



LEAGUE OF
WOMEN VOTERS®
www.lwvtulsa.org

Voters' Guide

November 12, 2013 General Election

The League of Women Voters of Metropolitan Tulsa neither supports nor opposes any political party or candidate for office. Year in and year out, the women and men of the League are committed to providing fact-based information and open discussion forums to help voters make their own decisions. As one of the oldest and most respected and recognized non-partisan organizations in the nation, our goals have always been to widen democratic participation and encourage fully researched, fact-based decision making in public policy.



General Election — Tuesday, November 12th, 7AM to 7PM

The general election is open to all registered voters in the City of Tulsa. All candidates who advanced from the primary races for their respective candidacy will be on the ballot. Voters may select any candidate who appears on the ballot. Three City of Tulsa propositions will also be on the ballot.



About the League

This Voters' Guide is published by the League of Women Voters of Metropolitan Tulsa. The League has a long tradition of publishing the verbatim responses of candidates to questions important to voters. The League offers this free Voters' Guide to help citizens make informed decisions at the polls. The League of Women Voters never supports or opposes any candidate or political party.

Every candidate was sent a questionnaire and given the opportunity to respond.

The League neither edits material nor changes spelling, punctuation, or grammar of candidate submissions. If word limits are exceeded, the extra words are deleted and this is indicated by ellipses (...).

On occasion, the League of Women Voters decides to oppose or favor questions that appear on the ballot when warranted by League study and adopted positions. In such cases, the League's stance will be detailed in a separate insert to this Voters' Guide.

About this election

All candidates in this guide are listed in alphabetical order by last name.

Three City of Tulsa propositions will be on the general election ballot on November 12th. Each proposal is printed with the exact wording that will appear on the ballot followed by arguments of proponents and opponents. Voters will be asked to vote for or against each City of Tulsa proposition on their ballot.

Offices and ballot questions are listed here in the order in which they appear on the ballot.

The League provides complete voting information on our website at www.lwvtulsa.org. In addition, the Tulsa World includes an informative non-partisan guide in their paper on the Sunday before the general election and online at www.tulsaworld.com. Lastly, check out Vote411.org to create your own personalized ballot and go into the voter box prepared!

Table of Contents

Voting Information	2
Mayor of Tulsa	3
City of Tulsa Auditor	5
City of Tulsa Propositions	6

Voter Identification Requirements

All Oklahoma voters are required to produce proof of identity before casting a ballot whether voting at a regular polling place or voting early at the County Election Board.

Acceptable identification includes documents issued by the federal, state (of Oklahoma) or a tribal government that includes the voter's name, photograph, and an expiration date that is after the date of the election in which the voter is attempting to vote. Voters also may use a voter identification card or a temporary voter identification document issued by the County Election Board. The following forms ID will be accepted:

- A valid driver's license with an expiration date later than the day of the election.
- An identification card issued by the state of Oklahoma, which

is not a driver's license, with an expiration date that is later than the day of the election; persons 65 or older are not required to have an expiration date on their state identification card.

- A tribal government ID, with a photo and expiration date later than the date of the election.
- A military/uniformed services ID, with a photo and expiration date later than the date of the election.
- A United States passport with an expiration date later than the date of the election.
- A voter registration card or a temporary voter registration document – the only forms of ID without a photo that will be accepted. A voter registration card does not have an expiration date. However, the temporary voter ID does have an expiration date and that date must be after the election.

This Voters' Guide is made possible by the
League of Women Voters of Tulsa Education Fund

Support production of our nonpartisan voter guides: lwvtulsa.org/donate

Provisional Ballot

Don't have an ID? Ask for a provisional ballot!

It will take time to do the paperwork, but the Tulsa County Election Board says your vote will be counted if the name on the affidavit that accompanies the provisional ballot matches to the name on the voter rolls. Be sure the name you put on the affidavit matches the name you used to register to vote.

Voting

You can vote in person at your polling place for the precinct in which you live or vote early at the Tulsa County Election Board:

- The name of your polling place is on your voter identification card.
- The polls are open 7am - 7pm on Election Day. If you are in line by 7pm, you will be able to vote.
- In-person absentee voting for the November 12 General Election will take place at the Tulsa County Election Board, 555 North Denver, on Thursday, November 7 and Friday, November 8 between 8 am and 6 pm.
- The deadline for having an absentee ballot mailed to you is 5 pm on Wednesday, November 6th. Application forms can be obtained from the Tulsa County Election Board or downloaded from this web link:
tulsacounty.org/documents/electionboardabsenteeballot.pdf

For more information about the absentee voting process contact the Tulsa County Election Board at (918)596-5780 or check out the following webpage: ok.gov/elections/Absentee_Voting/

Nonpartisan Elections

A charter amendment creating nonpartisan municipal elections was approved by Tulsa voters in November 2011. There is now a new process for electing city officials. Candidates now file for city elective office without indicating party affiliation and the names of all candidates who filed for office appeared on the primary ballot.

In these nonpartisan primary races, if one candidate received a majority (greater than 50%) of the vote, that candidate would have been elected to office. No candidate received a majority in the June primary race so the two candidates whose combined percentage constituted a majority of the votes cast appear on the November 12, 2013 general election ballot. Therefore, Mayor Dewey Bartlett and Former Mayor Kathy Taylor are the two candidates that appear on the ballot for the general election in the mayoral race. Clift Richards and Cathy Ann Criswell are the two candidates whose names appear on the ballot for the City Auditor race. No candidate will be identified by party affiliation on the November 12th ballot.

Mayor of Tulsa

The mayor heads the executive branch of government. Among the powers and duties of the mayor are determining the needs and objectives of the city; preparing budgets and financial plans; keeping the peace; enforcing the laws; collecting, spending and tracking all moneys; managing the employees; and building the necessary streets, waterworks, sewers, storm drainage, trash disposal facilities, transportation systems and other infrastructure as needed.

Salary: \$96,075

Elected to a 3 year term.



Dewey Bartlett

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Biographical Info:

Occupation: Mayor of Tulsa

Age: 66

Education: Bartlett is a graduate of Bishop Kelley High School and received a B.S. in accounting from Regis University and an M.B.A. from Southern Methodist University (SMU).

Questions:

What strategies will you pursue to improve public transportation in Tulsa?

Improving public transportation is very important for the city of Tulsa and must be managed in a responsible manner. One problem with public transit is the fares only cover about 20% the cost of operation. My administration has focused on finding ways to lower these cost so that we can expand our system. I am very proud of the progress we have made in converting our fleet to compressed natural gas which is a far more economic fuel source. Moreover Tulsa is a world wide leader in producing natural gas so we keep those funds in the city.

What do you see as the biggest challenges facing the police and fire departments over the next three years and how will you address those challenges?

The Police and Fire departments comprise 58% of the Tulsa budget because they are core services and essential for Tulsa's success. It's what city government should do; provide core services which helps make Tulsa safe and provides necessary infrastructure, so the private sector can grow our economy. The important question is whether we have enough police and firefighters on the streets, and the answer clearly is that we do not. Tulsa can vastly improve public safety, and put nearly 900 police officers on the streets, and we can do it without raising taxes.

(continued on next page...)

Dewey Bartlett (cont.)

My plan is to repurpose the Four to Fix .67% tax to provide a dedicated source for public safety and street maintenance. This tax expires in 2014, and so I have asked the City Council to put this public safety plan on the ballot in November. While violent crime has declined, we have to be proactive to keep it headed down. If we work together, we can make Tulsa safer and do it with existing dollars.

What strategies will you employ to attract and retain new businesses and jobs?

In 2009, I promised that I would be the “jobs gettingest mayor.” When I took office, Tulsa had lost 18,000 jobs, but because of my common-sense management, which fosters an environment for business, Tulsa is making great strides in job growth. In the past three years, we’ve added 9,000 jobs. It shouldn’t come as a surprise to anyone that Tulsa was recently ranked in Forbes magazine as the No. 1 place for young entrepreneurs to start a business.

Street maintenance and improvements remain a high priority for many Tulsans. What will your administration do to prioritize needed improvements and what funding options will you pursue?

The Tulsa streets project has been completed on time and under budget. Thanks to good management and investment in infrastructure, Tulsa’s motorists travel safely and more efficiently.



Kathy Taylor

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Facebook:
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Biographical Info:
Occupation:
Age: 58
Education: Bachelors in Journalism, University of Oklahoma; J.D. University of Oklahoma Law School

Questions:

What strategies will you pursue to improve public transportation in Tulsa?

Tulsa cannot become a world class city without improvements in transit and bike/walkability. A couple of priorities – we need to push forward on the Peoria BRT bus corridor and evaluate to consider implementation in other areas. We need to look for creative ways to finance – public-private partnerships, working with businesses that have specific transit needs for their workforce, or partnering with institutions like schools or colleges. We need to require sidewalks throughout the city as part of rehab or new construction projects. We also need to ensure we are incorporating transit needs in our public works planning, so that when we build or rehabilitate roads, we do it in a way that can accommodate future transit needs.

What do you see as the biggest challenges facing the police and fire departments over the next three years and how will you address those challenges?

Getting more officers on the street is the biggest immediate challenge. The goal is that Tulsa is America’s safest city and a new study outlining the proper staffing level within both police and fire is vital. We still have fewer officers on the street today in 2013 than we did in 2009, when I left office. And yet City spending is up \$80 million, nearly the entire budget of the police department, since my last day in office. Many of the necessary resources already exist, it’s simply just a question of priorities and public safety is at the top of my list of priorities.

What strategies will you employ to attract and retain new businesses and jobs?

Create a good environment for business growth - a safe city, good streets and transportation, strong schools.

The city can’t create businesses, but it can plant seeds (like we did with ONEOK Field and Tulsa Hills) allowing private business to invest and grow.

We must nurture small businesses/entrepreneurs - 94 percent of Tulsa jobs are at companies with under 100 people. Programs like Tulsa Achieves, which has helped 10,000 Tulsans attend college, provide a trained workforce that attracts new businesses and strengthens existing ones.

Street maintenance and improvements remain a high priority for many Tulsans. What will your administration do to prioritize needed improvements and what funding options will you pursue?

During my last administration, with the citizens we passed “Fix Our Streets,” the largest one-time investment in Tulsa streets in our history. It is important that we get that plan back in track as it has slowed, and that requires once again engaging Tulsans across the city to get their input and priorities so that they can support continued investments in our streets, sidewalks and other needed infrastructure.

Because there are so many capital needs, it would be a tremendous mistake to divert much-needed capital funds for a permanent, new tax that would increase the operating budget, as has been proposed by Dewey Bartlett.

One priority for me will be to develop an “open platform,” so that citizens can access data including information about road construction online and through their cell phones or tablets.

And I will demand coordination of departments so we quit ripping up streets repeatedly simply due to a lack of communication. That doesn’t cost a dime and will improve our quality of life immediately.

Tulsa City Auditor

The city auditor independently reviews city accounts and activities for efficiency and effectiveness, and determines whether they are in accordance with laws, regulations, and proper governmental accounting principles. The auditor reports all findings in writing to the mayor and the Council.

Salary: \$73,500 **Elected to a 1 year term.**

Cathy Ann Criswell

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Facebook:

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Biographical Info:

Occupation: Retired from City of Tulsa at the end of 2011, last job title Chief Risk Officer

Age: 59

Education: Bachelor of Science/ Business Administration, graduating with honors from the University of Tulsa

Questions:

What do you consider to be the measures of good performance by a city auditor?

Professional staff – The foundation of a successful organization is a well-trained and motivated work force. Measures of good performance for a city auditor staff are the number of professional certifications held by the audit team and the number of continuing education hours they have completed each year., Audit recommendations implemented – It does no good to complete projects and write recommendations if city managers do not make changes in operations to address the reported issues. A measure of good performance for a city auditor is the number of audit recommendations implemented, as well as follow-up to find out why corrective action has not been taken.

What kind of reporting do you think the city auditor's office should supply to the community?

Tulsa's charter, Article IV, states the city auditor's reports are to be made to the mayor and council. I believe the city auditor should provide these reports in an easily accessible form for citizens. To make information easily accessible, I would use the communication methods citizens use, such as social media, email, and websites. As an audit manager at the City of Tulsa, I helped create and publish the city auditor's annual report. This publication is a user-friendly way to inform citizens of all the work done each year and the results.

What is the most important responsibility of the city auditor and why?

Tulsa's charter clearly states the city auditor's duties, I believe all of these duties are important and will faithfully carry them out. I believe what makes the most impact is the duty to appraise the city's systems and procedures. Making improvements to systems and procedures is what helps city managers do their work more effectively and efficiently.



Clift Richards

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Biographical Info:

Occupation:

Age: 73

Education: Bachelor of Science
Business Administration
Accounting.

Questions:

What do you consider to be the measures of good performance by a city auditor?

The best measures for the city auditor are effectiveness in accomplishing improvements for the City of Tulsa. The City of Tulsa uses several key performance measures to assess its performance. These measures are published annually as part of the City Auditor's budget request and the City Auditor is the only elected official that has performance measures published in the budget request. The three primary key performance measures we use are:

1. Achieve at least 90% acceptance

rate from management on recommended solutions for improving work processes and controlling risk. Fiscal year 2012 result was: 100%

2. Achieve at least 80% implementation rate from management on recommended solutions for improving work processes and controlling risk. Fiscal year 2012 result was: 86%

3. Provide quality audits as judged by clients with quality ranking above three on a one (poor) to four (excellent) scale. Fiscal year 2012 result was: 3.25.

What kind of reporting do you think the city auditor's office should supply to the community?

All of the City Auditor's reports are public documents. We publish the reports of all completed audits on the City Auditor's page of the City of Tulsa website at:

<https://www.cityoftulsa.org/our-city/elected-officials/auditor.aspx>

Each year the Office of the City Auditor publishes an annual report and the internal audit plan for the upcoming year. This report titled "FY 2012-2013 Annual Report – May 2012" is available at the above URL under "Internal Audit Reports".

What is the most important responsibility of the city auditor and why?

I believe the people elect an auditor to keep an independent watch over city operations and the resources they have provided to the government. Citizens want accountability from the city government that resources are safeguarded and efficiently and effectively applied to the intended purposes. The most important responsibility of the City Auditor is to provide accountability of city government.

Propositions

The following text represents the way that propositions will be presented on the ballot:

Proposition No. 1

CITY CHARTER AMENDMENT, COUNCILORS' SALARIES

Shall the City Charter of the City of Tulsa be amended to set the salary for members of the City Council at twenty-four thousand dollars (\$24,000.00) per year, commencing December 1, 2014; and repealing the Council's power to change its salary by its own vote?

FOR THE PROPOSITION – YES

AGAINST THE PROPOSITION –NO

Proposition No. 2

'IMPROVE OUR TULSA' – SALES TAX, 1.1% UNTIL \$563,700,000.00 COLLECTED (7 YEARS MAX)

Do you approve ordinances extending a one and one-tenth percent (1.1%) sales tax levy from the current City of Tulsa one and one-sixth percent (1.167%) sales tax which is due to expire on June 30, 2014, and continuing to collect one and one-tenth percent (1.1%) sales tax until the full amount of five hundred sixty-three million, seven hundred thousand dollars and no cents (\$563,700,000.00) is so collected, but in no event longer than seven (7) years, that is June 30, 2021, as provided in Ordinance No. 22921, at which time the said sales tax shall expire, unless renewed by a vote of the people; and devoting the revenues from said sales tax to capital improvement projects, as provided in Ordinance No. 22922?

FOR THE PROPOSITION – YES

AGAINST THE PROPOSITION –NO

Proposition No. 3

'IMPROVE OUR TULSA' – BOND, STREET AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR BONDS

Shall the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma incur an indebtedness by issuing its bonds in the sum of Three Hundred Fifty-Five Million Dollars and No Cents (\$355,000,000.00) to provide funds (either with or without state or federal aid) for the purpose of constructing, reconstructing, improving, and repairing streets and bridges, as authorized by Section 27, Article X of the Constitution and the laws of the State of Oklahoma, and levy and collect an annual tax, in addition to all other taxes, upon all taxable property in said City, sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of principal of said bonds when due, said bonds to bear interests of not more than the maximum rate permitted by law at the time the bonds are issued, payable semiannually and to become due serially within twenty-five (25) years from their date?

FOR THE PROPOSITION – YES

AGAINST THE PROPOSITION –NO

City of Tulsa Propositions

The City of Tulsa has placed three propositions on the November 12 ballot.

Proposition 1 calls for raising the salary of city councilors from \$18,000 to \$24,000 and repeals the Council's power to vote themselves a raise.

Propositions 2 and 3 comprise the Improve Our Tulsa package, a capital improvements plan to fund street repairs and improvements to public safety, parks and other infrastructure projects.

Proposition 2 extends 1.1% of the current 1.167% sales tax which is due to expire on June 30, 2014. The tax will raise \$563,700,000 (\$564 million) and will be collected for a maximum of seven years (until June 30, 2021) at which time the tax would expire unless it is renewed by a vote of the people. Voters are asked to approve or disapprove the extension of the tax.

Proposition 3 authorizes general obligation bonds totaling \$355 million for the purpose of constructing, reconstructing, improving and repairing streets and bridges. Bonds allow the city to repay over time the cost of projects that would otherwise be too expensive without additional sales taxes. Bonds are generally paid through the collection of property taxes.

Councilors' Salaries Proposition 1

City Charter Amendment, Councilors' Salaries

Shall the City Charter of the City of Tulsa be amended to set the salary for members of the City Council at twenty-four thousand dollars (\$24,000.00) per year; and repealing the Council's power to change its salary by its own vote?

For the Proposition - Yes

Against the Proposition - No

Background:

The Tulsa City Charter section on Councilor Salaries reads as follows: Section 2.

During the first term of office under this amended Charter, each member of the Council shall receive a salary of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000.00) per year payable as employees of the city are paid; thereafter, the salary to be received by each member of the Council and the Chairman may be changed by a majority vote of the entire membership of the Council; provided, no change in salary shall become effective prior to the commencement of the term of office next succeeding the term in which the change is made and then only in the event such change was approved prior to the general election for the next succeeding term. Councilors may be reimbursed for expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

The current salary for a City Councilor is \$18,000, which was raised in 1990 from \$12,000. The original intent of the City Charter adopted by voters in 1989 was that City Councilor positions would be considered part-time jobs.

Proponents say:

1. Councilors have not had a salary increase since 2001. Councilors work long hours for the citizens of their districts and deserve a raise.
2. City councilors in cities of similar size and whose government is the same as Tulsa's have salaries considerably higher than Tulsa's city councilors.
3. City councilors should not have the power to raise their own salaries without proper checks and balances in place.

Propositions

Opponents say:

1. Proposition 1 poses two separate and distinct questions. As such, two answers are required. The way the current question is asked a voter cannot express a definitive answer for either by casting just one vote. Since the proposition, if adopted, would change the City Charter, the question needs to be separated into two questions. The constitutionality of the current question is open to challenge because it is in violation of the rule that requires that each proposition only pose one question.
2. Now is not the time to raise councilor salaries. The city is already facing large budget shortfalls. Priority should be given to salaries for employees who impact public safety like firefighters and policemen.
3. The City Council by exercising its authority to raise councilor's salaries, when fair and reasonable, saves the expense of taking the issue to the electorate and incurring all of the costs involved. If the electorate is unhappy with a raise being voted for its public officials by those public officials then those officials are open to losing their offices at the next election.

Improve our Tulsa Proposition 2

'Improve Our Tulsa' - Sales Tax

1.1% until \$563,700,000.00 collected (7 years max.)

Do you approve ordinances extending a one and one-tenth percent (1.1%) sales tax levy from the current City of Tulsa one and one-sixth percent (1.167%) sales tax which is due to expire on June 30, 2014, and continuing to collect one and one-tenth percent (1.1%) sales tax until the full amount of five hundred sixty-three million, seven hundred thousand dollars and no cents (\$563,700,000.00) is so collected, but in no event longer than seven (7) years, that is June 30, 2021, as provided in Ordinance No. 22921, at which time the said sales tax shall expire, unless renewed by a vote of the people; and devoting the revenues from said sales tax to capital improvement projects, as provided in Ordinance No. 22922?

For the Proposition - Yes

Against the Proposition - No

Improve Our Tulsa Proposition 3

'Improve Our Tulsa' - Bond, Street and Bridge Construction and Repair Bonds
Shall the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma incur an indebtedness by issuing its bonds in the sum of Three Hundred Fifty-Five Million Dollars and No Cents (\$355,000,000.00) to provide funds (either with or without state or federal aid) for the purpose of constructing, reconstructing, improving and repairing streets and bridges, as authorized by Section 27, Article X of the Constitution and laws of the State of Oklahoma, and levy and collect an annual tax, in addition to all other taxes, upon all taxable property in said City, sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of principal of said bonds when due, said bonds to bear interests of not more than the maximum rate permitted by law at the time the bonds are issued, payable semiannually and to become due serially within twenty-five (25) years from their date?

For the Proposition - Yes

Against the Proposition - No

Background:

The City of Tulsa develops two types of budgets: an Operating Budget and a Capital Projects Budget. The funding for these budgets comes from different sources and cannot be co-mingled. The city collects 3.167-cents in sales tax

for every dollar that is subject to sales tax spent within the city limits.

Operating expenses such as materials, supplies, salaries and other personnel costs are funded by a permanent two-cent sales tax. That leaves 1.167 cents to pay for capital improvements in the city which is subject to a vote of the people when the tax is about to expire.

Municipal construction projects undertaken by cities are typically referred to as Capital Projects. These are long term physical assets that include projects such as streets, storm drains, sewer lines, park development, landscaping, signals, street lighting, and, in some cases, municipal buildings. The capital budget is the city's plan to construct, purchase and maintain these assets. Capital funding initiatives are needed to maintain basic infrastructure including the assets listed above. Improve our Tulsa is such a capital funding initiative.

Capital projects are funded by sales taxes and general obligation (GO) bonds. These taxes and bonds are periodically put to a vote of the people.

General obligation (GO) bonds are essentially loans that the city repays in the future. The payment for projects can be made over time with funds collected through property taxes. The option to fund capital projects with bonds is proposed when the long term value to citizens is greater than the cost of borrowing.

Projects funded through sales tax are paid for as the tax money is collected.

It is important to note that although a list of projects has been developed from input at city council meetings and two rounds of town hall meetings, voters are not casting a vote for the projects themselves, but rather on the extension of the sales tax and on the approval of the bonds.

Proponents say:

1. Many of the city's assets, such as the BOK Center and the Tulsa Zoo, produce revenue for the city. Improvements made to these assets increase the city's income.
2. The City of Tulsa infrastructure is in desperate need of repair and upkeep. The longer it is put off, the worse it will get and the more expensive it will be to fix
3. Bad roads lead to vehicle wear and tear, costing drivers more money.
4. Street and bridge disrepair directly impacts public safety.

Opponents say:

1. The seven year time frame for collecting the 1.1% sales tax is too long extending over multiple city council terms of office.
2. The funds from the GO bonds are too large to be put in the hands of our city leaders at one time.
3. The sources of information that track the spending of the funds are too difficult for citizens to access and understand.
4. There is too great an emphasis on street construction, especially street widening and too little on improving transit systems and offering better transportation choices.
5. Both the sales tax proposition and the general obligations bond proposition result in higher taxes for Tulsans.
6. The costs of certain of the projects identified on the list are disproportionately high (e.g., widening and straightening of the corridor between 81st and 91st on Yale).

Do YOU want to have a say in your Government?

TAKE THIS VOTERS' GUIDE
and read what your candidates have to say!

For more information visit

www.lwvtulsa.org and www.vote411.org

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