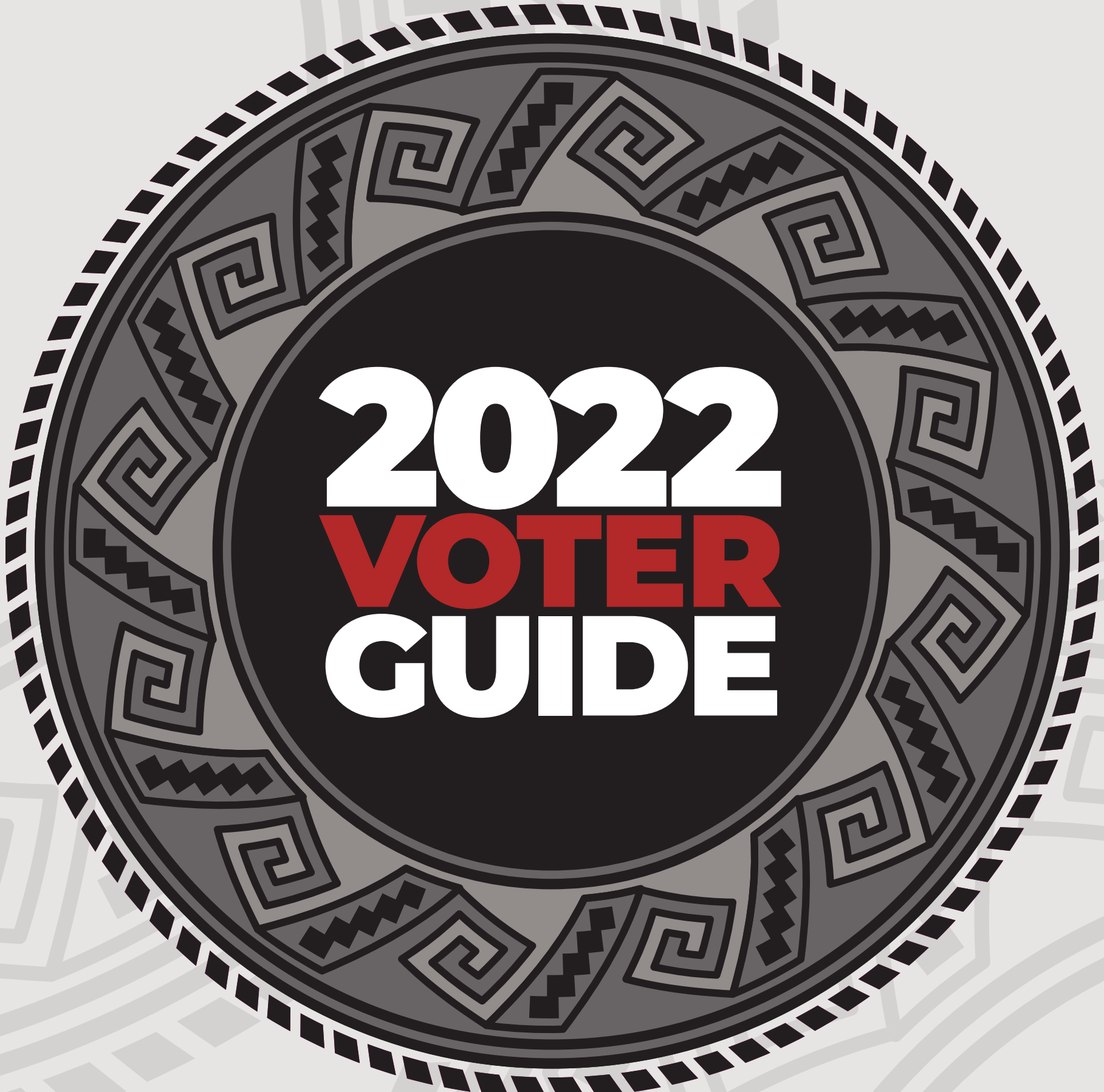


GENERAL ELECTION • NOVEMBER 8, 2022



**2022
VOTER
GUIDE**

**SALT RIVER
PIMA-MARICOPA
INDIAN COMMUNITY
ONK AKIMEL O'ODHAM
XALYCHIDOM PIIPAASH**

Prepared by the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs.



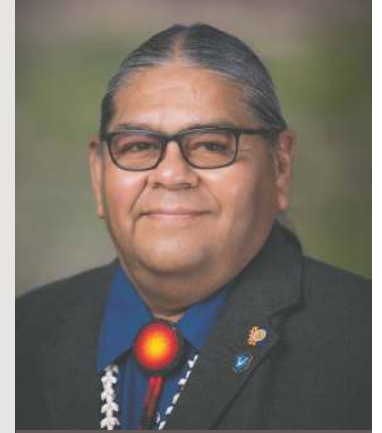
President and Vice-President message to the Community

Dear Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Members,

More than ever, it is crucial that we vote and participate in the upcoming State and Federal election **on November 8, 2022.**



Martin Harvier
SRPMIC PRESIDENT



Ricardo Leonard
SRPMIC VICE PRESIDENT

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.

Since the Presidential election in 2020, many elected leaders in Arizona have supported and pushed policies to overturn the outcome of the election and place new obstacles and limitations on people's right to vote. For example, in the last session of the State legislature over 130 bills were introduced to change voting and election policy.

Very simply, the process of voting should be made easier not harder.

We hope you share our view that we need 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 8, 2022.**

This year we will elect a new Governor for the State of Arizona, a U.S. Senator for the State of Arizona, a Congressional Representative, State Representatives, and several important ballot initiatives. Each of these offices and issues can impact our Community.

We hope the information in this voter guide will be helpful as you study the candidates and issues that will be on the ballot in November. When we vote, we win! Do not let your voice go unheard this election year.

Sapo'

Important Dates

Deadline to Register to Vote:
October 11, 2022

Early Voting Begins/Ballots Mailed:
October 12, 2022

Deadline to Request a ballot by mail:
October 28, 2022

Mail back your ballot by:
November 1, 2022

Early Voting Begins in SRPMIC at the Salt River Community Building, 1880 North Longmore Road, Scottsdale, AZ 85256:

November 7, 2022
9 a.m.-5 p.m.

November 8, 2022
6 a.m.-7 p.m.

Voting FAQ

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

Early voting is available through 5 p.m. the Friday before Election Day. If a voter cannot vote during the early voting period, emergency voting is available beginning 5 p.m. the Friday before Election Day through 5 p.m. the Monday before Election Day. Voters must sign an affidavit under penalty of perjury that they have an emergency that prevents them from voting on Election Day (voters 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.

2022 VOTER GUIDE GENERAL ELECTION • NOVEMBER 8, 2022

To learn more about the candidates, please visit www.srpmic-nsn.gov/government/administration/ocla/gov/

(All Candidates in Alphabetical Order / * Indicates Current Office Holder)

Governor

Katie Hobbs

www.katiehobbs.org

As the current Arizona Secretary of State, Katie Hobbs has a record of supporting tribal voting rights and working with tribal communities and county elections officials to address unique voting and election issues. She has held a tribal voting seminar and invited President Harvier to speak and participate. If elected, Katie Hobbs has a detailed plan for working with tribal communities to promote economic security, protect voting rights, expend healthcare, and to actively engage tribal leaders. The plan can be found on her website.



Katie Hobbs
DEMOCRAT

Kari Lake

www.karilake.com

Endorsed by former President Donald J. Trump.

According to her website Candidate Lake opposes any mandates related to COVID-19 and would ban vaccine mandates and allow the individual to make choices for themselves. On voting policy, Candidate Lake states on her website that 60% of Republican voters believe the 2020 election was stolen. As such, she believes Voter ID requirements should be implemented and additional requirements to ensure voter integrity. Candidate Lake's campaign website has no reference to protecting voting rights of Native American people or addressing unique issues within tribal communities. In addition, candidate Lake has no published plan for working with tribal communities.



Kari Lake
REPUBLICAN

U.S. Senate

Mark Kelly

www.markkelly.com

Incumbent U.S. Senator Mark Kelly is a retired U.S. Navy combat pilot, engineer, and NASA astronaut. As a current member of the U.S. Senate, Senator Kelly has a record of supporting tribal communities and issues of concern of all tribes. He is a co-sponsor of the John Lewis Voting Rights Act that would protect voter rights throughout the country, including tribal communities. Senator Kelly has met with President Harvier and worked on many issues that are important to the SRPMIC, including: Funding to build and staff the River People Health Center, funding for tribes during the COVID-19 pandemic, support for the Arizona Tribal-State gaming compacts, support for a Presidential disaster declaration to address the storm damage in the SRPMIC in July, and many other issues.



Mark Kelly
DEMOCRAT

Blake Masters

www.blakemasters.com

Endorsed by former President Donald J. Trump.

Candidate Blake Masters is an entrepreneur who co-founded a successful software company. Currently there are no statements or positions on tribal policy issues or how he would work with tribal communities.



Blake Masters
REPUBLICAN

Secretary of State

Mark Finchem

www.votefinchem.com

Endorsed by former President Donald J. Trump

Candidate Mark Finchem is a former police officer, first responder, rancher, and Arizona State legislator. Candidate Finchem stated he wants to fix the corrupt election processes and systems that enabled bad actors like the current Secretary of State to steal the 2020 election. As a member of the State Legislature candidate Finchem supported voting and election policy that many tribal communities, including the SRPMIC, were opposed to because they would put in place more barriers to voting in elections. Candidate Finchem's website has no published statements or positions on tribal specific issues.



Mark Finchem
REPUBLICAN

Adrian Fontes

www.electfontes.com

As a veteran of the United States Marine Corps and former Maricopa County Recorder, Candidate Adrian Fontes has previously worked with SRPMIC on voting and election issues. With the primary duties of the Arizona Secretary of State to oversee voting and election policy throughout the State of Arizona candidate Fontes has experience working with tribal communities. If elected, Candidate Fontes has stated he is committed to preserving integrity in elections, increase transparency in the Secretary of State's office, and make voting easier for registered voters. There is no published statements or positions specifically addressing tribal community issues.



Adrian Fontes
DEMOCRAT

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(All Candidates in Alphabetical Order / * Indicates Current Office Holder)

Arizona Attorney General

Abraham Hamadeh

www.abeforag.com

Endorsed by former President Donald J. Trump.

Candidate Hamadeh is an intelligence officer in the U.S. Army Reserves and former prosecutor of the Maricopa County Attorney's Office. According to his website, Candidate Hamadeh will demand free and fair elections and will prosecute election fraud to the fullest extent of the law. If elected, he will prioritize an Election Integrity Unit and prepare for the 2024 Presidential election. Candidate Hamadeh has not published any views on tribal issues or how he will work with tribal communities on unique issues such as voting rights and jurisdiction concerns.



Abraham Hamadeh
REPUBLICAN

Kris Mayes

www.krismayes.com

Candidate Kris Mayes is an attorney, Professor of Law at Arizona State University, and a former elected member of the Arizona Corporation Commissioner. According to her website Candidate Mayes supports fair and free elections and will protect the right to vote (including vote-by-mail). She states that conspiracy theories undermine and damage democracy. On issues related to tribal communities Candidate Mayes met with the tribal leadership of the Inter-tribal Council of Arizona and stated her support for including tribal issues and tribal voices into the Attorney General's office, if elected. She informed tribal leaders she wants to learn more about critical issues that face tribal communities and the impact to jurisdiction and sovereignty as a result of recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions.



Kris Mayes
DEMOCRAT

Congressional District 1

David Schweikert

www.davidschweikert.com

Endorsed by former President Donald J. Trump.

Congressman Schweikert has represented the SRPMIC since 2010. As a member of Congress, Congressman Schweikert has supported issues that are important to the SRPMIC, such as: Tribal gaming legislation, funding for the construction and staffing of the River People Health Center, and cultural resource protection issues. While his campaign website does not identify tribal community specific issues, as a Member of Congress he has had an open door and meets frequently with SRPMIC leaders.



David Schweikert
REPUBLICAN

Jevin Hodge

www.jevinhodge.com

Candidate Jevin Hodge is a businessman and community leader and identified voting rights, fixing corruption in Government, the economy, health care, and addressing climate change as his priority issues. There are no published positions on issues that are of concern to tribal communities.



Jevin Hodge
DEMOCRAT

Legislative District 8

State Senate

Roaxana Holzapfel

www.roxanaforarizona.com

Candidate Roxana Holzapfel is a former police officer and wildlife rescuer who worked for a travel business. She is new to politics and against any government mandates, such as vaccines and masks. There are no published statements or positions specifically addressing tribal community issues.

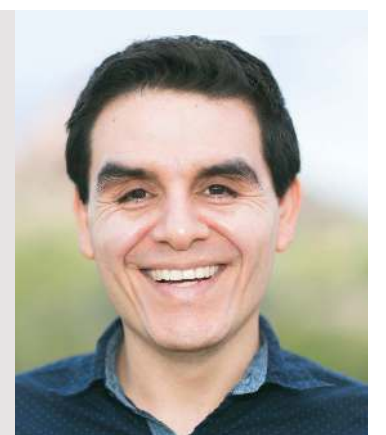


Roaxana Holzapfel
REPUBLICAN

Juan Mendez*

www.juanmendezforarizona.com

Arizona Senator Juan Mendez has represented the community since 2012, serving first in the State House of Representatives and as a State Senator. Senator Mendez has a record of supporting issues of concern to the SRPMIC, such as: Opposing voting and election legislation that would impose more obstacles for voters to vote in elections, Tribal-State gaming compacts, and many more issues. In addition he has worked with the Young River People's Council to host the first Native Youth Legislative Day. His priorities for this session are; education, healthcare, reproductive justice, civic rights, criminal justice, the environment, immigration and jobs, and the economy. There are no published statements or positions specifically addressing tribal community issues.



Juan Mendez
DEMOCRAT

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(All Candidates in Alphabetical Order / * Indicates Current Office Holder)

Legislative District 8

State House (vote for two candidates)

Bill Loughrige

www.bill4az.com

Candidate Bill Loughrige is a former police officer and special agent for the U.S. Department of Treasury. His priorities, if elected, are education, homelessness, crime, and protecting our police officers and the safety of all Americans. There are no published statements or positions specifically addressing tribal community issues.



Bill Loughrige
REPUBLICAN

Caden Darrow

www.darrow4az.com/

Candidate Caden Darrow is in the jewelry business. If elected his priorities include; education, immigration, homelessness and reduce the state's income tax. There are no published statements or positions specifically addressing tribal community issues.



Caden Darrow
REPUBLICAN

Melody Hernandez

www.melodyforarizona.com

Representative Melody Hernandez was first elected in 2020. Her priorities are healthcare, education, jobs, and housing. Hernandez currently works as a full-time paramedic. Representative Hernandez has a record of supporting issues of the concern to the SRPMIC, such as: Opposing voting and election legislation that would impose more obstacles for voters to vote in elections, funding for a Missing and Murdered Indigenous Peoples Committee, funding for tribal public safety agencies, Tribal-State gaming compacts, and many more issues. Representative Hernandez has participated in SRPMIC events and has an open door to tribal leadership. At this time, there are no published statements or positions specifically addressing tribal community issues.



Melody Hernandez
DEMOCRAT

Athena Salman

www.salmanforarizona.com

Representative Athena Salman has served in the legislation since 2017. Representative Salman has a record of supporting issues of concern to the SRPMIC, such as: Opposing voting and election legislation that would impose more obstacles for voters to vote in elections, Tribal-State gaming compacts, and many more issues. Representative Salman has noted the following issues as her priority issues for the coming year, if re-elected: education, healthcare, reproductive justice, civic rights, criminal justice, the environment, immigration and jobs, and the economy. At this time, there are no published statements or positions specifically addressing tribal community issues.



Athena Salman
DEMOCRAT

Maricopa County Races

Arizona Superintendent of Public Instruction

Kathy Hoffman

www.electkathyhoffman.com

Arizona Superintended of Public Instruction Kathy Hoffman is seeking a second term to lead the State's Education policy efforts. Superintendent Hoffman has made it a priority to visit schools during her first term, including many schools in tribal communities such as the Salt River Schools SRS to promote the preservation of native languages. In addition, she has a record of including educators from a diverse background to serve on State Advisory Committee's. For example, Superintendent Hoffman appointed Salt River Councilmember Wi-Bwa Grey to serve on an Indian education advisory board. If elected, Superintendent Hoffman's priorities will be; recruiting and retaining high-quality teachers, supporting the mental health of students, creating diversity and inclusion in schools, expanding career and technical education, and supporting teachers and staff. There are no published statements or positions specifically addressing tribal community issues.



Kathy Hoffman
DEMOCRAT

Arizona State Treasurer



Martin Quezada
DEMOCRAT

www.martinquezada.com



Kimberly Yee
REPUBLICAN

www.kimberlyyee.com

State Mine Inspector



Paul Marsh
REPUBLICAN

www.marshformining.com

Arizona State Corporation Commission Vote for no more than 2 Candidates

Tom Horne

www.electtomhorne.com

Former Attorney General and now Arizona Superintendent of Public Instruction Tom Horne's priorities are to fight critical race theory, stop canceling culture, and promote patriotism, quality education, and "real learning." To learn more, please visit his website. There are no published statements or positions specifically addressing tribal community issues.



Tom Horne
REPUBLICAN



Sandra Kennedy
DEMOCRAT



Lauren Kuby
DEMOCRAT



Nicholas "Nick" Myers
REPUBLICAN



Kevin Thompson
REPUBLICAN

2022 VOTER GUIDE GENERAL ELECTION • NOVEMBER 8, 2022

To learn more about the candidates, please visit www.srpmic-nsn.gov/government/administration/ocla/gotv/

Ballot Propositions

Proposition 128 (referred by the Legislature)

Currently, a voter passed measure is protected by the Voter Protection Act.

A **YES vote** means Proposition 128 will weaken the Voter Protection Act by allowing the legislature to amend or eliminate a voter passed measure with a simple majority, if any of the initiative is found to contain illegal or unconstitutional language by the Arizona or US Supreme Court.

A **NO vote** keeps the law on the existing Voter Protection Act intact.

Proposition 129 (referred by the Legislature)

Currently, voter initiatives can encompass more than one subject.

A **YES vote** would eliminate the ability of the people to combine issues into an initiative.

A **NO vote** would keep the initiative law as it is today.

Proposition 130 (referred by the Legislature)

Currently, Property tax exemptions are in multiple sections of the Arizona Constitution.

A **YES vote** on Proposition 130 will streamline and consolidate the property exemptions into one section. It also allows disabled veterans to receive a property tax exemption.

A **NO vote** will keep the Constitution as it is today.

Proposition 131 (referred by the Legislature)

Currently, in the event of a resignation, death, etc. in the Governor's office, the elected Secretary of State would automatically become Governor. The Governor and Secretary of State may be of different parties, like they are now.

A **YES vote** on Proposition 131 creates a Lieutenant Governor position that would be elected with a Governor and would assume the office of Governor if it became vacant.

A **NO vote** keeps the Constitution as it is today.

Proposition 132 (referred by the Legislature)

Currently, a measure placed on the ballot that raises taxes is deemed passed by the voters if it receives 50% plus 1 vote. As an example, the Gaming Initiative that passed in 2002 did not meet this requirement and would have NOT become law.

A **YES vote** on Proposition 132 would require that future voter initiatives that raise revenue would have to pass a ballot measure with 60% of the vote.

A **NO vote** keeps the initiatives laws as they exist today.

Proposition 209 (referred by the people)

Currently, the law allows for the maximum interest rate on medical debt to be 10%.

A **YES vote** on Proposition 209 would lower the interest rate to a maximum of 3% and would increase the amount of assets that are exempt from debt collections.

A **NO vote** would keep the medical debt laws as they are today.

Proposition 211 (referred by the people)

Currently, entities and people can fund political campaigns and the campaign does not have to disclose who is donating to it.

A **YES vote** on Proposition 211 would change the law, so campaign contributions would become public record for all these political entities and campaigns.

A **NO vote** keeps the laws the same as it related to campaign finance.

Proposition 308 (referred by the Legislature)

Currently, children brought to this country at a young age and have graduated from Arizona High Schools are ineligible to receive financial aid and in-state tuition at community colleges and universities.

A **YES vote** Proposition 308 would allow these students to qualify for in-state tuition and financial aid.

A **NO vote** would keep them ineligible for in-state tuition and financial aid.

Proposition 309 (referred by the Legislature)

Current law for early voting allows the voter to sign the outside of the ballot envelope, does not require an in-person voter to show a photo id to vote.

A **YES vote** on Proposition 309 would require that an early voter would have to put their birthdate, government ID number and signature on an affidavit to vote early. An in-person voter would have to show their government ID to vote.

A **NO vote** keeps early voting and in-person voting as it is today.

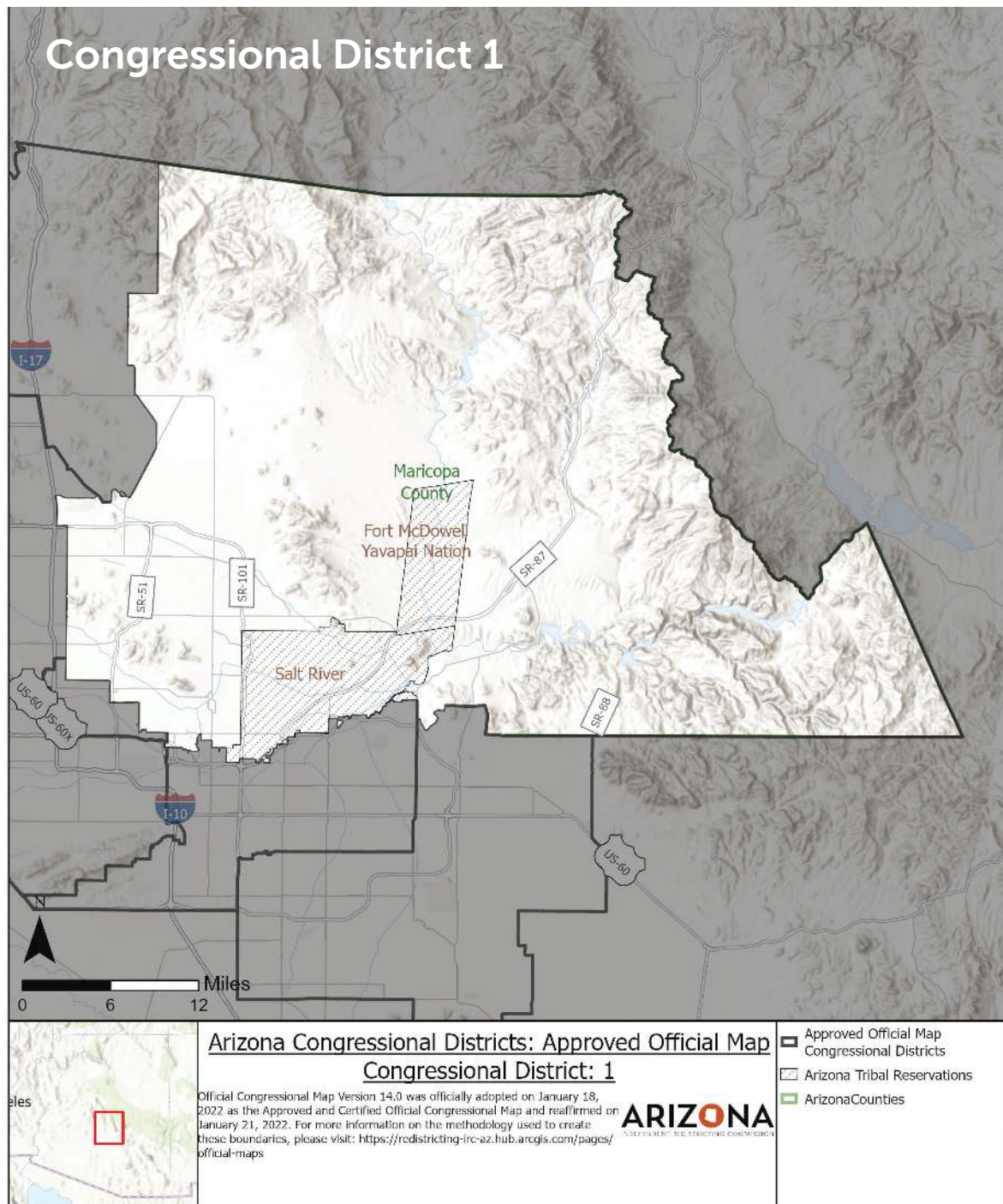
Proposition 310 (referred by the Legislature)

Current law related to state sales tax does not allow funding for Fire District.

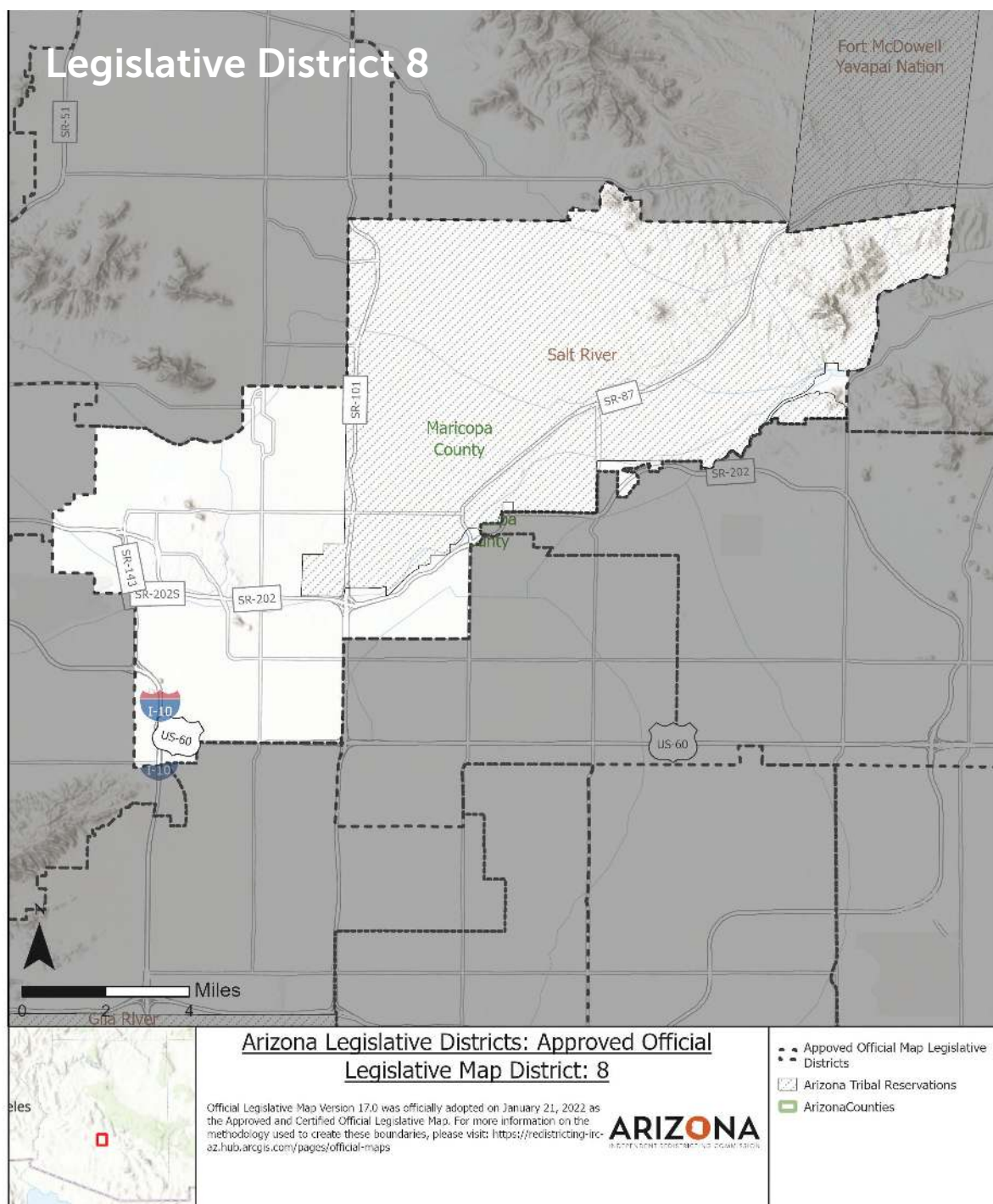
A **YES vote** on Proposition 310 would increase the sales tax by one-tenth of one percent to fund Fire Districts starting January of 2023 for 20 years.

A **NO vote** keeps the state sales tax the same as it is today.

Congressional District 1



Legislative District 8



Voting FAQ

How often does redistricting happen in Arizona?

The Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission draws the congressional and legislative lines. The commission consists of two Republicans, two Democrats and one independent, who also serves as chair. The 2010 maps were the subject of intense legal battles, but were ultimately upheld. The 2020 maps have not led to litigation.

Do I need an ID to vote in Arizona?

Arizonans must provide one of the following: a valid Arizona driver's license; a valid Arizona nonoperating identification card; a tribal enrollment card or other forms of tribal ID; or a valid U.S., state, or local government-issued ID. If they don't have that, they must provide two of the following: a utility bill dated within 90 days of election day; a bank or credit union statement dated within 90 days of election day; a valid Arizona vehicle registration; an Indian census card; a property tax statement for the voter's residence; a tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal ID; an Arizona vehicle insurance card; a Recorder's Certificate; a valid U.S., state, or local government-issued ID, including a voter registration card issued by the County Recorder; or any mailing to the elector marked "Official Election Material." An ID from the first category that does not include an address requires additional documentation.

Is there voter fraud in Arizona?

The Arizona Attorney General's Office has brought charges in seven cases related to voter fraud in the 2020 general election. Five cases have resulted in convictions and two cases are ongoing.

How do I get an absentee ballot?

Arizona residents can receive an absentee ballot by joining the state's Active Early Voting List, or AEVL, or by making a one-time request for a mail ballot. Voters on the AEVL are automatically sent a ballot by mail for all elections in which they are eligible to vote. Residents can request to join the AEVL or receive a one-time ballot online or in person at their county recorder's office. To be eligible to vote absentee in an upcoming election, voters must file their request 11 days before election day.

What are the rules for polling places in Arizona?

Arizona law prescribes a 75-foot perimeter around each voting location to create a safe place to vote. Only the following persons are allowed inside the 75-foot-limit: Voters who are voting (may be accompanied by their children and/or someone to assist the voter); Election officials; credentialed political party observers; and authorized U.S. Department of Justice observers. Within the 75-foot zone, Arizona prohibits electioneering, carrying firearms or weapons, and taking photographs or videos.

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.



Any issues, or questions contact the Native Vote Hotline at 1-888-777-3831.