

voters' pamphlet



STATE OF OREGON GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 6, 1990

Compiled and Distributed by

Barbara Roberts

Secretary of State

This Voters' Pamphlet is the personal property of the recipient elector for assistance at the Polls.

BARBARA ROBERTS
SECRETARY OF STATE



SALEM, OREGON
97310-0722

Dear Voter:

Oregonians have a right to be proud of the Voters' Pamphlet. It is the state's strongest and most visible symbol of commitment to the democratic voting process. Since 1903, the Voters' Pamphlet has helped Oregonians make choices for their future.

This pamphlet provides you with the opportunity to learn about the candidates, the two measures referred to the voters by the 1989 Legislature, one referendum measure, and eight issues on the ballot as a result of initiative petition. The pamphlet also contains information about absentee ballots, handicapped accessible polling places and voter registration.

Please read the Voters' Pamphlet carefully and cast your vote on Tuesday, November 6th.

Sincerely,

Barbara Roberts
Secretary of State

On the Cover

Working with five inmate participants, University of Oregon Professor Paul Buckner created "Promise", symbolizing hope, justice and freedom. Photograph courtesy of Eastern Oregon Correctional Institution in Pendleton.

INFORMATION

GENERAL

Your official 1990 general election voters' pamphlet is divided into separate sections for measures and candidates. Page numbers for these sections are listed under Table of Contents on this page. The page number for the alphabetical Index of Candidates who have filed voters' pamphlet statements is also listed under the Table of Contents.

Material in the measures section includes each state and county ballot title, the complete text of the proposed measure, an impartial statement explaining the measure and its major effect, and any arguments filed by proponents and opponents. Where applicable, the ballot titles and complete texts of certain district measures also appear in this section. Oregon law requires the legislature to submit one argument in favor of each measure it refers to the people. Citizens or organizations may also file arguments on state measures by purchasing space for \$300 or by submitting a petition signed by 1,000 electors. The secretary of state may not accept any argument which is not accompanied by the specified fee or the requisite number of signatures.

In the candidate section, partisan candidates appear before nonpartisan candidates. All space is purchased; statements and photographs are submitted by the candidates or their designated agents. The information required by law—pertaining to occupation, occupational and educational background, and prior governmental experience—has been certified by each candidate. Some spaces are blank because Oregon law does not allow the placement of material relating to candidates for different offices on the same page in the voters' pamphlet.

Miscellaneous voting aids—including district maps, precinct and polling place lists, voting instructions, a complete listing of state candidates, state ballot, and absentee ballot application forms—follow the candidates section. Another page contains information about provisions made for voters who are elderly or who have physical disabilities, "Voting Accessibility for Elderly and Individuals with Physical Disabilities."

The voters' pamphlet has been compiled by the secretary of state since 1903, when Oregon became one of the first states to provide for the printing and distribution of such a publication. In 1909, the legislative assembly passed a law requiring pamphlets to include information on candidates.

One copy of the voters' pamphlet is mailed to every household in the state. Additional copies are available at the state capitol, post offices, courthouses and all county election offices.

**BE A WELL-INFORMED VOTER.
STUDY THE ISSUES.**

VOTER REGISTRATION

You may register to vote by mail or in person if:

1. You are a citizen of the United States;
2. You will be 18 or older on election day;
3. You are a resident of Oregon.

IMPORTANT: To vote in the 1990 general election, you must have met the above qualifications and been registered to vote by 5:00 p.m. on October 16, 1990.

You must reregister if:

1. Your registration has been canceled;
2. Your name has been changed by marriage or court order;
3. Your residence or mailing address has changed for any reason;
4. You desire to change your political party affiliation.

You may vote one time in the precinct of registration without reregistering if:

1. Your name has been changed by marriage or court order;
2. Your residence or mailing address has been changed by the United States Postal Service, city or county but the location of the residence has not changed and you qualify for and obtain a certificate of registration from the county election office;
3. Your mailing address has changed but the location of your residence has not changed.

VOTE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1990

Polls open 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

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VOTING ACCESSIBILITY FOR ELDERLY AND INDIVIDUALS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

Pursuant to the federal "Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act," Public Law 98-435, the state of Oregon has made the following provisions for voters who are elderly or who have physical disabilities:

1. A cassette edition of the voters' pamphlet is available for Oregonians who can not read standard print due to a visual or physical disability. For information regarding eligibility, please contact the Oregon State Library, Talking Book and Braille Services, State Library Building, Salem, Oregon 97310-0645 or call Portland: 224-0610; Salem: 389-3849; or toll free: 1-800-452-0292. **Please use these numbers only if ordering a cassette edition of the voters' pamphlet.** If you need information regarding where you vote, please call your county clerk or elections officer. All other voters' pamphlet questions should be directed to the office of the Secretary of State at 378-4144 or 378-5812 (TTY).
2. Large type voting instructions or hand held magnifying glasses for the visually impaired will be provided at each polling place.
3. Telecommunications devices for the hearing impaired will be available in each county elections office. The special telephone number for your county appears at the top of the polling place list in the back of this pamphlet, or you may contact the secretary of state's office by dialing 378-5812.
4. If a physically disabled or elderly voter's polling place is inaccessible, the voter may request, **in advance**, to have a ballot brought from the polling place to the voter's car, or to be assigned to an alternative polling place.
5. Any voter who, because of a physical disability or an inability to read or write, is unable to mark or punch the ballot, upon request, shall receive the assistance of two election board clerks of different parties or of some other person chosen by the voter. Under **no** circumstances may assistance be given by the voter's employer or an agent of the employer or by an officer or agent of the voter's union.
6. A special absentee ballot may be requested by any physically disabled or elderly voter. This request, once made, remains in effect for each election held in the same calendar year.

Details concerning the nature of barriers present at polling places designated as inaccessible can be obtained by contacting your county elections officer.

STATE BALLOT

STATE MEASURES

- No. 1**—Grants Metropolitan Service District Electors Right to Self-Governance; **QUESTION**—Shall state constitution give metropolitan service district voters the right of self-governance, over metropolitan matters, through district charter? *(Vote Yes or No)*
- No. 2**—Constitutional Amendment Allows Merged School Districts to Combine Tax Bases; **QUESTION**—Shall constitution allow school district created by merger a tax base equal to sum of tax bases of merged districts? *(Vote Yes or No)*
- No. 3**—Repeals Tax Exemption, Grants Additional Benefit Payments for PERS Retirees; **QUESTION**—Shall tax exemption for PERS pensions be repealed, and amount equaling taxes plus 11 percent interest returned to PERS retirees? *(Vote Yes or No)*
- No. 4**—Prohibits Trojan Operation Until Nuclear Waste, Cost, Earthquake Standards Met; **QUESTION**—Shall nuclear power plant (Trojan) be allowed to operate only if state regulatory agency finds that certain conditions are met? *(Vote Yes or No)*
- No. 5**—State Constitutional Limit on Property Taxes for Schools, Government Operations; **QUESTION**—Shall constitution set limits on property taxes, and dedicate them to fund public schools and non-school government operations? *(Vote Yes or No)*
- No. 6**—Product Packaging Must Meet Recycling Standards or Receive Hardship Waiver; **QUESTION**—By 1993, shall packaging used in Oregon meet certain recycling goals, unless a hardship waiver is obtained? *(Vote Yes or No)*
- No. 7**—Six-County Work in Lieu of Welfare Benefits Pilot Program; **QUESTION**—Shall Oregon law establish program of work by public assistance recipients for government-funded wages in lieu of welfare benefits? *(Vote Yes or No)*
- No. 8**—Amends Oregon Constitution to Prohibit Abortion with Three Exceptions; **QUESTION**—Shall state constitution prohibit abortions except to prevent death of pregnant woman and in reported cases of rape or incest? *(Vote Yes or No)*
- No. 9**—Requires the Use of Safety Belts; **QUESTION**—Shall law, effective December 7, 1990, require safety belt use by motor vehicle drivers and passengers over 16? *(Vote Yes or No)*
- No. 10**—Doctor Must Give Parent Notice Before Minor's Abortion; **QUESTION**—Shall state law require doctor to give notice to parent or custodian at least two days before minor's abortion? *(Vote Yes or No)*
- No. 11**—School Choice System, Tax Credit for Education Outside Public Schools; **QUESTION**—Should Constitution provide choice of public schools, tax credit for education outside public schools, voter approval of certain education laws? *(Vote Yes or No)*

- STATE SENATOR, 18TH DISTRICT**—*(Vote for One)*—Kathleen Kessinger (R); Cliff Trow (D)
- STATE SENATOR, 19TH DISTRICT**—*(Vote for One)*—Floyd D. Williams (R); Mae Yih (D)
- STATE REPRESENTATIVE, 4TH DISTRICT**—*(Vote for One)*—Bill Bain (R); Hedy L. Rijken (D)
- STATE REPRESENTATIVE, 34TH DISTRICT**—*(Vote for One)*—Keith A. Miller (D); John Schoon (R)
- STATE REPRESENTATIVE, 35TH DISTRICT**—*(Vote for One)*—Patric Peters (D); Tony Van Vliet (R)
- STATE REPRESENTATIVE, 36TH DISTRICT**—*(Vote for One)*—Dana J. Anderson (D); Carolyn Oakley (R)

NONPARTISAN CANDIDATES

- JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, POSITION 1**—*(Vote for One)*—Paul J. De Muniz
- JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, POSITION 2**—*(Vote for One)*—Walt Edmonds

(This State Ballot is a complete listing of the measures and candidates for the General Election—November 6, 1990—certified by the Secretary of State for the counties covered in this pamphlet.)

The candidates listed will not necessarily have a statement in the Voters' Pamphlet. Some do not choose to purchase space. Material is also rejected for failure to meet the deadline.

On election day, your ballot will include additional material from your county and local governments.)

PARTISAN CANDIDATES

- UNITED STATES SENATOR**—*(Vote for One)*—Mark O. Hatfield (R); Harry Lonsdale (D)
- REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 4TH DISTRICT**—*(Vote for One)*—Peter DeFazio (D); Tonie Nathan (L)
- REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 5TH DISTRICT**—*(Vote for One)*—Mike Kopetski (D); Denny Smith (R)
- GOVERNOR**—*(Vote for One)*—Dave Frohnmayer (R); Al Mobley (I); Fred Oerther (L); Barbara Roberts (D)
- COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES**—*(Vote for One)*—Mary Wendy Roberts (D); Mary Ann Ruggiero (L)



"Guidance of Youth", sculpted by Avard Fairbanks, depicts a pioneer family and is located in Bush Park in Salem. Photograph by Max Gutierrez, Statesman-Journal.

MEASURES

Measure arguments printed as filed. The State of Oregon
is not responsible for any inaccuracies.

Measure No. 1 STATE OF OREGON

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 2—Referred to the Electorate of Oregon by the 1989 Legislature, to be voted on at the General Election, November 6, 1990.

BALLOT TITLE

1 GRANTS METROPOLITAN SERVICE DISTRICT ELECTORS RIGHT TO SELF-GOVERNANCE

QUESTION—Shall state constitution give metropolitan service district voters the right of self-governance, over metropolitan matters, through district charter?

SUMMARY—Adds provision to Oregon Constitution. Requires legislature to pass laws giving metropolitan service district electors power to adopt, amend, revise, repeal district charter by majority vote. Requires district charter to prescribe government organization and provide for number, election or appointment, qualifications, tenure, compensation, powers and duties of officers. Provides for exercise of powers by ordinance. Gives district jurisdiction over metropolitan matters as defined by charter. Gives district electors initiative and referendum powers regarding district charter and legislation, to be exercised as county powers are exercised.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT—Zero.

YES

NO

AN ACT

Be It Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

PARAGRAPH 1. The Oregon Constitution is amended by creating a new section 14 to be added to and made a part of Article XI, and to read:

SECTION 14. (1) The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law a method whereby the legal electors of any metropolitan service district organized under the laws of this state, by majority vote of such electors voting thereon at any legally called election, may adopt, amend, revise, or repeal a district charter.

(2) A district charter shall prescribe the organization of the district government and shall provide directly, or by its authority, for the number, election or appointment, qualifications, tenure, compensation, powers and duties of such officers as the district considers necessary. Such officers shall among them exercise all the power and perform all the duties, as granted to, imposed upon or distributed among district officers by the Constitution or laws of this state, by the district charter or by its authority.

(3) A district charter may provide for the exercise by ordinance of powers granted to the district by the Constitution or laws of this state.

(4) A metropolitan service district shall have jurisdiction over matters of metropolitan concern as set forth in the charter of the district.

(5) The initiative and referendum powers reserved to the people by this Constitution hereby are further reserved to the legal electors of a metropolitan service district relative to the adoption, amendment, revision or repeal of a district charter and district legislation enacted thereunder. Such powers shall be exercised in the manner provided for county measures under section 10, Article VI of this Constitution.

PARAGRAPH 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next regular general election held throughout this state.

EXPLANATION

Ballot Measure No. 1 amends the Oregon Constitution to require the Legislative Assembly to pass a law enabling the electors of a metropolitan service district to adopt a charter. The law also shall provide a method for amending, revising or repealing the charter, if a charter is adopted. The law will apply to metropolitan service districts only. Currently, METRO, in the Portland metropolitan area, is the only metropolitan service district in Oregon.

Ballot Measure No. 1 does not change the powers or functions nor require the adoption of a charter for a metropolitan service district. It authorizes the electors of a metropolitan service district, by majority vote at an election, to determine for themselves whether or not to adopt, amend or repeal a charter.

If a district charter is adopted, Ballot Measure No. 1 sets forth some requirements for the charter.

A metropolitan service district charter must establish the structure and organization of the government of the district, including the number of district officers. The charter must also provide for the qualifications, manner of selection, salary, powers and duties of the district officers. These matters are now controlled by state law. The adoption of a district charter will give district electors control over the structure and organization of the government of a metropolitan service district.

Ballot Measure No. 1 requires the district officers elected or appointed under a charter to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties granted to or imposed on the district officers by the Oregon Constitution or state laws, by the district charter or by its authority. The governing body or the electors of a metropolitan service district will determine which district officers perform the required duties.

A district charter may provide for the exercise by ordinance of powers granted to the district by the Constitution or laws of this state. A metropolitan service district shall have jurisdiction over matters of metropolitan concern as set forth in the charter of the district.

Ballot Measure No. 1 allows the electors of a metropolitan service district to use the initiative and referendum powers to adopt, amend or repeal the district's charter or ordinances. The initiative and referendum powers will be exercised by district electors in the same way that county electors in "home-rule charter" counties now initiate or refer county ordinances.

Committee Members:
 Senator Bill Kenemer
 Representative Larry Sowa
 Senator Glen Otto
 Representative Ron Cease
 B. J. Smith

Appointed by:
 Secretary of State
 Secretary of State
 President of the Senate
 Speaker of the House
 Members of the Committee

(This Committee was appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 251.215.)

Measure No. 1 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

WHY SHOULD YOU VOTE FOR MEASURE NO. 1? BECAUSE IT CALLS FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT AND IT MAKES SENSE!

A yes vote will start the process of giving the local citizens of Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington Counties the responsibility and authority over the government of the metropolitan service district that is rightfully theirs.

Currently the only metropolitan service district, METRO, is a special district that serves the urbanized portions of Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties. By law, METRO is restricted to those three counties. Because Measure No. 1 calls for a constitutional amendment, a statewide vote is necessary, even though the measure does not affect a majority of Oregon's voters.

More than ten years ago, the Oregon Legislative Assembly put in motion the process which led to the formation of Metro. Voters approved forming METRO in 1978.

But, METRO isn't like a lot of other local governments. The legislature still has considerable control over what METRO can do — how it can raise money and the kinds of tasks it can undertake.

This may have made sense in 1979 when METRO was a fledgling experiment in regional government. But it doesn't make sense now.

Legislators from all over the state should not have to deal with matters that affect only the citizens of a metropolitan region. Legislators have enough issues to address in the running of the state. The voters who live in a metropolitan service district should be the ones who have a direct say over what a district does.

The passage of Measure No. 1 means that the legislature will put laws into place which will allow METRO area voters to adopt a local charter for the metropolitan service district.

We urge you to vote yes on Measure No. 1.

**Joint Legislative
Committee Members:**
Senator Jeannette Hamby
Representative Mike Burton
Representative Gene Saylor

Appointed by:
President of the Senate
Speaker of the House
Speaker of the House

(This Joint Legislative Committee appointed to provide legislative argument in support of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 251.245.)

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS REGARDING MEASURE NO. 1

What does Measure No. 1 do?

Measure No. 1 adds a provision to the state constitution that requires the Legislature to establish a process for the voters of the Metropolitan Service District (METRO) to adopt a charter providing for self-governance similar to that of Oregon's cities.

What is METRO?

METRO is an elected regional government existing only in the populated portions of Clackamas, Washington and Multnomah Counties. METRO has responsibility for solid waste disposal and planning, certain land use planning, and transportation planning in that region. In addition, Metro operates the Metro Washington Park Zoo, built the Oregon Convention Center, and manages regional entertainment and spectator facilities.

How did Measure No. 1 get on the Ballot?

Measure No. 1 was referred to the voters of Oregon by a nearly unanimous vote of the Oregon Legislature.

Why is a statewide vote necessary if Measure No. 1 affects only citizens of Clackamas, Washington and Multnomah Counties?

In order to establish a procedure to enable METRO to have its own charter, an addition to the state constitution is required. The state constitution can be changed only by a vote of all the people of Oregon.

Will Measure No. 1 enable METRO to expand its boundaries outside of Clackamas, Washington and Multnomah Counties?

No. METRO's boundaries are restricted by state law to those three counties.

THESE ARE THE FACTS. WE HOPE THEY WILL CONVINCE YOU TO VOTE YES ON MEASURE NO. 1.

*This information furnished by:
Rena Cusma*

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

Measure No. 1 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

The voters of Clackamas, Washington and Multnomah Counties deserve a direct voice in the future of the Metropolitan Service District (METRO). That's why we urge you to vote yes on Measure No. 1.

Over the past 11 years, METRO has proven that a directly elected government can meet the needs of our growing regional community. Oddly enough, the Legislature still is required to decide most of the issues regarding METRO's structure and governance. These are decisions that should be made by the local voters of the region. They should not be made by a statewide body like the Legislature, many of whose members reside far from the METRO boundaries and are largely unfamiliar with METRO's functions.

The Legislature apparently agrees because they overwhelmingly referred this measure to the voters statewide.

To give the citizens of Clackamas, Washington and Multnomah Counties a stronger voice in their regional government, we need the support of voters from the entire state.

To start the process of giving local voters more direct authority over METRO we need an addition to the State Constitution. That's why Measure No. 1 was referred to the voters statewide. But the outcome will affect only the citizens living within the METRO boundaries in Clackamas, Washington and Multnomah Counties.

By approving Measure No. 1, the Legislature will create a process by which the citizens in the METRO region can vote on a local charter. Local citizens having direct control over their regional government—that's what Measure No. 1 is all about.

WE URGE ALL OREGONIANS TO VOTE YES ON MEASURE NO. 1.

This information furnished by:
Committee for Self-Governance
Greg McMurdo

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

VOTE NO ON BALLOT MEASURE 1

This measure takes a good idea way too far!!

As the Portland Metropolitan area grows, nearly all of us agree there is need for cooperation and coordination. BUT this measure takes a GIANT, BLIND LEAP! It potentially gives huge powers like creating ordinances (local laws!), amending the charter by a simple majority vote, and creating a huge, powerful new layer of government. This is outrageous!

This measure essentially could give METRO "supergovernment" powers. Although having shown improvement of late, METRO has a very checkered performance history and hardly has the experience or stability to suddenly become the governing force for all the citizens in the Portland Metropolitan area! METRO also has a long history of bias for downtown and near disregard for the bulk of us living elsewhere.

These powerful District Electors could even be appointed rather than elected! Also, there are no assurances representation will be equal and fair. These same folks could have the power to impose taxes (like business licenses) and impose all types of regulations (such as land use, traffic, and public services requirements).

In fact, there already exist metropolitan based cooperative efforts that currently are working and hold future promise. For example, JPACT (Joint Policy Advisory Committee on Transportation) has brought city and county officials together for surprisingly effective and efficient cooperation on transportation planning. This model works and could readily be used for other metropolitan concerns without going the giant and scary step of supergovernment!

Coordination, not supergovernment, is what is needed! We don't need another layer of government. When is more government either more efficient or less costly? Don't buy into this dangerous and expensive experiment! Cooperation and coordination should be achieved through simple and gradual steps, not flying, blind leaps!

VOTE NO ON BALLOT MEASURE ONE!!!!

This information furnished by:
Bill Kennemer
State Senator

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

Measure No. 2 STATE OF OREGON

House Joint Resolution 14—Referred to the electorate of Oregon by the 1989 Legislature, to be voted on at the general election, November 6, 1990.

BALLOT TITLE

2 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ALLOWS MERGED SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO COMBINE TAX BASES

QUESTION—Shall constitution allow school district created by merger a tax base equal to sum of tax bases of merged districts?

SUMMARY—Amends state constitution. Removes school districts from Article XI, section 11(4). That section requires, when school districts merge, new district's tax base, in next fiscal year, to equal sum of prior year's tax base amounts of all merged districts, plus six percent. Measure would require, when districts merge, new district's tax base to equal only the sum of tax base amounts of all merged districts. Retains voters' ability to increase tax base of merged district by election. Effective fiscal years 1991 and after.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT—Zero.

YES

NO

AN ACT

Be It Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

PARAGRAPH 1. The Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by creating a new section to be added to and made a part of Article XI and to read:

SECTION 11b. (1) If a school district merges with one or more other school districts and the merger is first effective for a fiscal year beginning on or after January 1, 1991, the tax base of the school district shall be equal to the sum of the tax base amounts for each of the school districts included in the merger, as otherwise determined under subsection (2) of section 11 of this Article.

(2) Subsection (4) of section 11 of this Article does not apply to a school district. The Legislative Assembly shall enact legislation to carry out the provisions of this section, including the circumstances under which mergers occur.

PARAGRAPH 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next regular general election held throughout the state.

EXPLANATION

This measure would amend the Oregon Constitution by providing that when one or more school districts merge, the new tax base of the newly created district would be equal to the sums of the tax bases of all the districts being merged, plus six percent.

Under current law, the tax base of any special district affected by a boundary change is computed in one of three ways, depending on the nature of the change.

Measure 2 would remove school districts from the application of these variations. It directs the Legislative Assembly to define "merger" for purposes of determining when the new provision would apply. Depending on the circumstances of the merger, the proposed method may produce a higher or lower tax base for the new school district. The proposal would eliminate tax base adjustments in minor school district boundary changes.

The proposal retains the right of school district voters to adopt a new tax base by election.

Committee Members:

Ruth Bendl
Ron Frashour
Senator Jane Cease
Representative Bruce Hugo
Donnella Slayton

Appointed by:

Secretary of State
Secretary of State
President of the Senate
Speaker of the House
Members of the Committee

(This Committee was appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 251.215.)

Measure No. 2 & No. 3 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Measure Two amends the constitution to simplify the process of merging school districts.

Oregon currently has about 2.8 million people and about 300 school districts, Washington State, on the other hand, has over 4.5 million people and about 200 school districts. We have 50% more school districts with a much smaller population.

Sometimes local voters would like to merge smaller districts. A merged district often saves on transportation costs, administrative salaries, and many other costs.

The constitution, as it is currently written, makes this difficult. Some school districts can simply combine their tax bases. But most districts must use a complex formula to compute the tax base after a merger. Sometimes this formula produces a merged tax base higher than combining the bases; sometimes it produces a lower base; and sometimes it produces no base at all. In any event, a merger is made more difficult. If the merger produces a higher base, voters are understandably reluctant to approve it. If it produces a lower base or none, school programs may be inadequately funded.

Measure Two amends the constitution to replace this complex formula with a much simpler and fairer one. Under Measure Two, all merging districts will simply combine their tax bases.

If local voters do not want a merger, Measure Two does nothing. However, for those who live in areas where a majority of voters want to combine districts because they believe it will save money and improve education, Measure Two simplifies the process.

The referral of Measure Two was approved by a vote of 41-0 in the House of Representatives and 24-0 in the Senate.

Joint Legislative Committee Members:

Senator Eugene Timm
Representative Bob Pickard

Appointed by:

President of the Senate
Speaker of the House

(This Joint Legislative Committee appointed to provide legislative argument in support of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 251.245.)

NO OTHER ARGUMENTS WERE FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Proposed by referendum petition to be voted on at the general election, November 6, 1990.

BALLOT TITLE

3 REPEALS TAX EXEMPTION, GRANTS ADDITIONAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS FOR PERS RETIREES

YES

NO

QUESTION—Shall tax exemption for PERS pensions be repealed, and amount equaling taxes plus 11 percent interest returned to PERS retirees?

SUMMARY—Removes state income tax exemption for benefits paid to Public Employees Retirement System members (state, local public retirees). Requires annual, publicly funded payments to PERS retirees that equal previous year's taxes paid on PERS benefits, plus eleven percent interest. Allows limited \$5,000 tax exclusion for benefits paid to PERS and federal government retirees. Establishes Public Employees Tax Account; appropriates \$18 million to make annual payments in 1989-91 period. Annual payments to PERS retirees authorized until 1991. Creates Task Force to report to legislature.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT—

AN ACT

Relating to finance; creating new provisions; amending ORS 237.201, 237.233, 316.087 and 316.680; and appropriating money.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. (1) The purpose of this Act is to equalize taxation of public retirement benefits. The Legislative Assembly desires to reduce the impact of subjecting state and local pension benefits to taxation by increasing retirement benefits to offset the tax burden.

(2) The Legislative Assembly finds that there is litigation pending on the issues which are the subject of this Act and is acting upon the advice of the Attorney General in addressing the issues only to the extent they are addressed in this Act. The Legislative Assembly further recognizes that the issue of equitable treatment of retirement benefits is a complex issue deserving of more extended study.

SECTION 2. ORS 237.201 is amended to read:

237.201. (1) The right of a person to a pension, an annuity or a retirement allowance, to the return of contribution, the pension, annuity or retirement allowance itself, any optional benefit or death benefit, or any other right accrued or accruing to any person under the provisions of ORS 237.001 to 237.315, and the money in the various funds created by ORS 237.271 and 237.281, shall be exempt from garnishment and all state, county and municipal taxes heretofore or hereafter imposed, except as provided under ORS chapter 118, shall not be subject to execution, garnishment, attachment or any other process or to the operation of any bankruptcy or insolvency law heretofore or hereafter existing or enacted except for execution or other process upon a support obligation or an order or notice entered pursuant to ORS 25.050, 25.060, 25.310, 25.350, 25.360, 416.445 or 419.515, and shall be unassignable.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to state personal income taxation of amounts paid under ORS 237.001 to 237.315.

SECTION 3. ORS 316.680 is amended to read:

316.680. (1) There shall be subtracted from federal taxable income:

(a) The interest or dividends on obligations of the United States and its territories and possessions or of any authority, commission or instrumentality of the United States to the extent includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes but exempt from state income taxes under the laws of the United States. However, the amount subtracted under this paragraph shall be reduced by any interest on indebtedness incurred to carry the obligations or securities described in this paragraph, and by any expenses incurred in the production of interest or dividend income described in this

Measure No. 3 STATE OF OREGON

paragraph to the extent that such expenses, including amortizable bond premiums, are deductible in determining federal taxable income.

(b) The amount of any federal income taxes accrued by the taxpayer during the taxable year as described in ORS 316.685, less the amount of any refunds of federal taxes previously accrued for which a tax benefit was received.

(c) Amounts received by a retiree, or the surviving spouse of a retiree in the taxable year in compensation for or on account of personal services rendered in prior years, from a pension, annuity, retirement or similar fund under a public retirement system established by the United States, including the retirement system for the performance of service in the Armed Forces of the United States, or by this state or any municipal corporation or political subdivision of this state. *[(but excluding the Public Employees Retirement System established by ORS chapter 237). In the case of a public retirement system established by the United States, including the retirement system for the performance of service in the Armed Forces of the United States.]* The maximum amount excludable from taxable income under this paragraph from such pensions or annuities shall be in the amount of \$5,000. *[However, if the taxpayer is under 62, the \$5,000 subtraction is reduced dollar for dollar to the extent of any earned income, as defined in subsection (3) of this section, received during the taxable year.]* If the taxpayer receives \$30,000 or more of household income, as defined in ORS 310.630, the subtraction shall be reduced one dollar for each one dollar, or fraction thereof, that the household income of the taxpayer exceeds \$30,000.

[(d) The amount of any payments received from the Public Employees Retirement Fund under ORS 237.001 to 237.315 which are exempt from state taxation under ORS 237.201.]

[(e)] (d)(A) If the taxpayer does not qualify for the subtraction under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, compensation (other than pension or retirement pay) received for active service performed by a member of the Armed Forces of the United States in an amount not to exceed \$3,000 per annum.

(B) For the tax year of initial draft or enlistment into the Armed Forces of the United States or for the tax year of discharge from or termination of full-time active duty for the Armed Forces of the United States, compensation (other than pension or retirement pay or pay for service when on military reserve duty) paid by the Armed Forces of the United States for services performed outside this state, if the taxpayer is on active duty as a full-time officer, enlistee or draftee, with the Armed Forces of the United States.

[(f)] (e) For taxable years open to audit on October 5, 1973, the amount of any deferred income which was added to federal taxable income for state tax purposes under paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of this section in a prior taxable year and which is now added to federal taxable income. For purposes of this paragraph, the amount subtracted shall not exceed the amount of gain now reported on the federal return. If the gain is a capital gain or subject to capital gain treatment, the adjustments under this paragraph shall be similar to the adjustments made under paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of this section in the prior year.

[(g)] (f) For taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 1972, any expenses under ORS 118.070 (6) that have not been deducted in computing federal taxable income and have not been and will not be claimed as deductions for Oregon inheritance tax purposes under ORS 118.070.

(2) There shall be added to federal taxable income:

(a) Interest or dividends, exempt from federal income tax, on obligations or securities of any foreign state or of a political subdivision or authority of any foreign state. However, the amount added under this paragraph shall be reduced by any interest on indebtedness incurred to carry the obligations or securities described in this paragraph and by any expenses incurred in the production of interest or dividend income described in this paragraph.

(b) Interest or dividends on obligations of any authority, commission, instrumentality and territorial possession of the United States which by the laws of the United States are exempt from

federal income tax but not from state income taxes. However, the amount added under this paragraph shall be reduced by any interest on indebtedness incurred to carry the obligations or securities described in this paragraph and by any expenses incurred in the production of interest or dividend income described in this paragraph.

(c) The amount of any federal estate taxes allocable to income in respect of a decedent not taxable by Oregon.

(d) The amount of any allowance for depletion in excess of the taxpayer's adjusted basis in the property depleted, deducted on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for the taxable year, pursuant to sections 613, 613A, 614, 616 and 617 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(e) For taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 1969, the amount of any gain which is deferred for tax recognition purposes upon the voluntary or involuntary conversion or exchange of tangible real or personal property where the property newly acquired by the taxpayer has a situs outside the jurisdiction of the State of Oregon. However, for taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 1979, this paragraph shall not apply to the principal residence newly acquired by the taxpayer even if its situs is outside the jurisdiction of the State of Oregon.

(f) For taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 1972, any expenses under ORS 118.070 (6) that have been or will be claimed as deductions for Oregon inheritance tax purposes in an amount not to exceed the deductions actually claimed by the taxpayer on the federal income tax return for the same taxable year.

(g) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1985, the dollar amount deducted under section 151 of the Internal Revenue Code for personal exemptions for the taxable year.

(3)(a) In the case of amounts received from *[the]* a retirement system *[for or on account of performance of service in the Armed Forces of the United States]* as described in paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section the \$5,000 exclusion shall be granted only to taxpayers age 62 or older.

[(b) For purposes of paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section, "earned income" means salaries, wages, or professional fees and other amounts received as compensation for personal services rendered, past or present, but does not include amounts received from such retirement system. In the case of a taxpayer engaged in a trade or business in which both personal services and capital are material income producing factors only 50 percent of the income from such trade or business shall be considered to be from personal services.]

[(c)](b) For purposes of paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section, benefits received under the federal Social Security Act or section 3(a), 4(a) or 4(f) of the federal Railroad Retirement Act of 1974, as amended, or their successors, shall not be included in household income.

(4) As used in paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section, "surviving spouse" means any person to whom the retiree was married at the time of death and who is a recipient of compensation from the pension, annuity, retirement or similar fund on account of the marriage.

(5) Discount and gain or loss on retirement or disposition of obligations described under paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of this section issued on or after January 1, 1985, shall be treated for purposes of this chapter in the same manner as under sections 1271 to 1283 and other pertinent sections of the Internal Revenue Code as if the obligations, although issued by a foreign state or a political subdivision of a foreign state, were not tax exempt under the Internal Revenue Code.

SECTION 4. Section 5 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS 237.001 to 237.315.

SECTION 5. (1) In addition to any other benefit paid under ORS 237.001 to 237.315, there shall be paid to each benefit recipient an additional benefit in an amount equal to that portion of the member's Oregon personal income tax liability that is attributable to all benefits received by the recipient in the previous calendar year,

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with interest calculated at the rate established under ORS 305.220 from the due date of the return or the date the tax was paid, whichever is later.

(2) The board shall make the payment described in subsection (1) of this section once each year. The payment shall be made after the Department of Revenue informs the board of the amount of the payment.

(3) The additional benefits provided for by this 1989 Act shall be funded by employer contributions. The additional contributions required as a result of the annual payments provided for in this 1989 Act shall be paid in full by the appropriate employer in the year in which the additional benefit is paid, and shall not be actuarially reduced to amortize the liability created by those payments in the manner provided for in ORS 237.081.

(4) Each year the Department of Revenue shall determine the amount of tax paid by a benefit recipient on the recipient's benefits paid under ORS 237.001 to 237.315. The amount of tax paid shall be determined after credits. The amount of tax shall include the amount of any credit that could be carried forward if unused, to the extent that credit offsets tax on the retirement allowance.

(5) The Department of Revenue shall report to the board the amount of Oregon personal income tax paid by each benefit recipient on the recipient's benefits. The department shall report the amount of tax to the board by July 1 of each year. The department may report to the board quarterly thereafter the amount of tax paid on benefits with respect to late, amended or audited returns. Notwithstanding ORS 314.835, the department may disclose to the board such information as is necessary to carry out the provisions of this 1989 Act.

(6) If audit or amendment of a benefit recipient's personal income tax return results in a reduction of the amount of tax attributable to the recipient's benefits, the board may offset any overpayment of benefits under this section against any subsequent benefit paid under this section. If the audit or amendment results in an increase in the amount of tax attributable to the benefits, the board may pay an additional benefit to the recipient in an amount equal to the increase.

(7) The Public Employes Tax Account is established in the General Fund. The account shall be used only to pay the additional employer contributions required as a result of this 1989 Act. Upon the board determining that any amount of additional employer contributions are required as a result of the additional benefits provided for in this 1989 Act, the board shall supply to the State Treasurer a statement reflecting the amount of those additional contributions. Upon receipt of the statement, the State Treasurer shall cause to be drawn a warrant in favor of the Public Employes Retirement Fund in an amount equal to the additional employer contributions. The warrant shall be charged against the Public Employes Tax Account established by this subsection.

(8) As used in this section:

(a) "Benefit" means any payment made under ORS 237.001 to 237.315, including lump sum distributions, retirement allowances, withdrawal of contributions or any optional benefit, but not including payments made under ORS 237.165 (4), or payments made from the Retirement Health Insurance Account under ORS 237.325.

(b) "Benefit recipient" means any person who receives a benefit, including any member, retired member, withdrawing member, surviving spouse of a member or retired member or any other beneficiary of a member or retired member.

SECTION 5a. If there is any underpayment of estimated tax for the 1989 taxable year that is attributable to the change in taxability of the benefits, as defined in subsection (8) of section 5 of this Act, paid under ORS 237.001 to 237.315, no interest shall be imposed on the underpayment under ORS 316.587.

SECTION 5b. ORS 237.233 is amended to read:

237.233. (1) ORS 237.003 (2) and (8), 237.005, 237.091, 237.101, 237.125, 237.139, 237.143, 237.145, 237.153, 237.157, 237.201, 237.205, 237.251, 237.253, 237.259, 237.263, 237.271, 237.275,

237.277, 237.279, 237.281, 237.285, 237.291, 237.301, 237.315, 237.320, [and] 237.325 and sections 5, 5a and 9 of this 1989 Act apply in respect to judge members.

(2) ORS 237.001 to 237.315 applies in respect to persons described in ORS 237.215(1) and in respect to judge members only as specifically provided in ORS 237.211 to 237.233.

SECTION 5c. ORS 316.087 is amended to read:

316.087. (1) A resident individual shall be allowed a credit against the tax otherwise due under this chapter in an amount equal to 40 percent of the credit for the elderly or the permanently and totally disabled allowable pursuant to section 22 of the Internal Revenue Code as of December 31, 1986, notwithstanding the limitation imposed by section 26 of the Internal Revenue Code as of December 31, 1986.

(2) A nonresident individual shall be allowed the credit computed in the same manner and subject to the same limitations as the credit allowed a resident by subsection (1) of this section. However, the credit shall be prorated using the proportion provided in ORS 316.117.

(3) If a change in the taxable year of a taxpayer occurs as described in ORS 314.085, or if the department terminates the taxpayer's taxable year under ORS 314.440, the credit allowed by this section shall be prorated or computed in a manner consistent with ORS 314.085.

(4) If a change in the status of a taxpayer from resident to nonresident or from nonresident to resident occurs, the credit allowed by this section shall be determined in a manner consistent with ORS 316.117.

(5) No credit shall be allowed under this section for the taxable year if the taxpayer claims the subtraction under ORS 316.680 (1)(c), based on compensation from a pension, annuity, retirement or similar fund under a public retirement system established by the United States, including the retirement system for the performance of service in the Armed Forces of the United States, for the same taxable year.

SECTION 6. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Public Employes Tax Account, out of the General Fund, for the biennium ending June 30, 1991, the sum of \$18 million, for purposes of making the contribution on behalf of employers prescribed under section 5 of this Act and ORS 237.233.

SECTION 7. (1) It is the intent of the Legislative Assembly that each part of sections 1 to 6 of this Act be considered as essentially and inseparably connected with and dependent upon every other part. The Legislative Assembly does not intend that any part of sections 1 to 6 of this Act be the law if any other part is held unconstitutional.

(2) If any part of sections 1 to 6 of this Act is held unconstitutional:

(a) ORS 316.680 and 316.087 shall remain in effect the same as if this Act had not been enacted. Any Oregon personal income taxes paid by a benefit recipient of the Public Employes Retirement System on account of a benefit received pursuant to ORS 237.001 to 237.315 shall not be refunded if an additional benefit equal to the taxes paid has been paid under section 5 of this Act or ORS 237.233.

(b) Section 5 of this Act and the amendments to ORS 237.233 by section 5b of this Act shall stand repealed. Any amounts paid to a benefit recipient by the Public Employes Retirement Board, pursuant to section 5 of this Act or ORS 237.233, shall not be repaid.

(c) If a benefit recipient has paid tax for which the recipient has not received a benefit under section 5 of this Act or ORS 237.233, the member may claim a refund of the tax paid.

(3) Any funds remaining in the Public Employes Tax Account shall revert to the General Fund.

(4) No refund of income taxes shall be allowed or made under this section unless a claim therefor is filed within 90 days after the determination that the provisions of sections 1 to 6 of this Act are unconstitutional is final.

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(5) For the purposes of this section, "benefit" and "benefit recipient" have those meanings given in section 5 of this Act.

SECTION 8. Section 9 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS 237.001 to 237.315.

SECTION 9. It is the intent of the Legislative Assembly that the Public Employees Retirement System be a permanent retirement plan for its members. However, the Legislative Assembly reserves the right to change or terminate any or all of the provisions of ORS 237.001 to 237.315 at any time subject to the following limitations:

(1) Regarding members who first commenced qualifying service to a public employer prior to the effective date of this 1989 Act:

(a) Their rights under the provisions of ORS 237.001 to 237.315 that have vested prior to the effective date of this 1989 Act shall not be materially reduced; and

(b) Their rights to benefits which are created or increased by legislation effective on or after the effective date of this 1989 Act shall be nonforfeitable only to the extent that they have accrued and are actuarially funded.

(2) Regarding members who first commenced qualifying service to a public employer on or after the effective date of this 1989 Act, their rights to benefits shall be nonforfeitable only to the extent that they have accrued and are actuarially funded.

SECTION 10. Section 5 and the amendments to ORS 237.201, 237.233, 316.087 and 316.680 by sections 2, 3, 5b and 5c of this Act first apply to retirement benefits paid during the 1989 calendar year.

SECTION 11. (1) There is created a Task Force on Retirement Income consisting of nine members. The President of the Senate shall appoint four members from among members of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representative shall appoint five members from among the members of the House of Representatives. The President and Speaker, respectively, shall designate a cochairperson.

(2) The task force established under this section shall study methods of achieving equitable treatment of retirement benefits, including methods of achieving such equity. The task force shall also monitor any court action on issues which are the subject of this Act.

(3) The task force shall report to the Sixty-fifth Legislative Assembly by September 1, 1990.

(4) Except as provided in this section, the task force created under authority of this section is subject to the provisions of ORS 171.605 to 171.635 and has the authority contained in ORS 171.505 and 171.510.

(5) The task force shall be staffed by the Legislative Fiscal Officer and the Legislative Revenue Officer.

(6) Members of the Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to an allowance as authorized by ORS 171.072. Claims for expenses incurred in performing functions of the task force shall be paid out of funds appropriated for expenses of the Legislative Assembly.

(7) All legislation recommended by official action of the task force must indicate that it is introduced at the request of the task force. Such legislation shall be prepared in time for pre-session numbering and pre-session filing pursuant to ORS 171.130.

SECTION 12. No benefits shall be paid under ORS 237.233 or section 5 of this Act based on any tax paid for a tax year beginning on or after January 1, 1991.

EXPLANATION

Measure 3 is House Bill 3508 which, before becoming law, was referred to Oregon voters by referendum petition for acceptance or rejection. This bill is the response of Oregon's 65th Legislative Assembly to the March 28, 1989, U.S. Supreme Court Decision of *Davis v. Michigan*, affirming the Federal Public Employees Tax Act of 1939 (4 USC 111). The effect of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling is that the state's tax treatment of federal retirement income must be the same as that of state retirement income.

Under Oregon law now in effect, all state and local public retirees have full exemption from state income taxation on their public pensions. Federal retirees have up to a \$5,000 exemption under certain circumstances.

If put into effect, Measure 3 would:

(1) Provide up to \$5,000 exemption for all federal, state, and local government retirees age 62 or over. This exemption would be reduced dollar for dollar for all household income over \$30,000. It becomes zero at \$35,000.

(2) Provide that the pensions of federal, state, and local government retirees would be taxed alike. For 1989 and 1990 tax years, each retiree belonging to the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) would receive an additional benefit payment later in the year. The amount of the payment would equal the state income tax that is attributable to the PERS benefits paid to that person, plus 11 percent interest on that amount calculated from the due date of the person's tax return or the date the tax is paid, whichever is later. The additional benefit would end after the 1990 tax year.

Responsibility for financing the additional benefit payments to PERS retirees would be levied upon PERS employers (school districts, cities, counties, state government, etc.). An appropriation of \$18 million (the state's estimate of 1989 PERS retiree pension taxes) from Oregon's general fund would be used to make the payments for 1989 on behalf of PERS employers. Payments for 1990 would fall in the next biennium. Financial assistance for 1990 on behalf of PERS employers would be up to the next legislature.

HB 3508 would limit the rights of PERS members to the extent those rights come into existence after the effective date of HB 3508. Under HB 3508, any right to receive benefits that comes into existence after the effective date of HB 3508 may be modified or eliminated by the legislature unless the right to the benefits has accrued and the benefits have been paid for.

HB 3508 would establish a Task Force from the legislature to study the issue of equitable retiree taxation.

A "YES" vote would put HB 3508 into effect on December 6, 1990. A "NO" vote would reject the bill and retain current law.

(This information certified by the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon pursuant to ORS 251.235.)

NOTE: **Boldface** type indicates new language; *[bracketed and italicized]* words are deletions or comments.

Measure No. 3 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

YES ON MEASURE #3!

GOVERNMENT RETIREES SHOULD PAY TAXES LIKE
THE REST OF US!

VOTE YES because the working taxpayers of Oregon cannot afford to pay out \$36,000,000 per year in tax refunds to federal pensioners. Federal retirees in Oregon want to receive their pensions tax-free. Along with this referendum, they are bringing court action to get full refunds of their state income taxes. Measure #3 represents legislative action to prevent this windfall.

VOTE YES because Measure #3 removes the Oregon income tax exemption formerly granted to state employees. As a transition, benefits will be increased by roughly the same amount. The result to other taxpayers is a breakeven.

VOTE YES because government retirees can afford to pay the same tax rates as other citizens. Most government retirees are not poor, and low-income individuals will receive the same tax breaks as other low-income retirees.

VOTE YES even though Measure #3 is not perfect. As a first step toward taxing all government retirees, it represents the best agreement that could be reached at this time.

Don't be fooled by an expensive "No" campaign!

This information furnished by:
Barbara Clark, CPA
Citizens for Measure #3

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

A "yes" vote on measure #3 is a vote to put HB 3508 into effect. HB 3508 was passed by the 1989 legislature to bring Oregon into compliance with federal law regarding equal income tax treatment of state, local and federal pensions.

Federal retirees are suing the state for taxes paid in prior years. A "yes" vote on ballot measure #3 will eliminate this potential revenue loss. "The potential revenue loss from such a suit ranges from \$140 to \$240 million, depending on the number of years of refunds involved". (Quotation from Revenue Analysis of Proposed Legislation, Legislature Revenue Office, July 2, 1989, 1989 Regular Session).

Attorney General, David B. Frohnmayer in opinion request OP-6320, May 10, 1989 regarding the equalization of tax treatment of pensions of all public retirees said "if the legislature equalizes Oregon's tax treatment of state, local and federal retirement benefits during the current tax year [1989] the state will not be liable for refunds to federal retirees of Past years taxes paid on their retirement benefits". HB 3508 is the legislature's response to the Attorney General's advice.

A "yes" vote on ballot measure #3 "Eliminates potential expenditures of \$36 million in refunds annually to federal retirees". (Quotation from Committee for Estimate of Financial Impact of Ballot Measures, August 8, 1990).

Ballot measure #3 repeals the personal income tax exemption given to state and local government retirees under the Public Employers Retirement System (PERS). It gives them and federal retirees, 62 and over an exemption of \$5,000.00 under certain circumstances. It increases direct retirement benefits to retirees under (PERS) for two years only (1989 to 1990) measured by the amount of income tax paid for those two years. It directs further study of tax equity on all pensions, with the study to be reviewed by the 1991 legislature.

A "yes" vote on ballot measure #3 will:

- 1) Equalize tax treatment of all public pension income.
- 2) Avoid serious potential revenue losses to the State of Oregon which would eventually need to be made up by all Oregon Taxpayers.

This information furnished by:
Committee for Equalized Tax Treatment of Public
Retirement Benefits
Jack L. Sollis, Treasurer

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

Measure No. 3 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF BALLOT MEASURE 3

Passage of this important ballot measure will ratify House Bill 3508, the legislation passed by both Oregon Houses in the 1989 session. When the United States' Supreme Court handed down its decision on the Davis vs. Michigan case on March 28, 1989, the court said that any state must treat taxation of pensioners - FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT - exactly the same.

BALLOT MEASURE 3 PROVIDES EQUAL TREATMENT FOR FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS

VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE 3

Passage of Ballot Measure 3 will ensure that the State of Oregon is in compliance with the Supreme Court's ruling of equal taxation treatment. If passed, it will provide a just and equitable method of pensioner taxation for FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT retirees. If Ballot Measure 3 does not pass, Oregon will not be in compliance with the Court's decision and subject to costly penalties and litigation - all at the expense of the taxpayers!

FEDERAL PENSIONERS WANT SOMETHING MORE THAN EQUAL TREATMENT

Contrary to some federal retiree's arguments, passage of Measure 3 WILL comply with the U.S. Supreme Court's mandate that states must treat the taxation of all governmental retirees' pensions equally. Some of these federal pensioners however do not want Ballot Measure 3 to pass because they do not want to pay taxes on THEIR pension. That is simply not the equal taxation called for by the Court. All pensioners were affected by the Court's decision and must now be taxed on their pension receipts. Anything else continues a discriminatory taxation of pensioners.

VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE 3 HELP END DISCRIMINATION OF TAXATION ON PENSIONS!

VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE 3

If Ballot Measure 3 does not pass, The State of Oregon could be exposed to a \$74 million liability as a result of a discrimination suit now in the courts. If Ballot Measure 3 is passed at the General Election the state's financial liability will be limited and will allow an orderly solution to resolve the matter.

VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE 3 A YES VOTE WILL PROVIDE EQUALITY

This information furnished by:
Mari Anne Gest

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

VOTE NO ON MEASURE NUMBER 3

Over 75,000 registered voters referred this bad legislation to a vote of all Oregonians so that it can be DEFEATED AT THE POLLS.

VOTE NO ON THIS BAD LEGISLATION BECAUSE:

The U.S. Supreme Court, under the case Davis V. Michigan (1989) decreed that federal Retirees should be treated equitably with retirees of Public Employees in paying State Income Taxes. State Public Employees who retire under the Public Retirement System (PERS) pay no State Income taxes. Federal retirees have a \$5000. subtraction from their state taxable income, if their income is under \$30,000.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 3 as it does not meet the U.S. Supreme Court ruling. It tries to con the public into thinking that it is complying by taxing state (PERS) retirees; but intends to give it back to them at a later date plus 11% interest. This maneuver would not only be difficult to manage; but would also impose an additional tax burden on all other State Income Tax payers.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 3 This bill is unfair, let the Tax Courts, or the Oregon Supreme Court make a ruling where the Oregon Legislature will come up with a bill that will be FAIR TO ALL RETIREES, BE THEY Federal, State or Private.

This information furnished by:
National Association of Retired
Federal Employees
Chapter 29
Richard Robedeau, President

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

Measure No. 3 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 3!!!

NO!!! — Because of a ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court, states around the country have had to revise their tax laws concerning exemptions for public employee retirees. The ruling, issued in 1989, was issued on a Michigan case, wherein a federal retiree sued the state because of inequity between taxes paid by federal retirees and those paid by public retirees within the state (U.S. Supreme Court, Davis vs. Michigan, March 1989). Already, preliminary rulings in Arizona, Missouri and New York are awarding refunds of illegally withheld taxes to federal retirees. Similar suits have been filed in other states, including Oregon.

NO!!! — Two new decisions by the Supreme Court dealing with illegally withheld taxes further reinforced the concept of due process for those who have paid excess taxes due to an unconstitutional tax scheme. Delaying the process of dealing with this problem may only cost the state more in retroactive payments.

NO!!! — Despite objections by federal employee and retiree organizations, this bill was crafted only to benefit retirees of the PERS system and would refund to them an additional 11% above their taxes paid. No attempt was made at dealing with the original Supreme Court ruling.

NO!!! — Unlike Social Security, federal retiree income is taxable both on a federal and state level. Even federal retirees who are eligible for Social Security due to other income receive a substantially diminished amount of Social Security because of federal law changes in recent years. Also, federal retiree cost of living increases are frequently reduced, delayed or cancelled in the name of congressional budget cutting, where Social Security has mostly been unaffected.

NO!!! — This bill is not a solution, merely a continuation of the problem. The tax courts and the 1991 Legislature must deal **PROPERLY** with this issue. Fairness must be granted to both retiree groups.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 3!!!

This information furnished by:

American Postal Workers Union,
Portland, OR Area Local
Michael P. Parker, Legislative Director

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

BALLOT MEASURE NO. 3 IS AN INCOME TAX BILL

Measure 3 adversely affects 480,000 retirees in Oregon who have been treated differently on state income taxes since 1946. Now, private retirees pay full taxes on pensions; federal retirees have had a \$2400/\$5000 a year exemption because federal retirees until 1983 were not a part of tax-exempt social security pension system, in which all other retirees are participants.

State, city, county, municipal districts and school districts' retirees have never had to pay state income taxes in Oregon on their pensions.

The Davis v Michigan case (March 28, 1989) before the U.S. Supreme Court resulted in a 1989 decision (8 to 1) that 23 states which practice exempting some public retirees and not others could no longer do so. Many of the 23 states have corrected the unequal treatment—but not Oregon.

Although a 1939 Federal law and the U.S. Supreme Court said that **ALL PUBLIC RETIREES MUST BE TREATED ALIKE**, the 1989 legislature passed this "smoke and mirrors" bill, HB 3508, which taxes all public retirees alike, **THEN GIVES THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF TAXES BACK PLUS 11% INTEREST, ONLY TO THE RETIREES OF THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (PERS)**. All those retirees not belonging to PERS will pay taxes which are kept by the State Tax Department to run state government. Private retirees' pensions are ignored completely in the bill.

The National Association of Retired Federal Employees (NARFE) has always advocated that all retirees should pay income taxes according to the size of their pension income.

This measure put on the ballot by Referendum should be defeated at the polls, November 6. Measure 3 (HB 3508) doesn't answer the mandate of the U.S. Supreme Court nor the Oregon State Constitution which says: "**No law shall be passed granting to any citizen or class of citizens privileges, or immunities, which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens**". Article I Section 20.

VOTE NO AND SAVE \$18,000,000 of General Fund Tax Money.

This information furnished by:

National Association of Retired Federal Employees
Don Paape, State President

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

Measure No. 3 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 3 (HB 3508)

On March 28, 1989, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in "Davis vs Michigan" that it is unconstitutional for states to tax federal retirees in a different manner than they tax their own state retirees. The 1989 Legislature drafted HB 3508 to supposedly bring Oregon law into compliance by taxing federal and state retirement pensions in the same manner.

HOWEVER, the Legislature also granted an increased benefit in HB 3508 to those state, county, and municipal retirees covered by the state Public Employees Retirement System (PERS). This increased benefit would: (a) equal the amount of state tax PERS retirees paid in April on their state retirements, (b) would be paid back to them in October, (c) would include 11 percent interest, and (d) would come from the General Fund (which is everyone's tax dollars). Federal, private, and some state and local retirees view this payback as a clear and obvious evasion of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling.

As federal military retirees, we do not object to paying an equitable share of taxes to support our state and its services. However, we do not support Measure 3 (HB 3508) which includes provisions that clearly seek to circumvent the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling and intent of equal taxation treatment. We will support tax legislation that treats all state, federal, military, and private retirees in the same manner without preferential taxation treatment for any one group.

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 3 (HB 3508)

- Measure 3 (HB 3508) does not achieve honest tax equity for all retirement pensions,
- This is an important taxation issue to all of Oregon's current and future retirees and must be examined in more detail,
- New legislation must be drafted that will honestly comply with the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling, and
- Any legislation must also treat all state, federal, military, and private retirees in the same manner.

**The Air Force Sergeants Association
The Fleet Reserve Association
The Non Commissioned Officers Association**

urge you to vote "NO" on Measure 3 (HB 3508) and to seek new legislation that will ensure pension tax equity for all retirees.

*This information furnished by:
J. J. Gartner*

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

THIS IS A TAX MEASURE. VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE NO. 3 (REFERRAL OF HB 3508)

House Bill 3508 is the Oregon Legislature's response to the March 28, 1989 U.S. Supreme Court decision in Davis v. Michigan. The effect of this decision is that a state's tax treatment of all public retirement income must be the same regardless of source.

THE PURPOSE of HB 3508, as stated in the bill, is "to equalize the taxation of public retirement benefits . . . to reduce the impact of subjecting state and local pension benefits to taxation by increasing retirement benefits to offset the tax burden."

WHAT HB 3508 WOULD ACTUALLY DO IS: tax all public pensions alike, THEN, only partially "offset" this new tax burden by returning taxes paid, with interest, solely to some 50,000 members of the Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) in the guise of "additional benefits," completely forsaking all others.

Classes of lesser citizens ineligible for this type of refund are:

- All retirees from the many local governments and agencies not belonging to PERS, such as the City of Portland Police and Fire Bureaus, several districts, cities and counties.
- All federal retirees (Civil Service, Military and Postal).
- All retirees from private business and industry.

HB 3508 would also provide up to \$5,000 tax exemption for ALL public pension income, AND formation of another pension-tax study committee.

Citizens for Tax Equity (CTE) advocate:

- Equal tax treatment for ALL public and private pension benefits.
- Taxation of pension benefits according to income, not source.
- Compliance with the Oregon Constitution, Article 1, Sect. 20, which states: "No law shall be passed granting to any citizen or class of citizens privileges, or immunities, which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens."

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE NO. 3 AND SEND A MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE TO ESTABLISH FAIR AND EQUAL TAXATION OF ALL RETIREMENT PENSIONS.

*This information furnished by:
Citizens for Tax Equity
Cyril Buehler, Treasurer*

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 3 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

DON'T BE MISLEAD — THIS IS A TAX MEASURE:

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE NO. 3 (HB 3508)

The members of the Portland, Oregon Retired Police and Widows Association in conjunction with the Portland, Oregon Police Post and Auxiliary Veterans of Foreign Wars #2807, are opposed to Measure #3 which if passed by the Oregon electorate at the forthcoming November 6th election will implement HB 3508 and tax all pensions commencing with 1989. HB 3508 was created by the 1989 Oregon State Legislature, with the sanction of the State Attorney General, without any compassion or consideration for the added assessment placed on all citizens, mainly senior citizens who have to maintain a life-style based on their fixed incomes.

It has long been accepted that taxes that impose a higher burden as a proportion of income on the poor than on the wealthy are unfair.

The U.S. Supreme Court, on March 28, 1989, mandated equitable tax treatment by States of Public Retirement Income. (*The Oregonian*, August 12, 1990)

The costs of living are continually on the rise, and the elderly have to keep revising their budget needs in order to live within their fixed incomes.

Rising medical costs are a fact. The U.S. Select Committee on aging, in October 1987, determined that nearly one out of two people, 65 years or older, will enter a nursing home.

A 1989 survey, The American Association of Retired Persons, found that 86 percent wanted to hold onto their property as long as possible. Because older home owners typically have fixed incomes, their budgets may not keep pace with rising costs, even if the mortgage is paid. Many widows are confronted with this problem.

Furthermore, a 1989 survey by The American Association of Retired Persons on house sharing among the elderly, reflects the percentage results of people age 55 and older; 15 percent shared their home with a non-relative; 7 percent moved to a home shared by a non-relative; 11 percent moved in with a family member; 2 percent moved into cooperative housing and 2 percent moved to an apartment with meals and other services. The elderly, faced with this dilemma and additional taxes, can quickly turn the joys of retirement into a nightmare of debt and despair.

Oregon electorate be aware that if Measure #3 passes, all pensions regardless of source, will be taxed and thus adding to the plight of the elderly.

Oregon electorate vote "no" on Measure #3.

This information furnished by:

Portland Police & Widows Association
Roy M. Benson, President

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

VOTE NO ON MEASURE #3

HB 3508 as passed by the 1989 Oregon Legislature was intended to tax public employees equally. However, as passed, the legislation provided a \$5,000 subtraction for both federal and state (PERS) retirees but provided a payback of taxes plus 11% interest to state retirees. Federal retirees did not qualify for the payback raising the question of equity. HB 3508 was intended to be an answer to the 1989 Supreme Court ruling requiring that states must tax federal and state retirees in the same manner. Neither HB 3508 or the Supreme Court ruling included retirees from the private sector who pay on their first dollar of retirement income. Yet, private retirees greatly outnumber both federal and state (PERS) retirees in Oregon. (335,000 private, 40,000 federal and 50,400 state-PERS).

HB 3508 was intended to be an answer to the March 28, 1989 U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Davis v. Michigan* requiring that states must tax federal and state retirees in the same manner. HB 3508 does not provide equity in taxation for federal and state retirees and is an obstacle to tax equity for all retirees. A **NO** vote will repeal HB 3508 and require the Oregon Legislature to address the tax equity issue during the 1991 session.

Vote **NO** on Ballot Measure #3.

This information furnished by:

Oregon Association of Private Retirees
Jim Larson, President

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 4 STATE OF OREGON

Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the general election, November 6, 1990.

BALLOT TITLE

4 PROHIBITS TROJAN OPERATION UNTIL NUCLEAR WASTE, COST, EARTHQUAKE STANDARDS MET

QUESTION—Shall nuclear power plant (Trojan) be allowed to operate only if state regulatory agency finds that certain conditions are met?

YES

NO

SUMMARY—Enacts new law. Suspends electric power generation at Trojan plant. Provides that no nuclear power plant, specifically Trojan, shall operate in Oregon unless the Energy Facility Siting Council finds, after a hearing, that: (1) a permanent radioactive waste repository has been federally licensed and is accepting waste; (2) the plant is then cost-effective; and (3) the plant can withstand major earthquakes without harm to the public. On legislative declaration of electric power emergency and referral of the question, voters may suspend or repeal this law.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT—

AN ACT

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. FINDINGS. The people of Oregon find that, if the United States Government fails to provide a permanent repository for the safe disposal of high-level radioactive waste, including irradiated fuel from nuclear fueled thermal power plants, then the people of our state will face potential adverse health effects, environmental degradation, increased electric rates, and the undue financial burden of paying for the construction and maintenance for the indefinite future of a high-level radioactive waste repository in Oregon. Furthermore, the people of Oregon recognize that there exists both a present and projected surplus of electric power in the Pacific Northwest. Therefore, we the people of Oregon enact the following:

SECTION 2. CONDITIONS FOR THE FURTHER OPERATION OF NUCLEAR FUELED THERMAL POWER PLANTS. (1) No nuclear fueled thermal power plant, including the Trojan Nuclear Power Plant, shall be allowed to operate in Oregon until the Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC) finds, through an evidentiary proceeding, that:

(a) The operation of a repository for the disposal of high-level radioactive waste produced by the plant, including irradiated nuclear fuel, has been licensed by the United States Government and provides for the immediate acceptance and terminal disposition of such waste with or without provision for retrieval.

(b) At the time a waste repository becomes available, operation of any nuclear fueled thermal power plant, including the Trojan Nuclear Power Plant, is cost effective, as defined by ORS 469.020(3).

(c) Any operating nuclear fueled thermal power plant, including the Trojan Nuclear Power Plant, can withstand major earthquakes without harm to the public and complies with the current seismic protection requirements of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (presently set forth in 10 CFR Part 100, Reactor Site Criteria) or any subsequent modification of those criteria to establish more stringent protection requirements. Prior to any such finding, EFSC shall cause an independent geologic investigation and engineering analysis to be performed, paid for by the owner or owners of the operating nuclear fueled thermal power plant, to identify and evaluate all geologic faults underneath and in the vicinity of the plant, the potential magnitude of subduction zone earthquakes and their effect on the plant and the adequacy of the plant design to withstand major earthquakes.

(2) If the Oregon Legislature declares by law that there is an emergency need for electric power which cannot be obtained from any alternative energy resource, including conservation, without violating Section 2(1), then the temporary suspension or repeal of Section 2(1) shall be referred to the voters of this state for their approval or rejection.

SECTION 3. SEVERANCE CLAUSE. If any section, portion, clause or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining sections, portions, clauses and phrases shall not be affected but shall remain in full force and effect, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

Measure No. 4 STATE OF OREGON

EXPLANATION

This measure would halt operations at the Trojan Nuclear Plant on December 6, 1990.

Before Trojan is allowed to operate again, the Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council must hold a hearing and on the basis of evidence received at the hearing, make three findings.

The first finding required before Trojan can operate is that a permanent nuclear waste disposal facility must be licensed by the Federal Government and be ready and able to accept high-level radioactive waste.

The second finding required before Trojan can operate is that Trojan Nuclear Plant operations must be deemed cost effective.

The third finding required before Trojan can operate is that Trojan must be able to withstand major earthquakes without harm to the public. The plant must comply with earthquake protection requirements of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission that are in effect when the plant begins to operate. Before making the third finding, the Energy Facility Siting Council must have an independent geologic investigation and engineering study performed to identify and evaluate all geologic faults underneath and near the plant, the potential magnitude of subduction zone earthquakes and their effect on the plant and the adequacy of the plant design to withstand major earthquakes. The operator of the power plant must pay for this study.

This measure can be repealed only if the legislature declares an emergency need for electricity which cannot be obtained from any alternative energy source, including conservation, and the voters approve the operation of the Trojan Nuclear Plant in a referendum.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Oregon Department of Energy have existing regulatory authority over the operation of the Trojan Nuclear Plant.

Committee Members:
 Senator Glenn Otto
 John Frewing
 Gregory Kafoury (dissented)
 Lloyd Marbet (dissented)
 Charles Davis

Appointed by:
 Secretary of State
 Secretary of State
 Chief Petitioners
 Chief Petitioners
 Committee Members

(This impartial explanation was prepared by a committee pursuant to ORS 251.225 and certified by the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon pursuant to ORS 251.235.)

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

For the past 45 years the United States government increased the levels of radiation in our environment by millions of curies. For the past 45 years our government told the American people that these levels of radiation were safe. For 45 years our government has lied.

The Energy Department [today] acknowledged for the first time that the doses of radiation produced by an atomic weapons plant here in the 1940's and 1950's were high enough to cause illnesses, including cancer, in residents of the Pacific Northwest. Documentation showed that [Hanford] poured 530,000 curies of radioactive iodine into the air over the plant - thousands of times more than was released during the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island in 1979 and comparable to the radioactive iodine released during the 1986 accident at the Chernobyl nuclear plant.

The New York Times, July 12, 1990

An accident can happen at Trojan. We are naive to rely on current claims about safety. Accidents caused by poor judgment and component failure have happened at Trojan and potential damages have been kept secret. The Chernobyl disaster maimed or killed hundreds of infants, children and adults. A West German study (reported in *The Lancet*, November 4, 1989) concluded that the increase in infant mortality after Chernobyl could indicate that levels of radiation exposure commonly considered "safe" requires reassessment. The radiation released will continue to cause hundreds of thousands of additional cancer deaths.

Each year scientific data from independent sources is released concerning devastating effects of the nuclear industry. These claims cannot be ignored. Renown scientist, Dr. Alice Stewart found that background radiation is a principal cause of most cancers among children. Her studies led medical professionals to stop x-rays of babies in utero. "If the human embryo is vulnerable to cancer mutation from exposure to natural background radiation, then any increase in background levels by manmade radiation is bound to have an effect on childhood cancers and will probably be having an effect on more immediate congenital defects."

Dr. Alice Stewart,

Childhood Cancer Research Institute Newsletter, June 1990.

**WE HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY TO FUTURE GENERATIONS
 WE URGE YOU TO VOTE YES TO SHUT DOWN TROJAN**

This information furnished by:

**Karen James,
 Women for Future Generations**

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 4 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Responsible Voices Speak About Trojan:

"Portland General Electric Co's Trojan nuclear plant has been a disgrace. It has amassed one of the worst safety records of non-compliance among U.S. nuclear plants." *The Oregonian*, Editorial, October 16, 1989

"PGE's management of Trojan has been reprehensible." *The Daily Astorian* Editorial, August 6th, 1990.

"... Trojan Nuclear Plant, [is] a facility that some might say has been operated with the intelligence of a telephone post... The costs associated with Trojan... highlight the expense and the dangers of the investment." *The Business Journal*, Editorial, April 2-8, 1990.

"Trojan produces radioactive nuclear waste. It's deadly for 20,000 years. No one knows what to do with it... so the stuff is just piling up in a pool of water at Trojan. Now, it is just crazy to keep producing more of something this dangerous without having a plan to dispose of it. The Feds would never allow a chemical plant to do this." *KGW TV*, Editorial, July 31, 1990.

"Don't let anybody fool you. Measure 4 is a reasonable measure dealing with a very serious threat to all of us." Barbara Roberts, July 25, 1990

Is Trojan safe? Yes: 48%; NO 52%. *KATU Telepoll*, March 12, 1990

The following are a few of the People and Organizations who ask you to...

VOTE YES ON 4

Emerald PUD
Doug Still, President
Ron Davis
Richard Eymann
Oregon State PIRG
Oregon Fair Share
Solflex Corporation
Northwest Examiner
Automotive Products Inc.
Sjef Photography
Tom and Judy Dehen
Dehen Knitting Co.
Noel Peterson, ND
Herman Frankel, MD
Bonnie Reagan, MD

Del Greenfield, Dir. PSR
E/W College Healing Arts
Rep. Beverly Stein
Rep. Dave McTeague
Mavis McCormic, Cand.
House District 54
Dave Berger, Mech. Eng.
Jim Weaver
Jack J. Craig
Bill Kittredge
Allen Sherman
Elizabeth Furse
Stephen R. McCarthy
William H. Boyer
Eric Stachon
Jack Spadaro

This information furnished by:
 Jeff K. McFarland

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

WHAT WILL PGE TELL US NEXT?

PGE Said There Was Waste Disposal.

In the 1986 election, PGE told us that Trojan's high-level nuclear waste would be removed from Oregon by 1998. Now we are told that Trojan's waste will remain on site after the plant's operating license expires in the year 2011. We still don't know when, where or how Trojan's waste will be disposed of!

PGE Said Trojan Was Safe.

In 1986 PGE told us Trojan was safe. Now we know that since 1978 PGE has covered up the true story of major errors in Trojan's design and construction. Last year we learned that for 14 years Trojan's Emergency Core Cooling System was clogged with massive amount of debris; for 14 years PGE's staff falsified inspection reports; and for 14 years we were one broken pipe away from Chernobyl!

PGE Said Trojan Could Withstand Earthquakes.

In 1986 PGE told us Trojan was built to withstand an earthquake 7.2 on the Richter Scale. Now we know that the Pacific Northwest faces a great subduction zone earthquake of 8 or 9 on the Richter Scale, 10 to 100 times greater than Trojan was designed for!

PGE Said Trojan Was Adequately Insured.

In 1986 PGE said Trojan was insured for a catastrophic nuclear accident. This insurance limit is now \$7 billion. In 1989 Chernobyl was estimated to cost 12 billion dollars; now we know two million children are sick from radiation, four million more people must be evacuated, and the cost in property damage alone will be \$358 billion. All this as if money buys us some way out of a contaminated world!

PGE Said The Only Alternative Was Coal.

In 1986 PGE said that if we shut down Trojan they would have to build a coal plant. Last year voters in California shut down the Rancho Seco Nuclear Plant which was built the same time as Trojan and by the same contractor, Bechtel Corporation. PGE has since offered to buy Rancho Seco and convert it to run it on natural gas. You and I can help them do the same for Trojan!

VOTE YES ON 4

WE CAN LIVE... WITHOUT TROJAN!

Call 226-2452 for a slide show, video tape or speaker.

(Citations from PGE PAC Handout, 1986, and 1986 General Election Voters' Pamphlet Measure Number 14 arguments submitted by PGE PAC.)

This information furnished by:
 Lloyd K. Marbet
 Don't Waste Oregon Committee

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 4 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Behind the Promises, Behind the Walls:
How Safety Really Works at Trojan

Q: Why was PGE fined a record \$280,000 in October of 1989?

A: The emergency core cooling system — Trojan's last line of defense against a catastrophic reactor accident — was found to have been clogged with massive amounts of debris.

Q: How much debris would it take to disable the system?

A: A single chunk, half the size of a dime, could "render the system inoperable."

Q. So what was in the system?

A: A section of scaffolding, a two-foot by three-foot flat iron bar metal frame, fiberglass and chalk insulation, metal banding and clips, pens, a spool of stainless steel wire, a bundle of stainless steel wire, a roll of duct tape, Massilin cloth, 18-inch wire wraps, weld rod stubs, a 50-count bag of 30-inch long nylon tie wraps, a one-eighth-inch screw, three one-fourth inch washers, two pop rivets, an insulation covering sheetmetal band.

Q: Aren't there screens to keep junk out of the system?

A: Yes, but the most vital screen was never installed. It would not have helped much. The system had never been cleaned.

Q: Aren't PGE employees supposed to certify that the system is safe?

A: Yes, and every year the required inspection forms were filed.

Q: I don't understand. Why didn't PGE's inspectors find the debris?

A: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC letter to PGE dated September 1, 1989) concluded: "Personnel signed the surveillance forms for inspections that were not done."

Q: But PGE claims that NRC and state inspectors are at the plant 24 hours a day, assuring our safety?

A: The inspectors don't inspect. They read PGE's reports. On November 8, 1989, Michael Grainey, Deputy Director of the Dept. of Energy, testified to the Joint Committee on Environment, Energy and Hazardous Materials, "Both NRC's and Department have called respective staff at Trojan 'inspectors.' But it is important to note that both the NRC and the state's oversight roles are implemented mainly through hundreds of audits of PGE's own inspection records."

Q: So how can we protect ourselves, our families and our community?

A: Shut down Trojan, Vote Yes on Ballot Measure 4.

This information furnished by:

Greg Kafoury
Attorney

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

**THE CITIZENS UTILITY BOARD
URGES YOU TO VOTE YES ON MEASURE 4!**

In the 1986 election to close Trojan, PGE claimed that shutting down this nuclear plant would require the construction of a coal plant, cost \$1 billion, and increase your rates. Now they say it will cost 1.5 billion and require the operation of the mothballed WPPSS Nuclear Plants. **The Citizen's Utility Board didn't buy it then and we certainly don't buy it now!**

**TROJAN IS ONLY 3% OF THE TOTAL POWER
GENERATED IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST!**

PGE's farm and residential customers are protected from the shutdown costs of Trojan, if any, by the residential exchange provisions of the Pacific Northwest Power Planning Act. **What costs might be incurred will be spread regionally and must be balanced against the increasing expense of operating Trojan, the hidden costs of waste disposal, and the unknown costs of safety violations and accidents!**

**PGE SERVES CALIFORNIA LOAD WITH OREGON
RESOURCES!**

After claiming in the 1986 election that Oregon needed Trojan's power, PGE entered into 20 year contracts to sell 225 Average Megawatts (MWA) of electricity per year to California. With the passage of Measure 4, 150 MWA of this cheap power can be used to replace Trojan. The remaining 250 MWA of PGE's share of Trojan's annual average output could be replaced with energy efficiency and cogeneration, all at a price equivalent to the cost of Trojan's power.

YOU PAY FOR NUCLEAR INFLATION!

PGE's annual cost of operating Trojan is \$120 million, with \$80 million for operation and maintenance, \$20 million for depreciation and \$20 million for capital additions. On March 17, 1990, PGE notified Oregonians that it proposes to increase rates by 11% starting January 1, 1991. This would raise an additional \$89 million in annual revenue, of which over two-thirds, \$60 million, is due to escalating costs at Trojan. Operating costs at Trojan have increased by 85% over the last six years. If the cost of operating Trojan continues to increase at only 11% per year, it will cost PGE ratepayers 8.9 billion dollars over the next 25 years. **These are the hidden costs of an aging reactor, highlighted by PGE's difficulty in safely operating the plant.**

**IT BENEFITS ALL OREGONIANS
TO SHUT DOWN TROJAN!**

This information furnished by:

Kimberly Moore Webster
Citizen's Utility Board of Oregon

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Measure No. 4 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

EARTHQUAKE RISK AT TROJAN: THE 20-YEAR COVERUP

Problems Were There From The Beginning

"A close look at the Trojan plant . . . raises the question of whether in selecting a site for and then designing a nuclear power plant, the AEC [Atomic Energy Commission] and the Utility Industry are disregarding the public's welfare." *Wall Street Journal*, 1/26/72.

In 1972, the *Wall Street Journal* warned us about Trojan. The project had "disturbing problems beneath the surface." When the State Geologist wrote that earthquake studies were inadequate, his "superiors ordered all copies of the memo returned and destroyed." An engineer who described "a major safety defect in the plant's design" wrote to the AEC, but his superiors got the letter returned "unopened." A map compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey showed a "concealed fault" under the Columbia River right next to the site, but PGE denied that a study of the river bottom was necessary. When the reporter found that a study had already been done, PGE claimed that the raw data "could not be found."

Vital Structures Were Built To "Half Strength"

"... the design team did not comprehend basic concepts in earthquake resistant design." Letter to Barnes Ellis, attorney for PGE from Preece/Goudie & Associates, Consulting Engineers, 1/12/81

In 1976 Trojan went on line. In 1978, it was disclosed that vital structures were built to "half strength." Trojan was closed for nearly a year. PGE sued the contractor, Bechtel Corporation, then obtained a court order sealing the file. Parts of the "secret file" were released in '86, showing incompetent design engineering, inappropriate construction materials, and disinterested government oversight.

Now Trojan Faces A Great Subduction Zone Earthquake!

Recently, the Pacific Northwest was found to be facing the probability of a great subduction zone earthquake with ground motion 10 to 100 times greater than Trojan's design basis. PGE has refused to perform a site-specific study of the ground under Trojan, and the Oregon Department of Energy has refused to order one.

Measure 4 Makes PGE Accountable!

Now a letter from Dave Yaden, head of the Oregon Department of Energy, claims Trojan is safe. Yet he refuses to allow a full and open judicial hearing on the question. This process is what Measure 4 demands.

VOTE YES ON 4!

Roger A Redfern,
Engineering Geologist
Kent Mathiot,
Engineering Geologist

Richard E. Thoms,
PSU Geology Professor
Michael R. Free,
Consulting Geologist

This information furnished by:
Roger A. Redfern
Engineering Geologist

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Oregon Can Afford to Shut Down Trojan TROJAN'S POWER CAN BE REPLACED!

The Pacific Northwest is approaching the time when new resources must be introduced. Many are available!

Sufficient supplies of energy exist within the region, nearby in the western U.S. and in Canada. Annual sales to California far exceed Trojan's output. The Pacific Northwest can continue to develop conservation and renewable resources in sufficient quantities to off set any loss of Trojan's power.

The cost of Trojan's power is already higher than many of these alternatives. PGE projects that Trojan's costs will rise 50% in the next five years, making these available energy resources an even better buy.

MEASURE 4 WILL HAVE LITTLE COST TO ANY ONE GROUP OF RATEPAYERS AND MAY ACTUALLY HELP REDUCE THE COST OF ELECTRIC ENERGY!

Trojan produces less than 3% of the region's electric energy and any additional cost will be passed on to regional ratepayers through the residential exchange provisions of federal law. **This means that PGE and PP&L residential and farm customers will not feel any cost increase!**

PGE and PP&L industrial customers may experience a slight increase in power costs; but the more likely result is to have replacement power produced or purchased at a lower cost to all consumers.

DON'T BE FOOLED: NO ONE IS GOING TO FREEZE IN THE DARK, EXPERIENCE RATE INCREASES OR LOSE JOBS IF TROJAN IS CLOSED!

The truth is that we can see lower electrical costs and a more certain economic future.

TROJAN IS ENVIRONMENTALLY RISKY AND UNSAFE!

The costs of continued operation, the unknown costs of waste storage or disposal, the possibly immense costs to decommission the plant when it reaches the end of its life in 20 years and the possibility of huge costs if a major accident occurs all point to a future characterized by run away cost, extreme safety risks and potential environmental disasters.

LET'S NOT LEAVE OUR CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN A FUTURE FULL OF RISK AND FINANCIAL RUIN:

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 4!

This information furnished by:

Lon Topaz, General Manager
Emerald People's Utility District

Director, Oregon Department of Energy 1975-1976
Chairman, Lane County Planning Commission 1989-1990
Member, Executive Committee of the Public Power Council

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Measure No. 4 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

TROJAN: A HEALTH RISK TO THE NORTHWEST

Nuclear power plants such as Trojan are controversial. Health risks have been weighed against a perceived increase in need for electricity, and claims of safety and economy of nuclear power. Unfortunately, health risks associated with low-level radiation are greater than previously believed, and nuclear power plants are neither safe nor economical. The projected power shortages never happened, and power needs are readily met by safer and cheaper alternatives.

Deadly nuclear accidents happen. The victims receiving the most attention are those killed at the accident site. But the deaths do not stop there. Recent research has shown a pattern of increased deaths in the months following releases of radiation. Most affected are the very young, elderly, and ill populations. Increases in cancer are being found in otherwise healthy groups following radiation accidents and releases, and even animal numbers are affected.

No place is safe from the effects of a nuclear accident. For example, after the Chernobyl accident, wind-blown radioactive particles fell in Northwest rains, on fields grazed by dairy cows, and radiation from Chernobyl was found in Northwest milk. Releases of radiation have also occurred without the publicity of Chernobyl, with the same health risks as radiation released by explosions.

Trojan's destruction in an earthquake and subsequent radiation releases would be even more devastating because the affected regions would already be quake-damaged. Stored radioactive wastes from spent fuel rods, which contain plutonium (a key part of nuclear weapons) could also be released during an earthquake. There is no safe storage for the radioactive waste from Trojan.

Trojan has one of the worst safety records among U.S. nuclear plants. Trojan's owner, PGE, has had enormous fines for safety failures. And despite claims of cheap nuclear power, PGE regularly requests rate increases. There is no justification for continuing support of a potential health disaster in Oregon.

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 4.

This information furnished by:
Physicans for Social Responsibility,
Portland Chapter
Charles Grossman, M.D., President

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

THE TROJAN TEST THAT PGE DOESN'T WANT YOU TO TAKE . . .

1. **Bechtel Corp. designed and built Trojan for PGE. What kind of guarantee did PGE get?**
 - a. 25 year guarantee
 - b. 10 year guarantee
 - c. 30 day guarantee (parts & labor only) Answer: c
(Oregon Statesman, 10/25/78)
2. **How experienced was the Chief Engineer of the Trojan Project?**
 - a. He had designed 10 nuclear plants.
 - b. He had designed 2 nuclear plants.
 - c. He had never designed a building; in fact, he had never designed a wall. Answer: c
3. **In 1986, PGE wrote Bechtel requesting "all seismic (earthquake) calculations" performed for Trojan. Bechtel's response was:**
 - a. "We are unsure whether the transmittal of the raw seismic calculations themselves is in our mutual best interest."
 - b. "These calculations could easily mislead one to a wrong conclusion."
 - c. "The long range effect of such conclusions are very difficult to assess." Answer: a, b, c
4. **After Bechtel refused to provide the earthquake data, what did PGE do?**
 - a. Reported the matter immediately to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
 - b. Announced that they were shutting down the plant until safety could be assured.
 - c. They took the hint and did nothing. Answer: c
5. **Later, the NRC learned Trojan was built to "half strength" and Trojan was closed. PGE sued Bechtel. An independent engineering firm hired by PGE concluded:**
 - a. "The commitment . . . to use block masonry . . . was the grossest kind of error."
 - b. "The walls of Trojan did not comply with the Uniform Building Code for masonry."
 - c. "The designers were either naively ignorant or intellectually dishonest." Answer: a, b, c

PGE v. Bechtel (U.S. District Court, Oregon, settled 3/18/81) never went to trial. PGE and Bechtel asked the Court to seal the file forever, and order everyone connected with the case to never disclose to anyone what they had learned about Trojan's design or construction on pain of going to jail. The judge signed the order and the file remains sealed. Part of the secret file was obtained and publicly released by the sponsors of Measure 4. Not a single one of these facts has been disputed by PGE. For 4 years, PGE has refused to debate the sponsors of this measure.

This information furnished by:
Greg Kafoury
Attorney

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 4 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

WHAT ABOUT THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT?

Running Trojan causes greenhouse gas emissions, because making uranium fuel requires the operation of huge coal-fired power plants in the Ohio River Valley.

THERE ARE MANY EXCELLENT ALTERNATIVES TO TROJAN, AND NONE OF THEM USES OIL OR COAL!

In Fact, None of our Electricity Comes from Oil, But Uranium Comes from South Africa

SHUTTING TROJAN WILL NOT "BOOST" ELECTRIC RATES

Running Trojan costs 3.0¢ per kilowatt-hour (kWh). The \$1.5 billion "study" PGE quotes (run by the Northwest Planning Council of its ISAAC model, July 26, 1990) assumed that Trojan would cost only 1.9¢ per kWh to run, with almost no future increases. In fact, Trojan's costs has skyrocketed by 85% since 1985.

Since Trojan doesn't run about half the time, it produces only **400 average megawatts (MWa)** for PGE. The following clean and safe alternatives provide **937 MWa** at equal or less cost:

1. PGE can recapture **150 MWa** of the firm 20-year power it sends to California.
2. The Oregon Public Utility Commission (PUC) report on the **PGE Energy Surplus** (Dr. Marc M. Hellman, Economic Research Division, Oregon Public Utility Commission, A Report on the PGE and PP & L Energy Surplus: Its Size, Duration, and Management, September 1988): "PGE hydro plants alone can generate an additional **70 MWa** of energy" and "there is in excess of **400 MWa** of nonfirm energy available to PGE from the Region and Canada," at about 3¢ per kWh—the same as Trojan.
3. Conservation investment for 200,000 residences would save **85 MWa** and generate **thousands** of jobs. The Oregon Department of Energy says there is another **130 MWa** of economical conservation in the **commercial and industrial** sectors alone.
4. PGE now contracts with Boise Cascade **not to generate power** at its St. Helens mill, where cogeneration could provide **35 MW** at 3.0¢ per kWh. PGE has a similar contract with Smurfit Newsprint for **80 MW**, which cogeneration could replace. The Oregon PUC found **150 MW** of cogeneration potential at other "existing large industrial sites" at an average of 3.5¢ per kWh.

DOES NUCLEAR POWER PROVIDE AN "ATTRACTIVE BUSINESS CLIMATE"?

When did you last hear people say they want to buy a home or start a business next to a nuclear plant? The small cost, if any, of replacing Trojan is worth closing a poorly-built, badly-run, aging nuclear plant in an earthquake zone only 40 miles from 1.5 million people, which produces deadly waste with no plan for disposal. In accident or earthquake, Trojan could make us all atomic refugees. Nobody is going back to Chernobyl.

This information furnished by:
Utility Reform Project
Dan Meek, Counsel

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

The Salem Electric Board of Directors urges approval of Ballot Measure 4.

The Trojan Nuclear Plant is an aging facility, with soaring costs and a spotty performance record. It runs for only about seven months a year and is subject to unexpected outages. It has been heavily fined by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for safety violations. According to PGE (1989 PGE Annual Report), the Trojan operations and maintenance budget rose an average of 27% in each of the last three years; continuing increases are expected in the future. Trojan, after 14 years of operation, is in decline.

Historically, power surplus in the Pacific Northwest has led to waste and poor management. The 1980's energy surplus saw the abandonment of conservation programs in favor of a marketing frenzy, which has artificially pushed "demand" upward, often for questionable purposes.

Still, a surplus remains. By PGE's own accounts (1989 PGE Annual Report), that utility has a current reserve margin of nearly 900 megawatts — more than its share of Trojan. And that margin ignores the "forgotten" resource — conservation. Loss of public power's share of Trojan's output (300 megawatts) can readily be absorbed and, for the future, 10 to 20 times that amount is available in conservation.

Studies placing a high cost on Trojan's closure often use rosy assumptions, not supported by the record, about Trojan's future operation. The cost, or benefit, of closing Trojan will be determined by decisions yet to be made, decisions which, if made in the public interest, can minimize costs.

Trojan provides a marginal benefit for today's electricity users (and stockholders), but it places a greater burden upon future generations, to be saddled with the enormous costs of decommissioning and disposing of continually accumulating nuclear wastes. Such operation, which benefits the present generation at incalculable costs to posterity, is inherently irresponsible.

We recognize that the unfolding Near East crisis will increase energy costs for the visible future. We do not believe that in the long term it alters the reasons given above for closing the Trojan plant, nor that such closing will much affect long-term energy costs in the Northwest.

This information furnished by:

Steven Weiss, President and Chairman of the Board,
Directors: Bob Coe, Ted Coran, Dennis Koho and
Bob Newbold
Salem Electric

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 4 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MEASURE 4 WOULD IMMEDIATELY SHUT DOWN OREGON'S SINGLE LARGEST ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT - JUST WHEN THE NORTHWEST IS ABOUT TO NEED MORE ELECTRIC POWER.

For over 14 years, Trojan has provided electricity for Oregon homes and businesses. Trojan has contributed to Oregon's economy by economically producing, on average, as much power each year as Bonneville Dam.

Measure 4 would shut Trojan down just as the power surplus of the last decade is disappearing. According to a November 27, 1989 BPA information release, "Demand for power from the Bonneville Power Administration now equals the agency's supply. BPA may need to acquire new resources as early as 1991."

AS UTILITY CUSTOMERS, WE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT HIGHER UTILITY BILLS THAT WOULD RESULT FROM THE SHUTDOWN OF TROJAN.

A study of the cost impact of shutting down Trojan concluded that replacing Trojan's electricity would cost \$1.5 billion.

SHUTTING DOWN TROJAN WOULD DAMAGE THE STATE'S ECONOMY IN MANY WAYS IN ADDITION TO CAUSING HIGHER UTILITY RATES.

The plant shutdown would cause the immediate loss of hundreds of jobs. Small and large businesses would pay more for electricity, making Oregon products and services cost more and endangering even more jobs.

We've worked hard to bring Oregon's economy around. Shutting down an economical and reliable power plant would hurt our continuing efforts to strengthen and maintain our economy.

We urge you to study the issues carefully and to VOTE NO ON MEASURE 4.

John D. Gray
Chairman, Grayco Resources
Former Chairman, Omark Industries

Irv Fletcher
President
Oregon AFL-CIO

Ron Fortune
Executive Secretary & Treasurer
Northwest Oregon Labor Council
AFL-CIO

Donald J. Cook
General Manager
Pendleton Grain Growers

Stafford Hansell
Farmer

James E. Reinmuth
Dean, College of Business
University of Oregon

The views expressed are our own and our titles and affiliations are included for identification only.

This information furnished by:

Richard M. Butrick
President, Associated Oregon Industries

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

1000 Neighbors of Trojan Opposed to Measure 4 MEASURE 4 WOULD SHUT DOWN OREGON'S LARGEST ELECTRIC POWER PLANT

The Trojan Nuclear Electric Plant has served Oregon economically and safely for fourteen years. Shutting down a power plant that produces on average as much power as Bonneville Dam will push electricity rates up and will cost jobs.

TROJAN IS A GOOD NEIGHBOR

We are the people who live around Trojan, and we want the plant to continue to operate. We have confidence in Trojan's safety. Both the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Oregon Department of Energy have full-time inspectors at Trojan. We know the State of Oregon or the Federal Government already have the ability to shut the plant down if they believe it is unsafe.

We have confidence in the professionals who operate Trojan. They are our friends and neighbors. We know they are committed to safety.

TROJAN IS AN ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE PLANT

We care about our environment, and we know that Trojan is a good environmental neighbor too. Environmental Scientists monitor the plant regularly. Ponds and marshes at the plant host tundra swans, great blue herons, and Canadian geese. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife even uses water warmed by Trojan to raise salmon, trout, and steelhead to release in Oregon streams.

A SHUTDOWN WOULD BE VERY EXPENSIVE

Shutting down and replacing this large proven power plant would cost over one billion dollars, and one way or another, utility customers will pay. If the plant is shut down, the public and private utilities that depend on Trojan will immediately have to find power from other sources.

We live, with our friends and families, within a few miles of the Trojan Plant. We are voting against the shutdown of Trojan, and we urge you to join us in voting NO on 4.

1000 NEIGHBORS OF TROJAN URGE YOU TO VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 4

This information furnished by:
Betsy Johnson

(This space purchased with a petition containing the signatures of 1,000 voters eligible to vote on the measure in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 4 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

WE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT AND WE OPPOSE MEASURE 4

As active environmentalists we did not support the initial construction of Trojan and would oppose the construction of additional nuclear plants. But the fact is, Trojan exists, and shutting it down now would be needlessly harmful to the environment.

MEASURE 4 WOULD DAMAGE THE ATMOSPHERE

Even with cost-effective conservation, new fossil fuel plants burning gas, oil, or coal would be needed to replace Trojan. When fossil fuels are burned, carbon dioxide and other gasses that cause the "greenhouse" effect are produced. When a ton of coal burns, it combines with oxygen to produce more than a ton of carbon dioxide.

MEASURE 4 WOULD HURT OUR NORTHWEST ENVIRONMENT

If Trojan were closed, there would be justification to build additional dams and to run existing dams harder to produce needed replacement electricity. Migratory salmon and steelhead in the Columbia River System are already endangered. Diverting water needed for fish through power turbines only makes the situation worse for our endangered fish.

MEASURE 4 DOES NOTHING TO DEAL WITH NUCLEAR WASTE

Yes, we are very concerned that the Federal Government will not have a permanent repository for nuclear waste for some time. But shutting down Trojan would do nothing to contribute to a practical solution.

CLOSING TROJAN WOULD LEAD TO UNNECESSARY ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE. JOIN US IN SUPPORTING THE ENVIRONMENT BY VOTING "NO" ON FOUR.

The views expressed are our own and our titles and affiliations are included for identification only.

Allen Bateman Board Member Oregon Trout	Vernon L. Rifer Past President Oregon Environmental Council
Lee R. James Former Chairman Portland Energy Commission	Roy Bowden Executive Director Association of Northwest Steelheaders

This information furnished by:
Oregonians Against the Shutdown
of the Trojan Electric Plant
Roy Hemmingway, Director

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

PHYSICIANS STATEMENT AGAINST MEASURE 4 RECOMMEND "NO" VOTE

As physicians, we believe we can contribute to the public discussion of Measure 4, since supporters of this measure often raise health and safety issues.

We have concluded that Measure 4's proposed shutdown of the Trojan nuclear electric plant makes no sense from a health and safety standpoint. Moreover, shutting down Trojan would be environmentally damaging and very expensive.

Trojan has been safely producing electricity for Oregon for over 14 years. State and federal regulators already have authority to shut down Trojan if there is ever a problem with safety. If Trojan is shut down, replacement power would be generated by increasing our reliance on fossil fuels. Fossil-fuel-burning plants, such as coal-fired plants, produce by-products that can have adverse health and environmental impacts.

We strongly support the continued operation of the Trojan nuclear electric plant. We urge our fellow Oregon citizens to vote against the shutdown of this safe plant.

Please join us in VOTING NO on 4.

Dr. Gary F. Gates, M.D.
Director
Nuclear Medicine Department
St. Vincent Hospital

Dr. Anna S. Gail, M.D.
Radiologist

Dr. Oliver N. Massengale, M.D.
Pediatrician

Dr. Peter Ronai, M.D.
Chief of Nuclear Medicine
Salem Hospital

Dr. Michael Goldman, M.D.
Director of Radiation Oncology
Emanuel Hospital & Health Center

Dr. William E. Purnell, M.D.
Radiologist

Dr. Max V. Miracle, M.D.
Family Practice Physician

Dr. Mathews B. Fish, M.D.
Nuclear Medicine Physician

The views expressed are our own and our titles and affiliations are included for identification only.

This information furnished by:
Oregonians Against the Shutdown
of the Trojan Electric Plant
Roy Hemmingway, Director

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Measure No. 4 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

SCIENTISTS & ENGINEERS URGE "NO" VOTE ON 4

We have studied Measure 4 and urge Oregon voters to carefully review the facts before voting.

TROJAN OPERATES SAFELY. Trojan is operated by licensed professionals who are trained and tested annually. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) have inspectors at the plant. Trojan must also meet requirements of the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife.

It is important that high safety standards at Trojan are maintained. However, from a scientific perspective, a shutdown of Trojan is drastic and unwarranted.

TROJAN'S POWER IS NEEDED FOR OREGON. The electricity surplus of the last decade is over. For fourteen years, Trojan has economically produced electricity. On average, Trojan produces more power than Bonneville Dam. Replacing Trojan's power would cost \$1.5 billion.

FROM A SCIENTIFIC STANDPOINT, FOSSIL FUEL ALTERNATIVES TO TROJAN POSE RISKS TO THE ENVIRONMENT. Even with additional conservation, burning more coal to generate electricity would be necessary without Trojan. Mining and burning coal can have adverse environmental consequences.

Coal-fired electric plants add large amounts of carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide into the air. These by-products from electricity production contribute to "global warming" or the "greenhouse" effect, which may raise a major threat to our planet's ecosystems.

Shutting down the Trojan Electric Plant would be bad public policy with adverse environmental and economic consequences.

JOIN US IN VOTING NO ON 4.

Thomas J. Nelson, PhD
Dean, School of Engineering
University of Portland

Dr. Cyrus W. Field
Chairman
Department of Geosciences
Oregon State University

Dr. Dwight A. Sangrey
President
Oregon Graduate Institute
of Science and Technology

Dr. Alan H. Robinson
Head
Nuclear Engineering Department
Oregon State University

The views expressed are our own and our titles and affiliations are included for identification only.

This information furnished by:
Oregonians Against the Shutdown
of the Trojan Electric Plant
Roy Hemmingway, Director

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

CONSUMERS OPPOSE \$1.5 BILLION SHUTDOWN OF TROJAN

Measure 4 would shut down the Trojan Nuclear Electric Plant on December 6, 1990. As concerned ratepayers, we urge you to carefully look at the cost of this measure.

We would pay for this shutdown in higher monthly electric bills. It would cost \$1.5 billion dollars to replace the electricity from Trojan.

Consumers are the ones who will pay, and the hardest hit will be those least able to afford it: those on fixed or low incomes.

We would lose existing jobs and the cost of products and services would go up. More than 1,200 jobs depend directly on Trojan. Many of these jobs would be lost if the plant is shut down.

The effect of higher electric rates may be felt several times as small business and large industries raise the prices of their products and services in order to cover the higher electricity costs.

Please think about the cost of Measure 4 for all Oregonians, especially those least able to afford it, and **vote NO on Measure 4.**

The Reverend C. T. Abbot
Executive Director
William Temple House

Linda Shelk
Community Activist

Jean K. Young
Senior Advocate and Former Mayor of King City

Coral P. Angus
Executive Director
Klamath Basin Senior Citizens' Council

Lazaro Sanchez
Community Activist

The views expressed are our own and our titles and affiliations are included for identification only.

This information furnished by:
Oregonians Against the Shutdown
of the Trojan Electric Plant
Roy Hemmingway, Director

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Measure No. 4 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

A SHUTDOWN OF TROJAN WOULD FORCE THE INCREASED USE OF ENVIRONMENTALLY DAMAGING ALTERNATIVES.

Even with energy conservation, other sources of power would be needed to make up for the shutdown of a plant as large as Trojan.

Shutting down the Trojan plant would lead to greater reliance on fossil-fuel alternatives to generate power. Fossil fuel plants which include oil, gas, and coal burning plants, produce carbon dioxide and other gases which pollute the air and contribute to the "greenhouse effect".

To produce power equivalent to Trojan's average annual output, coal-fired plants would have to burn coal from 30,000 rail cars.

If coal were used entirely to replace Trojan, it would result in the release into the atmosphere of 3 million tons of carbon dioxide and 27,000 tons of sulphur dioxide every year.

Over the past 14 years, Trojan has produced as much electricity as the Bonneville Dam. If Trojan is shut down, the region may rely more heavily on existing hydro facilities to generate additional power. This can damage salmon populations by reducing the water spilled over the dams for the downstream migration of young fish. In addition, closing Trojan could result in new dams on some of the remaining free-flowing streams in Oregon to produce needed replacement power.

Trojan is a safe, economic plant. Trojan does not contribute to the greenhouse effect or harm fish runs. Shutting down Trojan would be costly and environmentally damaging.

JOIN US. VOTE "NO" ON 4.

Dr. Mary Taylor
Associate Professor, Biology/Environmental Sciences
Portland State University

Gerald (Jerry) W. Herrmann
Executive Director, Association for
Environmental Education Centers
John Inskeep Environmental Learning Center

John (Jack) R. Donaldson
Former Director
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife

Janet McLennan
Natural Resources Assistant to Governor Bob Straub

The views expressed are our own and our titles and affiliations are included for identification only.

This information furnished by:
Oregonians Against the Shutdown
of the Trojan Electric Plant
Roy Hemmingway, Director

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 5 STATE OF OREGON

Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the general election, November 6, 1990.

BALLOT TITLE

5 STATE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMIT ON PROPERTY TAXES FOR SCHOOLS, GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

QUESTION—Shall constitution set limits on property taxes, and dedicate them to fund public schools and non-school government operations?

SUMMARY—Amends constitution. Limits 1991-1992 property taxes for public schools to \$15, and property taxes for non-school government operations to \$10 per \$1000 of market value. Schools limit gradually decreases to \$5 per \$1000 in 1995-1996 and after. Government operations limit remains same. Limits do not apply to government assessments, service charges, taxes to pay certain government bonds. Assessments, service charges shall not exceed cost of making improvements, providing services. General Fund to replace, until 1996, school funds lost due to school limits.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT—

YES

NO

AN ACT

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

PARAGRAPH 1. The Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by creating a new section to be added to and made a part of Article XI and to read:

SECTION 11b. (1) During and after the fiscal year 1991-92, taxes imposed upon any property shall be separated into two categories: One which dedicates revenues raised specifically to fund the public school system and one which dedicates revenues raised to fund government operations other than the public school system. The taxes in each category shall be limited as set forth in the table which follows and these limits shall apply whether the taxes imposed on property are calculated on the basis of the value of that property or on some other basis:

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE TAXES

For Each \$1000.00 or Property's Real Market Value

Fiscal Year	School System	Other than Schools
1991-1992	\$15.00	\$10.00
1992-1993	\$12.50	\$10.00
1993-1994	\$10.00	\$10.00
1994-1995	\$ 7.50	\$10.00
1995-1996	\$ 5.00	\$10.00

and thereafter

Property tax revenues are deemed to be dedicated to funding the public school system if the revenues are to be used exclusively for educational services, including support services, provided by some unit of government, at any level from pre-kindergarten through post-graduate training.

(2) The following definitions shall apply to this section:

(a) "Real market value" is the minimum amount in cash which could reasonably be expected by an informed seller acting without compulsion, from an informed buyer acting without compulsion, in an "arms-length" transaction during the period for which the property is taxed.

(b) A "tax" is any charge imposed by a governmental unit upon property or upon a property owner as a direct consequence of ownership of that property except incurred charges and assessments for local improvements.

(c) "Incurred charges" include and are specifically limited to those charges by government which can be controlled or avoided by the property owner.

(i) because the charges are based on the quantity of the goods or services used and the owner has direct control over the quantity; or

(ii) because the goods or services are provided only on the specific request of the property owner; or

(iii) because the goods or services are provided by the governmental unit only after the individual property owner has failed to meet routine obligations of ownership and such action is deemed necessary to enforce regulations pertaining to health or safety.

Incurred charges shall not exceed the actual costs of providing the goods or services.

(d) A "local improvement" is a capital construction project undertaken by a governmental unit

(i) which provides a special benefit only to specific properties or rectifies a problem caused by specific properties, and

(ii) the costs of which are assessed against those properties in a single assessment upon the completion of the project, and

(iii) for which the payment of the assessment plus appropriate interest may be spread over a period of at least ten years.

The total of all assessments for a local improvement shall not exceed the actual costs incurred by the governmental unit in designing, constructing and financing the project.

(3) The limitations of subsection (1) of this section apply to all taxes imposed on property or property ownership except

(a) Taxes imposed to pay the principal and interest on bonded indebtedness authorized by a specific provision of this Constitution.

(b) Taxes imposed to pay the principal and interest on bonded indebtedness incurred or to be incurred for capital construction or improvements, provided the bonds are offered as general obligations of the issuing governmental unit and provided further that either the bonds were issued not later than November 6, 1990, or the question of the issuance of the specific bonds has been approved by the electors of the issuing governmental unit.

(4) In the event that taxes authorized by any provision of this Constitution to be imposed upon any property should exceed the limitation imposed on either category of taxing units defined in subsection (1) of this section, then, notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the taxes imposed upon such property by the taxing units in that category shall be reduced evenly by the percentage necessary to meet the limitation for that category. The percentages used to reduce the taxes imposed shall be calculated separately for each category and may vary from property to property within the same taxing unit. The limitation imposed by this section shall not affect the tax base of a taxing unit.

(5) The Legislative Assembly shall replace from the State's general fund any revenue lost by the public school system because of the limitations of this section. The Legislative Assembly is authorized, however, to adopt laws which would limit the total of such replacement revenue plus the taxes imposed within the limitations of this section in any year to the corresponding total for the previous year plus 6 percent. This subsection applies only during fiscal years 1991-92 through 1995-96, inclusive.

PARAGRAPH 2. The limits in Paragraph 1, above, are in addition to any limits imposed on individual taxing units by this Constitution.

PARAGRAPH 3. Nothing in this measure is intended to require or to prohibit the amendment of any current statute which partially or totally exempts certain classes of property or which prescribes special rules for assessing certain classes of property, unless such amendment is required or prohibited by the implementation of the limitations imposed by Paragraph 1, above.

PARAGRAPH 4. If any provision of this measure is in irreconcilable conflict with a provision of any other measure amending the Constitution of the State of Oregon submitted to the vote of the people of the State of Oregon and voted on at the same election as this measure, then the provision which is contained in the measure receiving a majority vote and the highest number of affirmative votes shall prevail and become operative.

PARAGRAPH 5. If any portion, clause or phrase of this measure is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining portions, clauses and phrases shall not be affected but shall remain in full force and effect.

Measure No. 5 STATE OF OREGON

EXPLANATION

Ballot Measure 5 amends the state constitution to limit the total taxes and government charges on a property, based on the property's real market value.

The limitation is phased in over 5 years as shown in the table below. At the end of the 5 year phase-in, the measure limits total school taxes and charges to \$5.00 per \$1,000 of each property's real market value, and total nonschool taxes and charges to \$10.00 per \$1,000.

During the phase-in, the limits are:

FISCAL YEAR	TAX LIMIT PHASE-IN for each \$1,000 of property's value		
	SCHOOL TAXES	NONSCHOOL TAXES	TOTAL
1991-92	\$15.00	\$10.00	\$25.00
1992-93	\$12.50	\$10.00	\$22.50
1993-94	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$20.00
1994-95	\$ 7.50	\$10.00	\$17.50
1995-96 & thereafter.	\$ 5.00	\$10.00	\$15.00

Under these limits "schools" are defined to include all levels of public education from pre-kindergarten through college and graduate school.

The school limit and the nonschool limit are figured separately as shown in the table above. If taxes and/or charges imposed on a property exceed either the school limit or the nonschool limit, Measure 5 reduces each tax/charge proportionately. The reductions may vary from property to property so that the limit is not exceeded for any individual property.

The limits in this measure DO NOT APPLY to:

- (1) "incurred charges" for goods or services received at the owner's option;
- (2) assessments for capital construction that provides a special benefit to the property and that can be paid off over at least ten years;
- (3) taxes to repay bonded debt authorized by the state constitution;
- (4) taxes to repay existing bonded debt for capital construction, and
- (5) taxes to repay new bonded debt for capital construction if approved by voters.

However, the limits do apply to all other state and local taxes and charges on property.

During the five-year phase-in, Measure 5:

- A. Requires the state general fund to replace any revenue lost by public schools due to these limits. However, the measure allows the state to limit its replacement so that total revenue from school property taxes and state replacement dollars does not grow more than 6 percent per year.
- B. Does not require the state general fund to replace the revenue lost by other governments.

The measure does not increase any existing tax or create any new taxes.

The measure does not affect existing property tax exemptions or special treatments of certain classes of property, such as the special assessed values given farms and forests.

Committee Members:

Senator Jane Cease
Pauline Anderson
Don Mc Intire
Thomas P. Dennehy
Stanley Baumhofer

Appointed by:

Secretary of State
Secretary of State
Chief Petitioners
Chief Petitioners
Members of the Committee

(This Committee was appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 251.215.)

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

In 1966 we organized the Oregon Homeowner's Association, Inc., to question city, county, and state taxation budgets. We support a YES VOTE FOR MEASURE 5, because high assessed valuations are NOT RELATIVE TO A HOMEOWNER'S ABILITY TO PAY REGRESSIVE PROPERTY TAXES.

The cause of high property taxes are EXCESSIVE SPENDING, and EXEMPTIONS; for example the city of Portland granted R. J. Reynolds Tobacco/Nabisco a \$5 million dollar exemption. Your state legislator is responsible for granting property tax exemptions. Currently in Oregon over 65% of the land is "tax exempt". The legislature does not "MAKE UP" the lost revenue for property tax exemptions. This causes a shift of higher property taxes to homeowners in order to subsidize large CORPORATIONS, who are making millions at your expense. These property tax exemptions now approximate \$30 BILLION DOLLARS, excluding Federal and State lands.

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 5 and force these CORPORATE RAIDERS to pay their fair share.

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 5 because Tri-Met, a public transportation agency wants to use property taxes to finance shopping centers, hotels and LIGHT RAIL.

Most people against Measure 5 are in banking, utilities, and education. They have not worked to lower your property taxes except to advocate a 5 to 7% sales tax. Each month a \$65,000.00 home pays \$216.66 in property taxes based on \$40.00 per \$1,000.00 valuation. MEASURE 5 REDUCES THIS TO \$81.25 in MONTHLY PROPERTY TAXES. Vote Yes, save YOUR HOME.

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 5 and help your city, county, state, and other taxing districts eliminate excessive ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS; example Portland has 48.

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 5 and have your state legislator work to finance public education from the GENERAL FUND. The Oregon Homeowner's Association, for 34 years, has advocated a statewide educational transaction tax to finance public education to keep your home and business property taxes at 1½%.

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 5 so that all of OREGON'S SCHOOL CHILDREN CAN HAVE EQUAL ACCESS TO SCHOOL FUNDING TO BETTER PREPARE THEM FOR THE WORLD ECONOMY.

RENTERS, VOTE YES ON MEASURE 5 to LOWER RENTS AND STOP INFLATION.

This information furnished by:

Clyde V. Brummell, President
Oregon Homeowner's Association, Inc.

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

Measure No. 5 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

A "yes" vote on Measure 5 is a vote for a better economy in Oregon. Its passage will mean jobs for Oregonians. Oregon has more small businesses per capita than any state in the nation. Almost three-quarters of all the businesses in the state have ten employees or less. High property taxes cause devastating hardships on small business owners as well as home owners. High taxes take away the incentive to start new businesses.

As a result of the current timber crisis, we will need to create and encourage the start-up and continued success of small businesses across Oregon. A reduction in property taxes is a good start.

Passage of Measure 5 will improve the economy in other ways. Some of the money that is saved by property owners will be funnelled into the marketplace. This will create a higher demand for products and services which will equate to more jobs.

Some of the money will be placed in savings, which can be loaned to start new small businesses, or purchase homes. Again, more jobs. That means the General Fund will grow, thereby providing more money for funding schools.

Big business opposes Measure 5. They fear a cut in property taxes for homeowners and small business owners will mean an increase in taxes for them. Many of these big businesses have out-of-state owners. A vote for Measure 5 will send a message that they are expected to pay their share.

After twenty years, the legislature has shown it is either incapable, or unwilling, to solve the property tax problems. It is time for Oregon voters to be heard. A "yes" vote on Measure 5 will force the legislators to get serious about finding long term solutions which are fair to all Oregonians.

This information furnished by:
Frank A. Eisenzimmer, President
Northwest Alliance for Market Equality

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Measure 5 Provides Stable Funding for the Public School System

After a recent series of special levy defeats, State Senator Jane Cease, an outspoken opponent of Measure 5, lamented, "We've got to get people off this awful system." (*The Oregonian*, August 16, 1990) On that point, we can agree with Senator Cease. And that is exactly what Measure 5 does. It gradually lowers and limits property tax rates and it shifts funding for school operations away from the property tax and onto the State's General Fund.

What makes the current system so "awful"? First, property taxes (the cruelest taxes of all) continue to grow at a rate far out-stripping the owner's ability to pay. Second, schools depend on property taxes for nearly two-thirds of their operating funds. When voters reject levies, schools must make drastic cuts, sometimes affecting the quality of education, and nearly always causing tensions and demoralization among students, parents and staff. Third, this dependence upon property taxes creates an unfair (and perhaps, unconstitutional) inequality between affluent school districts and those districts with more modest assets or declining economic trends.

The entrenched tax-spenders complain that Measure 5 makes no provision for "replacement revenues", meaning a sales tax or increased income taxes. This has been the legislature's standard approach: "Give us a new tax now and we promise a little relief later." This approach has failed over and over again because of a lack of confidence that the legislature will ever be able to withstand the sweet song of the tax-and-spend lobbyists when the time comes to cut taxes.

The sponsors of Measure 5 have confidence in the wisdom (and the generosity) of the people. Our analysis shows that normal growth in the State's economy will result in sufficient increased revenue during the phase-in to fund Measure 5 without any new or increased taxes. If these projections prove to be wrong, we will have over two years to discuss what to do next. However, if we are afraid to move until we have covered every imagined contingency, we will never get off dead center.

This information furnished by:
Thomas P. Dennehy
Protect Oregon Property Society (POPS)

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 5 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

They're at it again! As usual, the "Devastation Chorus" has formed to shout about the disaster and damnation which will occur, if we vote to limit property taxes.

For the sixth consecutive time the Oregon Legislative Assembly has failed to deal with escalating property taxes and unequal school finance. Many of them have joined in with the predictable cast of other politicians, bureaucrats, well connected corporate types, and especially the public employee unions to fight against control of property taxes.

The song is always the same, "Please, Please, just Trust the Legislature"! After all, the job should be left to our "responsible" legislators . . . "Trust us. Give the system one more chance". Well, a small majority of the electorate did listen, and trusted in 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984 and 1986. What has been the consequences of that trust? Higher property taxes and a school funding system which is more fouled up than ever!

Now, we have Ballot Measure 5, a measure which is different than previous property tax limits. It is more prudent, more practical because it brings in the limits gradually; specifically protects the school system; allows for adequate funding of essential services; allows for bonded debt for new construction; and many features which make this constitutional amendment a good law.

Perhaps now, those of you who, in good faith, listened, "trusted" and voted no, will not be so trusting, this time. We hope there will be a wider realization that those who always tell us to vote no . . . are those whose wealth and power increase as taxes rise.

If you are looking for someone to trust, this time . . . trust yourself. If, in the five previous elections, you trusted them and voted no . . . shame on them.

If you trust them this time . . . shame on you

Have the courage to trust yourself.

YES on 5
For a Fairer Oregon

This information furnished by:

Don McIntire
Protect Oregon Property Society (POPS)

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Vote YES on Measure 5.

Because—it will reduce Oregon's high property taxes. Taxing property is the most unfair method of taxation. It disregards the individuals ability to pay. It does not take into account the situations of those on fixed incomes or those who became incapacitated through illness or injury, as well as those who become unemployed.

Because—it is the first logical step towards fairness in education. Our children and teachers are being held hostage due to the over-dependence on property taxes to finance education. Property owners are voting down school levies because they cannot afford to carry more of the burden. Passage of Measure 5 will force the legislators to finance education from the General Fund.

Because—passage of Measure 5 can result in lower utility bills. The power companies include the cost of property taxes in their rates, therefore any savings in those rates must, by law, be passed onto the rate-payers.

Because—unlike previous property tax reduction proposals, Measure 5 assures adequate funding for emergency services such as police and fire.

Ignore the detractors of Measure 5, those who have vested interests, such as the public employee unions and some politicians. They will always want more of our money no matter how much we give them. Who do you trust? Those who spend your tax money, or those who are trying to see that it is spent prudently?

Measure 5 is a responsible answer to two of our States most serious problems—high property taxes and stable school funding.

Vote YES on Measure 5.

This information furnished by:
United Citizens, Inc.
Frances Hyson, Treasurer

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 5 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

PROBLEM: Unfair and Escalating Property Taxes

Property taxes have outstripped many homeowners ability to pay. Taxes have increased more than our pay and retirement checks.

In the last twenty years, property taxes grew at twice the rate of inflation.

The state has failed year after year to bear its fair share of the cost of public education. It has not played a constructive role in improving the quality of education and making it cost-effective.

Pro-spending forces, especially public employee organizations, are heavily organized while taxpayers are not. The cycle of spend more, tax more must be broken.

SOLUTION: Vote Yes on Measure 5

Measure 5 will shift a substantial portion of school funding to the state, giving relief to property taxpayers.

Measure 5 will put pressure on the state to make the tough decisions needed to help schools become more cost efficient, to reallocate state funds, to quit overfunding state pension reserves, and to seek cost savings through efficiency in and privatization of state functions.

Measure 5 allows sufficient transition time for taxpayers and legislators to adjust to the shift to state funding. The legislature will have three sessions to take the necessary steps.

OCEG is committed to WATCHDOG public budgeting, spending and taxing. We will help the legislature identify and implement cost-effective approaches and options.

This information furnished by:

Oregonians for Cost-Effective Government
Patricia Fairchild, Executive Director

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Normal Growth Will Fund Measure 5

Special interest voices have been using terms like "irresponsible", "a turkey", and even "Appalachia of the West" to describe Measure 5 or its effects.

Despite their best efforts to paint a dark picture, the numbers just aren't on their side. Given the five-year phase-in of the limits in Measure 5, the normal economic growth of the State will be sufficient to absorb the impacts of Measure 5 and still allow modest growth in existing State programs.

After passage of Measure 5, the public school system will be better off than now because almost all operating expenses will be paid from the State's General Fund. No more cliff-hanger levy elections, no more shortened school years. Those who support schools for the children's sake and who understand how Measure 5 works will become eager supporters of the Measure.

Most other units of government which levy property taxes will not be affected by Measure 5 because their combined rate will be less than the \$10.00 per \$1,000 limit. Even those which may have to rely on less property tax income have, in most cases, many sources of revenue, so there should be enough give-and-take in their budgets that no program will be devastated.

A few changes in State statutes will address the special problems of those taxing units which rely almost exclusively on the property tax (for example, rural fire protection districts in urban areas).

The main objection to Measure 5 is the claim that the State cannot pick-up the operating costs of the public school system without some new tax. Yet the State's own economists estimate that in the next biennium, the State will have about \$700 million more to spend than in the current biennium. Imagine what the growth will be by 1995/97 when Measure 5 is fully implemented. Measure 5 requires that most of this anticipated growth be used to fund the schools and that property taxes be reduced to reflect this shift in funding.

Vote YES on Measure 5.

This information furnished by:

Tom Dennehy
Protect Oregon Property Society (POPS)

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 5 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

It's Time for the Legislature to Face the Music

The Oregon Constitution made the Legislature responsible for public schools. The Legislature, in turn, delegated that responsibility to local districts and taxpayers. But "abdicated" might be a better word than "delegated". State support for education in Oregon is extremely low and has been getting lower. During the eighties, the Legislature cut by ONE FOURTH the portion they paid of school costs!

Do They Have the Money?

Can the Legislature pay more for schools? *The Oregonian* (8/9/90) reported that in the last fiscal year, 1989, state tax collections rose 22.5% over the previous year. That was the highest increase in state revenues of any state! This windfall revenue increase could have been used to provide relief for property tax payers, but the Legislature had too many other pet projects to spend the money on. (Like \$15,000 parking stalls for the legislators).

We Don't Need a New Tax

Meanwhile, tax experts are agreed that Oregonians are living in a "tax hell". The combined weight of income and property taxes is far out of proportion to Oregonians' ability to pay.

This is why we need to vote for this proposal. It does not propose a new tax; we don't need one. We need relief from the taxes that we already have. The Legislature has the means to pick up the difference.

The Establishment May Not Like It

The "Establishment" really is the teachers' union and its local chapters. They will try to tell you that all sorts of terrible things will happen — that "local control" of the public schools will be lost, for example. In truth, the "local control" they are worried about is their own; they load local school boards with their own candidates and exclude the public from the negotiations about salaries and benefits. Finally, their own "citizens' committees" get the levies passed by telling people "it's for the kids". So, educating one Oregon student now costs more than it does in any Western state except Alaska.

Funding for Other Services Guaranteed

Measure 5 guarantees adequate funding for other services.

Vote for Fiscal Sanity — Vote for Measure 5

This information furnished by:

the Committee for Good Schools and
Affordable Taxes
Frank Drahos, Chairman
and
the Save Our Children Coalition
John Shank, Chairman

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The Communist Party opposes ballot measure 5.

No one wants to pay taxes, but until we have an economic system wherein the profits from industry are public funds and can be used entirely for social services, we are stuck with taxes.

Is the present system of taxation fair? NO!

Does Ballot Measure 5 offer a FAIR alternative? NO!

It treats industrial and commercial profit-making property and private non profit-making property (your home) the same. The break we so sorely need on home property taxes, becomes a windfall gift for commercial property owners under Measure 5. This "gift" would even extend to out-of-state stockholders of Oregon industry through increased profits from less taxes.

A much more sensible approach would be the "home exemption" concept, wherein a major portion of home property taxes are exempted, made up from commercial property taxes and upper income taxes. We support such a concept.

In the long run, we must stop the outrageous hemorrhage of federal taxes going to the Pentagon. As a state, we must really be much richer than we look. We give two billion tax dollars more to the Pentagon every year than is returned through military spending in our state. Our State General Revenue Budget, also about two billion dollars, is all spent within our state. Property taxes are all spent within our state. Money spent here helps our economy. Pentagon money is a dead loss to our state economy.

We must demand a return to "federal revenue sharing", a pre-Reagan policy. Demand the "peace dividend". Stop funding missiles, Trident submarines, Star Wars, Batman Bombers, et al. **Replace all Senators and Congressmen who support these wastes.** The Cold War is over. Use the money for unemployment benefits from layoff to rehire, for re-training, for education and national health care, child care and housing, to restore and preserve our environment. Don't bail out banks and S&Ls; **nationalize** them. Demand **rollback** of petroleum prices, or **nationalize** the oil companies. **Stop export** of all logs, to keep jobs at home. If some of these measures were taken, plus a home property tax exemption, we could sustain our educational system without being under the burden we are.

If you share our views on these matters, we would like to hear from you.

CP,USA, Oregon District, POB 372, Albany, OR 97321, POB 3201, Portland, OR 97208

This information furnished by:

Communist Party, USA, Oregon District
Ed Hemmingson, State Chair

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 5 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The Oregon Library Association Urges You to Vote NO on Ballot Measure 5

If Measure 5 passes, public libraries will close.

Measure 5 would place severe limits on the amount of property taxes cities and counties are able to levy. Many cities and counties which operate public libraries will be forced to slash budgets as a result. In order to preserve emergency and mandated services (police, fire, streets, etc.) there is little doubt that libraries will be among the first on the chopping block. Preliminary figures indicate that up to ten cities and counties across Oregon will be forced to close their libraries altogether, and that as many as 28 other libraries throughout the state will see their operating hours slashed by as much as half.

If Measure 5 passes, public libraries will stop buying books.

Even if a local library is not forced to close or to severely reduce its hours, budget cuts resulting from Measure 5 will mean most libraries across the state will have little funding to buy new books. "Extras" like programs for children, bookmobile services to outlying communities, and outreach services to senior centers will be eliminated from library budgets.

1.2 million Oregonians who are registered public library cardholders rely on their local libraries for books, information, and recreation.

Is Oregon going to have the reputation as the state that voted to close its libraries?

Vote NO on Measure 5

This information furnished by:
Oregon Library Association
Michael K. Gaston, President

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Oregon Fair Share strongly opposes the passage of Ballot Measure 5. It is a dangerous, poorly conceived, and irresponsible measure that would do irreparable damage to services essential to all Oregonians.

Proponents of this plan promise that its passage would provide property tax relief by lowering property taxes.

WHO GETS THIS RELIEF?

Business, industrial, and rental property owners	58%	Homeowners	39%
Owners of second homes	3%	Renters	0%

WHO PAYS FOR THIS RELIEF?

If this measure passes, the legislature and city and county governments would need to find ways to make up the \$1.5 billion revenue shortfall in order to preserve needed services: education, police and fire protection, human services, parks, etc. Fair Share believes that the politicians' initial response if Measure 5 passes will be to push again for the enactment of a **SALES TAX**.

All Oregonians would pay dearly to provide property tax relief for the utilities, big corporations, banks, insurance companies, real estate speculators, and other owners of much Oregon commercial property. Many of these major property owners live out-of-state or in other countries. Absentee owners would get millions of dollars in tax relief and Oregonians would have to pay for this relief by paying new taxes.

THERE IS AN ALTERNATIVE!

Oregon Fair Share's plan to provide needed property tax relief is to provide a Homestead Tax Exemption to all Oregon's owner-occupied homeowners as well as equivalent relief to renters. This Exemption would be funded by making our current individual and corporate income tax system more progressive, based on an ability to pay. Currently, an Oregonian making \$10,000 pays at the same tax rate as an Oregonian making \$10,000,000. We can fund property tax relief and make our tax system fairer. Giving 58% of property tax relief to commercial property owners and landlords while threatening funding to education, police, fire, and other services is a tragic mistake.

This information furnished by:
Oregon Fair Share/Fair Share NPAC
Betty Rademaker, President

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 5 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

OREGON'S FIRE SERVICES URGE A NO VOTE ON MEASURE 5

Passage of Ballot Measure 5 would mean that all non-school government operations would be limited to \$10 per \$1000 of market value — forever. Out of this \$10 has to come revenues for not only all city and county services, but also services provided by special districts such as libraries, ports, sewer and water districts, cemeteries, and hospitals.

A very special part of these non-school government operations is fire and safety. Our fire departments not only fight fires when they start, but also work to prevent them through education programs and monitoring of building codes. In many areas of Oregon it is the fire department or fire district that provides rescue and ambulance service.

Cutting property tax funds for fire protection may mean increased costs elsewhere. When the quality of fire protection decreases, fire insurance premiums increase.

Ballot Measure 5 does not say how the \$10 per \$1000 for non-school operations is to be apportioned. With state law already requiring a great number of services to be provided by cities and counties, our fire departments and fire districts could very easily end up last on the list for funding.

DON'T CUT OUR CRUCIAL FIRE AND SAFETY SERVICES — VOTE NO ON MEASURE 5.

Dick Hopper, President,
Oregon Fire Chiefs Association

Robert J. Hill, President,
Oregon Fire District Directors Association.

*This information furnished by:
Burton Weast, Lobbyist*

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

THE OREGON STATE FIRE FIGHTERS COUNCIL URGES NO VOTE ON 5

Through the years emergency service levels have been determined by the citizens that live in the varied communities of Oregon. Oregonians have been able to consider all the characteristics that make their community unique, and then make decisions as to the levels of fire, police and ambulance services that fit their needs.

IF MEASURE 5 PASSES FIRE AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS ACROSS THE STATE WILL BE DECIDING WHICH EMERGENCY SERVICES TO CUT

Emergency service levels have been established based on real needs of the communities that are being served. Such things as the density of population, amount of industry, square miles, response times of emergency vehicles and the volume of emergency responses within a district are considered when determining the emergency service levels. Measure 5 will set a limit of \$10.00 per thousand of property's real market value for all city and county services with only a small portion going to the emergency services in each community.

IF MEASURE 5 PASSES EMERGENCY SERVICE LEVELS WILL BE BASED ON AN ARBITRARY DOLLAR AMOUNT THAT DOES NOT CONSIDER THE NEEDS OF THE VARIOUS COMMUNITIES WITHIN OREGON

Reductions in the emergency services provided by cities and counties will cause public safety to be placed in jeopardy. If the budgets that fund the various fire, police and ambulance services are cut, the lives of both the citizens and the emergency service workers will be more vulnerable when emergency situations arise.

IF MEASURE 5 PASSES PUBLIC SAFETY WILL BE COMPROMISED THE OREGON STATE FIRE FIGHTERS COUNCIL URGES YOU TO: VOTE NO ON 5

*This information furnished by:
Oregon State Fire Fighters Council
Ray Barnwell, President*

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 5 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MEASURE 5 FIXES NOTHING. IT MAKES MATTERS WORSE, AND RISKS HIGHER TAXES

Measure 5 sounds like an easy way to lower property taxes. But like all the previous tax limit schemes, it relies on the same old meat ax approach Oregon voters have rejected five times before. We urge you to reject it again.

Measure 5's authors argue that this year's plan forces the legislature to make up revenues lost to local schools because of the cuts. But their measure offers no new funding.

IF MEASURE 5 PASSES, YOU COULD BE PAYING HIGHER INCOME TAXES.

The state currently spends 27 percent of its General Fund revenues (mostly from income taxes) for local schools. In the fifth year under Measure 5 that would jump to 73 percent. That would mean staggering cuts in state funding of senior health services, higher education, prisons and other state programs. Or, to maintain those current programs, it would mean higher state income taxes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES, LIKE POLICE AND FIRE, COULD FACE CUTS.

Unlike schools, other local governments get absolutely no state help under Measure 5 to cover losses from the limit. The impact on local services would vary widely from community to community. But it's clear that in many cities vital police, fire, ambulance and road repair services face substantial cuts.

Cuts also face Oregon's community colleges. Measure 5 offers no alternate revenue source for community colleges at a time when enrollments are expanding, and more Oregonians than ever are seeking job training and improvement programs through community colleges.

MEASURE 5 IS NO SOLUTION.

Oregon must and will find the solution to high property taxes and unbalanced school spending. But Measure 5 is not the answer.

VOTE NO ON 5.

This information furnished by:

The Oregon Committee Co-chairs:
Neil Goldschmidt, Governor of Oregon
Barbara Roberts, Secretary of State
Dave Frohnmayer, Attorney General
Norma Paulus, Superintendent of Public Instruction-Elect.
Mark Nelson

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The League of Women Voters of Oregon Urges a NO Vote on Ballot Measure 5

No one should be fooled by Measure 5. It is more destructive to local governments and schools, and especially to state government, than any property tax limitation measure yet!

• **LOCAL GOVERNMENTS** - Citizens all over Oregon will see a reduction or even elimination of many of the basic services provided by cities, counties, and special districts: police and fire protection; streets, and sewer construction; parks and libraries. **Local governments will have few options for alternative revenue, and citizens will have NO opportunity to override the limitation.**

• **PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES** - The Legislature might reduce or even eliminate the money it currently provides for schools and community colleges in order to replace lost school property tax revenue if no other revenue source is found. **School operating revenue would be reduced.** After 1995-96, the replacement requirement of Measure 5 will end. With a \$5/\$1,000 tax rate limitation for schools and no replacement revenue, most schools would not function. What happens to Oregon's children then? **Replacing lost school property taxes with state funds won't protect schools.**

• **STATE GOVERNMENT** - In the first year, **\$260 million of the State General Fund** will be used to replace lost school property taxes. This means that the Legislature will be forced to reduce funding for housing, children's services, prisons, higher education, mental health, and other state programs. **What will happen to these programs in 1995 when replacement revenue alone will require \$3.2 BILLION of the state budget?**

Most Oregonians believe property taxes should be reduced. Most Oregonians want to change the way we fund schools.

MEASURE 5 IS NOT THE ANSWER

Measure 5 will create far more serious problems than it corrects. While it drastically cuts property taxes, especially for schools, it does not replace that lost revenue but substitutes state revenue for local property taxes. That is irresponsible!

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 5

Let's work together for a RESPONSIBLE property tax reduction and school reform measure.

This information furnished by:

League of Women Voters of Oregon
Colleen Bennett, President

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 5 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MEASURE 5 HURTS SENIORS MORE THAN IT HELPS.

No group has more reason to be concerned about high property taxes than Oregon's senior citizens. That's what makes Measure 5 seem tempting. But beware of what's behind the relief promised in Measure 5.

PROGRAM CUTS WOULD HIT SENIORS HARD.

To offset school property tax cuts, Measure 5 would force lawmakers to substitute funds from state income taxes. That will cause a dramatic shift in state spending priorities — a shift that gets worse every year for five years. The result will be steep cuts in vital state programs such as senior health services.

When fully implemented in 1996, Measure 5 would require \$3.2 billion in state income tax money to cover reduced school property taxes and state support of schools. That would be 73 percent of the entire state General Fund today.

Avoiding wholesale elimination of most state programs, government officials will most likely to raise a new tax to pay for the cost of limiting school property taxes.

LOCAL SERVICE CUTS HURT SENIORS, TOO.

Local services that seniors rely on face cuts, too. While Measure 5 forces the state to pick up property tax losses for schools, cuts to cities, counties and other local districts will not be made up from state funds. In some communities, that will sharply cut vital services such as police, fire and paramedics.

Measure 5 is not a good deal for Oregon's seniors, or anyone else.

United Seniors of Oregon urges you to vote NO on 5.

This information furnished by:
United Seniors of Oregon
Bob Van Houte, President

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

DON'T BE FOOLED! MEASURE 5 IS BAD FOR OREGON SCHOOLS MEASURE 5 IS BAD FOR OREGON TAXPAYERS MEASURE 5 IS BAD FOR OREGON

As the leaders of statewide organizations representing Oregon's public school teachers and volunteer school boards, we want you to know the truth about Measure 5.

• MEASURE 5 IS NOT SCHOOL FINANCE REFORM

Measure 5 promises to reduce your property taxes with no effect on public school programs and services.

WRONG! Measure 5 cuts school funding by **\$260 MILLION** in the first year and by **\$4.3 BILLION** in the first five years - and then says the legislature has to make up the loss.

But where is the legislature going to get that kind of money? They'll have to cut our **colleges and universities, health care for our senior citizens, our prisons and corrections programs, state police, state parks and so on. And even state school support!**

THAT'S NOT SCHOOL FINANCE REFORM, THAT'S WRONG!

• MEASURE 5 IS NOT TAX RELIEF

Measure 5 promises to reduce your taxes.

WRONG! Measure 5 might provide a temporary cut in your property taxes, but how is the legislature going to pay its **\$4.3 BILLION** bill? By **increasing our income taxes!**

THAT'S NOT TAX RELIEF, THAT'S WRONG!

• MEASURE 5 IS NOT THE ANSWER TO CHANGING THE WAY WE PAY FOR OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Measure 5 promises a permanent solution to the problem of school finance and property tax relief.

WRONG! Measure 5 forces the legislature and Oregon into **chaos**. And that means **bad decisions**. Oregon doesn't need that now. We don't need **irresponsible** solutions and **irrational** decisions that are not well thought out.

THAT'S NOT THE OREGON WAY, THAT'S WRONG!

Please join us in voting **NO** on **MEASURE 5**.

This information furnished by:
Karen Famous, President,
Oregon Education Association
Stephen Kafoury, President,
Oregon School Boards Association

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 5 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

COMMUNITY COLLEGE PRESIDENTS URGE NO ON BALLOT MEASURE 5

LET'S BE HONEST!

BALLOT MEASURE 5 IS NO OASIS for the overburdened taxpayer. IT'S AN ILLUSION that merely shifts the revenue burden from one source to the other. Ballot Measure 5 **does not provide the needed balance among taxing alternatives** to fund schools and community colleges. Further, as the proponents have said, when the State's General Fund can no longer meet the enormous demand, the legislature will **HAVE TO "CREATE" NEW FUNDS TO PAY FOR THE PROGRAM. BUT, THE PROPONENTS OFFER NO RESPONSIBLE ALTERNATIVE FUNDING SOURCE.**

THE SCENARIO.

- Measure 5 will force the state to pay out 41 percent of the entire General Fund budget for schools in the first two years.
- By the fifth year, \$3.2 billion or 73 percent of the General Fund will go to schools.

COMMON SENSE.

- Children's services, health care programs, universities, prisons, and other programs that receive state funds, **would suffer severe cutbacks** to accommodate the mandated school revenue replacement provisions, **unless new revenues are created.**

NO SAFETY NET FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES.

- The revenue replacement requirement is no safety net for community colleges since the legislature has the authority to replace lost property taxes by drawing on the existing community college budget. This means the colleges would likely suffer a **significant net loss** in total operating revenues.
- Community colleges already are engaged in a **crisis of exploding enrollments** prompted by recent university enrollment limitations and, at the same time, face shortages of faculty, classroom space and essential equipment.
- Further, without a reliable and adequate source of revenue, community colleges cannot fully meet the **critical need in this state for a skilled work force, a literate citizenry and opportunities for Oregonians to access postsecondary education.**

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 5

This information furnished by:

Oregon's Community College Presidents
 Ronald L. Daniels, Dr. Robert L. Barber, Dr. William E. Segura, Dr. John S. Keyser, Dr. Doreen Dailey, William E. Bell, Dr. Jerry Moskus, Jon Carnahan, Dr. Paul Kreider, Dr. Patrick O'Connor, Dr. Daniel F. Moriarty, Dr. Harvey O. Bennett, Dr. Stephen J. Kridelbaugh, Jerry Hallberg, Dr. Glenn E. Mayle, Dr. James M. Kraby

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Business and industry in Oregon urge your **NO** vote on **Measure 5!** Our reasons are:

- By 1996, **73 percent of the state's General Fund** will be totally allocated to public schools. This will leave less than 30 percent of the General Fund remaining for all the other priorities: higher education, criminal justice, human resources and the environment.
- There is **no requirement** in Ballot Measure 5 that Legislators replace lost revenues to local communities. We can anticipate that your cities may very well **suffer major cuts in local fire and police departments** and other services that most people deem important.
- Oregon competes for business and growth with all other states. A state forced to cut higher education and correctional budgets and simultaneously allows no growth for its public education system **will not be an attractive place to live.**

Oregon has the opportunity to be the jewel on the mainland Pacific Rim, but Measure 5 could **severely detract** from the benefits we enjoy and diminish our economic future.

The quality of our life in Oregon depends upon a progressive attitude. Measure 5 is an idea that could have us moving **backward instead of forward.**

MEASURE 5 IS NO SOLUTION

The Oregon property taxpayer is frustrated. Some may vote for this measure, in spite of its implications over the next five years, due to the burden of current high property tax bills.

Some feel frustration in not always seeing the quality results for this money. While those feelings may be true, **Measure 5 is not the proper solution.**

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 5

Draconian budget cuts in essential state and local programs is the **wrong stuff at the wrong time.**

We urge your thoughtful **NO** vote on **Measure 5.**

This information furnished by:

Associated Oregon Industries

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 5 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

THE HUMAN SERVICES COALITION OF OREGON URGES A NO VOTE ON BALLOT MEASURE 5

Ballot Measure 5 is not a new idea. It's the same old story with a slightly different twist

Repeatedly, in recent years, Oregon voters have been barraged with property tax limitation proposals. And, each time voters have carefully considered and wisely rejected these measures. Why? Because each time, voters have been asked to drastically reduce or eliminate necessary community services. Ballot Measure 5 is the same old story: local property taxes are capped forcing cuts to local services. The new twist: the State General Fund picks up the lion's share of local school funding. By 1995 this plan will consume nearly three quarters of State General Fund resources. The result:

NECESSARY STATE FUNDED SERVICES TO COMMUNITIES WILL BE DRASTICALLY REDUCED OR ELIMINATED IF BALLOT MEASURE 5 PASSES!

- Services allowing elderly Oregonians to live with dignity in their own homes
- Services to physically, sexually and emotionally abused children
- Services assisting timber industry and other displaced workers to stay in the work force and off welfare rolls
- Services combating the ravaging effects of drug and alcohol abuse
- Services training young mothers to enter the work force at living wages
- Services assisting families through temporary and disabling crises

Supporters of Ballot Measure 5 would have you cut these services. They propose no responsible replacement for lost State revenues to continue these services. And, they say NO to the voter's right to replace State funds for local service priorities.

Property tax relief is needed. But not at the expense of vitally important services. And not at the expense of local voter control.

VOTE NO ON BALLOT MEASURE 5

This information furnished by:
Human Services Coalition of Oregon
Sandra J. Millius, Co-Chair

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MEASURE 5 WILL HURT — NOT HELP — WORKING PEOPLE IN THE STATE OF OREGON WHY?

Measure 5 will end up **INCREASING TAXES** for most working people, rather than decreasing them.

Measure 5 looks like a tax cut, but it will end up being a **TAX SHIFT — ON TO THE BACKS OF WORKING PEOPLE.**

Measure 5 will cut property tax revenues statewide by over **4 BILLION DOLLARS** over the next 5 years. Sounds great, doesn't it? Unfortunately, Measure 5 will end up being a **WINDFALL FOR BUSINESSES AND LANDLORDS, AT OUR EXPENSE.**

Right now, approximately **58% OF THE PROPERTY TAX REVENUES IN OREGON COME FROM BUSINESSES AND LANDLORDS.** Only 39% of property tax revenues come from owner-occupied residences.

BUSINESSES AND LANDLORDS will receive **ENORMOUS PROPERTY TAX SAVINGS** under Measure 5. To make up for this lost revenue, so that we can pay for **POLICE, FIRE, SCHOOLS, ROADS,** and other public services we need, the State will have to come up with **NEW REVENUE SOURCES** — probably by either **RAISING YOUR INCOME TAXES** or establishing a **SALES TAX.**

UNLIKE PROPERTY TAXES, INCOME TAXES AND SALES TAXES ARE PAID FOR PRIMARILY BY INDIVIDUALS. AND SALES TAXES FALL DISPROPORTIONATELY ON PEOPLE WITH LOW AND MODERATE INCOMES. THAT MEANS WE END UP PAYING FOR THEIR TAX WINDFALL OUT OF OUR POCKETS.

Shifting the tax load from the property tax to the sales or income tax may be **GREAT FOR BUSINESSES AND LANDLORDS,** but it's a **DISASTER FOR ORDINARY WORKING PEOPLE.**

Will business and landlords pass on their huge property tax savings to consumers and renters in the form of lower prices and rents? **DON'T BET YOUR HOUSE ON IT!**

There's one thing you **CAN** bet on. **MEASURE 5 IS A BAD DEAL FOR WORKING PEOPLE.**

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 5.

This information furnished by:
Irv Fletcher, President
Oregon AFL-CIO,
Committee on Political Education

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 6 STATE OF OREGON

Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the general election, November 6, 1990.

BALLOT TITLE

<p>6 PRODUCT PACKAGING MUST MEET RECYCLING STANDARDS OR RECEIVE HARDSHIP WAIVER</p> <p>QUESTION—By 1993, shall packaging used in Oregon meet certain recycling goals, unless a hardship waiver is obtained?</p> <p>SUMMARY—Law would govern packaging of products sold retail or wholesale in state. By 1993 such packaging must be: reusable five times for like uses, made of 50% recycled materials, recycled at 15% rate or made of material recycled at 15% rate. Rates for last two goals rise in steps to 60% by 2002. Allows hardship waivers. Retailers must post data on their packaging standards. Creates civil fines. State, citizens may enforce law. Forms advisory panel. Local governments may use stricter standards.</p> <p>ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT—</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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AN ACT

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. This Act shall be known as the Oregon Recycling Act.

SECTION 2. As used in sections 2 to 16 of this Act:

- (1) "Commission" means the Environmental Quality Commission.
- (2) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Quality.
- (3) "Environmentally sound packaging" means packaging that is reusable, made of recycled material, recyclable, or made of recyclable material.
- (4) "Material" means a substance from which packaging is made, including paper, glass, plastics, metals, and any other existing or new substance used to make packaging.
- (5) "Packager" means: (a) for packaging in which products are placed prior to their entry into Oregon, the first person to receive possession of the product in Oregon for purposes of wholesale or retail sale; (b) for packaging in which products are placed within Oregon prior to retail sale, the person responsible for placing the product in the packaging; and (c) for packaging in which products are placed at the point of retail sale, the retail seller. Packager does not include a retail seller with fewer than ten employees.
- (6) "Packaging" means any container or other package used to protect, store, contain, transport, display, or sell products.
- (7) "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, firm, trust, estate, or other legal entity engaged in commerce, including the State of Oregon and any authority, district, or political subdivision of the State of Oregon.
- (8) "Product" means any commodity destined for wholesale or retail sale.
- (9) "Recycled material" means any material which has been recycled.
- (10) "Recycle" means to collect, process, and return to commerce materials which otherwise would be discarded. Recycling does not include burning or composting materials.
- (11) "Retail sale" means sale to a buyer for consumption or use other than resale or further processing or manufacturing.
- (12) "Wholesale sale" means sale to a buyer for the purpose of resale or further processing or manufacturing.

SECTION 3. (1) In the interest of public health, safety, and welfare and in order to protect the environment and conserve natu-

ral resources, it is the policy of the State of Oregon to require materials used in packaging to be reusable or recyclable as a means of lessening the substantial and increasing burdens that these materials place on the state's capacity to manage its growing solid waste problems.

(2) The purpose of this Act is to increase reuse and recycling of materials used in packaging in order to: (a) conserve natural resources; (b) reduce the amount of solid waste that is landfilled and incinerated; and (c) prevent pollution and other environmental problems caused by the production and disposal of virgin materials.

SECTION 4. (1) Except as provided in sections 6 and 7 of this Act, no packager shall use or cause to be used any packaging that is not environmentally sound packaging after December 31, 1992. Each packager shall maintain proof that his or her packaging complies with one or more of the following standards for environmentally sound packaging: (a) reusable: packaging that is used five or more times for the same or a substantially similar use; (b) made of recycled materials: packaging that is composed of recycled material, so that 50 percent or more of the weight of the packaging is recycled material; (c) recyclable: packaging that is being recycled statewide through an effective recycling program; or (d) made of recyclable material: packaging that is composed of a type of material that is being effectively recycled statewide.

(2) For purposes of this Act, an effective recycling program is one that is certified by the Department of Environmental Quality as meeting the following criteria: (a) scope: the program is designed to recycle a readily identifiable category of packaging which represents a significant amount of solid waste in Oregon; and (b) recycling rates: the packaging is being recycled statewide at a 15 percent rate by January 1, 1993, at a 30 percent rate by January 1, 1996, at a 45 percent rate by January 1, 1999, and at a 60 percent rate by January 1, 2002.

(3) For purposes of this Act, a type of material is effectively recycled if the department certifies that material of that type which otherwise would be discarded is being recycled statewide at a 15 percent rate by January 1, 1993, at a 30 percent rate by January 1, 1996, at a 45 percent rate by January 1, 1999, and at a 60 percent rate by January 1, 2002. For packaging composed of more than one material, each material in the packaging that represents more than an insubstantial part of the packaging must be of a type that meets the specified recycling rates.

(4) The Environmental Quality Commission may waive the 15 percent recycling requirement for a type of material under subsection (3) of this section if packagers using that type of material prove: (a) there are substantial barriers to meeting the 15 percent requirement by January 1, 1993; (b) there has been substantial investment and measurable progress in improving recycling rates after January 1, 1990; and (c) there is a substantial likelihood that such investment and progress will continue and result in that type of material achieving a 30 percent recycling rate by January 1, 1996.

SECTION 5. (1) On September 1, 1992 and annually thereafter, the Department of Environmental Quality shall publish recycling rates for types of materials used in packaging. For each type of material, the recycling rate shall include material of that type from all uses, not just packaging uses. For each type of material, the department shall calculate the recycling rate as a fraction in which the denominator represents the weight in pounds of the material from all uses that is landfilled, incinerated and recycled, and the numerator represents the weight in pounds of the material from all uses that is recycled. The department shall derive recycling rates through representative sampling of the state's solid waste stream and recycling programs.

(2) The department shall calculate recycling rates under subsection (1) of this section for the following materials: (a) common types of paper, such as corrugated and kraft paper; (b) common types of glass, such as container glass; (c) common types of plastics, such as polyethylene terephthalate; (d) common types of metals, such as aluminum; and (e) any other type of material used in packaging for which there is a reasonable likelihood that material of that type is

Measure No. 6 STATE OF OREGON

being recycled at the recycling rates established in subsection (3) of section 4 of this Act. The department shall classify materials into types based on how those materials commonly are recycled, so that separate recycling rates shall be calculated for types of materials that commonly are separated from other types of materials in the recycling process. The department may revise these classifications periodically to correspond to changes in recycling technologies and practices.

(3) In addition to the recycling rates required by subsection (2) of this section, the department shall calculate an aggregate recycling rate for all paper used for any purpose, including but not limited to corrugated and kraft paper, mixed waste paper, newspaper, and office paper.

(4) The department shall certify a type of material as being effectively recycled if, under the provisions of either subsection (2) or subsection (3) of this section, the department determines that material of that type is being recycled at the recycling rates established in subsection (3) of section 4 of this Act.

SECTION 6. Section 4 of this Act does not apply to packaging specifically required by federal law, packaging for medication prescribed by physicians, packaging necessary to provide tamper-resistant seals for public health purposes, and packaging for products destined for export from Oregon if the packaging is not separated from the product before export.

SECTION 7. (1) The Department of Environmental Quality may grant a conditional exemption from any requirement of this Act if the department finds that the requirement, when applied to a particular type of packaging used with a specified product, would impose undue hardship on the general public.

(2) A packager applying for a conditional exemption under this section shall bear the burden of proof in establishing undue hardship on Oregon residents. Increased cost shall not constitute a basis for establishing undue hardship. Undue hardship shall be established by providing clear and convincing evidence that the packaging meets one or more of the following criteria: (a) there is no environmentally sound packaging available for that type of product; (b) the packaging is necessary to comply with health or safety laws and there is no environmentally sound packaging available that complies with those health or safety laws; (c) the packaging provides net environmental benefits that are demonstrably superior to those of all available alternatives; (d) the packaging represents an innovative approach to meeting the environmentally sound packaging standards of this Act and there is a substantial likelihood that it will meet those standards if given a one-year grace period in which to establish compliance with those standards; or (e) the packaging is necessary to satisfy another compelling public interest and there is no environmentally sound packaging available that adequately serves the specified interest.

(3) A packager applying for a conditional exemption shall submit a written application to the department and shall pay an annual application fee sufficient to cover the costs to the department of processing and ruling on the application.

(4) Before granting a conditional exemption, the department must make a written finding of undue hardship. A conditional exemption must be renewed annually and shall not be renewed if the basis for the finding of undue hardship is no longer applicable.

SECTION 8. (1) Retail sellers shall provide consumers with readily accessible information on environmentally sound packaging standards and the application of those standards to specific packaging sold in their stores. Information shall be provided through shelf signs and other posted signs as required by the Environmental Quality Commission.

(2) The Department of Environmental Quality shall design an official environmentally sound packaging logo by January 1, 1992, which packagers may affix to any packaging that complies with the environmentally sound packaging standards established in section 4 of this Act.

SECTION 9. (1) The Department of Environmental Quality may inspect packaging and determine whether the packaging is environ-

mentally sound packaging after December 31, 1992. The department each year shall inspect a random sampling of different types of packaging and insure that any inspected packaging complies with the provisions of this Act. The department also shall inspect particular packaging when requested to do so by a petition signed by at least 100 Oregon residents.

(2) If, on the basis of the department's inspection or any other information, the department determines that any packager has violated or is in violation of any provision of this Act or any rule adopted or order issued under this Act, the department shall issue an order requiring compliance or assessing a civil penalty for any violation, or both.

(3) For the first violation, the department shall issue an order requiring compliance, with notice of intent to assess a civil penalty if the violation continues or is repeated. For a second violation, or a repeat or continuing violation, the department may assess a civil penalty not to exceed \$1000 for each day of violation.

(4) Any order issued under this section shall take effect 21 days after the date the order is issued unless the respondent requests a hearing before the Environmental Quality Commission within the 21-day period. The request for hearing shall be in writing and shall include the reasons for requesting the hearing. All hearings before the commission shall comply with the provisions of ORS 183.310 to 183.550 applicable to a contested case proceeding.

(5) Unless the amount of the penalty is paid within 10 days after the order becomes final, the order shall constitute a judgment and may be filed in accordance with the provisions of ORS 18.320 to 18.370.

(6) The department may request the Attorney General to seek equitable or injunctive relief to enforce any order issued by the department pursuant to this Act.

SECTION 10. The Attorney General, at the request of the Department of Environmental Quality or independently, may conduct investigations and seek equitable or injunctive relief in any court of competent jurisdiction against any packager who violates any provisions of this Act or any rule adopted or order issued under this Act. For a second violation, or a repeat or continuing violation, the Attorney General may seek a fine not to exceed \$1000 for each day of violation.

SECTION 11. The Attorney General or any district attorney may bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction against any packager who knowingly and willfully engages in repeated violations of any provision of this Act or any rule adopted or order issued under this Act. Upon conviction under this section, a packager shall be subject to a penalty of not more than \$10,000 for each day of violation.

SECTION 12. (1) Any Oregon resident, or organization representing Oregon residents, may bring a civil action for fines or injunctive or equitable relief against any packager alleged to be in violation of any provision of this Act or any rule adopted or order issued under this Act. A civil action under this section may not be commenced: (a) prior to 60 days after the plaintiffs have given notice of the violation to the alleged violator, the Department of Environmental Quality and the Attorney General; or (b) if the department or the Attorney General has commenced and is diligently prosecuting a civil or administrative action to require compliance with the relevant provisions of this Act. If the department or the Attorney General has brought an action, any Oregon resident or organization representing Oregon residents may intervene in that action.

(2) In issuing any final order in an action brought, or intervened in, under subsection (1) of this section, the court may award costs of litigation, including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees, to any individual or organization who advances the purposes of this Act.

SECTION 13. On or before January 1, 1992, the Environmental Quality Commission shall adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this Act. The rules shall include but need not be limited to:

(1) Requirements for packagers to prove their compliance with the environmentally sound packaging standards established in section 4 of this Act, and procedures for the department to insure effective

Measure No. 6 STATE OF OREGON

department oversight of packager compliance with those standards.

(2) Provisions related to department certification of effective recycling programs under section 4 of this Act.

(3) Provisions for determining when a material is eligible for a waiver of the 15 percent recycling standard under section 4 of this Act.

(4) Provisions related to department classification of types of materials and calculation of recycling rates under section 5 of this Act.

(5) Guidelines for department review of exemptions under sections 6 and 7 of this Act.

(6) A schedule of annual application fees to be collected from packagers requesting exemptions under section 7 of this Act. The fees shall be an amount necessary to recover the department's costs in administering the exemption program.

(7) Requirements for consumer information under section 8 of this Act.

SECTION 14. The Department of Environmental Quality shall establish an advisory committee to assist in establishing rules related to the provisions of this Act and to make recommendations on additional steps to be taken to develop recycling markets, to reduce barriers to recycling, and to reduce excessive packaging. The advisory committee shall include representatives of the public, environmental organizations, and affected industries.

SECTION 15. This Act shall not preclude or in any way limit the right of local jurisdictions to restrict or otherwise regulate packaging more stringently than this Act.

SECTION 16. The Legislative Assembly shall appropriate sufficient funds or authorize the collection of sufficient funds and the expenditure of such funds to enable the Department of Environmental Quality to carry out fully its responsibilities under this Act.

EXPLANATION

This measure sets a state policy to require materials used in packaging to be reusable or recyclable. The measure requires all non-exempt packaging for products sold at wholesale or retail in Oregon to meet one of the following "environmentally sound packaging" standards by January 1, 1993: 1) reusable — packaging used five or more times for the same or similar use; 2) recycled content — packaging composed of at least 50 percent recycled material by weight; or 3) recyclable — packaging being recycled statewide through an effective recycling program or packaging made from materials that are being effectively recycled statewide. To meet the "recyclable" standard, packaging or its component materials must meet the following statewide recycling rates: 15 percent by 1993, 30 percent by 1996, 45 percent by 1999, and 60 percent by 2002.

Products in packaging which does not meet the standards cannot be sold in such packaging unless the packaging is exempt or a hardship waiver is obtained. Businesses which must comply with standards include Oregon retailers with ten or more employees, wholesalers, and manufacturers.

The Department of Environmental Quality must publish annual statewide recycling rates for common types of paper, glass, plastic, metal, and any other type of packaging material which may qualify as recyclable. In calculating these recycling rates, the Department must include all uses of a material, not just packaging uses.

The Environmental Quality Commission may waive the 15 percent recycling requirement for a type of material if persons affected show there are substantial recycling barriers, they have made substantial investments in recycling since 1990, and are likely to meet the 30 percent recycling requirement by 1996.

This law exempts packaging required by federal law, packaging for medication prescribed by a physician, packaging needed to provide tamper-resistant seals and packaging for products destined for export from Oregon.

In addition, persons affected may obtain hardship waivers for other packaging by showing that compliance with the law will cause undue hardship to the general public. Hardship waivers are allowed if there is no qualifying packaging available for a type of product, the packaging is necessary to comply with health and safety laws, or the packaging serves another compelling public interest. Hardship exemptions must be renewed annually and cannot be based on increased cost.

The law requires retailers to provide consumers with information on environmentally sound packaging standards.

If a person violates this law, a fine of up to \$1,000 per day may be imposed for each violation after the first violation, or up to \$10,000 per day for knowingly and willfully engaging in repeated violations. Enforcement actions may be brought by the Attorney General and district attorneys. Citizens also may bring enforcement actions when the Department of Environmental Quality and the Attorney General have not taken action after notice of an alleged violation. Courts may award litigation costs to citizens who win their suits and advance the purposes of the law.

The law allows local governments to adopt more stringent packaging regulations than those established by this law.

The following committee members agree to the above statement:

Committee Members:	Appointed by:
Representative James M. Whitty	Secretary of State
Patrick C. McCormick	Secretary of State
Joel Ario	Chief Petitioners
Representative Ron Cease	Chief Petitioners
Arno H. Denecke	Members of the Committee

(This Committee was appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 251.215.)

Measure No. 6 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

BE A CONSUMER FOR RECYCLING

When we started Consumers for Recycling earlier this year, we were not prepared for the response: endorsements from over 250 businesses and civic groups by early August with three to six new endorsements coming in every day. Among our endorsements:

•**More than 150 Oregon businesses.** Our business supporters may not have the same clout as the large national corporations who oppose Measure 6, but they are Oregon-based companies who understand what their Oregon customers want.

•**Virtually all major environmental groups,** including the Sierra Club-Oregon Chapter and the Oregon Environmental Council.

•**A broad range of civic groups** like the League of Women Voters of Oregon and the Legislative Commission of Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon.

•**State and local government leaders.** The Chairs of the Environmental Committees in the Oregon House and Senate are chief petitioners for Measure 6 after watching various special interests bottle up recycling proposals in the legislature. Local leaders support our campaign because of skyrocketing landfill costs.

And here's what the media has said about Measure 6:

"Consumers can help us move to the next phase by supporting the Oregon Recycling Act . . . If industry officials thought about it, they would realize that simplicity of packaging should reduce their manufacturing costs as well as reduce waste and save landfill space." *The Statesman Journal*, Salem, editorial, April 19, 1990.

"Lobbyists for package makers have blasted [the Recycling Initiative] with the same logic the aluminum can makers used in 1972 against the bottle bill . . . Opponents can find a thousand-and-one reasons to defeat this. And you can bet they'll spend millions trying. But we see it as Oregon's next bold environmental front." KGW-TV editorial, Portland, April 4, 1990.

Needless to say, the "aluminum can makers" are no longer fighting recycling proposals. After losing their fight against the Bottle Bill — they called it a "ban the can" law — they used the Bottle Bill as an opportunity to make the aluminum industry a national leader in recycling. We expect other industries to learn the same lesson in this initiative campaign.

This information furnished by:
Consumers for Recycling
Quincy Sugarman

(This space purchased with a petition containing the signatures of 1,000 voters eligible to vote on the measure in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Vote for Measure 6: One More Way You Can Make Every Day Earth Day

On Earth Day, industry joined with the environmental community to promote recycling. This was a welcome development since effective recycling programs require a partnership between consumers and industry. For decades, we have been throwing away valuable materials that industry could use to make new products.

Recycling conserves energy and natural resources. In 1988 alone, aluminum can recycling saved energy worth almost 19 million barrels of oil. When the Portland area recycled 65% of its newspaper in 1988, 1.1 million trees were saved.

Recycling reduced pollution. Using recycled instead of virgin materials in manufacturing reduces air pollution by about 95% for aluminum, 85% for steel, 74% for paper and 20% for glass.

Recycling saves landfill space. Recycling means that less of our trash ends up in landfills. This reduces pollution and saves waste disposal costs.

Recycling creates jobs. Recycling creates more jobs than landfilling or incinerating the same amount of waste. With a little help from industry, recycling could be the growth business of the 1990's.

Consumers Are Doing More For Recycling

Since Earth Day, consumers have been recycling more than ever. Millions of us now agree that recycling is worth it even if it takes a little more time. But we can't do it alone.

When it Comes to Recycling, Industry is the Missing Link

We need industry to produce recyclable packaging and help use the paper, glass, plastic and metal we collect. That is the goal of Measure 6.

IT'S TIME FOR INDUSTRY TO HONOR ITS EARTH DAY COMMITMENTS AND STAND UP FOR RECYCLING. PROTECTING THE EARTH SHOULD BE EVERYONE'S BUSINESS.

Oregon State PIRG

League of Women Voters of Oregon
Recycling Advocates

Oregon Environmental Council

Sierra Club-Oregon Chapter
Audubon Society of Portland

This information furnished by:
Oregon State Public Interest Research Group
Joel Ario, Executive Director

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Measure No. 6 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Why Over 150 Oregon Businesses Support Measure 6

If you keep up with the news on the November election, you might have the impression that the entire business community is opposed to Measure 6. Nothing could be further from the truth.

We are a music store and corner grocery, just two of the over 150 businesses that had endorsed Measure 6 by mid-August. Like everyone, we're concerned about excess packaging and the solid waste problem. People are now more aware of these problems. As a result we're seeing some changes to better packaging, but these changes are too few and too slow to keep up with what consumers want. As retailers, we're caught between consumers who want environmentally sound packaging and industry resistance to change.

Plastics Are a Problem.

Plastics packaging is particularly hard to deal with, and there needs to be pressure on companies to make more recyclable plastics. Measure 6 will fill this need by setting sound recycling standards so that companies will use recyclable, recycled or reusable materials in their packaging.

Measure 6 Relies on Marketplace Innovation.

From a business perspective, Measure 6 is the best kind of environmental law. Instead of creating a lot of red tape, Measure 6 sets clear standards for companies and then gives them maximum flexibility to meet these standards in the most efficient way.

Minimal Government Role.

Because Measure 6 relies on industry innovation, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality estimates this program will cost the state only \$500,000 per year — less than one-third the cost of the recycling program proposed by the DEQ in the 1989 legislative session. (Fiscal Impact Statement, August 2, 1990)

Measure 6 will accomplish Oregon's recycling goals without a lot of governmental interference. **We're for business and we're for Measure 6.**

Music Millennium and Lair Hill Market

This information furnished by:
Music Millennium
Don MacLeod

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Measure 6 Will Create Jobs and Bring More Industry to Oregon

As one of the strongest supporters of labor in the Oregon legislature, nothing makes me madder than to see industry misrepresent the employment effects of environmental proposals.

The packaging industry is at it again, claiming that Measure 6 will cost Oregonians jobs and money. Haven't we heard all this before? Of course we have: **Industry said the same thing about the Bottle Bill.** However, a 1974 study by two Oregon State University business professors showed that **the Bottle Bill resulted in a net gain of 365 jobs, saved consumers money in beer and soft drink purchases, and increased the net operating income of the beverage industry by approximately \$4 million.** (Charles M. Gudger and Jack C. Bailes, "The Economic Impact of Oregon's Bottle Bill." Oregon State University Press, Corvallis, Oregon, 1974)

Measure 6 Will Bring More Jobs to Oregon

Measure 6 will increase recycling and that means more jobs. With industry support, recycling can be the growth industry of the 1990s.

- A 1986 study by the New York State Recycling Forum (*Renew America*, "Solid Waste Recycling," February, 1989) shows that recycling 10,000 tons of waste creates 36 jobs, while landfilling the same amount creates only 6 jobs.

- Recycling will mean more plants like the cardboard recycling plant Weyerhaeuser plans for Springfield, Oregon. That means more construction jobs.

Measure 6 Will Save Money for Consumers

By reducing the amount of unnecessary product packaging and the amount of trash going into landfills, Measure 6 will save consumers money in packaging and disposal costs.

If it was up to industry, we wouldn't have the Bottle Bill and we'd still be using DDT. Don't let them fool you on Measure 6.

This information furnished by:

Senator Grattan Kerans
1989 Chair of the Senate Labor Committee

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Measure No. 6 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Measure 6 is Good Public Policy

As Chair of the House committee on Environment and Energy for the last two legislative sessions, I have developed considerable expertise on how to put together effective environmental laws. I am a chief petitioner for Measure 6 because it represents the very best kind of environmental policy.

Measure 6 Promotes Efficient Use of Materials and Energy

Almost half of all municipal solid waste by volume is paper, cardboard, glass, metal and plastic packaging. These valuable materials should be used to manufacture new packaging and other products instead of being disposed of in landfills.

Measure 6 addresses this problem in a simple and straightforward fashion by requiring industry to increase its use of recycled and recyclable materials in packaging.

Measure 6 Promotes Innovation and Competition

In my experience, the most effective environmental laws set tough standards but allow industry maximum flexibility to determine how best to meet those standards. Measure 6 sets the right goals and then relies primarily on marketplace innovation and competition to reach those goals in the most efficient way.

Measure 6 Promotes A Business-Government Partnership

Measure 6 recognizes the need for a business-government partnership, with government providing assistance and the necessary monitoring and enforcement. The limited role of government under Measure 6 will reduce taxpayer costs as exemplified by the Department of Environmental Quality's estimate that Measure 6 will cost the state only \$500,000 per year: (Fiscal impact statement, August 2, 1990). This is substantially less than virtually any major recycling proposal I've seen in the last five years—making it a real public policy bargain.

Industry has the technology, knowledge and creativity to find alternatives to non-recyclable packaging. Measure 6 will push industry, working with the public and government, to find those alternatives and save energy, resources and costs in the process.

This information furnished by:
Representative Ron Cease
Chair, 1987 and 1989 House Committee
on Environment and Energy

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

We Need Ballot Measure 6 to Get Oregon's Recycling Programs Back on Track in the Oregon Legislature

Oregonians can be rightfully proud of their state's recycling traditions. In 1971, Oregon became the first state to pass the landmark Bottle Bill. Oregon was one of the first states to pass a curbside recycling law, the 1983 Opportunity to Recycle Act.

But there is less to be proud of in Oregon's recent legislative approach to recycling. The Oregon Legislature has made very few recycling improvements since 1983. And in the 1989 Oregon Legislature, every major effort to improve recycling was blocked by special interest lobbyists.

As Chair of the Senate Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee in the 1989 legislative session, I saw firsthand how special interests used their muscle to kill recycling legislation approved by my committee.

- My committee approved a bill that would have encouraged plastics recycling, but plastics industry lobbyists defeated the bill on the Senate floor.
- My committee approved \$2 million for grants to local communities to improve their curbside recycling programs. Industry lobbyists killed this recycling program in the Ways and Means Committee.
- Industry lobbyists even made sure that we did not add wine coolers to the Bottle Bill.

To get Oregon's recycling programs moving, Oregon voters need to send the Legislature a message: WE WANT RECYCLING PROGRESS. That's why I am a chief petitioner for Ballot Measure 6.

Measure 6 will send the right message to the Legislature. Measure 6 will give Oregon a pioneering new recycling program in the tradition of the Bottle Bill. And the Legislature will have a clear mandate from the voters to move forward with other recycling programs, such as upgrading the Opportunity to Recycle Act.

This information furnished by:
Senator Dick Springer
Chair, 1989 Senate Agriculture and
Natural Resources Committee

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Measure No. 6 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

YES ON 6: IT WILL WORK TO BUILD RECYCLING MARKETS

We have spent a combined 35 years in the recycling business and have been the publishers of a national recycling magazine for 9 years. **Measure 6 is a great recycling idea, just like the Bottle Bill.**

Oregon has made a lot of progress in building its recycling programs. But to succeed and grow, recycling must be part of a cycle in which goods and materials flow from industry to consumers to collection programs and back to industry. **Industry is the missing link in Oregon's recycling programs. Without industry, the cycle is not complete.**

Increased collection and lack of industry markets for recyclables have made it more difficult to sell collected materials. So you see the mountains of unwanted green glass growing higher in Portland. Recycling of newspapers in Oregon has decreased because there is not enough industry demand for them.

Ballot Measure 6 would forge the industry link by requiring packagers to use recycled or recyclable materials in packaging.

Measure 6 gives packagers several ways to qualify their packaging. One way is to use packaging containing at least 50% recycled material by weight. Cereal boxes, made of 100% recycled content, are an example of packaging that already meets this standard.

Packaging can also qualify if it is composed of materials that are being recycled in Oregon at a 15% rate by 1993, 30% by 1996, 45% by 1999, and 60% by 2002.

All major materials used in packaging except certain types of plastics already exceed the 15% standard applicable in 1993, and many items, such as corrugated boxes, plastic soda bottles, aluminum cans, and glass containers, exceed or are well on their way to meeting the final 60% recycling target.

Measure 6 will work. It will combine Oregon's collection efforts with a program to build markets for collected recyclables, and will make recycling good business in Oregon.

**Jerry Powell
Judy Roumpf**

*This information furnished by:
Jerry Powell*

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Recycling Companies Support Ballot Measure 6 Recycling Markets Don't Match Consumer Supply

I have been in the sanitary service business my whole life. I started out working with my family's business and took over that business in 1974. Every year I see Oregonians recycle more with the curbside recycling program. I've also watched the growing frustration of Oregon recyclers who want to expand their businesses and take all of the properly prepared recyclables that Oregonians are willing to recycle, but who cannot find markets for all recycled materials. For example, in 1989 Oregonians recycled more newsprint and green glass than I and other recyclers could sell to industry. There were just not enough markets for these items, and a lot of the newsprint and green glass collected from consumers was stockpiled instead of recycled.

The Plastics Industry: Rhetoric But Little Action

You may have heard the plastics industry claiming that plastics can be recycled. It sounds good, but in reality the plastics industry hasn't put its money where its mouth is. So while the public hears that plastics can be recycled and asks recycling companies to take their plastic, recyclers aren't able to resell the recycled plastics that consumers provide. I've seen several plastics recycling businesses fail for lack of markets.

Industry Is Not Doing Its Part

If industry was doing its part, we'd see more reusable and recyclable products and packaging. This would create markets for recyclables. But we don't see this. What we see is industry telling consumers to recycle more while industries avoid any responsibility for recycling.

Measure 6 Will Build Recycling Markets

Measure 6 will require industry to use recycled and recyclable materials in packaging. This will create markets for recycled materials. That's why Kiltow Sanitary Service, BRING Recycling, Sunflower Recycling Cooperative, and Portland Recycling Refuse Operators Inc. (PRROS Recycling) support Measure 6.

Measure 6 Leaves Industry Free to Innovate to Meet Recycling Standards

Measure 6 is the least restrictive way to encourage industry support of recycling. Measure 6 sets recycling standards for packaging, but businesses are free to meet the standards however they choose. Measure 6 will make recycling stronger in Oregon.

Gaylen Kiltow Sanitary Service, named Recycler of the Year 1988-89 by the Association of Oregon Recyclers (AOR)

*This information furnished by:
Gaylen Kiltow Sanitary Service
Gaylen Kiltow*

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Measure No. 6 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

**Ralph Nader and the Oregon Consumers League
Ask You to Vote YES on Measure 6**

Nearly \$1 out of every \$10 Americans spend on food goes for packaging. In 1986, that added up to a projected \$28 billion on food packaging alone, more than the total income of America's farmers that year.

Product packaging is big business, and you can bet the packaging industry wants it to grow even bigger. Between 1980 and 1988, the amount spent on packaging nationwide doubled from \$32 billion to \$65 billion.

The more "new and improved" packaging the industry can come up with, the more it will cost all of us as consumers. A "new and improved" product often only means it's been re-packaged to sell more products at a higher price. Take Campbell's "Souper Combo": a microwaveable sandwich and soup in six separate layers of packaging, five of them plastic. The goal of packaging like this is to sell more products; packagers don't care if it wastes resources to do so.

We not only pay to buy packaging, we pay to throw it away. Fifty percent, by volume, of all household solid waste is packaging. The more trash we throw away, the more difficult and expensive it is to find places to put it. For example, the Portland-Metropolitan area's garbage rate increased from \$17 to \$45 per ton between 1987 and 1990. Metro area disposal costs are expected to increase to \$50-\$60 per ton from the costs of closing the St. John's landfill and costs to haul trash 140 miles through the Columbia Gorge to Gilliam County.

The packaging industry will keep changing its packages to market its products with or without Measure 6. Measure 6 will simply require packaging to be environmentally sound.

Measure 6 will encourage simpler packaging. Simpler packaging will reduce packaging costs. Measure 6 will also encourage the use of recycled and recyclable materials in packaging and increase Oregon's overall recycling as packagers use materials that would otherwise have to be landfilled or incinerated. And the more packaging that is recycled, the more money we'll save in waste disposal fees.

Measure 6 is good for consumers. Vote "Yes" on 6!

Ralph Nader and the Oregon Consumers League

*This information furnished by:
Oregon Consumers League
Tom Novick, President*

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Measure 6 Will Cut Pollution and Save Money for Local Governments and Consumers

People used to think that dumping our trash in the ground was a solution. **But burying trash in the ground doesn't make it go away.** Buried trash leaks toxic chemicals into our air, drinking water, lakes and rivers. Up to 35 out of 100 Oregon municipal landfills may have water contamination problems.

Federal and state agencies are passing stricter regulations to protect our health and environment from landfill contamination, but even stricter regulations can't stop toxic leaks forever. Furthermore, stricter regulations mean that new landfills will cost more to build and manage. We'll have to pay millions to make old landfills meet new standards, if they can do so at all.

Local Landfills are Closing

If old landfills can't meet the tougher standards, they'll have to close, and trash will have to be hauled greater distances to regional landfills. In the Portland Metro area, St. John's landfill is closing, and Portland area trash is being trucked 140 miles through the Columbia Gorge to Gilliam County.

Landfill Costs are Increasing Everywhere

- Metro area disposal costs increased from \$8 to \$55 per ton between 1983 and 1990.
- Marion County disposal costs increased from \$40 to \$55 per ton in July 1989.
- Lane County disposal costs increased from \$18 to \$27 per ton in October 1989.
- Josephine County's Merlin landfill increased charges from \$1.50 to \$7 per compacted cubic yard in July 1989.

Measure 6 is the Answer

As a local elected official, I know that Measure 6 is a great way to deal with our landfill problems. Measure 6 will reduce the amount of waste going to landfills. **We'll be conserving resources and protecting the environment at the same time that we're saving money for local governments and consumers.**

Judy Wyers, Metro Councilor

*This information furnished by:
Judy Wyers*

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Measure No. 6 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Industry Was Wrong About the Bottle Bill And It's Wrong About Measure 6

It's so predictable. When we ask industry to help solve an environmental problem, the frequent response is "it won't work," "it will deny products to consumers" and "it will be an economic disaster." That's what opponents are saying about Measure 6 and its bold plan to improve Oregon's recycling markets.

That's what industry said about the Bottle Bill 20 years ago. As co-author of a 1974 Bottle Bill study, I remember well how industry "cried wolf" about the Bottle Bill:

- If the Bottle Bill passes "it will eventually eliminate beer and beverage cans from the shelves . . . To us this is ban the can bill." Warren Davidson, Continental Can Company (Appendix J, April 28, 1971 Minutes of Senate Consumer Affairs Committee hearing)

- The Bottle Bill "will cause severe economic distress for everyone connected with the beverage industry." Lou Norris, Director, Oregon Retail Council (March 10, 1971 written testimony, Senate Consumer Affairs Committee hearing)

- The Bottle Bill "is not workable — it would only make a supermarket into a garbage dump." William Moore, Portland Bottling Company (*Oregon Journal*, May 15, 1971, p. 6, "Bottler Attacks Deposits.")

But when the Bottle Bill passed, industry rose to the challenge. Instead of banning aluminum cans, the Bottle Bill spurred changes that have made the aluminum industry a national leader in recycling. With minimal enforcement costs the Bottle Bill also cuts litter and every year it keeps millions of cans and bottles out of our landfills.

Now those who said the Bottle Bill wouldn't work are telling you Measure 6 won't work. What they really mean is "we don't want to make the effort."

I'm tired of the "can't do" attitude. That's why I'm voting "YES on 6."

Henry R. Richmond, co-author of "Oregon's Bottle Bill: A Riproaring Success," Portland, Oregon 1974

This information furnished by:
Henry R. Richmond

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

AN OREGON RECYCLER EXPLAINS THE FLAWS IN MEASURE 6.

Measure 6 takes a naive approach to an extremely complex recycling marketplace. It sets strict recycling targets for packaging materials, and presumes materials markets will respond.

Recycling markets don't work that way.

MEASURE 6 ISN'T ABOUT RECYCLING.

Measure 6 won't help recycling the way it's written. First, it's not really about recycling. It's about packaging standards, and it proposes to ban packaging that fails to meet its standards.

MEASURE 6 DOESN'T IMPROVE RECYCLING.

Second, it does nothing to improve recycling in Oregon. Oregon recycles at a very high rate compared to the rest of the country. Last year, in the Portland metropolitan area, 28 percent of all material disposed of was recycled. That's up from 18 percent just five years earlier. But as good as Oregonians have been about recycling, our programs need to be expanded and improved.

Measure 6 does nothing to enlarge or enhance Oregon's recycling programs. It doesn't raise any new funds. It doesn't create any new education or collection programs. It doesn't add any new materials to be collected at curbside around the state.

That's my biggest disappointment. When backers decided to push a measure called The Oregon Recycling Act, I hoped it would present a program to strengthen Oregon's successful Opportunity to Recycle Act. This doesn't.

MEASURE 6 SWEEPS TOO BROADLY.

The broad sweep of Measure 6 is its greatest weakness. It attempts to deal with materials used in packaging by affecting thousands and thousands of products sold. It requires an enforcement bureaucracy to oversee nearly every business in the state. That's too much. Measure 6 risks turning people off to recycling, or making them believe there's an easier way than recycling to reduce solid waste.

Measure 6 will hurt, not help recycling.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 6.

This information furnished by:
John Drew, President
Far-West Fibers Inc.
E-Z Recycling
an Oregon Recycler
Mark Nelson

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Measure No. 6 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

COMMENTS ON MEASURE 6 BY THE AUTHOR OF OREGON'S BOTTLE BILL:

At a time when our state was setting national standards for clean air and water, passage of Oregon's Bottle Bill became the symbol of our environmental leadership. Now Oregon risks losing its legitimate lead role to the bumper sticker environmentalism of Ballot Measure 6.

The Bottle Bill was targeted sharply to a single product category, carbonated beverage, packaged by many brands in just a handful of specific materials and sizes. The returnable bottle was not an innovation, but a longtime standard being abandoned in favor of disposable containers — containers too frequently seen adding to Oregon's litter.

The mandatory deposit required by the Bottle Bill encouraged return of containers, and nowhere has the idea worked better than in Oregon.

MEASURE 6 IS TOO BROAD WITH NO FUNDING FOR ENFORCEMENT.

Measure 6, on the other hand, takes aim at every product sold at retail or wholesale in the state. Despite its broad reach, Measure 6 provides no financing to pay for its enforcement — or for the marketplace changes it aims to encourage.

For years I've helped write state budgets as a member of the Ways & Means Committee in the legislature. I'm cautious about new spending programs. The bureaucracy required to enforce Measure 6 will be substantial. The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) will be required to monitor every product sold in the state by more than 23,000 different businesses. DEQ staff will have to process thousands of annual exemption applications. Imagine where the money will come from to pay for it.

EXAMINE MEASURE 6 CLOSELY.

Measure 6 was crafted to sound appealing at first glance. But fully examined, Measure 6 is a retreat from the realistic approach Oregon has taken since the Bottle Bill passed in 1971.

Trading Oregon's commitment to sound and workable environmental policies for sweet-sounding bumper sticker plans threatens Oregon's leadership. Measure 6 is a step backward. I urge you to vote NO on Measure 6.

This information furnished by:
Paul Hannemann
State Representative, District 3
Author of the Bottle Bill
Mark Nelson

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MEASURE 6 WILL SERIOUSLY HURT OREGON'S FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY — AND OREGON'S FARMERS.

Our company, NORPAC Foods, Inc., an Oregon farmer-owned cooperative, is Oregon's largest food processor employing more than 4,000 Oregonians and purchasing millions of dollars worth of Oregon farm produce every year. Flav-R-Pac is just one of the famous brand names we use for the products we produce.

Providing our customers with high quality products is our first priority. Packaging is a key component in delivering to customers the very best Oregon fruits and vegetables at their peak of quality — and with the assurance the product is safe.

MEASURE 6 THREATENS FOOD SAFETY.

Measure 6 threatens food safety, product quality, and consumer choice. Frankly, it also threatens our business. It's labeled a recycling measure, but its focus is on packaging. It would ban thousands of everyday products, including food products we make, because of their packaging.

Measure 6 is so restrictive, the bags we use for frozen vegetables, the coated paperboard containers we use for some of our frozen products, and (depending on the court's interpretation of the vague language in Measure 6) even the steel cans in which we place many of our products — all would or could be banned.

Measure 6 does provide for hardship exemptions. But the Act requires exemptions to be granted only after a contested case hearing for each specific product, and only for one year. Exemptions require "clear and convincing evidence" of the hardship, and the Act specifically rules out granting hardships on the basis of increased product cost — no matter how great.

NORPAC makes hundreds of products which would be banned. We can't afford the legal costs of fighting for hundreds of exemptions — and face the cost year after year. We will be forced to choose between the legal costs of fighting for exemptions or the business costs of abandoning the sale of our products in Oregon. Substitute packaging which threatens food safety or product quality is NOT a choice for us.

We're proud of our company's commitment to Oregon's environmental quality, to Oregon's farm community, and to the processing of top quality foods for our customers. Measure 6 is misguided. It will hurt hundreds of Oregon businesses like ours, but not our competitors in other states. It's unfair, and should be rejected.

Please Vote NO on Measure 6.

This information furnished by:
Art Christiansen, President
NORPAC Foods, Inc.
Mark Nelson

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Measure No. 6 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MEASURE 6 MAY IMPACT YOUR HEALTH CARE.

The indiscriminate ban on packaging contained in Measure 6 threatens the packaging of products used every day by health care providers in Oregon. Much of the packaging is designed specifically to protect the sterility, sanitation or safety of the product. Some medical products may not be available due to changed packaging requirements.

PACKAGING OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES IS AFFECTED.

Prescription medication is exempt under Measure 6. But other products used in hospitals, by physicians, paramedics, dentists and other health care providers are not exempt. The packaging for these medical products and supplies, along with supplies and medications you buy for home use are all subject to the packaging restrictions in Measure 6.

Here are some examples of affected products: diabetes test kits; syringes, intravenous tubes and supplies, dialysis fluids and supplies, single-use blood test kits, sterile dressings, blood and blood products, over-the-counter medications, topical anesthetics, surgical supplies, contact lens supplies, dental floss and thousands more items.

SUBSTITUTE PACKAGING WON'T MEET MEDICAL NEEDS.

For many of these products, no substitute packaging will meet the combination of medical needs — for sterility, visibility, ease of use and low cost.

No one expects Measure 6 will keep health care products from being sold. More likely, individual hospitals and health care providers will do what thousands of other Oregon businesses must do under the plan — seek annual exemptions from the Department of Environmental Quality on these products. The process will be bureaucratic and expensive.

MEASURE 6 WON'T WORK

The problems Measure 6 creates for the health care community show why it won't work. It's too broad to be practical. And it's too costly — especially when it's unlikely to have any significant impact on solid waste disposal.

Don't outlaw protective packaging for medical supplies.

Don't add to health care costs unnecessarily.

Vote NO on Measure 6.

This information furnished by:
Steven M. Telfer, Vice President
Legacy Health System
Mark Nelson

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MEASURE 6 WILL BAN SANITARY PACKAGING USED TO PROTECT FOODS WE EAT EVERY DAY

VOTE "NO" ON BALLOT MEASURE 6.

Read the fine print! Measure 6 is actually a packaging ban that will do away with many types of sanitary food packaging and force the use of inferior substitutes.

HERE'S WHY BALLOT MEASURE 6 IS ENOUGH TO MAKE YOU SICK:

- Think about the meat you cooked for dinner last night. It probably came in an insulating foam tray and sealed in an air-tight wrapper. This package was designed by food scientists for a reason! The insulating tray helps keep the meat cold as you travel home from the market. The air-tight wrapper helps keep out bacteria that can make you sick. **THIS KIND OF SANITARY PACKAGING WILL BE BANNED BY MEASURE 6.** Who wants tainted meat, fish or poultry?
- Think about the bread you enjoy for days. That's because it's kept fresh by a simple, modern, plastic wrapper. Doesn't anybody remember how quickly bread used to go stale without wrappers like we enjoy today? **MODERN BREAD WRAPPERS WILL BE BANNED BY MEASURE 6.** Who wants stale, moldy bread?
- Think about the vegetables you buy at the market. They stay fresh and crisp because we keep them in modern produce bags (the tear-off kind) **THESE STAY-FRESH BAGS WILL BE BANNED BY MEASURE 6.** Who want's a dried out salad?

DON'T TAKE FOOD SAFETY FOR GRANTED!

**VOTE "NO" ON THE PACKAGING BAN:
VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 6.**

This information furnished by:
Leonard Kunzman
Former Director, Oregon Department of Agriculture
Mark Nelson

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Measure No. 6 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

GROCERS UNDERSTAND RECYCLING AND WHY BALLOT MEASURE 6 WON'T WORK.

Oregon's grocery retailers are recycling's front line troops. Every week, Oregon grocers recycle tons of beverage containers. Grocers also recycle tons of corrugated boxes and other packaging materials.

We know a good deal about what makes recycling work. But Measure 6 is a step in the wrong direction. It's labeled a recycling measure, but it's not about recycling. It's a ban on products in packages that fail to meet its standards for reuse, recycled content or recyclability.

MEASURE 6 THREATENS FOOD SAFETY.

Public health and safety is a major reason for modern food packaging. Much of that packaging would be subject to a ban if Measure 6 passes. Substitutes, if available, will increase the risk of food-borne diseases and food spoilage.

Adequate substitute packaging for many products simply doesn't exist. While technology has provided many innovations in packaging, Measure 6 sharply limits packaging options and will force many Oregon grocers to choose between selling less safe products and not selling certain products at all.

PACKAGING FOR THOUSANDS OF GROCERY STORE ITEMS WOULD BE BANNED.

Thousands of the products sold by Oregon grocery retailers and wholesalers are packaged in materials that will not meet the standards set by Measure 6. Non-complying packaging will include: bread wrappers, frozen food bags, the stretch film protecting the meat you buy, milk cartons and jugs, ice cream containers, cracker boxes, toothpaste tubes and cottage cheese containers.

Recycling programs are limited or nonexistent for these materials. Banning packaging using these materials instead of expanding current recycling programs to include them doesn't make sense.

Oregon's grocers support recycling. Improving Oregon's current programs makes more sense than banning products.

Vote Against Measure 6. CAN THE BAN.

This information furnished by:

Steve McCoid
Association of Oregon Food Industries
Mark Nelson

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

WHY THE OREGON CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDS A "NO" VOTE ON MEASURE 6:

THE PACKAGING BAN WILL INCREASE THE PRICE OF BEEF IN OREGON . . .

Get set for a hike in the price of your favorite cuts of beef. Ballot Measure 6 will change the way beef is sold in Oregon. If measure 6 passes, see-through sanitary packaging for fresh meats will be banned. Large markets will probably switch from pre-packaging to custom wrapping, and raise their prices to cover increased costs. Because coated butcher paper would also be banned, markets that custom wrap beef now will have to switch to uncoated paper that leaks. What a mess!

THE PACKAGING BAN WILL HURT OREGON CATTLEMEN . . .

It's the law of supply and demand: higher prices mean reduced consumption. The Oregon market for beef will be affected, and Oregon cattlemen will be hurt, along with rural Oregon economies.

THE PACKAGING BAN WILL HURT OREGON FARMERS . . .

The packaging ban will affect all agriculture in Oregon, including dairy farmers, and farmers who grow fruits and vegetables. Existing packages for ice cream, butter, milk cartons, cheese and yogurt will be banned, with no proposed alternatives.

THE PACKAGING BAN WILL HURT FOOD PROCESSORS . . .

Existing packages for hot dogs, sausages, beef jerky and deli meats will be banned. Many Oregon businesses and their employees will take it on the chin if Measure 6 is passed.

PLEASE JOIN OREGON CATTLEMEN, FARMERS, AND FOOD PROCESSORS IN VOTING "NO" ON MEASURE 6.

THANK YOU

This information furnished by:

Don Gomes, President
Oregon Cattlemen's Association
Mark Nelson

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

Measure No. 6 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

THE PACKAGING BANS IN MEASURE 6 AFFECT MORE THAN RETAIL SALES. OREGON MANUFACTURERS ALSO FACE MAJOR PROBLEMS FROM MEASURE 6.

Measure 6 is a strong negative message to Oregon manufacturers. What sounds like a recycling plan is actually an extremely restrictive packaging law that could seriously hurt manufacturing companies.

While much of the campaign debate about the measure has concentrated on packaging for consumer products, Measure 6 also would limit or ban packaging for commercial parts, products and supplies. For manufacturers like my company, the measure could be a nightmare.

Under Measure 6 companies like ours are responsible for the packaging our suppliers use to send shipments to us. As with many commercial products, those shipments often are received at our loading dock on pallets, wrapped in a protective film, and banded to the pallet.

Our company would violate Measure 6 by receiving such a shipment, no matter what product it contained. The pallet might be legal, if it's "reusable" under the Act. The protective wrap and the polyester banding would be illegal because those materials are not being recycled at a high enough rate statewide.

Tracking the packaging for the hundreds of components and supplies we receive from companies all over the world would create substantial compliance headaches. Trying to get suppliers to substitute alternative packaging will be difficult, and for many products, suitable substitutes don't exist.

Add to our dilemma the real fear of new legal liabilities. Measure 6 allows anyone to sue any company they think may be in violation, and, even if they lose, the company may end up paying their attorney fees. Sponsors of this measure are forcing the business community to fund the legal interpretation of their vague language.

Measure 6 backers have attempted to portray opponents of the measure as opponents of recycling. That's not true. Our company, for example, not only recycles nearly all the shipping materials it receives, but also recycles most of its office paper wastes. Our manufacturing processes rely heavily on materials recovery and source reduction to limit wastes of all kinds. In addition, we are actively involved in the recycling of the products that we manufacture.

Keep Oregon's current recycling programs working — with the help of Oregon businesses.

**Don't add new burdens to Oregon business.
Vote NO on Ballot Measure 6.**

This information furnished by:
Robert Harrington, Plant Manager
Johnson Controls, Inc.
Mark Nelson

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

RECYCLING IS WORKING IN OREGON MEASURE 6 IS A STEP IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.

As Oregonians, we have a right to be proud of our recycling success. We now recycle at the third highest rate in the United States. Oregon's Opportunity to Recycle Act has become a model law other states have copied.

But now, our environmental leadership is threatened. Instead of improving Oregon's proven program, Measure 6 takes a step in the wrong direction. At first glance, Measure 6 sounds like a recycling measure. It's not. It's a ban on products in packages that fail to meet the measure's standards for reuse, recycled content or recyclability.

FOOD SAFETY IS AT RISK.

Consumer health and safety are major reasons why many products are packaged as they are today. Much of this protective packaging will be subject to the Measure 6 ban. Substitutes, if available, will risk increased food spoilage, bacterial contamination, and the spread of communicable disease.

MEASURE 6 CARRIES ITS OWN LEGAL GARBAGE.

Measure 6 also opens the door to legal harassment of Oregon companies. If it passes, the measure would allow any individual to sue any Oregon business because of the packaging it uses. In some situations, the business might even have to pay the citizen's legal fees — as well as its own — even if the business is judged to be right.

PACKAGING FOR THOUSANDS OF EVERYDAY PRODUCTS WOULD BE BANNED.

Thousands of products sold at retail and wholesale in Oregon, as well as thousands of products made here, are packaged in materials that will not meet the standards set by Measure 6. Non-complying packaging will include: flexible packaging (wraps and bags), folding cartons, coated paperboard containers, and almost all plastic containers.

Recycling collection programs are limited or nonexistent for these materials. Banning products packaged in these materials will have far less effect on solid waste than expanding current recycling programs to include them.

And that's the bottom line: improving Oregon's current recycling programs simply makes more sense than a ban.

**Vote NO on Measure 6.
CAN THE BAN.**

This information furnished by:
Mark Nelson, Director
Oregon Committee for Recycling

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 6 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MEASURE 6 WILL RAISE PRICES AND COST OREGON JOBS.

Ballot Measure 6 directly affects every consumer and almost every business in the state. It proposes to ban products in packages that fail to meet the standards it sets. Its language is so broad, literally thousands of everyday products would be subject to the ban.

MORE THAN JUST GROCERIES ARE AFFECTED.

Consumer products affected include more than just groceries. Everything you buy in Oregon, from medical supplies to sporting goods to home appliances, is packaged in materials subject to Measure 6. Where substitute packaging is available, packaging changes will add directly to the price you pay. Manufacturers are also affected. Materials, components and supplies received as well as products sold in Oregon must be packaged in materials that meet Measure 6 standards.

While Measure 6 allows some exemptions to be granted, it prohibits increased cost to consumers — no matter how great the increase — from being considered as the basis for an exemption.

ONLY OREGON BUSINESSES ARE SUBJECT TO FINES AND PENALTIES.

Measure 6 directly impacts more than 23,000 Oregon businesses — retailers, wholesalers, health care providers, restaurants, manufacturers — employing 320,000 Oregonians. The measure affects ONLY OREGON COMPANIES, and only Oregon companies are subject to fines and penalties.

For those who work in businesses that make or sell products in packaging, the cost of complying with Measure 6 could cost some people their jobs. The same Oregon companies face new legal liabilities besides. Under Measure 6, any individual who thinks you may be in violation of the Act can sue your company, and your business may have to pay their attorney fees — even if they are wrong.

Measure 6 is unfair, unworkable and it does nothing to improve recycling in Oregon.

**THE OREGON RETAIL COUNCIL
AND ASSOCIATED OREGON INDUSTRIES
URGE YOU TO VOTE NO ON 6.**

This information furnished by:
Associated Oregon Industries and its
Oregon Retail Council Division
Richard M. Butrick, President

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MEASURE 6 IS THE WRONG ANSWER FOR OREGON'S RECYCLING PROBLEMS, NON-PROFITS AND BUSINESSES WILL SUFFER.

A statement from Jerry Herrmann,
Director of the John Inskeep Environmental Learning Center.

Measure 6 is based on a simple idea. The idea is to mandate that the makers of glass, metals, plastics and paper pay for some of the cost of disposal of those materials.

That sounds appealing. But federal law limits what a state can do to companies beyond its borders. Since Oregon has just a handful of manufacturers located in the state, Measure 6 will do little to effect the level of excess packaging.

MEASURE 6 DOESN'T IMPROVE RECYCLING

Backers call Measure 6 the Oregon Recycling Act. But Measure 6 does little to improve recycling here. It focuses on packaging uses of materials, while neglecting established recycling programs run by hundreds of Oregon non-profit organizations and businesses that are now suffering from all-time low market prices. Measure 6 will introduce the lowest grades of packaging materials into an already saturated system, while further threatening established programs.

Recycling can be and should be improved in Oregon:

- Curbside collection programs should be improved and expanded, with plastics added where economically appropriate.
- Problem packaging categories — packaging that contributes disproportionately to Oregon's solid waste — should be identified and action taken to reduce such packaging.
- Oregon should develop recycling like other industries — through partnerships, tax and economic incentives — not punishment.

Backers argue Measure 6 will use market forces to improve recycling in the state. In fact, Measure 6 will seriously disrupt recycling markets. For Oregon, the best solution for improving recycling is to upgrade and expand current recycling programs through investment incentive programs like Oregon's Resource Conservation Trust Fund (now already law) and assure support for all who participate in this important environmental industry.

**RECYCLING IS A HOME GROWN INDUSTRY
LET'S DEVELOP IT IN PARTNERSHIP WITH
INDUSTRY THROUGH INCENTIVE APPROACHES**

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 6

This information furnished by:
Jerry Herrmann
John Inskeep Environmental Learning Center
Mark Nelson

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 7 STATE OF OREGON

Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the general election, November 6, 1990.

BALLOT TITLE

7 SIX-COUNTY WORK IN LIEU OF WELFARE BENEFITS PILOT PROGRAM

QUESTION—Shall Oregon law establish program of work by public assistance recipients for government-funded wages in lieu of welfare benefits?

YES

NO

SUMMARY—Requires work for pay in lieu of food stamp, unemployment or AFDC benefits in six counties selected for three-year pilot program. Program is subject to federal approval. Program workers paid 90 percent of Oregon minimum wage, more for special skills requested by employers, limited to 40 hours per week. Private and public employers provide jobs. Except for special skills, workers' wages funded by unemployment taxes, available federal assistance funds at no additional cost to employers. Authorizes regulations, county advisory boards. Employment Division administers program.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT—

AN ACT

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. It is the purpose of this Act to establish and implement, and there is hereby created, a pilot program to be known as The Full Employment Program, hereinafter referred to as the "Program". The Program shall be a three year pilot program in which residents of six selected counties in the state of Oregon, in lieu of receiving coupons under the Food Stamp Program, payments under the unemployment compensation system or payments from Aid for Families with Dependent Children, hereinafter referred to as "AFDC", shall be provided with jobs and paid in a way which promotes self-respect and encourages unemployed Oregonians who are willing to work to become self-sufficient and improve their position in the workforce.

SECTION 2. The Governor of the state of Oregon, by December 31, 1990, and the Oregon Legislature, by the end of the second month of the 1991 legislative session, shall petition the United States Congress and shall work diligently to obtain all exemptions and waivers from and amendments to federal statutes, rules and regulations necessary to implement the Program as early as possible in the fall of 1991 and to assist in making funds from the suspended federal programs available to the Program.

SECTION 3. (1) Upon obtaining all such exemptions, waivers, and amendments referred to in Section 2, the Assistant Director of Employment for the state of Oregon, hereinafter referred to as the "Assistant Director", shall be empowered to and shall promulgate such changes to current rules and regulations as may be required to implement the Program in accordance with this act.

(2) The Program shall be administered by the Employment Division of the state of Oregon, hereinafter referred to as the "Employment Division". It is contemplated that no additional Employment Division personnel shall be required to administer the Program than are currently administering the unemployment compensation system. An increase over existing personnel levels as a result of the implementation of the Program shall only be allowed upon and to the extent approved by the Assistant Director.

(3) The pilot counties for the Program shall be selected by the following method. Oregon's 36 counties shall be divided into three groups of 12 counties each. The first group shall consist of the 12 most populous counties, the second group shall consist of the next 12 most populous counties and the third group shall consist of the 12 least populous counties. County population shall be based upon the 1980 census. The two counties in each grouping with the highest percentage affirmative vote for the Program from the November 6th, 1990 initiative election shall be the Program pilot counties.

(4) A voluntary advisory board shall be established in each Program pilot county to assist the employment office in the administration of the Program and to allow local flexibility in dealing with the particular needs of each pilot county. Each board shall develop policy and procedures consistent with this act and its intent as well as the rules and regulations promulgated by the Assistant Director. Each board shall be comprised of seven members who shall be appointed by the county commissioners in each pilot county. Board members shall be residents of the pilot county and appointed to three year terms.

SECTION 4. (1) Upon implementation of the Program in the pilot counties, unemployment taxes paid by employers pursuant to Chapter 657 of the Oregon Revised Statutes are appropriated for and shall be used by the Employment Division of the state of Oregon to carry out the purposes of the Program.

(2) Funds appropriated for expenditure by or apportioned to the state of Oregon under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, the Food Stamp Program and AFDC Program shall also be used as necessary to supplement funding provided in section 4(1) to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(3) During the three year pilot period of the Program, there shall be no benefit accruals to residents of the pilot counties under the Food Stamp Program, AFDC, or the unemployment compensation systems as they currently exist and such benefit accruals shall recommence only upon the termination of the Program.

SECTION 5. (1) Any resident of a pilot county who is eighteen (18) years of age or older shall be eligible to participate in the Program. Pilot county residents between sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) years of age shall be eligible for summer work in the Program.

(2) There shall be no eligibility requirements or limitations other than as provided in subsection (1), above, and no one shall be required to participate.

SECTION 6. (1) Every employer, including both public and private sector employers, within the state of Oregon shall have the right to utilize Program participants, according to rules and regulations established pursuant to Section 3(1), in direct proportion to the unemployment compensation taxes paid by such employer in relation to the total unemployment compensation taxes paid by all employers, and at no additional cost. No employer is required to participate (utilize eligible individuals in their workforce) in the Program. All employers will be required to pay the unemployment tax whether they choose to participate or not. To the extent that employers do not desire to utilize their proportionate share of Program participants, such participants shall be assigned equitably by the Employment Division to work for employers desiring more than their normal proportionate share. In the event that there are unassigned participants which no employer desires to utilize, they shall be assigned to work for a public agency located within the pilot county.

(2) Eligible individuals desiring work through the Program shall contact the nearest Employment office serving the pilot county in which they reside. Employment office personnel shall develop an assessment of the work skills, job history and general preparedness of the individual for work. Employers shall contact the employment office and provide a schedule of the work and number of individuals desired. The employment office shall try to match the profile of a given individual with the needs of an employer when assigning participants to work with a given employer. Either the employer or the participant in the Program may terminate such assignment by contacting the appropriate Employment Division office. In such event, the Employment Division shall upon request reassign the participant and provide the employer with a different participant.

(3) Eligible individuals participating in the Program shall be entitled to and shall be paid by the Employment Division at the hourly rate of 90% of the Oregon minimum wage then in effect. Skilled participants shall be paid a higher wage only if employers have a need for such labor and specifically request it. For the use of requested skilled participants, employers shall pay the Employment Division an hourly rate equivalent to that received by skilled temporary employees for comparable work within the pilot county, as

Measure No. 7 STATE OF OREGON

determined by the Employment Division. In addition to 90% of the Oregon minimum wage, the Employment Division shall pay a skilled participant one half of the difference between 90% of the Oregon minimum wage and the rate charged the employer for the utilization of such skilled labor. The full rate charged to employers will be used by the Employment Division to help fund the Program. The higher rate of pay shall apply only while skilled labor requested by employers is performed, otherwise the participant shall be paid 90% of the Oregon minimum wage. The Employment Division through participating employers shall provide a maximum of 40 hours of work per week and participants shall be compensated only for time worked or for participation in approved training or counseling programs.

(4) Group health insurance and day care benefits shall be provided by the state of Oregon to Program participants working a minimum of 20 hours per week if state of Oregon to Program participants working a minimum of 20 hours per week if state or federal legislation requires all employers to provide such benefits.

(5) Program participants who demonstrate a need for basic work skills or rehabilitation for substance abuse or other work limiting problems, may be sent by the Employment Division to existing local non-profit agencies to receive appropriate training and counseling. Each individual who is willing to participate shall be compensated at the regular Program rate for the time spent in training or counseling up to a maximum of 40 hours per week.

(6) Program participant wages shall be subject to federal and state income taxes and social security taxes, which shall be withheld and paid in accordance with state and federal law. The employer share of social security and workers compensation shall be paid by the state of Oregon through the Employment Division.

SECTION 7. (1) At least semi-annually during the three year pilot period of the Program, the Assistant Director shall report the status of the Program to the Legislature and the Governor of the state of Oregon.

(2) Six months prior to the completion date of the three year pilot period of the Program, the Assistant Director shall submit a written report to the Legislature and the Governor of the state of Oregon containing a full and complete analysis of the Program. Such report shall include recommendations from the Assistant Director regarding appropriate revisions to the Program and the potential for its permanent implementation for the entire state of Oregon.

SECTION 8. In the event that the Legislature or Governor of the state of Oregon is not able to obtain the necessary exemptions, waivers or amendments referred to in Section 2 prior to January 1, 1995, this Act shall be deemed repealed as of such date and shall be of no further force or effect.

EXPLANATION

IN SIX COUNTIES SELECTED FOR THREE-YEAR PILOT PROGRAM, FOOD STAMPS, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND AID FOR FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC) BENEFITS WOULD BE SUSPENDED, AND INSTEAD, PEOPLE WHO WISH TO OBTAIN PUBLIC ASSISTED INCOME WOULD BE PLACED IN JOBS BY THE STATE EMPLOYMENT DIVISION.

This test program will provide work up to a maximum of 40 hours per week and a paycheck for anyone age 18 or older. Cash paying jobs will be provided in a way which promotes self respect and encourages the unemployed and the under employed to become self sufficient.

Counties would be split into three groups based on population. The two counties in each group with the highest percentage affirmative vote will participate.

PROGRAM IS SUBJECT TO FEDERAL APPROVAL.

Federal waivers must be obtained suspending Food Stamps, AFDC, and Unemployment Benefits, and authorizing use of these federal monies for the pilot test program.

PROGRAM WORKERS PAID 90 PERCENT OF OREGON MINIMUM WAGE, MORE FOR SPECIAL SKILLS REQUESTED BY EMPLOYERS. LIMITED TO 40 HOURS PER WEEK.

The participants will be paid 90% of Oregon's minimum wage then in effect (minimum wage in 1991 will be \$4.75). This is to encourage participants to view the program as only a temporary transition toward permanent full time employment at market wage levels. Health insurance and day care benefits will be included if provided by state or federal legislation. Compensation for training and counseling can be authorized by the Employment Division.

Everyone 18 or older is entitled to up to 40 hours of employment. Those 16 to 18 years of age would only qualify for summer work.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC EMPLOYERS PROVIDE JOBS.

Employers will utilize participants in proportion to the unemployment tax paid by each employer. If an employer does not wish to participate the employer will still pay its share of the employment tax.

EXCEPT FOR SPECIAL SKILLS, WORKERS' WAGES AND BENEFITS FUNDED BY UNEMPLOYMENT TAXES, AVAILABLE FEDERAL ASSISTANCE-FUNDS AT NO ADDITIONAL COST TO EMPLOYERS OR TAXPAYERS.

Skill participants will be paid a higher rate when their skills are requested by the employer, and the employer shall pay to the Employment Division the industry rate for a temporary skilled employee.

All costs, including participant's wages and benefits, as well as administrative expenses, will be paid by the State. No additional taxes will be necessary because the money will be diverted from the suspended welfare benefits. One of the program's objectives is to determine if less public funding would be necessary.

AUTHORIZES REGULATIONS, COUNTY ADVISORY BOARDS. EMPLOYMENT DIVISION ADMINISTERS PROGRAM.

The Employment Division will administer the program, will promulgate rules to implement the program, and will provide six month reports on its progress. The final report will include recommendations for appropriate revisions and the potential for permanent implementation statewide.

In each participating county an advisory board will assist in the administration of the program to allow local flexibility consistent with the purposes of the act.

Committee Members:

Ron Marshall
Dan Chernoff
Manuel Garcia
W. B. Early
Hon. Edward H. Howell

Appointed by:

Secretary of State
Secretary of State
Chief Petitioners
Chief Petitioners
Members of the Committee

(This Committee was appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 251.215.)

Measure No. 7 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

This three year pilot test program, using existing welfare and unemployment monies, AT NO ADDITIONAL COST TO THE TAXPAYER,

will provide to the recipient:

- 40 hours of work, each week, for everyone willing to work
- day care assistance
- a paycheck and financial independence

will prove that holding a job instills:

- an incentive to work
- development of more proficient skills
- advancement in career goals

will help the recipients:

- enhance their self-esteem
- be free and independent of government rules and regulations
- develop skills to enter the regular employment market

will provide an equitable and more efficient delivery of services to the poor, by eliminating:

- nearly all rules and regulations governing welfare eligibility

will streamline government by:

- combining the welfare and unemployment compensation systems establishing a local advisory board with authority to create flexible solutions for people needing temporary public assistance

VOTE FOR MEASURE 7. FOR A THREE YEAR TEST OF A PILOT FULL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM.

VOTE YES!

This information furnished by:

Manuel G. Garcia, Regional Director
Airgroup Express

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

When we talk about "success" we each have a different concept of what is important. Success doesn't just mean getting rich, other goals are often more important.

But one goal that most people share is obtaining employment, earning their own living and providing for their family. For most of us that is part of what the word "success" stands for.

This goal is becoming increasingly more illusive for too many people as the structure of our economy becomes more complex. Too many people are too often unemployed and for too long.

When people are on welfare or unemployment insurance they feel a sense of failure. Often this becomes a vicious circle because the social and technical skills required for success are repressed and diminished by inactivity.

Ballot measure 7 will reverse this process of desperation and dependency. Most people of low economic means can and want to make a contribution to society, they want to be successful.

Ballot measure 7 creates realistic expectations for all those who need to earn a living, and at the same time provides a way for these people to meet their own expectations.

As a business person, economist and concerned citizen, I urge you to vote yes on Ballot measure 7.

This information furnished by:

Irv Jacob, President
Cascade International Seed Company

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 7 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

A Quick Comparison
Ballot Measure 7 vs. Existing Welfare System

Measure 7 Strengths

No impact on Oregon's General Fund.
Is cost effective—will provide net gain to economy.
Efficiently administered by an existing agency in local community.
Eligibility, regulations, incentives are simple, clearly defined and consistent.
Effectively eliminates poverty for single parent families.
Provides incentives towards strengthening family life—proper role model for children.
Promotes independence.
Rewards families with two-parent worker capability.
Offers basic benefit package/does not compete with private-sector jobs.
Offers local advisory board for hardship cases.
Program will be popular with recipients and taxpayers.
Program focused, directed precisely at those who need it.

Existing Welfare System's Problems

Is very expensive and does not eliminate poverty.
Many resources never reach the poor.
Ineffectively administered by huge bureaucracy insensitive to local needs.
Regulations are complex, confusing and inconsistent.
Fosters long-term dependency.
Provides disincentives toward family life.
Offers benefit package that competes with private sector jobs.
System unpopular with recipients and taxpayers.
There is very little focus on who should be helped.

This information furnished by:
Henry T. Swigert, Chairman of the Board
ESCO Corporation

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Unfortunately our current welfare system seems to foster a lack of motivation and a potentially disastrous dependence on the government. Regrettably this dependence passes from one generation to another. I am not anti-government and realize that some of our current systems faults are inadvertent. However, the welfare system was initiated for short term relief until folks could get back on their feet. This is commendable and has worked for a time, but has since gotten out of hand. We had the right intentions, but the best intentions don't necessarily get the job done. We should never lose our compassion for people who are hurting, but that compassion should be mixed with good sense in improving the system.

There is something very healthy about obtaining money the old fashioned way . . . by earning it. This measure offers everyone the opportunity to be productive in the work force, while not fostering debilitating dependency on government. That type of dependence actually causes people to be bitter not better. Measure 7, I believe, allows everybody to win. Refinements may be necessary but provision is allowed for just about every known scenario.

This is not a move against people but for people. As humans, we all have a natural tendency to resist change, and I believe that if there is a lack of fondness for this unique approach it will probably come from the existing bureaucracies.

This amazingly uncluttered program uses existing agencies, and benefits potential employees and employers alike.

As a Minister and Director of a very busy Gospel Rescue Mission, caring for men, women and children in acute need of assistance, I also find this program to be compatible and parallel to Scriptural teaching regarding the work ethic and helping those in need.

Finally, I believe it is wrong to perceive freedom as the right to do what we want or necessarily to do what is popular. It is more a responsibility to do what is right. Let's do what is right. Vote in favor of Measure 7.

This information furnished by:
Nick Thompson, Executive Director
Klamath Falls Gospel Mission

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 7 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

UNFAIR TO WORKERS and UNFAIR TO BUSINESS
VOTE NO ON 7

Ballot Measure 7 was placed on the ballot by a single commercial private enterprise, using PAID signature gatherers.

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE

Don't be fooled by the title of this ballot measure. If this measure passes, it will block Oregon workers from their free access to the unemployment benefits, give a limited number of businesses an unfair advantage over their competition and force the creation of thousands of government jobs. What, at first glance, seems like a good idea, actually destroys an unemployment insurance system that has worked for Oregonians for over 55 years.

BALLOT MEASURE 7 BLOCKS ACCESS TO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

- Ballot Measure 7 would block a laid off worker's free access to his or her share of unemployment insurance.
- Ballot Measure 7 would allow workers in some counties to receive unemployment insurance when they are laid off, while workers in other counties would be denied free access.

BALLOT MEASURE 7 WOULD CREATE GOVERNMENT "MAKE WORK" JOBS

- Ballot Measure 7 could force the creation of thousands of government make work, dead-end jobs, even if government agencies don't need the workers.

BALLOT MEASURE 7 GIVES BUSINESS UNFAIR ADVANTAGE

- Ballot Measure 7 would give businesses in only six Oregon counties, a supply of free workers at no cost to the business. Companies in the rest of the state would have to compete with these chosen few.

Ballot Measure 7 sounds good at first, but after you look carefully at how it will destroy free access to the unemployment insurance fund, create "make-work" government jobs and give some business in the state a huge competitive advantage, we hope you agree with us and VOTE NO ON 7.

VOTE NO ON 7 UNFAIR TO WORKERS
AND UNFAIR TO BUSINESS

This information furnished by:
No On 7 Committee
Anne Taliaferro

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The Human Services Coalition of Oregon (HSCO), statewide network of 102 human service agencies and 45 individual members urges a "no" vote on Ballot Measure Seven.

At the August meeting a unanimous vote of strong opposition to Measure Seven passed demonstrating our clear concern.

Why would human service advocates vote against the "Full Employment" Program (FEP)? It sounds good, but consider the following about this measure:

- "full employment" would mandate jobs for participants at 90% of the minimum wage. At 40 hours per week this translates (after 1-1-91) to \$741 per month. This is \$139 per month less than the current poverty level for a family of 3!
- FEP participants would have to pay State, Federal and Social Security taxes.
- Childcare is not included in FEP. This would likely be an additional family expense.
- Full health insurance coverage would be highly unlikely, despite recent state and federal improvements.
- Food Stamps would not be available.
- FEP would require substantial federal waivers (i.e. to change Welfare, Food Stamp, and Unemployment Insurance laws).

It is hard to imagine that the Federal government would approve such a restrictive program. It is hard to imagine that Oregonians would want their families, friends, and neighbors to face such uncertainty and hardship.

What are the alternatives? HSCO believes in a healthy business climate and a healthy social climate and this can be ensured by:

- investing in Oregonians in need, helping them to become more self sufficient.
- investing in a trained, skilled workforce to meet future demands.
- fully implementing "welfare reform" which goes into effect nationwide on October 1, 1990.
- maintaining protection for Oregonians who become unemployed in a changing economy.
- turning away from short sighted, impractical, quick fix solutions.

Thus, a different vision is possible, one which reduces vulnerability and enhances opportunities for Oregonians in need.

Measure Seven is a giant step backwards. VOTE NO ON SEVEN.

This information furnished by:
John Mullin, Co-Chair
Human Services Coalition of Oregon

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 7 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MEASURE 7 WILL ELIMINATE BASIC ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE IN THEIR TIME OF NEED. HOW?

If passed, Measure 7 would **SUSPEND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS** for workers who lose their jobs. Unemployed workers would be forced to take jobs at **LESS THAN MINIMUM WAGE**, or \$3.82 an hour.

Measure 7 would also **DISQUALIFY OREGONIANS FOR FOOD STAMP ASSISTANCE**. The food stamp program has significantly reduced hunger among the poor. It would be eliminated if Measure 7 passes.

And, Measure 7 would **ELIMINATE AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN**. Families, including children, would suffer as AFDC is no longer available for assistance.

Measure 7 would provide participating **EMPLOYERS WITH FREE LABOR**. Employers would receive government subsidies with the revenue from the suspended programs. This "free labor" would create an **UNFAIR COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE** for businesses that participated. Workers could be laid off and then rehired at a sub-minimum wage.

HOW DID MEASURE 7 EVER GET ON THE BALLOT IN THE FIRST PLACE? The sponsors of this scheme paid approximately \$100,000 to have about 100,000 signatures gathered to place this measure on the ballot.

CHECK OUT THE FACTS ON MEASURE 7. IT'S NOT FAIR TO THE CITIZENS OF OREGON. VOTE NO ON MEASURE 7.

This information furnished by:

Irv Fletcher, President
Oregon AFL-CIO
Committee on Political Education.

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Ballot Measure 7, the so-called "Full Employment Program," slated for a three-year pilot run in six Oregon counties, is a cruel hoax that denies job-related benefits to workers and gives an unfair competitive advantage to some employers but not to others.

The program will tend to create a dependent, low-skilled workforce, rather than encourage an **economically independent, skilled workforce**.

Oregonians should vote "NO" on Ballot Measure 7.

Measure 7 would require welfare recipients and unemployed persons to accept work at 90% of Oregon's minimum wage in order to receive public assistance. Employers everywhere else in the state are required, by state law, to pay the **full** minimum wage.

Under the measure, these workers likely would not receive health insurance or day care benefits. Those with skills that command a wage higher than the minimum wage would be required to return to **one-half** of the portion over 90% of the minimum wage to the state Employment Division; the other half would remain with the worker.

The measure requires workers to pay state, federal and social security taxes on their earnings. The employers' shares of social security and workers' compensation would be paid by the state, reducing the cost of doing business for these favored employers by that amount.

Mothers with newborn children and disabled persons must work or receive no income; the measure makes no provision for them if they are unable to work.

Rather than helping Oregonians get off welfare and into meaningful jobs, the measure:

- Locks workers into jobs which provide no benefits and which pay a subminimum wage.

- Creates no new jobs for Oregonians. In six "favored" counties, it subsidizes employers willing to make work in exchange for low-wage, no-benefit workers. Measure 7 gives a competitive advantage to some businesses at the expense of Oregon taxpayers and businesses everywhere else.

- Adds—rather than reduces—the number of real barriers Oregonians face when they attempt to get a job: Lack of affordable child care; lack of appropriate training; jeopardy from losing health insurance; wages so low they reduce rather than improve the applicant's standard of living.

Measure 7 would be a medieval, punitive law. Oregonians should vote "NO" on Ballot Measure 7.

This information furnished by:

Oregon Public Employees Union
SEIU Local 503

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 8 STATE OF OREGON

Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the general election, November 6, 1990.

BALLOT TITLE

8 AMENDS OREGON CONSTITUTION TO PROHIBIT ABORTION WITH THREE EXCEPTIONS

QUESTION—Shall state constitution prohibit abortions except to prevent death of pregnant woman and in reported cases of rape or incest?

SUMMARY—Adds new provision to Oregon Constitution. The new provision would prohibit abortion with three exceptions. The exceptions, in which abortion would not be prohibited, are to prevent the death of the pregnant woman and in reported cases of rape or incest.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT—

YES

NO

AN ACT

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Article 1 of the Oregon Constitution is amended by addition of a new Section 41:

41. Notwithstanding any provision of this Constitution, abortion is prohibited except to prevent the death of the mother and in reported cases of rape or incest.

EXPLANATION

This measure would amend the State Constitution to add a provision that prohibits abortion except in three cases: (1) To prevent the death of the pregnant woman; (2) In reported cases of rape; and (3) In reported cases of incest.

Committee Members:

John Bishop
Paul Cosgrove
Thomas J. Bailey
Melanie E. Mansell
Arno H. Denecke

Appointed by:

Secretary of State
Secretary of State
Chief Petitioners
Chief Petitioners
Members of the Committee

(This Committee was appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 251.215.)

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

We Oregonians are committed to the highest principles of rights. We would not tolerate those who say they are personally against child abuse, but who feel every parent has a right to choose to abuse his children.

We would not tolerate those who say they are personally against discrimination based on sex and race, but who feel every employer has a right to choose to discriminate against women and minorities.

And, we must not tolerate those who say they are personally against abortion, but who feel every woman has a right to choose to terminate the life of her unborn child.

We must protect every woman's right to choose whether or not she will conceive a child. But, after a child is conceived, the rights of the unborn child must be protected.

The issue is not "choice," the issue is abortion. We do not have the choice to abuse a child or discriminate because of sex or race. And we should not have the choice to terminate an unborn child's life because having a baby would be inconvenient. There are better alternatives than killing an unborn child.

Our country was founded on the principles of inalienable rights of all people to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

In the years to come, when history has recorded the American battle of abortion, what will it say? Did we stand for the ultimate civil right — the right to life itself — or did we vote for abortion for convenience.

Vote for life, VOTE YES ON MEASURE 8.

This information furnished by:

Dennis M. Richardson

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 8 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Myth: Abortion is the removal of a clump of cells.

Fact: Abortion is the killing of a baby any time during the 9 months of pregnancy, up to the moment of birth.

Myth: Abortion should be a matter of woman's choice.

Fact: The "choice" is to kill a baby.

Myth: You can't legislate morality.

Fact: We do it all the time. Every law involves some type of morality.

Myth: Abortion only concerns a woman and her doctor.

Fact: Abortion also concerns a baby, who has no choice.

Myth: Keep your laws off my body.

Fact: The right to control one's body does not include the right to destroy another human being.

Myth: We really don't know when life begins.

Fact: Life obviously begins at conception. If that is unacceptable, why not err on the side of life?

Myth: The fetus really isn't a person.

Fact: The Nazis officially classified their living human holocaust victims as "non-humans". Slaves were, according to the U.S. Supreme Court, "non-persons".

Myth: Abortions insures that every child is wanted.

Fact: Those countries that have had legalized abortion the longest have had the most dramatic increase in child abuse.

Myth: Thousands died from back alley abortions yearly.

Fact: According to Centers for Disease Control, these are the real figures from legal and illegal abortions: 1971-83 deaths; 1972-90; 1973-57; 1974-54; 1975-49. (Centers for Disease Control, Abortion Surveillance Unit, "Annual Report on Induced Abortions in the United States," Atlanta: CDC 1972 to 1976)

REMEMBER: ABORTION IS LEGAL ANY TIME DURING PREGNANCY, UP TO THE MOMENT OF BIRTH!

This information furnished by:

Dr. Gregory M. Thomas, M.D.

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

We urge a YES vote on Ballot Measure 8. The development of the sciences of embryology and genetics place the humanity of the unborn beyond question. These sciences confirm that what begins at conception is an unique human being. Its status as human is a biological fact. While dependent on its mother, it is genetically distinct from her. Its human rights are not diminished by its small size, its early stage of development, or its condition of dependency. From this it is clear that the deliberate destruction of the human fetus at any stage of its development is the taking of human life.

The unborn human being shares with every member of the human family a basic right to life. We urge, therefore, that in keeping with the ruling handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court in the Webster decision (July 3, 1989, Webster v. Reproductive Health Services, #88-605), giving to the States the authority to restrict the legality of abortion, that voters of Oregon use their vote to protect the life of the most vulnerable and most helpless members of our society, the unborn.

In case there should be some prolife persons who would feel inclined to abstain from voting on this measure because it allows abortion in the case of reported rape, incest, or the danger of death of the mother, those voting for this measure will not be making abortion legal in these cases. It is already legal in such cases, and will remain lawful whether they vote or not, whether the measure passes or not.

If Measure 8 is passed, it will eliminate, according to the estimate of Oregon Right to Life, the legality of about 97% of the abortions in this state. (Family Planning Perspectives, July/August 1988) If it does not pass, the number of abortions in this state will continue around 14,000 each year. Justice demands the existence of laws that have a special concern for the most helpless members of the human family, the unborn. Restore the natural right that is theirs, the right to be born, by voting YES on ballot Measure 8.

This information furnished by:

Carol Petrone, Board Member, OCL

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Measure No. 8 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

One out of every three pregnancies in this nation ends in abortion. There are four thousand abortions each and every day. It is the most commonly performed surgical procedure in America. By permitting the wholesale slaughter of millions of unborn children, our government has abdicated its primary responsibility: the protection of innocent human life. Under current law, it is possible to kill an unborn child for any reason, at any state of pregnancy, without notifying one's parent or spouse.

Abortion is a deadly industry that kills and maims mothers as well as babies. Of the 20 million American women who have had abortions, 47 percent have developed abortion-related physical problems, including cervical cancer, chronic infection, blocked fallopian tubes, and hysterectomies. Fifteen percent of these women have experienced post-operative hemorrhage, and 22 percent miscarried a subsequent child. (David Readon, *Aborted Women: Silent No More*, 1988.)

It is time to stop the harming of women and killing of children by the multi-billion dollar abortion industry. Ballot Measure 8 gives the people of Oregon the opportunity to state clearly that they want common sense restrictions on unlimited abortion.

Vote to protect mothers and innocent children. Vote yes on Ballot Measure 8.

This information furnished by:
M.G. "Pat" Robertson
The Christian Coalition, Inc.

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Dear Oregon voter:

With the opportunity we have with Measure 8, we stand at a crossroads on November 6th, either to take the path of a "yes" vote, thus keeping to the course set forth in the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal and are endowed with the right to life, or taking the other path we would state that all lives are not equal and that some of our smallest citizens are for convenience sake less equal and thus subject to the most capital of punishments — namely, death by abortion.

The extremely controversial Roe vs. Wade Supreme Court ruling of 1973 allowed abortion in all 50 states, and was based chiefly on the premise that a preborn baby is not a person, in disregard of the physiological evidence. We submit that the Court was repeating history, with regard to the 1857 Supreme Court decision in the Dred Scott case, which claimed that for reasons of the color of one's skin, another whole class of citizens were not deemed full persons under the law. These decisions are both clearly erroneous, and against our basic American principles of liberty and justice for all, bringing untold pain and suffering to our children and nation.

We in Oregon now have the chance to repair the damage done by Roe vs. Wade. By preventing convenience abortions—98% of all abortions—other than those for rape, incest, or when the mother's life is in danger, a "yes" vote on this measure would save the lives of over 13,000 Oregonians a year.

Currently, abortions are performed through all nine months of pregnancy. In the Yellow Pages, some Northwest abortion centers openly advertise that they perform abortions through six months. This is four months after the baby's heart has begun to beat and three months after the baby has been sucking his or her thumb.

This information furnished by:
Priscilla Martin, Director
Lifesavers of America, Inc.

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Measure No. 8 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

THE WOMB ONCE THE SAFEST PLACE IN THE WORLD FOR A BABY, IS NOW THE MOST DEADLY.

IN OREGON, ABORTION IS LEGAL THROUGH ALL NINE MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.

Day 1: Sperm joins with the egg to form one cell of new life which has inherited 23 human chromosomes from each parent, 46 in all, determining sex, eye & hair color.

Days 10-14: The developing baby signals its presence through placental hormones to the mother's body, which accepts new baby and ceases menstruation.

Day 17: New baby has own blood cells.

Day 21: Foundations of brain and nervous system are established. Heart begins to beat.

Day 28: Backbone and muscles are forming. Arms, legs, eyes and ears begin to show.

Day 30: The heart pumps increasing quantities of blood through the circulatory system. The placenta separates baby's blood from mother's blood.

Day 40: Brain waves can be detected and recorded.

Day 42: Skeleton is complete. Reflexes begin. Brain begins to control movement of muscles and organs. Mother will soon miss her second period. Testing for pregnancy relatively reliable.

Day 49: Fingers and toes are complete.

Day 56 (8 weeks): All organs are functioning—stomach, liver, kidney. The new human life needs only nourishment for refinement and size increase.

Week 9: Baby swallows, retracts tongue, and will curve fingers around object placed in hand.

Week 10: The baby can experience physical pain.

Week 11: Baby sucks thumb, urinates, inhales and exhales amniotic fluid, sleeps, and exercises.

Week 16 (four months): Ears function to hear mother's heartbeat and voice, plus external noises. Genital organs clearly formed.

Week 18: Baby can cry. Pregnancy half completed.

Week 36 (280 days) (9 months): BIRTHDAY — hopefully!

SAVE BABIES! VOTE "YES ON 8".

This information furnished by:

Salem Right to Life
Don Denno

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

We believe the Bible teaches that all life originates from God, and that human life in particular is created in the image of God and is therefore sacred. We believe that life begins at conception, and since there is no proof that life begins at some later point, we believe that interfering with the normal growth and development of that life in the womb so as to effect an artificially induced abortion is the termination of human life. We do, however recognize the need to protect the well-being of the mother and provide compassionate assistance to women who are having difficulty coping with their pregnancy.

We therefore support the passage of Ballot Measure 8, and urge your "yes" vote.

This information furnished by:

Father Carl Flach, St Matthews Catholic Church, Hillsboro
Jerry Propst, First Baptist, Hillsboro
Frank Carpenter, First Baptist, Hillsboro
Michael Parks, First Baptist, Hillsboro
Donald Jensen, Village Baptist, Beaverton
Barry King, New Life Pentacostal, Aloha
Ben Jaquith, Westgate Baptist, Tigard
Michael Jaskilka, First Baptist, Tigard
Carl Palmer, Cedar Mill Bible, Beaverton
Ernie McNaught, Church of the Nazarene, Hillsboro
Howard Johnson, Sonset Covenant, Portland
Jim Watson, Sunrise Baptist, Hillsboro
Harold Pollock, Assembly of God, Hillsboro
Darris Arnold, Bethany Bible, Portland Michael Vaughn,
Brookwood Baptist, Hillsboro
Art Mentzer, Cornelius Christian
Tim Hoyt, Episcopal Hispanic Ministry, Hillsboro
Ed Stanton, Evergreen Christian Center, Hillsboro
Fred Martin, Faith Baptist, Hillsboro
Frank Lednick, Harvest Community Fellowship, Aloha
Bud Makus, Hillsboro Alliance
Skip Elford, Emmanuel Bible, Aloha
Mike Moore, Laurel Community, Hillsboro
Mike Gwinn, Liberty Baptist, Aloha
Jess Strickland, Living Hope, Aloha
Marvin Shrom, North Plains Christian
Tom Moyers, Singing Hills Christian, Hillsboro
Jim Muir, West Union Baptist, Hillsboro
Randall Kinnison, Bethany Baptist, Portland
Cloyse Drake, Bible Church of Dilley, Forest Grove
Dean Wheeler, Beaverton Community
Darrell Roberts, Foursquare Church, Forest Grove
Skip Hanson, First Baptist, Forest Grove
Frank R. Carpenter Jr.

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Measure No. 8 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Democrats for Life fully endorses a YES vote on Ballot Measure 8. The Democrat Party has always been known for its compassion towards the unfortunate. Even in the difficult issue of abortion, this compassion can be shown. When the needs of both the mother and the baby are laid on opposite sides of a balance, the baby's fundamental right to grow and live outweighs the more temporary needs the mother may have. After nine months of inconvenience, the baby could continue its life with one of the 1.7 million families in this country waiting in line to adopt a child. If the mother's physical life is in danger, she would be able to utilize the necessary life saving steps as provided by Measure 8.

The term "choice" is carefully chosen rhetoric that quickly falls apart under meaningful scrutiny. Imagine the uproar if a segment of society tried to legitimize the practice of rape with choice, "I wouldn't personally rape anyone, but I support man's right to choose." Or, "I would never personally force a black to be my slave, but I support a plantation owner's right to choose." These assertions logically fall apart because it is quickly recognized that a weaker victim's rights are being violated at the expense of the violator's pleasure. "Choice" is simply being used to package the killing of pre-born children in more palatable terms.

We must be true to our principles. The most basic right is life. If a pre-born little girl is not safe in her mother's womb, then ultimately none of us are safe. History amply records the fact that a devaluation of life for weaker segments of society, such as handicapped, elderly, or a certain race, leads to devaluation of life for all in the human family. "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness", were designed not only for the rich, but also for the poor; not only for the strong, but also for the weak. The weakest and most vulnerable need our protection now. A YES ON 8 vote will show true compassion for those who need it most.

This information furnished by:

Democrats for Life

Mary MacDonald, Beavercreek; Doris Barton, Canby; Fama Bushnell, Grants Pass; Wilma and John Amann, Grants Pass; Ruth Cliff, La Pine; Maxine Orr, Albany; James Williamson, Albany; Tessie Simmons, Salem; Leland McMurphy, Tillamook; Todd and Beth Halseth, Aloha; Linda Neely, Beaverton; Hostetler, Beaverton; Elizabeth Elliott, Portland; Dorothy Bates, Portland; Daisy Madison, Portland; Mary Edge, Portland; Vera Johnson, Portland; Rosemary Kubischta, Portland; Sheila Slagle, Portland; Mike and Donna Mansour, Gladstone; Mrs. Carl Maxwell, Central Point; Chuck Amsberry, Beaverton; Kelly Walton, Aloha; Christine Moore, Imnaha; Jan McFarland, Bay City; Steve Wolfe, Corvallis; Rosemarie Kraxberger, Beavercreek.

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

ABORTION IS A BAD CHOICE

A caring, intelligent society makes bad choices illegal. Murder is a bad choice. Racism is a bad choice. Self-destruction on drugs is a bad choice. Abortion is a bad choice.

Abortion is a bad choice because it destroys defenseless preborn humans. Abortion stands as ultimate child abuse which carries over to defenseless born children, who suffer increased rather than decreased abuse since legalization of abortion.

Abortion is a bad choice because it oppresses women. Members of **WOMEN EXPLOITED BY ABORTION** tell us that sexual exploitation violates personhood and motherhood. Sixty percent of all abortions are for unwed mothers, often sent to the abortion clinic for the convenience of parents, boyfriend, or society.

Abortion is a bad choice because it maims and kills women. Women continue to die from so-called "safe/legal abortion." Infection to pelvic organs increases sterility. Cervical damage adds to a fourfold increase of miscarriage in future pregnancies. Emboli destruction of vital heart/lung functions brings death.

Abortion is a bad choice because it leaves women to suffer Post Abortion Syndrome alone: self-reproach, guilt, nightmares, social isolation, grief depression and suicide. Abortion is a cheap solution from a society that exploits women sexually, and abandons them with the cheap chant, "It's your choice and your privacy."

Abortion is a bad choice because it relieves men of responsibility toward progeny. Fathers who want to care for children are shut out of the decision between the "woman and her doctor."

Abortion is a bad choice because it selfishly disrespects the sanctity of human life. Protecting human life is seldom "convenient", requiring self-sacrifice of time, money and energy. Every person reading this page is indebted to hundreds of people for giving them life. "Wrong time" or "no money" are inadequate justifications for snuffing out a human life.

A "Yes on Eight" vote is a vote to protect women, nurture babies and respect the rights of fathers. Intelligent, caring citizens will vote to **BAN CONVENIENCE ABORTION** from Oregon's social landscape.

This information furnished by:

Human Rights League

Patricia Smith

Oregon Citizens Alliance—PAC

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Measure No. 8 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

• "Hard cases make bad law." However, rape, incest and maternal death were used by abortion proponents to justify abortion-on-demand. Now in 1990, only 3% of all reported abortions are "hard cases."

• Today, 97% of all abortions are "convenience abortions" not to save a mother's life, but for "quality of life" reasons, or to avoid discomfort or embarrassment. A Guttmacher survey of 1900 women showed these reasons for aborting: (*"Family Planning Perspectives."* Dec. 1989)

— Not ready for responsibility	21%
— Can't afford baby	21%
— Concern about change in life, job/school/etc.	16%
— Does not want to be a single parent	12%
— Not mature or old enough	11%
— Has all the children she wants	8%
— Baby's possible health problem	3%
— Woman's health problem	3%
— Does not want others to know she is pregnant	1%
— Victim of rape or incest	1%
— Other	3%

• Abortion has become a primary and secondary method of birth control.

Objective: "Protecting the legitimacy of induced abortion as a necessary back-up to contraceptive failure." (*Planned Parenthood Five Year Plan. 1975. p. 3*)

"Once the abortion movement matures in a country, killing the unborn becomes a means of birth control without exception." (Paul Marx. *"Wanderer"* Jan. 5, 1978)

"Statistics have shown that abortion has become a primary means of birth control." (Al Moran. Ex. Dir. of N.Y. Planned Parenthood. *Maine Daily News.* March 19, 1986.)

• Oregon reported 13,309 abortions in 1988.

— For the 8340 women not using contraceptives, abortion became their primary method of birth control.

— Of the women not using contraceptives, 3262 had previous abortions. 1138 had two or more previous abortions.

— For the 4728 women using contraceptives, abortion became a secondary method of birth control.

NO PERSON DESERVES TO DIE
MERELY FOR ANOTHER'S CONVENIENCE

Vote "Yes" on Measure 8

This information furnished by:

Lon T. Mabon
Oregon Citizens Alliance — PAC

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

"No man is an island," wrote the poet and philosopher John Donne. Few, if any, acts can be done in isolation, affecting no one else. Every action an individual takes has social, cultural, political, emotional, physical, or spiritual consequences that affects others. But in today's world many of us want to forget that basic truth. We have chosen to consider and emphasize only the individual's desires and preferences, regardless of their effect on others. "What I want is right; whoever stops me from doing what I want to do is wrong."

This kind of thinking ignores other people's needs, desires, and rights. This kind of thinking leads to a loss of justice, compassion, reason, and order.

ABORTION:

A private act, quickly done, with no consequences?

OR

An act of far-reaching consequences? including:

- the anguished suffocation of a mother's love;
- the forced separation of a father's rights and responsibilities to provide and protect;
- the agonizing, torturous death of the mother and father's sensitive and innocent child;
- family hurt and division;
- expansion of a multi-billion dollar industry (which includes millions of tax dollars) that makes a profit from its advocacy of promiscuity and death;
- a societal loss of respect and compassion for human life, as well as the loss of our future heritage;
- an increase in child abuse, separation, and divorce;
- a personal and cultural denial of God, who is able and willing to provide for our needs.

It's time to face reality. Legalized abortion has forced women into the position of considering an act which has tragic consequences for her, her baby, the baby's father, their families, and all the rest of society.

We urge all Oregonians to do what is right: Vote "yes" on Measure 8.

This information furnished by:

Sandra K. Nelson, President
Eagle Forum/Oregon

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 8 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Don't be fooled by the hysteria of abortion supporters. They, as well as medical professionals, all know that human life begins at conception. What they are doing is denying "personhood" — and thus legal protection — to the unborn child.

- **The United States Supreme Court, in the 'Dred Scott' Decision, ruled that blacks were only 3/5 of a person. (Scott v. Sanford, March 6, 1857)**

- **Women were not considered "persons" under the doctrine of "diminished capacity".**

Now that same court, in the 1973 Roe vs. Wade decision, has said, "The word 'person' as used in the Fourteenth Amendment does not include the unborn".

Won't we ever learn? Simply denying someone's essential humanity does not make it so. Saying that the unborn baby is "part of the mother's body" does not change the scientific fact that the baby is a chromosomally distinct human person from the moment of fertilization. A Supreme Court edict, German or American, cannot erase the truth of human personhood. But it has paved the way for a holocaust.

Americans have long sought to improve human rights by expanding the definition of "persons" to include more people. Personhood has been recognized for many formerly devalued people — blacks, women, native americans and the handicapped. Now it is time to include those who have no voice of their own — unborn children.

By passing Measure 8, Oregonians can set the pace in human rights. Unlike the pro-abortion self-interest groups, unborn babies can never organize their own Political Action Committees, lobbying groups, or pressure tactics. By recognizing and protecting these babies, Oregonians will go beyond the rhetoric of self-interest groups and respond to the pleas of the voiceless — the ultimate underdogs — unborn babies!

This information furnished by:
Andrew Burnett, Director
Advocates For Life Ministries

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Do we really believe that a God who took such care in creating a life would condone man's murdering it? Either we believe what the Bible says about the value of a human life, or we determine our own code of ethics regarding life's beginning. As individuals, as a state, and as a nation, we stand on dangerous ground if we choose the latter.

BEFORE I FORMED THEE IN THE BELLY I KNEW THEE; AND BEFORE THOU CAMEST FORTH OUT OF THE WOMB I SANCTIFIED THEE . . .

Scripture recognizes the full humanity of the unborn child. In the above scripture, God did not say He knew Jeremiah's "potential" humanity; God says, "I knew THEE." This theme is carried throughout the Bible. In one instance, the unborn John the Baptist, called a "babe" (Greek: "Brephos") when he was "leaping in his mother's womb." Later, the Christmas story uses the same "Brephos" to tell of the "babe" Jesus — already born — who would be found "lying in a manger".

Most Old Testament condemnations of the "Shedding of innocent blood" are dark references to the forbidden Canaanite practice of child-sacrifice. Then, as now, babies were killed "for the common good." But God regarded all children — born and unborn — as "made in His image."

"These six things God hates, yes, seven are an abomination to Him: A proud look, a lying tongue, **HANDS THAT SHED INNOCENT BLOOD . . .**" (Proverbs 6:16)

God commanded His people to protect innocent blood. (Proverb 24:11-12)

Today Oregonians face the Choice of protecting innocent blood — or letting the killing continue. Once again, we face the challenge God made in Deuteronomy 30:19, "I have set before you life and death . . . Therefore choose life."

Measure 8 is a chance for Oregonians to stop "Shedding innocent blood." Oregonians need to "choose life" by voting "YES" on Measure 8.

"For You did form my inward parts; You did weave me in my mother's womb. I will give thanks to you for I am fearfully and wonderfully made." (Psalm 139:13,14)

This information furnished by:
Connie M. Loop
Kids for Life

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 8 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

HELP HEAL THE SOUL OF OUR STATE VOTE YES ON MEASURE 8

The vast majority of abortions committed against women in our state are not on women in life-threatening pregnancies, nor on women who are victims of incest or rape. These abortions are against women who are victims of an even greater evil, for it attacks the very fiber of their soul. Women have been compromised by the pervasive mentality in our day, which tells her that she is valuable sexually only in so far as her sexuality poses no inconvenience to those who are pleased thereby. This playboy perspective contradicts that which is most basic to a woman's nature — the desire to cherish and nurture that which has been most fully committed to her care.

Measure 8 deserves our support, because we as a society owe more to ourselves and our children than what is being so widely promoted in our day in regard to responsibility and sexuality.

We need to turn as a society again to a higher, and more truly human view of sexuality. The committed union, body and soul, of one man and one woman for life, remains that reality which best serves both the individual and society.

The protection of human life that would result from the passage of Measure 8, would be a large step toward healing that which is ailing our society. Convenience abortion is the final tragic outcome of a distorted view of human sexuality. Without the ready availability of convenience abortions, we in this state, will be challenged to reevaluate our sexual attitudes and behavior. We will look for more positive and loving ways to help women who are pregnant, and in need of support, and we will more perfectly respect the rights of all concerned — the woman, the man, and the child.

This information furnished by:
Catholics United for Life
Alice Golik, President

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Oregon Republican Coalition for Choice is a group of Republicans who believe that abortion is a personal matter. It must not become subject to government regulation, which effectively eliminates or curtails choice on the part of individuals. The respect for individual conscience in the matter of abortion stems from the same respect for the reason, responsibility, and morality of the individual which leads Republicans generally to advocate limited government.

It is a shared commitment to the above principles and to the following reasons that the Oregon Republican Coalition for Choice asks you to vote against Ballot Measure 8:

- Measure 8 would ban virtually all abortions in Oregon.
- Measure 8 would endanger the lives of women by prohibiting abortions even when there are serious medical complications or the fetus is seriously deformed.
- The decision to have an abortion should remain in the right of every woman, based on her own personal convictions.

Republicans understand the necessity for the freedom to be guided by one's own conscience in the matter of abortion, confident in the knowledge that their Party and the people of Oregon understand that abortion is a matter of conscience and not government resolution.

This information furnished by:
Oregon Republican Coalition for Choice
Shannon Moon Leonetti

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 8 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

**KEEP GOVERNMENT OUT OF OUR PRIVATE LIVES
VOTE NO ON MEASURE 8**

Oregonians have kept abortion safe and legal for over 20 years. Measure 8 is a radical change in state law that would effectively ban abortion in Oregon. It is a dangerous form of government intrusion. It would drive abortion into the back alleys and cause senseless suffering and death among women.

The decision whether to have an abortion is a highly personal one with strong moral, emotional and physical implications. This decision should be a private matter between a woman, her family and her doctor. The government does not belong in this decision-making role.

**KEEP BACK ALLEY ABORTIONS OUT OF OREGON
VOTE NO ON MEASURE 8**

This information furnished by:
American Civil Liberties Union of Oregon
Stevie Remington

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Members of the League of Women Voters of Oregon and of the American Association of University Women, Oregon Division, believe that each and every woman has the right to safe and comprehensive reproductive health care.

Decisions concerning reproductive health care are very personal, and the right to make informed decisions should be available to all women, regardless of economic or social status.

Self-determination is the foundation of all civil rights. Among a woman's most basic rights is the freedom to make choices concerning her reproductive health within the dictates of her own religious and moral beliefs.

No government edict should make such decisions for any woman. The Constitution of the State of Oregon should not be used to control any woman's right to make her own reproductive decisions.

The American Association of University Women, Oregon Division, and the League of Women Voters of Oregon urge you to vote NO on Ballot Measure #8 — a Constitutional amendment designed to restrict women's rights and to potentially endanger their lives.

This information furnished by:
League of Women Voters of Oregon and
American Association of University Women,
Oregon Division
Colleen Bennett
Gloria Martin

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 8 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

THE OREGON MEDICAL ASSOCIATION URGES YOU TO VOTE "NO" ON BALLOT MEASURE 8

The decision whether or not to perform an abortion rests solely with the patient and her physician.

This is the Oregon Medical Association's long-standing policy on abortion.

The association continues to affirm this position by opposing Measure 8 — the proposed Constitutional amendment that would ban virtually all abortions in Oregon.

By eliminating women's access to abortion in Oregon, Measure 8 **would seriously interfere with physicians' ability to provide appropriate medical options and health care for patients.**

Measure 8 would provide **no** exceptions for women whose physicians determine that pregnancy would endanger their health. There could be **no** abortions for women who:

- suffer from serious medical conditions complicated by pregnancy; or
- develop other threatening medical conditions as a result of pregnancy.

Oregon law currently guarantees access to abortion services in a safe and legal environment.

Measure 8 could return Oregon to the days when many women died from self-induced or illegal abortions.

For more than two decades, Oregon has had reasonable, responsible abortion laws. **Don't change them.**

Protect patients' access to appropriate, quality medical care. Leave these medical decisions to women and their physicians.

The Oregon Medical Association urges you to vote NO on Ballot Measure 8.

This information furnished by:

Oregon Medical Association
Michael H. Graham, M.D., President

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Pro-choice Oregonians will not impose one person's moral choice on all Oregonians. Pro-choice Oregonians will not take away the freedom and dignity of women to make their own decisions about when and whether to have children.

Pro-choice Oregonians will VOTE NO ON MEASURE 8.

Oregon has a proud history of preserving and expanding the rights of individuals to determine their own fate. A part of that history includes Oregon's leadership in assuring women the right to choose a safe, legal abortion.

Too many of us have known the devastating effects of illegal abortion. When abortion was outlawed, hospital wards in Oregon and around the country were filled with women suffering the effects of self-induced or back-alley abortions: hemorrhaging, infection, infertility, and too often death.

Since abortion has been legal, medical procedures have provided clean and safe options for women who choose abortion. Harmful side effects have been nearly eliminated.

The availability of safe, legal abortion was a major advance in medical care for women. We owe it to our sisters, our daughters, our loved ones and ourselves to preserve the option of medically safe abortion for women who decide it is their most responsible choice.

To keep abortion safe and legal, pro-choice Oregonians will VOTE NO ON MEASURE 8.

This information furnished by:

the 5,000 members of Oregon NARAL,
an affiliate of the National Abortion Rights Action League
Mary T. Nolan, President of the Board

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 8 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

NO on Measure 8

We must not return to the days when Oregon women died from back-alley abortions.

Measure 8 is dangerous.

Measure 8 — a proposed Constitutional Amendment — would take away the right of a woman to choose an abortion. It would ban virtually all abortions in Oregon.

This extreme proposal would endanger the health and lives of women by prohibiting abortions even when:

- A pregnant woman develops serious medical complications — such as severe toxemia — that threaten her health;
- A pregnancy complicates an already serious medical condition — such as diabetes.
- Early medical tests prove that the fetus is severely deformed.

Measure 8 would end Oregon's proud pro-choice history.

- Oregonians believe the decision to have an abortion is a private matter between a woman and her doctor.
- Oregonians recognize the right of every woman to make decisions based on her own personal convictions.
- Oregon's abortion laws have worked for more than two decades. There's no reason to change them.

Vote NO on Measure 8

We must not return to the days when Oregon women died from back-alley abortions.

The NO on 8 and 10 Campaign is a statewide, grassroots coalition of thousands of Oregonians. Participating organizations include:

Planned Parenthood—Columbia/Willamette
Planned Parenthood—Lane County
Church Women United Oregon State Board
National Organization for Women (NOW)
YWCA of Portland
Older Women's League
Oregon Women's Political Caucus
Oregon Coalition Against Domestic/Sexual Violence

This information furnished by:
The NO on 8 & 10 Campaign
Jeanette Fruen Turk, Manager

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

PROTECT RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

VOTE NO on MEASURE 8

For two centuries, the Constitution of the United States has guaranteed all Americans the right to religious freedom and the separation of church and state. Yet today, some individuals are attempting to impose their religious beliefs about abortion on all of us.

Abortion IS a religious issue. What makes abortion a religious issue is the question of when "personhood" begins. Most people who oppose abortion under any circumstance, even to save the life of the pregnant woman, are motivated by the belief that separate, equal human life begins at the moment of conception. A fetus is thus viewed as a "person" and abortion as "murder." This view springs from religious beliefs, not from biological facts.

Some religious faiths hold that life begins at conception. In contrast, other religious faiths consistently hold that the moment of personhood is at birth and abortions are not equated with murder. Still others have widely varying theologies about when personhood begins and address abortion accordingly.

Any law which mandates abortion would violate the religious freedom of those people who believe that abortion is never an acceptable alternative. Likewise, any law which prohibits abortion would violate the religious freedom of those people who believe that abortion may be a moral alternative to a problem or dangerous pregnancy.

If "personhood" were defined by law as beginning at the moment of conception, one particular theology, and only one, would be legal. Those Oregonians who do not share that theology would be denied the right to make decisions about abortion according to their own religious teachings. Instead, they would be compelled to live their lives — even risk their lives — in forced compliance to the doctrine of the "legal" religion.

Do not allow others to tread on your religious freedom. Do not allow others to establish a single religious viewpoint as the law of our state. The Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights in Oregon* urges you to vote NO on Measure 8.

* Founded nationally in 1973, representing twelve Protestant, Jewish and other faith groups in Oregon.

This information furnished by:
Religious Coalition For Abortion Rights in Oregon
Merritt S. Yoelin, Board Member

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the general election, November 6, 1990.

BALLOT TITLE

9 REQUIRES THE USE OF SAFETY BELTS

QUESTION—Shall law, effective December 7, 1990, require safety belt use by motor vehicle drivers and passengers over 16?

YES

NO

SUMMARY—Approval enacts law requiring motor vehicle drivers to wear safety belts and to secure passengers under 16 with safety belts, harnesses or small child safety systems. Passengers 16 and over must secure themselves. Requires vehicle owners to keep seatbelts in working order. Driver, owner, passenger violations are Class D traffic infractions. Provides exemptions. Law takes effect December 7, 1990. Voter rejection means prior law, requiring safety restraints only for passengers under 16, remains in effect.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT—Zero.

AN ACT

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. ORS 811.210 is amended to read:

811.210. (1) A person commits the offense of [endangering a child passenger] failure to use safety belts if the person:

(a) [the person] Operates a motor vehicle on the highways of this state and [any passenger younger than 16 years of age] is not properly secured with a [child safety system,] safety belt or safety harness as required by subsection (2) of this section: [or]

(b) [The person is a licensed driver 21 years of age or older accompanying a person 15] Operates a motor vehicle on the highways of this state with a passenger who is under 16 years of age [who is operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state under a permit issued pursuant to ORS 807.280 and:]

[(A) The person 15 years of age who is operating the motor vehicle is not secured with a safety belt or safety harness that meets requirements under ORS 815.055; or]

[(B) Any passenger younger than 16 years of age] and the passenger is not properly secured with a child safety system, safety belt, or safety harness as required by subsection (2) of this section; or

(c) [The person is younger than 16 years of age and operates a] Is a passenger in a motor vehicle on the highways of this state [under an emergency driver permit issued pursuant to ORS 807.220 or under a special student driver permit issued pursuant to ORS 807.230] who is 16 years of age or older and[:]

[(A) The driver] who is not properly secured with a safety belt or safety harness [that meets requirements under ORS 815.055; or]

[(B) Any passenger younger than 16 years of age is not secured with a child safety system, safety belt or safety harness] as required by subsection (2) of this section.

(2) To comply with this section:

(a) A [child] person who is under one year of age must be properly secured with a child safety system that meets the minimum standards and specifications established by the division under ORS 815.055 for child safety systems designed for children of 40 pounds or less; or

(b) A [child] person who is at least one year of age [but younger than 16 years of age] must be properly secured with either:

(A) A child safety system that meets the minimum standards and specifications established by the division under ORS 815.055 for child safety systems designed for children of 40 pounds or less; or

(B) A safety belt or safety harness that meets requirements under ORS 815.055.

[(3) A violation of this section shall not be considered under any circumstances to be negligence nor shall evidence of such a violation be admissible in any civil action.]

[(4) A court may dismiss a charge for violation of this section if proof is offered to the satisfaction of the court that circumstances surrounding the violation occurred because of an emergency.]

[(5) (3) The offense described in this section, [endangering a child passenger] failure to use safety belts, is a Class D traffic infraction. [For the first offense the court shall not impose the fine upon the showing of proof of acquisition of an approved child safety system.]

SECTION 2. ORS 811.215 is amended to read:

811.215. ORS 811.210 does not apply to:

(1) Privately owned commercial vehicles, as defined in ORS 801.210. The exemption in this subsection does not apply to vehicles commonly known as pickup trucks that have a combined weight of less than 8,000 pounds.

(2) Any vehicle not required to be equipped with safety belts or safety harnesses at the time the vehicle was manufactured, unless safety belts or safety harnesses have been installed in the vehicle.

(3) Any vehicle exempted by ORS 815.080 from requirements to be equipped upon sale with safety belts or safety harnesses.

[(3)] (4) Any [child] person for whom a certificate is issued by the division under ORS 811.220.

[(4) A resident of another state that does not have a prohibition similar to the one under ORS 811.210.]

(5) Any [child] person who is a passenger in a vehicle if all seating positions in the vehicle are occupied by other persons.

(6) Any person who is being transported while in the custody of a police officer or any law enforcement agency.

(7) Any person who is delivering newspapers or mail in the regular course of work.

(8) Any person who is riding in an ambulance for the purpose of administering medical aid to another person in the ambulance, if being secured by a safety belt or safety harness would substantially inhibit the administration of medical aid.

SECTION 3. ORS 811.220 is amended to read:

811.220. The administrator of the division shall issue a certificate of exemption required under ORS 811.215 for any person on whose behalf of statement signed by a physician is presented to the division. For a physician's statement to qualify under this section, the physician giving the statement must set forth reasons in the statement why use of a child safety system, [or] safety belt or safety harness by the [child] person would be impractical or harmful to the person by reason of physical condition, medical problem or body size.

SECTION 4. Section 5 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS chapter 811.

SECTION 5. (1) The registered owner of a motor vehicle commits the offense of failure of an owner to maintain safety belts in working order if:

(a) The vehicle is equipped with safety belts or safety harnesses that meet the requirements established by and that are approved under ORS 815.055; and

(b) The owner fails to maintain the safety belts or safety harnesses in a condition that will enable occupants of all seating positions equipped with safety belts or safety harnesses to use the belts or harnesses.

(2) The offense described in this section, failure of an owner to maintain safety belts in working order, is a Class D traffic infraction.

Measure No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

EXPLANATION

This measure enacts a law requiring most motor vehicle drivers and passengers to wear safety belts on all public roads in Oregon. It is submitted to the voters by initiative petition. Currently, drivers and passengers under the age of 16 are required to wear safety belts in the state. Measure 9 would expand the safety belt requirement to persons of any age. The maximum fine for failure to wear safety belts would be \$50. As under current law, the driver would be responsible for passengers under the age of 16 having to wear safety belts.

The measure provides exemptions for some private commercial vehicles. It further exempts vehicles not required to be equipped with safety belts at the time of manufacture or sale unless belts were installed later. Also exempt are persons with a medical certificate of exemption; passengers in vehicles in which all seating positions are occupied by others; persons being transported in the custody of law enforcement officers; persons delivering newspapers or mail; and persons administering aid to a person being transported by ambulance. Pickup trucks under 8,000 pounds are not exempt from the requirements of this act.

The measure also requires that vehicle owners maintain safety belts in working order. The maximum fine for this traffic infraction is \$50. It applies only to vehicles manufactured with safety belts.

Measure 9 treats a safety belt infraction as a primary enforcement matter, just like the current safety belt law.

Committee Members:

Honorable Bill Dwyer
Butch Harbaugh
John R. Tongue, MD
Sally Smith
Kim Skerritt Duncan

Appointed by:

Secretary of State
Secretary of State
Chief Petitioners
Chief Petitioners
Members of the Committee

(This Committee was appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 251.215.)

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Associated Oregon Industries endorses Ballot Measure 9 for the same reasons businesses have encouraged and required safety belt use for many years:

SAFETY BELT USE SAVES LIVES AND PREVENTS INJURIES.

Actual experience in other states proves that enacting safety belt use laws encourage buckling-up which reduces death and injury rates.

PRODUCTIVITY AND HEALTH CARE COSTS ARE DRAMATICALLY AFFECTED BY USING SAFETY BELTS.

In a Department of Transportation comparison of two very similar on-the-job vehicle crashes (*The Profit in Safety Belts: An Introduction to an Employer's Program*, U.S. Department of Transportation, May 1986), a belted driver received only minor whiplash, did not lose any worktime, and the direct and indirect cost for the employee was about \$52.

An unbelted driver, however, in the same type of frontal crash fractured ribs and a leg, was off work for six months, and the direct and indirect cost was over \$43,000.

We all pay for these preventable expenses through cost shifts; including property and other taxes, worker's compensation rates, insurance premiums, medical expenses, and loss of employee productivity.

SAFETY BENEFITS PEOPLE.

Safety is learned by doing. That is why most businesses require wearing appropriate protective devices; such as, safety glasses, hard hats and safety belts.

There is no other public health act that could cut the high cost of pain and suffering as quickly and effectively as safety belt use.

Measure 9 expresses our hope that fewer Oregonians will be needlessly hurt.

VOTE 'YES' ON MEASURE 9.

This information furnished by:

Associated Oregon Industries
Richard Butrick, President

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

About 2,500 young Oregonians sustain significant head injuries in motor vehicle crashes each year. About ten percent of these are severe, resulting in life-long disabilities. Many of these could be reduced or prevented by simply using safety belts.

The Oregon Head Injury Foundation was one of many statewide organizations which helped collect over 80,000 signatures to give you the right to vote on the safety belt use initiative. A vote for Ballot Measure 9 is a vote to reduce and prevent disabling and costly injuries incurred by unbelted motorists.

SAFETY BELTS SAVE MORE THAN LIVES

The disability and suffering associated with head injuries are only part of the cost. Recent studies now report that the average cost of a severe closed head trauma over a victim's lifetime is about \$4 million. Health and auto insurance do not approach covering even a third of the cost. Taxes, health insurance, worker's compensation and other costs shifts pay only a small portion of rehabilitation costs, while we all share in bearing the remaining expense.

Part of this cost is just plain unnecessary. Acute health care costs for unbelted motorists are three times greater than for belted drivers and passengers in a similar crash. It doesn't make sense for us to pay for what can be easily prevented. The solution is simple: vote "yes" on Measure 9.

INJURIES CAN BE PREVENTED

Safety belt use laws are effectively working in other states to provide the incentive some people need to buckle-up. Increased use of belts reduces the rate of death and injury.

A law in Oregon will encourage more people to use their safety belts. Based on the average results in other states, we can expect a significant reduction of 10 to 20 percent of serious injuries. It's likely Oregon will do even better.

The Oregon Head Injury Foundation recommends a "yes" vote on Ballot Measure 9.

This information furnished by:
Oregon Head Injury Foundation
Mary Bunch

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

SAFETY BELTS ARE YOUR BEST DEFENSE

Safety belts are your best defense against those irresponsible people who still drive under the influence of alcohol and other drugs. That is why the Oregon chapters of Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) strongly support a "yes" vote on Measure 9, the safety belt use initiative.

Well-known for its grassroots volunteer efforts to save lives and reduce serious traffic injuries, MADD was one of a hundred diverse organizations from around the state which helped collect over 80,000 signatures qualifying this citizen-sponsored initiative for the ballot.

MEASURE 9 WILL REDUCE INJURIES

Experience in other states which have safety belt use laws have proven to MADD that it is an effective tool in reducing traffic deaths and injuries. A law often provides the additional incentive to buckle-up and wearing a safety belt does make a difference in crashes.

'THE OTHER GUY' COSTS US TOO MUCH

We all pay a significant, senseless expense for unbelted traffic casualties. When a drinking or otherwise irresponsible driver slams into another car with unrestrained occupants, there are bound to be injuries, or death. Beyond the pain and suffering is the monetary burden we all carry through costs shifts, like property and other taxes, medical expenses, insurance premiums and worker's compensation, just to name a few.

All Oregonians are victims. Millions of dollars are wasted every year in Oregon to pay for what could have been prevented if more people simply used their safety belts.

MEASURE 9 REDUCES THE RISK

MADD advocates a "yes" vote on Ballot Measure 9 to help reduce the emotional and financial cost drinking and other irresponsible drivers force on the rest of us.

This information furnished by:
Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)
Ellie Coleman, State Coordinator
Mothers Against Drunk Driving

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Measure No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Education alone has not been enough. Hundreds of people are dying and thousands are injured needlessly in Oregon traffic crashes. The reason is only about 43 percent of us buckle-up.

Oregon Traffic Safety Education Association firmly believes that the single most effective way to dramatically improve traffic safety is the use of safety belts. Ballot Measure 9, the safety belt use initiative, will prompt thousands more Oregonians to buckle-up.

MEASURE 9 WILL SAVE OREGONIANS

- Over 35,000 people were injured and another 366 unbelted drivers and passengers were killed in Oregon traffic crashes last year.
- Using safety belts doubles your chance of survival and avoiding injury.
- Thirty-six other states are using safety belt use laws to increase belt use and reduce traffic death and injury rates.
- Unbelted crash victims cause all Oregonians to pay higher insurance premiums, medical expenses, worker's compensation costs, taxes, and other cost shifts for this preventable waste.

MEASURE 9 WILL ENCOURAGE SAFETY BELT USE

Enacting a safety belt use law will add the motivation some Oregonians need to keep them from becoming a costly traffic crash statistic.

Laws serve an important educational function. Our society would stop working unless most people voluntarily obeyed the law. Like stopping at a stop sign, most people obey laws because they have learned that it's the sensible thing to do. With a comprehensive adult safety belt law, more Oregonians will learn about safety belts and buckle-up.

Oregon Traffic Safety Education Association endorses a "yes" vote for Ballot Measure 9 because some Oregonians need a reminder that safety belts will reduce a costly risk.

This information submitted by:
Oregon Traffic Safety Education Association
Ron Dyer

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

The American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) strongly recommends a "yes" vote on Ballot Measure 9, which requires the use of safety belts in most cases.

AARP encourages the use of safety belts through the 55 Alive program. Safety belt education is important, but Oregon's use rate is still below 50 percent. We need a law to provide an incentive to those who don't buckle-up. That is why over 80,000 Oregonians signed petitions to put Measure 9 on the ballot.

WE ALL PAY FOR UNBELTED CRASH VICTIMS

Few people question the value of safety belts in saving lives and avoiding serious injuries. But many people don't know, as "*The Oregonian*" stated in a June 29, 1990 editorial supporting the signature gathering, that "failure to enact a seat-belt law costs Oregonians approximately \$240 million a year in increased insurance and worker's compensation costs, medical expenses, lost productivity on the job, and burial costs."

This tremendous cost, which we all pay for through property and other taxes and cost shifts, is one of the main reasons why it makes sense to require the use of safety belts. This is a community issue: we're all affected.

MEASURE 9 COULD DOUBLE THE SAFETY BELT USE RATE IN OREGON.

A safety belt law is the incentive 36 other states—including every other state in the West—have used to decrease unnecessary deaths, injuries and costs.

Measure 9 allows Oregon police to cite drivers and adult passengers for not using their belts. The maximum fine is \$50, the same as for pedestrian citations. There are appropriate exemption; for example, for paramedics with a patient in an ambulance and cars that don't come with belts.

AARP BELIEVES IN MEASURE 9

Measure 9 is a sensible, reasonable law that will save lives and money. Make the wise decision. Vote "yes" on Measure 9.

This information submitted by:
American Association of Retired Persons (AARP)
Irving "Bud" S. Hakanson, Chairman

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

AFL-CIO ENDORSES MEASURE 9

Traditionally, AFL-CIO has been a strong advocate of proven safety practices that protect our members. That is why we recommend a "yes" vote on Ballot Measure 9 in November.

AFL-CIO members have led the way in many states, including Oregon, by wearing safety belts on the job. Many of our rank and file know from first-hand experience that safety belts save people from serious injury.

SAFETY BELTS ARE AN EASY PRECAUTION

Labor and business readily agree on Ballot Measure 9. A safety belt use law will stimulate an increase in buckling-up on and off the job. Every day people do it because it's a sensible rule in many work-places. Like 36 other states, we should make it a reasonable requirement off the job as well.

Not only do safety belts protect people from serious injury, but using belts can protect hard working people from financial ruin when health and disability support is used up.

HIGH PRICE PAID FOR NOT USING SAFETY BELTS

The cost of not having a majority of drivers and passengers using safety belts in Oregon is too high a price to continue paying. We all end up paying for the unbelted victim's death or injury through costs shifts like taxes, medical expenses, insurance and worker's compensation costs.

Increasing safety belt use, which the law can do, reduces serious injuries which are responsible for a significant number of the long-term disabilities keeping people off the job.

MEASURE 9 DESERVES A 'YES' VOTE

AFL-CIO positively endorses Ballot Measure 9 as a law well worth living with and voting for.

This information furnished by:

AFL-CIO
Irv Fletcher, President
AFL-CIO

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon's Legislative Commission wholeheartedly supports the passage of Ballot Measure 9, which requires the use of safety belts in most cases. We must take a positive step toward reducing the painful costs of needless suffering caused by crash victims who don't bother to wear safety belts.

The time has come for a vote which cares about our fellow citizens. More than 2,000 people volunteered thousands of hours to collect over 80,000 signatures to qualify Measure 9 for the ballot. Many of the volunteers are medical people who know first-hand that wearing safety belts make a difference.

MEASURE 9 WILL REDUCE THE COST OF SUFFERING

All Oregonians pay a tremendous cost for those unbelted crash victims. Last year alone, over 35,000 people were injured in Oregon. Many of these victims could have avoided injury and costly rehabilitation if they had simply buckled-up. Not only is there a high cost of suffering for the victim, family and friends, but all of us pay through taxes, medical expenses, worker's compensation, and other cost shifts.

Years of experience and overwhelming evidence show what most of us recognize—safety belts save lives and reduce the risk of injury in crashes. Yet less than half of us regularly use safety belts in Oregon.

MEASURE 9 IS A RESPONSIBLE INCENTIVE

Some Oregonians need that additional incentive to buckle-up. Other states, such as Washington and every other western state, are using safety belt laws to stimulate increased belt use and dramatically decrease the physical, emotional and economic effects of traffic crashes.

The cost of not having this safety belt law is too high a price to continue paying. Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon's Legislative Commission urges your thoughtful, caring vote for Ballot Measure 9.

This information furnished by:

Legislative Commission Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon
Ellen C. Lowe, Associate Director

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

UNBELTED CASUALTIES ARE A COMMUNITY-WIDE TRAGEDY

Injury inflicted on an unbelted traffic crash victim is not an individual tragedy. Every day in this state, accident victims are delivered to emergency rooms, followed by distraught children, spouses, family and friends.

What is especially upsetting is trying to save a young motorist who's been hurled into the windshield or out of a car and onto the pavement. About nine of every ten young adults who die in wrecks are not wearing safety belts. It's a waste we all suffer. It's a waste some of us experience every day in emergency rooms throughout Oregon.

NURSES ENDORSE SAFETY BELT USE

Emergency nurses gladly joined the statewide citizen drive to gather over 80,000 signatures so that Oregonians can vote on Ballot Measure 9, the safety belt use initiative.

Some Oregonians, especially young people, need the incentive this public health measure offers to encourage them to buckle-up. Disappointingly, not all people will use belts; this measure will help.

A QUESTION OF NEEDLESS WASTE

We're wasting valuable resources every day. A preventable injury or death is a shameful waste. It's a waste of a life. It has a dramatic emotional and economic impact on family and friends. And its a needless drain on resources. We all pay some price for a crash victim. It's not uncommon, for example for a severely injured crash victim to go through 100 or 200 pints of blood in a matter of days.

VOTE 'YES' ON MEASURE 9

Oregon's Emergency Nurses Association wants to encourage greater safety belt use. A "yes" vote on Measure 9 is a major step in that direction.

This information furnished by:

Cynthia L. Stemper, RN, MSN
Oregon Emergency Nurses Association

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

PARAMEDICS KNOW SAFETY BELTS WORK

There's nothing quite like being first on the scene of a traffic crash when injuries are involved. And it's all too easy to know who was and who was not wearing a safety belt.

Air bags are good protection—but only if it's a head-on collision. Automatic belts help, however the best way to avoid death and injury in a crash is if both the lap and shoulder belts are fastened.

Nothing makes a motorist invincible in every type of crash, but safety belts make a substantial difference. This is documented not only by statistics, but by our own first-hand experience. Every day, less than half of the crash victims paramedics "find" were not using belts.

MORE THAN JUST AN INDIVIDUAL PROBLEM

When you see something occurring time after time, you finally come to recognize that there is a common problem. That common problem in Oregon traffic is the lack of safety belt use. In our opinion, it is a key public health problem that Oregonians now have the opportunity to solve.

Oregon paramedics volunteered hundreds of hours collecting signatures for the safety belt initiative. Ballot Measure 9 is expected to have the same beneficial affect other states have experienced: safety belt use rate goes up and crash deaths and injuries go down.

All Oregonians share the burden for unbuckled crash victims. There's a daily cost for lives lost and injuries sustained, which safety belt use could have prevented. In addition to the physical and emotional affects, there are economic losses we all pay in taxes, medical expenses, insurance and others.

The Oregon State Paramedic Association definitely supports a "yes" vote on Ballot Measure 9.

This information furnished by:

Oregon State Paramedic Association
Gail Madsen, Immediate Past President

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

SAFETY BELTS SAVE LIVES VOTE "YES" ON BALLOT MEASURE 9

Oregon physicians are deeply concerned about the tragic consequences when people don't buckle up. The Oregon Medical Association urges Oregonians to vote "yes" on Ballot Measure 9.

WEARING A SAFETY BELT IS GOOD MEDICINE

Unbuckled drivers and passengers suffer more frequent and more severe injuries in traffic accidents. Physicians try to mend these broken bodies, while families and friends are left to cope with what might have been avoided.

The tragedy is often painful and costly. Unbuckled victims affect all Oregonians through higher taxes, medical expenses, insurance and workers' compensation premiums, and even burial costs.

SAFETY BELT USE IS A POSITIVE INFLUENCE FOR OUR CHILDREN

Children are six times more likely to buckle up if their parents set an example and use belts. Wearing safety belts is an important, positive message that teaches our children responsible behavior.

MEASURE 9 MAKES GOOD MEDICAL SENSE

Wearing safety belts can prevent injuries, yet fewer than half of the people driving in Oregon wear their belts. Passage of Measure 9 could significantly impact accident results, which last year in Oregon amounted to 35,000 traffic-related injuries.

The facts are clear. Other states have experienced declines in traffic deaths and injuries after safety belt use laws were enacted. By voting for Ballot Measure 9, Oregonians can expect to increase belt use and reduce the number of critical and fatal traffic injuries.

Please join the physicians of the Oregon Medical Association in voting "yes" for Ballot Measure 9, a common sense approach to reducing death and injury.

This information furnished by:
Oregon Medical Association
Michael H. Graham, M.D., President

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

WE'RE ALL AFFECTED

Not using safety belts is more than an individual problem, it's a community-wide problem. We're all affected by the physical, emotional and economic impact.

Over 2,000 people and nearly a hundred organizations volunteered thousands of hours collecting more than 80,000 signatures to give Oregonians the opportunity to vote for reducing the high cost of needless death and injury.

Ballot Measure 9 is a public health measure designed to provide the additional incentive some Oregonians need to use their safety belts. The vast majority of casualties in Oregon traffic crashes are unbelted drivers and passengers, including family members and friends. Measure 9 can reduce the loss.

We sincerely recommend a "yes" vote for Ballot Measure 9, the safety belt use initiative. It's a public health measure that is easy to live with.

This information furnished by:
the Yes on 9 Safety Committee
John R. Tongue, M.D., Chairman
Oregon Lifebelt Committee:
Oregon Medical Association
AFL-CIO
Associated Oregon Industries
Oregon Association of Hospitals
Oregon Emergency Nurses Association
Oregon Mothers Against Drunk Driving
Association of Oregon Counties
Oregon State Paramedic Association
Oregon Fair Share
Oregon Head Injury Foundation
Oregon Trial Lawyers Association
American Red Cross, Oregon Trail Chapter
Oregon Dental Association
Oregon Trucking Association
Academy of Family Physicians
American Association of Retired Persons
Oregon Fire Chiefs Association
Oregon State Emergency Medical Technician Association
(and many more than we can list here)

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Measure No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

• Buckle up for LOVE, not the law •

Has your insurance dropped since the mandated helmet law took effect? Do you think your insurance rates will drop with a mandated seat belt law?!?!

According to Robert "Chip" Ford, Chairman Freedom First of Swampscott, Massachusetts, while the seat belt law was in force in his state: "We are aware that there is no cause/effect relationship between mandatory seat belt laws and insurance rates, as witnessed by the 33 percent rate increase sought by the insurance industry while the Massachusetts seat belt law was still in effect." *Boston Herald*, April 16, 1988. Massachusetts repealed its seat belt law in 1986.

"The Department of Transportation's research figures show seat belts could only prevent about 5 percent of auto injuries and about 15 percent of fatalities . . . Careful driving is the key to safety, not seat belt use. All the research shows that, statistically, careful driving is about 900 times more significant to safety than belts."*

"Oregon's seat belt compliance rate without the law is as high as the national average. Automobile occupant fatalities were lower in 1989, as compared to 1988."**

THIS WILL BECOME A PRIMARY TRAFFIC INFRACTION! This means the police will have probable cause to stop anyone they believe is not wearing a seat belt.

As Benjamin Franklin stated, "... they that can give up the essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety." *Franklin's Historical Review*, 1759.

Vote NO on Government Interference!

PLEASE VOTE NO ON BALLOT MEASURE #9

*Source: A review of the U.S. Department of Transportation's TV media message about seat belts. Authored by Cliff Rhead, Arvada, Colorado, June, 1990.

**Source: Oregon Traffic Safety Commission, July 30, 1990. (Excludes bicycle, motorcycle and pedestrian fatalities involving autos.)

This information furnished by:
A.B.A.T.E. of Oregon, Inc.
Carolyn Meerzo

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

EDUCATE THE DRIVERS

Good driving prevents accidents, which is something seat belt laws are unable to do. The ultimate responsibility for vehicle safety rests with the individual, regardless of laws. Driver education emphasizes the use of seat belts as one important aspect of safe driving habits. High quality, readily available driver education is our best investment in safety, yet past years have seen elimination or cutback of driver education programs in the public schools, as rising insurance costs take such programs out of reach of the education budget.

Let's make a bigger investment in prevention of accidents.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 9

PROFITS OF THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY

Much of the push for seat belt and helmet laws has come from the insurance industry, which claims that such laws will cut down the cost of insurance by reducing accidents and deaths; yet the premiums continue to increase regardless of the presence of seat belt or helmet laws.

The insurance industry is feeding us patent lies and false promises.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 9

NATION OF SHEEP

During the last ten years, many of Oregon's motorcyclists have learned that we are only powerless as long as we don't act. The more we have organized and spoken out, the more we have realized our need to be active in the political system for the good of ourselves and our whole nation. The erosion of the American citizen's ability to make decisions and participate in the political process has serious consequences. Legislation which prohibits personal decision-making decreases a citizen's ability and desire to participate in political decision making. The long term effect of taking political decision-making away from citizens is that government becomes oppressive and beyond the control of the people.

Let's keep the powers we still have and take back the ones we've lost.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 9

This information furnished by:
BikePAC of Oregon, Inc.
Brian Stovall

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Big Mother

It was late in the morning, hot and sunny. I had nothing to do for the day but ride my motorcycle. The feeling of the wind streaming through my hair with the warm sun on my face was something I always looked forward to. But before I get out of the driveway, my mother yells out, "Be sure to wear your helmet!"

"But mom!"

"We've been through this before. Don't make me talk to your father again."

So I decided to walk down to the local burger hang-out to see if anything was happening. Halfway down the steps my mother says, "You can't go down there without your shirt and shoes. Haven't they kicked you out enough times for you to remember? Besides, I'd like you to go shopping with me."

"OK mom."

I put my shirt and shoes on and get into the car. Then my mother starts the engine and looks at me.

"We're not going anywhere until you fasten your seat belt."

"Yes, mother."

George Orwell envisioned a world with Big Brother watching. Fortunately, we don't have Big Brother per se, or the Thought Police. What we are developing is a Big Mother, the government agencies to enforce your mother's pet peeves. Most kids can't wait to move out on their own, to live their own lives. But now they find laws forcing them to live the way their mother wants.

This information furnished by:

The Bare Feet Society
Neil Shire, Director

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The issue is not seat belts, and the issue is not safety. The issue is whether we want to continue down the slippery slope to a full-fledged police state.

Yes, wearing seat belts is probably a good idea. So are lots of things. It's probably also a good idea to brush one's teeth regularly and to avoid stepping barefoot on broken glass. But **ADULTS DON'T NEED THE GOVERNMENT TO TELL THEM HOW TO ACT IN THEIR OWN SELF INTEREST.** (Neither do children, for that matter — that's what parents are for, among other things.)

Not only don't we **NEED** the government telling us how to behave, **ALLOWING** it to do so is a very, very dangerous habit to get into. Where will it all end? With the "nutrition police" watching food stores and restaurants to "protect" us from high-cholesterol and other suspect foods? With the "dental hygiene police" installing TV cameras in our bathrooms to ensure we brush our teeth after every meal, and busting us if we don't?

Haven't our police a big enough job trying to deal with real criminals — those who endanger the lives and property of others? Will our tax money be spent paying police to peer into every car to find people who are at most a danger only to themselves? Or perhaps the police will only use this new law selectively, as an excuse to "check" on drivers whose hair styles or bumper stickers they find offensive?

Without Measure 9, **WE ARE PERFECTLY FREE TO BUCKLE UP** — and to remind our friends and loved ones, ~~too~~. Why make it the **LAW**? Why bring in the police? Why divert expensive police resources away from problems that really do need their attention?

There is a disease spreading across America that threatens the very foundations upon which this nation was built. The disease is hyperactive government. That government is best which governs least. We are falling into the terrible habit of assuming that government is the solution for every problem.

Some say that government must get involved, even though seatbelt use doesn't directly affect the safety of others, because those who endanger their own safety pass their medical costs on to the rest of us. But if we accept that "society" should pay everyone's medical bills, why not prohibit everything that might cause injury or disease? Sports? Sex without condoms? More people suffer from heart disease than from automobile accidents. If the "taxpayers are the victim" argument is correct, government enforced diets should have even higher priority than police on the highway.

You are responsible for your own life. You can make your own choices. You don't need a paternalistic government telling you how to live. **VOTE NO ON MEASURE 9.**

This information furnished by:

Paul E. Smith, M.D., immediate past chair
Libertarian Party of Oregon

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 9 & No. 10 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

AGAIN, THE NO SEAT BELT LAW FOR ADULTS COMMITTEE ENDORSES A 'NO' VOTE!

OREGONIANS HAVE ALREADY SPOKEN. IN 1988, VOTERS DEFEATED A MANDATORY SEAT BELT PROPOSAL, PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE, WITH A 56% TO 44% VICTORY.

THIS PRIVATELY SPONSORED INITIATIVE, EVEN MORE THAN LEGISLATIVELY ENACTED GOVERNMENT INTRUSIONS, MUST BE SQUELCHED. VOTERS WILL DECIDE FREEDOM'S FATE, OR SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS WILL MANDATE.

Eric Hoffer stated:

"THIS PASSION FOR MANAGING HUMAN BEINGS, RATHER THAN ALLOWING THEM TO MANAGE FOR THEMSELVES, STRIKES AT THE ROOTS OF FREEDOM... FREEDOM... IS THE RIGHT TO... MAKE CHOICES OTHERS DISAPPROVE OF."*

ARGUMENTS AGAINST A MANDATORY SEAT BELT LAW:

- freedom of choice is denied - "mandatory" dictates punishment for nonconformity, stifling responsibility;
- mandating seatbelts implies: "safety" is as simple as buckling up;

SAFETY ISN'T AS SIMPLE AS JUST BUCKLING UP!!!

- ... "Safety lobby's efforts ... sometimes forced the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to act in ways that hurt safety. Passive restraints ... are one example."**
- a seat belt law sidetracks accident prevention programs which produce safer drivers and roads;
- **WITHOUT THE LAW**, Oregon's automobile occupant fatalities were LOWER in 1989, - 513, as opposed to 542 in 1988***;
- the proposal, a "primary" violation, **authorizing** police to stop and ticket a driver for seatbelt offense **only**, claiming PROBABLE CAUSE, imposing fine up to \$50.00;

A "Buckle Up Bonus" bill to reward safe drivers was introduced in the 1989 Legislature. The auto insurance lobby was instrumental in defeating the bill.

Proponents claim that auto insurance rates, taxes and medical expenses will decrease if you vote for Measure 9! Where has it happened?

VOTE "NO" ON 9 - EXERCISE YOUR CHOICE!!

* Before the Sabbath, Harper & Row, 1979

** "Regulatory Roulette", Thomas Harvey Holt, REASON August/September, 1990.

*** Oregon Traffic Safety Commission, July 30, 1990. (Excludes bicycle, motorcycle and pedestrian fatalities involving autos.)

This information submitted by:
No Seat Belt Law for Adults Committee
Dorothy Gage, Treasurer

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the general election, November 6, 1990.

BALLOT TITLE

10 DOCTOR MUST GIVE PARENT NOTICE BEFORE MINOR'S ABORTION

QUESTION—Shall state law require doctor to give notice to parent or custodian at least two days before minor's abortion?

YES

NO

SUMMARY—Doctor must give notice at least two days before minor's abortion. Notice goes to parent picked by minor or parent with custody. If no parent, notice goes to adult or agency caring for minor. Doctor may delay notice if doctor believes minor will die or suffer major physical harm. Notice excused if minor is victim of reported abuse at home or reported rape causing pregnancy. Minor and parent may sue doctor for inadequate notice. Doctors cannot insure against this lawsuit. Doctor may have license suspended.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT—

AN ACT

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. As used in this Act:

(1) "Abortion" means the purposeful interruption of human pregnancy with an intention other than to produce a live-born infant or to remove a dead embryo or fetus. "Abortion" does not include the use of contraceptive drugs or devices.

(2) "Attending physician" with respect to an abortion means the physician licensed to practice medicine in this state under ORS Chapter 677 who has primary responsibility for performing the abortion.

(3) "Minor" means a person who has not arrived at the age of majority, as defined in ORS 109.510 to 109.520.

(4) "Parent" of a minor means a person having the relationship, rights and obligations of a parent of the minor under the law of the domicile of the minor, except that if a court with jurisdiction to decide child custody matters with respect to the minor has awarded custody of the minor to one such parent or to a person described in ORS 109.119 or the similar law of any other state, then the "parent" of that minor means the parent or person to whom custody was awarded.

SECTION 2. (1) Except as provided in section 3 of this Act, at least 48 hours prior to performing an abortion on a minor the attending physician shall cause notice which includes the information required in subsection (2) of this section to be given to a person designated by the minor who is a parent of the minor or a person described in subsection (4) of this section. The attending physician shall obtain from the minor the full name and the date and place of birth of the minor and the name, relationship and address of the person designated by the minor to receive notice under this section, together with such other information as may be required to give notice as required in this section. The notice required by this subsection shall be delivered in the manner provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(2) A notice required by subsection (1) of this section shall:

- (a) Identify the minor by full name and residence address;
- (b) State that the minor is or is believed to be pregnant and has requested an abortion;

(c) If the abortion has been scheduled, state the time, date and place at which it is scheduled to be performed; or if the abortion has not been scheduled, state the date and time at which the 48 hour notice period required by subsection (1) of this section will expire and after which the abortion may be performed; and

Measure No. 10 STATE OF OREGON

(d) Include the name, office address and office telephone number of the attending physician.

(3) A notice required by subsection (1) of this section shall be given:

(a) Personally by the attending physician or another physician by oral explanation, provided the physician giving the notice notes in the medical records of the minor the time, date and place of the notice and the identity of the recipient of the notice and the recipient signs a written acknowledgment of receipt of the notice which is placed in the medical records.

(b) By written notice separate from any other writing personally delivered by a person other than the minor to the person entitled to notice; or

(c) By written notice separate from any other writing mailed with postage pre-paid and addressed to the person entitled to notice at the person's dwelling house or usual place of abode, unless the person is an organization described in paragraph (e) or (f) of subsection (4) of this section, in which case the notice shall be addressed to the principal Oregon office of such person. Notice mailed under this paragraph shall be mailed by certified mail, return receipt requested, and provide for restricted delivery only to the person entitled to notice if that form of mail delivery is available at the place of delivery, otherwise by the most similar form of mail available, except that notice to an organization described in paragraph (e) or (f) of subsection (4) of this section need not be with restricted delivery. Notice mailed under this paragraph shall be deemed given at 12 noon on the second day immediately following the day on which it is deposited at a post office in Oregon, unless the point of delivery is more than 500 miles from the point of mailing, in which case the notice shall be deemed given at 12 noon on the fourth day immediately following the day of deposit at a post office in Oregon. For purpose of calculating days under this paragraph a Saturday or a legal holiday, including Sunday, shall not be counted.

(4) The notice required by subsection (1) of this section may be delivered:

(a) If a guardian or temporary guardian for the minor has been appointed under ORS Chapter 126 or a similar law of any other state having jurisdiction of the minor, to such guardian or temporary guardian;

(b) If a power of attorney under ORS 126.030 or a similar law of any other state having jurisdiction of the minor is in effect with respect to the minor, to the attorney in fact designated in the power of attorney;

(c) If the minor is temporarily residing with an Oregon household under an international exchange program sponsored by an educational, cultural, sports, or similar organization, to an adult primarily responsible for medical care of the minor in Oregon under the provisions of the exchange program;

(d) If there has been no parent actively responsible for the care of the minor for at least one year and an adult has been responsible for care of the minor for at least one year, to such adult;

(e) If the minor is a ward of a court or under the legal custody of the Children's Services Division of the Department of Human Resources or otherwise under the control of any other public or private child-care agency within the state, to the child-care agency.

(f) If the minor after reasonable effort is unable to find an address for any person to whom notice might be given under this section, and if there exists no other person entitled to receive notice under this section, then to the Assistant Director for Children's Services.

(5) This Act does not prohibit an attending physician or any other physician from giving any notice in addition to that required by this section if such additional notice is in the professional judgment of such physician appropriate.

SECTION 3. No notice shall be required under section 2 of this Act if:

(1) The attending physician determines and notes in the medical record of the minor that the abortion is reasonably necessary to protect the minor from death or other major physical harm which would be caused by an unusual abnormal physical condition related to her pregnancy, and that the delay necessary to give notice would significantly increase the risk of such death or harm, provided that after making such a determination the attending physician shall comply with the provisions of section 2 of this Act other than the time for delivery of notice as soon as reasonably practicable.

(2) The minor signs and provides to the attending physician a written statement that the pregnancy is a product of rape, as defined in ORS Chapter 163, and either the alleged rape has been reported to law enforcement officials with authority to investigate it or the attending physician has reported the alleged rape as provided in ORS 418.740 to 418.775.

(3) The minor signs and provides to the attending physician a written statement that she has been subject to physical injury, sexual abuse or sexual exploitation, as defined in ORS 418.740, by a parent or a person in the parent's household or by any person authorized to receive notice under subsection (4) of section 2 of this Act, provided the attending physician has reported the alleged physical injury, sexual abuse or sexual exploitation as provided in ORS 418.740 to 418.775.

(4) The minor provides to the attending physician a certified copy of a decree of emancipation entered with respect to the minor under ORS 109.550 to 109.565 or a similar law of any other state or a license or identification with a notation of the minor's emancipated status issued under ORS 109.565(2).

SECTION 4. (1) Any minor or parent of a minor injured by a violation of section 2 of this Act shall have a civil action to secure damages or other appropriate relief against the attending physician who caused the injury.

(2) Upon prevailing in such action, the plaintiff may recover:

(a) Both special and general damages, including damages for emotional distress, or \$1,000, whichever is greater;

(b) Punitive damages, if the violation was wilful; and

(c) Reasonable attorney fees and costs.

(3) In any action under this section it shall be an affirmative defense that the defendant reasonably relied on written statements provided by the minor with respect to her name, age of majority status, or any other information necessary to give notice required by section 2 of this Act or upon a written statement or a decree, license or identification described in section 3 of this Act.

(4) No insurer in this state shall insure against any liability arising under this section.

SECTION 5. Section 6 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS 677.100 to 677.228.

SECTION 6. (1) The Board of Medical Examiners for the State of Oregon may suspend the license to practice issued under this chapter to a physician who has violated section 2 of this Act.

(2) The Board of Medical Examiners for the State of Oregon shall suspend for not less than one year the license to practice issued under this chapter to a physician who has willfully violated section 2 of this Act on three or more separate occasions.

Measure No. 10 STATE OF OREGON

EXPLANATION

This measure would enact a new law. It would require in most cases that a doctor doing an abortion on an unmarried female under age 18 (a minor) provide notice to one of her parents at least 48 hours before the abortion is performed.

Existing law allows a minor age 15 or older to receive medical services without consent of her parents. The measure would not change the consent law, but would add this notice requirement for abortion.

The minor may pick the parent to receive notice unless a court had given custody of her to one parent. If the minor is not living with either parent, she may direct that notice go to a parent or to a guardian or another person listed in the measure. If no adult is caring for the minor notice goes to the Children's Services Division.

The measure states what must be in the notice. The attending doctor may provide notice:

- Orally by a doctor with written record and written acknowledgment by the parent.
- By written notice delivered by someone other than the minor.
- By certified mail from a Post Office in Oregon with delivery restricted to the parent. If the doctor uses this method, the two day notice period begins to run two working days after mailing to addresses within 500 miles or four working days after mailing to addresses more than 500 miles away. Weekends and holidays could add to the time.

An abortion may proceed with delayed notice when necessary to protect the minor from death or other major physical harm due to an unusual abnormal physical condition relating to her pregnancy.

No notice is required if:

- The minor states in writing that she is pregnant due to rape, if the rape has been reported to law enforcement authorities.
- The minor states in writing that she has been physically injured, sexually abused, or sexually exploited by a person who could get the notice. The injury, abuse or exploitation must be of the type that the law currently requires a doctor to report to the State.
- The minor already has established herself as emancipated from her parents by a court order under existing law.

The measure allows a civil action by either the minor or a parent entitled to notice against an attending doctor who violates the notice requirement. Insurers are prohibited from providing malpractice or other insurance for such liability.

The doctor's medical license could be suspended for failure to give notice; it must be suspended for at least a year if the doctor wilfully fails to give notices three times.

Committee Members:

Pamela Jacklin
Jeanne Atkins
Warren Deras
Representative Kevin Mannix
Ross R. Runkel

Appointed by:

Secretary of State
Secretary of State
Chief Petitioners
Chief Petitioners
Members of the Committee

(This Committee was appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 251.215.)

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

The Los Angeles Times (March 31, 1989) surveyed 2,533 women regarding abortion. Of the women surveyed the *Times* found that 56% of those who had had abortions felt a "sense of guilt" about it. One-third of those women now feel that "abortion is murder."

Regardless of our own viewpoint on abortion, the decision to terminate a pregnancy by abortion is one that should be considered very carefully. Most parents love their daughters and most daughters love their parents. Both have a right and a duty to counsel with each other on whether or not the daughter should have an abortion.

In addition, when teens know they must tell their parents if the young girl becomes pregnant, teenagers make greater efforts to avoid pregnancy. In Minnesota, after parental involvement laws were passed, teen pregnancy dropped 32%, teen abortions dropped 40%, and teen births dropped 23%.¹ In Massachusetts, teen pregnancies dropped 18%, teen abortions dropped 28%, and teen births dropped 5.5%.² And, in Missouri, teen pregnancies dropped 9.7%, and teen abortions dropped 27.5%.³

In deciding how to vote on Measure 10, remember three key points:

First, the test of time shows the wisdom of requiring parental consent for minors to have an abortion;

Second, a young girl deserves to have the guidance and counsel of her parents before making such an important decision;

Third, in states where parental consent is required, teenagers are more cautious about the consequences of their sexual activity and fewer teen pregnancies occur.

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 10.

¹ Minn. Dept. Hlth. Stat., Jan. 1989.

² Thayer, *Parental Consent Legislation Helps Reduce Teenage Pregnancy, Abortions*, (1989).

³ Missouri Vital Stats 1983-87.

This information furnished by:
Dennis M. Richardson

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 10 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

10 REASONS TO VOTE FOR MEASURE 10

Simply stated, Measure 10 provides that one parent must be notified before a minor under 18 can receive an abortion.

- Parental consent is not required; only parental notification.
- The concept has broad support (over 70%) for a number of reasons:

1. **It's only reasonable to inform parents when a teenage daughter is considering something as serious as an abortion.**
2. **At a time of extreme crisis, teenagers need parental support.**
3. **Exceptions are provided for rape, incest and abusive parents.**
4. **Parents are already notified about far less serious matters.**

• Before a teenager can get aspirin at school, get a driver's license, or before a doctor sets a broken arm, parents are involved.

5. **Without parental involvement, teenage abortions have led to tragic consequences, including infection, paralysis, even death.**

• One example, reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court, *Hodgson v. Minnesota*, August 8, 1988, was Rachel Ely, who had an abortion at age 17 without parental involvement.

• Rachel and her parents testified that parental involvement would have prevented the secret post-abortion infection that ultimately left her paralyzed, in a wheelchair for life.

• In another case, a teenager named Debra Lozinski died from a "safe, legal abortion" done without her mother's knowledge. Her mother testified that parental involvement would have prevented the medical negligence that caused Debra's death. (Ann Marie Lozinski's testimony was submitted before the U.S. Supreme Court in an amicus brief in the case of *Hodgson v. the State of Minnesota*, October 1989.)

6. **Teen pregnancy and abortion rates are once again soaring in Oregon. Parental involvement helped reduce these problems in other states.**

7. **In Minnesota, Massachusetts and Missouri, for example, with parental involvement in effect, teen abortion decreased 28-34%.**

• Teen pregnancy declined 10-27%, birth rates dropped 6-23%.

8. **While no law guarantees family communication, Parental Notice at least makes it possible. Present policy simply encourages secrecy.**

9. **Parental involvement laws have already been adopted by 36 states.**

10. **Even some advocates of "abortion rights" support Parental Notice.**

• U.S. Supreme Court Justice Stevens helped form the 1973 majority legalizing abortion, yet has written in favor of parental involvement as a reasonable measure. *Planned Parenthood of Central Missouri v. Danforth*, July 1, 1976.

Statistics provided by the Minnesota Department of Health the Massachusetts Department of Health and the Missouri Center for Health Statistics.

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

ANSWERS TO 10 QUESTIONS ABOUT MEASURE 10

1. **Isn't this measure burdensome to doctors?**

Physicians routinely comply with hospital policy and state laws which require considerably more documentation than is required by this measure.

2. **Is it true that the doctor can't get insurance?**

Nothing in this measure prevents a doctor from obtaining an insurance policy which covers costs for legal defense, or other insurance normally carried by doctors.

3. **Didn't a teenage girl in Indiana die from an illegal abortion because she didn't want to tell her parents she was pregnant?**

The facts simply do not confirm that Becky Bell had any abortion, legal or illegal. The coroner's report shows no injuries or infection of reproductive organs.

4. **Won't this law cause young girls to go out of state for abortions?**

In the vast majority of states which have parental involvement laws, this has not been the case. One state reported an increase in out-of-state abortions, but it was more than compensated for by a reduction in the total number of teenage pregnancies.

5. **Isn't abortion safer than childbirth?**

When equal or nearly equal medical entities are compared, natural childbirth is safer than induced abortion, according to a study done by Dr. Thomas W. Hilgers. (Creighton University School of Medicine; Omaha, Nebraska, February 3, 1983)

6. **Aren't we trying to legislate family communication?**

The point is, that parents are legally and financially responsible for their children, and therefore have a right to be notified.

7. **Shouldn't teenage girls have the option of talking to a judge instead of their parents?**

Judges who have heard bypass cases testified in *Hodgson v. Minnesota*, August 8, 1988, that bypass is traumatic to the teens and did little good. Judges admit that they generally spend only 5 minutes with each girl before deciding if she is mature enough to make the abortion decision.

8. **Bill Measure 10 result in higher teen suicide rates?**

"This actual risk for suicide has been found higher by a factor of 10 for adolescents . . . who have experienced pregnancies, and teenagers who have experienced abortion may be particularly at risk". (*"Suicide in the Young"*-edited by Sudak, Ford, and Rustleforth, 1984)

9. **What about girls whose parents are abusive?**

Measure 10 clearly and specifically provides exceptions for teens who are victims of reported parental abuse.

10. **Shouldn't we trust teens enough to make this decision?**

This isn't a matter of "trust". Parents have a right to know; teenagers need their parent's support. The Supreme Court found, in *Bellotti v. Baird*, 1979, "Minors often lack the experience, perspective and judgment to recognize and avoid choices that could be detrimental to them."

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Measure No. 10 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

OREGON PHYSICIANS IN SUPPORT OF PARENTAL NOTICE

As physicians, our goal is to facilitate improved health care for our patients. The Parental Notification Ballot Measure does this.

Any decision regarding abortion is difficult for a teenage girl, more so if she bears it alone. There are many aspects of the decision which she may not be informed about: what happens during the procedure, what is occurring inside her body at her particular stage of pregnancy, possible complications to watch pregnancy. A caring, knowledgeable adult would be better able to help her obtain the relevant information and make a better decision. Good medical practice involves a parent when a teenager undergoes any surgical procedure. There is no reason why abortion should be an exception.

If abortion were chosen, the parent could relate pertinent medical and psychological information to the physician. A confused, frightened teenager could easily forget to mention underlying diabetes, drug allergies, medications or previous surgeries.

An involved family is best able to monitor for complications following abortion such as bleeding or fever. A family is a teenager's most constant support group and better able to watch for long term complications like depression, suicide attempts and sterility. By contrast, teen peer groups often evaporate on graduation day.

For children in disfunctional families, this measure provides an alternative support group. Victims of reported rape or abuse at home are not required to notify parents. Instead, via the reporting process, these teenagers will obtain help from professionals who, commitment to providing support.

This measure is not unfairly punitive to doctors. Disciplinary measures need not be instituted until a physician has had three instances of willful noncompliance with the simple notification requirement. By contrast, physicians who move their practice and fail to report an address change face suspension of license.

As physicians representing many specialties, we know that parental notification is not only good medical practice, it is just common sense.

This information furnished by:

Heidi S. Thomas, M.D., Internal Medicine; Richard Thorne, M.D., Obstetrics and Gynecology; Charles Hoffmeister, M.D., Neonatology; Francis L. Sult, M.D., Pediatrics; Jay A. Jamieson, M.D., Family Practice; Martin Bassett, M.D., Endocrinology; Benjamin R. Wilson, M.D., General Surgery
Chuck Adams/consultant

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

BECKY BELL: THE OTHER SIDE OF A TRAGIC STORY

Becky Bell has become a focus in the debate over parental involvement in a minor's abortion decision. There are many things that are not known about the tragic death of Becky Bell. Her mother, on a nationally televised talk show, said that, "We don't know what happened—and no one seem to tell us what happened to her." (*Geraldo*, April 12, 1990)

Amid all the uncertainty and confusion, what is it that we do know about Becky Bell's death?

1. According to the official coroner's report the manner of death was found to be "undetermined". Dr. John Curry, former head of the Tissue Bank at Bethesda Naval Hospital, says the germ that killed her "is a common pneumonia germ (streptococcus pneumoniae) that could have been treated had it been detected within the first six days and which is unlikely to originate from a contaminated abortion procedure."

2. The cause of death "septic abortion with pneumonia" is unsubstantiated in the autopsy. According to Dr. John Curry, "septic abortion usually means that as a result of destructive actions within the uterus, an infection has started which subsequently spreads to the rest of the body. In this case, the pathology report is notable in that while there is evidence of massive infection in the lungs and elsewhere in the body, there is no evidence of infection on the outside of or within the uterus." (*Washington Times*, August 9, 1990)

3. It has been confirmed that Becky had scheduled an appointment for an abortion in Kentucky the day after she died. Why would Becky have undergone an illegal abortion, as some claim, when she had scheduled a legal procedure?

4. There is reason to believe that Becky was still undecided about whether to have an abortion or to put her baby up for adoption. She had papers listing abortion clinics and adoption agencies in her purse when she died.

5. Becky's baby was still alive when she was rushed to the hospital. The emergency room doctor was quoted by Rochelle Sharpe of *Gannett News Service* (11/24/89) as saying, "I don't know whether we're going to be able to save the baby."

The death of any young girl is a tragedy. When that death may have been avoided, the tragedy is compounded. There is no medical proof that Becky Bell ever had an abortion. The real message of Becky Bell's death is that parental involvement laws can help prevent tragedies such as this.

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United Families of Oregon
Chuck Adams/consultant

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Measure No. 10

STATE OF
OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

A PERSONAL LETTER FROM CAROLYN GUNTHER

Five years ago our 16 year old daughter was able to obtain an abortion without our knowledge.

It is extremely upsetting to realize that our young daughter, pregnant and in a state of fear and confusion, was guided completely around and away from us by the school counselor to whom she talked. Our daughter's life and the life of our grandchild were completely at the discretion of total strangers. She was counseled by the welfare department and the abortion was funded by the government. All of this was done behind our back. The school counselor even gave her a handwritten pass to be excused for a day of school while she had her abortion. It was still not over however. A short while later our daughter suffered severe abdominal pains.

We rushed her to the emergency room where they discovered she was passing fetal and placental tissue. We were still not told what had happened to, or what was happening to her. It was a few weeks later that she told us everything and all the pieces then fit together.

This was our daughter. She needed our love, our encouragement. We wanted to help her through this. Instead, complete strangers, whose principles and values are governed by today's loose standards of family living, were the ones to lead her into a major life decision.

Protection of children and encouragement of family unity have always been important goals in this country. Shouldn't we then place a very high priority on passing laws which help us reach these goals? Based on my own experience, I urge you to vote yes on Measure 10.

*This information furnished by:
Carolyn Gunther*

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

A FEMINIST, A MOTHER AND A SUPPORTER OF MEASURE 10

As a feminist and a mother, I am disturbed by the assumption that families are inherently hostile, mothers and daughters are necessarily adversaries, and therefore, pregnant daughters are better left to the counsel of peers and "professionals".

It is not neurotic, but quite natural and instinctual for women to be protective of their daughters. (Children suffer much more from a lack of this protection than because of it.) Our instinct is no less sound in contemporary culture, where a woman's so-called "right to choose" is too often merely a man's right to use.

An unwanted pregnancy is often the result of a young woman's need for intimacy and validation; the destruction of her unborn child will not leave her feeling more esteemed. It is impossible to convince a woman of her own worth while simultaneously insisting that her child's life has no value.

If she is also suffering from the emotional deprivation of dysfunctional home, an abortion will not alleviate her painful sense of loss and rejection. To the contrary, by aborting her child she is likely to feel even more alone and alienated.

Offering her an abortion instead of genuine support is not an act of compassion, but a cynical abandonment of a young woman in desperate need of affirmation. The love and support she needs cannot be gotten from a 20 minute counseling session with an abortion clinic staffperson.

Few families are perfect, but in the overwhelming majority of cases, parents are far better able to advise and assist their pregnant daughters in this decision than is an abortion facility, whose livelihood depends upon the number of abortions performed. Her family will be around long after the abortionist has picked up his check and gone home.

Therefore, I urge you to vote "yes" on the parental notification measure.

*This information furnished by:
Sally Carmody Keeney, Feminist*

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Measure No. 10 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

EXPERIENCED TEEN COUNSELORS ENCOURAGE PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

She's 15. She's pregnant. She's scared. Who should help her decide what to do? Her boyfriend? Her friends? A doctor, a nurse she has never met before? Or should it be the people most concerned about her well being—her parents? We think so.

Yet under current Oregon law this frightened young girl can get an abortion without the loving guidance from her parents—the people who love her most.

Measure 10, designed to advise parents of their teen's pregnancy decision, will help promote vital family communication in a time of crisis.

Yes, it is difficult to break the news, to say "Mom, Dad, I'm pregnant." It's scary. Who wants to disappoint their parents? But our experience with thousands of pregnant teens shows that parents want to support their children in this time of crisis. After the initial shock is over and emotions have calmed, the families start to make practical plans to face this tough time together. The teen is relieved from her secret burden, and family ties are often strengthened.

Like you, we would wish all teens could be spared the heartache an untimely pregnancy can bring. But realistically this won't happen. So it's encouraging to see that states which enacted parental notification laws show a significant decrease of teen pregnancies.

Stronger families, fewer teen pregnancies, isn't this what all of us want? We urge you as a parent, as a concerned individual, to do your part; Vote "yes" on Measure 10.

This information furnished by:

Lani Nelson
Teen Sexuality Education Consultant
Evelyn Petty
Public Health Services Consultant
Sue Thoroughman
M.A., Psychology
Kathy Edwards
Sexual Abuse Consultant
Alice Gray
Agency Public Relations
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Executive Director, Crisis Pregnancy Center
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Eugene Pregnancy Hotline
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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

RACHEL ELY: A TRAGEDY THAT DIDN'T HAVE TO HAPPEN

Rachel Ely's story illustrates the tragedy that can result when a parent is not involved in a child's abortion decision. Complications from Rachel's abortion at age 17 resulted in permanent and devastating physical disabilities.

•••••

If her parents had known that Rachel was pregnant, they could have been there for her. They were the ones who raised her, who loved her, who knew her better than anyone else. If her parents had known, they could have explained all the options to Rachel. Instead she was left to the school counselor (who barely knew her) and the abortion counselor (whom she had just met.) She wouldn't have felt trapped and forced to take the only way out offered: Abortion.

If her parents had known, they could have spoken to her doctor. They would have insisted on adequate medical care. She would have been given discharge instructions. They could have been told what to watch for.

If her parents had known, they would have seen her flu-like symptoms for what they were—an ominous sign of post abortion infection.

If her parents had known, they would have told her family doctor of the abortion. He would have looked more closely at the symptoms she complained of: the weakness, the fever, the chest pain.

If her parents had known, they wouldn't have waited so long to take her to the hospital.

If her parents had know, Rachel wouldn't have suffered a stroke the very next day, which left her in a coma.

If her parents had know, Rachel Ely would not be in a wheelchair today, paralyzed on one side of her body.

Rachel Ely's testimony was submitted before the United States Supreme Court in an amicus brief in the case of *Hodgson v. State of Minnesota*, August 8, 1988.

This information furnished by:

United Families of Oregon
Chuck Adams/consultant

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Measure No. 10 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

FROM A CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRIST: WHY "PARENTAL NOTICE" IS SO IMPORTANT FOR TEENAGERS

As a child and adolescent psychiatrist who practices both in the state system and the private sector, I am painfully aware of the increasing numbers of teen-age pregnancies and abortions, along with the high incidence of sexually transmitted disease in Oregon. As a therapist, I deal with the family issues which often lead to problem pregnancies in minors. These issues are complex and often difficult to address. The worst approach, however, is to attempt to sweep them all under the carpet by sanctioning abortion without dealing with the underlying issues. As difficult as it may be, the entire family must face the adolescent's sexuality, and the ramifications of the pregnancy. Teenagers, at times, are ambivalent, subconsciously wanting to become pregnant in hopes that the baby will satisfy unmet needs for affection. Perhaps the pregnancy will extricate them from a difficult family situation, or is simply a result of insufficient sexual education. Whatever the reason, these problems must be addressed or we will continue to have the high rate of repeat abortions in Oregon.

Traditionally, it is difficult for minors and their parents to communicate about sexual activity. According to Clary (*American Journal of Public Health* 1982, Vol. 72), the majority of minors (63%) do not willingly inform their parents of an abortion decision usually because of embarrassment or fear of disappointing their parents. The majority of parents want and deserve to be involved in all decisions with possible medical or psychological complications.

It is ironic that parental permission is the norm for ear piercing, dental work, and participation in school activities such as sports and field trips.

Oregon is one of only 14 states not currently requiring parental involvement in the abortion decision. Opponents of parental notice argue that this may provoke abuse in some situations. However, there are exceptions in the measure for physical and sexual abuse cases.

There is no way, of course, to legislate good communication, and value transmission in families, but pregnant teen-agers often feel alienated, guilty and abandoned. In the case of a teenager's abortion, the people most capable of supporting and counseling the minor are often left out of the decision. In the majority of families, after the initial embarrassment is worked through, the child is grateful for her parent's support. Parental notification laws can be an important first step in establishing these lines of communication and support.

This information furnished by:
Leon O. Harrington M.D.

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

AS PASTORS AND COUNSELORS, WE URGE A "YES" VOTE ON MEASURE 10

Parents have a right to know their daughter's facing the crisis of her life.

Ironically, parents are already being notified about matters far less serious than abortion.

Oregon schools require parental consent before a teenager can receive simple medication, like aspirin.

Retail stores notify parents before a teenager can have her ears pierced.

Doctors involve parents before performing even minor surgery on a teenager.

And yet in Oregon, a teenager can legally get an abortion without her parents ever knowing. In fact, present policies actually encourage secrecy, all in the name of "privacy".

The results have been tragic. Teen pregnancy, abortion and birthrate have risen dramatically since 1986. Teen abortion is up 17%, teen pregnancy is up 18%, and teen births are up 20%. Parental notice can help bring them down.

Let's promote communication instead of secrecy.

When parents are involved, the teenager learns to face a crisis honestly. She most commonly finds her parents far more supportive than she had ever imagined.

Tragically, our present policies actually encourage teenagers to get abortions without parental knowledge. All in the name of "privacy".

Frankly, we believe teenage abortion is wrong with or without parental involvement. But this measure does not deny a teenager the right to abortion—even if her parents disagree. It simply gives parents the right to know. And it provides exceptions for rape, incest and potentially abusive parents.

Obviously, no law can force families to communicate. But the law can and should make it possible. Present policy makes it all but impossible.

What's more, evidence from other states shows these laws really do work: they reduce teen pregnancy, teen abortion, even teen suicide. If we sincerely want to address these problems in Oregon, Parental Notice is a very good way to start.

Oregon statistics: Oregon Health Division

This information furnished by:

Pastor Tom Salter, Faith Christian
Pastor Hank Mears, Cornerstone Christian Fellowship
K. Falls
Pastor Bruce Porter, First Baptist
Salem
Pastor Arni Jacobsen, Peoples Church
Salem
Pastor Frank Damazzio, Christian Fellowship
Eugene
Rev. Daryl Johnson, First Church of the Nazarene
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Measure No. 10 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT LEGISLATION SUCCESSFUL IN OTHER STATES

In Oregon over the last few years we have experienced some alarming trends. The abortion and pregnancy rates among teens are rising. The teen pregnancy problem is one that concerns all of us. It is a complex problem, influenced by many factors. The idea that children are giving birth to children disturbs us all. We are left to wonder . . . what more could we be doing to help?

Oregon is one of a minority of states which has no legislation providing for some sort of parental involvement laws for minor girls' abortion decisions. Statistics from other states (Minnesota, 1981-1986; Massachusetts, 1980-1982; and Missouri, 1983-1987) show that parental involvement laws have a positive effect on the pregnancy, abortion, and birth rates among the teen population. Evidence supports the principle that when young girls know a parent will be notified of a decision to have an abortion, teenagers become more responsible about preventing pregnancies.

The effect in other states has been that:

1. More parents have been notified of their daughter's pregnancy and intended abortion. In the Minnesota case, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals noted that parental notification had increased under the Minnesota statute.
2. The abortion rate among teenagers dropped.
Minnesota abortions decreased 34%
Massachusetts abortions decreased 28%
Missouri abortions decreased 28%
3. The pregnancy rate among teenagers dropped.
Minnesota pregnancies decreased 27%
Massachusetts pregnancies decreased 18%
Missouri pregnancies decreased 10%
4. The birth rate among teenagers dropped.
Minnesota births decreased 23%
Massachusetts births decreased 6%

Parental notification laws really do accomplish the purposes for which they are enacted. They help parents provide loving support for their young daughters in a time of crisis. Parental notification laws have the independent, and beneficial effect of reducing the incidence of teen pregnancy, without increasing teen births. That's something we can all support!

Statistics provided by the Minnesota Department of Health Statistics, the Massachusetts Department of Health and the Missouri Center for Health Statistics.

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United Families of Oregon
Chuck Adams/consultant

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

"THE HEARTACHE THAT NEVER GOES AWAY . . ."

. . . is how Ann Marie Lozinski describes the emotional devastation she has suffered since the death of her daughter, Debra.

An emergency call from the director of the abortion clinic was the first Ann Marie knew of her daughter's abortion. Told that her daughter was having "respiratory problems", after "minor surgery", Mrs. Lozinski rushed to her daughter's side.

Unfortunately, Debra didn't feel her mother's presence. She had already slipped into the coma that held her captive for two and a half months before she died.

The emotional toll has been immeasurable. Her mother has suffered extreme depression. Professional counseling has not eased the pain.

Mrs. Lozinski often reflects on Debra's life, trying to make sense of her daughter's death. The memories bring both pleasure and sorrow.

Debra and her mother had enjoyed a very close relationship. They talked, they laughed, they cried. In fact, Mrs. Lozinski is sure that Debra didn't tell her of the pregnancy because she didn't want her mother to be disappointed in her.

Obviously, given the options, Mrs. Lozinski would much rather have her daughter alive, than be protected from the knowledge of the pregnancy.

Ann Marie Lozinski is absolutely convinced that, had notification of parents been required, her daughter would be alive today.

Now, the relationship they shared is gone—and Debra's mother is overwhelmed with "the heartache that never goes away."

Ann Marie Lozinski's testimony was submitted before the United States Supreme Court in an amicus brief in the case of *Hodgson v. the State of Minnesota*, October 1989.

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Chuck Adams/consultant

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Measure No. 10 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

LEGISLATORS ENDORSE PARENTAL NOTIFICATION

A child's decision whether or not to undergo an abortion is a major decision requiring careful consideration. It is not something which should be limited to a discussion between a doctor and the child. It is also a family matter.

This measure doesn't take the decision away from the child, but it ensures that a parent will have notice before a doctor performs an abortion on a child.

The notice allows a loving, supportive parent to help a child deal with the crisis of an unwanted pregnancy. It allows a parent to help a child consider all her options before making such a major decision. It allows a parent to be alert for any complications should the abortion proceed.

It allows communication when it is most needed.

This measure allows the child to choose the parent who is to receive notice. No notice is required if the child is a victim of reported rape, or if the child advises the doctor she has been subjected to physical injury, sexual abuse, or sexual exploitation by someone at home or by someone who would receive notice.

Notice can be given later if delay in doing an abortion would place the child in danger of death or major physical harm.

Some people believe that a child should be allowed to reach this kind of major decision alone, without consulting a parent. They would rather have a parent be ignorant of the predicament the child is facing. They believe such a measure will do more harm than good.

We believe the measure will do much more good than harm. For some time we have been loosening the bonds between parents and children. This is an effort to strengthen those bonds. It deserves your support.

This information furnished by:
 Representative Kevin Mannix
 Representative John Minnis
 Senator Jim Bunn
 Chuck Adams/consultant

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT SAYS: YES ON PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

The United States Supreme Court, the highest court in the land, has ruled several times in cases involving parental involvement in a young girl's abortion decision. Their rulings demonstrate that the court recognizes the importance of giving parents an opportunity to support their young daughters through a time of crisis.

The Supreme Court has ruled that parental involvement:

IS CONSTITUTIONAL:

"There can be little doubt that the state furthers a constitutionally permissible end by encouraging an unmarried, pregnant minor to seek the help and advice of her parents in making the very important decision whether or not to bear a child. That is a grave decision and a girl of tender years under emotional stress may be ill equipped to make it without advice and emotional support. It seems unlikely that she will obtain adequate counsel and support from the attending physician at the abortion clinic."

Planned Parenthood of Central Missouri v. Danforth, July 1, 1976

HAS MEDICAL, EMOTIONAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL BENEFITS:

"The medical, emotional, and psychological consequences of an abortion are serious and can be long lasting; this is particularly so when the patient is immature. An adequate medical and psychological case history is important to the physician. Parents can provide medical and psychological data, refer the physician to her source of medical history, such as family physicians and authorize family physicians to give relevant data." (H.L. vs. Matheson, March 23, 1981)

PROMOTES FAMILY COMMUNICATION:

"If there is no parental (notice) requirement, many minors will submit to the abortion procedure without even informing their parents. An assumption that the parental reaction will be hostile, disparaging or violent no doubt persuades many children to bypass parental counsel which would in fact be loving, supportive and indeed, for some, indispensable. It is unrealistic, in my judgment to assume that every parent-child relationship is either (a) so perfect that communication and accord will take place routinely, or (b) so imperfect that the absence of communication reflects the child's correct prediction that the parent will . . . (act) arbitrarily to further a selfish interest rather than the child's interest."

Justice Stevens' opinion in Planned Parenthood of Central Missouri v. Danforth, July 1, 1976

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Measure No. 10

STATE OF
OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Oregon Republican Coalition for Choice is a group of Republicans who believe that abortion is a personal matter. It must not become subject to government regulation, which effectively eliminates or curtails choice on the part of individuals. The respect for individual conscience in the matter of abortion stems from the same respect for the reason, responsibility and morality of the individual which leads Republicans generally to advocate limited government.

It is a shared commitment to the above principles and to the following reasons that the Oregon Republican Coalition for Choice asks you to vote against Ballot Measure 10:

- Measure 10 will interfere with a doctor's ability to provide good medical care. They will be forced to follow Measure 10's complicated notification process, subject to fines, penalties and lawsuits. Medical licenses would be at risk and doctors would be unable to get any insurance protection to cover parental notification cases.

- Measure 10 does not offer any real or compassionate protection for teenagers who cannot talk to their parents or are victims of abuse. The measure offers no opportunity for Court intervention, so the only remaining options would be an unwanted pregnancy or a back-alley abortion.

- Measure 10 eliminates the assurance of confidentiality critical to a minor's willingness to obtain necessary health care.

- Measure 10 will not stop teenagers from sexual activity or reduce the number of teenage pregnancies in Oregon

Oregon has a pro-choice history. We must not return to the days of the back alley abortion for our teenage girls.

Republicans understand the necessity for the freedom to be guided by one's own conscience in the matter of abortion, confident in the knowledge that their Party and the people of Oregon understand that abortion is a matter of conscience and not government resolution.

This information furnished by:
Oregon Republican Coalition for Choice
Shannon Moon Leonetti

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Vote NO on Measure 10

We must not return to the days when Oregon teenagers died from back-alley abortions

Don't be misled by Measure 10. In reality, Measure 10 would have only one effect: to remove the option of legal abortion for Oregon's teenagers. When access to legal abortion is eliminated, teenagers die.

Measure 10 is a cruel hoax. It masquerades as an attempt to improve family communications. In reality, it would offer no real or compassionate protection for victims or likely victims of family violence, abuse, rape or incest. Measure 10 provides no realistic options for teenagers who can't talk to their parents.

Measure 10 pretends to protect pregnant teenagers who are victims of reported rape and abuse. By reporting these crimes, victims would be subjected to investigations, interrogations and potential court appearances. Confrontations with their abusers—including abusive parents—would be inevitable.

Measure 10 would do nothing to reduce the number of teenage pregnancies. During a five-year period—when Oregon didn't have a parental notification law and Minnesota did—Oregon's teenage pregnancy and abortion rates for 15- to 17-year-olds fell faster than Minnesota's.

Measure 10 would make Oregon's doctors victims, too. Doctors not following Measure 10's complicated, cumbersome notification steps would be subjected to fines, penalties, lawsuits and sanctions. They would risk their medical licenses. They would be unable to get any insurance protection to cover parental notification cases.

If Measure 10 passes, no doctor could afford to take the risk of performing abortions for teenagers in Oregon.

The only options left to desperate pregnant teenagers would be abusive parents, babies they didn't want or back-alley abortions—abortions that kill young women.

Don't send our daughters back to the back alley.

This information furnished by:
The NO on 8 & 10 Campaign
Jeanette Fruen Turk, Manager

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 10 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Members of the American Association of University Women, Oregon Division, and the League of Women Voters of Oregon believe that more harm than good can come to Oregon's 15-18 year old young women under Ballot Measure #10, the so-called parental notification initiative.

Studies have shown that most teenagers do discuss their pregnancies and abortion decisions with a parent or parents. However, those who do not have excellent reasons. These include concern for the feelings of a parent, poor relationships with parents, expected negative consequences, or because of abuse or incest. Good parent-child relationships cannot be mandated by law.

In the real world, a parental notification law can actually create family problems by causing violence toward the young women, interfering with teenagers' access to good medical care, and adding to the psychological burdens of teens already trying to cope with the trauma of an unplanned pregnancy.

Pregnancy prevention should become the meeting ground for all Oregonians concerned about abortion. However, Ballot Measure #10 does nothing to further that goal. The more contraceptive options and information available to Oregon teenagers, the less dependent they would be on abortion.

Because Ballot Measure #10 will not help to reduce teen pregnancies and could significantly and detrimentally impact young women at risk, the League of Women Voters of Oregon and the American Association of University Women, Oregon Division, urge you to cast a NO vote.

This information furnished by:

American Association of University Women, Oregon Division
and League of Women Voters of Oregon
Colleen Bennett
Gloria Martin

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

PROTECT THE RIGHT TO SAFE, LEGAL AND CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL CARE

VOTE "NO" ON BALLOT MEASURE 10

Measure 10 is an extreme and complicated proposal that would seriously interfere with the relationship between patients and their physicians.

Oregon law currently guarantees access to safe, legal, and confidential medical care. **Measure 10 would change that.**

UNDER MEASURE 10, PATIENTS AND THEIR PHYSICIANS BECOME VICTIMS

- A layer of burdensome governmental regulation would be imposed on patients and their physicians.
- Physicians who don't follow the complicated notification requirements would risk losing their medical licenses.
- Physicians would also face fines, penalties, lawsuits and sanctions for actions unrelated to professional competence.
- Insurers would be prohibited from providing insurance protection to cover parental notification cases.

All Oregonians have the right to confidentiality when they seek medical care. Without access to safe, legal, confidential medical care, Oregon teens could face dangerous and deadly options—abusive adults, illegal abortions and overwhelming responsibilities.

Proponents say the intent of Measure 10 is to improve family communication. Laws cannot force parents and teenagers to talk. Good family communication does not come from governmental interference between patients and their physicians.

For more than two decades, Oregon has had reasonable, responsible, abortion laws. **Don't change them.**

VOTE NO ON BALLOT MEASURE 10

This information furnished by:

Oregon Medical Association
Michael H. Graham, M.D., President

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 10 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Measure 10 would abandon Oregon's desperate teenagers just when they need help most. Measure 10 would be a bad law that would make traumatic situations worse. Measure 10 could pull the trigger on troubled kids.

To help teenagers and parents find responsible answers, VOTE NO ON MEASURE 10.

Oregonians who want to help kids know that the only way to reduce the tragedy of unwanted pregnancies among teenagers is through preventative education. Parents, schools, health clinics and churches can all help by teaching kids how to avoid pregnancy, most especially by avoiding sexual activity. Measure 10 would do nothing to help kids avoid problem pregnancy.

Oregonians who want to help kids know that teenagers who can't talk to their parents now about a crisis pregnancy would have no one else to talk to under Measure 10. Not a counselor, not a minister, not a doctor, not a judge, no one.

Oregonians who want to help know that Measure 10 would be a bad law.

Pro-choice Oregonians who really care about kids and their parents and their families will VOTE NO ON MEASURE 10.

This information furnished by:

the 5,000 members of Oregon NARAL, an affiliate of the
National Abortion Rights Action League
Mary T. Nolan,
President of the Board of Directors

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

PROTECT RELIGIOUS FREEDOM PROTECT OREGON TEENAGERS

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 10

As people of faith, we encourage healthy communication within families.

As people who often work with and counsel teenagers and their families, we know that difficult decisions—including those involving abortion—most often are made within supportive families.

But we also know that teenagers in families with poor or nonexistent communication can't talk to their parents. Parents in these families many times can't provide objective and supportive care to a young woman coping with an unplanned pregnancy.

That's why Measure 10 would be a bad law. Measure 10 would force a young woman to communicate with her parents—even if it would endanger her life.

Measure 10—the so-called "parental notification" measure— would do nothing to encourage family communication.

Instead, Measure 10 would impose the beliefs of some religious groups on all Oregon teenagers and their families.

By inserting government into family relations, Measure 10 would violate two of our most cherished American principles: the freedom to practice the religion of our choosing, and the separation of church and state.

Preserve religious freedom for you, for your family and for all Oregon families.

Protect Oregon's teenagers.

The Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights in Oregon* urges you to vote NO on Measure 10.

*Founded nationally in 1973, representing twelve Protestant, Jewish and other faith groups in Oregon.

This information furnished by:

Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights in Oregon
Jan Harkness, Board Chair

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 10

STATE OF
OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

KEEP GOVERNMENT OUT
OF THE DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP
VOTE NO ON MEASURE 10

Measure 10 would put the government in charge of the relationship between Oregon doctors and their teenage patients. The measure would **SUSPEND THE LICENSE** of any doctor who failed to comply with complicated notification requirements before performing an abortion on a minor. In addition, the doctor could face stiff fines. Insurance companies would not be allowed to insure doctors against these losses.

But the measure is even more cruel in its treatment of young women from abusive homes. In healthy parent-child relationships, most young women tell their parents of their pregnancy without the government forcing their doctors to do so. These young women typically receive parental love and support.

But some young women are trapped in abusive or unsafe homes where revealing a pregnancy could put them in physical, emotional or sexual danger. For these young women, the cold, impersonal power of Measure 10 could be a death warrant. These are the young women who would turn to an illegal, back-alley abortionist rather than face the consequences at home.

The result of illegal abortion is often a horrible death, preceded by hemorrhaging, blood poisoning and agonizing pain. This horrifying scenario was repeated over and over again in Oregon before abortion became legal 20 years ago. Measure 10 would make back-alley abortions a fact of life again in Oregon.

KEEP BACK-ALLEY ABORTIONS OUT OF OREGON
VOTE NO ON MEASURE 10

This information furnished by:
American Civil Liberties Union of Oregon
Stevie Remington

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The following distinguished citizens, business and labor leaders, prominent Democrats and Republicans, credible and respected organizations—including those with their own Voters' Pamphlet arguments—and **thousands of Oregonians urge you to Vote NO on Measure 10 . . .**

Church Women United Oregon State Board, Kathryn H. Conner, Pres.

Clatsop County Women's Crisis Service, Karen Mellin, Director

Coalition of Labor Union Women, Nita M. Brueggeman, Chair

Coalition for Reproductive Choice, Merry Demarest

Family Planning Advocates of Oregon, Laura Chenet Leonard, Pres.

Jewish Federation of Portland, Stanley D. Geffen, Pres.

Lawyers for Choice, Sandra Childs

Nat'l Council of Jewish Women, Portland, Caroline Taft Bailey, Pres

National Organization for Women, Tia J. Plympton, State Coordinator

Older women's League, Miriam Ostroff/Evelyn Snyder, Co-Presidents

Ore. Coalition Against Domestic/Sexual Violence, Holly Pruett

Oregon Business and Professional Women, Lucy Kauffman, Pres.-Elect

Oregon Women's Political Caucus, Linda J. Dartsch, President

Physicians for Choice, Dr. Sandra Emmons

Planned Parenthood-Columbia/Willamette, Elizabeth Flanagan, President-Elect

Planned Parenthood-Lane County, Douglas S. Mitchell, Brd. Pres.

Portland Rainbow Coalition Jan Mihara, Co-Chair

Right to Privacy Pac, John E. Baker, Chair

YWCA of Portland, Nancy A. Rangila, President

The Honorable Betty Roberts, Former Justice, Oregon Supreme Court

Mary Botkin, Democratic National Committeewoman, Oregon

Shannon Moon Leonetti, Oregon Republican Coalition for Choice

Bishop William W. Dew, Jr., United Methodist Church, Portland

Judy Howard, Artist, Ashland

Ursula K. Le Guin, Author

Linda Shelk, Community Activist, Powell Butte

Marsha Congdon, E. Kay Stepp, Business Executives

Janet Stevenson, Author, Hammond

Dorothy Whyte Wrenn, Former Editor-in-Chief, *Parents' Magazine*

(Partial list; titles and affiliations for identification only.)

This information furnished by:

The NO on 8 & 10 Campaign

Jeanette Fruen Turk, Manager

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 10 & No. 11 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The proposed Ballot Measure 10 is a measure which seems to address legitimate concerns regarding positive communication and parental participation. Clearly, we all want to promote genuine interaction between parents and children around important issues like sex and sexuality. But we know that relationships cannot be legislated. In reality, the enforcement of Ballot Measure 10 would prevent young women from developing responsible decision-making skills. It would increase anxiety around teenage sexuality and provide a victory for anti-choice forces which hope to impose more stringent restrictions on abortion access in this state and the rest of the nation.

For young people, becoming aware of their sexuality means making new choices about relationships and developing a new awareness about their bodies. For parents, helping their children feel good about their sexuality while teaching them about the dangers of the world is no easy task. Parents are often anxious about their teenagers' sexual experimentation and feel protective of them. But instead of thoughtfully addressing parents' valid fears and anxieties, Ballot Measure 10 would pit parents and children against one another. By attempting to legislate family communication, the measure has as its premise the belief that good parent-child relationships cannot and will not develop organically.

In fact most teens do talk to parents or another adult they trust when making important decisions. Adolescence is a time when children are making more and more independent and responsible decisions. This is a trend we encourage in all other aspects of a child's development. Shouldn't we support independent decision-making in the instance of a young person's sexuality?

If passed Ballot Measure 10 would do irreparable harm to the relationships between teenage women and their parents. But better options remain to promote dialogue about sexuality and reproductive health. Parents and children do not need mandated discussion about sexuality, but rather improved resources for sex education and reproductive health. These tools are a necessary part of the informed and comprehensive discussions within families that will enable young women to make the best choices.

This information furnished by:
Portland Reproductive Rights Committee
Agnes White

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the general election, November 6, 1990.

BALLOT TITLE

11 SCHOOL CHOICE SYSTEM, TAX CREDIT FOR EDUCATION OUTSIDE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

YES

NO

QUESTION—Should Constitution provide choice of public schools, tax credit for education outside public schools, voter approval of certain education laws?

SUMMARY—Amends Oregon Constitution. Requires open enrollment plan allowing students to attend public schools outside their districts, with legislative standards for financing, and acceptance and rejection of applications. Provides state income tax credit for expenses of educating students outside public schools. Credit equally available for secular, religious, institutional, home basic education. Establishes Educational Choice Fund, funded by school districts and state, which may cover costs of tax credit, impact aid to districts, tax relief. Requires voter approval of new, more restrictive laws on non-government basic education.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT—

AN ACT

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

PARAGRAPH 1. The Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by creating a new Article to be known as Article VIII-A and to read:

Article VIII-A

SECTION 1. The state shall improve basic education through competition and diversity by providing for choice between different schools and different kinds of schooling.

SECTION 2. The state shall institute an open enrollment plan for government schools by the 1991-1992 school year. The plan shall allow families to choose their children's schools, even if the schools are in other school districts. The Legislative Assembly shall enact by law the standards used to accept or reject applications under the plan. The Legislative Assembly shall enact by law the rules for financing open enrollment.

SECTION 3. The state shall provide a personal income tax credit for basic education expenses incurred after July 31, 1991. Any person who pays a student's education expenses during a school year is eligible for the credit, subject to these requirements:

- (1) The student does not attend a government school during the school year.
- (2) The student lives in Oregon when the expenses are incurred.
- (3) The student is at least five years of age and under nineteen years of age when the expenses are incurred. The Legislative Assembly may authorize waivers of the age requirements.
- (4) The student's resident school district is notified that the student will not be attending a government school. Notice must be given by May 1 before the school year or within 30 days after moving into the district. A district may waive this requirement.
- (5) The maximum tax credit per student shall be \$1,200 for tax year 1991. The maximum tax credit per student shall be \$2,500 for tax year 1992 if the student is eligible in both school years overlapping the tax year, or \$1,250 if the student is eligible in one overlapping school year. The maximum tax credits shall then be adjusted annually in proportion to changes in the cost of living. The Legislative Assembly by law may set higher maximums for students with special needs.
- (6) Eligible expenses include tuition and any kind of educational good or service that a majority of Oregon's government schools subsidize or provide without charge.

Measure No. 11 STATE OF OREGON

(7) One hundred percent of eligible expenses may be subtracted from Oregon income tax owed, up to the maximum credit allowed. Documentation for claimed expenses must be submitted with each tax return that claims the credit.

(8) One person can claim credits for multiple students. Multiple persons can claim credits for one student, but the sum of those claims cannot exceed the allowed maximum.

(9) The credit is refundable. A properly claimed credit shall be paid even if it exceeds the tax otherwise owed.

(10) Secular and religious education are equally eligible for the credit. Institutional schooling and home schooling are equally eligible for the credit.

SECTION 4. Choice in basic education shall be financed as follows:

(1) The state shall establish an Educational Choice Fund. The state shall pay into the Educational Choice Fund a proportion of other state funds for basic education equal to the proportion of students using the basic education tax credit.

(2) For each student using the basic education tax credit for a school year, the student's resident school district shall pay into the Educational Choice Fund a base amount minus the amount of state and federal funds that the district would have received for the student. The base amount for the 1991-1992 school year shall be \$3,000. The base amount shall then be adjusted annually in proportion to changes in the cost of living. The Legislative Assembly may set higher base amounts for students with special needs, in proportion to any higher tax credits allowed for such students.

(3) Monies in the Educational Choice Fund may be used to reimburse the state for its tax credit costs, to provide impact aid to school districts, or for tax relief.

SECTION 5. Genuine choice requires that educational alternatives be protected from excessive regulation. Accordingly, neither the state nor local governments shall create any new laws or rules regulating nongovernment basic education nor make existing laws or rules more restrictive or burdensome, unless such a measure is referred to the voters at a general election. This section shall not prevent the state or local governments from revising laws or rules to make them less restrictive.

SECTION 6. The Legislative Assembly shall enact legislation to carry out the provisions hereof. This Article shall supersede all conflicting constitutional provisions.

EXPLANATION

This measure would amend the State Constitution 1) to allow students to attend public schools outside their districts, and 2) to provide state income tax credits to persons paying the expenses of students attending non-public schools. The measure establishes a state policy to promote choice between different types of schools in an effort to improve education through competition and diversity.

Beginning in the 1991-92 school year the measure implements an open enrollment plan which allows families to choose their children's schools, even if the schools are in other districts. The measure directs the state legislature to pass laws for the conduct and financing of open enrollment.

The measure would allow persons who pay certain education expenses to receive a state income tax credit. To qualify for the credit, the student for whom the costs are incurred must attend a non-public school, live in Oregon and be between the ages of five and 18 when the costs are incurred. Education in private, religiously affiliated, home, institutional and other non-public schools is equally eligible. The student's school district must be notified in advance that the student will not attend a public school.

The tax credit is refundable. A person owing little or no taxes would still receive the full credit. Expenses must be documented. The types of expenses covered are tuition and those educational goods and services provided or subsidized by a majority of Oregon public schools. The legislature can establish higher credits for students with special needs.

The maximum tax credit for the 1991 tax year is \$1,200. For 1992, the maximum credit is \$2,500 if the student is eligible for a tax credit in both the 1991-92 and 1992-93 school years. The maximum tax credit will be adjusted annually for changes in the cost of living. More than one person may claim a tax credit in one year for the same student, but the total claims must not exceed the maximum.

The measure also creates the Educational Choice Fund, to which each school district pays a base amount for each student who uses the tax credit. The base amount for 1991-92 is \$3,000, and the amount will be adjusted annually for changes in the cost of living. School districts will make payments to the Fund for students already attending non-public schools at the time the measure goes into effect and for students in public schools who transfer to non-public schools. The Fund may be 1) used to reimburse the state for the cost of the tax credits; 2) allocated to school districts as impact aid; or, 3) used as tax relief.

The measure prevents state or local governments from adopting new laws or rules or amending existing laws or rules which would increase regulation of non-public schooling. Any such changes must be referred to the voters at a general election.

Committee Members:

Alan Tresidder
Carol Hungerford
Rich Denman
William Conerly
T. K. Olson

Appointed by:

Secretary of State
Secretary of State
Chief Petitioner
Chief Petitioner
Members of the Committee

(This Committee was appointed to provide an impartial explanation of the ballot measure pursuant to ORS 251.215.)

Measure No. 11 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

A recent Gallup poll found 7 out of 10 Americans believe that parents should have the right to choose which public school their children attend. (19th Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitude Toward the Public Schools) President Reagan stated that educational choice is reasserting the rights of parents to play a vital and central part in assuring the best education for their children. (President's Conf. on Choice, Jan. 1989)

Voting YES ON MEASURE 11 introduces competition for the first time in Oregon public education. For the first time parents will have the option of enrolling their children in the public school of their choice. Schools with vibrant, energetic and caring teachers will watch their enrollments grow, while backward and inflexible schools will see their student enrollment diminish. For the first time, Oregon schools will be motivated to produce results and not merely demand more tax dollars from the people.

In addition, voting YES ON MEASURE 11 will give parents the opportunity to choose between public education and private education for their children. If parents believe a private school can provide a better education for less money than a public school, voting YES ON MEASURE 11 GIVES the parents the right to choose. Voting YES ON MEASURE 11 allows parents to use a \$2,500 voucher toward private school tuition. The voucher would save the government as much as \$2,000 in what is presently being spent per year per student in some school districts.

We have waited for years for the legislature to lessen the tax burdens on property owners, but the legislature has failed to give the promised relief. We have watched program after program be cut from public education because of inadequate funding, yet levy after levy goes down in defeat. The years pass, politicians debate and children's education suffers. The time for a change in Oregon public education has come, and it must be made at the ballot box.

Vote for a change in Oregon's public education system. Vote to give parents a choice on which schools will best educate their children.

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 11.

This information furnished by:
Dennis M. Richardson

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Dear Fellow Citizens:

Help put control back where it belongs; with parents!!

Approximately 300 of our children are bussed out of our neighborhood to public schools in another city! We are an organization of parents and citizens that formed to change an antiquated school district boundary. We live in Jennings Lodge, which is South of Milwaukie, but North of Gladstone. Further South is Oregon City. When our children reach the 7th grade, they are bussed through the Gladstone School District, over the Clackamas River, over the I 205 Freeway to 3 different schools in Oregon City, because of boundaries set years ago before the 5 existing closer schools in Milwaukie and Gladstone were built. **Ridiculous-but true!!** As the almighty property tax became the determining factor with respect to a child's education, the bureaucratic board and administration of Oregon City could never agree to release us to attend our own neighborhood schools. **We are being held prisoners for our tax dollars.** The issue to the district is money. The issue to hundreds of families in Jennings Lodge is the safety and well being of our children and the fullest educational opportunities. **We simply want to be a part of the school community where we live. We want to be involved with our children and their education.** Since activity buses were cut, children that would like to participate in sports or after school clubs are faced with a very real hardship because of the extremely dangerous distance. If they could attend the closer schools, they could walk home!

We believe it is obvious from the studies done, and from the other States already taking advantage of **School Choice**, that it **will stimulate quality education, promote family involvement, and will help alleviate the heavy administrative costs imposed on taxpayers.** Statewide Open Enrollment, provided by School Choice, would be a dream come true for people living in Jennings Lodge, as well as a bonus for all Oregonians! **Vote Yes to reconfirm our inherited freedom for change and the liberty of choice!!!**

This information furnished by:

Jennings Lodge Organization for Quality Localized Education
Gina Houston, (President) Lynne Anderson, Judy Andresen,
Michele Brandt, Gayle Brash, Rhonda Chaney, Judy Craig,
Jeri Gedrose, Sally Probst, Roxanne Reimer, Jackie Rice, Rita Tolonen, Michele Voss, Marge Woodall (Group Coordinators).

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Measure No. 11 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Listen to what an elderly lady, who was retired from a major college as an English professor, and who now helps out at a local community college said upon signing the petition to place the initiative on the ballot:

I'll be glad to sign your petition — I feel so sorry for the 17 year old HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES who come to me to teach them to READ and WRITE!

Or to a retired local attorney who teaches part time at a local law school:

We have classes in the LAW SCHOOL to teach students who want to become lawyers how to READ and WRITE!

Or to good, caring public school teachers, who, upon signing, say time and again that the bureaucracy in the schools is impossible, absurd, meddling, and hurting good teaching.

Lets give parents a choice to insure that every child graduating from high school has been taught to READ and WRITE!

FREEDOM to choose is the American way. Vote YES on Measure 11.

This information furnished by:
 Republicans for Choice
 John F. Haviland, Chairman

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Not every child does his or her best in a large public school. If parents believe that their child would do better in another school of their choice, the child's needs should not be denied for lack of funds.

LET THE DOLLAR FOLLOW THE SCHOLAR

Citizens for Educational Freedom is a national organization formed in 1962 to promote Parents' Rights in Education. It focuses on the welfare of the child and on the parents' right to direct his or her education in order to achieve the best interest of the child.

This information furnished by:
 Citizens for Educational Freedom
 Oregon Federation
 Dawn Schechtel, Chairwoman

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 11 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

FLORISTS BELIEVE IN THE VALUE OF COMPETITION

Florists are small business owners who know the value of competition. We deal with the effects of competition everyday in our businesses as we seek to bring the public into our shops with quality products at the best prices. Because we have to compete to survive and profit, the consumer receives better quality flowers at lower costs.

COMPETITION LOWERS COSTS AND RAISES QUALITY

Any person in business knows that competition keeps their prices down and forces them to have high quality products or services.

Would Fred Meyers' prices be low if they didn't have Safeway to compete against? Albertsons would stop running sales specials if there were no other supermarkets in the area. Why would Thriftways improve selection by building a Deli if other supermarkets weren't doing so in the area? All supermarket shoppers know that its because of competition that we have low food prices and excellent quality.

In every industry throughout history, when competition was introduced prices went down and quality went up. Something else occurred as well- those who held control as a monopoly fought hard to keep their power. They didn't welcome competition.

Today the public school system is a virtual monopoly. Very few people can afford to send students to independent schools with their better quality. Ballot measure 11 will introduce competition into education by giving parents the power to choose which school their child attends. Parents will choose the schools of highest quality and this competition, just as it does everywhere else, will lead to higher quality and lower costs.

Who holds power now in our school system? The teachers union and the administrators. Who opposes the introduction of competition? The very same people.

Who supports quality education through competition? Those of us in business who HIRE the results of our education system.

This information furnished by:
Florists for Educational Choice
John Hungerford-Treasurer

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

WE CAN DO IT: For years there has been a rising tide of critical comment about our school system; but all of the words, even from the highest level, have produced little significant change. The Educational Choice Initiative gives Oregonians a chance to make a difference, even lead the nation in setting the course of education in a new direction.

BREAKING THROUGH BARRIERS: In our schools, communication and control come from the top down, through a monopolistic, insensitive bureaucratic system structured to control learning at a uniformly mediocre level. School business thrives on failure —the poorer the students do the greater the demand for more personnel, special programs, remedial material, time and money! ECI breaks this monopoly by offering parents (or any who pay for a student) a choice of any public, private, religious or home school and a tax credit of up to \$2500 per student.

KEEP THE MONEY IN OREGON: Much of the money spent on Oregon Education goes out of state. With a wealth of talented, creative educators, Oregon needn't be dominated by outside educators and publishers. ECI gives a big boost to creative Oregon educators, local alternatives, community support groups and open networks, a combination of healthy competition and open cooperation providing the most effective and efficient learning programs for all.

BE THE BEST: By giving parents more personal choice, ECI greatly enhances their self-esteem. As this is picked up by students, we can expect dramatic scholastic improvement, especially among the most impoverished. ECI challenges Oregonians on all levels to take more personal responsibility for getting and giving the best education. ECI encourages unrestricted creativity; it challenges students, parents, teachers and schools to be the best possible!

This information furnished by:
Oregon Network for Educational Choice Initiative
Gene Lehman

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 11 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

VOTE FOR EDUCATIONAL CHOICE

Government monopoly services are inherently poor in quality and service, expensive, and unresponsive to customer demand. They become special interests promoting their own welfare ahead of those they are supposed to serve. This is now true of public education. The May 14th issue of *FORBES* Magazine states:

1. The inflation adjusted cost per U.S. public school student rose from \$1200 in 1951 to \$4495 in 1988.
2. From 1949 to 1988, students per teacher fell from 27.5 to 17.6, students per total staff member fell from 19 to 9.3
3. Only about 30% of U.S. 17-year olds can read *FORBES*!

This is performance similar to the U.S. Postal Service. What if we all got our food from government monopoly grocery stores?

Measure 11 is a great opportunity to improve our children's education. We'll be able to just say no to government monopoly public education that cost us \$4789 per Oregon student in 1988 (*FORTUNE* Magazine, Spring 1990). We'll choose schooling that best helps our children develop to their maximum potential and instills in them the values that WE want them to learn. Measure 11 will attract innovators and new talent to the field of education. Bright, enthusiastic teachers stifled by the bureaucracy of public education will be better able to start their own schools, increasing our choices even more.

Examine these common arguments against educational choice:

1. "Measure 11 will harm public schools." WRONG: For each child leaving a public school, that district loses only \$3000. Since our yearly cost per public school student averages nearly \$5000, \$2000 is retained by the district for the remaining students. The result is that good schools should do well. Bad schools should either improve or go out of business. No child should be forced to go to a bad school.
2. "Public schools aren't the problem, parents need to be more involved." WRONG: It's a frustrating waste of time. Public school bureaucrats know they don't have to respond to parents unless they are a very large and angry group. Parent involvement is desirable yes, but we don't need to be involved in our gas stations and grocery stores. If we don't like the service or goods, we vote with our feet and dollars by shopping elsewhere.
3. "Measure 11 violates separation of church and state." WRONG: Measure 11 neither promotes nor discourages religion of any faith. All schools, religious or not, are treated equally under Measure 11. Religion is simply not an issue.
4. "Measure 11 is elitist" It is ANTI-elitist: Anyone can be reimbursed. Alternative schools are more affordable for all.
5. "It will raise taxes." WRONG: Read the measure.

Who benefits from Measure 11? STUDENTS, GOOD schools and Oregonians. The broad, deep and varied set of skills that a good education will provide our children will promote a productive economy and a high standard of living.

This information furnished by:
Steve Tanner

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

MEASURE 11: EDUCATIONAL FREEDOM

Two hundred years ago in the American colonies, there was the Established Church. Other churches were tolerated, but their believers had to pay twice for their different beliefs. They had to pay taxes to support the Established Church and pay a second time in offerings to support their own churches.

Then came a libertarian revolution. That revolution brought not just independence, but freedom of conscience. Freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom to assemble and to petition. Most precious of all was freedom of religion and freedom from any Established Church. The church was the key institution in society for forming beliefs and opinions. The revolution was not hostile to religion; it simply recognized that giving one system of belief a monopoly of public support reduces diversity, oppresses other beliefs, and violates freedom of conscience.

Today, schools are the key institution in society for forming beliefs and opinions. Unfortunately, we have an Established School far stronger than the Established Church of colonial times. Billions upon billions of tax dollars are funneled to the Established government schools. Educational dissenters who want different schools are compelled to pay twice for education, once in taxes for government schools and a second time in tuition for the schools that they want. An Established School violates freedom of conscience as much as an Established Church.

The Libertarian Party supports Measure 11 because it brings educational freedom. Different schools, different teaching methods, and different belief systems will coexist in the educational marketplace. Hundreds of thousands of Oregon families that now can't afford to pay twice will have a choice of schools for the first time. Families will be school customers, not conscripts. And, all of us will benefit from the resulting educational renaissance.

This information furnished by:

Eve Berry
Libertarian Party of Oregon

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Measure No. 11 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS FAVORING THIS MEASURE

As individuals and as elected officials, we urge you to VOTE YES ON MEASURE 11. We were elected to oversee and strengthen education for our community's children. We believe the Educational Choice Initiative can help do that.

TO ALL TAXPAYERS; THIS MEASURE WILL NOT COST TAXPAYERS ONE MORE PENNY!!!

In spite of what you may hear from inadequately-informed people about possible budget effects, this measure DOES NOT INCREASE taxes. It simply forces school districts to reapportion their money in a way that respects the wishes of local consumers of education services.

TO ALL THOSE CONCERNED ABOUT THE INDEPENDENCE OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND HOME EDUCATORS:

The status of private schools and home educators will not change as a result of this measure. There are already laws and regulations regarding the private educators. With Measure 11, changes in the relationship between the State and private educators which would increase restrictions must be approved by a statewide vote of the people.

The possibility exists now of additional regulation of private educators WITHOUT public approval - Measure 11 makes the process more democratic.

TO ALL THOSE CONCERNED ABOUT THE EFFECT MEASURE 11 WOULD HAVE ON THE STATUS OF PUBLIC EDUCATION:

Educational research clearly shows that when students and families control education, the results are better. As elected members of local school boards, this is a result we can freely support!

Please join with us in bringing excellence back into education. It doesn't take any more tax dollars - it simply takes educational choice.

This information furnished by:

Dan Teall, Junction City; Gary Oliver, Junction City; Jeannie Phillips, N. Clackamas; Roy Stofiel, Estacada; David Moore, Maple Grove; Bob Van Vlack, Reedville; Jo Ann Lisac, N. Clackamas; Jim Tibbatts, Estacada; Connie Kelly, Junction City; Stuart Puckett, Estacada; and other past and present PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS FOR MEASURE 11.

Jo McIntyre

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

SCHOOL CHOICE - the ability of parents and their public school age children to choose another public school, private schooling or even another school district - is not an Oregon phenomenon. Dissatisfaction with the present public school system, with its rising drop-out rates, declining educational results and rising costs, is felt across the nation.

How bad is public education in the U.S.? The lead editorial of the August 23, 1990, *WALL STREET JOURNAL* quotes Albert Shanker, head of the American Federation of Teachers: "Ninety-five percent of the kids who go to college in the U.S. would not be admitted to college anywhere else in the world."

The Editorial concludes: "Educational choice is the key to solving the problems that Mr. Shanker and other educators now admit exist. It would inject real opportunity into America's depressed inner cities. That is why the most fervent proponents of genuine choice today are poor and minority parents who see competition as the only way to secure a quality education for their kids."

And just how is Oregon's effort to achieve SCHOOL CHOICE - Measure 11 - going to improve education here? By introducing the public school system to competition. Monopoly provides no incentive to increase efficiency, lower cost or improve quality, whether in business or in public education. But, competition forces change, either to serve the consumer better or at less cost or both! The alternative to making needed changes is closure in the case of businesses and schools alike. Ultimately, needed improvement in services is the result. This is why Oregonians for Cost-Effective Government urges your vote in favor of Measure 11.

YES ON MEASURE 11 FOR SCHOOL CHOICE

This information furnished by:

Oregonians for Cost-Effective Government
Patricia E. Fairchild, Executive Director

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Measure No. 11 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

WHY WOULD PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS/ADMINISTRATORS SUPPORT MEASURE 11?

Many professional educators support Educational Choice (Measure 11) because they know this measure will benefit parents, students, and teachers.

MEASURE 11 will improve the quality of public education without raising taxes.

MEASURE 11 will enhance the classroom environment, creating better working conditions for teachers.

MEASURE 11 will bring respect back to teachers. Educational Choice will raise the public image of the teaching profession by eliminating unnecessary bureaucracy.

When parents are empowered to choose their children's schools, teachers will be seen as allies in the decision-making process. This increased rapport will occur because parents and students will be more involved in deciding which learning environment is best for each individual student.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS have everything to gain from the passage of MEASURE 11.

This information furnished by:
Daniel L. Teall

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

GRANDPARENTS! SENIORS! PLEASE READ THIS!

LET'S RETURN AMERICA TO NUMBER ONE
IN EDUCATION!

Education in our state is not what it once was. The property tax burden is WAY UP and school performance is DOWN. The very future of our families is at stake when so many of our young people are underprepared for the demands of our world.

We support MEASURE 11 because it promises to make our schools accountable for BOTH the tax dollars spent and outcomes achieved. MEASURE 11 will accomplish these objectives WITHOUT ADDING ONE DOLLAR TO OUR TAXES.

VOTE YES TO CONTROL SCHOOL COSTS!

MEASURE 11 will help contain school costs because a number of families will choose to take their children out of public schools and use the tax credit. THE TAX CREDITS WILL COST THE STATE NO MORE THAN \$2,500 PER CHILD, HALF OF WHAT IS EXPECTED TO BE SPENT ANNUALLY BY PUBLIC SCHOOLS when MEASURE 11 goes into effect!

VOTE YES FOR FREEDOM TO CHOOSE
AMONG ALL SCHOOLS!

MEASURE 11 lets families choose schools, public or private. Many young couples and single parents rely on other family members to assist in educating their children. Under MEASURE 11 grandparents can also claim the tax credit, or share the cost of private school with parents. Children will have a better chance of attending a school where they will perform well, and have the best chance to succeed.

Research shows MEASURE 11 can make all schools better by putting families back in control. Many public schools are large and centralized, and are no longer as accountable and responsive to community values. This, we believe, is partly why quality has slipped. MEASURE 11 would cause schools to be responsive or families may move their children to more effective schools.

VOTE YES to improve education for all Oregon children!

This information furnished by:
Oregon Grandparents for School Choice
Ned Denman

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Measure No. 11

STATE OF
OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Measure 11 addresses problems with quality and cost at the same time, and it does it by empowering individuals.

Modest- and low-income people have been unable to get out of the effects of monopoly. It is a sinking feeling to be trapped, particularly with a child in crisis.

The education establishment is out of touch with much of its market. This produces high drop-out rates and alienation system-wide, but the harm has been worst in identifiable schools. The money is collected regardless of whether good service results, and those in areas with the least clout are the least well served.

Giving more money to the education-industrial complex will not help because the money will not change the structure which produced the problems in the first place.

If low-income people wait around for the powerful to help them, they'll mostly wait forever. Ballot Measure 11 gives those who want to help themselves the opportunity.

This information furnished by:
Mary Pearce, mother

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

MEASURE 11 IS A DEMOCRATIC ISSUE

Freedom to choose our children's education is being seen more and more as a basic human right. The educational establishment has failed to provide a quality education to many of our society's children, and doesn't deserve to retain its complete control of the system any longer. This fact is being recognized by people all over the country.

Washington Post columnist William Raspberry wrote an article entitled "Choice gains converts in education" published in the July 20, 1990 *The Oregonian* newspaper. In it he discussed the efforts of Polly Williams and Lawrence Patrick to bring educational choice to poor and black children in their respective states. Mrs. Williams was Jesse Jackson's 1984 and 1988 Wisconsin campaign chairman. As a state legislator she recently sponsored a bill that will let poor children in the city of Milwaukie attend private schools with the state paying up to \$2,500 in tuition costs. The costs come out of the Milwaukie public school budget.

Mr. Patrick is president of the Detroit school board and is promoting a plan that will combine a school choice plan like Polly Williams' and more community control of public schools.

Both Mrs. Williams and Mr. Patrick are black, and both, according to the Raspberry article, are trying to force the public schools to improve through educational choice.

William Raspberry closes that column with the following paragraph:

"What Williams, Patrick and a growing band of choice activists care about is quality education for their children. And unless I misread the mood of millions of frustrated black parents, they are going to find an awful lot of support."

FREEDOM OF CHOICE IN EDUCATION WILL BENEFIT ALL CHILDREN

PLEASE VOTE YES ON MEASURE 11

This information furnished by:
Virginia R. Bruce, Democrat

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 11 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

MEASURE 11 IS FINANCIALLY SOUND

Oregonians are concerned about how to improve our public education system. Voters have clearly stated that we want a change in Oregon's school finance system, but we overwhelmingly rejected all the options the Legislature gave us last year. What Oregon voters want is a better "Educational Choice".

MEASURE 11 WILL NOT RAISE TAXES: It is financed out of existing school budgets. Because educating children in a competitive School Choice system costs less, Measure 11 can actually **REDUCE TAXES** in the long run.

MEASURE 11 DOESN'T TAKE AWAY ANY EDUCATION DOLLARS: It simply shifts control over some of those dollars away from the educational establishment and into the hands of families.

MEASURE 11 WON'T HURT OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS: The cost of reimbursing those families with children currently outside public schools will be between two and three percent of the total public school budget. This money will come from existing school budgets, not new taxes. And, it's less than half of the **ANNUAL INCREASE** in our public school budgets. It is also a small fraction of the more than 25% increase in real (after inflation) per-student spending over the last decade—an increase that did not lead to improved educational results.

MEASURE 11 CAN SAVE MONEY: Those families who choose alternative education can be reimbursed for something less than half the average per-student expenditures in Oregon's public schools. The balance can stay in the system to improve public schools, or can be used for tax relief.

MEASURE 11 PROTECTS SCHOOL DISTRICTS: It provides a pool of money at the state level funded from existing school budgets. That money can be used for "impact aid" to help school districts with less money, very low enrollment, or other special needs.

MEASURE 11 IS A BETTER "EDUCATIONAL CHOICE"

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 11 FOR KIDS;
FOR OREGON'S FUTURE

*This information furnished by:
Oregonians for Educational Choice
Steve Buckstein, Coordinator*

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

COOS COMMITTEE FOR CHOICE

If there was only one restaurant in town, and everybody had to spend their money there, you would not expect either good service, low prices, or an innovative menu.

A lack of competition means waste, shoddy products, lousy service and no innovation. The consumer is best served by **competition** and free enterprise, **not by government-run monopolies.** Even **COMMUNIST** governments know this and are changing their ways. So why don't we **apply this principle to our schools?**

Nobel-prize winning economist Milton Friedman proposes that we introduce competition into our school system — to give people **choices.**¹ **Let students and parents decide which school to attend** — give them power. U.S. Education Secretaries Bennett and Cavazos have endorsed it.² So have news columnists Neal Peirce and William Raspberry, who saw "choice" at work in East Harlem.³ "Choice" proposals have been passed in Minnesota, Iowa, Arkansas, Nebraska, Arizona and Ohio; 20 other states are considering them.⁴

Public "educators" are waging a frantic campaign against the idea of "choice"; **no established bureaucracy likes competition.** A fair number of legislators oppose the idea, too, because the O.E.A. — the Teachers' Union — has been their biggest contributor.⁵ They will try to convince you that the "choice" initiative will be bad, when anybody can see that the opposite is true.

We have very little to show for the additional money we have given the schools in recent years. Teacher pay has improved considerably; workloads have been reduced; Oregon teachers' fringe benefits are second highest in the nation; the taxpayers' burden is far out of proportion to their income. But student achievement still isn't anywhere near what it was 20 or 30 years ago.⁶

The public schools must be **challenged to perform.** When forced to compete, people perform better. Teachers will be dealing with more **motivated** students and parents, who have **chosen their school.** Bureaucracy will be cut, but not salaries for good teachers. Teachers will be able to excel. **Good performers will be rewarded;** that's how competition works.

There isn't any "one" solution to the problems with our schools. **Let the market operate; it's the American way.**

¹ **FREE TO CHOOSE** — Milton Friedman & Rose Friedman. New York: Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich, 1980, pp 158-175.

² Bennet: "Ex-Education Chief Likes Oregon Tax-Credit Measure"; *The Oregonian*, 8-8-90. Cavazos: See "The Choice Juggernaut", editorial in the *Wall Street Journal*, June 7, 1989.

³ "School Choice 'hottest' Education Reform Idea": Neal Pierce, *The Oregonian*, 7-23-89. "Providing Good Schools, a Matter of 'Choice'": William Raspberry, *Register-Guard*, Eugene, June 13, 1989.

⁴ See "The Choice Juggernaut", *Wall Street Journal*, June 7, 1990; the Neal Pierce Article under 3: "Public Schools Compete for Students in Minnesota", *The Oregonian*, 1-15-89, and "Milwaukee's School Open - to Competition", *Wall Street Journal*, Sept. 4, 1990.

⁵ "Teachers' Union Still Top Spender Among Special-Interest PACs": *The Oregonian*, Dec. 10, 1988.

⁶ "SAT Test Scores", 1952-1987; Educational Research Associates, Portland.

*This information furnished by:
Coos Committee for Choice
Wim de Vriend, Chairman
Save Our Children Coalition
John Shank, Chairman*

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Measure No. 11 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MEASURE 11 IS NOT REAL CHOICE. IT DISCRIMINATES AND IT WILL NOT IMPROVE EDUCATION

1. MEASURE 11 IS UNFAIR BECAUSE IT FAVORS A SMALL GROUP AT THE EXPENSE OF THE MAJORITY.

The illusion presented by Measure 11 is that each family can choose to send their children to a private school. The reality is that well-proven private schools will only take the most academically prepared youngsters. In other words, it is the private schools that will choose.

There are other problems with this measure that will adversely affect low and middle income families. First, many GOOD private schools cost more than \$2,500. Second, schools can require that tuition be paid at the time of enrollment. And third, families who send their children out of the neighborhood will have to deal with transportation on their own.

The majority of students remaining in Public Schools will suffer. Schools, already financially strapped, will lose teachers and programs even if a small percentage of their students are lured away by public funding for private schools.

2. IT IS FOOLHARDY TO HAND OVER OUR TAX DOLLARS TO PRIVATE INTERESTS WITHOUT ACCOUNTABILITY.

This measure gives private schools free reign to use public money without public accountability. Measure 11 makes sure that regulation of private schools is minimal. This philosophy of non-regulation has given us the Savings and Loan scandal for which we are all paying. We can't afford to do the same thing with our schools.

3. BY FOSTERING A TWO-TIERED EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM, THIS MEASURE WOULD FURTHER RACIAL AND ECONOMIC DIVISIONS.

We must take steps to heal society in multi-cultural public schools, or we will see more, not less gang and ethnic violence.

4. OUR SCHOOLS NEED SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT.

Expectations and achievement must be raised, especially in lower income neighborhoods. However, we should not let our valid frustrations with schools fool us into cutting off our noses to spite our faces. Instead, let us renew our efforts to work in coalitions to make our schools excellent.

This information furnished by:
Portland Rainbow Coalition/
Oregon Fair Share
Jan Mihara, co-chair Portland Rainbow Coalition

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

VOTE NO AGAINST MEASURE 11!

MEASURE 11 claims to add just one article to Oregon's 1859 Constitution. Don't be fooled! It is a major revision.

MEASURE 11 would destroy that part of Oregon's Bill of Rights (Article I, Section V, November 9, 1957) which now provides:

"No money shall be drawn from the Treasury for the benefit of any religeous (sic), or theological institution, . . ."

Oregon's pioneers may not have known how to spell, but they knew that separating church and state, and not using public money to subsidize church schools, was critical to a democracy.

Oregon's constitution ensures separation of church and state by forbidding use of public funds for religious purposes. Parents have a constitutional right to send their children to private sectarian schools. They do not have a right to taxpayers' funds.

BEWARE this attempt to end church-state separation in Oregon!

Measure 11 would not only subsidize parents sending children to private, cult or exclusive schools of all kinds, it would siphon off taxpayers' dollars to subsidize religious schools.

Don't tamper with Oregon's Constitution. Don't subsidize religion.

**OREGON CANNOT AFFORD THIS ASSAULT
ON OUR BILL OF RIGHTS!**

**IT IS WRONG IN PRINCIPLE!
IT WOULD BE WORSE IN PRACTICE!**

VOTE NO AGAINST MEASURE 11!

This information furnished by:
American Civil Liberties Union of Oregon.
Stevie Remington, Executive Director

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 11

STATE OF
OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF OREGON urge a NO vote on **BALLOT MEASURE 11**. Ballot Measure 11 means:

Local school property taxes will be used to pay the educational expenses of home schooling.

Local school property taxes will be used to pay the tuition costs of private schools, secular or church supported.

Local school property taxes will be used to support private schools which are not state accredited and do not meet state academic requirements.

Local school property taxes pay roughly 70% of the costs of educating your children in public school. Measure 11, a Constitutional amendment, will take local school property tax money away from your local school district and pay the educational expenses of those who choose to educate their children at home, or pay the tuition for those who choose to send their children to private school, secular or church supported. Local school property taxes should support local public schools.

Local school districts could be drained of their best and brightest students.

This Constitutional amendment requires an open enrollment policy in the public schools. Students apply to any public school, schools accept or reject. The best, brightest, and perhaps, the most athletically developed will be in demand. Those students that are average, learning impaired, or require expensive educational procedures will be discriminated against.

Local school education costs will go up because students needing a more expensive education remain in the district.

Those who argue that schools should be run like a business and that competition between public schools and between public and private schools is good, should remember that business seeks to create a product that will sell today. Schools seeks to educate young people who will be contributors to society tomorrow.

VOTE NO ON 11

This information furnished by:
League of Women Voters of Oregon
Colleen Bennett, President

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

BAD FOR KIDS, BAD FOR SCHOOLS, BAD FOR OREGON TAXPAYERS.

"GRANTING TAX CREDITS FOR PRIVATE EDUCATION COSTS WOULD BE A GIVEAWAY TO THE AFFLUENT DONE IN THE NAME OF THE POOR. THE PROPOSAL REPRESENTS BAD SOCIAL POLICY, BAD TAX POLICY AND BAD EDUCATION POLICY." (*Eugene Register-Guard*, August 16, 1990).

Measure 11 would send local property tax dollars into a statewide pool which would then be used to give tax credits to people who are paying tuition for children in private schools, church schools, or even home schools. That is a bad idea. Bad for Kids, Bad for Schools, Bad for Oregon Taxpayers.

BALLOT MEASURE 11 INCREASES THE FINANCIAL BURDEN FOR LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

There is no provision in the measure for financing the approximately 33,000 children currently enrolled in private schools. They will become an additional financial burden of the school districts—**LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS WILL BE LIABLE FOR UP TO \$50 MILLION THE DAY THIS MEASURE GOES INTO EFFECT.**

SCHOOLS SHOULD NOT BE SOLD LIKE CARS OR TOOTHPASTE.

Measure 11 promotes "competition" among schools as a way to change Oregon's public education system. But, in reality "the most selective, academically elite private schools would remain selective and elite, the only difference being that parents of their students would suddenly get a nice tax break." (*Eugene Register-Guard*, August 16, 1990).

COMPETITION CREATES WINNERS AND LOSERS. IN THIS COMPETITION YOUR CHILD MIGHT BE THE LOSER.

At risk kids, educationally disadvantaged, students with disabilities, any child who might be more expensive to educate will be left behind in an elitist system that promotes a private school system with your tax dollars.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 11. IT IS BAD FOR KIDS, BAD FOR SCHOOLS, AND BAD FOR OREGON TAXPAYERS.

This information furnished by:
John W. Erickson, President,
Confederation of Oregon School Administrators
Stephen Kafoury, President,
Oregon School Boards Association
Alan Tresidder

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Measure No. 11 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Providing every child a free public education is a basic tenet of our country. For democracy to work there must be an educated voting populace. **EVERY** citizen should support public education, and nothing should be tolerated that disturbs the preservation of education for **ALL** students.

I OPPOSE MEASURE 11 because:

- it promotes exclusionary schools;
- it dramatically erodes funding for public schools, and increases concentrations of students who are more difficult to educate;
- it provides tax credits to anyone willing to pay, which can lead to abuses;
- it uses tax money to pay for educating children in religious schools;
- it prohibits the state from establishing standards for protection of youngsters in non-public schools.

The media seem to like so-called choice plans and suggest they don't cost money. A few business leaders will support such plans because of the implied "marketplace" aspects. Politicians are drawn to the populist aspects. None of them seem to look at the purposes, scope, conditions and record of performance of existing choice plans.

Voting yes on this initiative will do little to improve opportunities for the poor, the disadvantaged, minorities, or children with disabilities. It will not enhance latitude for the regular student. As a matter of fact, the educational opportunities of all but a few will be significantly diminished.

If a parent is sending a child to a school outside the area where they vote, what will be their encouragement to support their district's operating property tax levy? If private and religious schools have siphoned off the most able (remember, the receiving school gets to choose whomever they want from those who apply), how many models of parent involvement or student acceleration will be available in the neighborhood school? What kind of slick Madison Avenue advertising will programs resort to in order to gain a "significant market share" of student attendance in this business-driven environment?

Ballot Measure No. 11 is not for all parents, it is just for a few. A free, public education for all our children is a commitment to our future and to the future of the State of Oregon, it is not and should not become **just a business.**

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 11.

This information furnished by:

Matthew W. Prophet, Jr.
Superintendent, Portland Public Schools
Alan Tresidder

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MEASURE 11 IS NO CHOICE FOR OREGON'S CHILDREN.

THIS MEASURE WOULD HURT MOST OF THOSE CHILDREN WHO HAVE THE GREATEST NEED.

School districts must serve **EVERYONE**, regardless of need or background with public dollars.

MEASURE 11 PROMOTES SEGREGATED EDUCATION

High cost special education children will be left behind without any choice because most private schools do not accept children with disabilities.

Parents of special education students already spend a great deal of time and money for their children. They could not afford this measure.

THIS IS A TAX BREAK FOR PEOPLE WITH MONEY

To receive the "tax credit" this measure promises, you have to have paid the money up front. Up to \$2,500 of tuition and other private or home school educational expenses—only those people with resources can afford such a measure.

ALL OREGON SCHOOL CHILDREN SHOULD BE WINNERS, NONE SHOULD BE LOSERS

We value and cherish our children too much to let them become pawns in a tax war.

THIS MEASURE WOULD INCREASE INEQUITIES AMONG PUBLIC SCHOOLS

It would further, rather than heal, the divisions that exist among the "have and have not" school districts of this state. Poor school districts could be gutted while so-called "rich" districts would become increasingly crowded.

ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CITIZENS OF OREGON URGES YOU TO VOTE NO ON MEASURE 11

THE DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES COALITION OF OREGON URGES YOU TO VOTE NO ON MEASURE 11

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 11. IT IS NOT FAIR TO OREGON'S CHILDREN, NOT FAIR TO PARENTS AND NOT FAIR TO OREGON'S TAXPAYERS.

This information furnished by:

Association for Retarded Citizens of Oregon
The Developmental Disabilities Coalition of Oregon
Alan Tresidder

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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Measure No. 11 STATE OF OREGON

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

KENTON NEIGHBORS FOR QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION

We, a group of parents in North Portland's Kento Neighborhood oppose the so-called "Educational Choice" Measure #11. Our opposition focuses on a variety of issues. We believe that this measure must be voted against for the following reasons:

- Measure #11, or "educational choice" will really mean "the school's choice". It would not guarantee students the right to attend their school of preference.
- Measure #11 will infringe upon our Constitutional guarantees regarding separation of church and state by requiring state funds to be used for religious education. In addition, no regulation of curriculum or standards would be allowed.
- Measure #11 will really mean "welfare for the wealthy". Taxpayers will be required to subsidize (to the tune of \$70 million per year) the education of wealthy students, who continue to be the vast majority of those in private schools.
- Measure #11 will make it harder for minority, disabled, and low-income students to gain a fair and equal education.

Instead of "Educational Choice" we believe that citizens of Oregon should focus on the following:

- The State of Oregon must provide adequate funding for all of our Public Schools.
- Parents, teachers, students and the community must play a far greater role in demanding excellence in our Public Schools.
- All students regardless of economic status, religion, race, ability, or residence are guaranteed a quality education.

Work to strengthen our Public Schools. Defeat Measure #11, before it requires you to give \$70 million to elite private schools.

This information furnished by:

Kenton Neighbors for Quality Public Education
Betsy Hayford, Director

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

The printing of this argument does not constitute an endorsement by the State of Oregon, nor does the state warrant the accuracy or truth of any statement made in the argument.



"Portlandia" was installed in 1985 at the Portland Building under the Percent for Art Program. The sculptor is Raymond J. Kaskey and the photograph is courtesy of the Metropolitan Arts Commission.

CANDIDATES FOR PARTISAN OFFICES

Candidates' statements printed as filed. The State of Oregon is not responsible for accuracy of statements.

Political Party Statement

DEMOCRATIC
PARTY OF OREGON

AS DEMOCRATS, WE BELIEVE that the voters of Oregon have a fundamental right to know where we stand on the critical issues facing our state and nation. We present our beliefs to you, taken from the Oregon Democratic Party Platform and the National Democratic Platform. These beliefs represent our road map for the future.

AS DEMOCRATS, WE BELIEVE that you have a right to know where we stand. The Oregon Republican Party did not and will not write a platform in 1990. Oregonians do not know where the other party stands on the critical issues facing this state and nation such as reproductive choice and school finance. To Democrats, leadership means taking stands on difficult and sometimes contentious issues. The Democratic Party of Oregon has taken those tough stands and is demonstrating true leadership.

AS DEMOCRATS, WE BELIEVE the American dream of opportunity for every American can be a reality for all Oregonians willing to meet their own responsibilities to help make it come true. We believe that governments at all levels, in partnership with the private sector, exist to help us solve our problems instead of adding to them.

AS DEMOCRATS, WE BELIEVE in competent, pragmatic government, accountable to the people, led by men and women dedicated not to self interest but to service, motivated not by ideology but by American ideals, governed not in a spirit of power and privilege but with a sense of compassion and community.

AS DEMOCRATS, WE BELIEVE in a generations-old tradition of being the party committed to a fair and compassionate society—a fairness which does not discriminate among our citizens and which values and thrives on the individual worth of every human being; a compassion which reaches out to those in need, the sick, the hungry, the disabled, the elderly, the unemployed and the underemployed, and the homeless.

AS DEMOCRATS, WE BELIEVE adequate food and nutrition, basic shelter, comprehensive and preventive health care, necessary social services, clean air and water, a healthy, unpolluted environment, and a safe workplace should be available to all people as a matter of right. Our nation can only be as healthy as its people. Individual liberty, dignity, and opportunity are meaningless unless each person's needs are met.

AS DEMOCRATS, WE BELIEVE in the right of all individuals, regardless of age or ability to pay, to have access to comprehensive reproductive health care, including voluntary choices in contraception, sterilization, abortion, and prenatal and delivery care.

AS DEMOCRATS, WE BELIEVE individual rights, including the right to privacy, must not be limited because of race, color, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, age, religion, disability, medical history, reproductive choice, marital or financial status, or political affiliation. Pursuant to these principles, we Democrats affirm our historic support for the following fundamental concepts:

- Eradication of racism and racial hatred in any form;
- Separation of Church and State;
- The right of each person to determine privately whether and when to bear children;
- The Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution;
- Freedom of information about governmental activities;
- Affirmative action, including all government entities and denial of all government funds to businesses and institutions which discriminate on the basis of race, sex, or disability.

AS DEMOCRATS, WE BELIEVE that the protection of the environment and its resources is an essential ingredient of our economy and our lives. Economic vigor and responsible environmental protection should be seen as interdependent rather than contradictory. We believe that energy problems are best met by conservation programs and the use of renewable resources.

AS DEMOCRATS, WE ARE CONCERNED for the future of our old growth forests. We urge conversion of old plants for processing second growth timber into lumber. We urge training and assistance for workers who are displaced. We urge an end to the practice of exporting Oregon jobs as we export raw logs to Asia. We Democrats support a wood products industry that is a vital part of the economy of this state, and we expect that industry to operate as a good citizen in protecting the environment and protecting Oregon jobs.

AS DEMOCRATS, WE BELIEVE in the inherent right of every American to a good job at a good wage. Democrats have fought for the creation of and increases in a national and state minimum wage. Democrats have fought to create strong economic growth that benefits all Oregonians and Americans.

AS DEMOCRATS, WE BELIEVE in the right of workers to organize, to bargain collectively, and to withhold labor when necessary. We absolutely reject the union busting concept of "right to work" laws and oppose government assistance to strike breaking.

AS DEMOCRATS, WE BELIEVE in the paramount importance of education to a free and prosperous society. Our dream of economic prosperity, human rights and dignity, and a safe and free world are possible only with an accompanying commitment to a high quality, public education for all our citizens. An effective educational system meets the needs of all the students from preschool through post-secondary including vocational and technical training and programs addressing the special needs of the educationally disadvantaged, potential dropouts, and the talented and gifted.

AS DEMOCRATS, WE BELIEVE that public education must foster the growth of our children into productive and responsible citizens fully prepared to take their places in the work place, the community and the family. The ultimate goal of education is to help students develop their full potential.

AS DEMOCRATS, WE BELIEVE Oregon's educational system must be funded in a way which results in educational and tax equity statewide.

AS DEMOCRATS, WE BELIEVE that peace, democracy, human rights, and economic and social justice are the cornerstones of our policy. We are the party of vision, the trustees of a better future.

WE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON, the party of hope, change, and fairness for all, hereby challenges the people of Oregon to do your patriotic best to meet your community responsibilities, encouraging you to protect and preserve your families, our most precious asset, and invites you to join us in leading the state we love to a brighter and still greater future of opportunity and justice for all.

VOTE DEMOCRATIC!

(This information furnished by the Democratic Party of Oregon, Wayne Anderson, Chair, P.O. Box 15057, Salem, OR 97309, 370-8200.)

Political Party Statement

LIBERTARIAN
PARTY OF OREGON

Liberty: arguably one of the most important concepts ever conceived by the human mind. Millions have died for it, others have sacrificed lifetimes and fortunes to attain it. Without liberty, life is debased, demoralized and less than human. In possession of liberty, great peoples build great nations of abundance, hope and infinite possibility.

— **LIBERTARIANISM CELEBRATES LIBERTY.** Libertarianism is the philosophy, the vision and the passion of your Libertarian Party. We say your Libertarian Party because we believe that all freedom loving Americans agree with our sole tenet; that all people, being equal before the law, have the right to live their lives as they see fit, as long as they respect the rights of others to do the same. Simply, it is a live and let live philosophy. We believe it is the path to lasting peace and prosperity.

— **A UNIVERSAL MESSAGE, A GLOBAL MOVEMENT** - The Libertarian Party is the political arm of a worldwide libertarian movement; a movement with representatives in nearly 50 countries and growing. The Libertarian Party universally advocates limited government, free markets and tolerance of peaceful diversity.

— **BORN IN THE U.S.A.!** It is no surprise to find the strongest, largest and most vital contingent of the libertarian movement in the United States, the fertile ground where modern liberty was born. Our country's long history has taught that liberty is more than mere luxury but a precondition to the success of the American experiment.

— **STANDING AT AN HISTORICAL PRECIPICE** - Libertarians celebrate the freedom won by the people of eastern Europe and other places where dictatorial regimes have been overthrown! We wish similar victories to the people of China and elsewhere still denied basic human rights including freedom of speech, conscience and assembly and the right of self determination.

— **THE LESSONS OF THE FALL OF COMMUNISM** - Centralizing the control of resources results in shortages, inefficiency, pollution and corruption. Despite seventy years of tinkering, socialism could not change the natural desire of people to be free, to own and responsibly control property and to make their own decisions. Far from its promise of building a worker's paradise, communism only brought old fashioned tyranny in a new package.

— **BUILDING ON OUR STRENGTHS** - Libertarians have a plan for an even better America! We are dedicated to strengthening those parts of our system that make us great - tolerance, respect and self-reliance. As part of the continuing struggle for "freedom in our time" we actively work for:

- greater privatization of public services. Competition will improve service and lower costs. Unwanted programs will wither away due to lack of support and services currently of mediocre quality and short supply will improve and increase to meet the demand.
- the decriminalization of work. Hundreds of jobs now require state licenses. Introduced as consumer protection measures, these laws actually harm the consumer by raising the costs and lowering the quality and availability of services. Worst of all, such regulations keep qualified but unlicensed poor people from working. People should have the right of free association. Laws that prohibit peaceful, honest behavior should be eliminated.
- ending the "War on Drugs". This is not a criminal problem, it's a medical problem. Drug laws have made the situation worse. Drug abuse is a symptom of much deeper problems; problems not solved by force. Make drugs legal and the violence ends.
- a cleaner environment. Pollution is an insidious form of aggression. Polluters should pay for the cleanup of their mess. Liability cap laws discourage the development of renewable energy sources and send the message that our right to a clean environment is up for sale.
- putting justice back in the justice system. Empty the prisons of victimless "criminals" and make room for those who are most dangerous to our communities - the violent offender. Restore victim rights through effective restitution. Put more responsibility on the offender to carry the costs of their upkeep.

THE LIBERTARIAN ALTERNATIVE

Only the Libertarian Party consistently calls for an end to government intervention in people's personal lives, in the economy, and in the affairs of other nations.

Liberals are learning that taxes and regulations stifle freedom as much as violations of civil liberties. Conservatives are learning that policing the world stifles freedom as much as economic regulation. Religious believers are learning that legislating morality is not compatible with faiths based on love. People across the political spectrum are learning that the libertarian approach - personal and economic liberty for all - transcends the politics of the past.

LIBERTARIAN VALUES REPRESENT THE BEST OF THE AMERICAN TRADITION. VOTE LIBERTARIAN FOR OPPORTUNITY, PROSPERITY AND PEACE.

THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY NEEDS MORE GOOD PEOPLE! PLEASE CONSIDER JOINING AND SUPPORTING YOUR LIBERTARIAN PARTY.

For more information about the Libertarian Party please write to P.O. Box 40471, Portland, OR 97240 or call 1-800-829-1992.

PLEASE NOTE: The Libertarian Party is not associated in any way with Lyndon LaRouche.

(This information furnished by the Libertarian Party of Oregon, Eve Berry, Chairwoman, P.O. Box 40471, Portland, OR 97240.)

Political Party Statement

OREGON
REPUBLICAN PARTY

A QUESTION AND ANSWER EXAM FOR REPUBLICANS (AND WOULD-BE REPUBLICANS)

QUESTION: What's a Republican?

ANSWER: Simple. A person who votes for Republican candidates.

Well, not quite. Thousands of Democrats and Independents vote for Republican candidates every election. Try again.

QUESTION: What's a Republican?

ANSWER: A member of the Republican Party.

You're getting closer, but you're not quite there. Thousands of Oregonians have no connection whatsoever with any political party, yet they consider themselves Republicans. One more time?

QUESTION: What's a Republican?

ANSWER: A Republican is one who believes that strong families and traditional values are important to our country . . . that we must rid our neighborhoods of crime and drugs . . . that education is the key to opportunity . . . that a free economy helps defeat discrimination by encouraging opportunity for all . . . and that the most effective government is government closest to the people.

For the past seventeen years, Democrats have controlled both houses of the Oregon Legislature. During that time, Oregon's crime, education, spending and taxation problems have not been solved. In order to retain their political power, Democrat candidates and their staffs and consultants ignored clear election laws, resulting in a criminal conviction and the largest fines (over \$50,000) ever imposed by Oregon's Secretary of State. You can choose leadership over the failed record of the Democrats by voting Republican for a change.

KEEP GOING. YOU'RE ON A ROLL.

Republicans believe that the individual is at the heart of good government, and that each person's ability, dignity, freedom and responsibility must be honored and recognized.

Free enterprise, individual initiative and incentive have given this nation an economic system second to none.

Sound money management must be our goal.

We must have equal rights, justice and opportunity for everyone, regardless of race, creed, sex or national origin.

We promote peace, freedom and human rights around the world.

If you believe in a strong, peaceful and prosperous America, and if you consistently vote for all of the above . . . then you must be a Republican.

YOU SURE GOT THAT RIGHT!

Craig L. Berkman, Chairman
OREGON REPUBLICAN PARTY
9900 SW Greenburg Rd., #150
Portland, OR 97223
(503) 620-4330

(This information furnished by the Oregon Republican Party, Richard B. Noonan, 9900 SW Greenburg Rd., #150, Portland, OR 97223.)

Political Party Statement

BENTON COUNTY
DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

THE DEMOCRATIC VISION

Democrats believe that the challenge of government is to build and defend a nation, to encourage commerce, to educate our children, to promote equal opportunity, to advance science and industry, to support the arts and humanities, to restore the land, to develop and conserve our human resources, to preserve and enhance our environment, and to relieve poverty.

We regard democratic government as a force for good and a source of hope.

At the heart of our party lies the fundamental conviction, that Americans must not only be free, but they must live in a fair society.

We believe it is the responsibility of government to help us achieve a fair society.

- a society where all people can find jobs in a growing **full-employment economy**;
- a society where taxes are clearly based on ability to pay;
- a society where our financial institutions are operated with careful regard for the **economic health** of our nation and where regulations safeguarding the public interest are vigorously enforced;
- a society where the **civil rights** of everyone are fully secured, where bodily integrity and individual privacy are guaranteed, and where no one is denied the opportunity for a better life;
- a society where we recognize that the strengthening of the **family** and the protection of **children** are essential to the health of the nation;
- a society where the elderly and the disabled can lead lives of dignity and where **Social Security** remains an unshakable commitment;
- a society where a sound **education**, proper nutrition, quality **medical care**, affordable **housing**, **safe streets**, and a **healthy environment** are possible for every citizen;
- a society where the livelihoods of our **family farmers** are as stable as the values they instill in the American character;
- a society where a strong **national defense** is a common effort, where promoting **human rights** is a basic value of our foreign policy, and where we ensure our future by **ending the nuclear arms race**.

What we seek for our communities, our county, our state, and our nation, we hope for all people: individual freedom in the framework of a just society, political freedom in the framework of meaningful participation by all citizens. Benton County Democrats are committed to electing leaders at all levels of government who are effective, accessible, and accountable.

UNITED STATES SENATOR	Harry Lonsdale
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS	
4th District	Peter DeFazio
5th District	Mike Kopetski
GOVERNOR	Barbara Roberts
LABOR COMMISSIONER	Mary Wendy Roberts
STATE SENATOR	
18th District	Cliff Trow
19th District	Mae Yih
STATE REPRESENTATIVE	
4th District	Hedy Rijken
34th District	Keith Miller
35th District	Patrick Peters
36th District	Dana Anderson
BENTON COUNTY COMMISSIONER	Kent Daniels

We need your help!

Call or drop in for candidate information or to volunteer!

BENTON COUNTY DEMOCRATS
966 NW Circle Blvd.
Corvallis
752-4848

*(This information furnished by Benton County Democratic Central Committee,
Harry Demarest, Chair, PO Box 232, Corvallis, OR 97339.)*

United States Senator



**MARK O.
HATFIELD**

Republican

OCCUPATION: U.S. Senator.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Associate Professor, Dean of Students, Willamette University.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Salem High School; B.A. from Willamette University, 1943; M.A. from Stanford University, 1948.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: State Representative, State Senator, Secretary of State, Governor.

MARK HATFIELD: FOR OREGON'S FUTURE

MARK HATFIELD is our clear choice for United States Senator. His personal commitment to the individual people of our state, his extensive knowledge of Oregon and his powerful position in Congress combine to make him our best choice FOR OREGON'S FUTURE.

LEADER OF A PROGRESSIVE TRADITION

MARK HATFIELD is a leader of Oregon's proud progressive tradition, and never casts his vote in the U.S. Senate along strictly political partisan lines. Instead, Mark Hatfield votes for what he believes is right—for Oregon and for the people who live here. His courage and convictions continue to win him both the respect and the strong support of Republicans, Democrats and Independent voters alike.

MARK HATFIELD is often referred to as the "conscience of the Senate". He first gained national attention as an outspoken critic of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War, and today is spearheading Congressional efforts to cut U.S. military assistance to El Salvador, to prevent the return of the genocidal Khmer Rouge in Cambodia and to reduce worldwide military spending by 50 percent within the next decade.

A FIGHTER FOR OREGON

MARK HATFIELD is also a fighter—a fighter for Oregon and the people who live here.

MARK HATFIELD is a native Oregonian who stays in touch. He has continued travelling to every corner of Oregon month in and month out since he began serving the people of our state as Secretary of State and then as Governor. Today, whether he is meeting with students in Eugene, mill workers in Klamath Falls, wheat farmers in Pendleton or community leaders in East Portland, Mark Hatfield always has one question on his mind: "What can I do in Washington to meet the needs and help realize the dreams of these people?" More than anything else, Mark Hatfield cares about serving the people of Oregon.

MARK HATFIELD's record of service speaks for itself. Among many other things in his most recent term alone, he has helped to meet the needs of Oregonians by:

- Convening a "timber summit" in Salem to develop a balanced solution to Oregon's forest management crisis while insuring a stable timber supply for Oregon's workers;
- Passing into law a ban on raw log exports from federal lands and controls on state exports;
- Securing federal funds for the Wheat Marketing Center and the Export Service Center at Albers Mill, Area Health Education Centers in Eastern Oregon, the University of Oregon Science Complex, the Marine Science Center in Newport, and libraries, hospitals, research projects and airports throughout our state;
- Improving health care in Oregon by introducing legislation to quadruple federal Alzheimer's Disease Research funding, co-sponsoring legislation to increase federal AIDS research and care funding, and cosponsoring legislation to increase by \$1 billion federal funding for diseases and injuries which afflict the elderly;
- Tripling federal funding for law enforcement and doubling federal funding for drug treatment and education in Oregon;
- Authoring legislation protecting 40 Oregon rivers under the Wild and Scenic River System—more rivers than in any other state—and creating a Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area;
- Shutting down the N Reactor at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation and accelerating the cleanup of radioactive waste at that and other sites;
- Developing tax incentives to encourage the research and development of renewable energy, enhancing conservation efforts and other initiatives to reduce our dependence on oil;
- Passing legislation in the Senate to improve math and science education in Oregon and around the country; and
- Restoring the tribal status of many Oregon Indian tribes and working to meet education, health and other needs.

BUILDING THE FUTURE

MARK HATFIELD is proud of his record of service to the people of our state. But he is not sitting back—instead, he is busy building for the future. Continuing his unique partnership with all Oregonians, He is currently working to:

- Develop a strategy to identify both a stable supply of federal timber in Oregon and additional areas of old growth for possible protection;
- Enact tax incentives to encourage a reduction in raw log exports from private lands;
- Expand international trade opportunities by deepening the Columbia River channel, improving port facilities and other initiatives;
- Solve local and regional transportation problems with the Westside Light Rail and other programs;
- Strengthen rural health care;
- Enact child care, parental leave and economic equity legislation;
- Increase federal funding for Headstart as well as elementary, secondary and higher education;
- Redouble federal anti-drug efforts in Oregon and clean up dangerous drug labs throughout our state;
- End driftnetting in the Pacific Ocean; and
- Develop a national water policy and enact a national Bottle Bill.

MARK HATFIELD: FOR OREGON'S FUTURE

MARK HATFIELD's top priority is the individual people of Oregon. As we look toward the 21st Century and work to build an even stronger Oregon, Mark Hatfield is working for us in Washington and with us here at home.

Nobody has done more for Oregon than Mark Hatfield. And nobody can do more FOR OREGON'S FUTURE.

(This information furnished by Re-elect Senator Mark Hatfield Committee.)

CANDIDATE FOR

United States Senator



**HARRY
LONSDALE**

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Businessman - Scientist.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: First Lieutenant, U.S. Air Force, 1957-1959. Research Scientist, General Atomic Co., San Diego, California, 1959-1970. Principal Scientist, Alza Corp. 1970-1972. Visiting Research Scientist, West Germany and Israel, 1973-1974. Founded Bend Research, Inc. 1975.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Bachelor of Science, Rutgers University, 1953. Ph.D., Pennsylvania State University, 1957.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Chairman, Governor's Science Council, 1987 - present. Chairman, Superconducting Super Collider Task Force, 1987 - 1988. **MEMBERSHIPS AND BOARDS:** Board of Directors, Oregon Business Council 1985-1989. Chairman, Oregon Innovation Network, 1984-1988. Advisory Board, Oregon Peace Institute, 1986-1989. Advisory Council, Advanced Science and Technology Institute of Oregon, 1986-1989. Council, Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, 1986-present.

HARRY LONSDALE

"HE'S NOT YOUR TYPICAL POLITICIAN"

- EUGENE REGISTER GUARD APRIL 8, 1990

"... HARRY LONSDALE, WHO'S CHALLENGING MARK HATFIELD FOR HIS SENATE SEAT, IS ONE OF THE FEW WHO CAN SUMMON UP THE STOMACH TO SPIT OUT THE TRUTH."

- THE OREGONIAN JULY 12, 1990

"... HARRY LONSDALE IS THE MERCURIAL CHAIRMAN OF BEND RESEARCH, INC. HIS CHARISMATIC APPROACH IS CAPTURING THE IMAGINATION OF DEMOCRATS WHO ARE LOOKING FOR A WINNER."

- THE SPRINGFIELD NEWS MAY 2, 1990

In 1975, businessman Harry Lonsdale began a high technology research and development company in Central Oregon with only four people and a few thousand dollars. Today, Bend Research, Inc. is a recognized leader in the science and technology field, employing over 80 people and posting annual sales of over \$5 million.

For the past 15 years, Bend Research has worked to develop products and processes that will conserve our resources and improve our quality of life. In 1985, the company won the Governor's Award for Corporate Excellence. Bend Research specializes in pollution control systems for air, water, and industrial processes; in safer and

more effective pharmaceutical products; in non-toxic insect control for agriculture and forest management; and in energy conservation and production.

In 1982 Harry Lonsdale was named Oregon's Small Business Entrepreneur of the Year by Oregon Business Magazine. He served on the Oregon Business Council from 1985 to 1989. In 1987 he was appointed Chairman of the Governor's Science Council, a committee established to improve the Oregon economy by promoting research to aid existing Oregon businesses and create new industries. Although he has never run for public office, he has been politically active for causes in which he deeply believes. He organized the Great Oregon Spring Cleanup, an annual citizen's program to clean up litter. He was a principal sponsor of the Oregon Rivers Initiative, which protects Oregon's pristine waterways.

LONSDALE IS INDEPENDENT OF SPECIAL INTEREST MONEY AND INFLUENCE

The politicians in Washington aren't listening to the people. They listen to special interests and big businesses that give them money. Harry Lonsdale represents a needed change from the typical politics of Washington insiders who are not only failing to solve our problems, but have become part of the problem. Harry Lonsdale is a successful businessman who's not taking any special interest money. Harry Lonsdale's only obligation in the Senate will be to the people of Oregon.

LONSDALE IS PRO-CHOICE

Mark Hatfield supports a constitutional amendment to ban all abortions, even in cases of rape and incest. Harry Lonsdale supports a woman's right to choose whether or not to have a safe and legal abortion. Harry Lonsdale trusts the women of Oregon to make their own decisions.

LONSDALE WILL STOP LOG EXPORTS AND CREATE JOBS IN OREGON

Big timber companies, Japanese mill owners, and Mark Hatfield are all opposed to a total ban on log exports. When the big timber companies export our forests they're also exporting our jobs. Harry Lonsdale will stop the short-sighted policies of Mark Hatfield and Big Timber by working for a ban on all log exports. Lonsdale will help to create jobs here in Oregon, new timber-related jobs in a growing wood-products industry. With Lonsdale's policies we would be exporting furniture, wooden doors and windows, and modular homes - not jobs.

IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE

Like many Oregonians, Harry Lonsdale voted for Mark Hatfield in the past. But a lot has changed since Hatfield started in politics 40 years ago. We need new blood and fresh thinking in Washington. Harry Lonsdale is an innovator and a businessman who knows how to balance the books. He's a private citizen who got fed up with the mess in Washington. There's the S&L mess, the budget deficit, crime and drugs, and our dependence on foreign oil. This is where the old ways have brought us. It's time to send the politicians in Washington a message. It's time to elect Harry Lonsdale.

FOR CHANGE • FOR CHOICE • FOR US

(This information furnished by Lonsdale for Senate Committee.)

Representative in Congress 4TH DISTRICT



PETER
DeFAZIO

Democrat

OCCUPATION: U.S. Representative.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Lane County Commissioner; Aide to U.S. Representative Jim Weaver; Assistant Director, Senior Companion Program in Lane County; tree farmer; manager-owner small business; honorable discharge USAFR.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: University of Oregon, M.S. Public Administration/Gerontology; Tufts University, B.A.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Chair, Lane County Commissioners; Aide to U.S. Representative Jim Weaver.

In July of 1990, Pacific Northwest Magazine called Peter DeFazio one of Oregon's "New Leaders." He was described as a man with "the mind of a progressive, the heart of a populist, and the pockets of a fiscal conservative."

PETER DeFAZIO—OUR CONGRESSMAN.

"The pockets of a fiscal conservative . . ."

TAKE THE CREDIT CARD AWAY FROM UNCLE SAM—The national debt is \$3.1 trillion and growing. Interest payments total \$230 billion each year. We've got to get federal spending under control.

Peter DeFazio supports a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution. He fought to force a vote on the floor of the House this year. During debate, he spoke forcefully in favor of the amendment. Though it failed by a narrow margin, he'll keep pushing until it is finally adopted.

A PAY RAISE FOR CONGRESS? NO WAY! S&L rip-offs. Scandalous waste in the federal budget. Debt piled upon debt. If they can't do a better job managing the nation's affairs, Congress and the top staff in the Bush administration sure don't deserve a big pay raise.

Peter DeFazio votes against each new congressional pay raise. He won't accept the huge raises Congress gives itself and returns part of his pay to the Treasury each month.

"The heart of a populist . . ."

WE SHOULDN'T HAVE TO PAY FOR THE GREED OF S&L CROOKS—Rich speculators in boom states like Texas and California cost the taxpayers billions of dollars. Instead of socking it to the American taxpayer once again, let's make the people who held the party pay the bills.

Peter DeFazio says, "I voted against the savings and loan bailout because it makes middle-income taxpayers in Oregon pay for S&L fraud in the sunbelt states. Let's catch the crooks, recover as much

of what they stole as possible, and throw them in jail. Then we can pass new legislation that will place a greater share of the cleanup costs on the wealthy speculators who profited from the scandal in the first place."

WE'RE BEING TAXED TO DEATH—Peter DeFazio says, "Our tax system is topsy-turvy. The wealthiest one percent of Americans pay taxes at a lower rate than many middle-income wage earners. Let's restore tax fairness by reinstating a top tax rate for our wealthiest citizens and reducing the burden on working Americans."

FIGHTING FOR FAIR TRADE—Peter is fighting unfair foreign trade practices in wood products, construction and other services. He says, "I'm sick of playing the patsy to nations that raise unfair barriers against our finished products. It's time to get tough on unfair trade."

AND A FAIR SHAKE FOR WORKING AMERICANS—Peter DeFazio shares the hopes and fears of working people in southwest Oregon. His legislation to permanently ban state and federal log exports will save thousands of Oregon jobs. He's charting a course that finds the balance between jobs and the environment.

"The mind of a progressive . . ."

A CHAMPION FOR OLDER AMERICANS—Peter DeFazio was chosen to fill the late Claude Pepper's seat on the Select Committee on Aging. Pete is fighting to protect Social Security and improve Medicare. He's working for a comprehensive system of national health care for Americans of all ages.

COMMITTED TO PEACE AND JUSTICE—Pete is a leader in the fight against further aid to the brutal government of El Salvador. He's working to stop new nuclear weapons development and cut the outrageous waste at the Pentagon.

INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE—Pete knows we've got to begin to invest in our future—by renewing the federal commitment to quality education and drug-free schools, providing decent and affordable housing, and promoting full employment opportunities for every American.

FULL AND EQUAL RIGHTS FOR EVERY ONE OF US—Peter DeFazio supports a woman's right to choose. He is a cosponsor of the Equal Rights Amendment. He helped pass two important new civil rights laws—the Civil Rights Act of 1990, which will reverse recent Supreme Court decisions weakening the nation's civil rights laws, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, which protects people with disabilities from discrimination.

PROTECTING OREGON FOR OUR CHILDREN—Peter DeFazio passed historic legislation adding 40 of Oregon's finest rivers to the nation's Wild and Scenic Rivers system. He fought to make the big oil companies liable for any damage they cause through negligent oil spills. Pete is leading the effort to protect the last free-flowing stretch of the Klamath River from unnecessary hydroelectric development.

Once or twice in each generation, a new Oregon leader steps onto the stage . . .

PETE DeFAZIO—INDEPENDENT OREGON LEADERSHIP

(This information furnished by DeFazio for Congress.)

CANDIDATE FOR

Representative in Congress 4TH DISTRICT



TONIE
NATHAN

Libertarian

OCCUPATION: National Director of Media Relations, Libertarian Party

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Television and radio broadcaster-producer, investigative reporter, columnist, author, lecturer and owner/manager of three small successful businesses: music publishing, insurance agency and decorating service.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: University of Oregon, BA in Journalism, 21 hours post-graduate work.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: First woman in U.S. history to win an Electoral College vote as Vice-Presidential candidate of the Libertarian Party (1972). Independent candidate for Congress, 4th district (1976). Libertarian Candidate for U.S. Senate (1980). County Commissioner candidate (1984). Lane County Assistant Community Relations Officer (1978). Delegate-at-large to National Conference of Women, appointed by Congresswoman Bella Abzug (1977).

SHAKE UP CONGRESS! ELECT TONIE NATHAN.

Let's face it. Year after year, somehow or other, the government takes more and more of our money and regulates more and more of our lives. And year after year 98% of the incumbents are returned to office where they continue to spend more of our money, create more regulations, and plunge us deeper in debt. Congress hasn't passed a balanced budget in 21 years!

Tonie Nathan thinks enough is enough! It's time to say "Stop!" to bureaucratic, coercive big government. If you've had enough, don't vote for the incumbent; he'll just keep spending and controlling. Your vote won't change a thing.

MAKE YOUR VOTE COUNT! ELECT TONIE NATHAN.

Tonie Nathan's opponent, Peter DeFazio, knows we have a national debt approaching three trillion dollars, yet he continues to spend our money as though there is no tomorrow. He is rated in the upper third of "big spenders" by the prestigious tax research firm, the National Taxpayers Union. (The National Taxpayers' Union Rates Congress: Congressional Spending Study, 101st Congress, 1st Session, 1989)

STAND UP FOR YOUR RIGHTS! ELECT TONIE NATHAN.

Voters! This time you really have a choice. You can send Tonie Nathan to Congress. Tonie Nathan is a Libertarian*. This means that every vote recorded in Congress will register Tonie Nathan's vote separately from the others. It means that the media will seek out Tonie Nathan's fresh approach to the nation's problems to compare with Demopublican views. It means your Congresswoman from Oregon will be very visible, and hence, very influential!

SEND THEM A MESSAGE THEY CAN'T IGNORE! ELECT TONIE NATHAN.

Tonie Nathan's election will send a message to the Demopublicans that in Oregon, the voters are fed up with higher taxes and lack of concern for citizen's rights. Tonie Nathan's election will signal the beginning of a Voter's revolt. It will say, "Stop playing political games and start minding the store!"

DEFEND YOUR LIBERTIES! ELECT TONIE NATHAN

*(The Libertarian Party is the nation's third largest political party, organized in every state of the Union. There are over 100 Libertarians now in office, working cooperatively with those demopublicans who want to roll back the size and cost of government.

The Libertarian Party stands for the same commitment to freedom that earned America its greatness: economic freedom, civil liberties, and a non-interventionist foreign policy which maintains peace and free trade as prescribed by our Founding Fathers.

For more information, call 1-800-682-1776 or Tonie Nathan at 485-7414.)

HERE IS WHAT SOME ARE SAYING ABOUT TONIE NATHAN:

"If ever the U.S. Congress needed a housecleaning, it's now. Tonie Nathan's views and integrity will be a breath of fresh air in Washington. Her superior understanding of the free market, civil liberties and foreign policy is bound to influence the national debate over the proper role of government."

The Honorable Ron Paul, Member of Congress 1976-1984.

"In critical times like these, voters deserve a real choice. I'm pleased that Tonie Nathan has decided to challenge Peter DeFazio for the Fourth District Congressional seat. Tonie has the intelligence, energy and creativity to offer voters an alternative to more 'politics as usual'."

Lane County Commissioner Jack Roberts

"In addition to having thought long and hard about the issues of our time, Tonie Nathan has the ability to express her positions with force and clarity. She genuinely understands our problems and how best to deal with them. I would be proud to have her as my representative."

UO Professor of Political Science William C. Mitchell.

"Tonie Nathan is a 'can do' person. I enjoy her high integrity level and refreshing sense of humor."

Dave Gibson, General Partner, Kinko's Copies.

"Tonie Nathan's greatest asset is that she represents society as a whole not just a particular party. Now, when partisan politics are especially vicious and devastating to our country, this is particularly important."

Dr. Philip B. Stockstad

(This information furnished by Tonie Nathan for Congress Committee.)

Representative in Congress

5TH
DISTRICT



MIKE
KOPETSKI

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Vice-president, Salem communications firm.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Oregon State Representative; Community coordinator, Oregon Law-Related Education Project; Administrator to Oregon Legislative Committees; Consultant on Business, education, and labor/management issues; Investigator/writer for the U.S. Senate Watergate Committee.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Juris Doctor, Northwestern School of Law, Lewis and Clark College (1978); BA, The American University, Washington, D.C. (1971); Pendleton High School (1967).

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Oregon State Representative, 1985-89; Administrator to Oregon Legislative Committees; Investigator/writer for the U.S. Senate Watergate Committee; Former member of the Oregon Child Care Commission.

PERSONAL: Born in Pendleton, Oregon, October 27, 1949; he and his wife, Linda, own their own home in Keizer; his son, Matthew, is 14.

COMMON SENSE VALUES

Born and raised in Eastern Oregon, Mike Kopetski understands hard work. One of five children, his father lost his job due to a plant buyout when Mike was 13. Mike and the family pulled together, went to work, and were able to overcome hard times. Mike worked his way through high school, college and law school—in construction, at a woolen mill, and in canneries.

The common sense values that Mike learned growing up remain with him. As a young investigator on the historic Watergate Committee, Mike learned the importance of honesty and integrity in politics; as a State Representative for four years Mike worked hard to help create opportunities for Oregon's families; and as a businessman Mike knows what it means to balance budgets and create jobs.

A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT FOR OREGON

Many innovative answers to national problems are first tested at the state level. As a state legislator, Mike brought people together to find solutions.

He wrote the 1985 law creating the Oregon Child Care Commission and the 1987 parental leave law that recognizes parents are still the best child care providers.

Mike also helped in the fight against crime and drugs. He changed laws to give police a better chance to search for drug peddlers and close illegal drug labs.

He helped lower Oregon's personal and corporate income tax rates to ease the tax squeeze on middle and lower income wage earners.

Mike also served on the legislative committee that balanced the state's budget.

A REAL DIFFERENCE FOR OREGON'S FUTURE

Mike Kopetski is the clear choice to represent our views on major issues. Denny Smith is out of touch with Oregon voters.

Savings and Loan Scandal: Denny Smith served as a director of one failed Oregon S&L and had personal business deals that contributed to the failure of another. His personal actions were responsible in part for the national scandal that may cost American taxpayers up to \$500 billion.

Mike will fight in Congress to reduce the cost of the S&L bailout to American taxpayers and make certain that wrongdoers pay back what they owe.

Senior Citizens: Denny Smith was one of only 14 of 435 members of Congress to vote against the principal program providing support services to older citizens, the Older Americans Act. According to the National Council of Senior Citizens, Smith voted against seniors 95 percent of the time.

Mike was one of only five legislators in the Oregon House to receive a "five star" rating—the highest—from senior citizens for his work on their behalf.

The Economy: Since Denny Smith has been in Congress, the national debt has tripled—to over \$3 trillion. Smith has done little to boost Oregon's economy or help families seeking opportunities for themselves and their children.

Mike believes it is time for Congress to throw away its credit cards and balance the budget. Mike will stand up for Oregon workers and Oregon families. That's why groups representing thousands of workers, including timber workers, endorse Mike.

WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT MIKE KOPETSKI AND DENNY SMITH

"... it is left to the voters of the 5th District to judge whether their Congressman overstepped the bounds of propriety in his dealings with S&L regulators." *Eugene Register-Guard* (8/8/90)

"Smith's priorities are not the priorities of the citizens of Oregon ... on nearly every point of concern for the environment, women, the poor, civil rights, and world peace, Smith comes down on one side, Kopetski on the other. We believe that the voters of this district more often would side with Mike Kopetski." *Salem Statesman-Journal* (11/1/88)

"We're convinced that in Congress, Kopetski would continue to work for realistic solutions, rather than look for politically comfortable positions. We're also convinced that Kopetski is more in tune with the Fifth District voters ... Smith's lack of concern for Clackamas County is a disgrace we must erase." *Oregon City Enterprise-Courier* (10/26/88)

MIKE KOPETSKI:

A Congressman to Represent Us ... for a Change

(This information furnished by Kopetski for Congress.)

CANDIDATE FOR

Representative in Congress

5TH
DISTRICT



DENNY
SMITH

Republican

OCCUPATION: United States Congressman

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Chairman of Eagle Newspapers, Inc., a family corporation of community newspapers in the Pacific Northwest; former co-pilot for Pan American World Airways; decorated U.S. Air Force pilot, flew 180 combat missions in Vietnam.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduated from Oregon public schools and Willamette University.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Member, U.S. House of Representatives, 1981-present; Member, House Budget Committee; House Interior Committee; former Co-Chairman, Military Reform Caucus; Co-Chairman, Congressional Aviation Forum.

CONGRESSMAN DENNY SMITH . . . MAKING A DIFFERENCE FOR OREGON

DENNY SMITH: WORKING FOR BALANCED, COMMON SENSE PROPOSALS

"We don't have to hurt people to help the environment"

— Congressman Denny Smith

To Denny Smith, a prosperous economy and healthy environment go hand in hand. It's a matter of balance. People, their health, well-being and jobs must be weighed against the needs of the environment.

From his position on the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Denny Smith is fighting for common sense, balanced proposals that preserve our environment and protect the working men and women of Oregon.

He fought against oil drilling off the Oregon Coast. He voted for the Clean Air Act, and for double hulling of oil tankers. Denny also sponsored legislation to clean-up drinking water, protect sensitive coastal habitat and aid fisheries.

But when politicians in Washington, D.C. put the northern spotted owl ahead of Oregon timber families, Denny went to bat for the people he represents. He and a group of Oregonians went to the White House to press for a balance that protects the spotted owl and keeps our people working. A "win-win," he called it.

DENNY SMITH: WORKING TO SAVE YOU MONEY

Political professionals in Washington, D.C. keep talking about the need for higher taxes. Denny Smith says no to higher taxes.

Denny believes that our taxes don't need to be increased . . . he believes that every part of the federal government can operate more efficiently on less money.

The military, social programs, bureaucracy and especially Congress have the ability to get along without a spending increase for a couple of years until the deficit is erased. That's how we operate our family budgets. The federal government should do the same.

DENNY SMITH: FIGHTING THE WAR AGAINST CRIME AND DRUGS

Taking on tough problems isn't new to Denny Smith. When violent crime and drug abuse reached epidemic proportions, Denny Smith fought for safer streets and neighborhoods.

Denny founded Oregonians Against Crime because he had grown frustrated with a justice system that seemed more concerned with so-called "criminal rights" than victims' rights.

He worked together with over 115,000 Oregonians to pass the 1988 Oregon Anti-Crime Initiative. Because of Denny's leadership, repeat murderers and rapists will now spend each and every day of their sentence behind bars . . . where they belong.

In Washington, D.C. Denny has helped write some of our nation's toughest anti-crime laws. He authored a measure that requires the death penalty for those who kill police officers. He worked to increase penalties for criminals who use a firearm in a crime. And he is working for new laws that crack down on drug dealers.

DENNY SMITH: WORKING FOR A STRONG, EFFICIENT NATIONAL DEFENSE

It's because of dictators like Saddam. Hussein that America needs a strong and ready national defense.

Denny Smith has always supported a strong military, but, at the same time, he is leading an often lonely battle against cost overruns and inefficient management in the Pentagon.

Leaders of every political party have recognized Denny for his work to reform the Pentagon. His accomplishments include:

- Forced the Pentagon to cancel the Sgt. York anti-aircraft gun . . . saving taxpayers over \$3 billion.
- Named one of the 31 most effective Members of Congress for his work to reform the Pentagon procurement process by National Journal magazine.
- Authored and passed a law requiring the Pentagon to appoint a civilian in charge of procurement reform.
- Led the effort to cancel 1991 funding for the flawed Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile . . . saving taxpayers \$1.4 billion.
- Has voted against every Department of Defense budget since November 1985.

DENNY SMITH: A LEADER IN CONGRESS

Here's what Oregon and national leaders have to say about our Congressman, Denny Smith.

"Had the House been populated by a majority of Denny Smiths, the federal budget deficit probably would have shrunk to nothing by now."

(Albany Democrat-Herald, October 31, 1988)

"Smith's active support (of the Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Bill) was central to the rivers bill's approval by the House . . ."

(The Oregonian, November 2, 1988)

" . . . Denny Smith was no Democrat out to score partisan points against a Republican-run Pentagon; nor was he a liberal ideologically opposed to big military budgets. He was largely reacting as a citizen-politician, innocent about the ways of Washington, at first upset, and later angered."

(Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Hedrick Smith in his book, "The Power Game," 1988)

"Smith's crime initiative hits the state's growing crime problem right between the eyes."

(Molalla Pioneer, February 17, 1988)

CONGRESSMAN DENNY SMITH . . .

Working to maintain our environmental heritage.

Working to keep timber workers employed.

Working to lower your taxes.

Working to fight against Pentagon waste.

Working to make a difference for us.

(This information furnished by Friends of Denny Smith.)

Governor



**DAVE
FROHNMYER**

Republican

OCCUPATION: Oregon Attorney General

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Professor of Law & Special Assistant to the President, University of Oregon. Private law practice, San Francisco, California.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Medford Public Schools; A.B. Harvard College; B.A. & M.A. Oxford University (Rhodes Scholar); Doctor of Jurisprudence, University of California School of Law.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Oregon Attorney General 1981-present; State Representative 1975-81; Consultant, Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice, 1973-74; Assistant to U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, 1969-70.

You only need look at the vast beauty surrounding us to know that Oregon is a special place. We have clean air, opportunity, a wealth of natural resources and a society that values hard work, independence, common sense and family.

Protecting everything that makes Oregon special is a Governor's first responsibility. This demands experience, strength, the ability to listen and the courage to act—leadership I have shown throughout my public service career.

As Attorney General, I have moved aggressively against child abuse, consumer rip-offs and organized crime.

I sued the federal government to stop selection of a nuclear waste dump next to our Columbia River, and won criminal convictions against Rajneesh leaders.

Under my direction, Oregon's Department of Justice is now recognized as one of the most effective in the nation—a model of efficiency and productivity where we collect three times more money for Oregon citizens than it costs to run the office.

This is the tested leadership ability I will bring to the Governor's office, where solutions must result from hard work, careful thought and a clear vision of Oregon's future.

The Choice of Law Enforcement

I'm honored that every County Sheriff and District Attorney in Oregon has endorsed me for Governor, and proud of the support I have received from the Oregon Council of Police Associations and Oregon Police Chiefs for Safer Communities.

Their confidence and support will help me build the working partnership needed between state and local law enforcement to win our fight against crime and drugs.

Getting drug dealers, sex offenders, career criminals and violent felons off our streets will be a top priority for me as Governor.

Strong Leadership for Today's Challenges

Like all Americans, we face serious social and economic challenges. Jobs are threatened by careless federal policies. We are burdened with a property tax system that pits the elderly against the young. Our schools desperately need a different source of funding. And our economy demands special care.

This is not a time for rash or reckless proposals. Nor can we afford to simply play the hand we're dealt by the federal government—or anybody else.

Oregon needs strong, thoughtful, decisive leadership that brings Oregonians together and inspires our best. We can meet today's challenges—provided we work and stand together.

Secure Jobs, Good Schools, Safe Streets

As Governor, I will always remember that any action government takes—or fails to take—ultimately affects Oregon and our quality of life.

For this reason, I will fight any federal policy that throws Oregonians out of work and cripples our economy. We can oppose the federal government and win. As Attorney General, I have proved that this is possible.

I will also strike a thoughtful balance between healthy economic growth and the need to protect our environment. We can do both.

I will take the lead to cut property taxes and provide our schools with a different source of funding. The current system is grossly unfair, driving grandparents out of their homes to pay for the education of their grandchildren. This must stop.

Likewise, I will make sure our schools are adequately funded. Our children deserve the best education possible—so they have the skills needed for tomorrow's complex world, no matter what career path they choose. To help them, our schools must stress the basics while encouraging greater proficiency in computer science, research and high technology.

I will also launch a major new offensive against crime and drugs on three key fronts—prevention, apprehension and punishment. We will win this war.

As Governor, I will ask every Oregonian to join me in this far reaching effort. I don't pretend to know all the answers. But I do know how to bring people together and nurture the cooperation needed for success.

Together, we will:

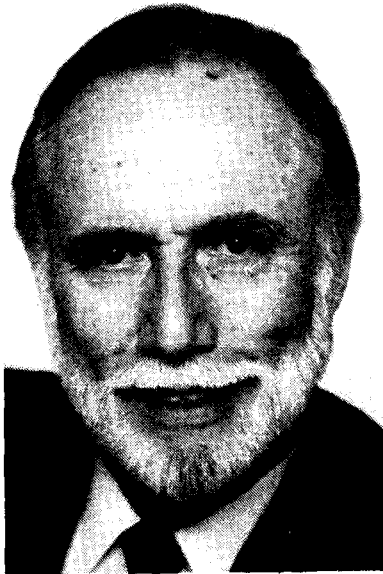
1. Protect jobs and our economy.
2. Preserve Oregon's natural beauty for future generations.
3. Cut property taxes.
4. Launch a bold offensive against the forces that breed crime—with workable new programs aimed at child abuse, drugs, poverty and illiteracy.
5. Get drug dealers and dangerous felons off our streets and out of our communities.
6. Establish a school funding solution that equalizes the burden—so no one pays more than a fair share.
7. Provide our children with the best schools and education we can give.

This is an ambitious agenda—but every goal must be achieved. As Oregonians, we have the energy, intelligence, and pioneering spirit to succeed. Oregon wasn't built by people who ran from challenge.

With your support, I will lead Oregon into the future with confidence and hope—protecting everything that makes Oregon special . . . seeking new solutions to old problems . . . inspiring our best . . . building on our proud heritage.

(This information furnished by Oregonians for Frohnmayer.)

Governor



AL
MOBLEY

Independent

OCCUPATION: Registered Professional Engineer, retired.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Civilian Professional Engineer; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Flight Engineer; U.S. Air Force during Korean War Aerial Engineer; U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Engineer training programs required for professional registration.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: GS-14 Federal Employee with experience in staff management, organizational structure and large, complex operations. Responsibility has included three states, two countries in the Far East and Saudi Arabia.

IT'S TIME FOR CHANGE

Al Mobley is a candidate for Governor because Oregonians want a citizens' representative — someone who cares about taxpayers, business owners, property owners and homemakers. He is a man of integrity, moral principles and common sense.

Oregonians are determined to change a government that is too deeply involved in business and family affairs. The government is unresponsive to the needs of honest, hard-working taxpayers. It is a government, run by career politicians, that is more concerned with special interest groups than with taxpayers.

While Al has campaigned in all 36 counties, thousands of Oregonians have told him they want to return to principles of private enterprise, private property ownership rights and individual liberty. Oregonians want less bureaucratic interference in their lives. Al Mobley is dedicated to changing the direction of government to correct abuses and return the state to its rightful owners — the citizens of Oregon.

HARD WORK, DEDICATION AND SERVICE

Raised on a family farm in Mississippi during the Great Depression, Al learned the value of hard work and dedication. After high school Al served during World War II and the Korean War. Upon leaving the service, Al had a long, prestigious career in the Army Corps of Engineers. As a civilian engineer and advisor to high-ranking military officers, Al traveled internationally solving problems. Al has experience managing complex operations and large budgets.

"In the Corps we had a job to do, on time and within a budget. We had to solve problems. That's the kind of leadership and hands-on experience I can take to the Governor's office."

CHARTING A NEW COURSE

Al Mobley wants to use his experience to make a difference in Oregon. He provides Oregonians with a distinct choice in the race for Governor. The other candidates are professional politicians. Al is an engineer who believes a citizen government is far more effective than one run by career politicians. The other candidates support higher taxes. Al Mobley knows that taking more money from Oregonians will not solve our problems. In fact, Al Mobley believes that lower taxes and less government are just what Oregon needs.

COMPARE THE CANDIDATES

- Al Mobley opposes the addition of a sales tax; Frohnmayer and Roberts support it.
- Al Mobley supports Ballot Measure 5 which reduces property taxes over a five year period; Frohnmayer and Roberts oppose the measure.
- Al Mobley supports Ballot Measure 11 which provides tax credits for parents to send children to the school of their choice; Frohnmayer and Roberts oppose the measure.
- Al Mobley believes final land use decisions should be made at the county level by elected officials, not at the state level by LCDC; Frohnmayer and Roberts have taken no stand.
- Al Mobley supports Ballot Measure 8 which bans abortions except in the cases of rape and incest, or to save the life of the mother; Frohnmayer and Roberts favor abortion at any time, even for sex selection and birth control.
- Al Mobley opposes special rights for those who engage in homosexual activities; Frohnmayer and Roberts support "gay rights."

Al Mobley opposes the radical preservationists' agenda and supports Oregon timber families. Al Mobley will form a coalition to fight for responsible multiple-use policies for our natural resources. Al Mobley supports our Constitutional right to bear arms. Al Mobley believes we must be tougher on all criminals, making them unwelcome in Oregon.

AL MOBLEY BELIEVES IT IS TIME FOR GOVERNMENT TO BE REMINDED THAT ITS ROLE IS TO ACT AS A SERVANT TO THE PEOPLE!

AL MOBLEY: OREGON'S ONLY CHOICE FOR GOVERNOR

(This information furnished by Friends of Al Mobley.)

Governor



FRED
OERTHER

Libertarian

OCCUPATION: Farmer, Oregon Tilth Certified.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Physician.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: U. of Michigan 1955-59, B.A. degree 1958. Wayne State U. College of Medicine 1959-63, M.D. degree 1963. Internship and Residency Internal Medicine Detroit Receiving Hospital 1963-66. Fellowship in Nephrology U. of Texas Southwestern Medical School at Parkland Hospital 1966-68.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: U.S. Army Medical Service 1968-70. Vietnam 1968-69. Discharged with rank of Major 1970.

I am running for Governor with the intent of furthering the Libertarian Principles of non-violence, free market economy, and a tolerant, self-governing Society. As Governor, I will stand by these Principles:

1. I do not believe in nor do I advocate the initiation of force or violence for the achievement of social or political goals. If elected I will serve the full term.

2. Property Tax Relief. I will separate Property Tax Reform from School Reform. I will seek legislation, by Initiative if necessary, to offer \$75,000 Homestead Exemption from Property Taxes with equivalent Renter Relief. As an Interim Measure, I support Ballot Measure Five.

3. School Reform. We should question the cost and quality of government education. There seems to be more System than education in the Education System. I support Ballot Measure 11, the Educational Choice Initiative to let Parents and Students pick the appropriate Schools and to allow Schools to develop appropriate costs and qualities. This approach works in Minnesota.

4. No Sales Tax. This is the same lame Bipartisan Scheme the Oregon Voters have turned down four times in 20 years. More money will not solve school problems and I will not add the burden of collecting this tax on Business. I will ask the Legislature to bring us more Choices, not more Taxes.

5. Right To Privacy. We need a Privacy Amendment in our Oregon Constitution to offer Broad Protection from the Government and its Agents. The Private Acts of Consenting Adults are not the concern of Government. As it stands now, they can enter any Home in Oregon looking for John and Jane Doe. They won't find John or

Jane but they will take your money, firearms, sacrament, records and identification. They may take your Home, break up your Family and deprive you of Liberty. Government exists to Protect and Defend us, not to control and intimidate us. Freedom is the Issue and we need Constitutional Protection to Save us from those who would save us from Ourselves.

6. I'm Pro-Choice on Everything. A Woman's Right to Choose ought to be guaranteed. People and groups now complaining about abortion were, 25 years ago, trying to suppress contraceptive information, birth control devices, and sex education. When Abortion was Illegal, Women had Illegal Abortions. I believe we should be Parents by Choice.

7. Save Our Planet. There is Unity of all Life. We must have more Care for the Health, Cleanliness, and Peace of this Nest of Ours. We cannot continue to use the Soil, the Air, and the Water as open Sewers. We cannot continue to draw down the water tables or to deplete the diversity and quantity of Living Things. This is our only Home which we Inherit, Inhabit, and Pass Along to our great-great-grandchildren. If we want to hand Them a decent Home, then We in this Century had better clean up Our Individual and Collective Acts.

8. Save Our Second Amendment. The Overwhelming Majority of Gun Owners are Peaceful. They do not need statutory limitations of Our Constitutional Rights. We need more Penalties for Abuse of Firearms. If the justice System would spend less time and money on victimless crimes, we could make the penalties stick for the Real Crimes of Violence and Stealing.

9. The War Is Over, End Prohibition Now. War is a poor way to do Social Engineering. In this War, the only Light in the Tunnel is the Burning Bill of Rights. Prohibition does not Work. There is more System than justice in the Justice System that pretends that Prohibition Does Work. We have twice failed to Make Prohibition Work. Not even Bipartisanship can make it Work. But Democracy could decide to make it a Medical and Social Problem rather than a Criminal Matter. We begin by decriminalizing marijuana/Hemp, and then move quickly for legalization and non-criminal distribution of Drugs.

10. We Need More Choices. Most of us are Good People who want to Live and let Live. But in a Democracy, if you vote for the Lesser of Two Evils, then Evil will Win. It is High Time to change our Policies and Programs. More Bipartisan 19th century solutions to 21st Century Problems will not Work. Jefferson was Right about less Government being Better. I Offer Policy and Program Changes for choice, for Peace and Freedom, and for Decentralization and Diversity. Thank you for your attention.

(This information furnished by Fred Oerther for Governor.)

CANDIDATE FOR Governor



**BARBARA
ROBERTS**

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Oregon Secretary of State.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Small business accounting, construction firm office management.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Portland State University (night classes, 1962-65). Harvard University, Kennedy School of Government, Summer 1989. Marylhurst College, 1989-present.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Secretary of State since 1984; State Representative (1980-84); House Majority Leader (1982-84); Chair, Governor's Worker's Compensation Reform Task Force (1986-87); Governor's Representative, Hanford Waste Board, (1988-present); Multnomah County Commissioner (1978); Mt. Hood Community College Board (1978-82); Parkrose School Board (1973-83).

COMMUNITY SERVICE:

- Chair, Mult. County Juvenile Services Commission (1979-82).
- Chair, Governor's Task Force on Long Term Care (nursing homes)(1988-89).
- Woodland Park Hospital Board of Trustees (1982-85).
- Advisory Board, Oregon Council on Alcohol and Drug Addiction.
- Oregon YMCA Youth and Government Board of Directors.
- Board member, Salem Convention and Visitors Association.
- Board member, Oregon Symphony in Salem.

BARBARA ROBERTS: THE CHANGE WILL DO US GOOD

Barbara didn't plan to be a politician. She got involved with government because her autistic son wasn't getting the education he needed. So she went to the state capitol—and was told it would take years to do something about education for handicapped kids.

She said, "My son can't wait that long." Six months later, she won the right to an education for her son—and thousands of other Oregon children with disabilities.

That's the kind of governor Oregon needs: caring and effective.

BARBARA ROBERTS: NOT A TYPICAL POLITICIAN

Barbara is not like any politician you've ever met. She's a lot better. She listens. She talks straight. And she gets the job done.

When crisis hit Oregon's timber industry, she didn't play politics with timber workers. She said, "Let's roll up our sleeves, develop and market new forest products, stop exporting logs, manage our forests better, and create new jobs."

And, when it comes to the law, it doesn't matter to Barbara whether you are a Republican or a Democrat. As Secretary of State, she

imposed the largest fines in state history on members of her own party when they stepped over the line.

Oregon needs a governor like that: independent and willing to tell it like it is.

MAINTAINING OREGON'S LIVABILITY

Barbara Roberts has a vision for a healthy, safe, livable Oregon. She'll move the mountain of government to make Oregon a better place to live and work.

- **Affordable housing:** tax help for families saving for a down payment; a trust fund for moderate income housing.
- **Affordable health care:** lead the way toward health insurance coverage and lowered costs.
- **Safe communities:** tougher sentences for drug manufacturers, drug sellers, and sex abuse crimes; more resources for crime prevention, drug treatment, and intensive supervision of parolees.
- **Property tax relief and school funding reform:** reduce burdensome property taxes by replacing at least 50% of school property tax with a tamper-proof sales tax, with exemptions for food, housing, utilities and health care . . . plus a guaranteed cap on property tax growth.
- **A healthy environment:** as Oregon grows, strong action to protect and improve our air and water, beaches, fish and wildlife; careful stewardship of natural resources.

BUILDING A STRONG ECONOMY AND JOBS

As the only candidate for governor with real business experience, Barbara knows how government decisions affect the bottom line.

Most new jobs in Oregon come from small business. Barbara will streamline and strengthen state programs for small business, help with worker safety, and make Oregon an "opportunity zone" for small businesses.

Barbara will work for new international markets, support local growth through regional strategies investment, and offer strong help to timber dependent communities.

Working for a stronger economy is not just an idea for Barbara . . . it's her experience.

BARBARA ROBERTS RUNS A TIGHT SHIP

Barbara Roberts knows how to save taxpayers money.

In 1985, she had a powerful plan: conduct performance audits in state government to make sure taxpayers are getting their money's worth. In 1989, Barbara's first performance audit on the state highway department identified \$7 million in taxpayer savings.

Oregon needs a governor with that kind of experience, common sense, and knowledge of state government.

BARBARA ROBERTS: A GOVERNOR FOR ALL OREGONIANS

Barbara Roberts grew up in Sheridan. Her great-grandparents came over the Oregon Trail. Her father was a machinist; her mother a typesetter. She raised her sons, one of them handicapped, as a single working mother.

No other candidate has her background in business, local government or community service. Barbara's proved that hard work and high office don't mean less caring . . . or less courage.

She's been tested. And she's ready.

VOTE FOR BARBARA ROBERTS FOR GOVERNOR

(This information furnished by Barbara Roberts for Governor Committee.)

Commissioner, Bureau of Labor and Industries



**MARY
WENDY
ROBERTS**

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Commissioner, Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Community College Curriculum Consultant; Juvenile Court Counselor; Social Worker; Real Estate Sales.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Master's Degree, Political Science, University of Wisconsin; Bachelor's Degree, Political Science, University of Oregon; National Defense Foreign Language Fellowship, Chinese-Japanese Institute, University of Colorado, West Linn High School, Oregon.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Three terms as Commissioner of the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries; State Representative; State Senator; Business and Consumer Affairs Committee; Ways and Means Committee; National Association of Government Labor Officials; Oregon Job Training and Coordinating Council; Oregon Advisory Committee; U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

RECOGNIZED LEADERSHIP AND COMMITMENT

- First woman Democrat elected to statewide office in Oregon.
- Delegate to two National Democratic Conventions.
- Program speaker at the 1980 Democratic Convention.
- Past President of the National Association of Governmental Officials
- Selected to be a U.S. delegate to an International Conference on Apprenticeship.
- Recent awards from the YWCA, the Oregon Hispanic Commission, and the Oregon Women's Commission.
- Received the Republican nomination (by write-in) as well as the Democratic nomination for this election - a tribute to Robert's record.

HELPING OREGON BUSINESS AND OREGON WORKERS

- Enforcing the law is best done by preventing violations through education. Every year 6,500 employers learn about their rights and responsibilities in technical assistance seminars conducted by the Bureau of Labor and Industries. Many small businesses in particular benefit from this service.
- Commissioner Roberts pushed through legislation to establish the Wage Security Fund for employees of businesses that go out of business and are unable to pay back wages. The Wage Security Fund is the first such comprehensive fund in the nation.

HELPING ALL OREGONIANS HELP THEMSELVES

- As a case worker, State Legislator and State Labor Commissioner, Roberts has fought discrimination at all levels of society. She knows that neither Oregon business nor Oregon as a whole can afford to waste our most precious resource — Oregon's people.
- The Equal Opportunity Commission recognized Commissioner Robert's leadership by awarding the Bureau of Labor and Industries one of three quality assurance projects in the nation.

RESOLVING WORK/FAMILY CONFLICTS

- As a policy maker, Roberts has fought for legislation designed to reduce the conflict between the needs of the family and the demands of the workplace. With so many single parent households, families with two working parents, and with the overall change expected in the make-up of the workforce, accommodations must be made to enable workers to meet family responsibilities and take care of family concerns.
- Working with the Oregon legislature and concerned constituent groups, Roberts has supported parental leave and pregnancy leave legislation.
- During the 1991 session, Roberts intends to introduce legislation which will provide leave time for workers to care for a child, spouse, or parent who is suffering a serious health condition.

TRAINING SYSTEMS FOR THE FUTURE

- Roberts has long recognized the need for programs which target the career planning needs of non-college bound students. Under her leadership, the bureau has brought together business and industry to work with school districts to develop new comprehensive job-related educational programs for those students who will not move on to higher education. These programs address career exploration, awareness and technology education and emphasize hands-on practical career training. Roberts firmly believes preparing Oregon for the challenges of the next century begins today in the State's middle and high school classrooms. To compete in the global marketplace, Oregon must have a highly skilled workforce.
- Mary Wendy Roberts strongly supports the apprenticeship programs and advocates the inclusion of pre-apprenticeship programs at the high school level.
- Roberts has extended her message of the importance of finishing high school and developing solid basic skills to middle school students through the "Career Blazer" video series. The series explores a number of career options which do not require a four year college degree, but do require a solid high school education with additional specialized training.
- For employers, apprenticeship programs increase productivity by training skilled, adaptable workers. Apprentices earn wages while increasing job skills for long term employability.
- As a result of Mary Wendy Roberts' leadership, Oregon is recognized as a national leader in apprenticeship. Roberts serves as the president of the National Apprenticeship Program.
- But more needs to be done for Oregon workers and Oregon business to meet the challenges of the 90's. Commissioner Roberts advocates better school-to-work linkages and developing the talents of non-college bound youth, too often overlooked and underserved.

MARY WENDY ROBERTS HAS EARNED YOUR VOTE FOR RE-ELECTION.

MARY WENDY ROBERTS AND OREGON. KEEP A GREAT TEAM

(This information furnished by Re-elect Mary Wendy Roberts Committee.)

CANDIDATE FOR

Commissioner, Bureau of Labor and Industries



MARY ANN
RUGGIERO

Libertarian

OCCUPATION: Registered Nurse.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Beautician; Licensed Practical Nurse; Mother.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Culver Academy of Beauty Culture, Rochester, N.W.; School of Practical Nursing at Willowbrook; Clackamas Community College School of Nursing.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Taxpayer.

DECRIMINALIZE WORK

Dozens of Oregon occupations are regulated in ways that keep people from working, especially poor people. A poor person who is a competent hairdresser, but who cannot afford hundreds of hours of training is denied a job. Much of that training is not required for public health or safety, but to reduce the number of hairdressers and raise the prices that consumers pay. A poor person who has a car cannot convert it into a taxicab to earn his living, because the city has restricted who may drive a cab, and sold all the licenses to existing companies. Those people and all consumers suffer.

MARY ANN RUGGIERO will act to decriminalize work, by eliminating special interest laws that raise consumer prices, and keep people from working.

TAKE AWAY THE WEDGE

Government has driven a wedge between what a worker earns, and what they take home. Corporate profits take a few cents of each dollar earned; government takes more than forty cents of each dollar earned. Income tax, social security tax, unemployment tax, worker's compensation tax, mandatory, "benefits" and mass transit tax turn workers into serfs working half time for government and half time for themselves.

MARY ANN RUGGIERO will be a vocal supporter of each worker's right to keep the money he or she earns and spend it as he or she sees fit. Much of that money is taken at the state level where MARY ANN RUGGIERO can have an impact.

SUPPORT FULL EMPLOYMENT

Like 89% of all Oregonians, MARY ANN RUGGIERO supports Measure 7 the Full Employment Program. Measure 7 establishes a pilot program. "Workfare" in six Oregon counties. This program would require recipients of public assistance or unemployment compensation to work in exchange for benefits.

ESTABLISH COMPETITION IN SCHOOLING

MARY ANN RUGGIERO believes that our kids deserve better than what they are getting, and so do our teachers. Accordingly she supports Measure 11 which would bring the marketplace, and the parents back into the educational establishment. By fostering competition and parental control, the two major problems of cumbersome budgets and lack of parental involvement will be eliminated.

VOTE THE UNION LABEL

MARY ANN RUGGIERO is a seven year member of the Oregon Federation of Nurses, and a shop steward in her work place. MARY ANN RUGGIERO is the daughter of Italian immigrants who taught her that hard work is the most important ingredient in the American Dream.

(This information furnished by Mary Ann Ruggiero.)

CANDIDATE FOR

State Senator 18TH DISTRICT



KATHLEEN KESSINGER

Republican

OCCUPATION: Professional Businesswoman.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Professional interior designer, Community College instructor, Retail manager, Sales consultant, Convention coordinator.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduated with distinction from the University of Minnesota.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: None.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- Citizens for a Drug Free Oregon, Community Contact
- United Way of Benton County Board of Directors
- Athena Award for Outstanding Professional Businesswoman Finalist
- Active Church Member

KATHLEEN KESSINGER—BETTER EDUCATION FOR LESS TAXES—FOR A CHANGE!

KATHLEEN KESSINGER combines a deep commitment to the best schools for Oregon with a firm resolve to fight for meaningful property tax reform, without increasing state spending.

"Our children deserve the best schools we can give them. Teachers deserve the best resources we can provide. Oregon taxpayers should expect the fairest funding our representatives can fight for."

KATHLEEN KESSINGER—LEADERSHIP IN THE WAR ON CRIME AND DRUGS FOR A CHANGE!

KATHLEEN KESSINGER knows how crime and drugs can undermine our communities, threaten our children and cause everyone to live in fear, that is why she has been selected as the local community contact for Citizens for a Drug Free Oregon.

"I will be an effective partner with state and local law enforcement officials, lawmakers and citizens to develop effective solutions to crime."

KATHLEEN KESSINGER—PROMOTING JOBS, OPPORTUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE IN OREGON—FOR A CHANGE!

Small businesses and individual entrepreneurs are suffering under the weight of oppressive laws, regulations. KATHLEEN KESSINGER will work for major reform to promote new opportunity for Oregonians and help to reduce the cost of doing business in Oregon.

KATHLEEN KESSINGER—PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS TO LIVE WITHOUT GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE—FOR A CHANGE!

KATHLEEN KESSINGER will fight against any attempts by government to destroy the rights of individuals to make personal choices in their lives.

"Government has a role in promoting opportunity and a safe, healthy environment. Government does not have the right to interfere with personal rights."

LEADERSHIP FOR A CHANGE!

(This information furnished by Elect Kessinger to State Senate.)



CLIFF TROW

Democrat

OCCUPATION: State Senator; OSU professor.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Cliff Trow worked his way through school as a grocery clerk, laundry checker, house painter, janitor, and high school teacher.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Bachelor's degree from Kansas Wesleyan University; master's and doctorate from U. of Colorado; professional honors, local and national.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: A leader in the Oregon Senate since 1975, Cliff Trow has chaired the Education and Executive Appointments Committees and the Transportation and Public Safety Sub-Committees of Ways and Means. He serves on the Emergency Board, Education, and Human Resources Committees, and he has been Pro Tem Senate President. Senator Trow is also a member of the Education Commission of the States and the Criminal Justice Council.

EXPERIENCE equals ACCOMPLISHMENT

Cliff Trow's experience is measured in his solid record of accomplishments helping:

- Cities and towns win vital development grants.
- Senior citizens maintain dignity through Project Independence.
- Children and families by expanding Headstart and prenatal care.
- Workers gain a higher minimum wage.
- Small businesses with workers' compensation reform.
- Schools by increasing state support and funds for special needs children.
- OSU and WOSC by securing funds for badly needed programs and facilities.

EXPERIENCE equals RESPONSIBILITY

Cliff Trow is a trusted and respected public servant. The concerns of Benton and Polk Counties are clearly heard in Salem with his continued leadership on the budget writing Ways and Means Committee and on the Emergency Board.

EXPERIENCE equals RECOGNITION

Cliff Trow has been recognized for promoting individual freedom, the advancement of higher education, and stewardship of Oregon's natural resources and environment. He has also been honored for his outstanding contributions benefitting senior citizens, women, children and families, and education.

"Trow is everything a public servant should be — intelligent, reliable, careful, and ready to listen to anyone. We couldn't ask for a better senator."

—Corvallis Gazette-Times endorsement, 10/28/86

Let's keep Senator Cliff Trow's experience working for us!

(This information furnished by Reelect Senator Cliff Trow Committee.)

CANDIDATE FOR

State Senator 19TH DISTRICT



FLOYD D. WILLIAMS

Republican

OCCUPATION: Millworker.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: 28 years a millworker throughout Oregon and the Northwest Plywood, lumber and shingle mills.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: GED, Salem, Oregon; Linn-Benton Community College, presently in Sociology and Psychology.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Treasurer of Linn County Republican Central Committee; Delegate for State Republican Party.

Floyd was born and has lived in Oregon for 46 years. He, his wife and three grown children all live in Sweet Home. Floyd's agenda includes:

Timber: Protection of private lands and our way of life.

- As a 28-year Northwest millworker, I am very aware and concerned with critical issues currently threatening the jobs and lifestyles of thousands. I will strive to protect that way-of-life.
- I will work to prevent set asides of private timber lands for the spotted owl without equitable reimbursement for the land owner.

Property Taxes: Permanent and significant reductions.

- I wish to make it possible for young adults to afford their first home and keep seniors who are on fixed incomes from losing theirs.
- Small businesses on tight margins also need property tax relief.

Human Services: Improved benefits for those who need care.

- Government often makes unreasonable demands on the health care industry, yet shies away from providing the necessary leadership for making changes. I will promote improvements in foster care, mental health facilities, care for the elderly and child-care programs.

LCDC: Helping the state move forward, not backwards.

- I believe improvements in the way LCDC regulates development in the State of Oregon are necessary to move forward. I will work towards promoting positive development and to prevent unfair restriction of private lands without compensation to the landowner.

(This information furnished by Floyd D. Williams.)



MAE YIH

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Homemaker/Legislator.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Homemaker/Legislator.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: BA Economics, Barnard College, New York; Accounting, Columbia University Graduate School of Business, New York.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Local school boards 1969-79; Oregon House of Representatives, 1977-83; Oregon Senate, 1983-Present. Member of: Joint Legislative Ways & Means Committee, Emergency Board, Adolescent Alcohol & Drug Treatment Task Force, Senate Human Resources, Government Operations & Elections, Legislative Audit Committees; Vice Chair, Senate Transportation Committee; Past Chairs: Senate Business & Consumer Affairs Committee and Western States Legislative Forestry Task Force.

THE ECONOMY IS YIH'S TOP PRIORITY — Her efforts created Enterprise Zones, leading to hundreds of new jobs. Highways 34 and 20 are in the Access Oregon Program thanks to her assistance. The Pacific Boulevard couplet project was advanced on the construction schedule because of MAE's work. These improvements will help our businesses. To keep existing jobs, MAE believes we must utilize our natural resources more intensively!

FIGHTING TO REDUCE CRIME — Because nine out of ten juvenile crimes are drug-related, MAE worked to create Regional Treatment Centers for adolescents in the Mid-Valley. This reduces crime!

HER LEGISLATION PRESERVES OUR HERITAGE — MAE made sure Oregon's 49 covered bridges, precious reminders of our culture and history, were repaired. Tourists love these bridges!

WE MUST LIVE WITHIN OUR MEANS — Nobody keeps a tighter rein on state spending! MAE'S votes in 1989 would have created a surplus of \$350 million for property tax relief. She works to lower taxes.

YIH CUTS RED TAPE — MAE solves problems for friends and neighbors. In 1989, she helped North Albany resolve serious health hazard problems without its being annexed to Albany.

YIH KEEPS IN TOUCH — Through weekly newsletters, Saturday district meetings, and mailing legislation to those affected, MAE does a great job for constituents! She responds to the needs of everyone!

MAE YIH MAKES GOVERNMENT WORK FOR YOU.
RE-ELECT MAE YIH
RESPONSIVE - EFFECTIVE - INDEPENDENT - DECISIVE

(This information furnished by Mae Yih.)

CANDIDATE FOR

State Representative 4TH DISTRICT



BILL BAIN

Republican

OCCUPATION: Small Business owner, William Bain Realty, Yaquina Travel.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Real estate broker and appraiser; public administration.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: OSU, BS; engineering, naval science.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Elected Lane County Assessor, 1979-1987; active and reserve US Navy, 1960-1990, Oregon Navy Liaison Officer, 1988-1990.

COMMUNITY SERVICE: Newport Chamber of Commerce, Highway Transportation, Airport and Ambassador committees; Elks, Lions, and American Legion; Jaycees; SW Oregon Museum of Science and Industry; Oregon Coast Community College.

LEADERSHIP • EXPERIENCE • INTEGRITY

Bill Bain believes taxes and schools are top priorities for the state budget. The state must halt the shift of school costs to local property taxes. Over the past decade, the percent of the state budget spent on schools has actually declined. Bill Bain will fight for state school funding and reduction in local property taxes.

"Bain's strengths are his knowledge of Oregon's taxation system and his experience as an elected official."

Springfield News 10/22/86

Bill Bain knows timber jobs are the heart of our small communities, providing good family wages. Bill Bain supports a balanced multiple-use of Oregon's rich forests; jobs and environment working together.

Bain is "bright, energetic, and well informed on state issues."

Eugene Register Guard 10/31/86

Bill Bain knows how to prioritize spending and how to make government work for the people. Bill Bain supports the voter approved state spending limit to keep taxes under control. Bill Bain believes the state should address human needs of all Oregonians, not spend millions on new office buildings and parking garages.

"You have demonstrated that local government can provide cost effective services."

(then county commissioner) Peter DeFazio 12/17/85
Eugene Register Guard 10/11/86

Bill Bain has a spotless record in eight years of elected public service. He sets high standards for himself in business, family, and military service.

**ELECT BILL BAIN
A LEADER WE CAN BE PROUD OF**

(This information furnished by Bain for House District 4.)



HEDY L. RIJKEN

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Legislator, Salesperson.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Legislative Assistant, Oregon House of Representatives.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Newport High School, Oregon State University.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: State Representative, 1988; Human Resources, Business and Consumer Affairs, Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources, and Trade and Economic Development Committee-member; Sergeant-at-Arms and Staff Manager, Oregon House of Representatives; Legislative Assistant, Representative Max C. Rijken; Democratic Party Precinct Committeeperson.

RE-ELECT HEDY L. RIJKEN WORKING HARD, GETTING RESULTS

Listening to your concerns—Hedy knows representing you means listening to your ideas and concerns — then taking them to Salem. That's why Hedy holds regular Town Hall meetings throughout the district.

Responding to your needs—Hedy believes a good representative responds to individual and community needs. That's why she's helped so many people in our district... helped them get their Social Security checks, helped them work with state agencies to find solutions to their problems. That's why she continues to fight for Highway 20 improvements and why she opposes log exports. Hedy wants to keep our logs—and our jobs in Oregon.

GETTING RESULTS

Fighting Crime—Hedy championed the most comprehensive anti-crime package in Oregon history:

- Prison Reform
- New sentencing guidelines
- Tougher drug abuse laws

Senior Citizens—The AARP and the State Council of Senior Citizens recognized Hedy for her work to improve older residents' quality of life. Hedy supported:

- Improving the Senior Tax Deferral Program
- Changing consumer laws on hearing aids
- Creating new pre-admission screenings for those recommended for institutionalization.

Dear Voter,

I've been honored to represent you in the State Legislature. It has been very satisfying to take your concerns and turn them into action in Salem. It has also been satisfying to help people here at home get the services they need from state government. I look forward to continuing to serve as your State Representative.

Hedy L. Rijken

(This information furnished by Rijken for Representative Committee.)

CANDIDATE FOR

State Representative 34TH DISTRICT



KEITH A. MILLER

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Legal Consultant. OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Farmer, Forest Ranger, Insurance Agent, Retired - U.S. Navy. EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Syracuse University, J.D. - 1989; Pacific Union College, B.S. - 1978; MBA Candidate - Willamette University, 1990; Roseburg High School, Graduate - 1971. PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: None.

KEITH MILLER NEW LEADERSHIP FOR THE 90's

District 34's communities have learned the hard truth that you cannot solve today's problems with yesterday's solutions. We must have new representation that will provide the foresight, energy, and commitment to avoid the problems of the future.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT

Our area has tremendous potential for economic growth in new areas, yet state economic development dollars go elsewhere. WHY? We need representation that will come up with new ideas, and then fight for your fair share to make them a reality.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BE HEARD

The future of our agriculture industry depends on our ability to increase our return on investment, and to enhance our agricultural base. This means pushing for a larger role in the development and implementation of new technologies.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GO FORWARD

The people who helped build this country and those who fought to defend deserve a fair shake from their government. We should not tax them out of their homes. We need a representative who understands what it means to live on Social Security and fixed incomes.

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

We must provide our young people with the education and opportunity that will give them the tools to compete in the real world. We can do this without relying on property taxes. We must strengthen programs that will allow seniors and the disabled to retain that which is most important to them: their independence and dignity. If you want honesty, ethics, and fair dealing:

NOW IS THE TIME VOTE FOR

KEITH MILLER FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Keith Miller.)



JOHN SCHOON

Republican

OCCUPATION: Paid: Bank manager. Unpaid: Farm 65 acres. OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Farm youth; railroad laborer; Marine Corps officer; Community College Instructor. EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: University of Maryland: Bachelor of Science; Portland State University: Master of Business of Administration. PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Amity School District Budget Committee; Oregon Business Education Council; Salem Housing Advisory Counsel; State Legislature.

Dear Friends,

I could fill this space with legislation I have sponsored and things I believe still need to be done. The problem with that is: most of the legislation was a result of your suggestions and your help in lobbying and testifying at the Capitol, and you know as well as I what still needs to be done.

It is mostly a matter of coming up with the right solutions, so, instead of drowning you in campaign promises, I am simply going to ask you to contact me to let me know what you think...and how the problems ought to be solved. I know some of these issues are very difficult and a good solution for one may make the problem worse for another, but we must try. One thought or a combination of them may provide the key. They have in the past.

I will make one statement that you can consider a promise: I will continue to work hard, be honest and open, and make every effort to make the right decision when I vote.

Sincerely,

John Schoon State Representative Rural Polk & Benton Counties

(This information furnished by John Schoon.)

CANDIDATE FOR

State Representative 35TH DISTRICT



**PATRICK
PETERS**

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Gazette Times Customer Service Representative.
OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: OSPIRG canvasser; Served on OSPIRG Board of Directors; Intern in State Senator Jim Hill's office.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Attended Oregon State University.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Democratic Precinct Committeeperson.

PATRICK PETERS was born in the Willamette Valley and has lived his entire life in Oregon. **PATRICK PETERS** now wants the opportunity to give something back to our state.

PATRICK PETERS has seen the problems facing Oregon in the environment, in our education system, and in the job security of our workers throughout this state. Thanks to strong Democratic leadership, the last Oregon Legislature made progress in these areas, but much more remains to be done. A fresh, new perspective is needed.

PATRICK PETERS wants to see Oregon regain its place as a leader in protecting the environment. In the past, Oregon was a pioneer in establishing the first bottle bill and in protecting our public beaches. Now we take our lead from other states. Together we can make Oregon number one again.

PATRICK PETERS will work towards improving Oregon's education system. We must arrive at a funding mechanism that will bring stability to the system, while recapitalizing our colleges and universities. This is not only vital to Corvallis, but to Oregon's economic future.

Oregon's economy has improved a great deal in the last few years, but we are faced with an uncertain future. Through assistance and incentives we can encourage small business growth, the backbone of Oregon's economy.

It is time for a change. We need someone in Salem who will listen to you. **PATRICK PETERS** will represent you in Salem.

No one can promise any easy solutions to these problems, but we can take an important first step by electing **PATRICK PETERS** as our state representative.



**TONY
VAN VLIET**

Republican

OCCUPATION: Director of University Placement and Professor of Forest Products, Oregon State University.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Forest Products Extension Specialist, Management Consultant, Assistant Plywood Plant Manager, printer, commercial artist.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Educated in San Francisco public schools. Bachelor's and Master's Degrees in Forestry from Oregon State University. PhD. from Michigan State University.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Eight terms as State Representative from District 35.

TONY VAN VLIET, as a member of Ways and Means since 1979, has played a major role in budgeting on the two largest funded subcommittees, Education and Human Resources.

VAN VLIET studies issues carefully and listens to the different sides before making a decision.

What others said about him in 1989 says it best:

The Oregonian, May 9, 1989... "TONY VAN VLIET, R-Corvallis - The Republican ball-carrier on all budget questions, owing to his seat on Ways and Means. The respect he commands transcends party lines."

The Oregonian, June 21, 1989...defines the attributes of an effective lawmaker as one who has a statewide outlook, a craving to solve complex problems, who is a skillful consensus builder, and has the respect of both party caucuses. **TONY VAN VLIET** was one of the legislators singled out who **FULFILLED** that definition.

The Oregonian, July 5, 1989...listed **TONY VAN VLIET** in the category of "Most Effective" in the evaluation of the House.

VAN VLIET has remained at the forefront as a leader and long range planner, always willing to work with his colleagues and community groups.

TONY was born in San Francisco in 1930. **TONY** and his wife, Louise, have been married 37 years and have four grown children.

(This information furnished by Patrick Peters for State Representative.)

(This information furnished by Return Van Vliet Committee.)

CANDIDATE FOR

State Representative

36TH
DISTRICT



CAROLYN
OAKLEY

Republican

OCCUPATION: Small business owner; Legislator.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Property Management, Educator.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Oregon State University, B.S.
PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: State Representative (1989-present); Chief Petitioner, 20-day voter registration; North Albany Service District Board Chair; Governor's Task Force on Immigration and Naturalization, 1987.

CAROLYN OAKLEY — COMMUNITY LEADER

Carolyn has worked hard as a leader to improve our community:
• LBCC Foundation Board • Albany Boy's and Girl's Club Board
• Albany Christian Women's Board • Linn-Benton Salvation Army Board
• Albany Hospital Auxiliary • Albany Historic Tour Committee
• Oregon Retail Council Board • Albany Chamber of Commerce Board

CAROLYN OAKLEY — PRIORITIES

Two years ago I promised to get tough on crime and drugs, hold the line on taxes, and work for additional jobs in the economy. I kept those promises.

CAROLYN OAKLEY ON CRIME:

I co-sponsored successful legislation that was tough on crime, such as toughening the laws on the use and sale of drugs, including a ban on the sale of drug paraphernalia. We also launched a large prison building program, approving \$86 million for additional 1,700 prison beds. The new mega-prison has been sited in Ontario.

CAROLYN OAKLEY ON TAXES:

I supported the voter approved spending limit. I opposed spending the surplus \$350 million. I also supported the income tax refund of surplus revenues to taxpayers and opposed the \$170 million boondoggle for new state buildings.

CAROLYN OAKLEY ON ECONOMY:

As a small business owner and active in the local economy, I supported meaningful reform of the workers' compensation system. This proposal will increase dramatically benefits for the serious injured worker, while reducing premium rates 15% to 20%. If we are to keep businesses healthy in Oregon, as we actively seek new businesses to improve the State's economy, we need a viable business environment that will produce solid wage jobs.

CAROLYN OAKLEY IS WORKING HARD FOR YOU!

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Carolyn Oakley.)

CANDIDATE FOR

County Commissioner

BENTON COUNTY
POSITION NO. 1



KENTON R.
DANIELS

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Assistant Director, Office of International Research & Development, OSU

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Small business owner; Peace Corps.; program manager, U.S. Census Bureau.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: B.A. Ohio State University.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Corvallis City Council (2 terms); Benton Government Committee; Benton Co. Human Services Advisory Board; Housing & Community Development Commission; Benton Co. Citizens' Program Review Committee; Economic Development Task Force.

ORGANIZATIONS: Downtown Corvallis Association, Chamber of Commerce, Friends of Corvallis-Benton Co. Library, North College Hill Neighborhood Association, Rotary.

PERSONAL: Kent, Tricia, & their children, Sean & Sheila, are 10 year Benton County residents.

KENT DANIELS: EXPERIENCED, ACTIVE LEADER FOR BENTON COUNTY'S FUTURE

KENT DANIELS: Experience—20 years of responsibly managing large complex programs, including • road & bridge construction • law enforcement/corrections surveys • social services planning budgets & personnel • program administration. He knows how to get efficient performance out of every tax dollar.

KENT DANIELS: Action—A record of promises kept & work completed under budget, on time. He's • created nationwide law-enforcement data programs for U.S. Justice Dept. • worked as District Manager, central city 1970,80 U.S. Census • managed OSU international projects in agriculture & extension • helped develop plans for Senior Center expansion • fought for needed social service funding • worked to improve safety in residential neighborhoods.

KENT DANIELS: Leadership—An open-minded, thoughtful approach to solving problems. His diverse background, living & working with people from all walks of life, will help him do what's best for all of Benton Co.:

- protecting services to rural areas
- investing in good jobs for the county's future
- building city/county cooperation.

KENT DANIELS: Experience, energy, hard work

KENT DANIELS: Leadership, independence, integrity

KENT DANIELS: Our best choice for Benton County's future.

(This information furnished by Elect Kent Daniels Benton County Commissioner Committee.)



JEANNINE A.
GAY

Republican

OCCUPATION: Mayor, City of Philomath; Manager, Philomath Area Chamber of Commerce.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Co-owner of Gay's Myrtlewood Gift Factory; 1973-1986.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: University of Iowa; 1 year. Iowa City High School, Iowa; 4 years.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Mayor, City of Philomath, 1989-1990; Philomath City Council, 1984-1988; Benton County Budget Committee, 1981-1988; Benton County Parks and Open Spaces Committee, 1988; Benton County Community Corrections Committee, 1978-1981.

JEANNINE GAY - TWENTY YEARS BENTON COUNTY RESIDENT

- Jeannine Gay - Thirteen years owner of timber and tourist related local business.
- Jeannine Gay - Twice selected First Citizen of Philomath.
- Jeannine Gay - Five years experience in land use planning.
- Jeannine Gay - Seven and one-half years experience in governmental budgeting and policy management.

AS OUR NEXT BENTON COUNTY COMMISSIONER, JEANNINE GAY TARGETS THESE ISSUES:

- Establish an environment conducive to the growth of business and industry.
- Work with state legislature to reduce property tax now borne on the backs of each of us.
- Expand citizen involvement to resolve the urgent needs of our community.
- Dedication to full representation of the citizens of Benton County.

ELECT JEANNINE GAY BENTON COUNTY COMMISSIONER

- Jeannine Gay is experienced in city and county government budgeting.
- Jeannine is a firm believer that government should do only for the people what the people cannot do for themselves.
- We, the citizens of Benton County, need Jeannine Gay's proven administrative, budgeting, and management abilities.

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Jeannine Gay.)

CANDIDATES FOR NONPARTISAN OFFICES

Candidates' statements printed as filed. The State of Oregon is not responsible for accuracy of statements.

CANDIDATE FOR

Judge, Court of Appeals

POSITION 1



PAUL J.
DE MUNIZ

Nonpartisan

OCCUPATION: Judge, Court of Appeals.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Appointed by Governor Neil Goldschmidt to the Court of Appeals in May, 1990. Previously a managing partner in the Salem law firm of Garrett, Seideman, Hemann, Robertson and DeMuniz. Specialized in complex litigation at the trial and appellate level in state and federal courts. Adjunct Professor of Law at Willamette University College of Law (1978-79, 1989). Author and lecturer on law related topics.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Willamette University College of Law, Doctor of Jurisprudence 1975; Portland State University, B.S. 1972; Madison High School, 1965.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Served as a Special Prosecutor and Public Defender. Appointed by Governor Victor Atiyeh and reappointed by Governor Goldschmidt to the Oregon Criminal Justice Council and Sentencing Guidelines Board (1985-90). Chairman, Criminal Law Section, Oregon State Bar (1980). Appointed to the Oregon State Bar Board of Bar Examiners (1980-1983, Chairman 1982-1983).

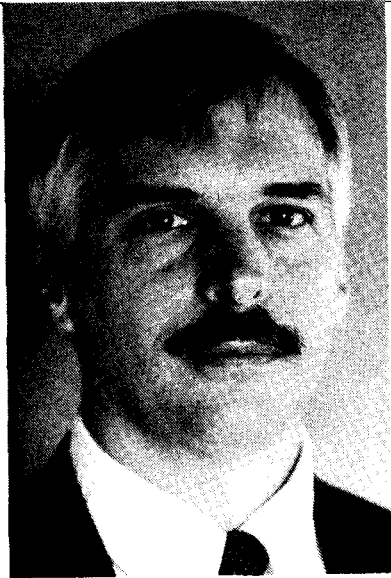
BACKGROUND: Raised in North East Portland. Attended Harvey Scott Elementary School and Madison High School, United States Air Force (1966-1970). Served in Vietnam 1968-1969. Judge DeMuniz and his wife, Mary, have been married for 18 years and have three children ages 13, 11, and 8.

*(This information furnished by Committee to retain
Judge Paul DeMuniz.)*

CANDIDATE FOR

County Sheriff

BENTON
COUNTY



DAVID S.
COOK

Nonpartisan

OCCUPATION: Benton County Sheriff

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Benton County Sheriff's Office 1970-1974; Owner/manager of Ace Builders Center, San Leandro, California 1975-1981; Benton County Sheriff's Office 1981 to present.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Oregon State University, B.S., 1969; Northwestern University Traffic Institute, graduate 1989; Basic (1981) through Executive (1985) certificates, Oregon Board on Police Standards and Training.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Appointed Benton County Sheriff June 2, 1989; Undersheriff 1985-1989, Benton County Sheriff's Office.

COMMUNITY SERVICE: Active with Benton County United Way, currently a member of the Board and Campaign Committee; Boy Scouts of America, past troop leader; member of the 509J High School Study Committee; Member of the Greater Corvallis Rotary; American Youth Soccer Association (1983 to present); Boy Scouts of America - fundraising and community food drive (1985 to present).

FAMILY: Dave and Merrily Cook live with their children (Josh 16, Kam 14, Matt 12), in Benton County. They are all actively involved in family and community activities.

SHERIFF COOK is working hard to serve the citizens of Benton County, to support the personnel of the Benton County Sheriff's Office and to make meaningful progress on public safety problems into and beyond the 1990's.

DAVE COOK has proven his ability to lead as the Benton County Sheriff, as a private business owner, and as a community volunteer.

VOTE FOR DAVE COOK AS YOUR BENTON COUNTY SHERIFF.

(This information furnished by Dave Cook for Sheriff Committee.)

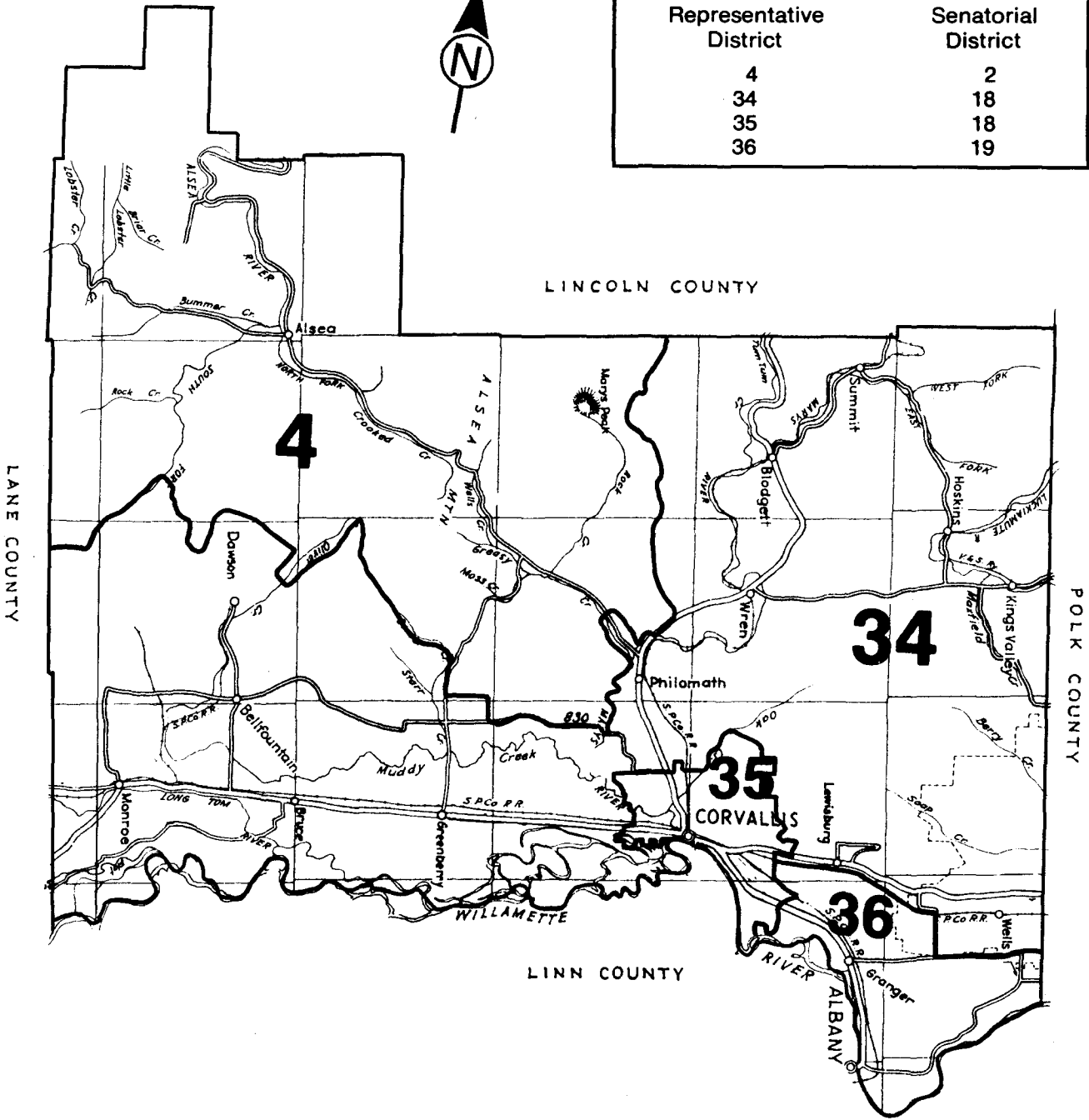


Herman A. MacNeil depicted Native Americans offering Oregon Grapes in "The Coming of the White Man". The sculpture is located in Washington Park in Portland. Photograph courtesy of Oregon Historical Society.

District Map BENTON COUNTY



Representative District	Senatorial District
4	2
34	18
35	18
36	19





Newly dedicated in Charleston is the tribute "Fishermen's Memorial." The artist is Dick Crane and the photograph is courtesy of Charles Kocher, Coos Bay World.

VOTING INSTRUCTIONS

At the General Election of 1990, the voters of Benton County will cast their votes on the equipment illustrated below. This page has been inserted into the Voters' Pamphlet as an aid to those of you who will be using this equipment for the first time.

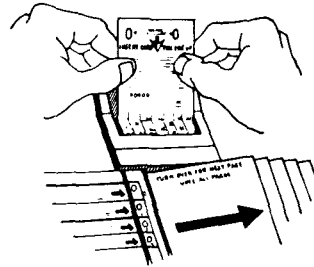
HOW TO VOTE A PUNCH CARD BALLOT

SPECIAL NOTE:

IF YOU MAKE A MISTAKE, RETURN YOUR CARD AND GET ANOTHER.

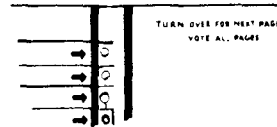
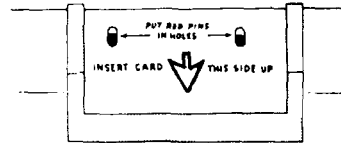
STEP **1**

INSERT THE BALLOT CARD ALL THE WAY INTO THE DEVICE



STEP **2**

BE SURE THE TWO SLOTS IN THE STUB OF YOUR CARD FIT DOWN OVER THE TWO PINS

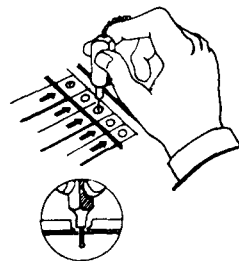


TURN OVER FOR NEXT PAGE
VOTE ALL PAGES

STEP **3**

TAKE THE PUNCH ATTACHED TO THE DEVICE AND PUNCH THROUGH THE BALLOT CARD FOR CANDIDATES OF YOUR CHOICE. HOLD PUNCH VERTICAL (STRAIGHT UP). DO NOT USE PEN OR PENCIL.

THE BLACK SPOT IN THE VOTING CIRCLE SHOWS YOU HAVE RECORDED YOUR VOTE.



STEP **4**

AFTER VOTING, WITHDRAW THE BALLOT CARD AND FOLD THE LONG STUB OVER THE VOTED PORTION. THE PRINTED SURFACE OF THE CARD MUST BE ON THE INSIDE

WRITE-IN INSTRUCTIONS

TO VOTE FOR A PERSON NOT ON THE BALLOT, REMOVE THIS CARD FROM THE VOTING DEVICE AND PLACE ON A FLAT SURFACE. WRITE IN FULL OFFICE TITLE AND CANDIDATE NAME.

SSD NO. 107
MAR 1, 1988




The model for "The Pioneer" was an actual mountain man living in the Burns area. By A. Phimister Proctor, the statue is on the University of Oregon campus in Eugene. Photograph courtesy of Keith Richard, University of Oregon Archivist.

Precincts & Polling Places

**BENTON
COUNTY**

The following list of districts and precincts within those districts is provided to help you identify which U.S. Representative, State Senator and State Representative candidates will be on your ballot at the next election. Find your precinct number or name in the left column. It will identify your representative, senatorial and congressional district in the columns at the right. If you have any questions about which candidates you are eligible to vote for at the next election, please call your county clerk. Some of the polling places designated here as inaccessible to elderly or disabled electors may be accessible by election day. Check published lists of polling places in your local newspaper just prior to election day, or call your county clerk for specific information on your polling place. Hearing impaired persons may call 757-5646 for assistance.


Precincts and Polling Places	State Rep. Dist.	State Sen. Dist.	U.S. Cong. Dist.	Precincts and Polling Places	State Rep. Dist.	State Sen. Dist.	U.S. Cong. Dist.
* No. 91 Adams School	34	18	5	* No. 117 Cheldelin Intermediate School	35	18	5
* No. 92 Adams School	35	18	5	* No. 118 Hoover School	35	18	5
* No. 93 Adams School	34	18	5	No. 119 Benton Center (LBCC)	35	18	5
* No. 94 Hoover School	35	18	5	No. 120 Church of the Good Samaritan	35	18	5
* No. 95 Lincoln School	34	18	4	* No. 121 Lincoln School	35	18	5
* No. 96 Unitarian Fellowship	35	18	5	* No. 122 Armed Services Reserve Center	35	18	5
* No. 97 Hoover School	35	18	5	* No. 123 Sr. Citizens Center	35	18	5
* No. 98 Wilson School	35	18	5	* No. 124 Wilson School	35	18	5
* No. 99 Calvin Presbyterian Church	35	18	5	* No. 125 Corvallis High School Cafeteria	35	18	5
No. 100 1st Christian Church	35	18	5	No. 126 La Sells Stewart Center	35	18	5
* No. 101 Lincoln School	35	18	5	No. 127 Withycombe Hall, OSU Campus	35	18	5
* No. 102 Adams School	35	18	5	* No. 128 Hoover School	35	18	5
No. 103 La Sells Stewart Center	35	18	5	No. 130 Wren Community Hall	34	18	4
* No. 104 Sr. Citizens Center	35	18	5	* No. 131 Suburban Christian Church	34	18	4
* No. 105 1st Baptist Church	35	18	5	No. 132 Marys River Grange Hall	4	2	4
No. 106 1st Christian Church	35	18	5	* No. 133 Philomath High School	34	18	4
* No. 107 Corvallis High School Cafeteria	35	18	5	* No. 134 Fairmount School, Albany	36	19	5
* No. 108 Garfield School	35	18	5	* No. 135 Oak Grove School, Albany	36	19	5
* No. 109 Highland View Intermediate School	35	18	5	* No. 136 Benton County Fairgrounds	35	18	5
* No. 110 Kings Circle Assembly of God Church	35	18	5	* No. 137 Alea School	4	2	4
* No. 111 Jefferson School	35	18	5	* No. 138 Blodgett School	34	18	4
* No. 112 Harding School	35	18	5	* No. 139 Fairplay School	35	18	5
* No. 113 Harding School	35	18	5	* No. 140 American Legion Hall, Monroe	34	18	4
* No. 114 Unitarian Fellowship	35	18	5	No. 141 Willamette Grange Hall	34	18	4
* No. 115 Kings Circle Assembly of God Church	35	18	5	* No. 142 Crescent Valley High School	34	18	5
* No. 116 Garfield School	35	18	5	No. 143 North Albany School	36	19	5
				* No. 144 Fir Grove School, Albany	36	19	5

* Access for persons with physical disabilities  available

Precincts & Polling Places

BENTON
COUNTY

Precincts and Polling Places	State Rep. Dist.	State Sen. Dist.	U.S. Cong. Dist.
* No. 145 Suburban Christian Church	35	18	5
* No. 146 Adams School	35	18	5
* No. 147 Lincoln School	34	18	4
* No. 148 Adair Officers Clubhouse	34	18	5
No. 149 Bellfountain Community Church	34	18	4
No. 150 Irish Bend School	34	18	4
* No. 151 Alpine School	34	18	4
* No. 152 Benton County Fairgrounds	34	18	4
* No. 153 Philomath High School	34	18	5
* No. 154 Inavale School	4	2	4
No. 155 Marys River Grange	34	18	4
* No. 156 1st Congregational Church	34	18	5
* No. 157 Crescent Valley High School	35	18	5
* No. 158 Mt. View School	36	19	5
* No. 159 Crescent Valley High School	34	18	4
* No. 160 Fir Grove School, Albany	34	18	5

* Access for persons with physical disabilities  available



"Lakeside Manner" is a metal piece depicting flying geese and was sculpted by Del Hodges of Eddyville in 1982. It was commissioned under the Percent of Art Program and is located on the campus of the Oregon Institute of Technology in Klamath Falls. Photograph by Adam Bacher, O.I.T.



Sculpted in 1982 by Richard Beyer, "The Man on the Park Bench" is located in Bend. Photograph courtesy of Dan Clark, Bend Bulletin.

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(This index includes only those candidates who appear in the Voters' Pamphlet. See the State Ballot page for a complete listing of all state certified candidates in your area.)

ABSENT VOTER

ABSENT VOTER

You may apply for an absentee ballot from your county clerk if:

1. You are a registered voter, and
2. You have reason to believe you will be unable, for any reason, to vote at the polling place on election day.

Your application must be in writing and must include:

1. Your signature. (This is required, for comparison to your voter registration card.)
2. Your residence address.
3. The address to which the ballot should be mailed, if different from your residence.

YOUR VOTED ABSENTEE BALLOT MUST BE RECEIVED IN THE OFFICE OF YOUR COUNTY CLERK NOT LATER THAN 8 P.M. THE DAY OF THE ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6, 1990.

If a registered voter is physically disabled, the application is valid for every election held during the calendar year for which the application is received.

While you may apply for and receive an absentee ballot up to 8 p.m. on election day, if your application is received by the county clerk after November 1, 1990, the county clerk is not required to mail your ballot. If your ballot is not mailed, you must obtain it in person from the county clerk. Therefore, if you apply for an absentee ballot by mail, you **must** allow enough time to receive the ballot, vote, and return the ballot to the county clerk. **REMEMBER:** Your voted absentee ballot must be physically **in the office** of the county clerk by 8 p.m. on the day of the election, November 6, 1990, or it will not be counted.

LONG TERM ABSENT VOTER

You may apply for long term absent voter status with your county clerk or the secretary of state if:

1. You are a resident of this state, absent from your place of residence, and
2. You are serving in the armed forces or merchant marine of the United States, or
3. You are temporarily living outside the territorial limits of the U.S. and the District of Columbia, or
4. You are a spouse or dependent of a long term absent voter. A spouse or dependent of a long term absent voter, not previously a resident of this state who intends to reside in this state, is considered a resident for voting purposes and may vote in the same manner as a long term absent voter.

Your application must be in writing and must include:

1. Your name and current mailing address.
2. A statement that you are a citizen of the U.S.
3. A statement that you will be 18 or older on the day of the election.
4. A statement that your home residence has been in this state for more than 20 days preceding the election, and giving the address of your last home residence.
5. A statement of the facts that qualify you as a long term absent voter.
6. A statement that you are not requesting a ballot from any other state and are not voting in any other manner than by absentee ballot.
7. A designation of your political affiliation if you wish to vote in a primary election.

The U.S. department of defense provides standard form 76 which complies with these requirements. It is recommended long term absent voters use this form—available at embassies and military installations—whenever possible.

Your long term absentee ballot application will be valid for all elections held in the calendar year for which it is received.

Special absentee voting instructions and a ballot return envelope will accompany each absentee ballot.

Special Absentee Ballots: Any long term absent voter may obtain a special absentee ballot for a primary or general election if the voter believes that:

1. The voter will be residing, stationed or working outside the territorial limits of the United States and the District of Columbia; and
2. The voter will not be able to receive, vote and return a regular absentee ballot by normal mail delivery within the period provided for absentee voting.

A long term absent voter may make application for such a ballot as early as August 8, 1990.

If you feel you may need a special absentee ballot, you should contact your county election officer for details.

REMEMBER, YOUR ABSENTEE BALLOT MUST BE RECEIVED BY YOUR COUNTY CLERK NO LATER THAN 8 P.M. THE DAY OF THE ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6, 1990.

ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATION

PRECINCT NAME/NUMBER

TODAY'S DATE

ELECTION DATE

PRINT YOUR NAME CLEARLY

RESIDENCE STREET ADDRESS

CITY

COUNTY

ZIP

X

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT (HANDWRITTEN)

IF YOU HAVE VISUAL OR PHYSICAL DISABILITIES, CHECK HERE FOR FULL YEAR VALIDITY.

MAIL BALLOT TO:

STREET ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP

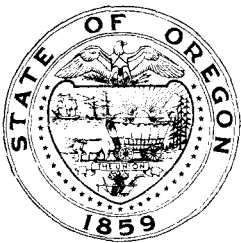
MAIL THIS APPLICATION TO THE COUNTY CLERK OF THE COUNTY IN WHICH YOU MAINTAIN YOUR HOME RESIDENCE

SECRETARY OF STATE
Barbara Roberts
State Capitol Building
Salem, Oregon 97310-0722

BULK RATE
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RESIDENTIAL AND POSTAL BOX
CUSTOMER LOCAL

voters' pamphlet



17 Benton

STATE OF OREGON GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 6, 1990

Please RECYCLE this pamphlet with your newspapers