



# 2018 CAIR-OK State Question Guide



**CAIR**  
OKLAHOMA



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## A MESSAGE FROM CAIR-OK'S GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS DIRECTOR



Assalamu Alaikum & Greetings of Peace,

"This is about making history." The words of a Muslim business owner in Michigan just before a primary election in which three Muslims would occupy the ballot.

The document before you is a simple guide with information on upcoming State Questions. When you go to the polls on November 6th, we want you to be able to make educated decisions. But this is not just about one election cycle. This is about engagement. This is about making history.

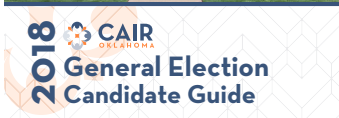
Every election year we get to choose tomorrow's history. State Questions give us the power to decide the laws that will define our future and that of our children and grandchildren. It is imperative that we are informed at the polls and consistent in showing up. We must set an example for future generations. We must tell them and show them their voice matters- that they cannot be silenced unless they do not show up.

In short, this may just be one of many State Question guides you'll come across this election cycle, but what you do on November 6th is powerful and our mission at CAIR-OK is to empower you in your lifelong journey of engagement and advocacy.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lani Habrock".

Lani R. Habrock  
Government Affairs Director  
Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR), Oklahoma Chapter



### 2018 General Election Guide

This candidate guide was created with the Oklahoma Muslim community in mind, in order that you may have the tools and resources available to be an informed and confident voter this November.

<http://bit.ly/2018candidateguide>

# DEMYSTIFYING THE STATE QUESTIONS

**State Questions give you, the voter, the power to decide major public policy issues.**

The Muslim community is no stranger to the power of the State Question. In 2010, State Question 755, an anti-Shariah initiative, sought to demonize and marginalize the Muslim community by banning Shariah law from being used in courts in Oklahoma. It passed the popular vote by a margin of nearly 50%.

**When passed by the voting public, State Questions immediately have the force of law.**

Although State Question 755 was later ruled unconstitutional, our community has firsthand knowledge of the best methods to defeat problematic policy proposals at the local level – making sure they are not passed in the first place.

State Questions can address a wide range of public policy issues, including everything from business decisions to constitutional amendments. Voting on these issues is a method of “direct democracy” that allows the people to decide.

The most challenging thing about State Questions is the way they are phrased. The language used to describe State Questions often includes information that is very brief or heavy on jargon – legal language that can be challenging for the average voter to understand.

Any text that is *italicized* represents the language of the State Question as it will appear on your ballot.

On your ballot, each State Question (SQ) will be followed with the following question:

SHALL THE PROPOSAL BE APPROVED?  
FOR THE PROPOSAL - YES  
AGAINST THE PROPOSAL - NO

To vote, you will mark the box corresponding to your answer. For more questions about voting and a preview of the ballot layout, check out the Frequently Asked Questions and Sample Ballot sections at the end of this voter guide.

In this section, you'll be able to get not only a preview of the actual language of each State Question but also information about what that language means, and what both sides of the issue have to say about the matter.



## STATE QUESTION 788

### Medical Marijuana

Passed July 26, 2018

*This measure amends the Oklahoma State Statutes. A yes vote legalizes the licensed use, sale, and growth of marijuana in Oklahoma for medicinal purposes. A license is required for use and possession of marijuana for medicinal purposes and must be approved by an Oklahoma Board Certified Physician. The State Department of Health will issue medical marijuana licenses if the applicant is eighteen years or older and an Oklahoma resident. A special exception will be granted to an applicant under the age of eighteen, however these applications must be signed by two physicians and a parent or legal guardian. The Department will also issue seller, grower, packaging, transportation, research and caregiver licenses. Individual and retail businesses must meet minimal requirements to be licensed to sell marijuana to licensees. The punishment for unlicensed possession of permitted amounts of marijuana for individuals who can state a medical condition is a fine not exceeding four hundred dollars. Fees and zoning restrictions are established. A seven percent state tax is imposed on medical marijuana sales.*

Legalizes the licensed use, sale, and growth of marijuana in Oklahoma for medicinal purposes. A license, which must be approved by an Oklahoma Board certified physician, would be required for the use and possession of marijuana for medicinal purposes. The license would be issued by the State Department of Health if the applicant is 18-years-old and an Oklahoma resident.

A person with a state issued medical marijuana license can:

1. Consume marijuana legally
2. Legally possess up to three ounces of marijuana on their person
  - Legally possess six mature marijuana plants
  - Legally possess six seedling plants
  - Legally possess one ounce of concentrated marijuana
  - Legally possess 72 ounces of edible marijuana
  - Legally possess up to eight ounces of marijuana in their residence.

*Note: State Question 788 is decidedly broad in its language. The state legislature has set a bicameral (made up of both chambers, the House and the Senate), bipartisan (made up of both Republicans and Democrats), working group that meets every Wednesday to address medical marijuana regulations.*

## STATE QUESTION 793

### Optometrists and Opticians in Retail Establishments

*This measure adds a new Section 3 to Article 20 of the Oklahoma Constitution. Under the new Section, no law shall infringe on optometrists' or opticians' ability to practice within a retail mercantile establishment, discriminate against optometrists or opticians based on the location of their practice, or require external entrances for optometric offices within retail mercantile establishments. No law shall infringe on retail mercantile establishments' ability to sell prescription optical goods and services. The Section allows the Legislature to restrict optometrists from performing surgeries within retail mercantile establishments, limit the number of locations at which an optometrist may practice, maintain optometric licensing requirements, require optometric offices to be in a separate room of a retail mercantile establishment, and impose health and safety standards. It does not prohibit optometrists and opticians from agreeing with retail mercantile establishments to limit their practice. Laws conflicting with this Section are void. The Section defines "laws," "optometrist," "optician," "optical goods and services," and "retail mercantile establishment."*

The proposed amendment would add a Section 3 to Article XX of the Oklahoma Constitution to allow optometrists and opticians to practice in retail mercantile establishments. The measure defines optometrists as "a person licensed in Oklahoma to practice optometry," and defines opticians as "a person who fills prescriptions for ophthalmic lenses, including but not limited to spectacles, contact lenses, from licensed optometrists or ophthalmologists." Retail mercantile establishments are defined in the measure as "a business establishment selling merchandise to the general public."

The amendment would allow the state Legislature to enact legislation to:

- Prohibit or limit the performance of laser or other surgical procedures within retail establishments;
- Limit the number of office locations optometrists can practice in;
- Maintain license requirements for optometrists;
- Require that optometrist offices in retail establishments be located in a separate area or room of the establishment;
- Impose minimum health and safety standards for optical services and goods.

**This law would change the Oklahoma State Constitution to allow optometrists and opticians to practice in retail stores, like Walmart or Target.**

**PROS** This law would provide the convenience to patients to get an eye exam and purchase glasses in the same place. Supporters of this change claim that it gives patients more options and affordability when it comes to eye care. Supporters also say that this law will remove barriers to some companies, which will encourage competition between providers, thereby lowering the cost of eye care.

47 other states allow for optometry clinics to operate within retail establishments.

**CAIR-OK  
Recommends  
Vote Your  
Conscience**

**CONS** The Oklahoma Association of Optometric Physicians opposes this law. They argue, if this proposal passes, eye care will be managed by big-box corporations such as Walmart and Target, and not by the doctors.

Opponents fear smaller private optometry practices will be forced to close due to increased competition which could lower the amount and quality of eye care professionals available to Oklahomans.

Because this would be a change to the Oklahoma Constitution, any future changes must be approved by a vote of the people, making it difficult to address unforeseen consequences.

# STATE QUESTION 794

## Marsy's Law: Crime Victim's Rights

*This measure amends the provisions of the Oklahoma Constitution that guarantees certain rights for crime victims. These rights would now be protected in a manner equal to the defendant's rights. The measure would also make changes to victim's rights, including:*

- (1) expanding the court proceedings at which a victim has the right to be heard;
- (2) adding a right to reasonable protection;
- (3) adding a right to proceedings free from unreasonable delay;
- (4) adding a right to talk with the prosecutor; and
- (5) allowing victims to refuse interview requests from the defendant's attorney without a subpoena.

*The Oklahoma Constitution currently grants victims' rights to crime victims and their family members. This measure would instead grant these rights to crime victims and those directly harmed by the crime. Victims would no longer have a constitutional right to know the defendant's location following arrest, during prosecution, and while sentenced to confinement or probation, but would have the right to be notified of the defendant's release or escape from custody. Under this measure, victims would have these rights in both adult and juvenile proceedings. Victims would be able to assert these rights in court, and the court would be required to act promptly.*

**PROS** With this new law in place, victims of rape and sexual assault and families of murder victims will be notified if the perpetrator is released on bail, and they will be protected from not talking to the perpetrator if they feel uncomfortable during the criminal justice process.

Victims would be able to take part in hearings that could lead to the temporary release of the alleged perpetrator or a plea deal. Also, with these new rights, if the victim feels like their rights have been infringed upon, then they can petition the judge for a remedy. Proponents argue those accused of crimes have U.S. Constitutionally protected rights while the victims have none.

Marsy's Law puts more communication in place, ensuring victims are notified by agencies working on their case.

**CAIR-OK  
Recommends  
Vote Your  
Conscience**

**CONS** Opponents note that being accused of a crime does not mean one is guilty of the crime and the increased amount of testimony from victims could interfere with the defendant's right to a fair trial.

The increased communication required of agencies and increased court cost in order to pay for additional personnel to enforce the requirements of SQ 794 will be costly to the state and the passing of this State Question could end up being an unfunded mandate. This State Question may not be constitutional. The Oklahoma Constitution requires each ballot measure only deal with one subject. SQ 794 includes multiple issues and does not provide voters the opportunity to express opinions on each individually.

State Question 794 would provide crime victims with specific rights, including the right to be "treated with fairness and respect for the victim's safety, dignity and privacy;" to reasonable and timely notice of proceedings upon request; to be heard in any proceeding involving release, plea, sentencing, or parole of the accused; to reasonable protection; to reasonable notice of any release or escape of the accused upon request; to refuse an interview or other request made by the accused; to full and timely restitution; to proceedings "free from unreasonable delay and a prompt conclusion of the case;" and to confer with the attorney for the state upon request.

**This requires changes made to the Oklahoma State Constitution. This law will expand the rights of victims, survivors, and their families and guardians. The law will require victims and families to be notified that they have constitutionally protected rights. They would be notified at each stage of the criminal justice process: arrest, bonding, trial, and sentencing. They would also be notified of the defendant's release or escape from custody and be consulted before a decision is made concerning a plea agreement, deferred prosecution agreement or diversion agreement.**

# STATE QUESTION 798

## Joint Ticket

*This measure will add a provision to the Oklahoma Constitution to change the manner in which the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected. Currently, voters cast one vote for their preferred candidate for Governor and a separate vote for their preferred candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Under this measure, if approved, candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor from the same party will run together on a single ticket and voters will cast one vote for their preferred ticket.*

*The measure requires the Legislature to establish procedures for the joint nomination and election of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. If passed, this new election format will be used beginning in the 2026 general election cycle.*

State Question 798 would amend the state constitution to provide for the governor and lieutenant governor to be elected together on one ticket starting in 2026. As of 2018, Oklahoma voters cast a separate ballot for governor and lieutenant governor, who must conduct separate campaigns. Requiring the governor and lieutenant governor to run on the same ticket would prevent them from being from different parties.

**Currently, Oklahomans vote for governor and lieutenant governor in separate ballots. This law would change the Oklahoma State Constitution so that the governor and lieutenant governor candidates would run together on one ticket, so that voters will choose a governor and lieutenant governor together.**

**PROS** With the current procedure, the governor and lieutenant governor could be elected and be from different parties. If the officials are from different parties, the governor can weaken the power of the lieutenant governor or vice-versa.

Furthermore, the lieutenant governor is first in line of succession to the governor. Having a unified policy agenda will make any transition in power- should the governor be impeached, die, or become incapacitated, more seamless and ideally, the lieutenant governor would be more prepared to take on the role of governor should such an event occur.

SQ 798 could increase voter awareness for Lt. Governor, as the gubernatorial race typically receives the most media attention.

**CONS** If the governor and lieutenant governor run separately and both elected are from different political parties, there may be a certain degree of checks and balances. If the governor weakens the powers of the lieutenant governor, then the latter may still be a strong vocal advocate.

Should the governor be unable to complete their term, opponents argue it would be better to replace the seat with a lieutenant governor who is not directly connected to the previous administration.

This measure makes it more difficult for third party candidates and Independents to win an executive position and would limit options for voters.

**CAIR-OK  
Recommends  
a NO Vote**



## STATE QUESTION 800

### OK Vision Fund

*This measure would add a provision to the Oklahoma Constitution creating a new trust fund. This fund would consist of (i) legislative appropriations, (ii) deposits from other sources, and (iii) investment income. Beginning July 1, 2020, 5% of revenues from the gross production tax on oil and gas will be deposited into the fund as well. The percentage of gross production tax revenues deposited into the fund will then increase by 0.2% per year. Monies in the fund will be invested by the State Treasurer. The fund is exempt from constitutional restrictions on the State owning stock. The State Treasurer is required to make prudent investment decisions and diversify the fund's investments to minimize risk. After July 1, 2020, 4% of the fund's principal will be deposited each year into the State's General Revenue Fund. Principal will be calculated by using an average of the fund's annual principal for the five years before the deposit. No more than 5% of the Fund may be used to pay interest on bonds issued by the State or local governments. The fund will be called the Oklahoma Vision Fund.*

State Question 800 would amend the state constitution to establish a fund for the investment of 5 percent of the state's oil and gas development tax revenue and for the annual transfer of 4 percent of the fund's capital to the general fund.

The legislature passed House Bill 1401 (HB 1401) in order to provide a statutory framework to implement State Question 800. It was approved in the House by a vote of 55 to 0 with 45 excused and in the Senate by a vote of 41 to 0, with six excused. On May 11, 2018, Oklahoma Governor Mary Fallin vetoed HB 1401.

**This law would change the Oklahoma State Constitution. It requires that each year, 5% of the money from the state oil and gas production tax be placed into a fund called the Oklahoma Vision Fund. Then, 4% of the money made from the fund will be used as money for the state. Representative John Michael Montgomery (R-Lawton) has stated, "The objective of these changes is to mitigate the ebb and flow of our oil and gas industry and the impact it has on our revenue."**

**PROS** This law will increase the amount of money for the state, therefore, increasing the state budget. Money from other sources will also be placed into the Oklahoma Vision Fund. The State Treasurer will invest the money into stocks and similar securities as well to increase the amount of money available. This law does not increase taxes on the public nor the oil and gas industry, but uses a portion of the tax money for investment and money for the state.

**CONS** State revenues are divvied into multiple other funds. Some of these funds already receive a portion of the GP revenue. This measure would take away revenue from these funds.

A portion of this Vision Fund may be used for debt payments for local governments, such as county and municipal debt. Opponents argue the state government should not pay local government debts.

**CAIR-OK  
Recommends  
Vote Your  
Conscience**

# STATE QUESTION 801

## School District Operations

*This measure would provide a means for voters to allow school districts to expand the permissible uses of ad valorem tax revenues to include school operations. The Oklahoma Constitution limits the rate of ad valorem taxation. However, it permits voters in a school district to approve an increase of up to five mills (\$5.00 per \$1,000.00 of the assessed value of taxable property) over this limit for the purpose of raising money for a school district building fund. Currently, monies from this building fund may only be used to build, repair, or remodel school buildings and purchase furniture. This measure would amend the Constitution to permit voters to approve such a tax to be used for school operations deemed necessary by the school district, in addition to the purposes listed above.*

State Question 801 This measure would amend the state constitution to allow certain local voter-approved property taxes—known as ad valorem levies—to be used to fund school district operations as well as construction. The state constitution already allows for levies for construction.

**An ad valorem tax is a property tax paid yearly by property owners to the local government. Currently, the State Constitution allows certain local voter-approved property taxes to be used for school construction. With this new law, those taxes will be used for school operations as well as construction.**

### PROS

Property taxes are the single largest source of money for local government. In addition, Oklahoma's per person property taxes are one of the lowest in the nation and less than half the national average. With tax money going toward operations, schools may receive money for utilities, teacher pay, textbooks, and new technology.

Proponents argue local school boards and voters should have local control in choosing how to appropriate school funds.

SQ 801 will create competition among school districts, as building funds may be used to increase teacher pay.

**CAIR-OK  
Recommends  
a NO Vote**

### CONS

Funds reserved only for building and maintenance are beneficial to schools in times of state budget shortfalls, in which districts may be pressured to put off necessary maintenance in order to be competitive on teacher pay. This, in short, could pass the buck from the state legislature to fund education and teacher pay raises to individual school districts.

Opponents also argue "operations" is too vague of a word, and that it must be specified on what is included in operations--utilities, textbooks, new technology, etc...

Opponents argue this measure does not change the per-student funding or add any additional revenue sources. There is concern schools will have to choose between funding their operations and making much needed structural repairs to buildings.

SQ 801 could lead to further education inequality among school districts. Some school districts have more in their building funds than others due to differences in property valuations. SQ 801 does not increase funds for public education, it merely provides a mechanism to increase the disparity between "rich" and "poor" school districts.

## 3 WAYS TO MAKE VOTING EASIER

### #1 Vote By Mail

While the State of Oklahoma does not have an automatic vote by mail system, we do have a fairly simple process for requesting an Absentee Ballot. An Absentee Ballot allows you to vote before Election Day with minimal effort. If you request an absentee ballot before the deadline, it will be mailed to you. Once it is mailed to you, all you have to do is fill it out, have it notarized, and mail it back to the State Election Board, who will then count your vote! You can even request your ballot by mail online by filling out this form: <https://services.okelections.us/AbsenteeApplication/> If you want to vote by mail, be sure to request your ballot no later than 5 p.m. October 31, 2018. Once you have received your ballot, be sure to have it notarized before you return it, otherwise it will be invalid. If you need help finding a notary public, please contact the CAIR-OK office.

### #2 Vote Early

Did you know that you can vote before November 6? You can vote early at the County Election Board office in the county where you are registered to vote from 8 AM to 6 PM on Thursday and Friday before all elections. For state and federal elections only, you also can vote early from 9 AM to 2 PM on Saturday before the election. In 2018, that means you can vote at your County Election board on Thursday, November 1, Friday, November 2, and Saturday, November 3!

### #3 Do Your Research Ahead of Time

Congratulations, by taking the time to read this voter guide, you've already started to do your research! Finding out information about the candidates can be challenging because Oklahoma has no centralized database of background information about each candidate. The best places to find out more about local candidates is by using our 2018 General Election Guide, which you can find at [cairoklahoma.com](http://cairoklahoma.com) under the "resources" tab, or through campaign websites and social media accounts.

As you do your research, we encourage you to take notes! You can take these notes into the voting booth with you to speed up your voting process. In the back of this guide, you will find a sample ballot that looks pretty close to what you'll be given on Election Day. We encourage you to use this page to make notes about who your choices are for each office, how you'll be voting on state questions, and to practice filling out the ballot!

## FAQ ABOUT VOTING IN PERSON / KNOW YOUR RIGHTS WHEN VOTING

If you aren't planning to vote by absentee or early at your County Election Board, do you know what it takes to vote at your polling place on November 6? Check out our FAQ below to make sure you're prepared!

### How do I know where my polling place is?

If you are registered to vote, you can verify your voter registration and find your polling place by looking in two places. First, you can use the Oklahoma Election Board's Online Voter Tool, found here: [https://www.ok.gov/elections/Voter\\_Info/Online\\_Voter\\_Tool/](https://www.ok.gov/elections/Voter_Info/Online_Voter_Tool/)

Or, if you have your voter registration card handy, your polling place is listed on it. If you're having trouble using the Voter Tool or can't find your registration card, you can always call CAIR-OK and we will help!

### What do I need to bring with me to vote? Am I required to show ID?

Oklahoma does require that you provide proof of identity by presenting either your Voter Identification card or a photo ID with your full legal name that does not expire before the election. You may also show any document issued by the United States, the State of Oklahoma, or a federally recognized tribal government if it includes your full legal name, a photograph of you, and an expiration date that is later than the election in which you are voting. Eligible forms of ID include but are not limited to: an Oklahoma Driver's License, a US Passport, an Oklahoma ID card, US Military ID card, or a tribal ID card.

There are two exceptions to this requirement: If you are over age 65, an Oklahoma ID card that has been issued to you is valid even though it has no expiration date. A Voter Identification card issued by the Election Board is a valid form of proof of identity even though it does not have an expiration date or photograph.

### Does the name of my ID need to match my name on the voter rolls?

YES. The law requires that your name on your proof of identity must match your name in the voter rolls (or precinct registry).

### When can I vote on November 8?

Polling places are open from 7:00am to 7:00pm on election days.

### Yikes! I'm running late to vote - what if I don't make it to my polling place until 7:00pm?

If you are in line at your polling place by 7:00pm, you are legally permitted to vote!

### Can I write in my preferred candidate?

No. Oklahoma does not allow write-ins for any elected office.

### Will my ballot be counted if I don't vote in every race on the ballot?

Whether you vote in all races that appear on your ballot, in only some of the races, or in only one race, any vote you cast is always counted. If you prefer not to vote for a candidate or a question, you are entitled to make that choice. It will not affect the counting of your votes in any other races on your ballot.

### Can I wear my hijab or kufi to vote?

Yes! Your religious clothing is legally protected at your polling place and in the voting booth.

### Can I take a picture of my ballot?

Yes! While some states do not allow the photography of ballots, there is no law in Oklahoma that penalizes taking a photo of your ballot.

# SAMPLE BALLOT

This sample ballot worksheet was created with you in mind. There are blank spaces for you to write in your selection for each office as you do your research and make your personal voting selections. Then, when you head into the ballot box, you can take this worksheet with you to help you fill out your official ballot! The sample ballot pictured is a sample ballot from Cleveland County. Your county wide races may differ, so there may be more or fewer boxes, especially for judicial retention. To find your precinct location, absentee ballot request form, and personalized sample ballot use the State Election Board's Online Voter Tool. [https://www.ok.gov/elections/Voter\\_Info/Online\\_Voter\\_Tool/](https://www.ok.gov/elections/Voter_Info/Online_Voter_Tool/)



SAMPLE



OFFICIAL BALLOT  
GENERAL ELECTION  
November 06, 2018  
CLEVELAND COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

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PRECINCT 140012-REGNP

**TO VOTE:**  
FILL IN THE BOX NEXT TO YOUR CHOICE(S) LIKE THIS:

Correct

Incorrect

**STRAIGHT PARTY**  
A straight party vote is a vote for all candidates of that party in partisan races.

**STRAIGHT PARTY VOTING**  
(Vote for One)

☐ LIBERTARIAN  
  
☐ REPUBLICAN  
  
☐ DEMOCRATIC

**STATE OFFICERS**

**FOR GOVERNOR**  
(Vote for One)

☐ CHRIS POWELL  
LIBERTARIAN  
  
☐ KEVIN STITT  
REPUBLICAN  
  
☐ DREW EDMONDSON  
DEMOCRAT

**FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR**  
(Vote for One)

☐ MATT PINNELL  
REPUBLICAN  
  
☐ ANASTASIA A. PITTMAN  
DEMOCRAT  
  
☐ IVAN HOLMES  
INDEPENDENT

**FOR STATE AUDITOR AND INSPECTOR**  
(Vote for One)

☐ JOHN YEUTTER  
LIBERTARIAN  
  
☐ CINDY BYRD  
REPUBLICAN

**FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL**  
(Vote for One)

☐ MIKE HUNTER  
REPUBLICAN  
  
☐ MARK MYLES  
DEMOCRAT

**FOR STATE TREASURER**  
(Vote for One)

☐ RANDY McDANIEL  
REPUBLICAN  
  
☐ CHARLES de COUNE  
INDEPENDENT

**FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**  
(Vote for One)

☐ JOY HOFMEISTER  
REPUBLICAN  
  
☐ JOHN COX  
DEMOCRAT  
  
☐ LARRY HUFF  
INDEPENDENT

**FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR**  
(Vote for One)

☐ LESLIE OSBORN  
REPUBLICAN  
  
☐ FRED DORRELL  
DEMOCRAT  
  
☐ BRANDT DISMUKES  
INDEPENDENT

**FOR INSURANCE COMMISSIONER**  
(Vote for One)

☐ GLEN MULREADY  
REPUBLICAN  
  
☐ KIMBERLY FOBBS  
DEMOCRAT

**FOR CORPORATION COMMISSIONER**  
(Vote for One)

☐ BOB ANTHONY  
REPUBLICAN  
  
☐ ASHLEY NICOLE McCRAY  
DEMOCRAT  
  
☐ JACKIE SHORT  
INDEPENDENT

**CONGRESSIONAL OFFICERS**

**FOR UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 04**  
(Vote for One)

☐ REPUBLICAN  
  
☐ DEMOCRAT  
  
☐ INDEPENDENT

**LEGISLATIVE, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY OFFICERS**

**FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 45**  
(Vote for One)

☐ REPUBLICAN  
  
☐ DEMOCRAT  
  
☐ INDEPENDENT

**FOR COUNTY SHERIFF (UNEXPIRED TERM)**  
(Vote for One)

☐ REPUBLICAN  
  
☐ DEMOCRAT

**JUDICIAL RETENTION**  
Vote separately on each justice or judge; they are not running against each other.

**JUSTICES OF THE OKLAHOMA SUPREME COURT**

**DISTRICT 2**  
Shall PATRICK WYRICK of the OKLAHOMA SUPREME COURT be retained in office?

☐ YES
 ☐ NO

**DISTRICT 3**  
Shall NOMA D. GURICH of the OKLAHOMA SUPREME COURT be retained in office?

☐ YES
 ☐ NO

**DISTRICT 4**  
Shall YVONNE KAUGER of the OKLAHOMA SUPREME COURT be retained in office?

☐ YES
 ☐ NO

**DISTRICT 7**  
Shall JAMES E. EDMONDSON of the OKLAHOMA SUPREME COURT be retained in office?

☐ YES
 ☐ NO

**JUDGES OF THE OKLAHOMA COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS**

**DISTRICT 1**  
Shall DANA KUEHN of the OKLAHOMA COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS be retained in office?

☐ YES
 ☐ NO

**DISTRICT 4**  
Shall SCOTT ROWLAND of the OKLAHOMA COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS be retained in office?

☐ YES
 ☐ NO

**DISTRICT 5**  
Shall DAVID B. LEWIS of the OKLAHOMA COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS be retained in office?

☐ YES
 ☐ NO

**JUDGES OF THE OKLAHOMA COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS**

**DISTRICT 4 - OFFICE 1**  
Shall BARBARA GREEN SWINTON of the OKLAHOMA COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS be retained in office?

☐ YES
 ☐ NO

**DISTRICT 5 - OFFICE 1**  
Shall KENNETH L. BUETTNER of the OKLAHOMA COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS be retained in office?

☐ YES
 ☐ NO

**DISTRICT 5 - OFFICE 2**  
Shall ROBERT BOBBY BELL of the OKLAHOMA COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS be retained in office?

☐ YES
 ☐ NO

**DISTRICT 6 - OFFICE 1**  
Shall E. BAY MITCHELL, III of the OKLAHOMA COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS be retained in office?

☐ YES
 ☐ NO

**DISTRICT 6 - OFFICE 2**  
Shall BRIAN JACK GOREE of the OKLAHOMA COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS be retained in office?

☐ YES
 ☐ NO

SAMPLE





OFFICIAL BALLOT  
GENERAL ELECTION  
November 06, 2018  
CLEVELAND COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

PRECINCT 140012-REGNP

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STATE QUESTIONS

STATE QUESTION NO. 793  
INITIATIVE PETITION NO. 415

This measure adds a new Section 3 to Article 20 of the Oklahoma Constitution. Under the new Section, no law shall infringe on optometrists' or opticians' ability to practice within a retail mercantile establishment, discriminate against optometrists or opticians based on the location of their practice, or require external entrances for optometric offices within retail mercantile establishments. No law shall infringe on retail mercantile establishments' ability to sell prescription optical goods and services. The Section allows the Legislature to restrict optometrists from performing surgeries within retail mercantile establishments, limit number of locations at which an optometrist may practice, maintain optometric licensing requirements, require optometric offices to be in a separate room of a retail mercantile establishment, and impose health and safety standards. It does not prohibit optometrists and opticians from agreeing with retail mercantile establishments to limit their practice. Laws conflicting with this Section are void. The Section defines 'laws,' 'optometrist,' 'optician,' 'optical goods and services,' and 'retail mercantile establishment.'

☐ FOR THE PROPOSAL - YES

☐ AGAINST THE PROPOSAL - NO

STATE QUESTION NO. 794  
LEGISLATIVE REFERENDUM  
NO. 371

This measure amends the provision of the Oklahoma Constitution that guarantees certain rights for crime victims. These rights would now be protected in a manner equal to the defendant's rights. The measure would also make changes to victims' rights, including:

- (1) expanding the court proceedings at which a victim has the right to be heard;
- (2) adding a right to reasonable protection;
- (3) adding a right to proceedings free from unreasonable delay;
- (4) adding a right to talk with the prosecutor; and
- (5) allowing victims to refuse interview requests from the defendant's attorney without a subpoena.

The Oklahoma Constitution currently grants victims' rights to crime victims and their family members. This measure would instead grant these rights to crime victims and those directly harmed by the crime. Victims would no longer have a constitutional right to know the defendant's location following arrest, during prosecution, and while sentenced to confinement or probation, but would have the right to be notified of the defendant's release or escape from custody.

Under this measure, victims would have these rights in both adult and juvenile proceedings. Victims would be able to assert these rights in court and the court would be required to act promptly.

☐ FOR THE PROPOSAL - YES

☐ AGAINST THE PROPOSAL - NO

STATE QUESTION NO. 798  
LEGISLATIVE REFERENDUM  
NO. 372

This measure will add a provision to the Oklahoma Constitution to change the manner in which the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected. Currently, voters cast one vote for their preferred candidate for Governor and a separate vote for their preferred candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Under this measure, if approved, candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor from the same party will run together on a single ticket and voters will cast one vote for their preferred ticket.

The measure requires the Legislature to establish procedures for the joint nomination and election of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. If passed, this new election format will be used beginning in the 2026 general election cycle.

☐ FOR THE PROPOSAL - YES

☐ AGAINST THE PROPOSAL - NO

STATE QUESTION NO. 800  
LEGISLATIVE REFERENDUM  
NO. 373

This measure would add a provision to the Oklahoma Constitution creating a new trust fund. This fund would consist of (i) legislative appropriations, (ii) deposits from other sources, and (iii) investment income. Beginning July 1, 2020, 5% of revenues from the gross production tax on oil and gas will be deposited into the fund as well. The percentage of gross production tax revenues deposited into the fund will then increase by 0.2% per year.

Monies in the fund will be invested by the State Treasurer. The fund is exempt from constitutional restrictions on the State owning stock. The State Treasurer is required to make prudent investment decisions and diversify the fund's investments to minimize risk.

After July 1, 2020, 4% of the fund's principal will be deposited each year into the State's General Revenue Fund. Principal will be calculated by using an average of the fund's annual principal for the five years before the deposit. No more than 5% of the Fund may be used to pay interest on bonds issued by the State or local governments. The fund will be called the Oklahoma Vision Fund.

☐ FOR THE PROPOSAL - YES

☐ AGAINST THE PROPOSAL - NO

STATE QUESTION NO. 801  
LEGISLATIVE REFERENDUM  
NO. 374

This measure would provide a means for voters to allow school districts to expand the permissible uses of ad valorem tax revenues to include school operations.

The Oklahoma Constitution limits the rate of ad valorem taxation. However, it permits voters in a school district to approve an increase of up to five mills (\$5.00 per \$1,000.00 of the assessed value of taxable property) over this limit for the purpose of raising money for a school district building fund.

Currently, monies from this building fund may only be used to build, repair, or remodel school buildings and purchase furniture. This measure would amend the Constitution to permit voters to approve such a tax to be used for school operations deemed necessary by the school district, in addition to the purposes listed above.

☐ FOR THE PROPOSAL - YES

☐ AGAINST THE PROPOSAL - NO

SAMPLE

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# NOTES



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