

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



STRAIGHT PARTY

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

STRAIGHT PARTY VOTING

(Vote for One)

- REPUBLICAN
- LIBERTARIAN
- DEMOCRATIC

PRESIDENTIAL

**ELECTORS FOR
 PRESIDENT
 AND VICE PRESIDENT**

(Vote for One)

- FOR PRESIDENT AND
 VICE PRESIDENT**
DONALD J. TRUMP
MICHAEL R. PENCE
 REPUBLICAN

- FOR ELECTORS
- [DAVID OLDHAM
 - [TERESA LYN TURNER
 - [MARK THOMAS
 - [BOBBY CLEVELAND
 - [LAUREE ELIZABETH
 MARSHALL
 - [CHARLES W POTTS
 - [GEORGE W. WILAND, JR.

- FOR PRESIDENT AND
 VICE PRESIDENT**
GARY JOHNSON
BILL WELD
 LIBERTARIAN

- FOR ELECTORS
- [ERIN ADAMS
 - [MIKEL DILLON
 - [JOEL BRITT DIXON
 - [REX L LAWHORN
 - [EPHRIAM ZACHARY
 KNIGHT
 - [CRAIG A. DAWKINS
 - [MARK C. DeSHAZO

- FOR PRESIDENT AND
 VICE PRESIDENT**
HILLARY CLINTON
TIM KAINE
 DEMOCRAT

- FOR ELECTORS
- [MARQ LEWIS
 - [BILL JOHN BAKER
 - [MARK HAMMONS
 - [BETTY McELDERRY
 - [W. A. DREW
 EDMONDSON
 - [JEANNIE McDANIEL
 - [RHONDA WALTERS

CONGRESSIONAL OFFICERS

**FOR UNITED STATES
 SENATOR**

(Vote for One)

- JAMES LANKFORD**
 REPUBLICAN
- ROBERT T. MURPHY**
 LIBERTARIAN
- MIKE WORKMAN**
 DEMOCRAT
- MARK T. BEARD**
 INDEPENDENT
- SEAN BRADY**
 INDEPENDENT

**LEGISLATIVE, DISTRICT, AND
 COUNTY OFFICERS**

**FOR STATE SENATOR
 DISTRICT 29**

(Vote for One)

- JULIE DANIELS**
 REPUBLICAN
- ROBERT JOBE**
 DEMOCRAT

JUDICIAL RETENTION

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

**JUSTICES OF THE OKLAHOMA
 SUPREME COURT**

**SUPREME COURT
 DISTRICT 5**

Shall JAMES R. WINCHESTER of the
 OKLAHOMA SUPREME COURT be retained
 in office?

- YES
- NO

**SUPREME COURT
 DISTRICT 8**

Shall DOUGLAS L. COMBS of the
 OKLAHOMA SUPREME COURT be retained
 in office?

- YES
- NO

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

**COURT OF CRIMINAL
 APPEALS DISTRICT 1**

Shall CLANCY SMITH of the OKLAHOMA
 COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS be retained
 in office?

- YES
- NO

**COURT OF CRIMINAL
 APPEALS DISTRICT 2**

Shall ROBERT L. HUDSON of the
 OKLAHOMA COURT OF CRIMINAL
 APPEALS be retained in office?

- YES
- NO

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

**COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS
 DISTRICT 3 - OFFICE 1**

Shall TOM THORNBRUGH of the
 OKLAHOMA COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS be
 retained in office?

- YES
- NO

**COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS
 DISTRICT 3 - OFFICE 2**

Shall JOHN F. FISCHER of the OKLAHOMA
 COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS be retained in
 office?

- YES
- NO

**COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS
 DISTRICT 4 - OFFICE 2**

Shall LARRY JOPLIN of the OKLAHOMA
 COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS be retained in
 office?

- YES
- NO

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STATE QUESTIONS

**STATE QUESTION NO. 776
 LEGISLATIVE
 REFERENDUM NO. 367**

This measure adds a new section to the Oklahoma Constitution, Section 9A of Article 2. The new Section deals with the death penalty. The Section establishes State constitutional mandates relating to the death penalty and methods of execution. Under these constitutional requirements:

- The Legislature is expressly empowered to designate any method of execution not prohibited by the United States Constitution.
- Death sentences shall not be reduced because a method of execution is ruled to be invalid.
- When an execution method is declared invalid, the death penalty imposed shall remain in force until it can be carried out using any valid execution method, and
- The imposition of a death penalty under Oklahoma law-as distinguished from a method of execution-shall not be deemed to be or constitute the infliction of cruel or unusual punishment under Oklahoma's Constitution, nor to contravene any provision of the Oklahoma Constitution.

FOR THE PROPOSAL - YES

AGAINST THE PROPOSAL - NO

**STATE QUESTION NO. 777
 LEGISLATIVE
 REFERENDUM NO. 368**

This measure adds Section 38 to Article II of the Oklahoma Constitution. The new Section creates state constitutional rights. It creates the following guaranteed rights to engage in farming and ranching:

- The right to make use of agricultural technology,
- The right to make use of livestock procedures, and
- The right to make use of ranching practices.

These constitutional rights receive extra protection under this measure that not all constitutional rights receive. This extra protection is a limit on lawmakers' ability to interfere with the exercise of these rights. Under this extra protection, no law can interfere with these rights, unless the law is justified by a compelling state interest-a clearly identified state interest of the highest order. Additionally, the law must be necessary to serve that compelling state interest. The measure-and the protections identified above-do not apply to and do not impact state laws related to:

- Trespass,
- Eminent domain,
- Dominance of mineral interests,
- Easements,
- Right of way or other property rights, and
- Any state statutes and political subdivision ordinances enacted before December 31, 2014.

FOR THE PROPOSAL - YES

AGAINST THE PROPOSAL - NO

**STATE QUESTION NO. 779
 INITIATIVE PETITION NO.
 403**

This measure adds a new Article to the Oklahoma Constitution. The article creates a limited purpose fund to increase funding for public education. It increases State sales and use taxes by one cent per dollar to provide revenue for the fund. The revenue to be used for public education shall be allocated: 69.50% for common school districts, 19.25% for the institutions under the authority of the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, 3.25% for the Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education, and 8% for the State Department of Education. It requires teacher salary increases funded by this measure raise teacher salaries by at least \$5,000 over the salaries paid in the year prior to adoption of this measure. It requires an annual audit of school districts' use of monies. It prohibits school districts' use of these funds for increasing superintendents' salaries or adding superintendent positions. It requires that monies from the fund not supplant or replace other educational funding. If the Oklahoma Board of Equalization determines funding has been replaced, the Legislature may not make any appropriations until the amount of replaced funding is returned to the fund. The article takes effect on July 1 after its passage.

FOR THE PROPOSAL - YES

AGAINST THE PROPOSAL - NO

**STATE QUESTION NO. 780
 INITIATIVE PETITION NO.
 404**

This measure amends existing Oklahoma laws and would change the classification of certain drug possession and property crimes from felony to misdemeanor. It would make possession of a limited quantity of drugs a misdemeanor. The amendment also changes the classification of certain drug possession crimes which are currently considered felonies and cases where the defendant has a prior drug possession conviction. The proposed amendment would reclassify these drug possession cases as misdemeanors. The amendment would increase the threshold dollar amount used for determining whether certain property crimes are considered a felony or misdemeanor. Currently, the threshold is \$500. The amendment would increase the amount to \$1000. Property crimes covered by this change include; false declaration of a pawn ticket, embezzlement, larceny, grand larceny, theft, receiving or concealing stolen property, taking domesticated fish or game, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, or issuing bogus checks. This measure would become effective July 1, 2017.

FOR THE PROPOSAL - YES

AGAINST THE PROPOSAL - NO

**STATE QUESTION NO. 781
 INITIATIVE PETITION NO.
 405**

This measure creates the County Community Safety Investment Fund, only if voters approve State Question 780, the Oklahoma Smart Justice Reform Act. This measure would create a fund, consisting of any calculated savings or averted costs that accrued to the State from the implementation of the Oklahoma Smart Justice Reform Act in reclassifying certain property crimes and drug possession as misdemeanors. The measure requires the Office of Management and Enterprise Services to use either actual data or its best estimate to determine how much money was saved on a yearly basis. The amount determined to be saved must be deposited into the Fund and distributed to counties in proportion to their population to provide community rehabilitative programs, such as mental health and substance abuse services. This measure will not become effective if State Question 780, the Oklahoma Smart Justice Reform Act, is not approved by the people. The measure will become effective on July 1 immediately following its passage.

FOR THE PROPOSAL - YES

AGAINST THE PROPOSAL - NO

**STATE QUESTION NO. 790
 LEGISLATIVE
 REFERENDUM NO. 369**

This measure would remove Article 2, Section 5 of the Oklahoma Constitution, which prohibits the government from using public money or property for the direct or indirect benefit of any religion or religious institution. Article 2, Section 5 has been interpreted by the Oklahoma courts as requiring the removal of a Ten Commandments monument from the grounds of the State Capitol. If this measure repealing Article 2, Section 5 is passed, the government would still be required to comply with the Establishment Clause of the United States Constitution, which is a similar constitutional provision that prevents the government from endorsing a religion or becoming overly involved with religion.

FOR THE PROPOSAL - YES

AGAINST THE PROPOSAL - NO

**STATE QUESTION NO. 792
 LEGISLATIVE
 REFERENDUM NO. 370**

This measure repeals Article 28 of the Oklahoma Constitution and restructures the laws governing alcoholic beverages through a new Article 28A and other laws the Legislature will create if the measure passes. The new Article 28A provides that with exceptions, a person or company can have an ownership interest in only one area of the alcoholic beverage business-manufacturing, wholesaling, or retailing. Some restrictions apply to the sales of manufacturers, brewers, winemakers, and wholesalers. Subject to limitations, the Legislature may authorize direct shipments to consumers of wine. Retail locations like grocery stores may sell wine and beer. Liquor stores may sell products other than alcoholic beverages in limited amounts. The Legislature must create licenses for retail locations, liquor stores, and places serving alcoholic beverages and may create other licenses. Certain licensees must meet residency requirements. Felons cannot be licensees. The Legislature must designate days and hours when alcoholic beverages may be sold and may impose taxes on sales. Municipalities may levy an occupation tax. If authorized, a state lodge may sell individual alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption but no other state involvement in the alcoholic beverage business is allowed. With one exception, the measure will take effect October 1, 2018.

FOR THE PROPOSAL - YES

AGAINST THE PROPOSAL - NO

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