

ELECTION 2024 VOTER GUIDE



OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL
& LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS





Remember to Vote in the November 5 General Election

This year is a critical election year, starting with the General Election taking place on November 5, 2024. All members of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community are encouraged to vote and participate in the upcoming State and Federal primary election.

Voting is a fundamental right for all Americans, including Native Americans, to voice their views on who they want to be elected to State and Federal offices. However, we know that Native American people have fought for many years to overcome many obstacles to be able to vote.

We have the opportunity to vote to elect candidates that support important tribal issues such as voting, tax equity, tribal-state consultation, and many more. We want to challenge all community members to educate themselves on the candidates and the issues and vote on November 5.

This year we will elect a President, U.S. Senator for the State of Arizona, a Congressional Representative, State Representatives, and several important Maricopa County races. Each of these offices and issues can impact our community.

Key Dates

Oct. 7:

Voter Registration Deadline

Oct. 9:

Ballots Mailed & Drop Boxes Available

Oct. 25:

Last Day To Request An Early Ballot

Oct. 29:

Last Day To Mail Back Your Ballot

Nov. 5:

Election Day!

How to Vote

Vote Early by Mail

BALLOTS WILL GO OUT IN THE MAIL ON OCTOBER 7 TO VOTERS THAT ARE:

- On the Active Early Voting List (AEVL)
- Have requested a one-time early ballot

VOTERS CAN MAIL THEIR VOTED BALLOTS BACK (MAIL BY OCTOBER 30) OR DROP THEM OFF AT:

- Designated ballot drop boxes (if available)
- Any early voting location in their county
- The county recorder or elections office
- Any voting location on Election Day in their county (you do not need to wait in line)

Voted ballots must be received no later than 7:00 p.m. on November 5, 2024 (Election Day).

Vote Early in Person

- Voters may vote early in person at the County Recorder Office or at any early voting site in their county
- Early Voting will begin on October 7
- Voters must bring their ID

Vote on Election Day

- All voting locations will be open from 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Election Day
- Voters must bring their ID

Salt River Pima Community Center
1880 N Longmore Rd, Scottsdale 85256

Hours:

Monday, November 4

9:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Tuesday, November 5

6:00 AM - 7:00 PM

SRPMIC Voting Locations for the Primary

Scottsdale Community College, 9000 E Chaparral Rd, Scottsdale 85256

Hours:

Wednesday, October 9

8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

(Drop Box Only. No In-Person Voting.)

Thursday, October 10

8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

(Drop Box Only. No In-Person Voting.)

Friday, October 11

8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

(Drop Box Only. No In-Person Voting.)

Saturday, October 12 - CLOSED

Sunday, October 13 - CLOSED

Monday, October 14

8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

(Drop Box Only. No In-Person Voting.)

Tuesday, October 15

8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

(Drop Box Only. No In-Person Voting.)

Wednesday, October 16

8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

(Drop Box Only. No In-Person Voting.)

Thursday, October 17

8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

(Drop Box Only. No In-Person Voting.)

Friday, October 18

8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

(Drop Box Only. No In-Person Voting.)

Saturday, October 19 - CLOSED

Sunday, October 20 - CLOSED

Monday, October 21

8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

(Drop Box Only. No In-Person Voting.)

Tuesday, October 22

8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

(Drop Box Only. No In-Person Voting.)

Wednesday, October 23

8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

(Drop Box Only. No In-Person Voting.)

Thursday, October 24

8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

(Drop Box Only. No In-Person Voting.)

Friday, October 25

9:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Saturday, October 26

9:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Sunday, October 27 - CLOSED

Monday, October 28

9:00 AM - 7:00 PM

Tuesday, October 29

9:00 AM - 7:00 PM

Wednesday, October 30

9:00 AM - 7:00 PM

Thursday, October 31

9:00 AM - 7:00 PM

Friday, November 1

9:00 AM - 7:00 PM

Saturday, November 2

9:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Sunday, November 3 - CLOSED

Monday, November 4

9:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Tuesday, November 5

6:00 AM - 7:00 PM

FEDERAL RACES

United States President

Former President Donald Trump (R)

The Trump administration's record on Tribal issues was mixed, with both achievements and controversies. Accomplishments included signing the PROGRESS Act to strengthen Tribal control of federal programs and reestablishing the White House Council on Native American Affairs. The administration also signed legislation to address the crisis of missing and murdered Indigenous women and altered Opportunity Zone tax incentives to include Tribes at the Community's request.

However, the administration took actions perceived as undermining Tribal sovereignty, such as attempting to revoke the Mashpee's reservation status and making the fee to trust process more challenging.



REPUBLICAN

Vice President Kamala Harris (D)

Kamala Harris has had a consistent presence in Indian Country since taking on the role as Vice President. She played a role in reinstituting the annual Tribal Nations Summit and led efforts to support tribal law enforcement and jurisdiction within the Administration. The Biden-Harris Administration proposed and enacted legislation that made the largest investments in infrastructure in Indian Country in history. VP Harris' focus on public safety in Indian Country is consistent with her track record as a United States Senator and as California Attorney General. In those roles she also focused on Indian Child Welfare Act implementation issues, where she set the stage for major reforms in California after uncovering widespread inconsistencies among counties.



DEMOCRAT

United States Senate

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE:

Kari Lake (R)

Campaign did not provide a statement for this voter guide.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE:

Congressman Ruben Gallego (D)

Congressman Ruben Gallego (D)

I have dedicated my years in Congress to protecting tribal sovereignty as the former Chair and current member of the Subcommittee for Indian and Insular Affairs and pushing legislation to address issues that are central to Arizona's Tribal communities, such as the large number of missing Indigenous women. In response, I introduced the bipartisan Bridging Agency Data Gaps & Ensuring Safety (BADGES) for Native Communities Act, which would increase tribal law enforcement and public safety capacity and resources. In addition, I wrote and passed the bipartisan Native American Child Protection Act, carrying on the project that Arizona's own Senator John McCain championed for decades to keep Native children safe. I also introduced and passed into law the Coverage for Urban Indian Health Providers Act and the Urban Indian Health Facilities Improvement Act to make sure that tribal healthcare systems have the resources they need. I have fought to lower prescription drug costs and to address the need for more affordable housing everywhere in Arizona, including on Tribal land. Additionally, I have done significant work in securing protections of water rights for Tribal communities. These issues and policy stances speak directly to topics that impact Arizona's 22 federally recognized Tribes.

I will continue the fight for preserving tribal sovereignty and my campaign has committed to visiting each of Arizona's 22 federally recognized tribes to elevate the policy priorities of tribal communities. Kari Lake promoted Project 2025, an extreme right-wing agenda which directly attacks historic treaties that uphold tribal sovereignty and programs that provide resources for Arizona's Tribes. I am committed to fighting for legislation to directly address the gap in income and economic opportunity for members of tribal communities living on and off reservation.

Additionally, I authored and signed into law the PAVA Program Inclusion Act to make the ballot more accessible to disabled tribal members in the four corners region of Arizona. I will continue to advocate for protections of voting rights and uplifting the issues and concerns of the tribal communities to the federal government.

It is Congress' responsibility to both be a partner to and representative of the interests of tribal communities in the United States. This means simultaneously respecting tribal sovereignty while also fulfilling our responsibility to support tribal needs and work for the interests of our tribal constituents.

The primary element that members of the U.S. Senate should understand is the importance of tribal sovereignty. The support of established treaties is crucial in maintaining a collaborative and respectful relationship between the federal government and tribal communities. Tribal councils and government must be engaged with in the same manner in which the federal government interacts with other sovereign nations. A robust understanding of tribal agency over territory, water and natural resources is necessary to understand a more complex depiction of tribal leadership and structure. An excellent example of this understanding can be seen in the work I have done to protect water rights for tribal communities in Arizona. With issues such as water scarcity, there is a need for robust protections of this resource for tribal communities. For example, my work on the The Northeastern Arizona Indian Water Rights Settlement Act of 2024 has been vital in supporting the Navajo Nation, the Hopi Tribe, and the San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe in their efforts to secure their water rights and protect their water resources.



DEMOCRAT

continued

United States Senate | Congressman Ruben Gallego *continued*

Elevating voices from tribal communities and councils in the federal government is crucial in order to directly communicate with federal representatives and to best advocate for change and needed legislation to meet the economic disparities and inequities head on. Congress should prioritize listening to tribal voices when crafting legislation that directly impacts issues on tribal land such as water rights, sovereignty, access to health care, and more. These are policies I have incorporated in my own outreach to tribal communities. I am elected to work on behalf of Arizonans, and I am committed to being mindful of the needs and goals of tribal voices and communities.

I have served as the Chair of the Subcommittee for Indian and Insular Affairs, during which I have worked to expand healthcare for tribal communities. I wrote the Coverage for Urban Indian

Health Providers Act to insure Urban Indian Organizations (UIOs), and the Urban Indian Health Facilities Improvement Act, to support their infrastructure – successfully securing votes to sign both bills into law. I will continue to advocate for impactful legislation to directly improve the lives of tribal communities across Arizona, both in rural and urban areas. During my campaign, I have traveled across the state to visit our federally recognized tribes and met with those who were willing to discuss the issues most important to them and ask how I could best represent them and advocate for them in the Senate. I intend on keeping a close relation to tribal communities in order to fight for policy that is informed by their direct needs and not the opinion of outsiders.

U.S. House of Representatives Congressional District 1

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE:

David Schweikert (R) (incumbent)

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE:

Amish Shah (D)

David Schweikert (R)

My extensive legislative experience, financial expertise, and dedication to healthcare and Native American communities make me well-suited to represent this community. Since 2011, I have held leadership roles on the Ways and Means Committee, contributing significantly to tax reforms to help strengthen our communities. My advocacy for telehealth and healthcare cost reduction during COVID-19 demonstrates my commitment to improving healthcare access. Finally, my initiative to host a field hearing on tribal lands and my work with Native American communities demonstrates my commitment to addressing their unique challenges.

I will continue my work to advance policies that foster economic growth and productivity, which are critical for job creation and reducing costs for American families. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee I will also continue to fight to make sure federal programs enjoyed by state and local governments are also made available to Indian Country, including in the area of foster care, adoption policy and economic development.

Tribal nations are recognized as distinct, sovereign entities with inherent powers of self-governance. This sovereignty predates the founding of the United States and is affirmed by the U.S. Constitution, treaties, statutes, executive orders, and judicial decisions. Specifically, Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution provides Congress with the obligation to protect tribal lands, assets, resources, and treaty rights, and to provide essential services to tribes.

The respect for tribal sovereignty and self-determination is paramount. Members of Congress must also honor treaties and support the well-being and self-determination of tribal communities. Third, a Congressman needs to understand and

appreciate jurisdictional complexities when considering and crafting legislation to make sure it appropriately supports tribal sovereignty while ensuring efficient governance and services. Finally, a Member of Congress needs to demonstrate awareness and respect for the rich cultural heritage, traditions, and languages of tribal communities.



REPUBLICAN

To respect tribal sovereignty, it is essential to first listen to and learn from tribal leaders and members. Using congressional oversight tools, such as holding hearings to gather insights from those with lived experiences in Indian Country, is crucial. Additionally, leveraging the status and influence of a congressional position can effectively navigate government bureaucracy, helping tribal communities achieve their goals.

As a senior member of the House Ways and Means Committee, I will continue to advocate for policies that enhance the placement and adoption of Native children. Additionally, I will push for legislation to ensure health care professionals working in Indian Country receive equitable benefits. My efforts will also focus on promoting economic development on Indian lands.

Amish Shah (D)

Let me start by saying I am grateful for SRPMIC's endorsement and contributions to my 2022 State House race. Thank you for your prior support. As a state legislator in LD5, I helped secure funding for tribal infrastructure in the 2022 budget, ensuring tribal leaders and activists received almost all their requests. This effort earned me the endorsement of our Navajo legislators. As a proven and effective legislator, all my passed legislation (more than any Democrat in the last decade) originated from grassroots door-to-door interactions with constituents. I am dedicated to meeting with any constituent or constituency group to work together. This dedication to service has proven that I listen to all voices in need of justice, not just campaign donors or big-money lobbyists.

If elected to Congress, my top priorities are healthcare, education, and democracy. For healthcare, I advocate for universal healthcare and reproductive rights, ensuring all Arizonans, especially tribal communities, have access to comprehensive, high-quality care. In education, I aim to increase funding and support for teachers and schools, addressing Arizona's low rankings in teacher pay and classroom funding. For democracy, I will fight against voter suppression and push for campaign finance reforms to protect free and fair elections.

The relationship between tribal communities and Congress has seen some forward progress, particularly with the recent elevation of tribal members like Deb Haaland, Mary Peltola, and Sharice Davids to Congress and leaders in the Biden Administration.

However, tribal members have been deeply underrepresented, including in Arizona, which has never had Native American representation in Congress. We must acknowledge that for the majority of American history, Congress' relationship with Native American tribes was defined by broken promises and treaties, deception, and intentional legislative harm. Despite recent progress, there is much work to be done to achieve true representation and justice.

Members of Congress should understand that tribal communities face challenges with economic development, healthcare access, and education. Many tribal communities deal with poverty, limited healthcare, and underfunded schools. These problems were often created by bad laws and indifference by Congress in the first place. It's important to know these issues to create policies that really help and address the historical harm done to these communities. Understanding and correcting these past wrongs is essential for building trust and collaboration in the future.

Congress can use increased funding for healthcare, education, and infrastructure to better address tribal communities' needs. Fully funding the Indian Health Service (IHS) can improve access to quality healthcare. Providing more support and resources for education can help underfunded schools and give tribal youth better opportunities. Investing in infrastructure, like housing, water systems, and broadband internet, can improve overall quality of life. Additionally, we must respect tribal governance and self-determination through federal legislation.

If elected to Congress, I will work to improve the visibility and address the issues facing tribal communities by continuing the grassroots door-to-door approach I have used my entire political career.

I will meet directly with tribal leaders and community members to understand their needs and collaborate on solutions. I will advocate for increased funding for healthcare, education, and infrastructure and support laws that respect tribal sovereignty and self-determination. My commitment to grassroots representation means I will always prioritize the needs and rights of tribal communities in my work.



SALT RIVER VOTES 2024



FOR MORE INFORMATION

 **480.362.5520**

 **SALTRIVERVOTES.COM**

 **VOTE@SRPMIC-NSN.GOV**

 **SRPMIC_OCLA**

 **OCLA-OFFICE**



OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL
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Statewide Ballot Propositions

Proposition 134

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.

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

Proposition 134

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.

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.

Proposition 135

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.

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

Proposition 136

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.

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.

Proposition 137

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.

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.

Proposition 138

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.

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

PROPOSITION 139

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.

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.

Proposition 140

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.

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

Proposition 311

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.

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.

Proposition 312

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.

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

Proposition 313

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.

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.

Proposition 314

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.

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

Proposition 315

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.

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

MARICOPA COUNTY

Maricopa County Ballot Propositions

PROPOSITION 479

MARICOPA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION TAX EXTENSION

A “YES” vote has the effect of continuing the transaction privilege (sales) tax in Maricopa County for 20 years to providing funding for transportation projects as contained in the regional strategic transportation infrastructure plan.

A “NO” vote has the effect of rejecting the transaction privilege (sales) tax for transportation purposes in Maricopa County.

PROPOSITION 486

MARICOPA COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

A “YES” vote shall have the effect of permanently adjusting the Maricopa County Community College District’s base expenditure limit established in fiscal year 1979-80 by \$52,841,755.

A “NO” vote shall have the effect of not permanently adjusting Maricopa County Community College District’s base expenditure limit established in fiscal year 1979-80 by \$52,841,755.

STATE LEGISLATIVE RACES

Legislative District 8 — Senate

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE:

Roxanna Holzapfel (R)

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE:

Lauren Kuby (D)

Roxanna Holzapfel (R)

I am the best candidate to represent because my top priorities advance those of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community.

- Securing the border will help significantly reduce the volume of increasingly dangerous drugs — fentanyl and opioids in particular.
- As a former small business owner myself, I am dedicated to growing our economy, protecting taxpayers, and supporting small businesses, which are the engine to our economy and the lifeblood in our communities.
- I believe in and support the constitution, in particular the Second Amendment, which guarantees law-abiding citizens the right to own and bear arms for self-defense and protection of our children and families, and the First Amendment because without free, uncensored speech we can’t have an open and honest dialogue based on facts to draw our own conclusions.
- I support the rights of parents to direct the education and upbringing of their children, and empowering them to determine the kind of education they believe is best for their children.
- I support our police, veterans, and military. As a former police officer, I understand how critical law and order are to society. We must support our men and women in blue and give them the tools and resources they need to keep our neighborhoods safe. We must also protect the earned rights and benefits of our Veterans and Military.

Q: If elected, what priorities will you have in the legislature?

1. Securing the border; 2. Restoring and growing our economy by protecting taxpayers and supporting small businesses; 3. Supporting and defending the Constitution and fundamental rights, especially the rights of free speech and self-defense; 4. Parental rights to direct the education and upbringing of their children; and 5. Supporting and protecting our police, veterans, and military.

Q: What is your view of relationship between the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (and all tribes) and Arizona Legislature?

My view is that we are all integral parts of the fabric of Legislative District 8. The SRPMIC, along with neighboring cities of Mesa, Scottsdale, and Tempe, are growing rapidly. We should work collaboratively toward local policy solutions while respecting the self-governance of each community.

Q: What do you believe are the most important issues facing tribal communities such as the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community?

Ensuring safe neighborhoods; fostering a vibrant and diverse economy to promote the economic well-being of all community members; strengthening fundamental rights of free speech, self-defense, and self-governance through transparent and accountable government; parent-driven educational options customized to the needs of their children; bolstering local law enforcement to help keep communities safe; ensuring veterans, military members, and their families receive the health, housing, education, and other benefits they have earned. Although many of our Legislative District 8 communities face similar challenges, the community impacts of these challenges are unique. Collaboration among our Legislative District 8 communities benefits all of our communities by helping identify effective policies, while strengthening local governance helps ensure those policies are customized to meet the particular needs of the SRPMIC.

Q: What is your position on expansion of off reservation gaming, including sports betting and mobile sports betting?

Reaching new markets, broadening the customer base, and diversifying revenue streams are just some of the potential advantages of expanding off-reservation gaming. Such expansion can be an important component of a broader strategy for fostering a diverse and vibrant local economy.



REPUBLICAN

Q: What will you do if elected to the Legislature to improve the visibility and issues facing tribal communities?

I will regularly engage with tribal leaders and community members to understand their concerns and priorities and better represent those community concerns and priorities in the State Senate. Specifically, I will:

- Help foster partnerships among tribal governments, state agencies, as well as private-sector and non-profit organizations with a view toward balancing the needs of tribal self-governance with effective policy solutions.
- Advocate for economic growth in tribal communities, including removing regulatory barriers, lowering tax burdens and offering

tax incentives to promote entrepreneurship, business development, infrastructure investment, and access to capital.

- Work to expand educational options in tribal communities, including partnerships with public and private higher education institutions.
- Remove barriers to innovative, expanded healthcare options including telehealth, and advocate for tuition and tax reductions for individuals and practices that operate in underserved tribal areas.
- Fight for commonsense land management policies that both protect natural resources on tribal lands and promote strong economies.

Lauren Kuby (D)

I have no opponent in the Primary Election (I am the only Democrat), but my General Election opponent does not represent the progressive values of Legislative District 8, which includes SRPMIC, central and north Tempe, west Mesa, South and central Scottsdale, and east Phoenix. I have an inclusive view of community and have been a long-time advocate for environmental, racial, and economic, and social justice as a councilmember and vice mayor in Tempe and in my work at ASU's Global Institute of Sustainability. I have a proven record of reaching out (and not waiting to be reached out to) to tribal communities and being respectful of tribal cultures and history.

My priorities in the State Senate will be climate-change solutions, abortion access, public education, democracy & voting rights, and worker protections.

Every level of government – be it local, county, state, or federal, needstobecollaborativeandrespectfulofeveryothergovernment, especially our 22 tribal communities. As officeholders, we need to respect and reach out to tribal communities early on and not wait for conflict to arise, as has happened too frequently in cities, counties, and state government. We must uphold the principles and practices of self-determination and tribal sovereignty. Recent legislative history shows a lack of engagement with communities and the people of Arizona. We need to open up the process and welcome tribal involvement and collaboration.

Each tribal community faces unique as well as shared issues. Changes to the Gaming Compact impact SRPMIC's economic development. Important to the Navajo Nation and other tribal communities in northwestern Arizona is enabling (and

funding) a just transition for coal-based communities, protecting sacred tribal lands from resource exploitation, and gaining access to water and electricity. Shared issues include a lack of meaningful investment in environmental protection, resource-sharing, and protection of tribal cultures and traditions. We are experiencing a historic drought and we must work together – with tribes leading the way – to protect our precious water resources. Water is Life.

I support expanding off-reservation gaming in Arizona, but only if the nearby tribe(s) were in agreement. I was not comfortable with the Coyotes owners attempting to violate the Tribal-State Gaming Compact, so soon after its adoption, in order to open an in-person gambling parlor in Tempe, which would have negatively impacted tribal interests.

Legislative business should be conducted with more transparency and direct engagement with stakeholders and communities. We need to have robust conversations on legislation with those most impacted by our actions. Addressing the mega drought is but one example.

While we must match words with action, we should begin each legislative day with a land acknowledgement. I initiated the land-acknowledgementconversationinTempeandittookyearstoadopt. My background is in public history and feel strongly that we cannot govern effectively and equitably without fully engaging tribal communities.



Voting FAQ

What if I have an emergency and cannot vote on Election Day?

Early voting is available beginning October 9 at Scottsdale Community College (see dates/times) and at the SRPMIC Community building on October 9. Voters must sign an affidavit under penalty of perjury that they have an emergency that prevents them from voting on Election Day (voter do not need to disclose what the emergency is.)

Do I need ID to vote early?

If you vote early by mail, ID is not required. Your signature on the early ballot affidavit is compared to your voter registration record by the County Recorder to determine if the signature is valid.

Legislative District 8 — House of Representatives

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE:

Caden Darrow (R)
Campaign did not provide a statement for this voter guide.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES:

Janeen Connolly (D) Brian Garcia (D)

Janeen Connolly (D)

I care deeply about the indigenous communities of Arizona. I have not worked with the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community. I am aware of the community's programs in groundwater recharge and the 101 corridor development. Both are remarkable. As a Salt River Project Government Representative, I worked with the Gila River, the Ak Chin and the Navajo. These opportunities helped me gain respect for tribal communities, their true goals and processes. I am the best candidate because I employ a fiduciary mindset. I will set personal agendas aside and move good policy forward that considers the needs of all Arizonas.

I have stated many, many times and written in my campaign literature that the word represent is in the title of this job. My first priority will be, to the best of my ability, to represent all constituents of Legislative District 8 as well as the people of Arizona. I am dedicated to learning from you all how to truly represent the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community.

A perpetual lack of representation at the legislature is an issue for all Arizona tribes. Currently one Senator and two Representatives are tribal members. I'm not certain those legislators can advocate for all tribal needs. I believe the legislators representing Arizona tribes have advocates among the senate and house members. I also believe much more might be done in terms of relationship building and gaining insights to support tribal legislative needs. As a legislator, I will be a strong advocate, and a relationship builder, and will work with the tribal community housed within LD8 to meet your specific needs.

I am reading that youth survival (foster care, substance abuse and cultural identity) is an issue that is clearly important to the SRP-MIC Community. In addition, adequate housing and affordable healthcare for all community members. I would welcome an opportunity to talk with community members and tribal leaders to gain a more in depth understanding of the community's most pressing issues. Let's talk.

I have lived in Arizona for 42 years and have watched gaming become established then expand. I believe Arizona residents, as well as the tourists who visit Arizona, are going to participate in gaming or are not going to participate in gaming. In my view, as long as we can work to hold gaming participation to appropriate and legal age limits, I'm fine with what is outlined above.

My door will always be open to the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community people, leaders and their legislative representatives. While I have some knowledge, I would very much appreciate the opportunity to gain insight regarding your tribal needs, and all tribes of Arizona, at the state and federal levels. Please know, I will be open to and will encourage discussions that help me develop as a good legislator who considers the needs of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community.



Brian Garcia (D)

I think it's incredibly important for our elected representatives to understand why tribal sovereignty, self-sufficiency, and self-determination is important for our tribal communities.

Additionally, I understand the complexities with state law, federal Indian law, and tribal law. As a member of the Pascua Yaqui Tribe, it is important to me to ensure that our tribal communities are represented — especially SRPMIC in Legislative District 8. I have a record of working with tribal communities on the school board and I intend to continue doing so to respect tribal sovereignty.

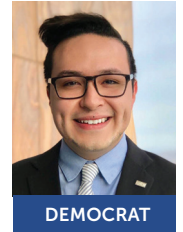
My top priorities include: public education, reproductive freedom, democracy, and protecting tribal sovereignty, among others.

The AZ Legislature, as a governmental body, has a duty to engage in government-to-government relationship with SRPMIC and all tribes in Arizona. Additionally, it is important that all governmental entities engage in meaningful consultation with tribes and ensure tribal voices are included in all levels of decision-making.

I believe investment in tribal communities is critical to address various issues that impact indigenous people. I believe we must protect Indigenous voting rights, our cultures, traditions, and ways of life. It's important to protect our environment, our resources, our sacred sites, increase advocacy for Missing & Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls, and People, and tribal sovereignty.

I am in support of expansion of off reservation gaming with consent of geographically impacted tribes. Generally, I am in support of off reservation sports and mobile sports betting.

As a member of the Pascua Yaqui Tribe, I recognize the importance of increasing visibility and issues tribal communities face. When I served on the Tempe Union governing board, my advocacy raised awareness around the need to engage and include tribal communities in our decision-making. As a result, we re-established ties, fly each of the surrounding tribal flags in the governing board room, passed policy (before statute) to allow Native students to wear tribal regalia at graduation, and now offer Yaqui language courses.



MARICOPA COUNTY RACES

District 2

(includes Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community)

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE:
Thomas Galvin (incumbent)

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE:
Julie Cieniawski

County Sheriff

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE:
Jerry Sheridan

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE:
Tyler Kamp

County Assessor

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE:
Eddie Cook (incumbent)

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE:
Gregory Freeman

County Superintendent of Schools

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE:
Shelli Boggs

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE:
Laura Metcalfe

County Attorney

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE:
Rachel Mitchell (incumbent)

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE:
Tamika Wooten

County Treasurer

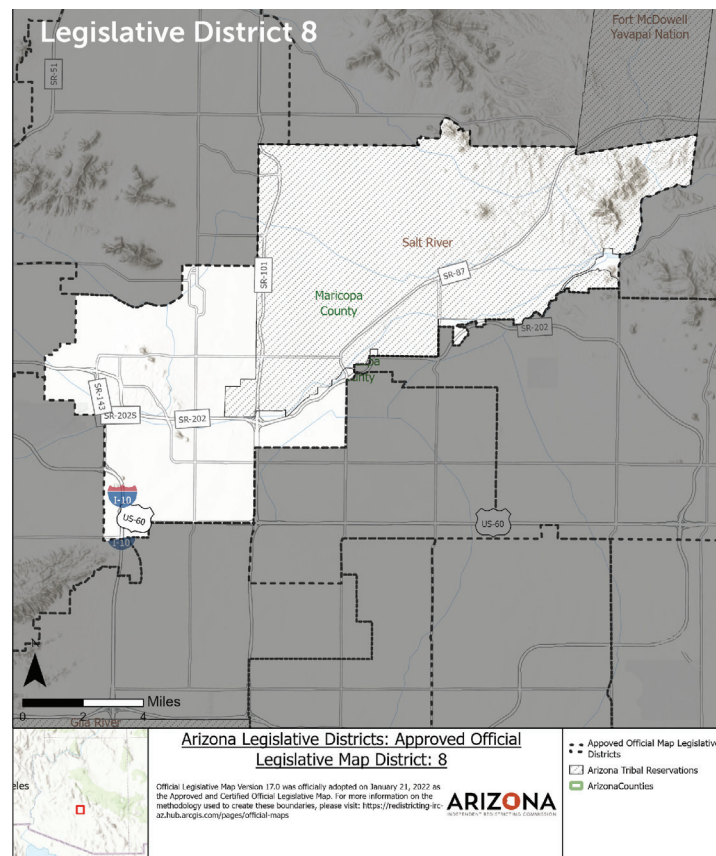
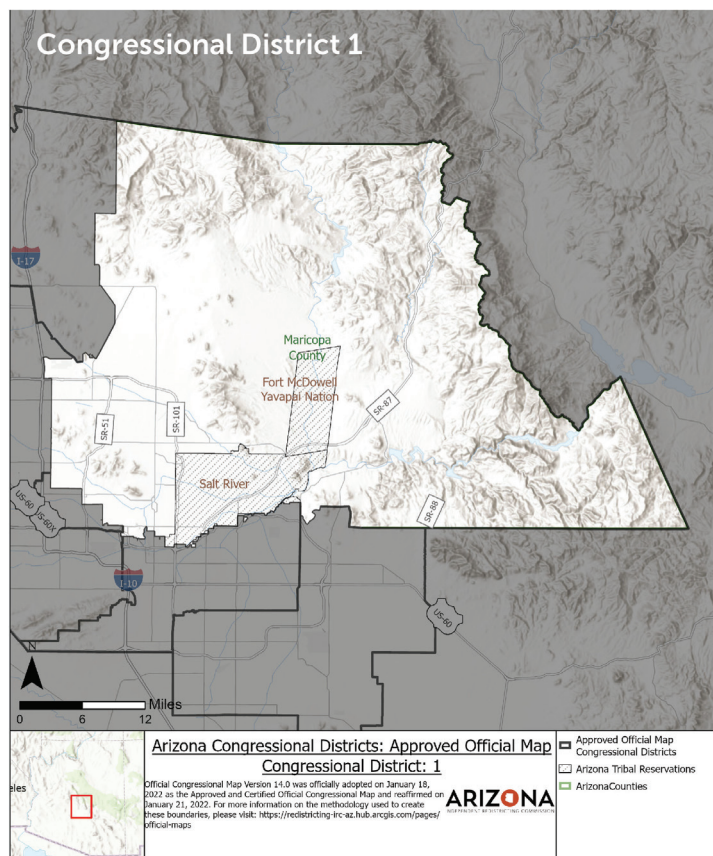
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE:
John Allen (incumbent)

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE:
William Lichtsinn

County Recorder

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE:
Justin Heap

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE:
Tim Stringham



NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY OF VOTING

1832

United States Supreme Court Distinguished tribes as domestic dependent nations.

1865

End of Civil War

Congress passed a series of laws and constitutional amendments to extend the right to vote and allowed emancipated slaves the right to vote but due to the Native Americans being "subjects" of the United States it put native right to vote in question- Still not able to vote.

1866

Civil Rights Act of 1866

Specifically excluded Indians as Citizens as they Act stated the individual must be born in the US and as "Indians" were not taxed and the Supreme Court would later confirm Indian could not become citizens through naturalization or birth- another notch now allowing tribes to vote.

1924

Indian Citizenship Act was passed

Indians were declared U.S. Citizens but left the discretionary role of the state to allow the tribes/ Indian to be able to vote. Arizona questioned the Act and didn't believe Indian lacked the requisition qualification because they did not meet the state residency requirement and were federal wards of the government. Maricopa County Attorney opinion was "Indians residing on reservation are not entitled to vote at state elections." Pinal County would advise to reject voter registration.

1928

Porter v. Hall

Peter Porter and Rudolph Johnson (Pima) O'odham from the Gila River Indian Community attempted to register but were rejected in Pinal County. They filed a petition for writ of mandamus with the AZ Supreme Court to demand the right to register to vote.

Pinal County again would state as "wards" of the federal government and the fact that they were not residents of Arizona due to living on the reservation. They could not register.

The Court found the federal guardianship are not entitled to vote.

This would continue for over 20 more years.

1940

Congress passed the Nationality Act of 1940

Congress reaffirmed the citizenship of Native Americans and allowed them to enter into the war. 10% of the Native population served in WWII.

1948

Harrison v. Laveen

Action by two veterans from the Fort McDowell Reservation were denied the right to register to vote due to language barriers- fought in WWII.

Illiteracy questions were still in place at that time in Arizona 80-90% of Native Americans spoke their native language which hindered their right to register due to the literacy requirement.

Court overturned the Porter v. Hall decision and allowed Native Americans the right to vote in Arizona.

1965

Congress passed the Voting Rights Act

Ensured all Americans had the right to vote.

1970

FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITED THE USE OF ILLITERACY TEST-ARIZONA INDIANS WERE FINALLY ABLE TO VOTE.

