

NEVADA STUDENT MOCK ELECTION

FULL BALLOT

OCTOBER 29, 2020

BALLOT MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

To vote for a candidate or question of your choice, complete the arrow pointing to your selection.



VOTE LIKE THIS

If you tear, deface or incorrectly mark your ballot, please request a new ballot.

FEDERAL PARTISAN OFFICES	
UNITED STATES PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT Four (4) Year Term VOTE FOR ONE	
Biden, Joseph R. Harris, Kamala D.	Democratic
Blankenship, Don Mohr, William	Independent American Party
Jorgensen, Jo Cohen, Jeremy "Spike"	Libertarian Party of Nevada
Trump, Donald J. Pence, Michael R.	Republican
NONE OF THESE CANDIDATES	

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS DISTRICT 4 Two (2) Year Term VOTE FOR ONE	
Esteban, Jonathan Royce	Libertarian Party of Nevada
Horsford, Steven	Democratic
Marchant, Jim	Republican
Rubinson, Barry L.	Independent American Party

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS DISTRICT 1 Two (2) Year Term VOTE FOR ONE	
Bakari, Kamau	Independent American Party
Bentley, Joyce	Republican
Strawder, Jr., Robert Van	Libertarian Party of Nevada
Titus, Dina	Democratic

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS DISTRICT 2 Two (2) Year Term VOTE FOR ONE	
Ackerman, Patricia	Democratic
Amodei, Mark E.	Republican
Hansen, Janine	Independent American Party

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS DISTRICT 3 Two (2) Year Term VOTE FOR ONE	
Bridges, II, Ed S.	Independent American Party
Brown, Steve	Libertarian Party of Nevada
Lee, Susie	Democratic
Rodimer, Dan "Big Dan"	Republican

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STATE BALLOT QUESTIONS	
State Question 1 Amendment to the Nevada Constitution – Assembly Joint Resolution No. 5 of the 79th Session	
Shall the <i>Nevada Constitution</i> be amended to: (1) remove provisions governing the election and duties of the Board of Regents and its control and management of the State University and require the Legislature to provide by law for the State University's governance, control, and management and the reasonable protection of individual academic freedom at Nevada's public higher education institutions; and (2) revise the administration of certain federal land grant proceeds dedicated for the benefit of certain departments of the State University?	
YES – Replace existing <i>Nevada Constitution</i> provisions of certain governing duties of the Board of Regents to ensure the Legislature's authority over the Board in all matters relating to the State University which will allow for additional legislative oversight and accountability to improve the State's entire system of public higher education and administration of funding under federal law.	
NO – Keep existing provisions of the <i>Nevada Constitution</i> governing the election and duties of the Board of Regents and which gives the Board of Regents independent powers to control and manage the affairs and funds of the State University without threat of political interference by the Legislature and Governor	

State Question 2 Amendment to the Nevada Constitution – Assembly Joint Resolution No. 2 of the 79th Session	
Shall the <i>Nevada Constitution</i> be amended to: (1) remove an existing provision recognizing marriage as only between a male person and a female person and require the State of Nevada and its political subdivisions to recognize marriages of and issue marriage licenses to couples, regardless of gender; (2) require all legally valid marriages to be treated equally under the law; and (3) establish a right for religious organizations and clergy members to refuse to perform a marriage and provide that no person is entitled to make any claim against them for exercising that right?	
Yes – Amend the <i>Nevada Constitution</i> to remove the provision preempted by federal constitutional law and which is therefore unenforceable that only a marriage between a male person and a female person may be recognized and given effect in Nevada. Would require that the State of Nevada and its political subdivisions must recognize marriages of and issue marriage licenses to couples regardless of gender and require that all legally valid marriages must be treated equally under the law. The measure provides that religious organizations and members of the clergy have the right to refuse to perform a marriage and that no person has the right to make any claim against a religious organization or member of the clergy for refusing to perform a marriage.	
No – If the U.S. Supreme Court were to overturn the decision that marriages of couples regardless of gender must be treated equally under the law, the definition of marriage currently in the Nevada Constitution would again be the controlling law of Nevada. The people of Nevada ratified in the <i>Nevada Constitution</i> the definition of marriage as being only between a man and a woman in 2000 and 2002. The Nevada Constitution should not be changed in reaction to a court decision that can be overturned. Domestic partnerships are a viable option for same-sex couples in Nevada.	

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State Question 3

Amendment to the Nevada Constitution
– Senate Joint Resolution No. 1 of the 79th Session

Shall the Nevada Constitution be amended to: (1) require the State Board of Pardons Commissioners whose members are the Governor, the justices of the Nevada Supreme Court, and the Nevada Attorney General to meet at least quarterly; (2) authorize each member of the Board to submit matters for consideration by the Board; and (3) authorize the Board to grant pardons and make other clemency decisions by a majority vote of its members without requiring the Governor to be part of the majority of the Board that votes in favor of such decisions?

YES – Replace existing Nevada Constitution provisions to require the State Board of Pardons Commissioners to meet quarterly. It allows the Board to grant pardons and clemency decisions by a vote of its members not requiring the governor to be part of the majority vote in those decisions.  

NO – Keep the current provisions of the Nevada Constitution which do not specify meeting times of the State Board of Pardons Commissioners and requiring the governor to be included in the majority vote of granting pardons and other clemency decisions.  

State Question 4

Amendment to the Nevada Constitution
– Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 of the 79th Session

Shall the Nevada Constitution be amended by adding a new section guaranteeing specific voting rights to all qualified and registered voters in the State?

YES – Amend the Nevada Constitution to provide an enumerated list of voting rights guaranteed to all qualified and registered voters in the State which are currently protected by existing statutes. Voters will be assured that attempts to diminish or otherwise interfere with voting rights or election outcomes in Nevada will be much more difficult to accomplish than just by change of statute.  

NO – Basic voting rights are already enshrined in both the United States Constitution and the Nevada Constitution. The voting rights listed in Question 4 exist in statute. While vitally important, they are not timeless in their structure or application, and the forms they take may change substantially as the ways in which we vote and conduct elections evolve. Future advances in technology will likely make several of the voting matters addressed by Question 4 obsolete.  

State Question 6

Amendment to the Nevada Constitution
– The Renewable Energy Promotion Initiative

Shall Article 4 of the Nevada Constitution be amended to require, beginning in calendar year 2022, that all providers of electric utility services who sell electricity to retail customers for consumption in Nevada generate or acquire incrementally larger percentages of electricity from renewable energy resources so that by calendar year 2030 not less than 50 percent of the total amount of electricity sold by each provider to its retail customers in Nevada comes from renewable energy resources?

YES – Amend the Nevada Constitution to require all providers of electric utility services that sell electricity to retail customers for consumption in Nevada to meet a Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) that would go into effect beginning in calendar year 2022 and increase gradually until the RPS reaches 50 percent in calendar year 2030. Nevada's RPS law is found in Chapter 704 of Nevada Revised Statutes. The Nevada Legislature would have until July 1, 2021 to pass any law required to carry out the provisions of the constitutional amendment.  

NO – Nevada's current Renewable Portfolio Standard is already set to increase to 25 percent by 2025. A constitutional mandate dictating energy policy is unnecessary and risky. Passage of Question 6 would recklessly pave a path putting ratepayer at risk by erasing Nevada's ability through legislation to judiciously apply its own adjustments to our current RPS. This question confines the types of energy consumption Nevadans would be forced to rely on and mandates policies in the Nevada Constitution that would serve to punish consumers and impose flawed policies. Nevada is better served by a legislative process that safely adjusts the proportional quantities of Nevada's power usage as technological developments continue to advance.  

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POLL QUESTIONS	
Poll Question 1	
The pandemic and concerns for student, teacher and staff safety have caused major disruption to traditional education delivery in classrooms at a school facility. Which statement <u>best</u> describes your experience with online instruction delivery:	
I am able to access my classes and find my course work satisfactorily.	
The technical side of how to get into my classes and communicate with my teachers has been the most difficult part.	
My greatest challenge is that I do not have internet access at home, so I have to find a place with wireless connectivity so I can connect to do my schoolwork.	
I was already doing online school, so this is little or no change for me.	
Other than the required safety protocols, there is no change because I attend school in-person	

Poll Question 2	
Rate your overall satisfaction with online school using 1 (lowest/worst) to 10 (highest/best)	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
NA (Does not Apply)	

Poll Question 3	
We have been hearing this election cycle a lot about “fake news” in the media. It is difficult to tell what is true or factual and what is false or distorted. When you are able to vote, how do you think you will get the best information on the candidates and ballot questions?	
TV – multiple stations	
TV – one particular station	
Campaign ads that come in the mail	
Internet	
Candidate's website	
Parents/Family	
Friends	
Teachers	

End of Full Ballot