



Gila River Indian Community 2024 Voter Education Guide

**U.S. General Election
November 5, 2024**



A Message from Governor Stephen Roe Lewis



Dear Gila River Indian Community Members,

The time has come for our Community to serve as voters in the 2024 State and National election – an election that will have enormous implications on all our lives. The right to vote must not be taken lightly. It was a hard fought battle to simply register as it was for the late Peter Porter and Rudolph Johnson who were discriminated against and denied the right to register in 1928. Their voices were kept silent so ours can now be heard.

If you haven't registered yet, please do so. If you have, then look up your information so you will be prepared for Election Day on November 5.

I want to congratulate all of our first time voters who will be voting on election day and for many years to come. Our vote matters for you and our future generations most of all. I also want to thank our Elders for passing on your experiences so that we can maintain our right to vote. You've set a tremendous example for us to follow and your determination has been an inspiration.

To our Veterans, thank you for defending our rights with your service to our country. You kept your promise with your bravery, now we must show our gratitude by exercising the rights you upheld through sacrifice and duty.

Now SKO VOTE GILA RIVER!

A Message from Lt. Governor Regina Antone



Blessings to the Gila River Indian Community,

This upcoming election will be historic in nature both now and from our past. When you begin to think of how hard the struggle of our ancestors was to be recognized, to be able to vote, to have a voice, to JUST BE SEEN. We have the Native votes that can impact our future, our freedom, and our way of life. This election has the impact that can change Native rights on our lands and hurt our people. Today, because of our ancestors (the true warriors) the world sees us all now and the impact we can make!!! We have the ability to stand strong and work together to get our voices heard in casting our votes. Don't let what our ancestors, who worked hard to fight and win the right to vote for our future generations. Don't

let their fight be in vain, pick up the torch and carry it forward. It is time to talk to our families, our relatives, and our friends to get out and vote. Now, if you are 18 years old, please register to vote, if anyone is not yet registered to vote. I encourage you to register and cast your vote, your Community needs your voice to be heard. We have dedicated election committee members waiting to assist in any way. We must keep the hope alive and increase our voter turnout to assure that every voice is heard across our Country. It is our time, to show them who we are, what impact we can make, and that we are true indigenous people, who will remain and be heard for generations to come.

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Important Election Dates

October

07
2024

Voter Registration
Deadline

October

09
2024

Early Voting
Begins

October

25
2024

Last Day to Request
a Mail-In Ballot

October

29
2024

Last Day to Mail
Back Your Ballot

November

01
2024

Last Day to Vote
Early In-Person

November

05
2024

2024 U.S.
General Election

Did you know...?

Even if you voted in the Tribal Election, you must also register to vote in Arizona BEFORE you can vote for the President of the United States.

About the U.S. General Election

The U.S. General Election is an election where candidates running for Federal, State and Local Offices are elected. Every four years, major political parties nominate two candidates as their Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees. The nominees are placed on the ballot for the U.S. General Election in November.

This year, Arizona voters will vote for President, Vice President, Senator, Congressional Representatives and Arizona Senate and House Representatives.

Your vote is your chance to elect who you want as your representative. Sko Vote!

Voter Registration Information

In order to participate in the 2024 U.S. General Election, you must be a registered to vote in the state of Arizona. If you have registered during the U.S. Primary Election or during the Presidential Preference Election, you do not need to register again, you are still able to vote in the 2024 U.S. General Election.

Registration Requirements and Eligibility

A person is qualified to register to vote in the State of Arizona if they meet the following requirements:

- Is a United States Citizen
- Will be 18 years old by the date of the next General Election (11/5/24)
- A resident of Arizona and the County listed on your registration
- Has not been convicted of treason or a felony, unless their civil rights have been restored; and
- Has not been found mentally incapacitated by a court.

How to update your registration

Already Registered? Not sure if your Address is Up-To-Date? Need to update your Party info?

Scan the QR code below to check your voter status or make updates to your Voter Registration.

Register to Vote & Update Your Registration
servicearizona.com/VoterRegistration



How To Vote

Mail-In Ballot

Voters can request to receive a mail-in ballot. Mail-in Ballots will be mailed out starting on October 9, the last day to request a mail-in ballot is October 25.

How do I turn in my mail-in ballot?

- A mail-in ballot can be mailed back, the last day to mail back your ballot is October 29, 2024.
- A mail-in ballot can be dropped off at an early in-person polling location.
- Your Ballot can be dropped off at a secure Ballot Drop Box.
- Forget to mail back your ballot or drop it off? You can drop off your ballot in-person on Election Day on November 5.

However you decide to return your ballot, be sure you remember to SIGN your ballot and it is received by the County by 7 PM on Election Day (11/5).

Early In-Person Voting

You can choose to vote early before Election Day, visit your county website to find an early in-person polling location and be sure to have your valid ID ready when you vote.

Election Day

The U.S. General Election Day is on Tuesday, November 5, 2024.

Make a plan! The best way to ensure you are able to cast your vote is to have a plan.

1. **Check your voter status:** Make sure your name and address matches what it says on your ID
2. **Check your valid ID:** Make sure your name and address match what it says on your registration roll
3. **Check your Polling Location:** Make sure you are going to the right polling location to cast your vote

MARICOPA COUNTY RESIDENTS: If you are registered in Maricopa County, you can cast your ballot at any Polling Location in MARICOPA COUNTY ONLY.

Voter Accessibility Assistance:

Voters that have a disability or illness and require assistance to vote, such as needing a Large Print Ballot, Braille Ballot, Curbside Voting or a Ballot delivered to them, can reach out to Pinal County or Maricopa County **BEFORE** the General Election.

When calling, be sure to reach out to the County you are registered in.

Pinal County: (520) 509-3555 - Requests must be made by 5 PM on October 25, 2024.

Maricopa County: (602) 506-1511 - Requests should be made as soon as possible.

What Should I Bring To Vote?

Arizona Voters are required to bring valid identification with them when they go to vote in-person on Election Day or in-person at an Early Polling Location. Your NAME and ADDRESS on your ID must “reasonably match” the information listed on your registration. Acceptable Identification must fall under 1 of the 3 lists below:

List 1 Photo ID with the Voter’s Name and Address - 1 Required

- A valid Arizona Driver License
- A valid Arizona non-operating identification license
- A Tribal Enrollment Card or other form of Tribal Identification
- Any other valid United States federal, state, or local government-issued identification

List 2 A Non-Photo ID with the Voter’s Name and Address - 2 Required

- A utility bill for electric, gas, water, solid waste, sewer, telephone, cell phone, internet, or cable/satellite television service dated within 90 days of the election;
- A bank or credit union statement dated within 90 days of the election;
- A valid Arizona vehicle registration;
- A valid Indian or Native American census card;
- A property tax statement for the voter’s residence;
- A valid tribal enrollment card or other valid form of tribal identification;
- A valid Arizona vehicle insurance card;
- A valid Recorder’s Certificate;
- Any mailing marked “Official Election Material,” including a valid Arizona voter registration card; Any valid United States federal, state, or local government-issued identification.

**Any List 2 document may be presented to a poll worker in electronic format, including on a smart phone or tablet.*

List 3 The voter may present certain combinations of documents from Lists 1 and 2. Acceptable combinations include:

- A valid photo identification from List 1 with an address that does not reasonably match the voter’s address in the signature roster or e-pollbook, accompanied by a document from List 2 with an address that does reasonably match the voter’s address in the signature roster or e-pollbook;
- A valid U.S. Passport or passport card, accompanied by a document from List 2;
- A valid U.S. Military identification, accompanied by a document from List 2.

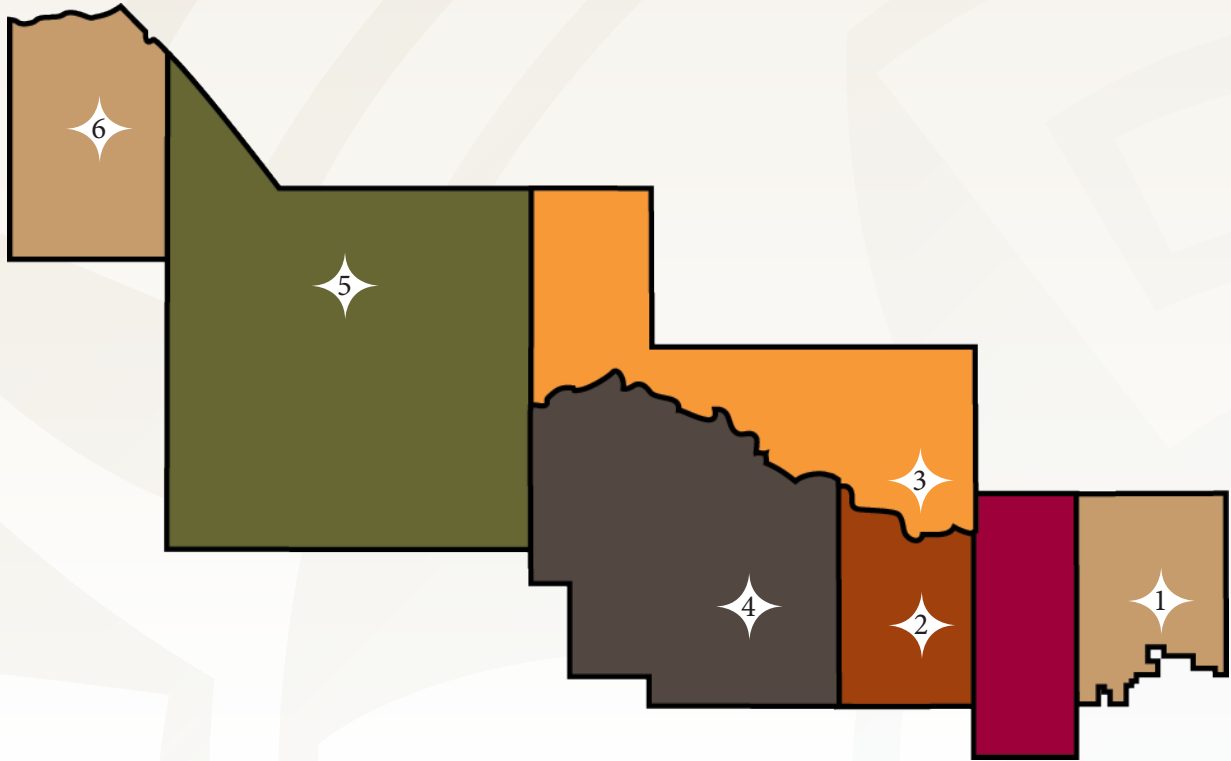
Voting with a GRIC Tribal ID or Certificate of Indian Blood (CIB)

GRIC Members using their Tribal ID **AND** an ID from List 2 (*that matches the Voter Roll*) will receive a **Regular Ballot**

GRIC Members using **ONLY** a Tribal ID **OR ONLY** a CIB will receive a **Provisional Ballot**

**A Provisional Ballot will still count if voting in your precinct*

Polling Locations on GRIC



Pinal County

- 1) Blackwater - 60
District 1 Multi-Purpose Building
- 2) Sacaton - 29
District 3 Service Center

- 3) San Tan - 61
District 4 Service Center
- 4) Casa Blanca - 62
District 5 Service Center

Maricopa County

- 5) Komatke - 425
District 6 Learning Center

- 6) Pee-Posh - 629
District 7 Service Center

Contact Information

Pinal County

Voter Registration: (520) 866-6854

For questions on registering to vote or updating your registration

Early Voting: (520) 866-7560

Questions on mail-in ballots, deadlines, drop boxes.

Elections Department: (520) 866-7550

If a voter has questions on poll workers or precinct locations

Maricopa County

Tabulation and Election Center - (602) 506-1511

Native Vote Election Protection Hotline: 1-888-777-3831

If you experience any issues, are intimidated or harassed, either inside or outside of the polling location, please call the Arizona Native Vote Election Protection Hotline

**Register to Vote
& Update Your Registration**

service.arizona.com/VoterRegistration



**Find Your Polling Location:
Maricopa County**

elections.maricopa.gov/voting/where-to-vote



**Find Your Polling Location:
Pinal County**

my.arizona.vote/WhereToVote



Ballot Measures

The Arizona State Legislature has referred 11 Ballot Measures and Arizona Citizens have petitioned for 2 Ballot Measures to the November 2024 Ballot.

Prop 133: Require Partisan Primaries Amendment:

The constitutional amendment would require partisan primaries for partisan offices, meaning that members of political parties nominate their own candidates at primaries for general elections. This is the current practice in Arizona; the constitutional amendment would add this practice to the constitution, prohibiting future changes without another constitutional amendment. In Arizona, unaffiliated voters can also choose to vote in a party's primary election—something that the amendment would not change.

The constitutional amendment would also provide that the state's direct primary election law supersedes local laws, charters, ordinances, and rules that are inconsistent with that law.

A **"yes"** vote **supports** this constitutional amendment to:

- require partisan primary elections for partisan offices;
- prohibit primary elections where all candidates, regardless of political party affiliation, run in the same primary election, such as top-two, top-four, and top-five primaries;
- provide that the state's direct primary election law supersedes local charters and ordinances that are inconsistent with that law.

A **"no"** vote **opposes** amending the Arizona Constitution to require partisan primary elections for partisan offices, maintaining the status quo of requiring partisan primaries by state statute.

Prop 134: Signature Distribution Requirement for Initiatives Amendment:

The constitutional amendment would require that a percentage of signatures for initiative petitions come from each legislative district in Arizona. This is known as a

signature distribution requirement. The current signature requirement to get an initiative petition on the ballot in Arizona is equal to 10% or 15% of qualified electors in the state for state statutes and constitutional amendments, respectively. If approved, the amendment would provide that the initiative signature requirement would be 10% of votes cast for governor in each legislative district to qualify initiated state statutes for the ballot, and 15% of votes cast for governor in each legislative district to qualify initiated constitutional amendments for the ballot.

A **"yes"** vote **supports** establishing a signature distribution requirement for citizen initiatives, meaning that instead of requiring 10% of votes cast for governor statewide for initiated state statutes for the ballot, and 15% of votes cast for governor statewide to qualify initiated constitutional amendments for the ballot, the initiative would:

- require signatures from 10% of votes cast for governor in each legislative district to qualify initiated state statutes for the ballot, and
- require signatures from 15% of votes cast for governor in each legislative district to qualify initiated constitutional amendments for the ballot.

A **"no"** vote **opposes** requiring signatures from each legislative district for initiated ballot measures.

Prop 135: Emergency Declarations Amendment:

This amendment would provide for the legislature to terminate a state of emergency or alter the emergency powers of the governor during the state of emergency. The legislature would need to provide a petition containing the signatures of at least one third of the members of

Ballot Measures

each house to the governor in order to request a special session to terminate or alter the powers of the governor during a state of emergency. Under this measure, the governor would have to call the special session on the date specified.

The amendment would also provide for any emergency powers granted to the governor to automatically terminate 30 days after the state of emergency is proclaimed, unless the state legislature extends the emergency powers granted to the governor, except in cases for a state of war emergency or an emergency arising from a flood or a fire. Under this measure, the governor would not be able to proclaim a new state of emergency arising from the same conditions by which the state of emergency was proclaimed. The measure would also provide that if the state legislature does extend the state of emergency, they may also alter the governor's powers granted during the state of emergency.

A **"yes"** vote **supports** providing for the state legislature to terminate a state of emergency or alter the emergency powers granted to the governor during a state of emergency, and providing for a state of emergency to automatically terminate 30 days after it is declared unless the state legislature extends the emergency powers granted to the governor, except in cases for a state of war emergency or an emergency arising from a flood or a fire.

A **"no"** vote **opposes** providing for the state legislature to terminate a state of emergency or alter the emergency powers granted to the governor during a state of emergency and providing for a state of emergency to automatically terminate 30 days after it is declared unless the state legislature extends the emergency powers granted to the governor, except in cases for a state of war emergency or an emergency arising from a flood or a fire.

Prop 136: Ballot Measures; Challenges: This measure would amend the state constitution to introduce new provisions regarding challenges to the constitutionality of proposed constitutional amendments or initiative measures. The amendment would allow any person to file a legal challenge in the superior court regarding the constitutionality of a proposed constitutional amendment or initiative measure at least one hundred days before the date of the election where the measure or amendment is scheduled to be voted on. For measures on a November general election ballot, this 100-day timeline would mean challenges could be filed up until the end of July. Challenges could be filed on the grounds that the proposed measure or amendment, if enacted, would violate either the United States Constitution or the state constitution.

Any party could appeal the superior court's decision to the state supreme court within five calendar days after the superior court renders its judgment. If a court rules that a proposed measure is unconstitutional, then the secretary of state or other appropriate election officer would be instructed not to include the measure on the official ballot.

A **"yes"** vote **supports** providing for challenges to an initiative measure or constitutional amendment after the filing of the measure with the secretary of state.

A **"no"** vote **opposes** providing for challenges to an initiative measure or constitutional amendment after the filing of the measure with the secretary of state.

Prop 137: Judicial Retention Elections: The amendment would end term limits for state supreme court justices and superior court judges, replacing them with terms of good behavior unless decided otherwise by a judicial review commission. It would also end retention elections at

Ballot Measures

the end of judicial terms, providing these elections under certain circumstances, including: when a judge or justice being convicted of a felony, or a crime involving fraud and dishonesty, or when a judge or justice has a declaration of bankruptcy or foreclosure. Retention elections could also occur by a determination of the Commission on Judicial Performance Review.

Currently, in Arizona, state supreme court justices have terms of six years, while superior court judges have four-year terms.

A **“yes”** vote **supports** ending term limits for state supreme court justices and superior court judges, replacing them with terms of good behavior unless decided otherwise by a judicial review commission, and would end retention elections at the end of the judicial term.

A **“no”** vote **opposes** ending term limits for state supreme court justices and superior court judges, replacing them with terms of good behavior unless decided otherwise by a judicial review commission, and would end retention elections at the end of the judicial term.

Prop 138: Tipped Wages; Workers: The amendment would allow for tipped workers to be paid 25% less per hour than the minimum wage if any tips received by the employee were not less than the minimum wage plus \$2 for all hours worked. Currently, businesses in Arizona can pay tipped workers \$11.35, which is \$3 less than the current minimum wage of \$14.35, as long as their take-home pay, including tips, amounts to the minimum wage.

Under this new amendment, businesses would be able to pay workers \$3.58 (25%) less than the current minimum wage of \$14.35, which is \$10.77, provided that the total take-home pay of each worker is at least the hourly minimum wage plus \$2 for each hour worked.

A **“yes”** vote **supports** allowing for tipped workers to be paid 25% less per hour than the minimum wage if any tips received by the employee were not less than the minimum wage plus \$2 for all hours worked.

A **“no”** vote **opposes** allowing for tipped workers to be paid 25% less per hour than the minimum wage if any tips received by the employee were not less than the minimum wage plus \$2 for all hours worked.

Prop 139: Arizona for Abortion Access (I-05-2024): This measure would amend the Arizona Constitution to establish the fundamental right to abortion that the state of Arizona may not interfere with before the point of fetal viability. Fetal viability is defined in the measure as the point of pregnancy when there is significant chance of the survival of the fetus outside of the uterus without the application of extraordinary medical measures. This right would not be interfered with unless justified by a compelling state interest. In the measure, a compelling state interest is defined as a law or regulation enacted for the limited purpose of improving or maintaining the health of the individual seeking abortion care that does not infringe on that individual’s autonomous decision making.

A **“yes”** vote **supports** amending the state constitution to provide for the fundamental right to abortion that the state of Arizona may not interfere with before the point of fetal viability (defined as the point of pregnancy when there is significant chance of the survival of the fetus outside of the uterus without the application of extraordinary medical measures) unless justified by a compelling state interest (defined as a law or regulation enacted for the limited purpose of improving or maintaining the health of the individual seeking abortion care that does not infringe on that individual’s autonomous decision

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making).

A “no” vote **opposes** amending the state constitution to provide for the fundamental right to an abortion.

Prop 140: Make Elections Fair Arizona (I-14-2024): Proposition 140 would make changes to the state’s electoral system, including primaries and general elections.

Primary Elections:

- Existing system: Arizona has semi-closed partisan primaries in which voters, registered with political parties, choose their party’s candidates for the general election. Independents can participate in one party’s primaries. The candidate who receives the most votes advances to the general election, where the candidate competes against other political parties’ nominees and independent candidates. Voters elect two candidates per district for the Arizona House of Representatives, in which case two candidates can advance from political parties’ primaries.
- Proposition 140: There would be no partisan primaries. Rather, candidates would appear on a single ballot, and a certain number would advance to the general election. Candidates could list their partisan affiliation, and political parties could endorse candidates. The Arizona State Legislature would need to pass a bill to determine the number of candidates that advance from primaries to general elections. This could be top-two primaries, like those used in California and Washington, top-five primaries, or a number in between. In Alaska, for example, top-four primaries are used. For the two-winner elections for the Arizona House, the number of candidates advancing from the primaries could be from four to seven. Legislators would have until November 1, 2025, to pass the legislation. Should that not

occur before the deadline, the Arizona Secretary of State would determine the number. Legislators could change the number after that, but not for six years.

General Elections:

- Existing system: The candidate who receives the highest number of votes is elected to the office. With the Arizona House, the two candidates who receive the highest number of votes are elected. This is known as a plurality voting system.
- Proposition 140: Candidates would need to receive a majority of votes in general elections, meaning they need to secure more than half of the total votes, not just the highest number. This is known as a majority voting system. When top-two primaries are used, two candidates advance to the general election, so one candidate will win more than half the votes unless there’s a tie. With top-three, top-four, or top-five primaries, multiple candidates advance to the general election, and one can receive the most votes without securing a majority of votes. Proposition 140 would require ranked-choice voting in general elections when something other than top-two primaries (or top-four primaries for two-winner elections, like those for the state House) is used.

Other changes:

Proposition 140 would amend the Arizona Constitution to prohibit denying or restricting citizens’ rights to vote, hold office, or choose candidates based on their partisan affiliation or non-affiliation.

The ballot initiative would also prohibit using public funds to administer partisan primaries at the federal, state, and local levels, as well as for political parties’ precinct committee officers. However, public funds could be used for presidential preference elections in which indepen-

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dents and those registered with non-qualified parties can vote in the political parties' presidential primaries.

A **"yes"** vote **supports** this ballot initiative to change the state's electoral system, including:

- replacing partisan primaries with primaries in which candidates, regardless of partisan affiliation, appear on a single ballot and a certain number advance to the general election, such as top-two or top-four primaries;
- requiring candidates to receive a majority of votes in general elections;
- requiring the use of ranked-choice voting in general elections when three or more candidates advance from the primaries (for one-winner general elections); and
- prohibiting using public funds to administer partisan primaries at the federal, state, and local levels, except for presidential preference primaries that allow independents to participate.

A **"no"** vote **opposes** this ballot initiative, thus:

- keeping semi-closed partisan primaries in which the candidate who receives the most votes advances to the general election to compete against other political parties' nominees and independent candidates;
- maintaining a plurality vote system for general elections in which the candidate who receives the highest number of votes is elected to the office.

Prop 311: Financial Benefit upon Death of First Responder Measure: This ballot measure would establish a \$20 penalty fee for each criminal conviction in the state of Arizona. The fees would go to a newly created state supplemental benefit fund. Under this measure, a surviving spouse or children of a first responder would receive a benefit of \$250,000 from the fund if the first responder is killed in the line of duty.

Fees collected by courts would be submitted to the county treasurer or municipal treasurer, who would then submit these fees to the state treasurer. The state treasurer would deposit these fees into the benefit fund. If the benefit fund exceeds \$2 million, the state legislature, under this measure, may appropriate those funds to officer training, equipment, and other uses.

The measure would also increase the criminal penalty for knowingly assaulting a first responder. If a person commits an aggravated assault against a first responder, and knows the victim is a first responder or a person summoned and directed by a first responder, the penalty would be increased from a class 5 felony to a class 4 felony. If the first responder sustains a physical injury from the aggravated assault, the penalty would be increased from a class 4 felony to a class 3 felony. The measure would also expand the definition of first responder to not just include peace officers, but also firefighters, fire marshals, fire inspectors, emergency medical care technicians, paramedics, and tribal police officers.

A **"yes"** vote **supports** establishing a \$20 fee on every conviction for a criminal offense, which would go to pay a benefit of \$250,000 to the spouse or children of a first responder who is killed in the line of duty.

A **"no"** vote **opposes** establishing a \$20 fee on every conviction for a criminal offense, which would go to pay a benefit of \$250,000 to the spouse or children of a first responder who is killed in the line of duty.

Prop 312: Property Tax Refund; Nuisance Enforcement: This measure would allow for property owners to apply for a property tax refund in certain circumstances, including in instances if the city or locality in which the property is located does not enforce laws regarding illegal camping, loitering, obstructing public thoroughfares, pan-

Ballot Measures

handling, public urination or defecation, public consumption of alcoholic beverages, and possession or use of illegal substances.

A **“yes”** vote **supports** allowing for property owners to apply for a property tax refund if the city or locality in which the property is located does not enforce laws or ordinances regarding illegal camping, loitering, obstructing public thoroughfares, panhandling, public urination or defecation, public consumption of alcoholic beverages, and possession or use of illegal substances.

A **“no”** vote **opposes** allowing for property owners to apply for a property tax refund if the city or locality in which the property is located does not enforce laws or ordinances regarding illegal camping, loitering, obstructing public thoroughfares, panhandling, public urination or defecation, public consumption of alcoholic beverages, and possession or use of illegal substances.

Prop 313: Sex Trafficking; Child: Natural Life:

The measure would establish a life sentence for anyone convicted of a Class 2 felony for child sex trafficking pursuant to Section 13-3212 of the Arizona Revised Statutes. Arizona law defines sex trafficking of a child as using a minor for the purposes of prostitution, or causing a minor to be used in prostitution, including transporting, recruiting, or providing for a minor to engage in prostitution or any sexually explicit performance. Currently in Arizona, a person who is found guilty of sex trafficking a child who is 15, 16, or 17 years of age can receive up to 10 to 24 years for a first-time offense. A person who is found guilty of sex trafficking a child under 15 is punished under ARS 13-705, the dangerous crimes against children sentencing statute (or DCAC), and a first-time offender will receive a minimum of 13 years in prison.

A **“yes”** vote **supports** guaranteeing a sentence

of life imprisonment without parole if an individual is found guilty of sex trafficking of a child.

A **“no”** vote **opposes** guaranteeing a sentence of life imprisonment without parole if an individual is found guilty of sex trafficking of a child, and maintaining current state law.

Prop 314: Border; Benefits; Fentanyl; Illegal Entry:

This measure, HCR 2060, would make it a state crime for noncitizens to enter the state directly from a foreign nation other than the official ports of entry, and allow for state and local police to arrest noncitizens who cross the border unlawfully. Under this measure, a person may not be arrested without probable cause, which includes a law enforcement officer witnessing the violation or a technological recording of the violation. The measure would also allow for state judges to order deportations.

The measure would require the use of the E-Verify program in order to determine the immigration status of individuals before the enrollment in a financial aid or public welfare program. Under this measure, it would be a Class 6 felony for individuals who submit false information or documents to an employer to evade detection of employment eligibility under the E-Verify program, or to apply for public benefits.

This measure would make the sale of fentanyl a Class 2 felony if the person knowingly sells fentanyl and it results in the death of another person.

A **“yes”** vote **supports:**

- Making it a state crime for noncitizens to enter the state at any location other than the port of entry;
- Allowing for state and local police to arrest noncitizens who cross the border unlawfully;
- Allowing for state judges to order deportations;
- Requiring the use of the E-Verify program in order to determine the immigration status of

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individuals before the enrollment in a financial aid or public welfare program;

- Making it a Class 6 felony for individuals who submit false information or documents to an employer to evade detection of employment eligibility, or to apply for public benefits, and;
- Making the sale of fentanyl a Class 2 felony if the person knowingly sells fentanyl and it results in the death of another person.

A “no” vote **opposes**:

- Making it a state crime for noncitizens to enter the state at any location other than the port of entry;
- Allowing for state and local police to arrest noncitizens who cross the border unlawfully;
- Allowing for state judges to order deportations;
- Requiring the use of the E-Verify program in order to determine the immigration status of individuals before the enrollment in a financial aid or public welfare program;
- Making it a Class 6 felony for individuals who submit false information or documents to an employer to evade detection of employment eligibility, or to apply for public benefits, and;
- Making the sale of fentanyl a Class 2 felony if the person knowingly sells fentanyl and it results in the death of another person.

Prop 315: Rulemaking; legislative ratification; regulatory costs:

The measure would require that any proposed rule projected to increase regulatory costs in the state by over \$100,000 within five years of implementation to be submitted to the Office of Economic Opportunity for review. The legislature, or any person who is regulated by an agency proposing a rule, may also request proposed rules to be sent to the Office of Economic Opportunity for review.

If the Office of Economic Opportunity finds that a proposed rule will increase regulatory costs by

more than \$500,000 within five years, the rule could not become effective unless ratified by the legislature through specific legislation.

The Office of Economic Opportunity would be required to submit qualifying proposed rules to the Administrative Rules Oversight Committee at least thirty days before the next regular legislative session and must submit the proposals to the full legislature.

Any member of the legislature could introduce legislation to ratify a proposed rule. Rules subject to this process are exempt from automatic adoption and require affirmative legislative approval before they can be finalized by the agency and filed with the Secretary of State. If the legislature does not enact legislation to ratify a proposed rule during the current legislative session, the agency must terminate the rulemaking process by publishing a notice of termination in the official register.

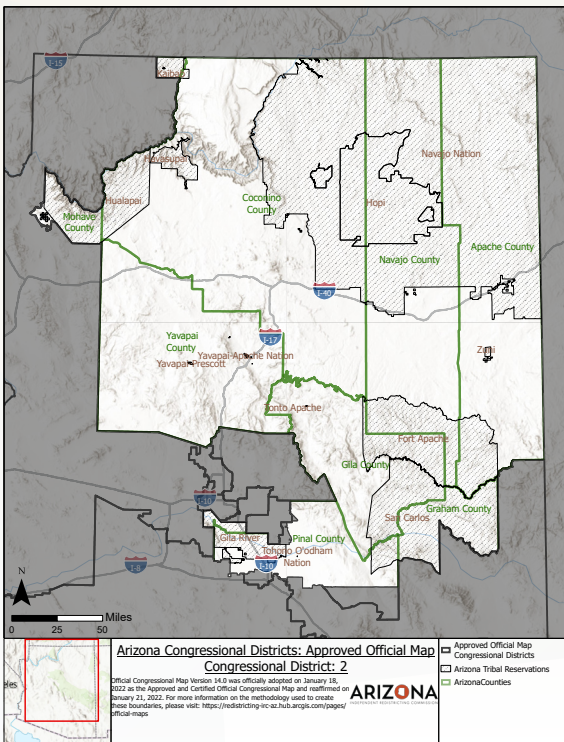
The changes would not apply to emergency rulemaking, when an agency makes a rule that it finds necessary as an emergency measure that is approved by the attorney general and filed with the secretary of state. The changes would also not apply to the Arizona Corporation Commission, which is responsible for regulating public utilities.

A “yes” vote **supports** prohibiting a proposed rule from becoming effective if that rule is estimated to increase regulatory costs by more than \$500,000 within five years after implementation, until the legislature enacts legislation ratifying the proposed rule.

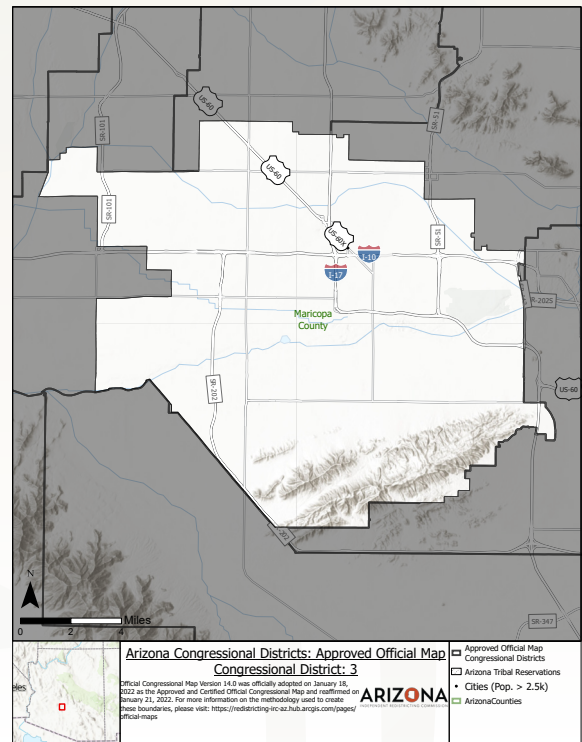
A “no” vote **opposes** prohibiting a proposed rule from becoming effective if that rule is estimated to increase regulatory costs by more than \$500,000 within five years after implementation, until the legislature enacts legislation ratifying the proposed rule.

Arizona District Maps

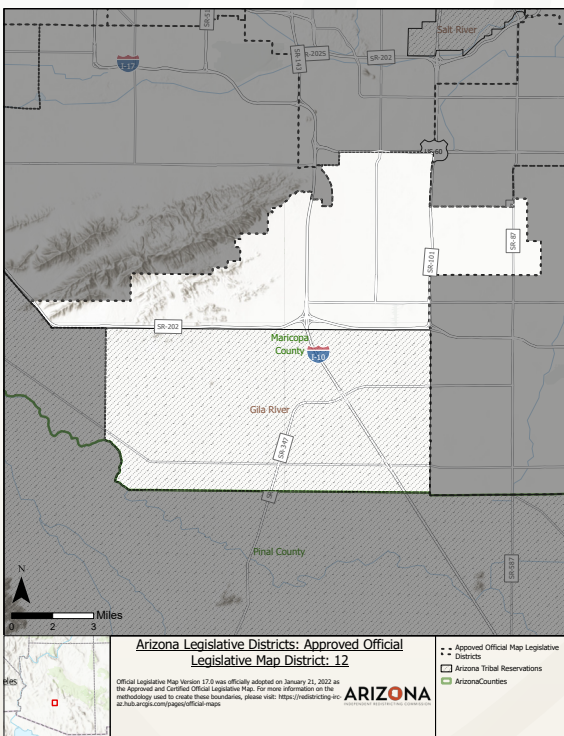
Arizona Congressional District 2



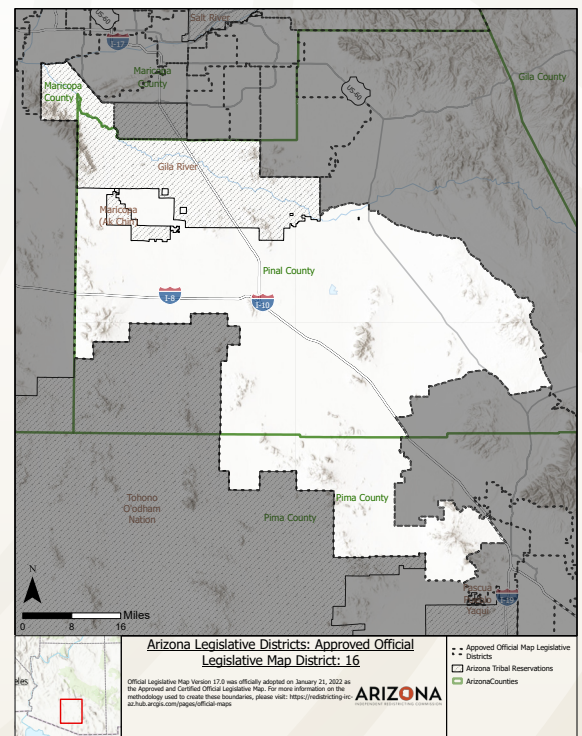
Arizona Congressional District 3



Arizona Legislative District 12



Arizona Legislative District 16



U.S. Presidential Candidates

Kamala Harris, Presidential Candidate | Tim Walz, Vice Presidential Candidate **Party: Democrat | Website: www.kamalaharris.com**



Vice President Kamala Harris has devoted her career to fighting for the people. As the daughter of parents who brought her to civil rights marches in a stroller, she was inspired to tackle injustice from an early age. She took that mission to county court-

rooms, the California Attorney General's office, the United States Senate, and the White House. Now she is running for President of the United States to continue protecting our freedoms, delivering justice, and expanding opportunity so that every American can not just get by, but get ahead.



Governor Tim Walz is a champion for America's working families. He enlisted in the Army National Guard when he turned 17 and served for 24 years, rising to the rank of Command Sergeant Major. After attending college thanks to the GI Bill,

Tim Walz served his community as a high school teacher and football coach - taking his team to the state championship for the first time in the school's history. He became a member of Congress in a Republican district by representing the needs of farmers and rural America. As Governor, Tim Walz cut taxes for working families, lowered the cost of insulin and eliminated junk fees, and protected women's right to choose.

Learn more at: www.KamalaHarris.com

Donald J. Trump, Presidential Candidate | J.D. Vance, Vice Presidential Candidate **Party: Republican | Website: www.donaldjtrump.com**



Donald Trump was the 45th president of the United States. He became the Republican nominee after receiving a majority of convention delegate votes at the Republican National Convention on July 15, 2024.

America needs determined Republican Leadership at every level of Government to address the core threats to our very survival: Our disastrously Open Border, our weakened Economy, crippling restrictions on American Energy Production, our depleted Military, attacks on the American System of Justice, and much more.



J.D. Vance is a member of the U.S. Senate from Ohio. He was born in Middletown, Ohio, in 1984. In 2016, he wrote *Hillbilly Elegy*, a memoir about growing up in Middletown. Netflix adapted the book into a movie in 2020.

Vance served in the U.S. Marine Corps from 2003 to 2007. He attended Ohio State University from 2007 to 2009, graduating with a bachelor's degree in political science and philosophy. In 2013, Vance graduated from Yale Law School with a law degree.

Learn more at: www.DonaldJTrump.com

U.S. Senate Candidates

U.S. Senate Candidates - Elect One (1)



Ruben Gallego
Party: Democrat

In the years since Ruben served our country in combat as a Marine, he has dedicated his life to public service – working to make life better for hardworking Arizona families.

As a Congressman, he's made that clear. Ruben has stood up and advocated for Arizona values at every turn. In the House, Ruben is particularly proud of the work he has done to increase access to health care, cut costs of everything from gas to groceries, defend democracy in the face of relentless far-right challenges, strengthen our national security through his role as the Chair of the Intelligence and Special Operations Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, and bring federal funding and jobs home to Arizona.

Now, Ruben is running for Senate because Arizona is at a crossroads. Protecting abortion access, housing affordability, our water supply – there is so much at stake. In the Senate, he will continue to bring people together to support Arizona families in every corner of our state – from Douglas and Parker to Phoenix and our 22 federally recognized tribes.

Learn more at: www.gallegoforarizona.com



Kari Lake
Party: Republican

The daughter of a teacher and a nurse, Kari Lake grew up in Iowa alongside her eight siblings where she learned the value of a hard day's work. Fascinated with people's stories, Kari pursued a career in the news industry where she would become a symbol of truth in journalism when she rejected the agenda-driven press and walked away from the mainstream media after a highly successful 27 years.

In 2022, Kari ran for Governor of Arizona with the endorsement of President Donald J. Trump on a platform of putting Arizona First. Kari believes in secure borders, energy independence, safe streets, education not indoctrination, pushing back against the radical Biden agenda, and preserving the western heritage that makes Arizona special.

Kari Lake is a voice for the silent majority and fights back against the relentless assault on our freedoms by the radical left. She believes Arizona can and should be the standard bearer for America First policies nationwide.

Learn more at: www.karilake.com

U.S. Congressional Candidates

Congressional District 2 Candidates - Elect One (1)



Eli Crane
Party: Republican

Eli Crane is a combat veteran, small-business owner, husband, father and Native Arizonan. After 9/11, Eli enlisted in the Navy, eventually becoming a member of SEAL Team 3. During his service, Eli went on five wartime deployments, three of which to Iraq and served our country for 13 years – protecting and defending America’s freedom, way of life, and Constitution. Upon returning to civilian life, Eli and his wife Jen started a successful company, Bottle Breacher, featured on Shark Tank that made its products in the USA and employed and gave back to veterans nationwide. Eli knows the struggles small business owners and employees in Arizona face; that is why he believes in low taxes, less regulation, and supporting pro-growth, pro-job policies.

Learn more at: www.eliforarizona.com



Jonathan Nez
Party: Democrat

At the age of 29, Nez began his career in public service as the Vice President of the Shonto Chapter on the Navajo Nation. Passionate about serving his community, he went on to serve on the Navajo Nation Council and the County Board of Supervisors before eventually being elected Vice President of the Navajo Nation in 2015. In 2019, he was elected President of the Navajo Nation and served until 2023. As President, he led the Navajo people through the COVID-19 pandemic, secured funds to construct new health-care facilities and homes for veterans, invested in public safety and hired new police officers, and bolstered infrastructure, improving rural roads and bringing clean water and electricity to thousands of previously unserved residents.

Learn more at: www.jonathannezforaz.com

Congressional District 3 Candidates - Elect One (1)



Yassamin Ansari,
Party: Democrat

Yassamin Ansari served as the Vice Mayor of Phoenix and was the youngest woman ever elected to the Phoenix City Council, representing one of the most diverse districts in the fifth-largest

and fastest growing city in the country.

The proud daughter of immigrants and graduate of Stanford and Cambridge universities, Yassamin led the charge to pass the city’s landmark Climate Action Plan, has fought for the protection of reproductive rights, and secured millions in free tuition for students pursuing community college and good jobs in the trades.

Learn more at: www.yassaminforcongress.com



Jeff Zink
Party: Republican

It is an absolute honor to announce my candidacy for the United States Congress. Representing Congressional District 3 for Arizona.

With years of life experience under my belt, I am proud to stand before you as someone who deeply values the core principles that have shaped our nation: family, faith, and the fundamental freedoms we all enjoy as Americans.

These principles are not just words to me, but the very heart and soul of our country. If elected, I promise to protect and uphold these values so that they continue to thrive for future generations.

Learn more at: www.jeffzink4uscongress.com

Arizona Legislature - AZ Senate

Arizona Legislative District 16 - Elect One (1)



Stacey Seaman
Party: Democrat

Stacey Seaman is a community advocate who cares deeply about Arizona.

I grew up in the rural community of Lake Havasu City and was involved in both my community and politics

at an early age. I volunteered for my father's first legislative campaign when I was sixteen. I moved to Tucson to attend the University of Arizona and graduated with a degree in Music Education. After graduation, I briefly taught music in Tucson before moving to Casa Grande to teach in the Casa Grande Elementary School District.

Learn more at www.staceyforaz.com



Thomas Shope,
Party: Republican

T.J. Shope has a broad and diverse family background, rooted in his community. His grandmother and grandfather, Luisa and Jesse Salazar, have been a positive influence in T.J.'s life. Jesse

worked for thirty-two years as a miner in both Superior and San Manuel and was a member of the United Steelworkers. T.J.'s other grandfather opened an independent grocery store in a small Arizona town sixty years ago. T.J. and his family continue to own, operate, and work in that store today. T.J. lives with his wife Melissa in Coolidge, Arizona.

Learn more at www.tjshope.com

Arizona Legislative District 12 - Elect One (1)



Denise "Mitzi" Epstein
Party: Democrat

Mitzi Epstein is a problem-solver who has spent decades contributing to our community. As our current State Representative, and a former Kyrene School Board member, she has listened to

our community to get things done.

She excelled at a tech career in the manufacturing and finance industries and is a small business owner. Her business skills in teamwork, planning, and evaluating projects have been instrumental in creating successes in her volunteer positions as a statewide PTA leader, a youth soccer coach, and founder of state and local groups that bring together parents, business and school officials as advocates for children.

Learn more at www.mitziepstein.com



Cara Vicini
Party: Republican

Cara Vicini is running as a Republican grassroots candidate for the Arizona State Senate in legislative district 12. District 12 includes Ahwatukee, Chandler and Tempe.

Cara has been living in Ahwatukee for 20 years and is grateful to call Arizona home. She grew up in the great sunshine state of Florida where she began her professional career as a licensed insurance representative. Since moving to Arizona she has propelled her professional career within the IT sector working as an SAP Consultant. In 2015 she started her own small business making purses that look like books. While creating her own online store she expanded into building websites and graphic design.

Learn more at www.vote4vicini.com

Arizona Legislature - AZ House

Arizona Legislative District 16 - Elect Two (2)



Chris Lopez
Party: Republican

Born and raised in Casa Grande, Chris Lopez has dedicated his life to upholding Conservative values. As a father, Chris knows the importance of safe neighborhoods, a secure border, and

the ability to provide Arizona families with school choice. As a small business owner, he knows the importance of a thriving economy, which means limited government, low taxes, and affordable cost of living.

Chris is committed to fighting for these Conservative values at the State Capitol. Whether it is funding police, defending the 2nd Amendment, protecting our neighborhoods, or fighting for small business owners throughout our great state, Chris is the candidate with the experience and knowledge we need at the Capitol.

Learn more at: www.lopezforaz.com



Teresa Martinez
Party: Republican

Rep. Teresa Martinez was born and raised in Casa Grande, the heart of Pinal County.

Teresa is a single mom of a 19-year-old son in his 2nd year of college. She is the oldest of 5 children and her dad was a miner at the San Manuel Mine. Rep. Martinez has a long history working in politics, holding multiple positions for two Members of Congress and for the former Republican Arizona Secretary of State. She has worked with candidates and political party officials to get Republicans elected for 20 years. Before getting into politics, Teresa worked as long term substitute teacher at her alma mater Casa Grande Union High School for several years and at the Frito Lay factory in Casa Grande.

Learn more at: www.martinezforarizona.com



Keith Seaman
Party: Democrat

I moved to Arizona in 1974 to start my first teaching job in Lake Havasu City. I continued teaching and began raising my family here. I even went back to school at Northern Arizona University

and earned a master's in teaching English. My love for teaching led me to reignite my passion for politics.

Over the next 40 years, I dedicated my life to education while raising my daughter. I worked as a teacher, principal, and superintendent in Mohave County.

My time in education showed me the problems that teachers and students face; I decided I wanted to be a part of the solution.

Learn more at: www.seamanforarizona.com

Arizona Legislature - AZ House

Arizona Legislative District 12 - Elect Two (2)



Patricia Contreras
Party: Democrat

My name is Patty Contreras, I am a proud Democrat and your State Representative for Legislative District 12 (Ahwatukee/Phoenix, south Tempe, west Chandler).

My family has been in Arizona for over 100 years. I am originally from Somerton, a rural farm town in southwestern Arizona near Yuma. I have lived in the Phoenix valley over 40 years and in Ahwatukee-Foothills for over 30 years. My wife and I have three grandchildren, two of whom attend schools in the Kyrene School District. I retired in October 2021 from the City of Phoenix after over 31 years of service to Phoenix residents. I worked in the Parks and Recreation and Human Services Departments providing programs, activities, and resources for youth, teens, adults, and seniors.

Learn more at: www.contrerasforaz.net



Lawrence Hudson
Party: Republican

In order to save our country from ruin, we must vote on Election Day. We must count the ballots by hand. One Day. One Vote. No Machines.

Lawrence is a retired banker. He is married to Catherine Hayden. They have three grown children and (so far) two grandchildren.

Learn more at www.lawrencehudsonforaz12.org



Anastasia "Stacey" Travers
Party: Democrat

I was born in the birthplace of democracy, Athens, Greece, to a U.S. military father and Greek mother. Coming from a family with a history of military service, I knew I wanted to serve our country and did

so proudly as a Russian Intelligence Interceptor in the U.S. Army.

After leaving the Military I came to Arizona to study at the University of Arizona in Tucson where I earned my Bachelor of Science in Geosciences. I fell in love with Arizona!

I wanted to further my education and left for post graduate study in England. While there, I met my husband John, a small business owner, and soon afterwards began working as a radio producer for the BBC.

Learn more at www.traversforaz.com

