



Show your "I VOTED" Sticker for a Giveaway!

GET OUT & VOTE

VIEWING PARTY



NOVEMBER 8, 2016

- SRPMIC Football Field
- 5pm - 8pm
- Food, family fun and live band
- Show your sticker and get entered into a raffle
- Election Results

U.S. GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 8

SRPMIC VOTING LOCATION: HONDA PRECINCT
SALT RIVER COMMUNITY BUILDING

POLL HOURS: 6:00 AM - 7:00 PM

For More information: Angela Willeford 480-362-6654 or angela.willeford@srpmic-nsn.gov

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



Clinton, Hillary
Kaine, Tim (VP)



Trump, Donald J.
Pence, Michael R. (VP)



Johnson, Gary
Weld, Bill (VP)



Stein, Jill
Baraka, Ajamu (VP)

BALLOT PROPOSITIONS

Prop 205: ALLOWS INDIVIDUALS TO POSSESS, GROW AND PURCHASE MARIJUANA FROM STATE-LICENSED FACILITIES FOR PERSONAL USE.

A "yes" vote shall have the effect of permitting individuals 21 years and older to privately use, possess, manufacture, give away, or transport up to 1 ounce of marijuana and grow up to 6 marijuana plants at the individual's residence; generally declaring violations of the Act (including public use) a petty offense punishable by no more than a \$300 fine; creating the Department of Marijuana Licenses and Control, which includes a 7-member Marijuana Commission appointed by the Governor, to regulate and license entities involved in cultivating, manufacturing, distributing, selling, and testing marijuana products; granting local jurisdictions limited authority to enact ordinances and rules to regulate marijuana and marijuana products; establishing licensing fees for marijuana establishments and levying a 15% tax on all marijuana and marijuana products; and declaring all marijuana establishment contracts enforceable notwithstanding any conflict with federal law.

A "no" vote shall have the effect of retaining existing law, which prohibits individuals from using, possessing, growing or purchasing marijuana unless the individual is authorized by and doing so in compliance with the Arizona Medical Marijuana Act.

Prop 206: INCREASES THE MINIMUM WAGE FROM \$8.05 PER HOUR IN 2016 TO \$12.00 PER HOUR BY 2020 AND ESTABLISHES THE RIGHT TO EARN PAID SICK TIME AWAY FROM EMPLOYMENT.

A "yes" vote shall have the effect of increasing the minimum wage from \$8.05 per hour in 2016 to \$10.00 per hour in 2017, and then incrementally increasing the minimum wage to \$12.00 per hour by the year 2020; entitles employees to earn 1 hour of paid sick time for every 30 hours worked with limits based upon the size of the employer; broadly defining the conditions under which paid sick time may be taken, including mental or physical illness, care of a family member, a public health emergency, or absence due to domestic violence, sexual violence, abuse or stalking; prohibiting various forms of retaliation against employees for exercising any rights under the law; and requiring employers to provide various notices to employees about the law.

A "no" vote shall have the effect of retaining the existing minimum wage (along with the existing method for annually increasing the minimum wage for inflation) and retaining employers' existing ability to determine their own earned paid sick leave policy.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON BALLET PROPOSITIONS PLEASE VISIT WWW.AZSOS.GOV

DON'T FORGET YOUR I.D.

I.D. Requirements

- Tribal ID or
- State Issued ID or
- Drivers License

I.D. Must Contain Voter's Correct Name and Current Address that the voter registered with.
Problems with Voting Call 1-888-777-3831

For More information:
Angela Willeford
480-362-6654
angela.willeford@srpmic-nsn.gov

Dear Community Members,

On behalf of the Community Council, we would like to encourage all eligible Community members to participate in a historic Presidential election on Tuesday, November 8. When we vote, we have a voice! It was not long ago that we as American Indians could not vote and we have had to overcome many obstacles through the years to protect this important right we have as citizens of our Community, the State of Arizona, and the United States of America.

While the Presidential election will usher in a new President in January, there are also many important elections and ballot initiatives here in the State of Arizona such as; electing a U.S. Senator for the State of Arizona, deciding whether to raise the state minimum wage or whether we should legalize the use of marijuana. There are important issues that need your voice.

Do not let your voice go unheard this election, please cast your ballot on November 8.

Thank you,
Delbert W. Ray, Sr.
President
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community



PLEASE VISIT WWW.AZSOS.GOV OR CALL 1-877-THE VOTE (843-8683)

IF YOU EXPERIENCE DIFFICULTY VOTING ON ELECTION DAY, OR HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTING, PLEASE CALL OUR HOTLINE AT 1-888-777-3831

NATIVE AMERICAN VOTING HISTORY

1866: THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1866

"That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluded Indians not taxed are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States."

1866: ELK V. WILKINS

John Elk, an Indian, attempted to register in a local election. He was denied and took the case to the Supreme Court. The court ruled the circumstances that Indians did not fall under the 14th amendment.

1924: INDIAN CITIZENSHIP ACT

The Senate and House of Representatives of the United

States of America in Congress assembled, That all non-citizen Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States be, and they are hereby, declared to be citizens of the United States: Provided That the granting of such citizenship shall not in any manner impair or otherwise affect the right of any Indian to tribal or other property. (Approved June 2, 1924)"

1948: HARRISON V. LAVEEN

In 1948, WWII Veterans Frank Harrison and Harry Austin, both Yavapai-Apache from the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, attempted to register to vote and were denied. In Harrison v. Laveen the Arizona Supreme Court agreed with

the plaintiffs that their Arizona and United States constitutional rights had been violated. With this decision, Indians were granted the right to vote in the state of Arizona. But barriers still continued to suppress Indian's right to vote.

1965: VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965

Outlawed Discriminatory Voting practices. Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act prohibits any jurisdiction from implementing a "Voting qualification or prerequisites to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure to deny or abridge the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color."