu naaf tiy qatsiyat sootafnaniqe' naawakne'. Itaa tutskway ef pötskwani py kurs hin put eepewtani kurs tiposhoya naat qapas aniw'iwtaqw. Kurs tiposi py suyan aniw'iwtaqw, qa hiita aqw hintaq, paasat pu'hingkakwani. Pu yu'atniqe sen hiita aqw qa nukwanghintaqw sen qa a yo'yamikniqe antaqw pef pu' py kurs hinqe tiposit qatsiyat sootafnayaniqe naanak' kwani. Put himuwa pa'angwani tiposit qatsiyat sootafnaniqw, put py qa ow ma' tani, pay qa wuvaapi'tani.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of creating a fundamental right to abortion under Arizona’s constitution. The State will not be able to interfere with this fundamental right before fetal viability unless it has a compelling reason and does so in the least restrictive way possible. Fetal viability means the point in the pregnancy when, in the good-faith judgment of a treating health care professional, the fetus has a significant likelihood of survival outside the uterus. Throughout the pregnancy, both before and after fetal viability, the State will not be able to interfere with the good-faith judgment of a treating health care professional that an abortion is necessary to protect the life or health of the pregnant individual. The State will not be able to penalize any person for aiding or assisting a pregnant individual in exercising the right to an abortion.

Um “Owi” yan nanorstaqw wuuti öqalmakiwngwu naaf tiy qatsiyat sootafnaniqe' naawakne'. Itaa tutskway ef pötskwani py kurs hin put eepewtani kurs tiposhoya naat qapas

aniw'iwtaqw. Kurs tiposi py suyan aniw'iwtaqw, qa hiita aqw hintaq, paasat pu'hingkakwani. Pu yu'atniqe sen hiita aqw qa nukwanghintaqw sen qa a yo'yamikniqe antaqw pef pu' py kurs hinqe tiposit qatsiyat sootafnayaniqe naanak' kwani. Put himuwa pa'angwani tiposit qatsiyat sootafnaniqw, put py qa ow ma' pay qa wuvaapi'tani.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of not creating a fundamental right to have an abortion under Arizona’s constitution, will leave in place current laws that restrict abortion before fetal viability, and will allow the State to further restrict or ban abortion in the future.

Um “Qa’e” yan namortaqw, himuwa tiposhoyat qatsiyat sootafnaniqe naawaknaqw’ pam py qa öqalmankiwa'tani itaa tutskway pötskwaniyat ang a'. Put pötskwaniyat ang pe'taqw pay naamahin tiposhoya qa pas aniw'iwtaqw, put py so'on naanak' kwani put tiposhoyat qatsiyat sootafnaniqw. Piw ang pe'taqw, sen pay naat piw it leelewtotani, tiposhoyamuy qatsiyanmuy sootafnaniqw.

## PROPOSITION 140

### Tunatya 140

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION RELATING TO ELECTIONS  
Itaa tutskway pötskwaniyat sinom alöngtotani nanmorlalwaqamuy amungem.

#### **OFFICIAL TITLE**

AMENDING ARTICLE VII, SECTIONS 2, 7, 10, AND 11, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA;  
AMENDING ARTICLE VII, CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA, BY ADDING SECTION 19;  
RELATING TO ELECTIONS.

#### **DESCRIPTIVE TITLE**

ALL PRIMARY ELECTION CANDIDATES FOR A GIVEN OFFICE WILL HAVE THE SAME SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS FOR BALLOT QUALIFICATION. ELIGIBLE VOTERS MAY VOTE FOR CANDIDATES REGARDLESS OF PARTY AFFILIATION. THE LEGISLATURE MAY PRESCRIBE THE NUMBER OF CANDIDATES ADVANCING TO THE GENERAL ELECTION. PROHIBITS USING PUBLIC MONIES FOR POLITICAL PARTY ELECTIONS.

Nanmortiwqam mootiwat nanmorlawqat ef hiitawat mong qenit oovi yuutukiwtaqam nawis sun naaveni'yungqamuy tungniyamuy tsovalayani, Pam py nanmors tutuveni su'an put tungla'ta. Nanmorlawqam py naaf himuwat engem namortotaniqe naanawakne' put engem ya ngwu. Ita tutskwat ef mongtoonaw yungqam hiisa' nanmortiwqamuy payiwat nanmorlawqat aw nöngaqye' piw aapitotani. It aqw piw nanmorstiwqam kurs hin sinmuy siivayamuy aqw hakimuy amum toonawyungqamuy amungem piw nanmorsyani.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of allowing all eligible voters to vote for any primary election candidate, regardless of party affiliation; imposing the same signature requirements on all candidates for a given office who wish to appear on the primary ballot; generally prohibiting the use of public funds for political party elections; allowing future law to determine how many candidates advance from the primary election, as well as the process by which candidates are elected at the general election; and if future law provides that three or more candidates may advance to the general election for an office to which one candidate will be elected, voter rankings shall be used.

Um “owi” yan namortaqw, it mo'tiwat nanmorlalwaniqat aw I'laytani. Sinom, nanmorlalwaqam pu pay qapas hituywatuy sa' aw toonawyungqamuy amungem namortotangwu, pam pu pay nanmorlalwaqamuy aw hötsiltini. Ima haqawat yu'tukniqam sinmuy tungniyamuy tutuventotangwu, it mo'tiwat nanmortutuvenit angw tungniyamuy pe'vaniqw. Puma pay qa suntaqat potoylanpit aqw

pitsiwiwtaqat himuyungwa. It' aw alöngtotani pam pay suntaqat potoylanpitani. Pu sen sinom imuy yu'tukniqamuy siivam'qayaqw put siivat aqw pu nengem itu'awintani, pu' piw imuy yu'tukniqamuy sen wuuhaq ni'qamuy namortotaqw puma haqawat momiqw nöngqyaqe' puma it payuwat nanmortutuvenit ang tungni'am pe'vani. Pef pu sinom pumuy namortotaqw, haqawa momiqw yamaqw pam qenit aw pakingwu.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of maintaining current requirements related to primary and general elections processes.

Um “Q'e” yan namortaqw hin pötskwani mootiwat nit payiwat ef nanmoryaniqw pay naat pam an qats'ni.



**PROPOSITION 311**

**Tunatya 311**

REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO FIRST RESPONDERS

Itaa tutskway ef momngwit pötskwanit aw alöngtotaniqe nawini'yungwa. Sinmuy amumi it no'ayino haqam öwihintöqw pumuy amumi mooti unangtafyangwuqam nit piw solawamuy emungem it nawi'ni'yungwa.

**OFFICIAL TITLE**

AMENDING TITLE 12, CHAPTER 1, ARTICLE 1, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 12-116.12; REPEALING SECTION 12-116.12, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING SECTION 13-1204, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING SECTION 13-1204, AS AMENDED BY SECTION 3 OF THIS RESOLUTION; AMENDING TITLE 38, CHAPTER 8, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING ARTICLE 4; REPEALING TITLE 38, CHAPTER 8, ARTICLE 4, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO FIRST RESPONDERS.

**DESCRIPTIVE TITLE**

REQUIRES THE STATE TO PAY \$250,000 TO THE SURVIVING SPOUSE OR CHILDREN OF A FIRST RESPONDER KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY. ESTABLISHES STATE SUPPLEMENTAL BENEFIT FUND, WHICH SHALL CONTINUOUSLY BE APPROPRIATED THROUGH A PENALTY FEE ON EVERY CRIMINAL CONVICTION. INCREASES PUNISHMENTS FOR AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS AGAINST FIRST RESPONDERS.

Ita tututskwat anqw nawis puma himuwat öwihintotiqamuy amumi mooti unangtafyamuy amungem \$250,000 siivat öyani kurs tumala'yunqw, put niinayaqw. Put aqw' nöömayat sen koongyayat nit timuyatuy amungem pam nâsas'iwatani. It pötskwanit aqw ita tutskwat ef yuumoqw imuy amengem siiva maskya'iwatani. Himuwa haqam qa anitiqw, tsikwankit angw sisvinayaqw, put anqw hiisa' it pötskwanit engem siivat öyani. Pu piw himuwa it tumala'yungqamuy tuuhototaqw, put engem piw wavapi'at ow hoyok'nayani.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of requiring the State of Arizona to pay \$250,000, which would be referred to as the State Death Benefit, to the surviving spouse or children of a first responder killed in the line of duty; creating a State Supplemental Benefit Fund to pay the State Death Benefit; increasing criminal punishments for aggravated assaults against peace officers and other first responders; and require a \$20 penalty fee be imposed on every criminal conviction to fund

the State Supplemental Benefit Fund. The State Death Benefit, \$20 penalty fee, and increased criminal punishments for aggravated assaults would expire on January 1, 2033

Um “Owi” yan namortaniqw, itaqa tutuskway ef mong toonawyungqam nawis \$250,000 sisviyani himwuwa amungem tumala'taqw put niinayaqw. Pam State Death Benefit yan maatsiwni. Pam imuy öwihintotiqat mooti aw unangtafyayqamuy nö'mayat sen koongyayat nit piw timuyatuy amungem na'sasiwta kurs himuwa tumala'taqw put niinayaqw. Put engem siva'oyaqw pam State Supplemental Benefit Fund yan maatiswkyang put State Death Benefit anqw sisviyani. Pam himuwat aw naayawkayang pas tuuhotaqw, put qa a'ntipuyat aw hoyknayani. Pu' piw atsve sunat sivat sisvinayani. It aapi pu qa'antiqat sivinpi'at aqw hoykitaqat sisvayamantani, I' State Death Benefit nöqw sunat siivat sivinpi'at paamuyat ang suus talni'taqat, sunat suumorit payif pawkt paykomuy yaasangwuy rupakiwtaqat aqw tokila'ta.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of not requiring the State of Arizona to provide a State Death Benefit for first responders killed in the line of duty.

Um “Qa'e” yan namortaqw, imuy öwihintotiqamuy amumi mooti unangtaf yaqamuy nit solawamuy amungem itaa tutskway ef mongwit toonawyungqam pay qa State Death Benefit sisviyani sen himuwa tamala'taqat niinayaqw.

**PROPOSITION 312**

**Tunatya 312**

REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO PROPERTY TAX  
Itaa tutskway ef momngwit sinmuy amumi it no'aya, Haqawat pahan kiive'  
yesqam hin tutskwat ang siviwisqw put aw alöngtotaniqe nawini'wungwa

**OFFICIAL TITLE**

AMENDING TITLE 42, CHAPTER 17, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING ARTICLE 9; REPEALING TITLE 42, CHAPTER 17, ARTICLE 9, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO PROPERTY TAX.

**DESCRIPTIVE TITLE**

PROPERTY OWNERS MAY APPLY FOR A TAX REFUND FOR EXPENSES INCURRED DUE TO A GOVERNING AUTHORITY'S FAILURE TO ENFORCE CERTAIN PUBLIC NUISANCE LAWS ON OR NEAR THE OWNER'S REAL PROPERTY. THE REFUND MAY NOT EXCEED THE AMOUNT THE PROPERTY OWNER PAID FOR THE PRIOR TAX YEAR IN PRIMARY PROPERTY TAXES.

Sinom kiihut, tutskwat, hiita himu'yungqam, siva maskyat tuuvingtotani kurshuk suqavung sino pumuy himyamuy sakiwtaniqw. Put kiihut, tutskwat hiita aw tunatyayuwngqam suqavung sinot qa meewantotaqw, piw qa aw tutavut pe'taqat tuviqw nawis aw tunatyawtaqa siva maskyat anqw pam amumi ahoy sisvini. Hiisa' yaasangwuy ang pam put ef sisviqw. Put pam ahoy siva maskayt anqw aw tuuvingtani.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of establishing the right to apply for a refund from a property owner’s most recent property tax payment up to an amount that matches costs incurred by the property owner to mitigate the effects of a governing authority’s repeated failure to enforce laws and ordinances prohibiting illegal camping, loitering, obstructing public thoroughfares, panhandling, public urination or defecation, public consumption of alcoholic beverages, and possession or use of illegal substances. If the documented costs exceed the amount of the most recent property tax bill, the property owner would be permitted to apply for a refund from their next property tax payment(s) to cover the balance of the initial claim. Property owners would be eligible annually for refunds until the taxing entity begins enforcing the relevant public nuisance laws.

Um “owi” yan namortaqw, sinom pahan kiive' yesqam, it tuts'qwat hi'kyayat ang

siviwisngwu. Pu I' tuts'qwat himuytaqa pam ang yesqamuy anqw sivi'ömalawqe pam nawis pumuy ang yesqamuy piw tumala'tangwu, pam tuwat naaf pötskwanita. Tutskwat himu'taqa put qa aw tunatyawtaq, ima sinom tutuwat hikyayat ang siviwisqw puma sen tutuventaqw it tuts'qwat himu'taqa aw taviyangwu pam pay amumi pan hötsi, I' tutuveni sen yan haqam ang peytani, puma hin put aw sivimaqw sen amume hisaqw ahoy sisviyani ispi I' tuts'qwat himu'taqa pam qa'an tuts'qwat aw tunatyawtimaqw. Ason pas i tuts'qwat himuytaqa put pötskwaniy aw antsne' pa'satniqe puma ang yesqam put pa'savo put siiviyat tuinglalwani.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of retaining the current primary property tax payment laws and regulations.

Um “qa'e' yan namortaqw lavayi pay naat antani.

**PROPOSITION 313**

**Tunatya 313**

REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO CHILD SEX  
TRAFFICKING SENTENCING

Itaa tutskway pötskwaniyat alöngtotani. Mong toonawyungqam sinmuy amumi it no'aya  
tsaatsakmuy yuyuunayaqamuy amungem

**OFFICIAL TITLE**

AMENDING TITLE 13, CHAPTER 7, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY  
ADDING SECTION 13-720; RELATING TO SENTENCING.

**DESCRIPTIVE TITLE**

REQUIRES THAT A PERSON CONVICTED OF A CLASS 2 FELONY FOR CHILD  
SEX TRAFFICKING BE SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT IN THE CUSTODY OF  
THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FOR NATURAL LIFE WITHOUT THE  
POSSIBILITY OF RELEASE.

It pötskwanit aw tumaltotaqw hak tsaayhoyat yuuyunaqa, tsaak huuyaniqw  
pam Class 2 Felony, yan pam pahan maatsiwa. Pam tsikwankit anqw ahne  
wuvaapi' ta. Qa antiqe nawis kurs hin angqw yamakni pam haqami  
qatsimkiwa'te' paasavo pakiwtani.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of eliminating the current sentencing ranges for a Class 2  
child sex trafficking conviction. The sentence for a person convicted of a Class 2 felony for  
child sex trafficking would be imprisonment for natural life without the possibility of  
release.

Um “Owi” yan nomortaqw, pam huk tsaatsakmuy yuyuunaqa, tsaaktskmuy  
sokoflawakyang huuyaqw put tsikwankit anqw wuvaapiyat pu' hin peytaqw, put ayo'  
leeleew totani. Pam Class 2 felony yan pahan matsiwa. Pu' tsikwankit anqw wuuvapiyat  
ow hoyoknayani. Paasat py qa anitqe nawis py kurs hin hisat nuunukpantuy kiiyamuy  
anqw yamakni. Pam haqami qatstimkiwa'taqa paasavo pakiwtani.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of maintaining the current statutory sentencing ranges for those  
convicted of a Class 2 felony for child sex trafficking. The current sentencing ranges are between 7  
years and natural life imprisonment without the possibility of release, depending on the age of the  
victim, the defendant’s criminal history, and other factors.

Um “Qa’e” yan namorste' tsaatakumuy huuyaqa pumuy sokoflawqa py naat

hin tsikwankit anqw wuuvapi'taqw py naat pahntani. Pam yan wuuvaapi'ta:  
tsange' yaasangwuy anqw niikyang, haqami qatsimkiwa'taqa, paasavo  
pakiwtani. Pam py qa hisat nuunukpantuy kiiyavamuy anqw yamakni.  
Hiisay piw pam tsayhoya yaasangni'takqang, hin pam qa'antiqe qatsi'taqw pu  
hiita ow enang wuwayangwu.

**PROPOSITION 314**

**Tunatya 314**

REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO RESPONSES TO HARMS AT THE BORDER

*Ita tutskway\_ef pötskwanit alöngtotaniqe momngwit it sinmuy amumi no'aya. Hin sinmuy tumaltotangwu pew ita tutskway aw yungtaqamuy. I' pumuy aw laytani.*

**OFFICIAL TITLE**

AMENDING TITLE 1, CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 1, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTIONS 1-503 AND 1-504; AMENDING TITLE 13, CHAPTER 34, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 13-3424; AMENDING TITLE 13, CHAPTER 38, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING ARTICLE 35; AMENDING TITLE 23, CHAPTER 2, ARTICLE 2, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 23-215; RELATING TO RESPONSES TO HARMS RELATED TO AN UNSECURED BORDER.

**DESCRIPTIVE TITLE**

MAKES IT A CRIME FOR PERSONS NOT LAWFULLY PRESENT IN THE UNITED STATES TO SUBMIT FALSE INFORMATION IN APPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC BENEFITS AND EMPLOYMENT, AND TO ENTER ARIZONA OUTSIDE PORTS OF ENTRY, OR REFUSE TO COMPLY WITH ORDERS TO RETURN. CRIMINALIZES SELLING FENTANYL THAT CAUSES THE DEATH OF A PERSON.

*It pötskwanit aqw hak qa suyan wukotutskwat angw sino ne' kurs hin atsat tutavot aqw pa'angnit nit tumalat tuuvinglawngwu. Piw huk kurs hin wuko tutskwat aw pakingwu piw hintaqat aqw yef qatungwu. Pu' piw nuutsel eway tuukyanit huuyaniqw put aqw piw himuwa sulawtingwu pam pas qa anta.*

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of creating new crimes regarding the following conduct by any person not lawfully present in the United States: (1) applying for a public benefit by submitting a false document; (2) submitting false information to an employer regarding the person’s authorization to work in the United States; (3) entering Arizona from a foreign country at any location other than a lawful port of entry; (4) refusing to comply with a court order to return to the person’s country of origin or entry. Also creates a new crime of selling fentanyl that causes the death of another person. Requires state courts to issue an order to return to a foreign country if a person is convicted of the illegal entry crime. The order to return must include an authorization allowing state and local law enforcement to transport the person to a port of entry or into federal custody. **Um**

*Um “Owi” yan namortaniqe naawak ne' pam piw peehut qa antipuyamuy aw hoyoknayani himuwa qa tutskwat namiqtangowtaqat ef qa suyan ki'kyang hiita qa*

antinöqw. 1) atsat tutavot aqw pa'angnit tuuvinglawngwu, 2) ahtsat tutavut tumaltuvinglawngwu qa suyan tutskwat namiqwtangowtaqat ef sino'iwkyang 3) yaaf yota tutskwat angqw itaa tutskway aw pakini qa su'ef put aw hötsinöqw 4) Sen tsikwankit anqw hiita meewayaqw, qa amumi tuuqaitani pam naakiiqötaniqw. Piw sen pam tuukyainit huuyani, aqw huk mokniqw. Wuko tutskwat ef piw sen ahoy kiiyat aqw hoonayaqw niikyan piw iitaa tutskway ow qa tutavut aqw ow paikiniqw. Tsikwankit anqw tutuveni'at put solaawa tutskwat uutsiyat aqw wiknikyang kiiyamuy aqw ahoy hoonayangwu.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of maintaining the current criminal and procedural laws.

Um “Qa’e” yan namorstaniqw, py naat hin pötskwani qasqw pay naat put angyani.



**PROPOSITION 315**

**Tunatya 315**

REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATURE RELATING TO  
RULEMAKING

Ita tutskway ef momngwit pötskwanit aw alongtotaniqe sinmuy amumi no'aya hin hak pötskwanit yuykuniqat it aw laytani.

**OFFICIAL TITLE**

AMENDING TITLE 41, CHAPTER 6, ARTICLE 4.1, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 41-1049; RELATING TO RULEMAKING.

**DESCRIPTIVE TITLE**

ANY PROPOSED RULE BY A STATE AGENCY ESTIMATED BY THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY TO INCREASE REGULATORY COSTS BY MORE THAN \$500,000 WITHIN FIVE YEARS AFTER IMPLEMENTATION, EXCEPT FOR CORPORATION COMMISSION AND EMERGENCY RULES, SHALL NOT BECOME EFFECTIVE UNLESS THE LEGISLATURE RATIFIES THE PROPOSED RULE.

It aqw itaa tutskway ef huyankit himu'yangqamuy amungem it siivat \$500,000 aqw pitsiwiwtaqw tsivot yaasa'ngwuy anqw'put pay naat qa hu'wayani ason pas pötskwanit aw alöngtotaqw pa'sat pam aw aniwitini. Pu ima toonawyungqam it talwipikit, wöösövit, pu' tövökuyit aw tunatyawungqam pumuy pay I' qa aw laytani.

A “yes” vote shall have the effect of requiring state agencies to submit any proposed rule that is estimated to increase regulatory costs by more than \$100,000 within five years after implementation to the Office of Economic Opportunity for review. If the Office of Economic Opportunity determines that the proposed rule is estimated to increase regulatory costs by more than \$500,000 within five years after implementation, the proposed rule shall not become effective unless the legislature enacts legislation ratifying the proposed rule. The Corporation Commission and emergency rules are exempt from this act.

Um “owi” yan namortaqw, Ita tutskway pötskwaniyat aw alöngtotani, imuy ang hu'yankit himuyyngqam siivat \$100,000 aqw aw hoyoknayaniqat ömalalwaqw it tsivot ya'sa'ngwuy ang'a put puma nawus imuy momngwit put aw tunatyawungqamuy navotnangwu. Pu sen I'siiva \$500,000 aqw pitsiwiwtaqw tsivot yaasa'ngwuy anqw'a put pay naat qa huwayani ason pas

| pötskwanit aw alöngtotaqw pa'sat pam aw aniwtni. Pu ima toonawyungqam it talwipikit, wöösövit, pu tövökuyit aw tunatyawungqam pumuy pay I' qa aw laytani.

A “no” vote shall have the effect of maintaining the current laws related to state agency rulemaking.

Um “Qa'e” yan namorste' pay naat pötskwani an qatsqw, put ang yani.