

CULTURE IS OUR CURE

NATIVE *Wellness* LIFE

Voting Spring 2024

Special VOTING Edition



**NO VOTE
LEFT BEHIND**

'24



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On the Cover
Grassroots efforts to get Montana's Native voters to the polls this year are in full swing. The Native vote shifted the outcome of the state's 2018 U.S. Senate race, which had a national affect. Nonprofits like Western Native Voice help Native people overcome state laws created to keep them from casting their ballots.

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Who can or cannot vote

You can vote in Montana if you are:

- 18+ years old on or before the next election.
- A citizen of the United States.
- A Montana resident for at least 30 days.
- Not be a felon who is currently incarcerated.

You cannot vote in Montana:

- If you are a convicted felon currently serving in a penal institution.
- If a court of law judged you to be of unsound mind.
- After serving a felony prison sentence people can vote, even if they're on parole or probation



Helpful tips for Montana voters

- ✓ Regular registration closes 30 days before an election. Miss the cutoff? Montana offers late registration until noon the day before the election. Contact your tribal voting office.
- ✓ Voting absentee? Track your ballot status at app.mt.gov/voterinfo.
- ✓ If the machines are down at your polling place, ask for a paper ballot.
- ✓ If you make a mistake on your ballot, ask for another one.
- ✓ Voting on election day? Find your polling place at www.voteinmt.org/where-to-vote.
- ✓ Research your candidates ahead of time, so your vote matches your issues.

Stop bullying at the polls

Don't put up with voter intimidation. It is illegal to intimidate voters and a federal crime for anyone to interfere with your right to vote as you choose. Report incidents to your local election officials. Their offices are open on Election Day.

If you run into a problem or have questions on Election Day, call the Election Protection Hotline: 1-866-OUR-VOTE—(866) 687-8683.

Problems using your tribal ID? Call the Montana Tribal ID Hotline for help at (406) 444-3702.

Numbers to call Montana election offices

Big Horn	(406) 665-9796	Glacier	(406) 873-3609	Pondera	(406) 271-4000
Blaine	(406) 357-3240	Hill	(406) 265-5481	Ravalli	(406) 375-6550
Carbon	(406) 446-1220	Lake	(406) 883-7268	Roosevelt	(406) 653-6250
Cascade	(406) 454-6803	Lewis & Clark	(406) 447-8339	Rosebud	(406) 346-7318
Chouteau	(406) 622-5151	Lincoln	(406) 283-2302	Sanders	(406) 827-6922
Daniels	(406) 487-5561	Missoula	(406) 258-4751	Silver Bow	(406) 497-6342
Flathead	(406) 758-5535	Park	(406) 222-4110	Valley	(406) 228-6226
Gallatin	(406) 582-3060	Phillips	(406) 654-2423	Yellowstone	(406) 683-3720

Remember these 2024 voting season dates

- **April 19.** Military and overseas primary ballots mailed.
- **May 10.** Primary ballots for absentee voters mailed.
- **June 4.** Primary Election Day (polls open 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.).
- **September 20.** Military and overseas general election ballots mailed.
- **October 10.** General election ballots for absentee voters mailed.
- **November 5.** General Election Day (polls open 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.).

Voting Problems?

Call Western Native Voice at (406) 869-1938.



Register

Visit www.westernnativevoice.org/voter-registration for more voter registration information or scan the QR code.



It took us a long time to get here.

Still fighting for the vote

Native vote suppression is still not out of style

*By John Christian Hopkins
Narragansett*

If your ancestors were born before 1924, they never voted in a U.S. election.

That's because the Indian Citizenship Act didn't exist until then. It gave all Indigenous American citizens the right to vote.

But, if you think efforts to suppress the Native vote ended, you'd be wrong.

The government didn't consider Native American people until 1879.

Ponca Chief Standing Bear sued the United States for and won the right of Native people to be “persons within the meaning of the law.”

In 1924—the year my father was born—Native people could vote. But it wasn't easy.

In the early days, the problem was distance. Navajo elders recalled that in the 1940s and 1950s, it took two weeks by horse and wagon to get from Black Mesa, Ariz., to Flagstaff to vote. That's a three-hour journey by car today.

The story was the same on all Tribal

Nations. The effort it took to vote blocked equal access to the polls for many Native people. When more could buy cars, distance was still a factor. Most had older, less dependable cars and trucks, so driving far was risky. And they often had dirt roads rutted by snow and rain—or once-paved roads brimming with potholes.

Gerrymandering was an issue, like in San Juan County, Utah. It had a large number of Native voters. But for a century, no Native person had won

a seat on the three-person board of county commissioners. They drew the boundaries in the Republican-leaning county's three voting districts. That ensured

Native people would never hold the majority in any district.

The Navajo Nation took the county to court—and won. The court ordered new district boundaries that gave Native residents control in two. The commissioners ignored the court and in the new map, Native people held the majority in only one district.

The Navajo sued and won, again. In 2020, the Navajo held two districts.

Republicans started talking about dividing the county into five districts—undoubtedly to regain the majority over the now Native-controlled board.

Native Vote counts. Navajo, Hopi and Apache voters turned Arizona blue in 2020. Quickly, state lawmakers pushed through new rules, such as reducing the number of polling places on reservations and shortening hours the polls stayed open.

Big push to stop or limit early ballots. Some places have gone so far as to make it illegal to give water to someone standing in line waiting to vote.

Push for voter ID laws. Those require a physical home address. Many reservation streets have no name, so proving an actual physical address is difficult. The vast area of some reservations makes it impossible to have a physical address—on paper.

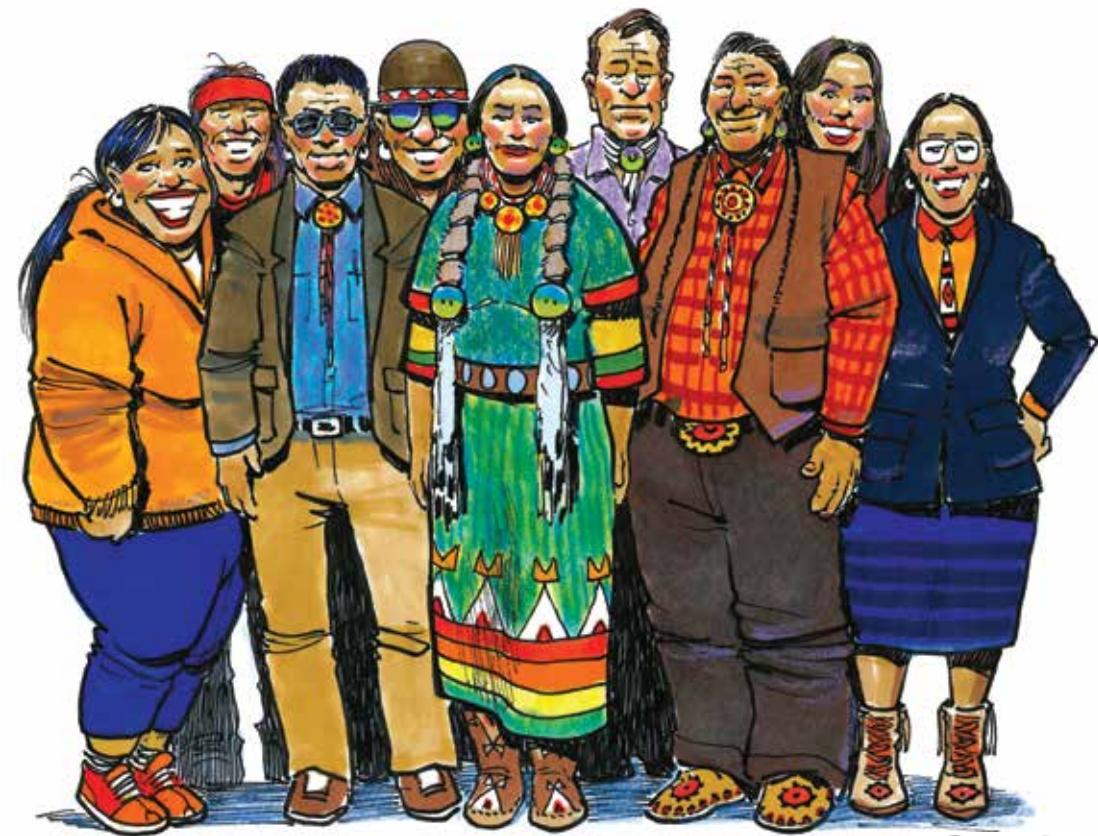
Many Native people must use post office boxes to receive mail, as there is often no rural delivery system. When my wife and I lived in Newcomb, N.M., we rented a post office box at a convenience store in a neighboring community to receive mail.

You better vote, while you still can.



Photos courtesy of Orville Desjarlais, Jr.

U.S. Army veteran Richard Roberts, left, came home from World War II and couldn't vote. His grandson Orville Desjarlais, Jr., right, followed in his footsteps and joined the Air Force in 1984.



A smiling face helps at the polls.

Voter suppression has affected generations of Indigenous Americans

By Orville Desjarlais Jr.
NativeWellness.Life editor in chief
Turtle Mountain Chippewa & Assiniboine

The Big Lie

Voter suppression continues. The biggest efforts followed Donald Trump's loss to Joe Biden in 2020. It was the most secure, transparent and verified election in the nation's history. Government and political officials of both political parties agreed.

With no proof, Trump insisted it was a rigged election. As was his right, he and others filed 63 lawsuits contesting the results. Judges, including Trump appointees, dismissed most for a lack of evidence.

What if your neighbor charged you with stealing, then went to court 63 times with no proof that you stole anything? No proof whatsoever.

Still, Trump continued the Big Lie. It led to the treasonous actions of Jan. 6, 2021, when his supporters attacked the U.S. Capitol. Congress was in session counting the Electoral College votes to certify Biden's electoral win. Biden got 306, Trump 232.

There was no razor-thin margin. **Treason.** That's betraying your country by trying to kill its leader or overthrow the government. During and after my 23-year military career, I've only seen that happen in developing nations.

We're the United States of America. People everywhere look up to us. It's why Americans should feel great shame for what the entire world saw January 6.

Gratefully, the insurgency failed.

But with wild abandonment, politicians are now refocused on voter suppression.

In 2021, 49 states passed over 440 bills with provisions that restrict voting access—more restrictive voting bills than any other year in the nation's history, says the Brennan Center for Justice, a think tank for democracy. State legislatures passed more of these laws in 2022.

These laws make it more difficult to vote by mail, for early voting and require harsher ID requirements. Politicians claim these laws make the voting process more secure, despite having had the most secure election in the nation's history in 2020.

Native American and Alaska Native military veterans, like my grandfather—like me—deserve better.

Native veterans are true patriots who, for a long time have, and continue to have, the highest rate of military service, per capita, than any other group. In our communities, we hold tribal warriors in high regard.

I still think about my grandfather's service to his country and the disservice he received when he returned from war.

To ensure this dishonor doesn't happen again, all Indigenous people who can must vote.

Your vote is our voice. So, speak out. With one voice, we're stronger and a force for change.

When my Assiniboine grandfather returned to Montana's Fort Peck Nation after fighting in World War II, the federal government prohibited him from voting.

Richard Roberts, born in 1916, was in the Army. He put his life on the line in the Philippines as a heavy equipment operator.

The nation had passed the 1924 Indian Citizenship Act and the Nationality Act of 1940. They made Indigenous Americans citizens with the right to vote.

But my grandfather was among some 25,000 veterans—some with broken bodies and minds for life—who came home from war and couldn't vote.

States devised ways to stop Indigenous citizens from voting. A 1937 Montana law required all voters to be taxpayers. Native people on reservations didn't pay taxes, so they couldn't register to vote. The American Civil Liberties Union said the law was on the books in many states until 1975—10 years after the enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Montana taxpayer voting requirements remained in effect until 1971, says the League of Women Voters of Montana.

Polling stations need more diversity

By Louis A. Arana Jr.
NativeWellness.Life assistant editor

When I volunteered to be a poll worker, I became one more face in the election process.

Some family and friends asked me if I was crazy. It's dangerous, they warned.

Yes, America's rife with political unrest and violence. In Georgia, a false claim of election fraud against two poll workers and the hate they received changed their lives forever.

But I spent 26 years in a military uniform and served in war zones. I saw people, some Indigenous, do their duty in harm's way. Ready to die, so people back home could vote.

That's heady stuff. So, misled and hateful people won't stop me. At my first polling station in Florida, some workers were there to protect democracy. A retired sheriff told me she wanted to make voting safe. A teacher chose to make voting easy. Some just wanted to be there, part of it all.

All the reasons why I volunteered. But I also wanted to be that "familiar and friendly face." There to help people who

look, talk or proudly wear a veteran's cap like me.

Friendly faces help in Native communities. Alaska Natives are 20% of the population. Most live in remote, roadless locations ruled by extreme weather. And they deal with a voting system that "isn't designed" for them, said Michelle Sparck, who works with the state's division of elections. She also directs strategic initiatives for the non-partisan Get Out The Native Vote.

Government voting standards and rules don't address Native "cultural and language barriers and colloquial and characteristic idiosyncrasies. That makes voting harder on Indigenous people," said Sparck, of the Qissunamiut Tribe's Cup'ik people of Chevak.

Alaska Natives like voting at polling stations. They look for friendly faces, she said.

Like mine. On Election Day, our team arrived early to set up the polling place. I'd finished the training and learned the rules. I wore comfy shoes. Packed my lunch.

I was ready for duty, again. When the polls opened, a fellow worker asked

me to help a man who spoke Spanish better than English. He was confused and unsure of how to mark the ballot.

I smiled. He smiled back and relaxed. As I checked him into the system, he said—practicing his English—that he'd immigrated from Havana and was now proud to be a U.S. citizen.

After I explained each step, he went to a booth, marked and cast his ballot.

The man had an ear-to-ear smile, as he came to talk to me again. "I am 52 today. I voted for the first time in my life. That feels good," he said. "Muchas gracias."

That felt good. I did my job to help maintain our election integrity, and it showed diversity at the polling station. I made sure each person I met cast their vote—by the book—and, more importantly, that it counted.

That put a big smile on my face for the next voter.

Note: The Native vote will make a difference in Montana this year. Ask your tribe's voting officials how you can be a poll worker and help your people vote. You may even get paid.

Power in numbers

Native vote will help decide key races nationwide

By Louis A. Arana
NativeWellness.Life assistant editor

For Alaska's Indigenous people, voting means fighting a system stacked against them and a harsh land. Some trek by dog sled to reach the polls.

But by sled, snow machine, plane, truck or snowshoes, Native voters reach the polls. And their vote—like in many other swing states—makes a difference in the last frontier.

They're not alone, though each day someone tries to deny them what other Americans see as a sacred right. The Indian Citizenship Act of 1924 gave Native people citizenship and the vote. But from day one they've faced prejudice and exclusion to keep them from the polls.

Macuar (Michelle) Sparck is fighting against that. Since

she was 16, she's lived to better the "greater civic good of our people," she said. The oldest of triplets, she's a Cup'ik from the Qissunamit tribe of Chevak, Alaska. Her father brought his 1960s civil rights zeal to the tribe from Baltimore.

That stuck with her. Now she works to combat systemic barriers within the state's division of elections. She's also director of strategic initiatives for the non-partisan nonprofit Get Out The Native Vote. It mobilizes Native voters.

At stake is the future of her people, she said. So, they must "actualize all the rights and privileges" of American citizens.

Like voting. That's vital in Alaska, she said. When it became a state in January 1959, its Indigenous people paid a heavy price for the

right to vote as Americans.

"It came at the cost of extinguishing our aboriginal rights," Sparck said.

Just like other Native people in all the other states, Alaska's system doesn't consider "us and our very Alaskan unique situation. That makes voting harder for Indigenous people."

That doesn't stop Sparck and the others who work to mobilize the Native vote.

"We can make intentional improvements to the system and representation by voting and voting in numbers," she said.

But Alaska's voting system needs an overhaul, Sparck said. It needs "standard operating procedures, statutes and a government that considers the needs of Native communities." That includes "cultural and language barriers and colloquial and characteristic idiosyncrasies.

"But they can't, or won't," make changes, Sparck said.

Ingrained bureaucratic barriers make voting harder for all Native people. For example, The Native American Rights Fund sued Alaska, saying the state rejects ballots from Native communities at a higher rate than those from other communities. Alaska's lovely but extreme and vast geography, weather, remoteness, roadless locations and small populations are also barriers. Plus, it's tough setting up a polling place in remote areas.

The obstacles aren't new. Blocking the Native vote, and that of all people of color, has been the norm since before 1924. It's a systematic attempt to exclude their vote.

SPARCK continued on Page 10



Across the nation, Native voting advocates—like Macuar (Michelle Sparck) in Alaska—are helping get more Native voters, and their growing voice, to the polls.

Courtesy of Michelle Sparck

The group predicts the **5 million** or so Indigenous voters nationwide may influence and affect local and state races. They may help decide key races for the White House and Congress. States include Montana, Arizona, Michigan, Alaska, Nevada, North Carolina and Wisconsin.

SPARCK continued from Page 8

What is new is that Native people in Alaska are saying, hey, enough. More are voting, though many still don't, Sparck said.

She's working to change that. Because some 15% of state voters are Native Alaskans, the U.S. Census Bureau shows. Sparck thinks that's low. With people of two or more races included, she estimates the number is 22%-23%.

Any uptick in Native voter numbers means more political muscle and more say. More change. So, now Alaskans running for office must listen to Native concerns to earn their vote.

More tribes are learning that. "Tribal sovereignty and self-determination in our tribes and Native corporations made us the biggest private employers in the state," Sparck said. Now there is a high demand for "our endorsements and donations."

And if more Alaska Natives

vote, "We've got a trifecta of power that will see our state governed in such a way" that truly covers our tribes and people, she said.

Native voters are starting to see results. The power of their vote is changing Alaska.

A healthy Native voter turnout helped "put Mary Peltola in office," Sparck said. Peltola, who is Yup'ik, is the first Alaska Native representative in Congress. With help from non-Natives, Peltola beat her challengers by large margins.

Alaska's Native people aren't the only ones mobilizing to concentrate their power and have their voices heard. It's happening nationwide.

Like in Arizona. This year the young, woman and Native vote could decide who wins the presidential vote there, the non-profit Arizona Native Vote predicts.

This year the young, woman vote and Native vote could decide who wins the presidential vote in Montana, the nonprofit Western Native

Vote predicts.

WNV fights to protect the rights, resources and lifeways of Native people by holding governments accountable.

The group predicts the 5 million or so Indigenous voters nationwide may influence and affect local and state races. They may help decide key races for the White House and Congress. States include Montana, Arizona, Michigan, Alaska, Nevada, North Carolina and Wisconsin.

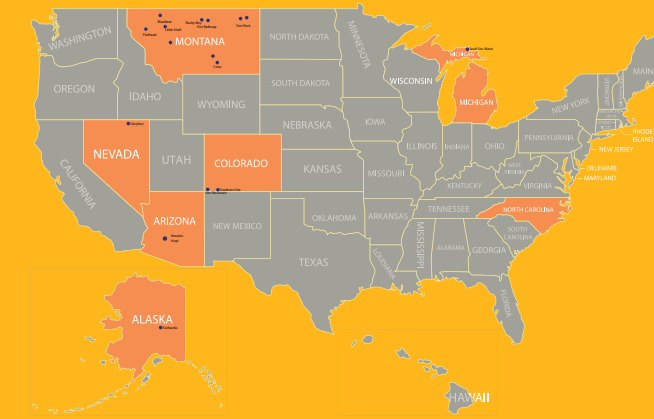
That's a bunch of influence and political clout.

Back in Alaska, Peltola is up for reelection this year. Native voters need to get ready, Sparck said. She and her fellow voting advocates are working hard to get out the Native vote. They want to ensure minimal voting barriers. And they want institutions to know that filling in the gaps can only succeed with involvement from the Native community.

You can bet your mukluks the Native vote will be critical to keep her in office.



Remote Alaskans reach the polls through harsh conditions—and their vote is making a difference in the last frontier.



Native vote will impact swing states

Indigenous American voters—some 5 million strong—will shake things up in several states in the coming elections. The Native vote may help decide 2024 races for president, Congress and the Senate, the Native American Rights Fund says.

This is the percentage of Native people in the states where their votes will impact this year's elections:

- **Alaska.** 22% of the state's population.
- **Arizona:** 6% of the state's population.
- **Michigan.** 2.5% of the state's population.
- ➔ **Montana.** 6.5% of the state's population.
- **Nevada.** 5.1% of the state's population.
- **North Carolina.** 3% of the state's population.
- **Wisconsin.** 1.1% of the state's population.

Source: Native American Rights Fund and U.S. Census Bureau.

Where do you stand politically?
To find out, take the....

Worlds Smallest Political Quiz

For years, politics has been a choice between left (or liberal) and right (or conservative). Growing numbers of thinkers agree this is far too narrow a view—and excludes millions of people. The political map on the Quiz gives a much more accurate representation of the true, diverse political world.

The Quiz measures tendencies, not absolutes. Your score shows who most agrees with you in politics and where you agree and disagree with other political philosophies.

—Scoring: For each statement, circle A if you Agree, M for Maybe (or don't know), or D if you Disagree.

1 How do you stand on PERSONAL ISSUES? 20 10 0

- ▶ Government should not censor speech, press, media or Internet. A M D
- ▶ Military service should be voluntary. There should be no draft. A M D
- ▶ There should be no laws regarding sex between consenting adults. A M D
- ▶ Repeal laws prohibiting adult possession and use of drugs. A M D
- ▶ There should be no National ID card. A M D

SCORING 20 for every A, 10 for every M, and O for every D: _____

2 How do you stand on ECONOMIC ISSUES? 20 10 0

- ▶ End “corporate welfare.” No government handouts to business. A M D
- ▶ End government barriers to international free trade. A M D
- ▶ Let people control their own retirement: privatize Social Security. A M D
- ▶ Replace government welfare with private charity. A M D
- ▶ Cut taxes and government spending by 50% or more. A M D

SCORING 20 for every A, 10 for every M, and O for every D: _____

3 NOW FIND YOUR PLACE ON THE CHART!

Mark your PERSONAL score on the lower-left scale; your ECONOMIC score on the lower right. Then follow the grid lines until they meet at your political position. The chart shows the political group that agrees with you most.

4 WHAT DOES YOUR SCORE ON THE CHART MEAN?

LEFT-LIBERALS generally embrace freedom of choice in personal matters, but support central decision-making in economics. They want the government to help the disadvantaged in the name of fairness. Leftists tolerate social diversity, but work for what they might describe as “economic equality.”

100

80
60
40
20
0

PERSONAL ISSUES SCORE

LIBERTARIAN

LEFT
(LIBERAL)

CENTRIST

RIGHT
(CONSERVATIVE)

STATIST
(BIG GOVERNMENT)

STATISTS want government to have a great deal of control over individuals and society. They support centralized planning, and often doubt whether liberty and freedom of choice are practical options. At the very bottom of the chart, left-authoritarians are usually called socialists, while right-authoritarians are generally called fascists.

LIBERTARIANS support a great deal of liberty and freedom of choice in both personal and economic matters. They believe government's only purpose is to protect people from coercion and violence. They value individual responsibility, and tolerate economic and social diversity.

RIGHT-CONSERVATIVES favor freedom of choice on economic issues, but want official standards in personal matters. They tend to support the free market, but frequently want the government to defend the community from what they see as threats to morality or to the traditional family structure.

CENTRISTS favor selective government intervention and emphasize what they commonly describe as “practical solutions” to current problems. They tend to keep an open mind on political issues. Many centrists feel that government serves as a check on excessive liberty.

Quiz by The Advocates

The “World’s Smallest Political Quiz” chart and questions are copyrighted by the Advocates for Self-Government, Inc. It’s OK to reprint the Quiz without modifications with credit to the Advocates. The “World’s Smallest Political Quiz” is adapted from an original idea by David Nolan.



Photo by Frank A. Rinehart

Wah-Ta-Waso, an Iroquois woman, circa 1898. In pre-colonial times, Iroquois Confederacy women needed to approve new chiefs before they took power. Women also had the power to remove them from power.

The Great Law of Peace

Iroquois women had equal rights 700 years ago

By John Christian Hopkins
Narragansett

Before becoming the Iroquois Confederacy, the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca Nations were often at odds and fought with each other.

That was before Dekanawida, the Great Peacemaker, brought the Gayanashagowa (Great Law of Peace) to the Mohawks. The warrior Hiawatha and the maiden Jigonsaseh helped.

After that, the Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca adopted the law. The united tribes added a sixth

nation in 1722 when the Tuscarora joined.

Many people don't know, but the Great Law eventually played a significant role in creating the United States.

The 13 American colonies were often at odds when Benjamin Franklin borrowed from the Iroquois' Great Law of Peace to build the foundation for the Articles of Confederation that preceded the U.S. Constitution as the law of the land.

The Iroquois created a grand council of 50, with a sachem (chief) from each village, which met in a longhouse to discuss and make decisions for the good of the alliance.

While the council was like a "central" government, each tribe maintained its own independence, akin to the way the federal and state governments interact today.

Not only was Franklin impressed by the confederation, but British politicians also marveled at the six nations' remarkable accomplishments. One British lawmaker praised the Iroquois for creating a society where everyone received equal treatment.

Of course, the U.S. Constitution and the Great Law of Peace differed.

Namely the role of women. The tribes' matriarchs had the enormous responsibility

of selecting the sachems. While the sachem had to be male, the elder women had to approve them.

The matriarchs also had the power to remove a sachem if they determined he was not acting in the best interest of the people.

As you know, under the U.S. Constitution, women were second-class citizens—unable to manage their own business affairs, in some instances.

Women had no vote in the country's elections until 1920—300 years after the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock—and over 730 years after the Great Law of Peace gave Native women equal rights.



Voting in Montana doesn't have to be a

chore

By NativeWellness.Life staff

Voters on Montana's eight Tribal Nations—half the state's Native population—still face barriers that seek to silence them. But more have been registering to vote since 2016, the nonprofit voting advocate Western Native Voice reports. Want laws to change and elect officials who stand by you? Then vote, WNV says. Here's how to vote in the Big Sky Country.

Voting in Montana

Can I vote? You can if you register, but you must:

- Be 18 or older on or before the next election.
- Be a U.S. citizen.
- Be a Montana resident for at least 30 days.
- Not be serving a felony conviction sentence.
- Not have court-removed rights.

Register to vote. To do that, you must have lived in Montana for 30 days before the election you're voting in. Regular registration ends 30 days before the election. But you can still register—or update your info—at any county or other designated location until noon the day before the election. There are four ways to register:

- By mail (Deadlines: May 6, 2024, state elections; Oct. 7, 2024, U. S.).
- In person at the tribe's election

office (deadline June 4, 2024, state elections; Nov. 5, 2024, U.S.).

- At some public assistance and motor vehicle offices.
- Election Day registration at your polling place.

Voting options. You don't need a reason to vote early but must vote no later than 30 days before an election.

There are several ways you can vote:

- Election Day voting. You go to your polling place and vote, from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.
- Early/Absentee/Mail-in. This is when you receive, fill in and return an absentee ballot. You can take it to or mail it to the election office.
- Ballots counted on Election Day.

Who can or can't vote? This applies to some people who went to prison, and to students.

- You can't vote if you're locked up for a felony conviction.
- You can't vote when a judge specifically rules that you can't vote.
- You can register and vote right after serving a felony prison sentence, even if you're on parole or on probation.
- You can vote if you live in Montana but are in school in another state.
- You can vote if you're in school in Montana but live elsewhere.
- However, Montana doesn't accept student IDs.

For more information and help, ask your tribe's voting officials.

Military vote: The Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act created special provisions to make registering to vote, obtaining, returning and tracking absentee ballots easier for members of the armed forces and certain overseas U.S. citizens while absent from their Montana voting residence. These include:

- Member of the uniformed services or Merchant Marine on active duty.
- Spouse or dependent of a member of the uniformed services or Merchant Marine on active duty.
- U.S. citizen residing outside the U.S.
- Other individuals meeting definitions of "absent uniformed services voter" and "overseas voter" in Montana law.

Completing and returning the Federal Post Card Application to the county election office is the best way for these people to register to vote. You can register to vote up to and including on election day.

The secretary of state's online electronic absentee system allows these voters to seamlessly register and apply for absentee ballots or vote online. The system is available 45 days before federal elections, through 8 p.m. on election day.



FELONS CAN VOTE

REGISTER TO VOTE TODAY!

Did you know that if you have a prior felony conviction in Montana, you are still eligible to vote in all elections as long as you have completed your sentence and are not currently incarcerated? Contact Western Native Voice at 406-869-1938 for more information on how to register and exercise your right to vote.

