

voters' pamphlet



STATE OF OREGON SPECIAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 9, 1993
Compiled and Distributed by

Phil Keating
Secretary of State

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



Dear Oregon Voter:

The Voters' Pamphlet is one of the state's strongest and most visible symbols of commitment to the democratic voting process. Since 1903, the Voters' Pamphlet has helped Oregonians make informed choices for their future.

This pamphlet provides you with information about the single statewide measure that appears on your ballot for the November 9 election. The pamphlet also contains information about absentee ballots, accessibility of polling places for elderly and physically disabled voters, and voter registration.

You must be registered by October 19 to vote in this Special Election. Please read the Voters' Pamphlet carefully and cast your vote on Tuesday, November 9.

Best,

Phil Keisling
Phil Keisling
Secretary of State

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On the Cover:

*Mt. Hood looks down on her beauty reflected on the mirror-surface of Lost Lake, Oregon.
Photo courtesy of American Landscapes / Ray Atheson.*

GENERAL

Material for the statewide measure in your Official 1993 November Special Election Voters' Pamphlet includes the ballot title, estimate of financial impact, the complete text of the proposed measure, an impartial statement explaining the measure, and any arguments filed by proponents and opponents of the measure. The page number for each item can be found in the table of contents above.

Oregon law allows the Legislature to submit one argument in support of each measure it refers to the people. Citizens or organizations may also file arguments in favor of or in opposition to each measure by purchasing space for \$300 or by submitting a petition signed by 1,000 electors. The Secretary of State may not accept any argument that is not accompanied by the specified fee or the requisite number of signatures.

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.

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 departments.

YOU MUST BE REGISTERED TO VOTE BY 5:00 P.M. ON OCTOBER 19, 1993.

BE A WELL-INFORMED VOTER. STUDY THE ISSUES AND VOTE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1993
Polls are open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

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 years of age or older on election day; and
- (3) You are a resident of Oregon.

IMPORTANT: You may register to vote if you meet the above qualifications, but you must be registered by 5:00 p.m. on October 19, 1993.

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; or
- (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, or 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; or
- (3) Your mailing address has changed but the location of your residence has not changed.

You may cast a ballot even though there may be a question about the validity of your registration.

If such a question exists, the election official may require you to vote a "challenged" ballot. You will be required to sign a statement indicating you believe you are eligible to vote the ballot being issued.

The "challenge" process is provided by Oregon law and simply means your ballot will not be counted until the election official can determine that you were entitled to vote. The election official has until the 19th day after the election to determine the validity of your registration. This process is used to assure that no voter is denied the constitutional right to vote because of an administrative error and to assure that votes which may be fraudulent are not counted.

MEASURE NO. 1

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HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 10—Referred to the Electorate of Oregon by the 1993 Legislature, to be voted on at the Special Election, November 9, 1993.

BALLOT TITLE

1 Should we pass a 5% sales tax for public schools with these restrictions?

- The 5% rate can only be raised by a statewide vote of the people. The legislature could not increase the rate.
- The sales tax moneys raised would be dedicated to public schools, including kindergartens and community colleges. This dedication cannot be changed without a statewide vote of the people.
- School property taxes on owner-occupied homes would be abolished. Sales tax moneys would replace the school property taxes on owner-occupied homes.
- The sales tax would be on goods only, not services.
- The sales tax could not be imposed on food for home consumption, housing, water, light, heat, power, prescription medicine, motor fuel, essential services, and farm animals, feed, seed, and fertilizer. These exemptions could not be changed by the legislature. They can only be changed by a statewide vote of the people.
- Cities, counties, and other local governments cannot impose a sales tax.
- Working families, with children, earning less than \$24,000 a year would receive an earned income credit on their income tax.
- Low income households would receive a refund of some or all of the sales tax they would pay.
- The corporate income tax rate would be increased from 6.6% to 7.6%.
- The measure imposes a new constitutional state spending limit, restricting the legislature's spending authority.
- At least half of lottery proceeds would be used for education and the needs of Oregon's children. Currently lottery money must be used for economic development.
- The sales tax for schools would be imposed on a trial basis. The tax and all other provisions would stop in 1999 unless we vote to continue them at the 1998 general election.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL IMPACT—Based on the 1995-97 biennium, when Measure 1 becomes fully implemented, government revenues will increase by \$985 million per fiscal year and government expenses will increase by \$41 million per fiscal year as follows:

Public Schools and Community Colleges

Public school and community college revenues will increase by \$953 million per fiscal year as follows:

- \$1.285 billion in sales tax revenues received from the state. (\$1.317 billion in gross sales tax revenues, minus \$10 million in tax administration expenses and \$22 million returned to lower-income households through a credit.)
- \$13 million in interest earnings from the Education Trust Fund.
- \$345 million in reduced property tax revenues.

Public school and community college expenses will increase by \$4 million per fiscal year in sales taxes on purchases.

State Government

Notwithstanding distribution of sales tax revenues to public schools and community colleges, revenues will increase by \$35 million per fiscal year as follows:

- \$35 million in additional corporate income tax revenues.
- \$10 million in sales tax revenues for tax administration expenses.
- \$10 million in reduced personal income tax revenues.

State government expenses will increase by \$23 million per fiscal year as follows:

- \$10 million in sales tax and related administration expenses, funded primarily from sales tax revenues.
- \$13 million in sales taxes on state government purchases.

Local Government

Local government property tax revenues will decrease by \$3 million per fiscal year.

Local government expenses will increase by \$14 million per fiscal year as follows:

- \$1 million in property tax administration costs.
- \$13 million in sales taxes on local government purchases.

(Note: During the December 1993 to July 1, 1995 phase-in period, one-time expenses will be as follows:

- \$358 million to accelerate property tax relief required by 1990's Ballot Measure 5.
- \$162 million to establish the Education Trust Fund.
- \$7 million in state and local government start-up costs for tax administration.)

(Note: In addition to the above effects, after July 1, 1995, half of lottery revenues—\$91 million per fiscal year—will be dedicated to education and children's needs.)

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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 10 to be added to and made a part of Article IX, new sections 10a, 10b and 11g to be added to and made a part of Article XI, a new section 4a to be added to and made a part of Article XV and a new section 3 to be added to and made a part of Article XVII, such sections to read:

STATE SPENDING LIMIT

SECTION 10. State Spending Limit. (1)(a) State appropriations from state income and sales taxes for a biennium shall not exceed estimated appropriations from those taxes for the biennium beginning July 1, 1996, adjusted by the percentage changes in consumer prices and population.

(b) Appropriation may be made in excess of the limitation only by a bill declaring an emergency requiring excess appropriations approved by 60 percent of the members of each house of the Legislative Assembly and signed by the Governor.

(2) This section may not be changed by the Legislative Assembly but only by vote of the people pursuant to section 1, Article IV, or Article XVII of this Constitution.

PROPERTY TAXES

SECTION 11g. School Property Taxes on Homes Abolished. Property taxes for the public school system shall not be imposed on owner-occupied principal residences, except taxes for bonded debt service described in subsection (3) of section 11b of this Article.

SALES TAX

SECTION 10a. (1) Limit on Sales Tax Rate. (a) Rate Limited to Five Percent. The rate of the state general retail sales and complementary use tax shall not exceed five percent.

(b) **Surtax Prohibited.** The general retail sales and use tax rate shall not be increased by the addition of a surtax or by other method, but the tax may be collected in accordance with a collection schedule for low sales prices and rounded to the nearest cent.

(2) **Exemptions from Sales Tax.** The following are exempt from the state retail sales and use tax, all to the extent described by law: Food for home consumption; shelter; prescription medicines or devices; water, light, heat, power; motor vehicle fuel; essential services; and feed, seed and fertilizer for farm production.

(3) **Dedication of Sales Tax Moneys to Education.** (a) The proceeds of the state general retail sales and use tax are dedicated to and shall be used exclusively for public education programs, up to and including community colleges, notwithstanding section 2, Article VIII, and sections 3a and 3b, Article IX of this Constitution, and except as provided in this subsection.

(b) **Use of Sales Tax Proceeds to Replace Revenue Lost Due to Property Tax Limitation.** The proceeds of the tax may be used for refunds and credits for overpayments, costs of administration and sales tax reimbursement for low income individuals. The moneys dedicated under this subsection may be used to meet the obligation to replace from the state's General Fund any revenue lost by the public school system because of the limitations of section 11b of this Article.

(4) **Local Sales Tax Prohibited.** A county, city, district or other unit of local govern-

ment shall not impose a general retail sales and complementary use tax, notwithstanding section 1, Article IV, or section 10, Article VI of this Constitution or section 2 or 14 of this Article.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect any state or local special excise tax or its use or dedication.

(6) This section may not be changed by the Legislative Assembly but only by vote of the people pursuant to section 1, Article IV, or Article XVII of this Constitution.

LOTTERY

SECTION 4a. Dedication of One-Half of Lottery Proceeds to Education. Notwithstanding subsection (3) or (4)(a) of section 4 of this Article, effective July 1, 1996, at least one-half of the proceeds from the Oregon State Lottery, including interest, after costs of administration and payment of prizes, shall be used for education and the needs of Oregon's children.

IMPLEMENTATION

SECTION 3. State Spending Limit. Sales Tax Imposed. School Property Tax Rate Limit Implementation Accelerated. Corporate Tax Increased. Personal Income Tax Decreased. (1) Notwithstanding sections 1 and 28, Article IV, and section 1a, Article IX of this Constitution, chapter 658, Oregon Laws 1993 (Enrolled House Bill 2500), as passed by the regular session of the Sixty-seventh Legislative Assembly, shall become law on the effective date of this section.

(2) This section is repealed December 31, 1993. The headings and leadlines as set forth in this paragraph shall not become part of the Oregon Constitution.

REVOTE IN 1998

SECTION 10b. State Spending Limit. School Property Tax Limit for Homes. Sales Tax and Lottery Proceeds Dedication Repealed Unless People Revote-Reapprove. (1) Section 10, Article IX of this Constitution, sections 10a and 11g of this Article and section 4a, Article XV of this Constitution are repealed on June 30, 1999, unless a majority of the electors voting at the general election in 1998 vote to continue those sections in effect. If the electors vote to continue the sections, the sections remain in effect and this section is repealed on January 1, 2000. If the electors do not vote to continue those sections, then those sections and the legislation implementing those sections (sections 1 to 142, 153, 157, 162, 163 to 265, 285 to 289, 397 to 409, 410, 474a to 474h and 490 to 492, chapter 658, Oregon Laws 1993 (Enrolled House Bill 2500), as amended) are repealed on June 30, 1999. The Legislative Assembly may provide for the disposition of any matters remaining unresolved with respect to the state sales and use tax, including but not limited to matters of collection, refund and other disposition of revenues.

(2) By appropriate action of the Legislative Assembly and the Secretary of State, the ballot measure described in subsection (1) of this section shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the statewide general election held in 1998.

(3) This section is repealed on January 1, 2000.

PARAGRAPH 2. The amendments proposed by this joint resolution shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at a special election held throughout this state as provided in chapter 604, Oregon Laws 1993 (Enrolled House Bill 3677).

MEASURE NO. 1

State of Oregon

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Measure 1 amends the Oregon Constitution. Constitutional provisions can be changed only by a statewide vote of the people. They cannot be changed by the Legislature. These constitutional amendments do the following:

- **Sales tax monies must be used for public education programs including kindergarten and community colleges.**
- **Sales tax limits established.** The maximum rate for the general sales tax is limited to 5%. Local general sales taxes are prohibited. Requires exemptions to the extent described by law for food for home consumption, shelter, prescription medicines or devices, water, light, heat, power, motor vehicle fuel, essential services, and feed, seed and fertilizer for farm production.
- **Property taxes for school operations are eliminated for owner-occupied principal residences only.** Reduces taxes by \$5 per \$1000 of home value below Measure 5 limits. Owner-occupied homes will still pay property taxes for school bonds, and for other government services and bonds including city, county and special district levies. Other types of property will continue to pay taxes for school operations.
- **State spending is limited.** The growth in spending of income and sales taxes is limited to inflation plus population growth. The spending limit (but not the 5% sales tax rate) can be exceeded only if approved by 60% of both House and Senate, and by the Governor.
- **One-half of net Lottery funds dedicated to education and children's needs.** The Constitution currently requires that Lottery funds be used for job creation and economic development.
- **All provisions, except the last statutory provision listed below, are automatically repealed unless voters approve continuing them in the 1998 general election.**

Measure 1 also implements many statutory provisions, which may be changed by the Legislature. These provisions:

- **Begin a sales tax on May 1, 1994.** The tax will be on goods only, not services, and will have numerous exemptions.
- **Increase the corporate income tax rate, beginning in 1994, to 7.0%.**
- **Accelerate full implementation of Measure 5 property tax reductions to 1994.** School operating property taxes will not exceed \$5 per \$1000 of value for any property. (Have been completely eliminated for owner-occupied principal residences.)

- **Provide an earned income credit, beginning in 1994, of up to half the federal earned income credit.** The effect will reduce taxes of working families with dependent children. Families will generally qualify if their income is under \$24,000 per year.
- **Establish a low income sales tax credit to refund part of the sales tax paid by lower income households.** The credit amount depends upon household income and size.
- **Compensate retailers for sales tax collection costs until July 1, 1995.**
- **Appropriate an additional \$351 million to schools for the 1994-95 school year from sales taxes collected before July 1, 1995.**
- **Establish an Education Trust Fund.** All remaining sales taxes collected before July 1, 1995 are put into this trust fund. Trust fund earnings are dedicated to education reform and improvement programs.
- **Repeal property taxes on certain business property.** The property must be essential to a production process and be designed to be generally moveable.

Committee Members:

Senator Joyce Cohen
Representative John Schoon
Representative John Minnis
George Starr*
Steve Bender

Appointed by:

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

*Member dissents (does not concur with the explanatory statement)

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

The State of Oregon has attempted to correct spelling errors, but is not responsible for grammar, syntax or inaccuracies of measure arguments.

LEGISLATIVE ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT

FOR OREGON SCHOOLS...GUARANTEED FUNDING

Oregonians have always prided themselves in providing an excellent education for all children. Today that heritage is at risk. We need to give our schools a guaranteed source of funding.

As we considered alternatives, OREGONIANS SAID...

"Any new tax must be...DEDICATED TO EDUCATION."

This measure guarantees that the money raised will go to support public education, from kindergarten through community college. 98 % will go directly to schools !

"The five percent rate must be...LOCKED IN THE CONSTITUTION."

Only a vote of the people can change the rate—it cannot be increased by the Legislature !

"If we think the sales tax is no longer necessary, we must have a chance to...VOTE AGAIN."

The sales tax will be repealed in 1999, unless Oregonians vote to continue it !

"The package must include...TAX RELIEF."

It eliminates all the property taxes you pay on owner occupied principal residences for school operations !

"SPENDING LIMITS MUST BE SET AND OBEYED."

A spending limit is put on government !

"EXEMPTIONS MUST BE LOCKED IN PLACE IN THE CONSTITUTION."

They are !

"Some of the...LOTTERY SHOULD GO TO SCHOOLS."

Half of all lottery money will go to pay for schools !

Invest in Oregon's future ! Please take a careful look at the entire proposal before you make your decision. This is the best way to guarantee our schools have the money they need for our children.

VOTE YES

"THIS ONE'S FOR SCHOOLS"

Committee Members:
Senator Neil Bryant
Representative Ron Adams
Representative Jim Whitty

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

PROTECT YOUR INVESTMENT IN SCHOOLS REDUCE YOUR PROPERTY TAXES VOTE YES ON MEASURE 1

A "YES" vote on Measure 1 provides stable funding for schools and eliminates school property taxes for homeowners.

This sales tax guarantees—in Oregon's Constitution—that proceeds will go to schools—kindergarten through high school and community colleges. The legislature can't use the money for anything else.

Oregonians consider education a priority. Oregonians invest in their public schools. This investment in quality pays off. Oregon SAT scores rank among the top two or three states in the nation. Now our investment is threatened.

Many school districts have already eliminated programs because of slashed budgets. Crowding is increasing. Student enrollment is increasing more than 10,000 per year while funds to educate our children are shrinking.

Measure 1 will stop this downward funding spiral.

When you vote "YES" to stabilize school funding, you vote to eliminate school property taxes for homeowners. This proposal requires the elimination of the property tax on our homes used to pay for school operating costs.

The following restrictions included in the measure are guaranteed in Oregon's Constitution and can only be changed by a vote of the people, not by the legislature.

- Proceeds are dedicated to schools.
- School property taxes for homeowners are eliminated.
- The tax rate is fixed. The legislature can't change it.
- Exemptions are guaranteed. (No tax on food for home use, medicine, housing, utilities, fuel and other necessities.)
- Voters have a chance to vote the sales tax out after 5 years if they don't like it.
- Cities and counties are prohibited from enacting local sales taxes.

At a recent education summit sponsored by Oregon's largest businesses, leaders said Oregon cannot compete worldwide unless it has an educated and trained work force. Educating that work force requires stable funding. Currently that funding is in jeopardy, the business leaders said. They support this measure.

PUT OREGON'S SCHOOL FUNDING CRISIS BEHIND US VOTE YES ON MEASURE 1

(This information furnished by School Board Members: Gordon Boorse, Oregon City; Mike Collins, Pendleton; Max Kimmel, Roseburg.)

(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

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

VOTE YES FOR MEASURE 1

Measure 1 directly addresses two priority issues for Oregon's senior citizens: lower property taxes and adequate funding for public schools. Passage of Measure 1 will, indirectly, make it possible to protect senior services and advance senior's number one priority: health care reform. That's why the American Association of Retired Persons urges a "yes" vote on the sales tax proposal, Ballot Measure 1.

MEASURE 1 PROVIDES REAL TAX RELIEF AND HELPS OUR STATE'S CHILDREN

All revenue from the sales tax will go towards providing adequate and dependable funding to operate schools; it can't be used for anything else. We want all of our children and grandchildren to have good schools—to have a better future.

MEASURE 1 CAN BE CHANGED ONLY BY THE PEOPLE

Measure 1 is a Constitutional provision that can be changed only by another statewide vote of the people. The property tax reductions, the 5% sales tax rate, and the various exemptions (food, shelter, prescription medicines, utilities) cannot be changed by the legislature.

JOIN AARP IN VOTING "YES" FOR MEASURE 1

(This information furnished by Ralph O. Lidman, Chairman, American Association of Retired Persons, Oregon State Legislative Committee.)

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

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

I am a parent with two school-aged children. When my 5th grade daughter returns to school this fall, she will find that the wonderful teacher who last year rekindled her interest in math is gone, a result of reductions in school spending brought on by Measure 5. Many of her other teachers will be gone and class sizes will be larger. My 8th grade son, as most children his age, struggles with choices that I did not have to make when I was his age. He benefits from an opportunity to connect with individual teachers who reinforce the values we teach at home and guide him as he makes the transition to young adulthood. As he faces increased class size and fewer course offerings coupled with increasing academic demands and concerns about the future, his teachers won't have time to give him that same wonderful support he has enjoyed in the past.

The losses to my two children are only examples of losses to others who come back to inadequately-funded schools this fall. Without the replacement revenue provided by Measure 1, the 1994-95 school year will be even more devastating to the school programs my children and other children throughout the state of Oregon have come to rely upon. Class size will continue to increase and program offerings diminish. The programs and teachers that have kept those children in school who do not have a strong family support system at home will be gone.

The proposed 5% sales tax, a tax dedicated to education with a rate locked into the constitution, provides a fair and equitable way to adequately fund education. Measure 1 will not restore cuts already made, but it will provide stable school funding to provide all children with equal opportunities for education. It will help schools make progress in meeting the educational goal of providing our children with the opportunity to become useful, productive citizens of the 21st century. Please don't let shortsighted responses put the future of our children in jeopardy. I encourage you to support the future of the state of Oregon and vote yes on Measure 1.

(This information furnished by Elizabeth Gerot, Yes on 1 Lane County.)

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

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

AGRICULTURE SUPPORTS MEASURE 1

I am a rancher, working the land my family has owned in Lane County for 52 years. Farmers and ranchers recognize that we need good schools to maintain a healthy economy. We also care deeply about our families, and want a good education for our children and grandchildren. That's why many farmers, ranchers and others in the agriculture community are going to vote yes for Measure 1.

We support a sales tax—as long as it is controlled by Oregon voters. Measure 1 gives us that control. It guarantees that the sales tax proceeds will go to schools—and only to schools. The 5% rate will be written into the constitution, and can only be changed by a statewide vote of the people—not the legislature.

MEASURE 1 RECOGNIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE TO OREGON'S ECONOMY

The basics we need to keep our farms running—motor fuel, feed, seed, fertilizer, farm animals—all will be exempt from the sales tax. So will the necessities of life—food, shelter, prescription drugs, utilities and motor fuel. These exemptions all will be locked in the constitution and can only be changed by a statewide vote of the people, not the legislature. In addition, farm machinery and equipment will be taxed at a discounted rate. With these guarantees, we can be assured that agriculture can remain a vital industry in Oregon.

MEASURE 1 PROVIDES BALANCE

If we want to see our schools improve, we've got to provide the funds to do that. Measure 1 is a balanced way to provide a stable base of funding for schools. No one wants higher income taxes or property taxes. A sales tax makes the most sense. And it will be paid by residents and tourists alike.

IF WE DON'T LIKE IT, WE CAN VOTE IT OUT

We're being asked to approve a sales tax on a trial basis only. It will automatically be back on the ballot in 1998. If we don't vote for it a second time, it will disappear in 1999. For the health of our economy and our families, it's worth a try.

(This information furnished by Alan Petersen, Rancher.)

(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

Oregon's Economy Depends on Good Schools

The health of Oregon's economy—the ability of businesses to add jobs and hire qualified people to fill them—is tied directly to the effectiveness of Oregon's schools. That's why the Oregon Business Council, a non-partisan organization made up of the chief executive officers of Oregon's largest employers, has taken the unprecedented step of endorsing a ballot measure.

The Oregon Business Council urges you to vote YES on Measure 1.

Adequate Funding of Schools Is the Centerpiece of Tax Reform

The OBC has concluded that an acceptable tax plan must include adequate funding to produce excellence in education, based on international benchmarks. This plan does.

- Revenues will be dedicated entirely to public schools.
- The 5% tax rate and major exemptions will be written into the Constitution.
- Homeowner property taxes for school operations will be eliminated.
- The legislature will face strict limits on its spending authority.
- An Education Trust Fund will be created to guarantee funding of education reform.
- The sales tax will be enacted on a trial basis. Oregonians will vote again in five years to continue or end the sales tax.

Primary provisions of the plan will be written into the Constitution. They can only be changed by a statewide vote of the people, not the legislature.

Without Sales Tax for Schools, Education Reform is at Risk

School improvement is so important to business in Oregon. Without this plan, the promise of the Oregon Education Act for the 21st Century may be jeopardized. Schools must change to produce graduates who can compete for jobs with students educated anywhere in the world.

Citizens throughout Oregon are rising up to support this school funding measure, and are seeking help from businesses in their communities. OBC backs them in this effort and encourages business statewide to join this grassroots movement in support of schools.

We urge you to support Measure 1

(This information furnished by Bill Wyatt, President, Oregon Business Council.)

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

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

WE ARE PARENTS UNITED TO SUPPORT OUR SCHOOLS. Citizens for Oregon Schools is a statewide network of parents and other citizens. We were formed earlier this year to lobby lawmakers for long-term funding for schools.

Parents strongly support Measure 1. Measure 1 provides schools with stable funding ending the roller coaster ride of the last few years for school budgets. All funds from Measure 1 are dedicated to public schools—kindergarten through high school and community colleges. Measure 1 also creates an Education Trust Fund to help pay for reforms in our schools that will better prepare our children for the 21st Century.

It's a better way to pay for schools. Homeowners plainly want a better way to pay for schools than property taxes. That's what helped pass Measure 5 in 1990. This plan goes a step further—completely abolishing homeowner property taxes for school operations. For most homeowners, total property taxes next year will be one-half of this year's property taxes.

Schools need these funds. While school enrollment has increased, overall school funding was cut 10% in the current services budget. The result has been cuts in the school year, in school programs, in the number of teachers, and in book purchases, while class sizes have increased. Without passage of Measure 1, we can expect education to be cut again next year. To maintain our school's current standards and meet the challenges for the 21st Century additional revenues must be provided.

The sales tax is limited and the package guaranteed in the constitution. The sales tax included in this plan will be on goods only, and will exempt most necessities of life—groceries, housing, utilities and prescriptions. The maximum rate is 5%. The entire package will be in effect on a trial basis. Voters will have the opportunity to revote on the package in 1998. All these provisions will be in the constitution. That means these provisions can only be changed by a statewide vote of the people and not by the legislature.

**Join parents in preparing schools for our future.
Vote YES on Measure 1.**

(This information furnished by Jeffrey P. Chicoine, Citizens For Oregon Schools.)

(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

OREGON'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE IN SERIOUS FINANCIAL TROUBLE

Earlier this year the Oregon Legislature tackled a difficult problem: How to fund education statewide with shrinking revenue. The legislative solution: cut \$500 million out of elementary and secondary schools and community colleges in the next two years.

These cuts have hit school districts from border to border. This year (1993-94):

- Eugene lost 78 teachers
- Ashland lost 28 teachers
- Oregon City lost 51 teachers
- Tigard lost 37 teachers

Statewide, Oregon students lost more than 1,000 people from their schools. With those people went programs. Districts have eliminated foreign languages, music, drama, vocational ed., athletics, talented and gifted programs, field trips, new textbooks, classroom supplies and building repairs.

Next year, the cuts will continue while student population grows.

WHY A SALES TAX NOW?

Simply, schools cannot offer a quality education to Oregon's children with crowded classrooms and limited programs. These cuts hurt.

WHY A SALES TAX?

This ONE is for schools:

- It's dedicated only to Oregon's public schools and their improvement—from kindergarten through community college.
- It raises \$2 billion in the first biennium, restoring schools to 1992-93 program levels.
- The five percent rate can't be changed by the legislature, only by a vote of the people.
- It eliminates homeowner property taxes for schools, offering bigger property tax cuts than mandated by 1990's Ballot Measure 5.
- It will stabilize Oregon's school finance system once and for all.
- It will free up funds for Oregon's colleges and universities.

OREGON'S FUTURE IS IN SCHOOL TODAY VOTE YES ON 1

(This information furnished by Bruce Adams, President, Oregon Education Association.)

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

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

FORMER OREGON ATTORNEY GENERAL DAVE FROHNMAYER

Measure 1 provides constitutional guarantees and a level of voter control unlike any other past sales tax package which Oregonians have considered. Because of these guarantees—and the dedication of revenues to public schools—I strongly urge Oregonians to support this measure.

The Sales Tax for Schools measure is tamper-proof. Major provisions will be written into Oregon's Constitution, and can only be changed by a statewide vote of the people. They cannot be changed by the legislature.

In approving Measure 1, voters can be assured that:

- The 5 percent sales tax rate is fixed in the Constitution. Local sales taxes are prohibited.
- All sales tax proceeds will go to public education. In addition, at least half of all lottery proceeds are dedicated to public education and the needs of Oregon's children.
- Strict government spending limits will be imposed.
- Property taxes for school operations are eliminated for owner-occupied principal residences.
- Exemptions from the sales tax for food for home consumption, shelter, utilities and prescription drugs are spelled out in the Constitution.
- The sales tax cannot be continued unless voters approve it again in 1998. If Oregonians don't like it, we can vote it out.

As Oregon's former Attorney General, I place great value in the Oregon Constitution. It is the voice of the Oregon people, placing limitations on their government. The words, ideas and protections embedded in the Constitution can only be amended by Oregonians themselves.

State and local government officials cannot tamper with Measure 1 because its key provisions will be added to the Oregon Constitution. That constitutional guarantee is the best safeguard we can have.

(This information furnished by Dave Frohnmayer, Former Oregon Attorney General.)

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

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

SMALL BUSINESSES NEED MEASURE 1.

My wife and I own and operate a small restaurant in Westmoreland. We chose Oregon as the place to start our own business because the state had a growing economy and good schools.

But those benefits are threatened now. That's why small business owners like us support Measure 1. The business people I talk with are worried about the future of Oregon's economy.

They're worried that people will begin to leave the state if we don't have good schools. Others won't move here. If that happens, small businesses all over Oregon could fail. And it's small businesses like ours that employ the majority of Oregonians.

In many communities, the local economy is shifting away from major industry toward small businesses. Children need to learn the skills required to succeed in these changing times.

Small businesses also depend on a well-educated work force. We must have healthy public schools, community colleges and state colleges and universities in order to attract and keep talented workers.

Businesses support Measure 1 because it makes sense. All proceeds from the sales tax will go to public schools, and nowhere else. Homeowners' current property taxes will be cut in half. A strict limit on government spending will be imposed. And the major elements of Measure 1, including the 5 percent rate, will be written into the state constitution. Only voters like us can change it—not the legislature.

The sales tax will be enacted on a trial basis. So we have nothing to lose.

Keep small businesses—and Oregon's economy—thriving.

Vote Yes for Measure 1.

(This information furnished by Stephen Moore, Owner/Operator, Philadelphia's Steaks & Hoagies.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

THIS IS NOT JUST ANOTHER SALES TAX! IT PUTS THE "GOOD" BACK IN OREGON EDUCATION.

This committee of parents, students, business people, and professionals supports the passage of Measure 1—the Sales Tax for Schools. If you haven't supported a sales tax in the past, look at this one—it's different from the others:

- This one can only be used for education—and only for our children from kindergarten through community college level. The monies raised cannot be used for anything else, no matter what happens.
- This one will be part of the Oregon Constitution; it cannot be increased without your vote.
- This one will be up for vote again in 1998. If it hasn't worked, we can vote it out.
- This tax is the best way to fund schools and still protect taxpayers—the amount of owner-occupied home property taxes for school operations will be eliminated when this measure is passed.
- Basic necessities will not be taxed, including food for home consumption, prescription drugs, electricity and heating fuels, services, and many agricultural products.
- Cities, counties, and other local governments cannot impose new general sales taxes.
- Working families with children, earning less than \$24,000 a year, will receive an earned income credit on their income tax. Low income households will receive a refund of some or all of the sales tax they pay.

Cuts for the 93-94 school year have crippled K-12 education in Ashland and many other Oregon school districts. Districts must have adequate, stable funding to achieve the quality of education that Oregonians expect. This dedicated tax will put the "good" back in Oregon education.

Vote "YES" on Measure One—the sales tax for schools.

(This information furnished by Meredith Reynolds, The Ashland Committee: Anne and Bill Decker, Meredith Reynolds, Katharine Danner, Will Hershman, Susan Zacher, Maxine and Richard Goff, Debbie Miller, Jim Cox, Ron Bolstad, Darrell Boldt, Mike Vediner, Regina and Joe Cox, Kit and Steve Reno, Rose Otte, Bill Cobb, Kate Golden, John Fields, Jerry Higgins, Patti and Rodger Busse, Michael Donovan, Brian Almquist, Mary Cornish, John Dagggett.)

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

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

**Community colleges need Measure 1
to continue job training, career development**

As a member of a local community college board for more than eight years and former president of the Oregon Community College Association, I believe it is imperative that we pass Measure 1.

Community colleges across this state provide access to higher education for thousands of students who otherwise would not be able to go to college. Community colleges also serve as centers for job training programs and help people learn the skills they need to get good jobs and develop their careers. Community colleges provide Oregonians with high quality, low cost education in local communities.

Measure 1, the sales tax for schools, will allow community colleges to continue the classes and programs which benefit more than 300,000 Oregonians each year. The sales tax cannot be increased without a vote of the people and we are being asked to support it on a trial basis. We will automatically vote on it again in five years.

We must act now to preserve the quality of our great education system. Please join me in voting yes on Measure 1.

(This information furnished by Dana Anderson, Member, Board of Directors, Portland Community College, and former President, Oregon Community College Association.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Oregon's High-Tech Industries Support Measure 1.

The electronics industry in Oregon has thrived because our schools have produced well-educated, highly skilled workers. Electronics companies have been able to hire local workers with the skills we need to stay competitive. New companies continue to locate in Oregon, in part because of the quality of our schools.

Oregon's schools now teeter on the edge of a financial cliff. If schools are forced over the edge, it will become much harder for all Oregon companies—especially in technology fields—to recruit and retain good workers. Oregon's reputation for a quality work force will sag. Opportunities to diversify the state's economy and add new family-wage jobs will be lost.

Measure 1 is the lifeline

Oregon's public education system needs.

- All sales tax proceeds will go to schools, and nowhere else.
- Half of all lottery proceeds will be dedicated to education.
- Funds will be earmarked for Oregon's widely acclaimed education reform effort.

Measure 1 contains important guarantees.

- It abolishes homeowners' property taxes for school operations, cutting current property taxes in half.
- The sales tax will be enacted on a trial basis. If we don't like it, we can vote it out in five years.
- The major provisions of the tax—including the dedication to schools, the rate, major exemptions, and property tax relief—will be locked into the Constitution where they can only be changed by a statewide vote of the people, not by the Legislature.

There is a strong link between good schools and good jobs. That link is growing stronger as technologies become more advanced and global competition intensifies.

Vote Yes for Measure 1.

It's a vote for good schools—and good jobs.

(This information furnished by Keith L. Barnes, Chairman, Oregon Council, American Electronics Association.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Citizens for Oregon Schools is an organization of parents from around the state united to support our schools. We endorse Ballot Measure One in order to secure stable, long term, adequate funding for public education.

Jane Ames—Portland Citizens for Oregon Schools
Connie Bartlett—Corvallis Education Coalition
Jo Fowler—Lake Oswego Citizens for Quality Education
Beth Gerot—Eugene Citizens for Quality Education
Christine Lundberg—Springfield Concerned Citizens for Education
Peggy Lynch—Beaverton Citizens for School Support
Rick Maier—Canby Area Citizens for Oregon Schools
Rickard Settlemeyer—Cottage Grove
Michele Stranger-Hunter—Sherwood Citizens for Oregon Schools
Sylvia Wege—Cottage Grove, South Lane Citizens for Oregon Schools
Marjory B. Wrightson—Cottage Grove
Thomas Zandoli—Newport, Lincoln County K.I.D.'S Committee
Vernon Bittner—Roseburg
Maurice Burchfield—Salem
Le Anne Carter
Judi Citterman—West Linn
David Dickson—West Linn
James Forty—Gold Beach
Maxine Goff—Ashland
Greg Hansen—Tigard
Janet Hogue—Beaverton
Jim Jamieson—Eugene
Annabel Kitzhaber—Eugene
Karen Minihan
Bill Parrish—Astoria
Meredith Reynolds—Ashland
Judy Rosenblum—Portland
Ann Shaffer—Seaside
Ms. Joyce W. Stijper—Eugene
Donald Strahan
Susan Tate—Tualatin
Alice Voges—Tillamook
Namihira Bolton—Eugene
Linda Cabrera—Creswell
Christine Castaldi—West Linn
Ronald Corbell—Newport
Anita Dueber—Cannon Beach
Susan E. Gilbertson
Steve Hall—Myrtle Creek
Robert Harland—Gresham
Mr. Franklin Hunsaker—Portland
Carol Lee Kemhus—Oregon City
Mr. Cliff Kuhlman—Grants Pass
Mary Ann Oyala—Cannon Beach
Roger Parish—Beaverton
Charlotte Rice—Oregon City
Ms. Kathleen Samsel—Seaside
Walter E. Shaffer—Seaside
Hugh C. Stelson—Seaside
Elsie Stuhr—Beaverton
Stella Traweek
Nancy Bryant—Portland
Clarence Calder—Philomath
Jeff Chicoine—West Linn
Katharine Danner—Ashland
Kristie Duyckinck—Hillsboro
James Gilroy—Cottage Grove
Linda Hanna—West Linn
Jim Harris—Coquille
Sandra Ing—Cheshire
Peggy Keonjian—West Linn
Katherine Larrabee—Newport
Cheryl A. Page—Winchester
Paul Plath—Springfield
Jan Robison
Robert Schmor—Columbia City
Robert Sirvaitis
Susan Stelson—Seaside
Steve Swisher—Cottage Grove
Becky Venice—Cottage Grove

JOIN US IN VOTING YES ON BALLOT MEASURE 1.

(This information furnished by Jeffrey Chicoine, President, Citizens For Oregon Schools.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

ATTENTION HOMEOWNERS:

**MEASURE 1 WILL CUT YOUR CURRENT PROPERTY TAX RATE
IN HALF NEXT YEAR.**

**IT ABOLISHES HOMEOWNER PROPERTY TAXES
FOR SCHOOL OPERATIONS.**

If we approve Measure 1, homeowners' property tax rate for schools will drop to zero next year. For most homeowners, that will mean a cut of half or more in their total property tax bill. In most districts, the rate for operation of schools and community colleges this year is \$10 per \$1,000 of home value. The parallel limit for local government property taxes is \$10 per \$1,000, but many taxpayers pay a lower rate for local government. For homeowners, the current \$10 rate for schools would drop to nothing next year. For the owner of a \$100,000 home, that's a savings of \$1,000.

Taxing homeowners' property for school operations will be prohibited permanently. Because it's guaranteed in the state constitution, it can never be changed by politicians. Only a statewide vote of the people can change the constitution.

Most Family Expenses Will Not Be Subject to Sales Tax

The 5% sales tax, dedicated entirely to public schools, will exempt most essential family expenses such as mortgage payments, utilities, most groceries and prescription medicines. It's a sales tax on goods only, and does not apply to services of any kind—health care, car repair, haircuts, entertainment, etc. For the family that owns a \$100,000 home, they would have to spend \$20,000 on the purchases of taxable goods—excluding all the items listed above—in order to pay as much in sales tax as they will save in property taxes.

Measure 1 would be put in place on a trial basis only. Voters will automatically decide again in the 1998 General Election whether to keep the tax or end it.

MEASURE 1 IS A GOOD DEAL FOR HOMEOWNERS.

**VOTE YES ON MEASURE 1
TO CUT HOMEOWNER PROPERTY TAXES IN HALF NEXT YEAR.**

(This information furnished by Mark Nelson, The Oregon Committee.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Portland Citizens for Oregon Schools is a volunteer organization of parents and concerned citizens. We support the sales tax package because we are deeply concerned about the future of our children. Our dreams for their future depend on their education. A healthy community and quality education require good schools. Good schools cost money. For us, it's as simple as that.

There are many good reasons to support the sales tax: This measure will cut homeowners' property taxes. This measure includes a strict constitutional limit on state government spending. This measure cushions the impact of the sales tax by refunding part of the sales tax paid by lower income households. Most importantly, this measure will go into effect for a trial period—unless we renew it in 1998, it will automatically be repealed.

Some Oregonians question if this sales tax package is the best solution to our school funding crisis. In response, we ask, is it reasonable to wait for the "perfect" tax reform plan? Passing this measure will not prevent Oregonians from working for more efficient government or fairer taxes. What it will do is prevent our schools from suffering while we debate such issues.

Each year of a child's education is precious. High school students want to establish the academic and extracurricular record that will help them get a good job or get into college. Elementary and middle school students can't afford even a single year of education disrupted by overcrowded classrooms.

We urge you to vote yes. Oregon has long had a reputation for innovation. Rather than follow the path of other states where schools are in decline and social problems fester. Let's demonstrate our support for public education. A good education is the foundation of our personal, social, and economic progress. A yes vote will keep our hopes for Oregon's children, our community and our state alive. Please vote yes.

(This information furnished by Jane Ames and Roz Tucker, Co-Chair; David Snyder, Treasurer; Beth Anne Pearce; Russ Plaeger; Mary Louise McClintock—Portland Citizens for Oregon Schools.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

VOTE YES ON 1 FOR OREGON'S STUDENTS

We are four senior student leaders from three different high schools writing in favor of the proposed sales tax and the future of Oregon's education system.

Brought together by our common concern for high school activities and the recent budget cuts we've witnessed in our schools, we've helped each other to recognize the necessity of the impending sales tax.

Each of us, in our four years of high school, has gained confidence and leadership skills through our involvement in various activities ranging from student government to athletics to drama and forensics. We've prepared ourselves for college and "the world" by taking advantage of the opportunities we now see being cut from our school system.

VOTE YES FOR HIGH STANDARDS

In a time when colleges and employers are raising national standards and expectations of young people, we find it both ironic and unwise that voters might allow public schools to lower their standards and, therefore, leave students at a disadvantage.

We fear that, unless this sales tax is approved in Oregon, our younger brothers, sisters, and classmates will not be given the opportunities that we, as students of the Oregon public school system, have rightfully been given.

VOTE YES FOR THOSE NOT OLD ENOUGH TO VOTE

Because we, the direct beneficiaries of this school funding measure, are not yet of voting age, we urge you to give us your vote and support the future of Oregon's education system. We urge you to vote "YES" on Measure 1.

(This information furnished by Heather Brentley, Cleveland HS Senior Class President; Jason Schwartz, Cleveland HS Spring ASB President; Sean Lagesen, Wilson HS ASB President; Emily Glasgow, Lincoln HS ASB President.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Measure 1 is Needed For All Oregonians

The Human Services Coalition of Oregon (HSCO) is a statewide organization of 125 agencies and 81 individual members dedicated in their support of services to Oregonians in need.

HSCO supported additional funding for schools during the 1993 Legislative session, even though our membership is made up of human service providers and advocates, not educators.

Why?

We believe that education and human services are important to every community in Oregon. Education is a pathway out of poverty for many, teaching the skills for our workforce of the future.

Human services and education are working together, providing programs aimed at keeping kids in school, assisting with health, mental health, and other needed services.

Oregonians have a clear choice in supporting Measure 1. If it does not pass, the impact on schools will be staggering.

However, the impact will also be severe on human services programs including services for children, the elderly, the disabled, and low income Oregonians.

Education, human services, corrections and other programs will compete for a declining share of state resources.

We have already experienced over \$200 million in reduced services as a result of budget decisions for human services in the past two legislative sessions.

All Oregonians concerned about human services should join hands with those concerned about education and vote yes on Ballot Measure 1.

(This information furnished by John Mullin, Co-Chair, Human Services Coalition of Oregon.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

**THE LEGISLATIVE MINISTRIES COMMISSION
OF
ECUMENICAL MINISTRIES OF OREGON
STRONGLY SUPPORTS
MEASURE 1
TO FUND OREGON'S SCHOOLS**

Oregon's children need our help. Our schools don't have the money they need to provide the quality education our children deserve. Without Measure 1, programs will be cut, schools will become more crowded, and our children's security could even be at risk. Measure 1 will put Oregon schools back on track to providing the quality education families expect for their children.

MEASURE 1 IS FAIR

The basic necessities of life which families depend upon will not be taxed. This includes food for home consumption, housing, water, light, heat, power, prescription medicine, or motor fuel. And those exemptions cannot be taken away by the legislature.

MEASURE 1 PROTECTS LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

Measure 1 protects low-income families by establishing an earned income tax credit for working families, with children, earning less than \$24,000 a year. Low-income families will be given further relief by receiving a refund on some or all of the sales tax they pay. Measure 1 provides a foundation which allows Oregon tax law to honor the ability to pay.

MEASURE 1 MEANS VOTER CONTROL

The major provisions of the sales tax—the dedication to schools, the 5% rate, the major exemptions, the property tax cut—all will be locked in the constitution. Those provisions can only be changed by the voters, not the legislature. And voters will decide, in five years, whether to keep the tax or let it expire.

MEASURE 1 STRENGTHENS FAMILIES

Our society depends on quality education. Good schools strengthen our communities and families. Let's provide stable funding for our schools.

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 1!

(This information furnished by Hollie Smith, Chairperson of Legislative Ministries Commission, Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Quality public education is Oregon's most valuable resource and the key to our future. Oregon must have a stable source of funding dedicated to public education. Ballot Measure #1 gives Oregonians an opportunity to try a sales tax dedicated solely to public education. The tax cannot be changed without a vote of the people. The legislature cannot change it. Voters can abolish it in 1998 if they do not like it.

As a group of parents and citizens, many of us were very skeptical about "another sales tax". We looked carefully at Measure #1. It was drafted by moderate and conservative legislators who were elected on a "No new tax" platform. They realized that they could not in good conscience "do nothing". In addition to the protections listed above, Measure #1 will:

1. Abolish all school property tax for homeowners, a big savings beyond Measure 5.
2. Limit for the first time the growth in state government to the rate of inflation and population growth.
3. Forbid any local sales tax by cities or counties.
4. Most important, invest in our children and our future!

Ballot Measure #1 is a conservative tax reform measure that saves our schools and at the same time protects the taxpayer.

WE URGE YOU TO VOTE YES!!

(This information furnished by Susan Tate, West Linn-Wilsonville Coalition for Excellent Schools.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

"It takes a whole village to raise a child"
African Proverb

CHILDREN ARE OREGON'S MOST IMPORTANT RESOURCE

We Oregonians must take up the staff of responsibility and steward our children safely into the future.

BALLOT MEASURE #1 IS A SCHOOL FUNDING MEASURE

Ballot Measure #1 imposes a 5% sales tax on goods only and dedicates all revenue from the sales tax to public schools. The Legislature cannot raise the rate!

Measure 5 shifted the main source of funding for public schools from property taxes to the Oregon General Fund. This has resulted in budgetary shortfalls and reduced school funding.

BALLOT MEASURE #1 REDUCES PROPERTY TAXES

Owners living in their primary residences will pay no property taxes to schools except for school bonds. Because Measure 5 will be fully implemented one year early, business will get a tax break.

BALLOT MEASURE #1 IS FAIR TO LOW INCOME WAGE EARNERS

Food, shelter, fuel, medical prescriptions, the "necessities" of life will not be taxed. Low income wage earners will be eligible for Oregon Earned Income Credit. Low income households will receive a refund based on sales taxes paid.

BALLOT MEASURE #1 IS A SALES TAX ON A TRIAL BASIS

If Measure #1 passes, the sales tax will be voted on again in four years. It can only be continued if voters approve in 1998.

BALLOT MEASURE #1 IS A SCHOOL FUNDING MEASURE

Diminished funding for schools will result in classes too large for individual teacher attention, out-of-date textbooks, closed school libraries, dropped enrichment programs, reduced computer opportunities, limited language offerings and cancelled writing programs. Don't let this happen to Oregon's children. Our children deserve more.

OUR CHILDREN ARE OREGON'S MOST IMPORTANT RESOURCE VOTE "YES" ON BALLOT MEASURE #1

(This information furnished by Cheri A. Unger, President, League of Women Voters of Oregon.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

PASSING MEASURE 1 WILL HELP AVOID FURTHER BUDGET CUTS AND TUITION INCREASES AT OREGON'S COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

Budgets keep decreasing and college students face limited enrollments, program cuts, and higher tuitions. As a senior at The University of Oregon, I'm concerned about what's happening on our campus—fewer students have access to a university education because the university has too few spaces and many student have too little money.

Measure 1 Provides Stable Funding for Local Schools. Healthy Colleges and Universities Depend on Healthy Schools.

Oregon's four year colleges and universities are directly affected by the vitality of the state's schools. Most students who attend our colleges are Oregonians. But as higher education budgets are reduced, so are opportunities for Oregon high school graduates. Fewer Oregon students attend, and those that do pay higher tuitions. Why? Because higher education has been pinched to offset public school losses from Measure 5.

Measure 1 provides dedicated, stable funding to Oregon's public schools. Resolving the problem of school funding will help high school students who want to go to college. Measure 1 will help them get the courses they need for college admission, and keep a college education affordable. Here's what Measure 1 includes:

- A 5% sales tax on goods only, not services. The 5% rate is set in the constitution and can only be changed by a vote of the people, not the legislature.
- All revenues are dedicated to public schools, kindergarten through high school, and community colleges.
- Homeowners' property taxes for school operations are abolished.
- At least half of lottery proceeds must be spent for education and children's needs.
- State spending is strictly limited, and the legislature's spending authority is restricted.
- The dedication to schools, the abolition of homeowner property taxes for schools, rededication of lottery profits to education, and the state spending limit are all set in the constitution. They can only be changed by a vote of the people not the legislature.
- All provisions of Measure 1 will be in place on a trial basis only. Voters will decide in five years whether to continue the plan or to end it.

It's a fair and reasonable solution. Fixing school funding will protect students like me from being priced out of a college education.

PLEASE VOTE YES ON MEASURE 1

(This information furnished by Bobby Lee, Student, University of Oregon.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

This tax proposal is the first of its kind to spell out the exact limitations on the legislators. They cannot direct the funds elsewhere; they cannot increase the amount without express permission from the voters; they cannot rearrange the exemptions; they cannot continue this tax forever unless we, the voters, approve these actions. The placement of the key features of this act in the state constitution guarantees these limitations.

Today's young people feel that they have been abandoned by their elders who, now that their life styles are established, seem to owe no responsibility to the next generation. The young do not always understand the issues, but they live the results. While the adult world argues about who is going to pay for what, the children mark their passage through the Oregon Education System by identifying what they must do without this year that they had the year before.

Remember the Lottery Funds everyone thought were intended to help the schools? Under this act a portion of the Lottery Funds will finally start doing just that. Property taxes will sharply reduce because school operating costs will no longer be a part of the burden. Services and living essentials will not be hit, but tourists will. And the best part is that if we don't like it, we can throw the whole thing out in a few years because we are guaranteed a right of specific renewal.

"You get what you pay for" is an old but accurate maxim. Oregon education needs to be paid for. This bill does just that—and nothing else!

(This information furnished by Sally S. Leahy, Oregon Teacher of the Year '93.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

From NORMA PAULUS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The most formidable challenge to Oregon's vision for transforming its schools for the 21st century is adequate, stable funding. Schools have ridden a revenue roller coaster. The uncertainty of recent annual budgets is now made worse by the certain shrinkage in overall funding for schools because of Measure 5's phased-in property tax cuts.

Measure 1 Provides Dedicated Funding for Schools.

Voters now have a chance to decide on a permanent and stable source of funding for schools, Measure 1. I urge you to study it carefully, and consider its importance to the future of schools in this state. It's a sales tax plan that puts voters in total control of how the money is raised and spent.

- The sales tax is limited to 5% and can only be changed by a vote of the people. The legislature cannot raise or lower the rate.
- All sales tax revenues are dedicated to public schools, from kindergarten through high school, and community colleges. The dedication is permanent and cannot be changed, under any circumstances, by the legislature.
- An Education Trust Fund would be created to guarantee resources needed to implement school reform and education improvements.
- Property taxes on homes to pay for school operations are prohibited. For most homeowners, that means next year's tax bill will be cut in half from this year's bill.
- The basic expenses for housing, groceries, utilities and prescription medicines are permanently exempt from sales tax, and the legislature cannot change that.
- Spending for state government programs would be strictly limited, and the legislature's spending authority would be restricted.
- At least half of all lottery proceeds would be used for education and the needs of children.
- The sales tax would be put in place on a trial basis. The tax and other provisions would stop in 1999 unless voters decide, in November 1998, to continue them.

Measure 1 is the fairest, most stable choice for funding Oregon schools. It provides the certainty of secure support for schools, and continues the momentum for dramatic change in the way we educate our children.

Please join me in voting YES on Measure 1.

(This information furnished by Norma Paulus, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Oregon doesn't need a sales tax! Taxpayers already give government more than sufficient funds to provide needed services.

If there really is any shortage of funds for specific programs it is because public employee and teacher unions dominate every legislative session and consistently win bigger and better perks and benefits for their members. For example:

- 1) Government employers contribute 15-17% of salary to the Public Employees Retirement System. That's approximately three times more money than the average private sector employer contributes to employee pension programs.
- 2) Unlike the rest of the country, most Oregon public employees contribute no money whatsoever to their pension fund. Taxpayers foot the entire bill because some politicians sold us out!
- 3) If Oregon public employees did contribute the normal 6% of salary to their pension fund like they do in other states, Oregon taxpayers would save approximately \$625 million per biennium! That's a lot of teachers, desks and textbooks!
- 4) Regardless of economic conditions public employees are guaranteed an 8% return on the money their employer, the government, has contributed to their pension fund. Removing this unreasonable guarantee would save taxpayers tens of millions of dollars.
- 5) Public employees can, at taxpayers' expense, increase their pension benefits by rolling over their unused sick pay into their pension fund—even though they have already been paid for working those days! Can private sector employees do that?
- 6) Career public employees can retire after 30 years of service and receive more in retirement benefits than they were paid at their highest salary. Can taxpayers afford such luxury?

Things have gotten out of hand in Salem. Public employee unions and teacher unions have too much power. And now they want to strap us with a new tax. Why? So they can enjoy "cadillac pensions and perks" at taxpayer expense?

If education truly needs more money, let public employees contribute fairly to their pensions, spend the \$625 million to \$850 million savings on education and forget the sales tax. Oregonians are already taxed enough!

VOTE NO ON MEASURE ONE!

(This information furnished by Bill Sizemore, Spokesman, The Pitch-In Committee.)

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

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

SIX GOOD REASONS TO VOTE NO ON MEASURE ONE

- 1) Most homeowners have yet to see significant property tax savings from Ballot Measure Five. Counties merely increased property assessments and maintained revenues. But now politicians want to add a sales tax to replace the property taxes they didn't even lose???
- 2) Don't be fooled, schools don't need more money. Only 46% of school employees actually teach! The high cost of education in Oregon (actually more than \$7,000 per student and higher than 38 other states!) is due to high salaried, unnecessary administrators. Studies show no correlation whatsoever between spending on education and quality of education! Giving more money to schools won't help our kids.
- 3) Approximately 82% of school budgets are spent on employee salaries! So when education people say they need more money for schools, interpret that as, "Give me more money!"
- 4) Every year there is a mad rush by bureaucracies to spend, anyway they can, all the money they have left in their budgets. Their rationale is this: "Spend it or lose it." Such shameless abuse of taxpayer money and betrayal of public trust is so prevalent as to actually be common practice.
- 5) Career Oregon public employees (including school personnel) can retire after 30 years of service, regardless of age, and receive pension benefits that exceed their highest working salary! **AND THEY CONTRIBUTE NOTHING INTO THEIR PENSION FUND!** Oregon Tax Research says Oregon taxpayers would save \$312.5 million per year if Oregon public employees contributed to their pensions like public employees in the other 49 states. Why propose a new tax when we already have enough money to afford "cadillac" pensions for public employees?
- 6) According to the Cascade Policy Institute, as of 1990 the average monthly wages, salaries and benefits of Oregon's private sector workers was \$2,267, while the average compensation enjoyed by government workers was \$2,773 per month—over \$500/month more. And now they want pay increases???

**MEASURE ONE IS A MONSTROUS AND UNWARRANTED TAX INCREASE!
SAY NO TO GOVERNMENT WASTE. VOTE NO ON NOV. 9th!**

(This information furnished by Bill Sizemore, Oregonians for Quality Education.)

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

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MEASURE NO. 1

State of Oregon

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

What Is Measure 1 Really About?

Contrary to the arguments of its supporters, Measure 1 has little to do with educating our children. In reality, a vote for Measure 1 is a vote to extend the public school bureaucracy.

A Jobs Program!

The first priority of the public school bureaucracy is better pay and benefits for its members, not smarter students. The sales tax is really a jobs program for the education establishment.

Mayor John Norquist of Milwaukee, Wisconsin writes, "Protected against competition, the public school bureaucracy serves itself, not students, and with predictable results. Our children have little prospect for improvement because our schools pay no penalty for failure. In fact, we reward failure. Every sign of declining performance becomes just one more reason to increase school funding." His city and others in the country are experimenting with school choice plans that have become tremendously popular with the poor and working-class parents of children who participate. The Milwaukee program's cost per student is about half the usual public school cost. Such experiments are always fought by the education establishment (John Norquist, *Readers Digest*, July 1993).

A paper from the Cascade Policy Institute concludes that we spend \$7079 per student—\$1513 more than we did 12 years ago, even after adjusting for inflation. Only 1/3 of that increase made it to the classroom, in teacher salary increases and the like (*Oregon K-12 Education—Can It Withstand State Budget Cuts?* by Martin Buchanan, April 1993). It seems doubtful we have obtained much value for those extra dollars, in terms of a better educated student body.

There are many ways to improve the education of our children, but Measure 1 is not one of them.

Vote NO on Measure 1.

(This information furnished by Paul Bonnaeu.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

VOTE NO ON THE SALES TAX—THEY DON'T NEED THE MONEY!

When was the last time you heard the head of a government agency say, "I have done an efficiency study and have determined that my department could provide the same level of public service with fewer employees and less money. Therefore, to save taxpayers money, I recommend that the budget for my department be decreased by 25%."

Such unusual action would probably be front page news—even national news. Yet such an event would actually be common if politicians and bureaucratic heads cared more about providing efficient, quality public service than enlarging their "sphere of influence" and increasing their budgets.

Realistic efficiency studies of government agencies would often disclose that many are so over-staffed that they could reduce their number of employees by approximately 25% and still provide the same level of service! Undoubtedly there are many diligent, hard working public employees. But too many of them simply have nothing worthwhile to do. Their daily assignments are merely "make work" chores—just to keep them busy.

Private sector businesses do efficiency studies to improve their bottom line and offer the public the best product or service at the lowest cost. But government agencies have no real bottom line and thus no motivation for efficiency. If bureaucracies want a budget increase they simply lobby the Legislature. Usually they get most of what they ask for.

Then at the end of every fiscal year the biggest hoax of all is perpetrated on taxpayers as agency heads madly rush to spend all the "excess" money left in their budgets (on any project they can dream up) so they can ask for more money for their next budget. The rationalization goes this way: "If we don't spend it this year they will assume we are overfunded and cut our budget next year."

It is time for taxpayers to stop allowing such gross betrayal of the public trust to continue year after year.

DON'T REWARD MISMANAGEMENT! VOTE NO ON THE SALES TAX!

(This information furnished by Bill Sizemore, Director, Oregon Taxpayers Political Action Committee.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

ATTENTION: PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

Your union bosses are really doing a number on your reputation! Their relentless and unreasonable demands have succeeded in portraying you as insensitive and uncaring about the tax burden shouldered by other Oregonians.

Recently one state lawmaker quoted in *The Oregonian* described Oregon public employees as "spoiled children." Another lawmaker contended that Oregon's Legislature is very close to being dominated by the Oregon Public Employees Union.

Out of 75 Legislative races in the 1992 General Election OPEU contributed to 75 Democrats and no Republicans! Are none of you Republicans?

Many observers have commented that the OEA (the largest teachers' union) is far more concerned about pay and benefits for teachers and administrators than in providing quality education for our children. And in the recent budget negotiations your union negotiators insisted on pay raises even though it meant some teachers would lose their jobs!

Many of you are hard-working, sensitive people. But the public is not seeing you that way. A recent Oregonian article informed the public that your benefits are valued at more than 50% of salary! Indeed, your pension plan is the envy of the rest of the nation with Oregon being the only state paying 100% of pension costs with no employee contribution whatsoever. This obvious inequity has led to the filing of a constitutional amendment initiative to force public employees to pay part of the cost of their pensions.

Surveys indicate a backlash is forming against public employees. Agency budgets are viewed as fat and full of waste. Scandals regarding abuse of public funds abound. And now Oregonians, many of whom are low wage earners with little or no medical insurance and no pension plan at all, are being asked to pay a sales tax.

EIEIO of Washington County is asking public employees for two things: Let your union bosses know that they are going too far—that they don't represent you anymore! Tell them you would rather make reasonable concessions than lose your jobs.

THEN JOIN THE REST OF OREGON AND VOTE NO ON THE SALES TAX!

(This information furnished by Ruth Bendl, Spokesperson, Washington County EIEIO.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

WHAT PART OF "NO" DON'T THEY UNDERSTAND?

Do you know what's in the Sales Tax HB 2500?

WHAT'S IN THERE?

• ELIMINATES EXEMPTIONS FOR VIETNAM M.I.A.s • USE TAX AS WELL AS A SALES TAX • TAXES ON SERVICES OF PHOTO FINISH, PHOTOCOPY, SIGN PAINTERS, ADVERTISING, ARTISTS • TAXES ON NEWSPAPERS • TAXES ON VIDEO RENTALS • TAXES ON COMPUTER PROGRAMS RECEIVED OVER MODEMS • TAXES ON COMMERCIAL FISHING EQUIPMENT, MAILING LISTS, CONTAINERS, LABELS INCLUDING PRICE TAGS & SHIPPING LABELS • RENTAL TRUCKS AND EQUIPMENT AND OTHER ITEMS RENTED OR LEASED

THINK ABOUT THIS: SODA POP IS EXEMPT!

(MORE MONEY IS SPENT ON SODA POP THAN ANY OTHER FOOD ITEM.)

HB 2500 IS 160 PAGES LONG AND HAS 484 SECTIONS. IF YOU HAVEN'T READ IT AND DON'T KNOW WHAT'S IN THERE, VOTE "NO".

1) The Legislature has approved \$5,500,000 to plan and implement the Sales Tax PLUS \$2,960,000 for this election.

2) The total cash value of all Oregon property (1992) was \$112,133,716,639. If all paid their fair share of property taxes for 92-93 the state would have \$140,000,000,000 for schools. plus the \$315 million received from the federal government.

WE THE PEOPLE DON'T HAVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO SPEND ON ADVERTISING BUT WE DO HAVE THE TRUTH!

Don't be fooled by what you read in the Ballot Title.

The Legislature exempted this Bill to all laws regarding Ballot Titles.

This Ballot is a prime example of why we need the "TRUTH IN GOVERNMENT DISCLOSURE LAW" one of the statewide initiatives by TAXPAYERS IN CONTROL. Another of their initiatives, "THE DECLARATION OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE" offers the solution to the excessive tax burden on The People. It limits exemptions and levy increases, reduces taxation and much, much more.

This argument was written by Mabel Royce, Research Director for TAXPAYERS IN CONTROL and Director of CITIZENS UNITED REFORM EFFORT (C.U.R.E.), Rt. 1 Box 1155, Bandon, OR 97411—347-2079 or 888-5444.

IF YOU AREN'T PART OF THE C.U.R.E. YOU MAY BE PART OF THE PROBLEM!

(This information furnished by Mabel Royce, Director, Citizens United Reform Effort—C.U.R.E.)

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MEASURE NO. 1

State of
Oregon

Page 12a

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The eight-time rejected **Sales Tax** will be on the ballot again this fall. It is still the unpalatable "sock John and Susie Q Public to benefit the corporations and rich" regressive scheme it was in 1933 and has been ever since.

Although this measure is being dangled before the voters as an offer of property tax relief, it does not reduce the overall tax burden on the individual. It is, instead, an **ADDED** tax loaded upon the substantial property tax the homeowner will continue to pay. Residential property owners will receive an insignificant property tax reduction compared to the additional sales taxes they will be forced to pay. Renters will receive nothing—and pay more.

The only beneficiaries are the corporations and the wealthy. Much of the property so benefited is owned by out-of-state business interests, already grown fat through our pro-business, sock-the-little-guy tax structure.

The **Sales Tax** is a tax on Social Security income in open defiance of state law. The Oregon Constitution (section IX, article IX) states clearly that Social Security "shall not be considered for the purpose of any tax levied by the state".

The **Sales Tax** is double taxation. It is a tax on income already imposed by state and federal income tax laws and due for increased federal consumer taxes already mandated by Congress.

The **Sales Tax** would add another bureaucracy to state operations. Another cost, another layer of superfluous government.

The **Sales Tax** will cost thousands of Oregon jobs. The flow of neighbor-state buyers to our border retail outlets would stop, causing the shut-down of many small businesses and the layoff of countless workers.

The benefit to schools is questionable. **Sales Taxes** certainly have not improved school survival in Sales Tax states such as Washington and California. How can it do better in Oregon?

Schools need support, but not precariously through an unsound, economically unfair tax system. Those who profit most from the stability of our schools and other needed services should pay their rightful share of the funding needed to keep our society functioning. This the **Sales Tax** does not do.

We urge that our schools and other needed social services be funded by an equitable tax system that equates benefits received by corporate wealth with tax responsibility. Restore business tax liability to the level pertaining prior to enactment of Measure 5. Also grant real property relief to residential property and to those who rent. **This adds up to real school support!**

The Legislature did not take these alternatives seriously during the recent session. It must be required to do so.

We urge you to vote an empathetic NO again on this worst of all Sales Tax schemes.

(This information furnished by Russell C. Farrell, State Chair, Consumers Opposed to Sales Tax.)

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

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

VOTE NO ON THE SALES TAX!! GOVERNMENT DOES NOT NEED THE MONEY!!

The state does not need more money to fund government programs—including education. If we would correctly spend the money we have now, we would not need increased taxes. And we would not need a sales tax.

Our state government has plenty of money. In fact, the state budget will grow almost 14% for the next two years. The Legislature did not cut one major budget this year, including the overall budget for education. Funding for education will have increased 17% between 1991 and 1995—faster than the rate of inflation.

Even if we do want to provide more money for education, prison spaces, and programs for the truly needy—**WE HAVE PLENTY OF TAX DOLLARS TO DO IT!!** We need to prioritize better. Here's a few ways to save money without hurting education or any needed human resource program:

- Reduce the excessive public employee retirement benefits. The taxpayers are paying and public employees are receiving three times the pension contribution and benefit than those received by the average, working Oregonian. Just asking public employees to pay a small share of their retirement would save at least \$600 million every two years.
- Reduce the number of state employees by ten percent. We now have over 58,000 state employees—more than we had in 1991. Cutting the number by 10% would save approximately \$500 million every two years.
- Quit funding pork-barrel programs, like trophies for horse breeders, with lottery dollars—saving anywhere from \$100 to \$200 million every two years.

These three suggestions alone would save \$1.2 to \$1.3 billion dollars—and we have barely scratched the surface of changes we can make.

The state does not need more money. Our state needs to prioritize and better spend the money we already have.

VOTE NO ON THE SALES TAX!!

(This information furnished by Bob Tieman, State Representative.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

For the ninth time the Oregon State Grange stands in opposition to a sales tax offered to the citizens of Oregon by a cowardly legislature.

There are no sound arguments for the implementation of a sales tax, except to generate more money from middle and low-income Oregonians.

Arguments against the sales tax are too numerous to list in their entirety.

Oregon's tax structure is progressive overall, based upon the ability to pay, while a sales tax is one of the most regressive taxes, based upon the need to purchase or live.

In the last 40 years the business vs individual tax load has shifted from a 50-50 split to the current 60-40 split in favor of business. A sales tax will shift the tax burden even heavier upon the middle-class Oregon taxpayer.

If the sales tax will benefit the average citizen, why did big business spend in excess of a million dollars to support the sales tax in 1985? It was obvious to big business who would benefit the most.

A sales tax would cripple Oregon's economy by striking at its heart, small business. Small business will be hurt by the sales tax with increased costs due to collection and paperwork. In fact the legislature only set up a short initial reimbursement period after which the tax will be collected by business for free.

Farmers and other small business will be faced with large tax bills whenever they buy a tractor, backhoe, forklift, large computer system, or other necessary equipment.

This sales tax proposal doesn't guarantee any permanent tax relief. Property tax assessments will continue to increase even though rates can't. Income tax rates can be changed by the legislature. Even the sales tax can be changed by the legislature. The 5% maximum rate may be locked into the Constitution, but the items to be taxed or exempted can be changed each legislative session.

Before you vote, ask yourself, "DO I WANT TO EXCHANGE TWO TAXES FOR THREE TAXES?"

Oregon's taxpayers need a fair deal, NOT a sales tax.

VOTE NO! ON THE SALES TAX!

(This information furnished by Edward L. Luttrell, Oregon State Grange.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

An Open Letter to Oregonians

From Denny Smith

In spite of eight defeats, once again the politicians are asking Oregonians to approve a sales tax. There is no shortage of government revenue at this time. I do not support a sales tax, and I urge you to vote NO on Measure One.

- The legislature, by simply increasing the number of items to be taxed, can easily increase our tax burden again.
- Collection of this sales tax will be costly and will require massive increases in the state bureaucracy. An additional 23 million dollars will be needed just to administer the tax program.
- This sales tax is insidious. The true costs of government will be hidden from taxpayers. There will be no itemized bills to see at the end of the year, as in personal income tax returns.
- Each business would become a tax collector. Its tax collection costs would be passed on to the consumer, along with the sales tax burden.
- The proposed sales tax will fall hardest on those who can least afford it—senior citizens and young families.
- This sales tax will be the largest tax increase in the history of Oregon.

Certainly, government needs to provide essential services such as public safety, corrections, education, and human needs programs. But, state agencies actually have more money to spend in their current budgets than they did in their previous ones. I believe we must cut state excesses and inefficient government spending before we talk about more taxes.

Again, I urge you to join me in voting NO on this sales tax.

Denny Smith

(This information furnished by Denny Smith.)

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MEASURE NO. 1

State of
Oregon

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

VOTERS SHOULD REJECT THE EXPENSIVE MEASURE 1 SALES TAX

Measure 1 would raise some \$2 billion in the coming biennium. That is more than Oregon needs to "offset" Measure 5. New construction and higher property assessed valuations reduce Measure 5 effects.

The Legislature can, and did, enact a sales tax law without Measure 1. It is HB 2500, chapter 658, Oregon Laws 1993, numbers 161 pages of hard-to-read and understand small print, and is riddled with exemptions for special interests.

A "yes" vote means the Legislature will raise the sales tax rate to the maximum 5%, perhaps as early as January 1994.

The sales tax "big money" is on medical and other services, none of them "essential."

A "yes" vote means the Legislature will hike the sales tax by imposing the sales tax on non-essential services.

Oregon border communities, their businesses and workers benefit from out-of-state shoppers who shop in a "sales tax free" state. A "yes" vote means lost income and state revenue from out-of-state shoppers.

The sad experience of sales tax states is that the rate jumps, exemptions disappear and more items and services become subject to the sales tax. That will happen here if Measure 1 passes.

Measure 1 authorizes diversion of up to 100% of lottery revenue, hurting communities that receive and rely on lottery economic development funds.

Measure 1 contains a meaningless "state spending limit," which the Legislature will break.

Voters who vote "yes" may regret their vote. Remember that the federal income tax rate started "low;" look at it now.

REJECT THE LEGISLATURE'S "BALLOT TITLE" EXPLANATION

The Legislature's "Ballot Title" "explanation" contains numerous false, incomplete and misleading claims. It exhorts approval, instead of providing truthful information.

It mixes Measure 1 provisions, which only voters can amend, with statutes, which the Legislature can amend or repeal without a vote of the people. Remember "renter relief?"

To understand what you are voting on, analyze Measure 1, then reject claims of "goodies" that you do not find in Measure 1.

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 1.

(This information furnished by Henry Kane.)

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

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

TOP TEN REASONS TO VOTE AGAINST THE SALES TAX

10. A few Oregonians cling to the notion that Measure 5 meant reducing taxes, not increasing spending.
9. Because the County tax assessor raised our property assessment and took away our big tax windfall.
8. Because between 1980 and 1990, spending per student went up 100 percent while median household income rose 62 percent and inflation went up only 46 percent.
7. Because since Measure 5 passed, spending per student is up 12 percent while inflation is up 8 percent, leading one to question why schools are out of money and our leaders are clueless as to the cause.
6. Because when spending per student grows faster than inflation, its time to get new management, not new taxes.
5. Because we want to hear again how selfish and ignorant we are from politicians who have accepted \$ thousands in contributions from government unions to tax \$ billions from families raising kids and senior citizens.
4. Because government has to learn to do more with less, as many Oregon families and businesses have had to learn.
3. Because a sales tax that raises \$2.48 billion every two years will cost each of Oregon's 1.22 million households and average of \$2,033.
2. Because government doesn't get it.
1. It's the spending, stupid.

(This information furnished by Curtis E. Rempel, CPA, and Robert Thomas, CPA.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

SMALL BUSINESS AGAINST THE SALES TAX

Small business will take a beating if Oregon adopts a sales tax.

This proposal, like previous sales tax proposals allows for retailer reimbursement for forcing them to become tax collectors. The amount is 3¢ for small businesses—2¢ for large businesses—out of every \$1 of sales tax collected (less than their increased overhead according to National Federation of Independent Businesses) **BUT FOR ONLY 14 MONTHS—AS OF JULY 1, 1995, BUSINESS MUST ABSORB THIS ADDED COST OR PASS IT THROUGH TO THE CONSUMER!**

Small businesses usually do their own bookkeeping. This is complicated under our tax structure. It becomes cruel when the complexities of a sales tax is added. Which items are taxed and which are exempt? How to handle installment sales, discounts, trade-ins, coupons, repos, bad debts, recalls, leases, out-of-state customers, fractions, part labor/part material, contracts, etc.

Portland, the largest city in the U.S. without a sales tax does "\$143 million more in retail sales than does Seattle", (*Wall Street Journal*, 1/25/91) although Seattle is much larger and richer.

You don't have to be an economist to check this out. Just count the out-of-state license plates at Portland malls and stores. And do the same in Astoria, Rainier, Hood River, Milton-Freewater, Ontario, Medford, Ashland and Brookings! The jobs, and earnings of, those engaged in this retail trade are dependent on Oregon's very favorable balance of trade. Hordes of shoppers bring their dollars to Oregon to escape their states' regressive sales taxes.

"IN OREGON THE CIVIC ESTABLISHMENT IS TRYING TO MAKE UP GROUND LOST TO A PROPERTY TAX CUT ENACTED BY THE CITIZENS IN 1990; THE EDITOR OF WILLAMETTE WEEK CALLS THIS SIMPLY 'A \$2 BILLION TAX HIKE' WITH EXEMPTIONS FOR POWERFUL INTERESTS". (*Wall Street Journal*, 8/30/93)

NO SALES TAX!!!

(This information furnished by Judith Dehen, Chair, Small Business Against the Sales Tax.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

OREGON WORKERS AND THEIR UNIONS HAVE ALWAYS OPPOSED A SALES TAX

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union Columbia River District Council (ILWU-CRDC) urges defeat of the General Sales Tax Ballot Measure for the ninth time.

No matter what pretext sales tax advocates offer for its adoption—labor has always known the sales tax for exactly what it is: the most regressive of all forms of taxation, hitting wage earners, persons on low incomes, fixed incomes, the hardest. The poorer the family, the greater the share of its income is spent on items subject to the sales tax.

In March, 1988, the Washington D.C. based Citizens for Tax Justice (CTJ) issued a 60-page documented report, entitled "Nickels & Dimes", in which it analyzed the burden of sales and excise taxes in each of the 50 states, as paid by families at seven different income levels. The CTJ report found that in the states with a sales tax—"the nickels and dimes add up. And when they do, they take a far greater chunk out of the pockets of middle-income families and the poor than they do of the bankrolls of the rich." "Sales and excise taxes everywhere are regressive, often shockingly so."

The ILWU-CRDC favors adequate funding of education, human and senior and other essential services. As in the past, the ILWU-CRDC will join with other citizens groups, labor, senior, community, urban and rural, in support of such real tax reform measures as income and corporate taxes based on the ability to pay, homestead tax exemption including renters, and the split roll tax to recapture some of the bonanza large absentee and other corporations made off of Measure 5.

Real tax reform along those lines—**NOT A REGRESSIVE SALES TAX**—is what's needed to resolve our state's budget problems.

The ILWU-CRDC urges a NO vote on Measure 1 on November 9th.

(This information furnished by Jeffrey Adams, Secretary-Treasurer, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union Columbia River District Council.)

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MEASURE NO. 1

State of
Oregon

Page 14a

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

THE OREGON CONSUMER LEAGUE, OREGON'S OLDEST CONSUMER PROTECTION ORGANIZATION, STRONGLY OPPOSES AN OREGON SALES TAX

The Oregon Consumer League, founded in 1966, is a charter member of the Consumer Federation of America. Our purpose "is to insure the protection of the consumer in the marketplace". We urge a "NO" vote on Measure 1 for eight reasons:

#1 Gov. Barbara Roberts said last June, "Whatever the package is when it's finished, I want it to have equity and fairness...and passability". (*Oregonian*, 6/17/93) This sales tax "package" fails all three of these tests!

#2 A sales tax is the most inequitable and unfair way to raise state revenue. It taxes most heavily those least able to pay: young couples, single parents, seniors, the unemployed, the working poor, and middle-income families.

#3 This sales tax will be "the largest single tax increase in the state's history." "In most cases, imposition of the sales tax more than offsets any break on property tax bills." (*Oregonian*, 7/29/93)

#4 This sales tax will hit Oregon's middle-income families the hardest. "Families with annual incomes of \$25,000 could find tax payments climb by almost \$400, or 24%, from current levels", considering "the sum of property, income and sales taxes." (*Oregonian*, 7/29/93)

#5 When Federal income taxes are also taken into account, the tax burden is even greater. Why? "Because the property and state income taxes are deductible on your federal return and the sales tax is not, the family also pays higher federal income tax." (*Oregonian*, 7/29/93)

#6 The Legislature is spending over \$1 million to hold a ninth sales tax election. But a sales tax is really not passable. In eight past sales tax elections, Oregon voters have overwhelmingly said "NO". The Legislature should respect these votes. *The Oregonian* recently reported "Poll shows strong opposition to sales tax around the state." (9/4/93) Don't let a multi-million dollar media blitz by Associated Oregon Industries and other sales tax supporters "con" you into "buying this dead horse"!

#7 Gov. Roberts has said that sales tax exemptions for food, housing, utilities, and medical care "should have 'ironclad, tamper-proof constitutional guarantees' against political or bureaucratic fiddling." (*C.S. Monitor*, 1/22/91) But this sales tax has no such guarantees. Food, etc. are only exempt "to the extent described by law." Under Measure 1, the Legislature can vote to limit the food exemptions to coffee and pinto beans!

#8 Last, there are other taxes—equitable and fair—that can be used to raise the needed state revenue. In late 1991 an *Oregonian* editorial listed eight "tax options" to the sales tax including "A revised Measure 5 that splits the tax roll by retaining the \$15 per \$1,000 limit on assessed values for owner-occupied homes, but raises the cap on commercial and industrial property to \$30 per \$1,000." (12/12/91)

(This information furnished by Walter F. Brown, General Counsel, Oregon Consumer League.)

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

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

TRANSIT WORKERS AGAINST SALES TAX

The sales tax is the most unfair tax known. Senior citizens and others on fixed incomes and the working poor as well as the unemployed and under-employed pay the exact same rate of tax as the very rich and thus suffer a much greater negative impact as a percentage of income. Also, sales taxes take money out of the economy which would otherwise be spent on goods leading to economic growth. Low and middle income families are the least able to afford additional taxation and the larger the family, the greater the tax burden. The measure provides that property taxes for school operation are eliminated for owner-occupied principal residences. However, no equivalent relief for residential renters (about one-third of Oregon's population).

Businesses would be allowed to retain some sales tax moneys to defray administrative expenses for reporting periods beginning before July 1, 1995 only, and after that would add these costs to consumer goods purchased by Oregonians.

Tourist and vacationers would not contribute significant tax dollars since they do not make major purchases (i.e. automobiles, appliances, etc.).

Sales taxes are no longer deductible from federal and state income taxes. That means higher federal and state tax burdens to all Oregonians.

The measure also lists what is exempt from the sales tax, but states "all to the extent described by law". This provision allows the legislature to decide what foods, goods, services, utilities, etc. would or would not be exempt from taxation.

OREGONIANS WOULD NOT HAVE A VOTE ON THESE DECISIONS.

Finally, a "regressive" tax is one that takes a larger share of people's income and as income falls disposable income is less. Oregonians should send a clear vote of rejection to this sales tax and mandate that the elected officials of this progressive State find a fair and equitable tax base shared by both the business community and the private citizens.

VOTE NO—MEASURE #1—STATE SALES TAX

(This information furnished by James E. Smith, Executive Board Member, ATU Transit Retirees Association; Amalgamated Transit Union, Division 757.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

SENIOR CITIZENS AGAINST THE SALES TAX

The Oregon State Council of Senior Citizens again opposes a sales tax proposal. All sales tax proposals are regressive, particularly harmful to senior citizens and others on fixed incomes. We find the 1993 proposed sales tax measure, fashioned by big business, to be the most regressive ever presented to Oregon.

The Oregon Constitution says that social security income shall NOT be taxed in Oregon. But of the 521,210 Oregonians receiving social security checks, almost 350,000 of them rely on social security for their only or principal source of income. When these recipients buy a pair of shoes, a new roof, a new battery, etc., they would pay a sales tax. This, in effect, would be a **TAX ON THEIR SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME.**

The proposed sales tax would be the largest tax increase in the history of Oregon. Two-thirds would be paid by families. Much of the one-third paid by business would be "passed through" to consumers.

The tax would raise almost \$1 billion per year. With almost 3 million Oregonians, that comes to \$333 per person per year. The larger the family, the greater the sales tax bite. The average property tax relief would be about \$300 (based on average appraised value of \$60,000 per Oregon home.)

In effect senior citizens are being asked to pay more taxes to save the massive windfall in tax relief given to business properties by Measure 5, the 1990 so-called "property tax limit" measure.

For the welfare of our children and grandchildren, we senior citizens are in favor of adequately funding our education system. But we insist that funding be based on **ABILITY TO PAY** through progressive income and corporate income taxes rather than based on **NECESSITY TO CONSUME** through a regressive sales tax.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 1 NO SALES TAX

(This information furnished by Jesse Stranahan, Secretary, Oregon State Council of Senior Citizens.)

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

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

OREGON CAN'T STAND THE CASH DRAIN!

Measure 5 gave about \$900 million of its tax reduction to commercial property owners. An estimated half of that, \$450 million, goes to absentee owners of Oregon real estate. This presents an enormous cash drain on Oregon which, capital poor, it can ill afford.

Now comes a proposal for a sales tax which will add another \$50 million drain of cash out of Oregon. This would come if Measure 1 passes because it would shift the last \$5 per thousand of property tax for schools to a sales tax. The property tax is tax deductible for federal and state income tax purposes. **THE SALES TAX IS NOT!** The Legislative Revenue Office estimates this will increase federal income liability by \$50 million per year. (State income taxes would increase by \$25 million.)

A further drain would occur if we passed a sales tax and lost the very favorable balance of trade we now enjoy as hordes of shoppers come to Oregon to buy and escape their states' regressive sales taxes. *The Wall Street Journal*, January 25, 1991, reports that Portland, "the largest city in the United States without a sales tax" does \$130 million more in retail sales than does Seattle, although Seattle is much larger and richer. Add the border cities of Astoria, Rainier, Hood River, Milton-Freewater, Ontario, Medford, Ashland and Brookings. The Oregon Department of Labor reports that we would lose many jobs if we lost this advantage.

Employees in retail trade contribute thousands of dollars to our state treasury as do the small businesses who depend on shoppers from other states for profits—on which they pay taxes.

To put thousands of workers (an estimated 15,000) off the taxpayer rolls and on the unemployment insurance rolls would be a tremendous blow to Oregon economy.

AVOID THE TRIPLE WHAMMY: MEASURE 5, SALES TAX TO REPLACE PROPERTY TAX, AND LOSS OF JOBS IS MORE THAN OREGON CAN STAND.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 1—NO SALES TAX

(This information furnished by Phil Dreyer, Chair, No Sales Tax League.)

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MEASURE NO. 1

State of Oregon

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

LOOK WHO WANTS YOU TO PAY A SALES TAX!

Proponents of the Measure 1 sales tax proposal plan to raise \$2,000,000 to try to convince Oregonians to vote for a sales tax they don't want, don't deserve and have overwhelmingly rejected eight times in the past.

Here are the major contributors to the 1985 Sales Tax proposal that voters defeated 3 1/2 to 1:

* Pacific Northwest Bell	\$100,000.00
* First Interstate Bank	100,000.00
Tektronix	100,000.00
* Portland General Electric	95,000.00
* Pacific Power & Light & Nerco	80,322.00
U.S. National Bank	50,315.00
U.S. Bancorp	30,000.00
* Burlington Northern Railroad	25,000.00
Floating Point Systems	25,000.00
* Intel Corporation	25,000.00
* Northwest Natural Gas	25,000.00
* Omark Industries	25,000.00
* Santa Fe Railroad	25,000.00
Standard Insurance	25,000.00
* Union Pacific Railroad	25,000.00
* Pacific Telecom	20,000.00
* Lloyd Corporation	<u>10,000.00</u>
	785,637.00
Numerous other contributions	<u>391,697.00</u>
GRAND TOTAL.....	\$1,177,334.00

Those companies with an * in front of their names are absentee owned. Their owners may pay sales taxes elsewhere like Tokyo, Toronto, or Texas but would pay little, if any, OREGON SALES TAX!

(This information furnished by Phil Dreyer, Chair, No Sales Tax League.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

THE CRUELEST TAX OF ALL IS A SALES TAX!

The sales tax taxes those who have lost their jobs, the blind, the ill, the disabled and those below the poverty line.

The sales tax disregards the principle of "ability to pay". Instead it is based on "necessity to consume".

Why does Oregon face it for the 9th time?

- To protect the multi-million dollar windfall given to commercial property under Measure 5 of 1990.

- To make homeowners, who have seen little relief, and renters, who have received NO relief, replace the funds given to those more affluent. The sales tax measure eliminates the last \$5 per \$1,000 for schools which Measure 5 provided. This would reduce property taxes on a \$100,000 home by \$500. But the sales tax, the largest tax increase in the history of Oregon, will cost 2 or 3 times that much (depending on family size). In addition, those in the 31% federal income tax bracket will pay an additional \$155 in federal income taxes plus \$45 more in state income taxes since the sales tax is no longer deductible for either federal or state.

- To make rural Oregonians, a majority of whom voted against Measure 5, safeguard the property tax windfall given to owners of skyscrapers, industrial centers and apartment complexes in metropolitan areas.

- To make senior citizens pay higher taxes, a part of which will be, in effect, a tax on their social security income.

- To extract from farmers, heavy investors in machinery, much more than their fair share of the tax burden.

- To foist on small business the hateful job of being tax collectors WITHOUT REIMBURSEMENT, except for the first 14 months.

- The Oregon Department of Labor has warned that many Oregonians will lose their jobs if we adopt a sales tax; "retail sales and employment will surely suffer". (*Oregon Labor Trends*, February, 1991)

**NO! NO! FOR THE NINTH TIME NO!
NO SALES TAX!!!**

(This information furnished by Phil Dreyer, Chair, No Sales Tax League.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

RENTERS.....

**YOU'VE BEEN SHAFTED ONCE—SHAME ON THEM!
YOU LET THEM SHAFT YOU AGAIN—SHAME ON YOU!**

One out of every three Oregonians is a renter—about one million.

Measure 5, the so-called "Property Tax Relief" plan of 1990, was the first property tax relief plan in the past twenty years that did not recognize that renters pay property taxes indirectly when they pay their rent.

It did NOT give equivalent property tax relief to renters. As a result of Measure 5 renters saw other taxes and user fees go up and they saw HARRP repealed. Now, in the process that could be called "soak the losers" they are asking renters to add to their tax burden by \$333-1,000 per year, depending on family size, with a regressive sales tax. They are asking renters to make up for the property tax windfall given to commercial property owners, the big winners under Measure 5.

Approximately half of the big winners are absentee owners of Oregon real estate; the Canadians, Japanese, Californians, Texans and others who live out-of-state or out-of-country.

Asking renters for a big boost in their tax burden to protect the massive windfall given to absentee owners is like asking them to fund a sort of "OREGON FOREIGN AID PROGRAM."

RENTERS: DON'T LET THEM SHAFT YOU AGAIN!

VOTE "NO" ON THE SALES TAX!

(This information furnished by Phil Dreyer, Chair, No Sales Tax League.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

There is little disagreement the State of Oregon is in a fiscal crisis. As a result of voters being unable to get the message of reduce GOVERNMENTS (State, County, and Local) spending before we consider any other changes in taxation Measure 5 was enacted. This quite clearly is the first step necessary for any real tax restructuring.

What simply is needed in the second step of TAX REFORM is to reject this measure which largely benefits the same taxpayers who benefitted from Measure 5, the Business and Industrial Complex of Oregon.

DO NOT be misled by the slick campaign slogans of how this Measure will somehow help the everyday individual Oregonian. HB2500 contains many narrow exemptions from sales tax by business and industry. **WHY GIVE THEM MORE?** The hue and cry is that business and industry will move elsewhere if they have to pay anywhere near their fair share of taxes. Remember that when you buy out of state products or services you are paying some other state or country's sales tax.

What are the alternatives? Any real tax reform must contain the following: **FAIRNESS**, based on ability to pay, **ADEQUACY**, enough to do the job but not excessive) and **STABILITY**, so we can count on enough taxes year after year.

We understand Business and Industry need to make a profit in order to operate, we need a sensible level of taxation in order to make a living.

When the Sales Tax is defeated, help us craft a **FAIR, ADEQUATE AND STABLE** tax base for Oregon. Give us a call 926-6789.

(This information furnished by R.E. "Jack" Hines, Chair, United Steelworkers Legislative Education Committee.)

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MEASURE NO. 1

State of
Oregon

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Drastic cuts in federal aid to states and cities have contributed to fiscal crisis here. This measure represents capitalism's latest economic and political assault on working class Oregonians. A sales tax is a regressive tax—working class (including poor) people pay a larger proportion of their income than wealthy people. This is a capitalist solution to problems caused by capitalism itself and in the long run will cause increased hardship and vulnerability to greater exploitation.

A vote against the sales tax is not a vote against education. Big business will always hold the education system hostage as a means of forcing the people to assume more of its tax burden. This is why even states which have sales taxes find their education systems in endless financial trouble. Corporations enjoying multi-million dollar windfalls from Measure 5 now want the working class to fund necessary state services which they need to "make" their profits. The Oregon Legislature does the bidding of big business by strong-arming voters into "choosing" their misery. As Abraham Lincoln explained to the Illinois Legislature in 1837, "These capitalists generally act harmoniously and in concert to fleece the people" (Gus Hall, *Basics for Peace, Democracy, and Social Progress*, 1980).

Karl Marx observed that capitalism is its own grave digger. Economically, by adding a sales tax to inflation and spiraling unemployment, a very large portion of Oregonians' already weak purchasing power would be eroded. Such 'success' of the corporate class will also ultimately be its downfall. This contradiction is one of the many reasons capitalism is not sustainable or democratic. Only by socialism can there be economic democracy and planning for human needs.

Led by organized labor, a working class, grassroots campaign can make Oregon's income tax truly progressive to pay for public education, a single payer (Canadian style) healthcare system, affordable, decent housing for all, environmental restoration projects, child care, etc., all employing workers at union wages.

For news and information on building a strong and united working class, read the *People's Weekly World* 235 W. 23rd St., NYC, 10011.

(This information furnished by Frank Soifer, Communist Party, U.S.A., Oregon District.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

A Sales Tax? More Taxes?

NO! NO More Taxes! NO More Blackmail!

We must control Politicians' Salaries and Benefits!

We don't need more taxes! We already pay over 50% of our earnings in taxes but the Politicians and the Bureaucrats (P's&B's) always claim that Government is "broke" and "needs" more of our hard earned dollars in taxes. Worse yet, the more we give them, the more they spend. (When was the last time the P's&B's gave you back any unspent dollars?)

The answer is not more taxes. We must control government spending and the salaries of the P's&B's. A 10% across the board cut in all government spending—including the salaries and benefits of the "Big-Bucks" P's&B's would do the trick!

The people must have control over the salaries and benefits of all politicians. No P's&B's salary or benefits should be increased without voter approval! They work for us. We pay their wages. They are our employees! WE must control their salaries and benefits! A sales tax would only give the P's&B's more money for bigger salaries and benefits.

When the P's&B's have spent all our tax dollars they never cut their salaries. They want more tax dollars! If we say no, they take away our police protection, cut school support and close our libraries. They cut services we need to blackmail us into paying more taxes.

ENOUGH is ENOUGH!! We must say **NO** to the sales tax and work for the Politicians Salary Control Measure. This amendment guarantees that no state, county, or city elected officials in Oregon can raise their salaries or benefits without voter approval!

You can help Oregon lead the way for America. Phone the Citizens Bill of Rights Committee at 1-800-283-1137 or write: Box 1727, Grants Pass, OR 97526. We need your help collecting signatures to place this measure on the November 1994 ballot and give the government back to the people where it belongs! **Only you can turn this dream into a reality! Call us now (toll free) 1-800-283-1137.**

(This information furnished by Jack Feder, Co-Chairman, Citizens Bill of Rights Committee.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

DOES EDUCATION NEED A NEW TAX? In the last school year, Oregon public schools spent more than \$7,000.00 per actual student. Adjusted for inflation, we are spending \$1,500.00 more per student than we did in 1980, for the same kind of schools. Compared to 1980, we spent \$700 million too much on public schools last year. Excessive spending on basic education is nearly as much money as the sales tax would raise.

CAN WE BELIEVE CURRENT SERVICE LEVELS? Why were basic education current services for the last school year overstated by \$120 million? Was it to exaggerate school budget cuts and stampede voters into approving new taxes?

ARE PROGRAM CUTS FOR REAL? Many public school districts have made highly publicized cuts in athletics and after-school programs or made students pay hundreds of dollars extra for these programs. What the districts don't tell us is that they spend ten times as much money on administration and central services as on extra-curricular activities. The truth is that these cuts are ways to hold children hostage and pressure parents and voters into supporting the education lobby's tax and spend agenda.

SHOULD WE FEED AN EXPENSIVE MONOPOLY? Our present public school system is at risk no matter how much money we pour into it: central planning, no real freedom of choice for customers, rewarding teachers for credentials and seniority rather than competence, and an inability to provide safe places for children to learn. The last billion dollars a year we added to the system did not cause major improvements. Why will picking the taxpayer's pockets for another billion dollars a year make any difference?

A GENUINE ACROSS THE BOARD SCHOOL CHOICE PLAN CAN IMPROVE EDUCATION WITHOUT A SALES TAX. A simple change from funding a public school monopoly to funding educational scholarships for students would save millions of dollars per year and avoid new taxes. All parents would therefore become empowered to use scholarships at public or independent schools of their choice. Competition would improve all schools and create wider opportunities for all students with no new taxes.

(This information furnished by Ed Meier, Executive Director, Oregonians for School Choice.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

A QUESTIONABLE NEED. Government claims cuts in education spending, without telling you they're spending more than \$7,000 per actual student, \$1,500 more (adjusted for inflation), than in 1980, for the same kind of schools.

AN UNDERSTATED COST. Why do they claim this tax costs only a few hundred dollars per family but claim revenues from it of \$1,200 per family?

A TRIPLE TAX INCREASE. This proposal contains three tax increases: the sales tax, higher corporate taxes on Oregon businesses, and higher personal income taxes for most Oregon families (by repealing the "excess revenue credit/2% kicker").

A TAX THAT CAN DOUBLE WITHOUT VOTER APPROVAL. The new Constitutional language allows services to be taxed whenever the legislature decides, perhaps doubling this tax's cost to Oregon families and businesses. From doctors to plumbers, from writers to computer consultants, you could face a new five percent tax anytime the legislature wants.

OTHER SOLUTIONS. The average Oregon government employee gets pay and benefits \$6,000/year more than the average private sector worker. Eliminating excessive compensation for government employees would save a billion dollars a year, as much money as the sales tax would raise. We can also save hundreds of millions of dollars by contracting out, focusing government resources on essential programs, and implementing school choice.

DISCRIMINATION. The new tax institutes a "split-roll" property tax, taxing business-people more for the crime of being productive and creating jobs with their property. Discriminatory taxes on businesses and renters are just as wrong as discriminatory taxes on gays, Jews, or African-Americans. A double standard is also wrong; why does government exempt itself from the sales tax it makes everyone else pay?

THE WRONG DIRECTION. Oregon state and local government spending already takes 21 cents out of each dollar of personal income. Do we need to add five cents to that? Government spending destroys economic growth, because government does not spend money as effectively as families or businesses.

Libertarian Party of Oregon
P.O. Box 40471
Portland, OR 97240
1-800-829-1992

(This information furnished by Richard P. Burke, Chairman, Libertarian Party of Oregon.)

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

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MEASURE NO. 1

State of Oregon

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Sales Taxes Tend To Increase

	Date Sales Tax Enacted	Rate at Enactment	Combined Current Sales Tax Rate
Chicago	1933	2%	8.75%
Denver	1935	1%	7.30%
New Orleans	1944	1%	9.00%
New York	1965	2%	8.25%
Seattle	1935	2%	8.20%

Sources: Illinois Dept. of Revenue; Colorado Dept. of Revenue; Louisiana Dept. of Revenue; New York State Dept. of Taxation and Finance (figure is for Manhattan); Washington Dept. of Revenue (figure is for King County).

A State Sales Tax Is The Tip Of The Iceberg

	Total Combined Sales Tax	State Sales Tax, Alone	Local Option Allowed	City, County and Special District "Add on" Sales tax
Chicago	8.75%	5%	1969	3.75%
Denver	7.30%	3%	1956	4.30%
New Orleans	9.00%	4%	Early 1960s	5.00%
New York	8.25%	4%	1965	4.25%

Sources: Same as above.

Sales taxes are instituted and increased through the exercise of political power.

There are approximately 181,000 government employees in the State of Oregon (state, local and school employees, including elected officials and part-time workers, but excluding federal workers. Source: *Research and Statistics*, Oregon Employment Division). Government employees (nonfederal) outnumber the total registered voters (Democrats, Republicans and others) in 19 of Oregon's 36 counties. (Source: *Oregon Blue Book* 1991-92). Put another way, government employees (nonfederal) outnumber the total population (men, women and children) of the following Oregon cities:

Astoria, Baker City, Bandon, Bend, Brookings, Burns, Enterprise, Estacada, Florence, Fossil, Gervais, Gold Beach, Grants Pass, Harrisburg, Heppner, Hood River, Jacksonville, John Day, La Grande, Lakeview, Madras, Mt. Angel, Newport, Ontario, Philomath, Redmond, Sandy, Sisters, Tillamook, Vale and Warrenton. (Source: *Oregon Blue Book* 1991-92).

Choose carefully when expressing your preference for or against the sales tax.

(This information furnished by Paul R. Hibernick.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

What are you willing to invest in Oregon's future? And don't kid yourself, the education of our children and the funding of public services is Oregon's future.

The Democratic Party of Oregon, in our 1992 Platform, issued the clarion call for tax reform that will allow our society to invest in people and move forward:

"As Democrats, we believe that the strength of our nation lies in the well-being of its people, sustained by strong investment in our human and physical infrastructure. Government at all levels must be empowered to provide for our people's needs in health, education, public works, housing and law enforcement..."

A state that relies on regressive sales and excise taxes more heavily than its mildly progressive income tax, ends up with a regressive overall tax system that puts the burden on individuals, rather than on corporations and businesses, which isn't fair.

There is no question—Oregonians must craft a tax system that is fair, adequate and stable. The Democratic Party of Oregon has understood this for some time. But the legislature's plan, incorporated in HB 2500, HB 2443, and HJR 10 doesn't meet those standards.

Work with us to restructure Oregon's tax system—a system that is fair, adequate and stable, and to oppose tax reform that is ultimately not in the best interests of our state.

Call the Democratic Party of Oregon's office at 503-224-8200 and volunteer to help with our grassroots campaign for tax reform. Your efforts can and will make a difference.

(This information furnished by Jana Doerr, State Chair, Democratic Party of Oregon.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The Oregon Homeowner's Association believes Measure 1, the 5 PER CENT SALES TAX is riddled with exemptions for the rich and special interest and places the greater burden on Small Businesses and Wage Earners UNFAIRLY.

CITIES AND COUNTIES on the northern, eastern and southern borders of Oregon survive on business running from the SALES TAX IN WASHINGTON, IDAHO, NEVADA, AND CALIFORNIA. Measure 1's 5 per cent sales tax is anti-business and will cause HUNDREDS OF JOBS IN OUR BORDER CITIES AND COUNTIES. SIMPLE: WHY DRIVE HUNDREDS OF MILES TO SHOP IN OREGON, WHEN WITH THE 5 PER CENT SALES TAX WE ARE JUST ANOTHER BLACK HAT TAX GANG. VOTE NO.

There are over \$21 BILLION IN PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS, THESE EXEMPTIONS COUPLED WITH THE 5 PER CENT EXEMPTIONS FOR THE PRIVILEGE FEW SHOWS AGAIN OUR LEGISLATORS DO NOT BELIEVE IN FAIR TAXATION. VOTE NO.

Our Legislators failed to provide cut backs in Administration Salaries in Public Education: Example: Why did they not refer having ONE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT PER COUNTY, i.e. 36 as we have 36 counties, instead of over 275 separate superintendents? VOTE NO, require better management.

Measure 1, as we read the Measure will require at least 4 or more constitutional changes. Measure 1 composes 187 pages, a 19 page index, plus 14 pages of amendments. PLEASE READ ALL OF THIS AND YOU TOO WILL URGE YOU FRIENDS TO VOTE NO, especially renters, who pay dearly.

IF THE OREGON HOMEOWNER'S ASSOCIATION wrote a BALLOT TITLE AS THE Legislature has we would be thrown to the wolves. Vote NO.

(This information furnished by Clyde V. Brummell, President, Oregon Homeowner's Association.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

(If your Senator or Representative voted in the Legislature to put Measure One on this Ballot, then see if you can get him or her to sign this pledge.)

A PLEDGE FOR HONORABLE LEGISLATORS

"As an elected member of the Oregon Legislative Assembly, I voted to put another Sales Tax before Oregonians on a Special Ballot slated for Nov 9, 1993, and in the event that the Measure is rejected in my District, I hereby make the following solemn declaration to become effective November 10, 1993.

"Because of the defeat of Ballot Measure One in the district I was elected to represent. . .

I QUIT!

"This June it should have been clear to me and my fellow 'representatives' that we had lost touch with the vast majority of the voters when a proposed Urban Renewal Amendment (which 95% of us had approved) received less than 30% of the votes!

"I should have realized then that I was out of touch with those whom I was supposed to represent, but unfortunately, I didn't. I really thought I still knew what my constituents and the majority of other Oregonians wanted. The reality is that my thoughts were guided by the powerful lobbies which dominate the Legislature.

"That is why I voted for this measure which has failed in my District. How could I have not recognized that Oregonians always have, and always will, detest the Sales Tax? I am living proof that those who do not study history are destined to repeat it!

"Now that results of yesterday's election are in, it is clear that I am so out of step with the majority of voters in my District, I can no longer claim to represent them.

"Therefore, I hereby resign my seat in the Legislative Assembly. It is the honorable thing to do."

SIGNED _____

House [] Senate [] DISTRICT _____ Date: _____

Legislators who have HONOR should sign this, gladly. Especially when you remind them that. . .

THEY HAVE PUT YOUR MONEY WHERE THEIR MOUTH IS!

NO on ONE.

(This information furnished by Don McIntire, Athletic Club Owner.)

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MEASURE NO. 1

State of
Oregon

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

OF BALLOT TITLES AND USED CARS, PART I

The Ballot Title for Ballot Measure One contains enough misleading statements, omissions and outright falsehoods that we could arrest half of our legislators for consumer fraud if Measure One were a used car.

In this title they scrambled together a constitutional amendment (which can only be changed by a vote of the people) with bits and pieces of over 200 pages of plain old "law" which can be changed at any time in the future by a simple majority vote in both Houses (and the governor's signature).

Not only did our legislators write a sneaky advertisement for their lemon, they then had the gall to pass a law which prohibits anyone from challenging the Ballot Title in court!

Let's look at what they want you to believe (bold type) and then what the Measure will really do.

"The sales tax would be on goods only, not on services."

The sales tax doesn't apply to services at the beginning, but it will. . .any time the Legislature decides to tax services. You see, they wrote the Measure with a "law" which they can change to put a tax on practically anything except "essential services," and they get to decide what is "essential."

"School property tax on owner-occupied homes would be abolished.**"**

This is simply a bald-faced lie. Owner-occupied homes will be exempted for "school operations," but homes will still be hit for "taxes for bonded debt service." The exemption applies only to "principal residences," so it doesn't apply to a "second home" even if you spend nearly half your time there and never rent it out.

There's more but we're running out of space. (See our other argument "Of Ballot Titles & Used Cars, Part II.")

But if you've already had enough, remember:

JUST VOTE NO ON BALLOT MEASURE ONE.

(This information furnished by Greg Clapper, We Can't Believe They'd Even Ask Committee.)

(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

OF BALLOT TITLES AND USED CARS, PART II

In another argument in this *Voters' Pamphlet*, we began to list some of the deceptions written into the Ballot Title by an aggressively eager group of legislators who apparently think a little fudging with the truth is o.k. if it wins over some wavering voters.

If you haven't read "Of Ballot Titles and Used Cars, Part I" in this Pamphlet, please do that first and then pick up here.

"Cities, counties, and other local governments cannot impose a sales tax" Here's what you'd call a "half-truth." It's true that this amendment prohibits, at the local level, "a general retail sales and complementary use tax," but it explicitly states that it doesn't prohibit local excise taxes. One kind of local excise tax that is not prohibited is a "selective sales tax" (as opposed to a general sales tax). There is really no comfort in the "restriction" that local governments cannot impose a "general retail sales tax."

"Working families, with children, earning less than \$24,000 a year would receive a earned income credit on their income tax." and **"Low income households would receive a refund of some or all of the sales tax they pay."** This is simply a bribe. How many of you remember the HARRP program? What the Legislature gives, the Legislature takes away, and that's what happened to HARRP. These two programs, like HARRP, are subject to repeal any time the Legislature feels the need for more money. Gotcha!

Now you know why the Legislature did not want the courts to review this Ballot Title. Your instincts should tell you that anything so deceptively packaged as at best a bad deal. Look at it this way: "Would you buy a used car from one of these legislators?"

VOTE NO ON MEASURE ONE.

(This information furnished by Joe Foxall, Executive Club.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

PSST. HAVE WE GOT A DEAL FOR YOU!

The 1993 Oregon Legislature met for a record number of days in order to solve an alleged "school funding crisis." They fiddled and faddled, they mixed and matched, they hammered and nailed and when they went home, they left us with Ballot Measure One as their remedy. It clearly is an offer we can refuse.

The net effect of Measure One is to increase dedicated tax revenues for schools by \$1948 million in its first full biennium (mid-1995 through mid-1997). Now, that doesn't mean that school funding will increase by that amount, because they also plan to reduce the amount of support the schools presently get from the state's general fund.

So what Measure One really does is "free up" nearly \$2 billion of general fund money for other programs and our legislators will be set loose to resume their old, carefree spendthrift ways. Oh, Happy Days Are Here Again!

But here's the typical government "kicker." In order to net \$1948 million for schools, the state will collect \$2702 million in new and increased taxes. [That's \$2633 million in sales taxes and \$69 million in increased corporate income taxes.] That's nearly a 40% surcharge on your tax bill to administer the sales tax and to "buy off" various constituencies who view government as the source of all wealth rather than as a consumer of wealth produced in the private sector.

Numbers can be awfully dull but some numbers are too important to pass over. Let me state it in slightly different words: In order to raise \$1948 million in dedicated school taxes, the Legislature wants to extract \$2702 million from the private economy and put it under their spending authority. You can get a better deal than that from any carnival barker!

VOTE NO ON MEASURE ONE.

[The numbers in this Argument were prepared by the Oregon Legislative Revenue Office and were printed in the September, 1993 edition of *Your Taxes*, published by Oregon Tax Research.]

(This information furnished by Francis Martinez, Executive Club.)

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

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE BILLION DOLLARS?

An article entitled "Oregon schools face a turbulent year," appeared in *The Sunday Oregonian* of September 5, 1993, just before the deadline for submitting this argument. The article includes graphs and data provided by the Oregon Department of Education and the Confederation of School Administrators—that is, the numbers come from the educational apparatus, not from embittered taxpayers.

What is remarkable about the article is that it provides a clear answer to the question "How much money will it take to fund our schools adequately?" The answer: As long as we allow the members of the educational apparatus to define the terms of the debate and to tell us when we have reached their goal, **THERE IS NOT ENOUGH MONEY IN ALL OF OREGON TO ADEQUATELY FUND OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.**

The graphs show that beginning with 1979-80 (the first year shown), spending for Oregon schools has not only kept up with enrollment increases and not only kept up with the rate of inflation but school spending has out paced the combined effect of these two pressures, so today we are spending nearly 25% more per student than we would be spending if we had just kept pace with inflation. This super-inflationary spending amounts to over \$850 per student in 1993-94. And mind you, this is after the effects of Measure 5 have been included.

Assuming the same trend continues next school year, the net effect is that we are spending nearly \$1 billion in the current biennium more than we would be spending if we had only matched population and consumer price changes.

WHAT ARE WE GETTING FOR THAT EXTRA BILLION DOLLARS?

The suggestion that school spending should be restrained by changes in the population and consumer prices is no different from the proposed state spending limit in Ballot Measure One and is also the guideline suggested by President Clinton for growth in national health care spending. Yet the educational bureaucracy would have you believe that the school system will collapse unless we increase the rate of growth in school spending. Rubbish!

VOTE NO ON MEASURE ONE.

(This information furnished by Tom Dennehy, Co-Author Ballot Measure 5.)

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

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MEASURE NO. 1

State of
Oregon

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

"A SPOONFUL OF SUGAR . . ."

The noted English philosopher, Mary Poppins, once observed that "A spoonful of sugar helps the medicine go down."

It is obvious that many of our legislators were nannied by disciples of Ms. Poppins. How else can one explain all the sugar they loaded into Ballot Measure One?

For the hard-nosed "We don't need no stinkin' new taxes" conservative, they've thrown in a state spending limit—kind of. Of course, their version of a spending limit is hardly a speed bump on the road to over-spending. It only takes 18 senators and 36 representatives to override this "constitutional" protection. Will that make you feel any safer?

For liberals who favor income redistribution and think a sales tax is "regressive" because it hits the poorest citizens the hardest, they've instituted two income-transfer programs. But note they failed to lock these programs into the constitution, so they can be scaled back or eliminated any time the spendthrifts in Salem decide they need more money.

For those who want even more money to go to schools, they direct that at least half the lottery proceeds "shall be used for education and the needs of Oregon's children." That last part about the needs of Oregon's children really means that the money will be used to fund Larry Campbell's redesigned Children's Services Division. That may be a good idea, but you shouldn't be deceived into believing that more money will be going into the school system.

For the homeowner, they claim to abolish "school property taxes on owner-occupied homes." But that language from the ballot title is flat out false. You will continue to pay property taxes for school bonds and an average family of just two members will pay more in sales taxes than they will save in school property taxes.

Finally, for those special friends of the legislators, the buyers and sellers of manufacturing equipment, there is an especially sweet deal. They pay a reduced sales tax on their equipment and **THEY GET A PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION ON THE EQUIPMENT FROM NOW TO ETERNITY.** How cozy!

We all know Mary Poppins used her spoonful of sugar for a good cause. But the Legislature's sales tax plan is not only bad tasting medicine—it is bad medicine for Oregon.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE ONE.

(This information furnished by Tom Dennehy, Co-Author Ballot Measure 5.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

It's almost always a bad idea to act out of desperation. Many of us were fooled into voting for Measure 5 by the false promise that it would be good for Oregon. We've discovered that Measure 5 was bad for many Oregonians—families, individuals, businesses, and senior citizens. In the politicians' attempts to rectify the problems caused by Measure 5, they've created another monster; Measure 1, the sales tax. There are many good ways to make our tax system more fair and to improve both state government and our education system. Don't let the wealthy special interest that sold us Measure 5 trick us into supporting double jeopardy with a sales tax. Here are four good reasons to Vote "NO" on Measure 1:

•**REGRESSIVE TAX**—Measure 1 shifts a huge portion of the tax burden onto our state's middle and lower income people. States with a sales tax have found that higher income people have more money to spend toward untaxed activities, such as savings, housing, and services: higher income people pay a lower portion of their income on sales taxes than lower income people. The sales tax doesn't reflect the ability of people to pay.

•**BAD FOR BUSINESS**—A sales tax in Oregon would decrease out of state sales and tourism. Out of state customers, important to many retailers, will reduce their purchases here if we adopt this sales tax. Also, Oregon residents will spend more money out of state if we adopt a sales tax.

•**SHIFT ADDITIONAL TAX DOLLARS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**—Measure 1 will reduce property taxes (**NOT ELIMINATE THEM**), and therefore will reduce deductions allowed from individual's federal tax returns for property taxes. State sales taxes are not deductible on federal tax returns, unlike income and property taxes. The federal government has more than enough of our money.

•**CREATES A WHOLE NEW STATE BUREAUCRACY**—Measure 1 gives control and power of our schools to a whole new state bureaucracy with an unspecified budget that has very little supervision from the people of Oregon. This sales tax would mandate a completely new collection and enforcement bureaucracy, creating a new added cost on every business in Oregon that sells goods taxed by Measure 1. Other tax options, like a gross receipts tax on large corporations, effect far fewer taxpayers and require virtually no new bureaucracy. **VOTE NO ON MEASURE 1. NO SALES TAX.**

(This information furnished by Frank Cardoza, Co-Director, Stop Oregon Sales Tax P.A.C.)

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

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VOTING ACCESSIBILITY FOR ELDERLY AND INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

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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 disabilities:

1. A cassette edition of the Voters' Pamphlet is available for Oregonians who cannot read standard print due to visual or other type of disability. To order a cassette edition of the Voters' Pamphlet, please contact Vision Resources For Independent Living at 503-284-3339.

If you need information regarding where you vote, please call your county elections official. All other Voters' Pamphlet questions should be directed to the Office of the Secretary of State at 503-986-1518 or 503-378-5812 (hearing impaired).

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 in this pamphlet, or you may contact the Office of the Secretary of State by dialing 503-378-5812.

4. If an elderly or disabled 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 is unable to mark or punch the ballot because of an inability to read or write or other type of disability shall receive, upon request, 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. An absentee ballot may be requested by any elderly or disabled voter.

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

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.

If a registered voter is frail* or disabled, the application is valid for every subsequent election until the voter otherwise notifies the clerk or is no longer a voter in the county.

While you may apply for and receive an absentee ballot up to 8:00 p.m. on election day, if your application is received by the county clerk after November 4, 1993, 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.

* Where walking as a means of transportation is impossible or impractical.

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 United States 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 United States.
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 that complies with these requirements. It is recommended that long term absent voters use this form—available at embassies and military installations—whenever possible.

Special absentee voting instructions and a ballot return envelope will accompany each absentee ballot.

Special Absentee Ballots: Any long term absentee 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.

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
8:00 P.M. THE DAY OF THE ELECTION, NOVEMBER 9, 1993.**

BAKER
Julia Woods
Baker County Clerk
1995 3rd St.
Baker City, OR 97814-3398
523-8207 / ☎ 523-8208

BENTON
Dan Burk
Dir. Rec/Elections
Courthouse
Corvallis, OR 97330
757-8756 / ☎ 757-8646

CLACKAMAS
John Kauffman
Clackamas County Clerk
Elections Division
825 Portland Ave.
Gladstone, OR 97027-2195
655-8510 / ☎ 655-1685

CLATSOP
Lori Davidson
Clatsop County Clerk
Courthouse, 749 Commercial
Astoria, OR 97103-0178
325-8511 / ☎ 325-8511

COLUMBIA
Elizabeth (Betty) Huser
Columbia County Clerk
Courthouse
St. Helens, OR 97051-2089
397-3796, Ext. 8444
☎ 397-3796, Ext. 8445

COOS
Mary Ann Wilson
Coos County Clerk
Courthouse
Coquille, OR 97423-1899
396-3121, Ext. 301 / ☎ 396-3106

CROOK
Della M. Harrison
Crook County Clerk
300 E. 3rd
Prineville, OR 97754-1919
447-8553 / ☎ 447-8553

CURRY
Renée Kolen
Curry County Clerk
P.O. Box 748
Gold Beach, OR 97444
247-7011, Ext. 223 / ☎ 247-8440

DESCHUTES
Mary Sue (Susie) Penhollow
Deschutes County Clerk
Administration Bldg.
1130 N.W. Hamman St.
Bend, OR 97701
388-8547 / ☎ 388-8547

DOUGLAS
Gay Fields
Douglas County Clerk
P.O. Box 10
Roseburg, OR 97470-0004
440-4252 / ☎ 440-6092

GILLIAM
Rena Kennedy
Gilliam County Clerk
Courthouse
Condon, OR 97823-0427
384-2311

GRANT
Kathy McKinnon
Grant County Clerk
P.O. Box 39
Canyon City, OR 97820-0039
575-1675 / ☎ 575-1675

HARNEY
Dolores Swisher
Harney County Clerk
Courthouse, 450 N. Buena Vista
Burns, OR 97720
573-6641

HOOD RIVER
Sandra Berry
Dir. Assess/Rec
Courthouse, 309 State St.
Hood River, OR 97031-2093
386-1442

JACKSON
Kathy Beckett
Jackson County Clerk
Courthouse, 10 S. Oakdale
Medford, OR 97501-2952
778-7181 / ☎ 778-7183

JEFFERSON
Elaine L. Henderson
Jefferson County Clerk
Courthouse, 75 S.E. "C" St.
Madras, OR 97741
475-4451 / ☎ 475-4451

JOSEPHINE
Georgette Brown
Josephine County Clerk
P.O. Box 89
Grants Pass, OR 97526-0203
474-5243 / ☎ 474-5243

KLAMATH
Evelyn Biehn
Klamath County Clerk
318 Main St.
Klamath Falls, OR 97601
883-5135 / ☎ 883-4135

LAKE
Karen O'Connor
Lake County Clerk
513 Center St.
Lakeview, OR 97630-1579
947-6006 / ☎ 947-6007

LANE
Annette Newingham
Elections Division
135 E. 6th Ave.
Eugene, OR 97401-2671
687-4234 / ☎ 687-4320

LINCOLN
Dana Jenkins
Lincoln County Clerk
225 W. Olive St., Room 201
Newport, OR 97365
265-8611, Ext. 2348 /
☎ 265-8611, Ext. 2348

LINN
Steven Druckenmiller
Linn County Clerk
4th & Broadalbin
Albany, OR 97321
967-3831, Ext. 2121 / ☎ 967-3833

MALHEUR
Deborah R. DeLong
Malheur County Clerk
251 "B" St. W., Courthouse Box 4
Vale, OR 97918
473-5151 / ☎ 473-5157

MARION
Alan H. Davidson
Marion County Clerk
Elections Division
3180 Center St. NE, Room 240
Salem, OR 97301-4589
588-5041 / ☎ 588-5610

MORROW
Barbara Bloodsworth
Morrow County Clerk
P.O. Box 338
Heppner, OR 97836-0338
676-9061 / ☎ 676-9061, Ext. 26

MULTNOMAH
Vicki Ervin
Dir./Elections
1040 S.E. Morrison
Portland, OR 97214-2495
248-3720 / ☎ 248-3729

POLK
Linda Dawson
Polk County Clerk
Courthouse, Room 201
Dallas, OR 97338-3179
623-9217 / ☎ 623-9217

SHERMAN
Linda Cornie
Sherman County Clerk
P.O. Box 365
Moro, OR 97039-0365
565-3606

TILLAMOOK
Josephine Veltri
Tillamook County Clerk
201 Laurel Ave.
Tillamook, OR 97141
842-3402

UMATILLA
Tom Groat
Umatilla County Clerk
P.O. Box 1227
Pendleton, OR 97801
278-7111, Ext. 254 / ☎ 278-9162

UNION
R. Nellie Bogue-Hibbert
Union County Clerk
1100 "L" Avenue
LaGrande, OR 97850
963-1006

WALLOWA
Charlotte McIver
Wallowa County Clerk
101 S. River St., Rm 100, Door 16
Enterprise, OR 97828-1335
426-4543, Ext. 16

WASCO
Karen LeBreton
Wasco County Clerk
Courthouse, 511 Washington St.
The Dalles, OR 97058
298-6159 / ☎ 298-6159

WASHINGTON
Jerry Hanson
Assess/Taxation
155 N. 1st Ave., Suite B 10
Hillsboro, OR 97124
648-8670

WHEELER
Judy Potter
Wheeler County Clerk
P.O. Box 327
Fossil, OR 97830-0327
763-2400

YAMHILL
Charles Stern
Yamhill County Clerk
Courthouse, 535 East 5th St.
McMinnville, OR 97128-4593
434-7518 / ☎ 434-7519

ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATION

PRECINCT NAME/NUMBER _____

TODAY'S DATE _____ ELECTION DATE _____

PRINT YOUR NAME CLEARLY _____

RESIDENCE STREET ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ COUNTY _____ ZIP _____

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT (HANDWRITTEN)

IF YOU ARE FRAIL* OR DISABLED, CHECK HERE.

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

*Where walking as a means of transportation is impossible or impractical.

ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATION

PRECINCT NAME/NUMBER _____

TODAY'S DATE _____ ELECTION DATE _____

PRINT YOUR NAME CLEARLY _____

RESIDENCE STREET ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ COUNTY _____ ZIP _____

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT (HANDWRITTEN)

IF YOU ARE FRAIL* OR DISABLED, CHECK HERE.

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

*Where walking as a means of transportation is impossible or impractical.

☎ Denotes Phone Number for Hearing Impaired

SECRETARY OF STATE
Phil Keisling
State Capitol Building
Salem, Oregon 97310-0722

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STATE OF OREGON SPECIAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 9, 1993



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