



*"Sitting on the shores of life
throwing our little pebbles in the
great ocean of human events
... making ripples... trying to
grasp the opportunity to promote
human progress regardless of
personal risk or sacrifice."*

—KATE BARNARD

VOTERGUIDE

2018 OKLAHOMA

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS® OF OKLAHOMA

STAY IN THE KNOW

STEPS

TO INCREASE YOUR
VOTING PROWESS

MORE INFORMATION:

The State Election Board website is a good place to start: elections.ok.gov. For information about the candidates and the state questions, check out www.vote411.org, Oklahomawatch.org and okvoterguide.com.



1

SAMPLE BALLOTS

By the end of September, individualized sample ballots are available on the State Election Board website, elections.ok.gov. County election boards provide sample ballots, too.



2

EMPLOYERS GIVE YOU TIME

Oklahoma employers must provide employees with up to two hours of paid time to vote on Election Day, unless their shifts give them plenty of time to do so before or after work. You must notify your employer of your intention to vote at least one day before the election.



3

REGISTRATION DEADLINE

Fri., Oct. 12. You can download a registration form from the State Election Board website or pick one up at your county election board, post offices, tag agencies, libraries, and other public locations. You will need to mail or deliver the completed form to your county election board.



4

NOTE WHEN YOU VOTE

You may bring written notes to your polling place, but don't show them to anyone while you are voting. Our "cheat sheet" on page 17 can help.



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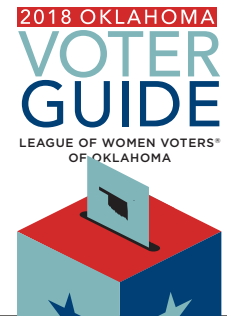
SWITCHING PARTIES

You can change your party affiliation or register as an independent until Fri., Oct. 12. Doing so will not affect your ballot choices on Nov. 6, because the primary election season has passed.



ON THE COVER:

Catherine (Kate) Ann Barnard: One of Oklahoma's most outstanding woman politicians, Kate Barnard was the first woman elected to a major Oklahoma state office. Illustration by Steven Walker, Walker Creative, Inc. Read more about Kate Barnard at www.okhistory.org



WELCOME TO THE 2018 OKLAHOMA VOTER GUIDE

Voting History In Oklahoma

Dear Fellow Oklahomans,

As we approach the elections of 2018, all of us should celebrate the rights and privileges of casting a ballot. It has not always been the case in Oklahoma history.

While this year marks 100 years since women in Oklahoma received the right to vote, the path to universal voting for all Oklahomans took longer.

Many American Indians were denied the right to vote until the 1920s, even though every part and parcel of the State of Oklahoma at one time belonged in common to the tribes either through power of occupation, treaty, or fee title granted by the federal government. As their land base shrank under the assault of force, treaties, and laws, they were told to be good little Americans, to give up their languages, their spirituality, and their ancient governments that had bound them into diverse communities. As their world changed around them, many Indians had no place of their own, caught between two worlds. Today, with tribal sovereignty restored, American Indians can help shape their world through the rights and privileges of voting.

African Americans suffered a similar denial of voting rights for many decades. Although technically granted the right to vote by the 15th Amendment to the US Constitution, states such as Oklahoma imposed a series of qualifications such as the Grandfather Clause and the Poll Tax that in effect kept them from voting. The denial of civil liberties was extended through the terrorism of

lynching and the Ku Klux Klan and ingrained into daily life by Jim Crow laws of strict segregation. Not until the 1960s would universal suffrage for African Americans become a hard-fought victory.

The largest single group of Oklahomans denied the right to vote in 1907 were women. Every delegate to the state constitutional convention was a man, and all but one of our statewide officials elected in 1907 were men. The lone exception was Kate Barnard, the celebrated crusader who fought for the rights of children, American Indians, and prisoners. She could not vote for herself. In 1918, exactly 100 years ago, a woman's right to vote was on the state ballot, a ballot that was denied to women. Fortunately, a majority of men approved the issue and granted women the right to vote in all state elections. A year later, with passage of the 19th Amendment to the US Constitution, suffrage was extended to women across the nation.

The right to vote, to help chart the future of our communities, should be cherished and exercised every chance we get. We should neither take it for granted nor forget that universal suffrage is a recent achievement in our shared history. This year, the centennial of women getting the right to vote in Oklahoma, should be celebrated as another stepping stone to equal opportunity for all citizens.

Dr. Bob L. Blackburn, *Executive Director*
OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY





"I saw that the future of any nation is the future of the children of that nation." –KATE BARNARD

VOTING INFORMATION

THE 2018 GENERAL ELECTION WILL BE HELD TUE., NOV. 6, FROM 7 A.M. TO 7 P.M.

Q: WHICH RACES WILL APPEAR ON BALLOTS ACROSS THE STATE?

A: The state races are Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Treasurer, Labor Commissioner, Auditor, Insurance Commissioner, Corporation Commissioner, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. For the U.S. House of Representatives, races are for seats in District 1, District 2, District 3, District 4, and District 5. Other races include many seats in the Oklahoma Senate and Oklahoma House of Representatives and retention votes for four members of the Oklahoma Supreme Court, three members of the Court of Criminal Appeals, and five members of the Court of Civil Appeals. At the county level, many court clerks, county clerks, county sheriffs, district judges, and county commissioners will be on the ballot, as well as municipal officials and local bond issues in some locations. There also are five state questions.

Q: DO I NEED TO MAKE DECISIONS ABOUT ALL OF THOSE?

A: No. You can cast as many or as few votes as you like. If you only vote in one race or on one state question, that vote will still count.

Q: WHERE CAN I FIND A SAMPLE BALLOT LISTING MY CHOICES?

A: By the end of September, individualized sample ballots are available on the State Election Board website, [elections.ok.gov](https://www.ok.gov/elections). County election boards provide sample ballots, too.

Q: WHY ISN'T MY SENATE OR HOUSE DISTRICT ON THE BALLOT?

A: If a candidate ran unopposed or faced only same-party opposition, he or she has been elected and will not appear on the Nov. 6 ballot. In addition, only half of the Oklahoma Senate's 48 seats are affected by this year's elections.

Q: WHO IS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE?

A: All Oklahoma residents who are US citizens, at least 18 years

old, legally competent, and not subject to a current felony sentence. A convicted felon is allowed to vote in Oklahoma after their original sentence is completed.

Q: WHERE CAN I VOTE?

A: On Election Day, only in the precinct where you're registered. For a list of precinct polling places and other voter information, visit the Oklahoma State Election Board website, [elections.ok.gov](https://www.ok.gov/elections).

Q: WILL I NEED IDENTIFICATION WHEN I GO VOTE?

A: Generally speaking, yes. You may present valid photo identification issued by federal, state, or tribal authorities, such as a driver's license or passport. If you do not have a photo ID, you can present your voter identification card. If you have no identification, you may cast a provisional ballot accompanied by a sworn affidavit.

Q: CAN I BRING A SAMPLE BALLOT OR WRITTEN NOTES TO HELP ME WHEN I VOTE?

A: Yes, but don't show them to anyone at your polling place or while you are voting. Our "cheat sheet" on page 17 can help.

Q: I HAVE A FULL-TIME JOB. IS MY EMPLOYER REQUIRED TO LET ME GO VOTE?

A: Oklahoma employers must provide employees with up to two hours of paid time to vote on Election Day, unless their shifts give them plenty of time to do so before or after work. You must notify your employer of your intention to vote at least one day before the election.

Q: HOW CAN I CHANGE MY REGISTRATION NAME, ADDRESS, OR POLITICAL AFFILIATION?

A: You'll need to submit a new voter registration form with the correct information. You can make changes in your voter registration online or by telephone. Voters who are already registered can change their address or party affiliation at:

https://www.ok.gov/elections/Online_Voter_Registration.html. Name changes, changes of address to a new county, and new voter registrations must be submitted via paper forms.

Q: I'M REGISTERED IN ONE PLACE IN OKLAHOMA BUT I AM ATTENDING SCHOOL OR VISITING SOMEONE IN ANOTHER PART OF THE STATE. CAN I VOTE THERE?

A: If you will be away from the precinct where you're registered, you might consider voting by absentee ballot or participating in early voting in the state where you're registered prior to Nov. 6.

Q: CAN I CAST MY VOTE IN PERSON BEFORE NOV. 6?

A: Yes. Early voting occurs at your county election board from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Thurs., Nov. 1, and Fri., Nov. 2, and 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Sat., Nov. 3. Some counties have second early voting locations. Those can be found at: https://www.ok.gov/elections/Early_Voting.html.

Q: CAN I VOTE BY ABSENTEE BALLOT?

A: Yes. You can request an absentee ballot before 5 p.m. Wed., Oct. 31. Requests can be submitted online, downloaded from the State Election Board website, or obtained from your county election board.

Q: CAN I VOTE "STRAIGHT PARTY" ON NOV. 6?

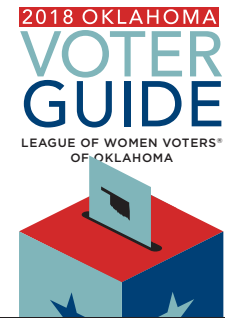
A: Yes. You can mark a place at the top of the ballot to vote for all candidates on the ballot who belong to a single party.

Q: HOW DO I TURN IN MY ABSENTEE BALLOT?

A: The state began distributing absentee ballots on Fri., Sept. 21. Completed ballots must be returned by mail to your county election board and received no later than 7 p.m. on Election Day, Nov. 6.

Q: WILL I NEED TO GET MY ABSENTEE BALLOT NOTARIZED?

A: Yes, unless you are in the military, living overseas, physically



incapacitated, providing care to an incapacitated person, or confined to a nursing home or veteran's center.

Q: IS IT TOO LATE TO SWITCH PARTIES?

A: You can change your party affiliation or register as an independent until Fri., Oct. 12. Doing so will not affect your ballot choices on Nov. 6, because the primary election season has passed.

Q: MAY I WRITE IN THE NAME OF ANOTHER CANDIDATE IF I DON'T LIKE THE BALLOT CHOICES?

A: Write-in candidates are not counted in Oklahoma elections.

Q: WHERE ELSE CAN I GO FOR INFORMATION?

A: The State Election Board website is a good place to start: elections.ok.gov. County election boards also provide election information. You should call the State Election Board at 405-521-2391 or your county election board. These national hotlines also might be able to help:

1-866-OUR-VOTE

1-888-VEY-VOTA (Spanish Language)

1-888-API-VOTE (Asian Languages)

Vote411.org also provides helpful information on candidates.

THE LAST DAY TO REGISTER is Fri., Oct. 12. You can download a registration form from the State Election Board website or pick one up at your county election board, post offices, tag agencies, libraries, and other public locations. You will need to mail or deliver the completed form to your county election board.

IF YOU ARE 18 OR OLDER AND A U.S. CITIZEN, YOU CAN VOTE!

In Oklahoma, proof of identity is required for every voter who votes in person at their precinct polling place or during early voting.

Proof of identity is one of the following.

- Any government-issued document that includes your name, your photograph, and an expiration date no earlier than the date of the election in which you are voting.
- Your free Voter Identification Card issued by the County Election Board.
- Signing a sworn affidavit and voting by provisional ballot.

Are you a college student?

You can:

- Register to vote using your permanent address or your college address.
- Request an absentee ballot at www.ok.gov/elections/Voter_Info/Absentee_Voting/.

You must:

- Notarize your absentee ballot and submit the notarized ballot to the County Election Board by 7 p.m. on Election Day.

Are you a current member of the military or dependent of someone in the military?

You can:

- Register to vote using your permanent address or your duty station.
- Request an absentee ballot at www.fvap.gov/oklahoma.

- Mark your ballot online, save it, and print it along with the materials needed for submission to the County Election Board. Marked ballots must be returned so they arrive at the County Election Board by 7 p.m. on Election Day.

You must:

- Submit military and overseas ballots so they arrive at the County Election Board by 7 p.m. on Election Day.

Are you a convicted felon?

You can:

- Register to vote after you complete your incarceration, probation, and/or parole. Your right to vote is automatically restored; no action on your part is required.
- Vote if you are convicted of a felony but are serving a deferred sentence.
- Vote if you were convicted of a felony in another state as long as you follow the same law as if you were convicted in an Oklahoma court.
- Vote if you have been pardoned.

Are you part of the address confidentiality program?

You can:

- Vote and keep your address confidential.

- Fill out the ACP voter registration packet and mail it to the Election Board.

You must:

- Vote absentee. Mail your absentee ballot to the ACP box. The attorney general's office will forward your absentee ballot. Ballots must be notarized and received by 7 p.m. on Election Day.

Do you have disabilities?

You can:

- Vote at your polling places on Election Day or during early voting using an audio tactile interface (ATI) that enables you to listen to instructions for the ATI controllers, an audio version of the ballot, make selections on the ballot, review all selections and make changes if necessary, and cast the ballot privately and independently. Your ballot selections are recorded electronically in the device's memory and included in the precinct results. Voter information is not tied to a specific ATI ballot.
- Vote at your polling place with the assistance of precinct officials who are trained to offer assistance if you request it.

What if I have problems or witness possible voter irregularities on Election Day?

You should call the State Election Board at **405-521-2391** or your county election board. These national hotlines also might be able to help:

1-866-OUR-VOTE

1-888-VEY-VOTA (Spanish Language)

1-888-API-VOTE (Asian Languages)



"Personally, my work is based on the commonwealth; human perfection should be the ideal. I am convinced that the standards and ideals of the masses will ever be just as high, or low, as their leaders make them." –KATE BARNARD

GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES



CHRIS POWELL (L)

AGE: 46

WHERE HE LIVES: Bethany

FAMILY STATUS: Married to Amy; three children

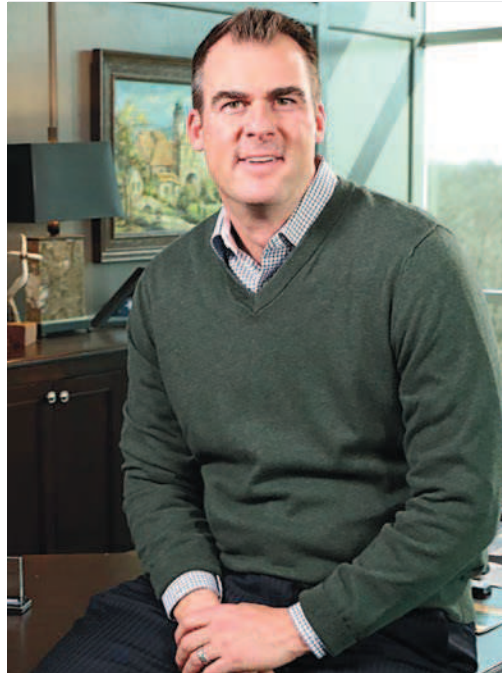
EMAIL: okcspowell@gmail.com

EDUCATION

- Choctaw High School, graduated 1989
- Attended Rose State College and Oklahoma City Community College, mid-1990s.

OCCUPATION

- Oklahoma City Police Department, evidence management specialist, previously 911 dispatcher, 2009-present
- Family Service Counselor, 2007-2009
- Sales Manager, Gellco Clothing and Shoes, 2003-2007
- U.S. Marine Corps, 1989-1995



KEVIN STITT (R)

AGE: 45

WHERE HE LIVES: Jenks

FAMILY STATUS: Married to Sarah; six children

EMAIL: kevin@stittforgovernor.com

EDUCATION

- Oklahoma State University, bachelor's in accounting, graduated 1996

OCCUPATION

- Chairman and founder, Gateway Mortgage Group; founded company in 2000 and was CEO until 2018



DREW EDMONDSON (D)

AGE: 72

WHERE HE LIVES: Oklahoma City

FAMILY STATUS: Married to Linda; two children

EMAIL: info@drewforoklahoma.com

EDUCATION

- Northeastern State University, 1964-1968, B.A. in speech education
- University of Tulsa School of Law, 1978 graduate

OCCUPATION

- Private law practice, 2011-present
- Oklahoma Attorney General, 1995-2011
- Muskogee County District Attorney, 1983-1992
- Muskogee County Assistant District Attorney, 1979-1982
- Oklahoma State Representative, 1975-1977
- U.S. Navy, 1968-1972

Ballot order is drawn every two years, most recently in July 2018. For this year's ballot, Libertarians are listed first, then Republicans, then Democrats.

COMPARE THEIR POSITIONS

POSITIONS	CHRIS POWELL (L)	KEVIN STITT (R)	DREW EDMONDSON (D)
EDUCATION	• More localized and deregulated education • Believes schools are overstaffed because of federal and state mandates • Wants to see teachers paid more • Would like to see state Legislature and Congress “allow teachers to run their classrooms and practice their craft”	• Teacher pay comparable to surrounding states • Line-item budgeting in place for state Education Department • Expand use of video technology for AP courses, particularly in rural areas • Temporary bonus program to recruit new teachers to stay in state • Allow school districts to spend property tax revenue on teacher pay	• Restore education funding lost from budget cuts • Work to raise teacher salaries to the regional average • Reduce administrative costs and put the money into classrooms • Increase higher education funding • Make pre-kindergarten education more accessible
TAXES	• Decrease tax credits and incentives • Consolidate or eliminate certain state agencies to save money • Skeptical of income and corporate taxes, preferring consumption taxes • Eliminate tax increment finance districts • Tax wind, oil, gas at same rate	• Opposes tax increases • Wouldn't have signed House Bill 1010xx, which funded teacher pay raises • Didn't support recall petition to rescind taxes for teachers' pay • Signed a pledge proposing shifting taxes toward consumption taxes	• Restore oil and gas production tax to 7% • Redirect production tax to improve infrastructure • End capital gains tax exemption • Increase tobacco tax from \$1/pack to \$1.50 • Close corporate tax loopholes • Expand deductions for middle class and small businesses
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	• Views criminal justice reform as a priority and a fiscal and fairness issue • State's prison population should consist only of “burglars, rapists, and those who are harming others” • Reevaluate criminal justice priorities and sentencing guidelines • Supports alternative treatment options for those with drug addiction and mental illness	• Believes state “stick[s] out like a sore thumb” because has the nation's highest incarceration rate • Wants ideas on reducing the prison population, including early release for more offenders	• Believes monetary incentives tied to prison system are “immoral” • Agrees with SQ 780, which lowered some drug and property crimes to misdemeanors
ECONOMY	• Eliminate licensing and certification requirements for some occupations • Cut regulations on businesses • Promote organic economic growth, without corporate tax incentives	• President's tax cuts are a key to growing and diversifying Oklahoma's economy • Business background enables him to recruit new companies to Oklahoma • Eliminate “wasteful” licensing fees for companies that bring new jobs to Oklahoma	• Focus more on economic development in rural areas • Staff Okla. Dept. of Commerce with experienced business people • Encourage innovation and entrepreneurship with more public-private partnerships
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE	• Backed state question on medical marijuana • Opposes outlawing abortion • Believes abortion issue should be left to individual states • Opposes expanding Medicaid	• Concerned about the state's growth in Medicaid spending • Audit the Medicaid system to eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse • Work toward selling insurance across state lines to increase competition and reduce premiums • Has doubts about medical marijuana state question, but supports doctors prescribing it for valid reasons • Would not mandate vaccinations • Appoint justices to the Oklahoma Supreme Court who are anti-abortion	• Expand Medicaid and provide wider health-care access to rural residents • Supported medical marijuana • Is pro-choice • Negotiate price increases with drug companies.; import drugs from Canada when necessary



"We have but one 'superior' in life. That is the man or woman who knows more than we do, and who is more helpful and kind." –KATE BARNARD

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR



Matt Pinnell (R)



Anastasia A. Pittman (D)



Ivan Holmes (I)

As the second-highest executive official in Oklahoma, the lieutenant governor is the first in the line of gubernatorial succession and serves as ex officio president of the Oklahoma Senate. The lieutenant governor serves a four-year term that runs concurrently with the governor of Oklahoma.

ATTORNEY GENERAL



Mike Hunter (R)



Mark Myles (D)

The attorney general serves as the chief legal and law enforcement officer and provides legal advice to the three branches of Oklahoma government. The attorney general serves a four-year term that runs concurrently with the governor of Oklahoma.

TREASURER



Randy McDaniel (R)



Charles de Coune (I)

Following statutory and constitutional responsibilities, the treasurer manages the state's funds and assets. The treasurer serves a four-year term that runs concurrently with the governor of Oklahoma.

LABOR COMMISSIONER



Leslie Osborn (R)



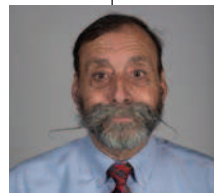
Fred Dorrell (D)



Brandt Dismukes (I)

The labor commissioner has two primary responsibilities – leading the Oklahoma Department of Labor, which administers state laws that apply to labor and workplace safety, and serving as chairman of the department's Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. The labor commissioner serves a four-year term that runs concurrently with the governor of Oklahoma.

AUDITOR



John Yeutter (L)



Cindy Byrd (R)

The state auditor and inspector is charged with auditing the finances of all state government agencies as well as performance audits and special investigative audits upon request. The auditor serves a four-year term that runs concurrently with the governor of Oklahoma.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER



Glen Mulready (R)



Kimberly Fobbs (D)

The insurance commissioner is responsible for enforcing the Oklahoma Insurance Code, overseeing the laws that apply to insurance and insurance companies doing business in the state. The insurance commissioner serves a four-year term that runs concurrently with the governor of Oklahoma.

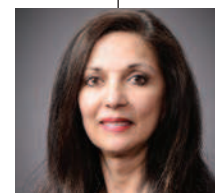
CORPORATION COMMISSIONER



Bob Anthony (R)



Ashley Nicole McCray (D)



Jackie Short (I)

Serving staggered six-year terms, the three members of the corporation commission regulate the state's utilities, including fuel, public utility, and transportation industries.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION



Joy Hofmeister (R)



John Cox (D)



Larry Huff (I)

The superintendent of public instruction, also known as the state school superintendent, oversees the Oklahoma State Department of Education and is president of the Oklahoma State Board of Education. This position serves a four-year term that runs concurrently with the governor of Oklahoma.

U.S. House of Representatives

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

DISTRICT 1



Kevin Hern (R)



Tim Gilpin (D)

DISTRICT 2



Richard Castaldo (L)



Markwayne Mullin (R)



Jason Nichols (D)



John Foreman (I)

DISTRICT 3



Frank D. Lucas (R)

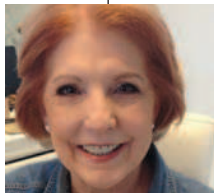


Frankie Robbins (D)

DISTRICT 4



Tom Cole (R)



Mary Brannon (D)



Ruby Peters (I)

DISTRICT 5



Steve Russell (R)

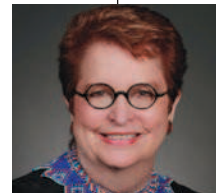


Kendra Horn (D)

OKLAHOMA SUPREME COURT



James E. Edmondson, Dist. 7



Yvonne Kauger, Dist. 4



Noma D. Gurich, Dist. 3



Patrick Wyrick, Dist. 2

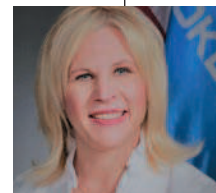
OKLAHOMA COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS



Scott Rowland, Dist. 4



David B. Lewis, Dist. 5



Dana Kuehn, Dist. 1

OKLAHOMA COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS



E. Bay Mitchell, Dist. 6



Robert Bobby Bell, Dist. 5



Kenneth L. Buettner, Dist. 5



Barbara Green Swinton, Dist. 4



Brian Jack Goree, Dist. 6

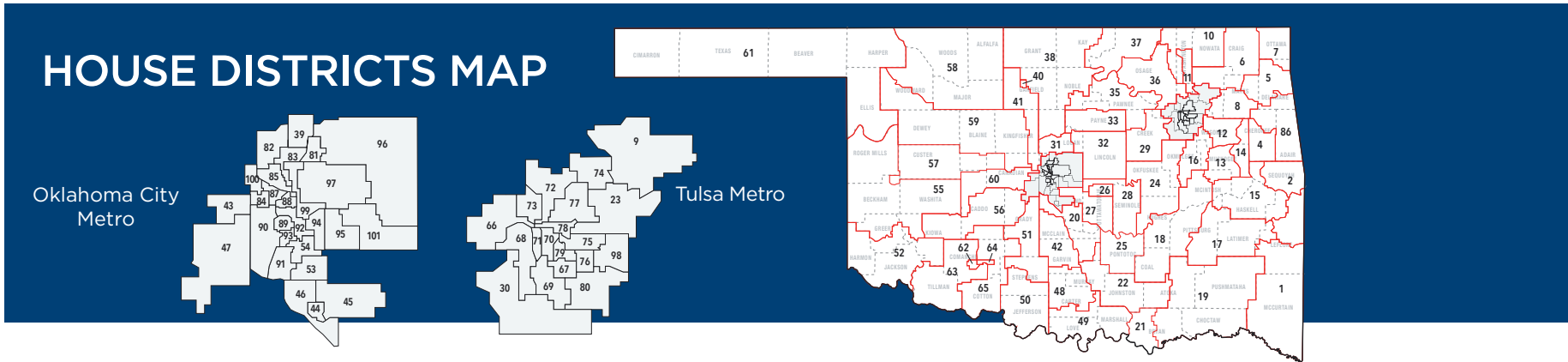
The 435 members of the U.S. House of Representatives serve two-year terms and represent congressional districts in each state (apportioned by population). The U.S. House initiates all revenue-related bills as well as passes bills that, when approved by the Senate, go to the President for consideration.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

All justices and judges on Oklahoma's three appellate courts are selected in the same manner. A nominating commission submits three names to the governor, who must choose one to fill the vacancy. The justices or judges serve staggered six-year terms, after which they appear on the general election ballot for retention. There is no mandatory retirement age.

House and Senate STATE ELECTIONS

KEY (D) DEMOCRAT (R) REPUBLICAN (L) LIBERTARIAN (I) INDEPENDENT (O) INCUMBENT

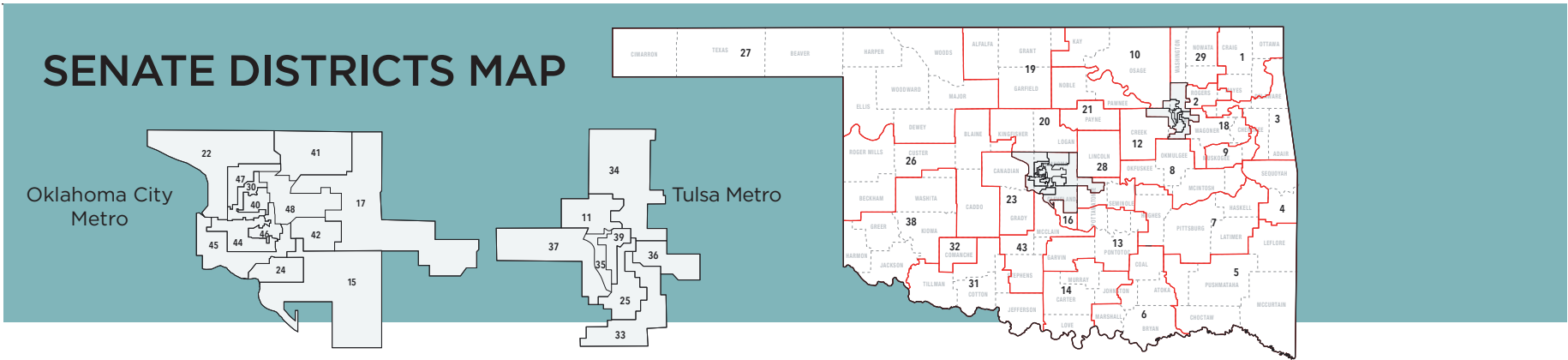
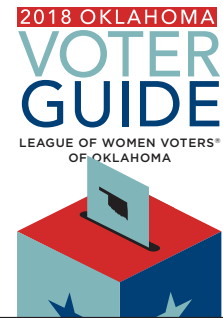


STATE HOUSE

DISTRICT	REPUBLICAN	DEMOCRAT	OTHER	DISTRICT	REPUBLICAN	DEMOCRAT	OTHER
1		Johnny Tadlock*		35	Ty Burns	Jasha Lyons Echo-Hawk	
2	Jim Olsen	Tom Stites		36	Sean Roberts*		
3	Lundy Kiger	Troy Dyer		37	Ken Luttrell		
4		Matt Meredith*		38	John Pfeiffer*		
5	Josh West*	Ed Trumbull		39	Ryan Martinez*	Devyn Denton	Richard Prawdzienski (I)
6	Rusty Cornwell	John L. Myers		40	Chad Caldwell*	Norman Grey	
7	William Leonard	Ben Loring*		41	Denise Crosswhite Hader	Jennie Scott	
8	Tom Gann*	Darrell Moore		42	Cynthia Roe	Liz George	
9	Mark Lepak*	Clay Layton		43	Jay W. Steagall	Chantelle Cory	
10	Judd Strom	Kevin Stacy		44		Emily Virgin*	
11	Derrell Fincher			45	Marc Etters	Merleyn Bell	Tom Hackelman (I)
12	Kevin McDugle*	Cyndi Ralston		46	Bryan Vinyard	Jacob Rosecrants*	
13	Avery Carl Frix*	Jolene Armstrong		47	Brian Hill	Sarah Carnes	
14	Chris Sneed	Jack Reavis		48	Tammy Townley	Cheryl Key	
15	Randy Randleman	Judy Ross Moore		49	Tommy C. Hardin*	Miranda Shelton	
16	Scott Fetgatter*	Chandler Torbett	James Delso (I)	50	Marcus McEntire*		
17	Jim Grego	Peggy DeFrango		51	Brad Boles*		
18	David Smith	Donnie Condit*		52	Charles Ortega*		
19	Justin J.J. Humphrey*	Lewis Collins		53	Mark McBride*	Leslie Bonebreak	
20	Sherrie Conley	Steve Jarman		54	Kevin West*	Katelyn Dockery	
21	Dustin Roberts*			55	Todd Russ*	Dennis Dugger	
22	Charles McCall*	Wayne Eidson	Renae Ward (I)	56	Charles Wells	David Perryman*	
23	Terry S. O'Donnell*	Craig John Hoxie		57	Harold Wright*		
24	Logan J. Phillips	Steve Kouplen*		58	Carl Newton*		
25	Ronny Johns	Daniel D. Manuel	Gary Rhynes (I)	59	Michael Sanders*		
26	Dell Kerbs*	Terry W. Hopkins		60	Rhonda Baker*		
27	Danny Sterling			61	Kenton Patzkowsky	Ashley Lehnert	
28	Zack Taylor*	Steve Barnes	Kyle Webb (I)	62	Daniel Pae	Larry Bush	
29	Kyle Hilbert*	Jesse Goodwin		63	Trey Caldwell	Joan E. Gabelmann	
30	Mark Lawson*			64	Rande Worthen	Ashley McCarter	David Pilon (I)
31	Garry Mize	Kara Sawyer		65	Toni Hasenbeck	Brandon R. Thompson	
32	Kevin Wallace*	Christi Wolff		66	Jadine Nollan*	Angela Graham	
33	John Thomas Talley			67	Jeff Boatman	Carly Hotvedt	
34	Aaron Means	Trish Ranson		68	Lonnie Sims	Michael Ross	J. Lee Miller Jr. (L), Heather Chenoweth (I)



"No institution can be greater than the perspective of the man or woman in charge of it, and if we are to change such revolting conditions we must make competency, and not political influence, the test of fitness for the position." –KATE BARNARD



STATE SENATOR

DISTRICT	REPUBLICAN	DEMOCRAT	OTHER
69	Sheila Dills	Andy Richardson	
70	Carol M. Bush*	JJ Burnam	
71	Cheryl Baber	Denise Brewer	
72		Monroe Nichols*	
73		Regina Goodwin*	
74	Mark Vancuren		
75	T.J. Martí	Karen Gaddis*	Kelli Krebs (L)
76	Ross Ford*	Forrest Mayer	
77	Todd Blackburn	John Waldron	
78	Paul Royse	Meloyde Blancett*	Gene Bell (L)
79	Dan Hicks	Melissa Provenzano	
80	Stan May	Janice J. Graham	
81	Mike Osburn*	Jackie Phillips	
82	Nicole Miller	Oraynab Jwayyed	
83	Jason Reese	Chelsey Branham	
84	Tammy West*	Lauren Morris	William Cagle (L)
85	Matt Jackson	Cyndi Munson*	Stephen Paulsen (L)
86	David Hardin	Rhonda Cox	
87		Colin Walke*	
88		Jason Dunnington*	
89		Shane Stone*	
90	Jon Echols*	LaVelle C. Compton	
91	Chris Kannady*	Amanda Jeffers	
92		Forrest Bennett*	
93		Mickey Dollens*	
94	Jason Sansone	Andrew Fugate	
95	Jack Beall Jr.	Kelly Albright	Paul Brewaker (L), Rashard D. Bickham (I)
96	Lewis H. Moore*	Kathy Wallis	
97		Jason Lowe*	
98	Dean F. Davis	Kimyn Easley-Graf	Sean Parrish (I)
99		Ajay Pittman	
100	Marilyn M. Stark	Zach Pearson	
101	Robert Manger	John Carpenter	

*Incumbents.

DISTRICT	REPUBLICAN	DEMOCRAT	OTHER
2	Marty Quinn*	Jennifer Esau	
4	Mark Dean Allen*	Eddie Martin	
6	David Bullard	Arnold Bourne	
8	Roger Thompson*	Shannan Tucker	Marlena Nobles (I)
10	Bill Coleman		
12	James Leewright*	Rick Parris	
14	Frank Simpson*	Justin Arledge	
16	Becki Maldonado	Mary B. Boren	
18	Kim David*	Charles Arnall	
20	Chuck Hall	Heady Coleman	
22	Stephanie Bice*	William Andrews	
24	Darrell Weaver	Renee Jerden	
26	Darcy Jech*		
28	Jason N. Smalley*		Stephanie R. Sanders (I)
30	John Symcox	Julia Kirt	
32	John Michael Montgomery	Jacobi Crowley	
34	JJ Dossett*		
36	John Haste	Bryan O'Brien	
38	Brent Howard	Jeff Berrong	
40	Joe Howell	Carri Hicks	Christopher Hensley (I)
42	Brenda Stanley	Linda Wade	Matt Campbell (I)
44		Michael Brooks*	
46		Kay Floyd*	
48	Willard Linzy	George E. Young	

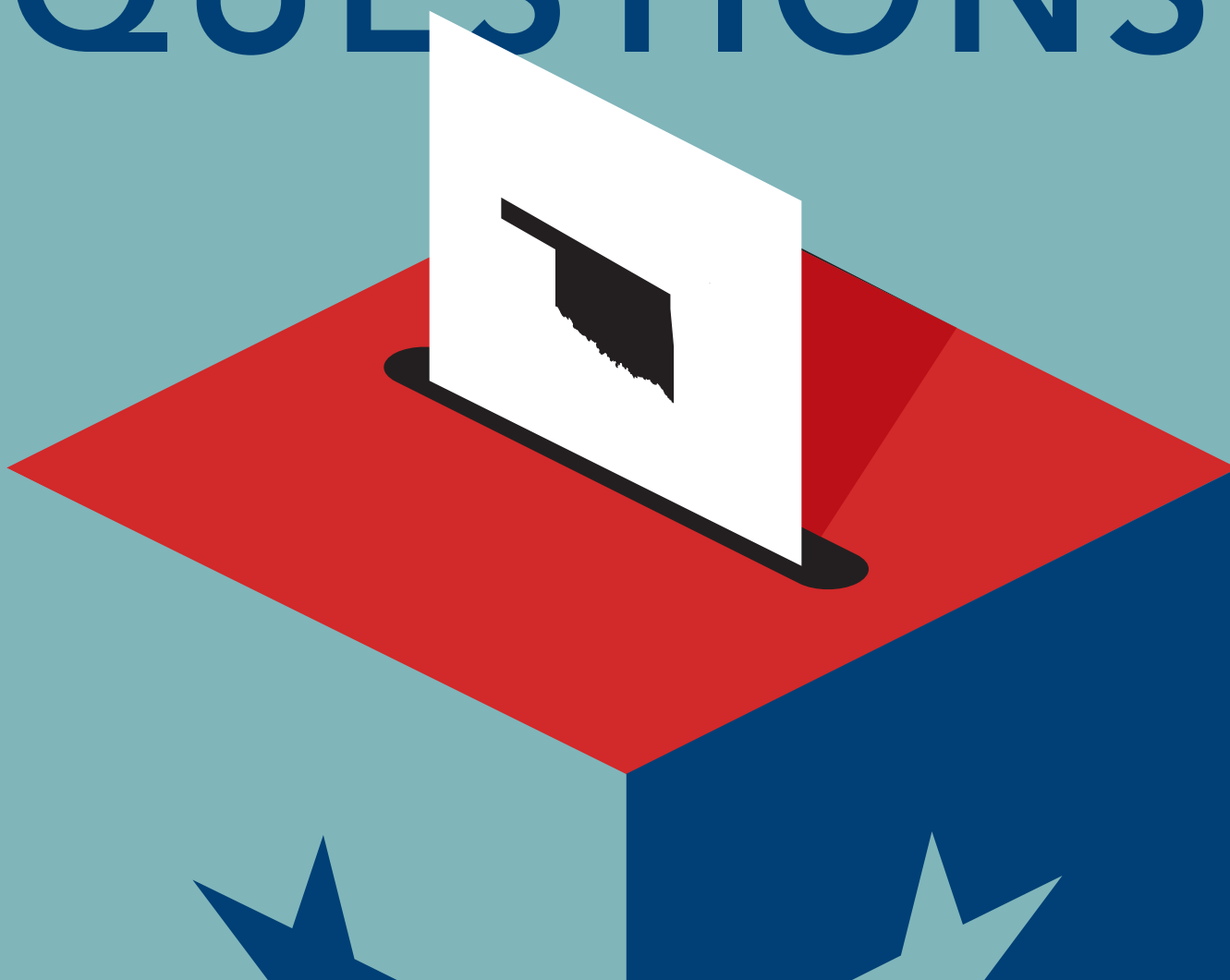
*Incumbents.

For information about the candidates and the state questions, check out www.vote411.org, Oklahomawatch.org and okvoterguide.com.

Districts with only one candidate were determined in the primary election and will not appear on the Nov. 6 ballot.

2018 OKLAHOMA

STATE QUESTIONS





Vision Care and Eyeglasses

STATE QUESTION

793

BALLOT TITLE

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."

Shall The Proposal Be Approved?

☐ FOR THE PROPOSAL – YES

☐ AGAINST THE PROPOSAL – NO

SUMMARY

State Question 793 developed out of an initiative petition to allow retail establishments to provide optometric services on their premises.

This proposal, if approved, would allow people to receive eye exams and purchase eyeglasses and contact lenses from retail establishments such as Walmart, Costco, and Target, rather than solely in optometry offices.

Oklahoma is one of three states, including Delaware and Rhode Island, that do not permit optometric services in retail establishments.

The proposed constitutional change does include certain limits as outlined in the ballot title language, such as those allowing the Legislature to restrict surgeries within retail establishments and limit the number of locations for an optometrist. Current laws and regulations prohibit retail establishments from selling prescription glasses and contacts unless a majority of the establishment's income comes from the sale of prescription optical goods and materials.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

<https://yeson793.com>

<http://www.no793.com>

<https://optometry.ok.gov/Law%20Book%202017.pdf>

PROPOSENTS SAY: ☒ YES

BOTH SIDES

OPPONENTS SAY: ☒ NO

- The measure would save consumers money because large retailers can offer lower prices by making bulk purchases at lower costs.
- Patients would have more options for choosing where they get their eye care and eyewear.
- Current Oklahoma law is designed to preserve an outdated monopoly, when 47 other states now allow these services in large retail stores.
- Oklahoma's economy would benefit because more consumers would buy eyewear from stores located here instead of from out-of-state online retailers.
- Giant retailers would gain a degree of control over an optometric physician's scope of practice, which conflicts with the Oklahoma Board of Examiners of Optometry guidelines.
- The quality of care will be compromised by the profit motive of large retailers, who could pressure optometrists to increase eyewear sales and the number of patients seen in a workday.
- The measure would hurt Oklahoma's economy by driving out local optometric practices in smaller communities and sending more retail profits to companies based out of state.
- Patients would end up with reduced options for eye care and eyewear if the retail establishment only sells its branded eyewear products.

BALLOT TITLE

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 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.

Shall The Proposal Be Approved?

☐ FOR THE PROPOSAL – YES

☐ AGAINST THE PROPOSAL – NO

SUMMARY

Question 794 is Oklahoma's version of the so-called Marsy's Law, which came about in California in 2008. It was named for the sister of its strongest proponent, Henry T. Nicholas, a businessman in the semiconductor field. His sister, Marsalee "Marsy" Nicholas, was shot and killed by her ex-boyfriend in 1983. Days later, the accused killer was out on bail and confronted Nicholas and his mother at a grocery store. The family did not know the man had been released. Nicholas made it his mission to require that crime victims receive notification of similar decisions and founded a group, Marsy's Law for All, to advocate for such a law in all states.

The law would amend the Oklahoma Constitution to reinforce and extend the rights of crime victims to be heard during court proceedings, to be notified of all their rights, and

to have their rights protected equally to those of the accused.

To date, six states—California, Illinois, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Ohio—have passed some form of Marsy's Law. However, the Montana Supreme Court struck down that state's 2016 measure as unconstitutional. In June this year, voters in South Dakota placed curbs on the state's 2016 law after counties incurred unexpected costs in implementing new rights for victims. This Nov. 6, citizens of Oklahoma, Georgia, Nevada, North Carolina, and Florida will vote on their states' versions of the law. Kentucky also may vote on the law, depending on whether a legal challenge that was pending in September is upheld. Many other states already have some type of victim's rights laws, primarily passed in the 1980s and 1990s.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- <https://www.marsyslaw4ok.com/faqs>
- <https://okpolicy.org/marsys-law-is-well-intentioned-but-be-wary-of-unintended-consequences/>
- https://www.ok.gov/dac/Victims/Victims_Rights/index.html
- <http://oklahomawatch.org/2017/04/04/as-victims-rights-law-makes-ballot-other-states-grapple-with-pitfalls/>

PROPOSENTS SAY: ☒ YES	BOTH SIDES	OPPOSENTS SAY: ☒ NO
• The measure would assure victims' rights are protected by the state constitution in a manner equal to defendants' rights. • Victims would be informed immediately of their rights, would know of any court proceedings of the accused, as well as when and if a perpetrator were released. • Victims would gain the right to be heard in any proceeding involving release, plea, sentencing, disposition, parole, and any proceeding during which the rights of the victim are at issue. • The financial cost to state or local governments would be minimal. Other than notifying victims, there is little or no cost involved because some victims' services are voluntarily provided now.		• The extensive notification requirements put an unreasonable financial burden on local court systems that lack the money for dedicated victims' rights staff. The measure would require tracking and notifying thousands of crime victims about criminal cases and could cost millions of dollars. • Crime victims already have some rights under the Oklahoma Constitution, including the rights to be informed if a sentence is overturned or a new trial is ordered, to receive protection and to a speedy disposition of the charges. • The law as enacted in other states has come under scrutiny, making it subject to legal challenges. • The definition of "victim" is vague: any person who is "directly or proximately harmed" by the crime. No distinction is made as to which crimes the law would apply.

Single Ticket

STATE QUESTION

798

BALLOT TITLE

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.

Shall The Proposal Be Approved?

☐ FOR THE PROPOSAL – YES

☐ AGAINST THE PROPOSAL – NO

SUMMARY

The proposal would change the existing election process for governor and lieutenant governor from separate elections to a joint ticket, similar to that for the president and vice president of the United States. The provision would not take effect until 2026, allowing the Oklahoma Legislature time to develop the procedure for joint nomination and election. Of the 45 states that have a lieutenant governor, 25 are elected on a joint ticket. This year, South Carolina will become the 26th state to implement this approach of electing its two highest offices on one ticket.

States take different approaches to these joint elections. Currently, Oklahoma is one of 17 states that elect the governor and lieutenant governor separately. Several states allow the gubernatorial candidate to select his or her running mate. Other states use a party-nominating process. Others hold separate primaries, creating a joint ticket from the winners. At various times

Oklahoma's governor and lieutenant governor have belonged to different parties. During the first term of Democratic Gov. Brad Henry from 2003 to 2007, for example, Republican Mary Fallin served as lieutenant governor. This proposal would require the governor and lieutenant governor be from the same party.

The Oklahoma lieutenant governor's primary responsibility is to step in as governor, should that individual die, resign or be removed from office. The lieutenant governor serves as president of the Oklahoma State Senate, presides over joint legislative sessions, and casts the tie-breaking vote on bills when necessary. The lieutenant governor also presides over, appoints designees for, or serves as a member of nearly 10 state boards and commissions. The Oklahoma lieutenant governor has a unique role in state government because they are the only official to serve both the executive and legislative branches.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

<http://www.nlga.us/lt-governors/office-of-lieutenant-governor/methods-of-election/>

<http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/blogs/stateline/2015/4/07/in-many-states-lieutenant-governors-take-on-larger-role>

PROPOSERS SAY: ☒ YES

BOTH SIDES

OPPOSERS SAY: ☒ NO

- The lieutenant governor would be more effective because he or she would work in tandem with the governor.
- The leadership team would have a common vision when providing oversight of executive agencies.
- The measure would eliminate an adversarial relationship within the executive branch.
- Passing this measure would improve the efficiency of the executive branch, which has many elected offices.

- If approved, the measure would reduce the independence of the lieutenant governor in serving as the eyes and ears of the Senate.
- The current procedure of separate elections allows candidates to be chosen on their own merit.
- Separate elections help preserve the independence of the legislative and executive branches.
- This measure would remove a vote of the people.

BALLOT TITLE

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 taxes 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.

Shall The Proposal Be Approved?

☐ FOR THE PROPOSAL – YES

☐ AGAINST THE PROPOSAL – NO

SUMMARY

State Question 800—formally known as the Oklahoma Oil and Gas Development Tax Revenue Investment Fund Amendment—is also called the Oklahoma Vision Fund. The purpose of the measure is to establish an additional investment/savings fund for the state.

Oklahoma has a Rainy Day Fund, created in 1985, that holds surplus funds taken in by the state. Also in 2016 the Legislature created the Revenue Stabilization Fund to help the state save more money for economic downturns.

The Oklahoma Vision Fund is intended to serve as more of an endowment fund than the Rainy Day Fund and Revenue Stabilization Fund. It would receive 5 percent of the state's oil and gas production tax revenue, and the Legislature could direct money from other sources into the fund. The State Treasurer would invest those monies in stocks and similar

securities and the fund would be subject to the prudent investor rule, which requires the appointed fiduciary to invest monies as a reasonable and cautious person would.

Four percent of the Oklahoma Vision Fund would be transferred annually to the state's general fund. The transferred amount is calculated on the average balance of the fund over the previous five years. This constitutional amendment would prohibit more than 5 percent of the fund's principal from being used to pay bond debt or to pay back other financial obligations incurred by the state, state agencies, or local governments.

The measure rose out of House Bill 1401, which was approved by the Legislature but was vetoed by Gov. Mary Fallin. Under a Senate joint resolution, the Legislature referred the measure for placement on the Nov. 6 statewide ballot as State Question 800.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

<http://www.ncsl.org/research/energy/state-revenues-and-the-natural-gas-boom.aspx>

<https://okpolicy.org/resources/online-budget-guide/budget-process/essentials-of-public-budgeting/rainy-day-fund/>

PROPOSERS SAY: ☒ YES

BOTH SIDES

OPPONENTS SAY: ☒ NO

- The measure would create a reliable revenue source that endures even if oil and gas production tax receipts experience a long-term decline or go through more boom-and-bust cycles.
- As the fund grows, it could eventually reduce the need to raise other state taxes or could allow for tax reductions.
- This proposal appropriately places a limit on use of the trust fund to pay off government indebtedness.

- The state already has a Rainy Day emergency fund, available during bad times to help pay for state operations. The money is held in the state's investment portfolio, and interest earnings go to the general revenue fund.
- The state needs more revenue for core services, and this measure diverts taxes into a permanent fund from which only a small fraction of the money can be tapped each year. The fund could later be used to supplant, rather than grow, funding for state services.
- The state should not pay obligations that are not its own, such as debt service payments by local governments.



Ad Valorem Tax for Education

STATE QUESTION

801

BALLOT TITLE

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.

Shall The Proposal Be Approved?

☐ FOR THE PROPOSAL - YES

☐ AGAINST THE PROPOSAL - NO

SUMMARY

One of the major issues the Oklahoma Legislature dealt with during the past session was teacher pay. The result was increases in state taxes and fees that provided an average \$6,100 a year raise to each Oklahoma teacher.

State Question 801 seeks to allow local districts to tap another funding source—ad valorem taxes dedicated to a school building fund—for operations expenses, including teacher and other salaries. Ad valorem taxes are voter-

approved property taxes that are assessed on local residential and commercial properties. A portion of these taxes are currently designated by the state for a building fund, used by schools to build, remodel, or repair its structures as well as to pay for furnishings and related expenses.

Because school districts differ in size and the total value of taxable properties they contain within the jurisdiction, they also differ in the amount of ad valorem taxes they collect.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

<http://www.schoolfundingfairness.org>

<https://okpolicy.org/ad-valorem-tax-property-tax/>

<https://assessor.oklahomacounty.org/216/Tax-Dollar-Breakdown>

<https://okpolicy.org/unheralded-law-puts-increased-funding-in-doubt/>

PROPOSENTS SAY: ☒ YES

- School districts would have the option to use building fund property taxes in excess of their capital needs to pay for operating expenses such as teacher salaries and textbooks.
- The flexibility in using these funds would reduce the need for the state to raise taxes.
- The measure would allow schools to avoid a one-size-fits-all approach to upkeep on such things as buildings, furniture, and equipment.
- School districts would have more control over their spending decisions.

BOTH SIDES

OPPOSENTS SAY: ☒ NO

- The measure would shift more of the funding burden for instruction from the state to local districts.
- Some districts, especially those with lower funding, would be forced to choose between paying teachers more and fixing buildings.
- The amendment would incentivize the Legislature to reduce appropriations for education as well as cause teacher unions to push for tapping the building fund for salary increases.
- Disparities in instructional quality among districts would increase based on differences in ad valorem tax collections.

THANK YOU

OKLAHOMA VOTER GUIDE *is a nonpartisan effort by the League of Women Voters of Oklahoma, with help from several non-profit and for-profit entities. After many months of planning, we are proud to offer readers a high-quality resource with analysis and education for the 2018 general election. This Voter Guide does not endorse or oppose any candidates for state or federal office, nor does it take any positions on the state questions. We welcome your feedback and encourage you to share this guide, which is available for download at okvoterguide.com. Questions may be sent to officeokclwv@gmail.com.*

IN MEMORY OF
*Sheila Kiernan
Swearingen*
1944~2018

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MyCHEATSHEET

NOVEMBER

6

ELECTION DAY IS NOV 6, 2018

You are allowed to bring notes into the voting booth, but you are not allowed to show them to anyone. This cheat sheet will help you make an informed decision and reduce ballot fatigue—there are many decisions to make in the voting booth on Election Day. Find your polling place, confirm your registration, and even view a sample ballot at elections.ok.gov.

2018 OKLAHOMA
**VOTER
GUIDE**
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POLLING PLACE

ADDRESS: _____

GOVERNOR

- ☐ Chris Powell (L)
- ☐ Kevin Stitt (R)
- ☐ Drew Edmondson (D)

CONGRESS

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT #

I AM VOTING FOR

STATE HOUSE DISTRICT #

I AM VOTING FOR

STATE SENATE DISTRICT#

I AM VOTING FOR

STATE QUESTIONS

SQ793 | Vision Care and Eyeglasses..... ☐ YES ☐ NO

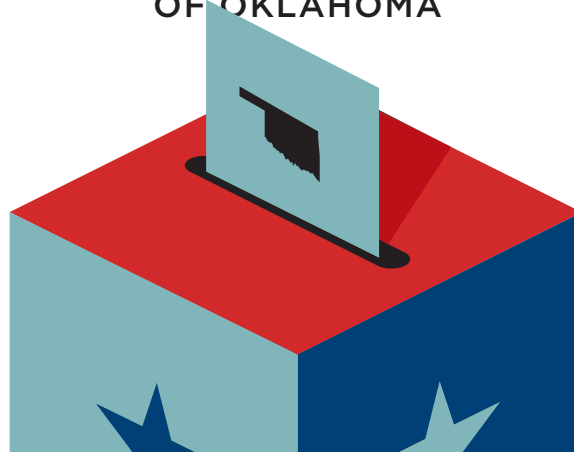
SQ794 | Victims' Rights..... ☐ YES ☐ NO

SQ798 | Single Ticket ☐ YES ☐ NO

SQ800 | Oklahoma Vision Fund ☐ YES ☐ NO

SQ801 | Ad Valorem Tax for Education ☐ YES ☐ NO

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A Spanish translation of the Voter Guide is available at okvoterguide.com.

