

voters' pamphlet



STATE OF OREGON GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 1994

Compiled and Distributed by

Phil Keisling
Secretary of State

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

PHIL KEISLING

SECRETARY OF STATE

MICHAEL GREENFIELD
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE



STATE OF OREGON
SECRETARY OF STATE
136 STATE CAPITOL
SALEM, OREGON 97310-0722
(503) 378-4139

Dear Voter:

This 1994 General Election Voters' Pamphlet will help you decide how to vote on the important issues and races that appear on your General Election ballot.

There are 18 statewide measures on the ballot -- more than in any year since 1914 -- and races at every level of government. How you vote this November 8 will profoundly impact your future and the future of all Oregonians.

Several laws have changed since the last statewide election. The changes are intended to make registering to vote and voting easier. See the "Voter Registration" section on page three for a detailed explanation. This Voters' Pamphlet also contains information about polling place accessibility and how to request an absentee ballot.

There are three versions of this year's general election Voters' Pamphlet. The version you receive depends on where you live.

1. In counties that do not produce a local voters' pamphlet, you will receive only this pamphlet which contains state measures and races.
2. In Clackamas, Marion, Multnomah, and Washington counties, you will receive this pamphlet which contains state measures and races and a second pamphlet prepared by your county elections official which contains local measures and races.
3. In other counties that produce a local voters' pamphlet, you will receive only this pamphlet which contains both state and local measures and races (with local information bound into the center of the pamphlet with a black or colored border).

Please vote on Tuesday, November 8 -- Your fellow Oregonians are counting on you.

Best,


Phil Keisling
Secretary of State

On the Cover:

Union Pacific westbound coal train heads for Telocaset (Union County), Oregon, August 25, 1992 at 5:20 p.m. This railway line is the Union Pacific main line from the Midwest. Photo by Ed Austin.

INFORMATION

GENERAL

Your official 1994 General Election Voters' Pamphlet is divided into separate sections for measures and candidates. You can find page numbers for the beginning of each of these sections, as well as for the alphabetical index of candidates, in the table of contents on this page.

Material in the measures section includes each state 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.

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 measures by purchasing space for \$500 or by submitting a petition signed by 2,500 voters. The Secretary of State may not accept any argument which is not accompanied by the specified fee or the requisite number of signatures.

In the candidate section, partisan candidates appear before non-partisan candidates. All space is purchased; statements and photographs are submitted by the candidates or their designated agents. The information required by law—pertaining to occupation, occupational background, educational background and prior governmental experience—has been certified by each candidate.

Miscellaneous voting aids, including district maps, precinct and polling place lists, voting instructions, a complete list of state measures and candidates, and absentee ballot applications, are also a part of the Voters' Pamphlet. In an effort not to duplicate the printing of information, some of these voting aids are not a part of the state Voters' Pamphlet, but instead are included in your county Voters' Pamphlet. Another page, "Voting Accessibility for Elderly and Individuals with Physical Disabilities," contains information about provisions made for elderly or physically disabled voters.

The Voters' Pamphlet has been compiled by the Secretary of State since 1903, when Oregon became one of the first states to provide for the printing and distribution of such a publication. In 1909, the Legislature passed a law requiring pamphlets to include information on candidates.

One copy of the Voters' Pamphlet is mailed to every household in the state. Additional copies are available at the State Capitol, local post offices, courthouses and all county election offices.

VOTER REGISTRATION

The National Voter Registration Act of 1993 requires states to meet new standards of accessibility in election administration, making it easier for citizens to register and to vote. Now, citizens who are already registered to vote may update information on their registrations, such as residence address, through election day and still be able to cast a ballot.

You may register to vote if:

1. You are a citizen of the United States;
2. You will be at least 18 years old by November 8, 1994; and
3. You are a resident of Oregon.

To register to vote:

Your completed voter registration card must be received or postmarked by October 18, 1994.

If you are currently registered to vote in Oregon, you must update your registration by filling out a new voter registration card if:

1. You change your residence address;
2. You change your mailing address;
3. Your name is changed by marriage or court order;
4. You want to change your political party affiliation.

If you have moved to a new residence within the same county where you are currently registered, your new voter registration card must be received or postmarked by October 31, 1994 to be eligible to vote a full ballot. If you fail to fill out a new voter registration card by this deadline and wish to vote on election day, you may go to your county elections office or to your polling place to receive a ballot containing federal and statewide offices and statewide measures only.

If you have moved to a new residence in a different county than where you are currently registered, your new voter registration card must be received or postmarked by October 18, 1994. If you fail to meet this deadline, you must go to the elections office in your new county by election day to be eligible to vote.

IMPORTANT! Even if there is no record of your voter registration at your polling site on election day, you should be issued a ballot containing federal and statewide offices and measures only. The County Elections office will then review your registration information and determine your voting eligibility.

ATTENTION: The State of Oregon prints measure arguments and candidate statements as submitted by the author. The state *does not correct* misspelled names, the use of wrong words, punctuation, grammar or syntax errors or inaccurate information. The only changes made are attempts to correct spelling errors if the word as originally submitted is not in the dictionary.

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ELECTION DAY IS TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1994
Polls are open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

VOTING ACCESSIBILITY FOR ELDERLY AND INDIVIDUALS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

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

1. A cassette edition of the Voters' Pamphlet is available for Oregonians who cannot read standard print due to a visual or physical 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 is included in the list of county elections officials that appears on the "Absent Voter" information page in this pamphlet, or you may contact the Office of the Secretary of State by dialing 503-378-5812.
4. If an elderly or physically 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 a physical disability or an inability to read or write 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 physically disabled voter.

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



Southern Pacific Train No. 688 travels across the "Big Baldwin" trestle on the Tillamook branch at 12 miles per hour. Photo by Ed Austin.

Measure No. 3

Measure No. 3

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 4—Referred to the Electorate of Oregon by the 1993 Legislature, to be voted on at the General Election, November 8, 1994.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

BALLOT TITLE

3 AMENDS CONSTITUTION: CHANGES DEADLINE FOR FILLING VACANCIES AT GENERAL ELECTION

QUESTION: Shall constitutional amendment increase time before general election when elective office vacancy must occur to be filled at that election?

SUMMARY: This measure would amend Article V, section 16, of the Oregon Constitution. That section now says that when a state, district, county or precinct elective office becomes vacant more than 20 days before a general election, the vacancy shall be filled at that general election. The measure would increase that time to 61 days. The measure also would remove the word "precinct" from that section of the constitution.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL IMPACT: No financial effect on state or local government expenditures or revenues.

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

PARAGRAPH 1. Section 16, Article V of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is amended to read:

Sec. 16. When during a recess of the legislative assembly a vacancy occurs in any office, the appointment to which is vested in the legislative assembly, or when at any time a vacancy occurs in any other state office, or in the office of judge of any court, the governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall expire when a successor has been elected and qualified. When any vacancy occurs in any elective office of the state or of any district[,] or county [or precinct] thereof, the vacancy shall be filled at the next general election, provided such vacancy occurs more than [twenty (20)] **sixty-one (61)** days prior to such general election.

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

Ballot Measure 3 amends Article V, section 16 of the Oregon Constitution to increase the number of days before a general election that a vacancy in any state, district or county office must occur for the vacancy to be filled at that general election. The deadline would change from "more than 20 days" before the general election to "more than 61 days" before the general election. The general election is always held in November of even-numbered years. The measure also removes reference to precinct offices.

Article V, section 16 of the Oregon Constitution now says that vacancies in any state, district, county or precinct office shall be filled at the next general election if the vacancy occurs more than 20 days before that general election. If a vacancy occurs within 20 days of a general election, the vacancy is filled by appointment.

Ballot Measure 3 amends Article V, section 16 to say that vacancies in any state, district or county office shall be filled at the next general election if the vacancy occurs more than 61 days before that general election. Therefore, a vacancy occurring within 61 days of a general election would not be filled at that general election and would be filled by appointment. Ballot Measure 3 also removes references to precinct offices.

Committee Members:

Senator Joan Dukes
 Representative Cedric Hayden
 Senator Ron Cease
 Representative John Meek
 Randall Bateman

Appointed by:

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

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

NOTE: **Boldfaced** type indicates new language; [brackets and italic] type indicates deletions or comments.

Measure No. 3

LEGISLATIVE ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT

Passage of this simple, straightforward measure will provide a more cost-effective way for county clerks to add a vacant position to a general election ballot and avoid additional costs of reprinting ballots and remailing absentee ballots, when a vacancy occurs.

This proposed modification to the Constitution would also encourage greater participation by potential candidates seeking election to vacant state, district or county office. As a practical matter, a candidate needs at least 61 days in order to organize and run a campaign for public office. The current 20 days is not sufficient and does not provide a candidate with adequate opportunity to organize a staff, raise money, go door to door, and do all the things necessary to get elected. Additionally, this change would offer a candidate seeking election to a vacant position a greater chance to be listed in the Oregon Voter's Pamphlet. Voters would benefit from this increased visibility of candidates.

This measure received support from both Democrats and Republicans in the Legislature. Its adoption would add cost-effectiveness to general elections, increase fairness, encourage potential candidates to seek a vacancy, and benefit voters.

Committee Members:

Senator Neil R. Bryant
 Representative Patti Milne
 Representative Lonnie Roberts

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 1993 Or. Laws 811 §10.)

**NO ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION TO THIS
 BALLOT MEASURE WERE FILED WITH THE
 SECRETARY OF STATE.**

Measure No. 3

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Ballot Measure 3 amends the Oregon Constitution to provide that if a vacancy in public office occurs during the 60 days just before a general election the office will be filled by appointment until the next following general election. Currently vacancies that occur within 20 days of the general election are not filled at that election.

The 20 day window was adopted in 1926, a time when elections were simpler and there were far fewer people voting by absentee ballot.

Today, 68 years later, having to change a ballot within 20 days of the election creates some major problems:

- The many people who receive their ballots by mail may find that they do not have a chance to vote because of the transit time necessary to mail and return a ballot.
- There is a significant cost to taxpayers when ballots have to be re-printed, re-mailed and computers must be re-programmed to count different ballots.

Currently all candidates for the general election are known 61 days before the election. That allows the county elections office 60 days to print ballots, mail them to absentee voters and complete all other preparations for the election.

If a vacancy occurs during that preparation time several time-consuming processes must take place before the election can go forward:

- There must be adequate time for a new candidate to file
- New ballots must be printed
- The new ballots must be mailed to absentee voters
- Computer programming must be revised and fully tested

Given all that must happen, 20 days is simply not enough time to fill a vacancy by election without great expense and with assurance that every voter will have a chance to vote.

As the people you have chosen to conduct your elections, we, the County Clerks and election officials of Oregon urge your approval of Ballot Measure 3 to assure continued integrity in our elections process.

VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE 3

(This information furnished by Al Davidson, Treasurer, Oregon Election Officials Committee.)

(This space purchased for \$300 in accordance with ORS 251.255 (1991 Edition).)

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. 4

Measure No. 4

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 33—Referred to the Electorate of Oregon by the 1993 Legislature, to be voted on at the General Election, November 8, 1994.

BALLOT TITLE

4 AMENDS CONSTITUTION: CREATES VACANCY IF STATE LEGISLATOR CONVICTED OF FELONY

QUESTION: Shall state constitution say legislator's felony conviction creates vacancy in office, and persons serving felony sentence are ineligible for legislature?

SUMMARY: Amends Oregon Constitution. Currently, a felony conviction does not automatically disqualify persons from the state legislature. The measure says that upon a legislator's felony conviction, the office would become vacant. Also, a felon could not be elected to the legislature for any term starting before the "sentence" (including probation, money payments) ends. A person could be a state legislator after the term in which the person is ineligible. A person also could run for legislative office during the term in which the person is ineligible.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL IMPACT: No financial effect on state or local government expenditures or revenues.

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

PARAGRAPH 1. Section 8, Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is amended to read:

Sec. 8. (1) No person shall be a Senator or Representative who at the time of election is not a citizen of the United States; nor anyone who has not been for one year next preceding the election an inhabitant of the district from which the Senator or Representative may be chosen. However, for purposes of the general election next following the operative date of an apportionment under section 6 of this Article, the person must have been an inhabitant of the district from January 1 of the year following the reapportionment to the date of the election.

(2) Senators and Representatives shall be at least twenty one years of age.

(3) **No person shall be a Senator or Representative who has been convicted of a felony during:**

(a) **The term of office of the person as a Senator or Representative; or**

(b) **The period beginning on the date of the election at which the person was elected to the office of Senator or Representative and ending on the first day of the term of office to which the person was elected.**

(4) **No person is eligible to be elected as a Senator or Representative if that person has been convicted of a felony and has not completed the sentence received for the conviction prior to the date that person would take office if elected. As used in this subsection, "sentence received for the conviction" includes a term of imprisonment, any period of probation or post-prison supervision and payment of a monetary obligation imposed as all or part of a sentence.**

(5) **Notwithstanding sections 11 and 15, Article IV of this Constitution:**

(a) **The office of a Senator or Representative convicted of a felony during the term to which the Senator or Representative was elected or appointed shall become vacant on the date the Senator or Representative is convicted.**

(b) **A person elected to the office of Senator or Representative and convicted of a felony during the period**

beginning on the date of the election and ending on the first day of the term of office to which the person was elected shall be ineligible to take office and the office shall become vacant on the first day of the next term of office.

(6) **Subject to subsection (4) of this section, a person who is ineligible to be a Senator or Representative under subsection (3) of this section may:**

(a) **Be a Senator or Representative after the expiration of the term of office during which the person is ineligible; and**

(b) **Be a candidate for the office of Senator or Representative prior to the expiration of the term of office during which the person is ineligible.**

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

NOTE: **Boldfaced** type indicates new language; *[brackets and italic]* type indicates deletions or comments.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Measure 4 proposes an amendment to Section 8, Article IV of the Oregon Constitution, which establishes qualifications of residency, age and citizenship for persons seeking to serve in the Oregon Legislative Assembly.

Measure 4 proposes an additional qualification for service. Currently, a felony conviction does not automatically disqualify a person from service in the Oregon Legislature. If approved by the voters, no person could be a member of the legislative assembly if the person were convicted of a felony during the period starting from the day the member was elected or appointed to the day the term of office ends. This measure does not address appeals to convictions or reversals of convictions.

Measure 4 further proposes that if a convicted person has not completed the required payment of any fine or restitution, a period of probation or after prison supervision, or a term of imprisonment prior to the beginning of the term of office, that person may not be a member of the Legislative Assembly.

The effect of a conviction is that a vacancy is created on the date of the conviction if the person is then serving as a member of the Legislative Assembly. If the conviction occurs between election day and the beginning of the term of office, the vacancy is created on the first day of the term of office.

Committee Members:

Senator Brady Adams
Representative Ken Baker
Janet Arenz
Marc D. Blackman
Judge Charles S. Crookham

Appointed by:

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

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

Measure No. 4

Measure No. 4

LEGISLATIVE ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT

Under current Oregon law, legislators who have been convicted of a felony can continue to serve out their terms. The Oregon Constitution mandates that the legislature has the responsibility for policing its membership. The legislature can expel a member for disorderly conduct or for not meeting minimum qualifications including U.S. citizenship, current residency and being at least 21 years of age. Under current law, the legislature is not required to remove a legislator who has been convicted of a felony.

Ballot Measure 4 would prohibit persons from serving in the legislature if they are convicted of a felony after their election or appointment to office. It would also prohibit persons from being elected to the legislature if they are currently serving a felony sentence. This bill would not prohibit a former felon from serving in the legislature once the sentence has been served.

This ballot measure renounces an unlawful legislator automatically, so that the decision is taken out of the political arena. It reaffirms the legislature's commitment to both making and abiding by the laws. The voters have a right to expect their public officials to play by the same rules as other Oregon citizens. We urge your support of Ballot Measure #4.

Committee Members:
 Senator Catherine Webber
 Representative Kate Brown
 Representative Veral Tarno

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 1993 Or. Laws 811 §10.)

**NO ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF OR
 IN OPPOSITION TO THIS BALLOT MEASURE
 WERE FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE.**

Measure No. 5

Measure No. 5

Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the General Election, November 8, 1994.

investments, state lottery proceeds, donations, or asset sales.

BALLOT TITLE

5 AMENDS CONSTITUTION: BARS NEW OR INCREASED TAXES WITHOUT VOTER APPROVAL

QUESTION: Shall Oregon Constitution bar new or increased state and local taxes, certain fees and certain charges without prior voter approval?

SUMMARY: Amends Oregon Constitution. Bars new or increased state, local taxes without prior voter approval. Tax increase includes extending an expiring tax, reducing or eliminating exemptions, credits, deductions, exclusions. "Tax" includes all fees, charges, except fines, forfeitures, tuition, utility and port district user fees, "local improvements," "incurred charges," earnings from investments or asset sales, two other exceptions. Permits two tax elections annually. Automatic annual six percent tax base increases still allowed without vote. Legislature may override by three-fourths vote in emergency. Enforceable by private lawsuit.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL IMPACT: There will be a direct state government expenditure increase of \$1.75 million per year and a direct local government expenditure increase of \$912,000 per year due to an increased number of elections on taxes and fees. The direct revenue and bonded indebtedness effect would depend on the outcome of these elections and subsequent litigation.

(4) Any state or local government fee or other charge not listed in subsection (3) shall be considered a tax for the purposes of this section.

(5) New taxes or tax increases may only be submitted to voters at the following election dates: one primary election date in each even-numbered year, the general election date in each even-numbered year, and up to two election dates, designated by law, in each odd-numbered year.

(6) A government may combine requests for multiple tax and fee changes into a single measure submitted to voters. Such a combined measure shall be considered to embrace one subject.

(7) This section shall not require a vote of the people when increases in government revenue occur solely due to changes in federal tax law, increases in income, increases in real market property values, or other changes in the circumstances of individual taxpayers.

(8) A tax base increase of no more than 6%, as allowed by Article XI Section 11 of this Constitution, shall not require voter approval under this section.

(9) Notwithstanding Article IX Section 1a of this Constitution, if a State of Emergency is declared as provided by law, the Legislative Assembly and Governor may override this section and enact by law particular taxes, or authorize particular local taxes, without a vote of the People if such taxes are approved by a three-fourths vote in each house and signed into law by the Governor. Such emergency taxes shall not be enacted without the Governor's signature. Any taxes authorized or enacted by such action shall be specifically designated for the declared Emergency and shall be in effect no longer than twelve months. Revenue from such taxes in excess of the amount required by the Emergency shall be returned to the People in a timely manner. During any such Emergency, this section shall remain in effect for all other taxes.

(10) A government that levies taxes or fees in violation of this section shall refund any tax or fee amounts collected in violation of this section, plus interest, to taxpayers in the twelve months following the determination of violation. Interest paid shall be computed as the cost of living change plus six percent per year, compounded for the period from collection of the taxes or fees to payment of the refunds.

AN ACT

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

PREAMBLE. The purpose of this Act is to ensure that tax increases, which further deprive citizens of income and property, are hereafter directly approved by the people.

PARAGRAPH 1. The Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by creating a new Section 32a in Article I to read:

Section 32a. People's right to approve all taxes. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, any new taxes or tax increases shall require approval by the people, as follows:

(1) No new tax shall be levied and no tax or tax rate shall be increased, by the state or by any local government or district, unless such tax or tax increase is first approved by a majority of voters voting on the question. The question submitted to voters shall clearly describe the proposed new tax or increase and the reasonably estimated annual dollar amount of the proposed new tax or increase.

(2) Any elimination or reduction of tax exemptions, credits, deductions, exclusions, or cost-of-living indexing shall be considered a tax increase. Any extension of an expiring tax shall be considered a tax increase.

(3) The following revenues shall not be considered taxes or tax increases for the purposes of this section: user fees charged by Peoples' Utility Districts or port districts; school, college, or university tuition and fees; incurred charges and local improvements as defined by Article XI Section 11b of this Constitution; other user fees paid voluntarily for specific services that are not monopolized by government; increases in charges for monopolized products solely to pass through increased costs of wholesale inputs that are not state or local government labor costs and not otherwise under the charging government's control; fines or forfeitures for violations of law; and earnings from interest,

PARAGRAPH 2. SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this Act is invalidated, then the remaining provisions shall remain in effect.

PARAGRAPH 3. CONFLICTS WITH OTHER BALLOT MEASURES. If there is an irreconcilable conflict between any provision in this measure and a provision in another measure amending the Oregon Constitution and passed at the same election, then the provision in the measure that received the most affirmative votes shall prevail.

PARAGRAPH 4. LEGAL ACTIONS. Any legal action contesting or enforcing any part of this Act or any laws implementing it shall be brought in the Oregon Tax Court or any successor court. Any Oregon resident or legal entity doing business in Oregon has standing to bring suit to enforce this Act and any laws implementing it, provided that the person or legal entity bringing the suit resides or does business within the taxing unit or district which shall be the defendant to the suit. If the Oregon resident or legal entity bringing suit prevails, then the Oregon resident or legal entity shall be reimbursed by the defendant for all reasonable expenses of the suit, including, without limitation, attorney's fees, costs, and reasonable expenses at trial and on appeal. No government unit shall be entitled to attorney's fees, costs, or expenses. Any legal action alleging violations of this Act or of any law implementing this Act must be begun within two years of the date of any alleged violations.

Measure No. 5

Measure No. 5

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

New and Increased Taxes Require Voter Approval

This measure requires, unless exempted, that any new or increased state or local government tax be approved by voters. Examples include:

- Property and Income
- Taxes to Pay Bonds
- Timber and Business Excise Taxes
- Gasoline
- Cigarette, Tobacco, Wine, Beer
- Hotel-Motel, Amusement
- Employment, Payroll, Withholding
- 911 Emergency Telephone Tax

New and Increased Fees Require Voter Approval

Unless Exempted, state, local government fees and charges require voter approval. Examples include:

- occupational, hunting, fishing, driving, business licenses
- court filing fees
- vehicle, boat, aircraft registrations
- publications
- copying
- permits
- applications
- commodity commission
- water
- sewer
- electricity
- waste disposal
- pollution discharges
- parking
- transit
- ambulance
- hospital
- fire protection.

Removing or Reducing Exemption Requires Voter Approval

Included as tax increases which must be voter approved are: elimination or reduction of tax exemptions, credits, deductions, exclusions, cost-of-living indexing; extension of expiring tax.

Elections

Governments may submit new or increased tax questions to voters only at one primary and one general election in even-numbered years and no more than two elections in odd-numbered years. Each question must include a reasonably estimated annual dollar amount of the proposed new or increased tax. A government may combine multiple proposed new or increased taxes in a single measure.

Exceptions

Revenues from the following are exempt from the voter approval requirement:

- User fees charged by Peoples' Utility Districts or port districts
- School, college, or university tuition, fees
- Incurred charges and local improvements as defined by the Oregon Constitution

- Other user fees paid voluntarily for specific services that are not monopolized by government
- Increases in charges for monopolized products solely to pass through increased costs of wholesale inputs that are not state or local government labor costs and not otherwise under charging government's control
- Fines or forfeitures for law violations
- Earnings from interest, investments, state lottery proceeds, donations, or asset sales
- Six percent increase in tax base allowed by Constitution.

Voter approval is not required if a revenue increase occurs solely due to: federal tax law changes; income increases; real market property value increases; or other changes in circumstances of individual taxpayers.

Emergencies

If Emergency is declared, upon the Governor's signature, a tax or tax increase may be in effect for a year if approved by a three-fourths vote in each legislative house. Unneeded Emergency revenue must be returned.

Litigation

Oregon Tax Court has jurisdiction of legal actions contesting or enforcing the measure. An Oregon resident or person doing business in the government unit named as defendant has standing to sue. If plaintiff prevails, government must pay reasonable expenses, including, without limitation, attorney fees, costs, trial, appeal expenses. If government prevails, plaintiff does not pay government attorney fees, costs, or expenses. Suits must commence within two years.

If any portion of the measure is invalidated, the other portions remain. If any provision conflicts with a provision in another measure passed at the same election, the measure receiving the most "yes" votes prevails.

Committee Members:
 Martin Buchanan
 Bill Sizemore
 Representative Delna Jones
 Charles Vars
 Jim Scherzinger

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

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

Measure No. 5

Measure No. 5

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

DOZENS OF NEW TAXES ARE ON THE DRAWING BOARD

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS REGARDING MEASURE 5

Taxpayers must demand voter control of new taxes before it is too late. Presently there are dozens of new taxes on the drawing board. Under current law these new taxes can be implemented without a vote of the people.

Will voters have to vote on too many fee increases? Elected officials will decide how many increases to refer to voters. If voters see 550 fee increases on their ballot, they will realize what politicians have been doing to them all along, without their knowledge or consent. Measure 5 forces tax and fee increases out into the open.

Following is a list of new taxes being considered by FOCUS, a coalition of counties, cities, and other local governments:

Opponents claim voters will have to vote on such mundane matters as photocopying fees. Not so. Measure 5 allows such increases as are necessary to offset genuine wholesale cost increases, without a vote. If the cost of copy paper goes up, the charge can be increased without a vote.

- **OCCUPATIONAL PRIVILEGE TAX:** A tax on employees for the privilege of working in a county or city.
- **CONSTRUCTION EXCISE TAX:** A tax on the square footage of new construction.
- **VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEE:** A fee imposed on motor vehicle registration, separate and in addition to the fee charged by the state.
- **LOCAL SALES TAX:** A local sales tax on goods and services.
- **LOCAL FUEL TAX:** A local tax on the sale of motor vehicle fuel.
- **REAL ESTATE TRANSFER TAX:** A tax imposed when real property changes ownership.
- **UTILITY PRIVILEGE TAX:** A "privilege" tax imposed on utility customers.
- **RESTAURANT AND BEVERAGE TAX:** A tax on all food and beverages sold by eating and drinking establishments.

Will Measure 5 cost jobs? The local tax burden is a major factor in determining where new businesses locate. National business magazines regularly report that Oregon has one of the heaviest tax burdens in the U.S. Measure 5 will help clean up Oregon's reputation, attract businesses and create jobs.

Will Measure 5 cost taxpayers millions in higher interest rates on bonds sales? Measure 5 does not change the status quo for most bonds such as for Veteran Home Loans.

Will Measure 5 require voters in Portland to vote on fees paid by ranchers in Burns? The Secretary of State can restrict the vote to the geographical or political district affected by the fee.

(Documentation available from Oregon Taxpayers United in Portland. Call 251-1635.)

Does Measure 5 undermine representative government? No. It makes elected officials more important. They will have to set real spending priorities. When politicians claim Measure 5 makes them unnecessary, they're saying all we elect them for is to increase our taxes.

There are at least 25 new taxes presently under consideration for homeowners, consumers, employees, and businesses. Apparently some elected officials consider it their duty to constantly be creating new ways to take from us our hard-earned money.

Is Measure 5 unconstitutional? Of course not. We Americans do not elect kings. We elect representatives to govern with limited power. The purpose of our constitution is for the people to limit the power of elected officials. That's exactly what Measure 5 does.

Taxpayers must protect themselves from excessive taxation. Oregonians already pay a higher percentage of their income in taxes than citizens of any other state, yet our politicians continually demand even more. Because elected officials refuse to limit spending, taxpayers must limit their power to increase taxes.

**GIVE VOTERS CONTROL OF TAX INCREASES.
VOTE YES ON MEASURE 5.**

Measure 5 is not anti-government. It is simply a reasonable demand by taxpayers that politicians control spending. Excessive taxation and runaway government spending are not necessarily a fact of life. Voters can control tax and fee increases by passing the Taxpayer Protection Initiative.

(This information furnished by Bill Sizemore, Oregon Taxpayers United P.A.C.)

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 5

(This information furnished by Bill Sizemore, Oregon Taxpayers United P.A.C.)

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Measure No. 5

Measure No. 5

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

MEASURE 5 GIVES VOTERS CONTROL OF TAX INCREASES

Forty-six of fifty states have a sales tax. In every one of those states, the burden of a sales tax was placed on the taxpayers by politicians - not by a vote of the people.

Judging by the way Oregonians have voted on nine sales tax proposals, **taxpayers in those 46 states would not be burdened by a sales tax today, if they had enacted the Taxpayer Protection Initiative, Measure 5 on the November ballot.**

Measure 5 makes tax increases, and most fee increases, subject to voter approval. Measure 5 will put a lid on the explosion of fees that has occurred since 1990.

Measure 5 sends a powerful message to elected officials. The power to increase taxes is a privilege citizens grant to their leaders. **But what the people give, they can take away.** If politicians have forgotten to whom they are accountable, then we must limit their power to increase taxes. We must remind them that they are accountable to hard working, taxpaying Oregonians, not big special interest groups.

Measure 5 is a reasonable, responsible measure. Measure 5 does not even cut taxes. It merely requires voter approval of increases. It is not a straightjacket. It can be overridden by a super-majority vote in true emergencies, and certain genuine wholesale cost increases can be passed on without a vote.

Measure 5 will spur the economy and create jobs. High taxes hinder economic growth and discourage the business expansion that creates jobs. Putting a lid on tax increases will encourage existing businesses to expand, and new businesses to locate in Oregon.

Don't be fooled! Opponents say voters are not "sophisticated" enough to vote on tax and fee proposals. Not so. They are just afraid we won't support every costly, new, experimental program they dream up. **It's time to give working Oregonians control of their taxes.**

**SUPPORT THE TAXPAYER PROTECTION INITIATIVE
VOTE YES ON MEASURE 5**

(This information furnished by Bill Sizemore, Oregon Taxpayers United PAC.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

EXCESSIVE TAXATION HURTING FAMILIES

Taxes. Just the word creates feelings of anxiety and resentment. Yet taxes are essential to civilization. **But how we tax, and how much we tax, determines in large part whether our society will be rich or poor, free or enslaved.**

In his book, *For Good and Evil - The Impact of Taxes*, Charles Adams points out that throughout history **the failure of every major society has been due to excessive taxation.**

Unfortunately, politicians have still not learned that lower rates ultimately result in higher tax revenue. **Excessive taxation discourages worker production and entrepreneurial investment**, while it encourages tax cheating and an underground economy.

Are we being overtaxed? According to "Americans for Tax Reform", **the average worker labors until July 10th each year just to pay his taxes.** July 10th! That means we are allowing politicians to confiscate over 50% of the fruits of our labors!

Our colonial ancestors would be ashamed of us! They refused to be pushed around by arrogant, power hungry government officials and bureaucrats. **But today most Americans meekly accept almost any ridiculous tax or fee burden government imposes on us.**

The breakdown of the family and ultimately the decline of our country is directly linked to the current trend toward socialism through excessive taxation. Because taxes take an ever increasing percentage of family budgets, two incomes are often required just to survive. This leaves children with less parental supervision, thus contributing to many of our society's current problems such as drug abuse, crime, illegitimacy, etc. **To make matters worse, politicians then raise our taxes even more to finance additional bureaucracies to solve the problems they themselves created.**

The solution is to force politicians to tax us less, thereby leaving more money in the hands of those who earn it.

POLITICIANS WILL NEVER GET ENOUGH OF OUR MONEY. A "Yes" vote on Measure 5 will put sanity back in the system.

(This information furnished by Frank Eisenzimmer, Oregon Taxpayers United.)

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Measure No. 5

Measure No. 5

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

THE TECHNICAL INTENT OF MEASURE 5

A STEP IN THE WRONG DIRECTION

The following statement sets forth the intent of the voters supporting Measure 5, and is authorized by the chief petitioners. It is the intent of Measure 5 to require voter approval of new or increased taxes and fees for services monopolized by government.

This year's ballot measure 5 exacerbates a problem created by the original measure 5, the property tax limitation.

In Measure 5, the word "monopoly" is used in the strictest sense. **If a specific product or service is not readily and conveniently available elsewhere, government has a monopoly.**

The passage of that measure has stripped us of our right to exercise local control over the funding of education and other essential services. The state is now obviously struggling with its new responsibility to understand local issues and make intelligent appropriations for the solution of varied problems in diverse communities throughout the state.

For example, a city may charge for parking on city streets. The city may also have privately owned parking available, but both are not the same. The city limits the amount of time customers may use each space. The private lot doesn't. The city assumes no liability for your car. The private lot does. **In each case the city has a monopoly on a specific form of parking.**

The current measure takes us further down this same track. The legislature, already stumped by the problem of providing stable, long term funding for education, will find it infinitely more difficult to do so. Voters, instead of going to the polls to make rational decisions affecting their own communities, will find themselves faced with ballots dominated by issues relevant to their distant neighbors.

If a government jurisdiction does not allow open competition for bus services, then a monopoly exists. The fact that alternative transportation choices such as autos and taxis are available, does not alter the fact that government holds a monopoly on busses, a unique form of transportation.

In these times of severe budget constraints, such a decision-making process can only breed resentment, with one community "getting back" at another for its uninformed performance at the polls.

Government holds a monopoly on public parks and campgrounds because those unique pieces of real estate belong to the public, yet government charges a fee to use them.

Measure 5 is divisive with its encouragement of infighting and lawsuits. The solutions to societal and economic problems lie in participation and cooperation of the citizenry. Measure 5 will result in neither.

If the elected leadership of a trade or professional association, or other policing or regulating body of a particular industry, requests the increase of a specific fee that will only be paid by members of that association, then that fee shall be deemed to be voluntarily paid, and a public vote not required.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 5.

The employment tax rate is a fluctuating rate that changes based on specific formulas and assumptions. **As long as the underlying formula does not change, the employment tax rate may fluctuate up and down without a public vote.**

Portland Citizens for Oregon Schools is a grassroots organization working to promote excellence in public education and to secure adequate funding for public education throughout the State of Oregon.

(This information furnished by Beth Pearce, Co-Chair, Portland Citizens for Oregon Schools.)

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 5

(This information furnished by Bill Sizemore, Oregon Taxpayers United PAC.)

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Measure No. 5

Measure No. 5

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

CHAOS OR DEMOCRACY?

Another Measure 5? Yes!

But didn't we vote on Measure 5 already? Yes.

In 1990, voters passed a tax limitation measure which will be fully implemented in 1996.

This new Measure 5 requires a vote of the people on the adoption or increase of any fee or tax, no matter how small or for what purpose.

Sounds simple enough, doesn't it? Or does it...?

Should you, the taxpayer, have to pay the cost of an election to decide if a governmental agency can raise photocopying charges? Is that efficient government? Is that a wise use of tax dollars?

The writers of Measure 5 think taxpayers should pay legal fees for anyone who successfully sues the government in a dispute over fees or charges. However, if the local government wins the taxpayer cannot collect costs even if the suit is without merit!

Who were the big winners in the passage of the first Measure 5?

Large, commercial property owners and out-of-state interests!

Who were the big losers?

Homeowners, renters, schools, state and local government.

Who will be the big winners if this new Measure 5 passes?

Special interests.

Who will be the big loser?

Oregon. This new Measure 5 promotes government inefficiency, waste and special interest groups.

We urge you to read the entire measure!

Don't be fooled by those who want you to think this is a "simple measure" to control taxes. It's time for Oregonians to stop the nonsense!

Help us work to build a strong, responsible future for Oregon.

Vote NO on Measure 5.

**Special Districts Association of Oregon
Oregon Fire District Directors Association
Oregon Fire Chiefs' Association**

(This information furnished by Burton Weast, Legislative Director, Oregon Fire District Directors Association, Oregon Fire Chiefs' Association, Special Districts Association of Oregon.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

SENIORS

**TAKE A CLOSE LOOK AT MEASURE 5
TOO MUCH MONEY, TOO LITTLE GAIN.**

The right to vote is one of our most cherished rights as American citizens. Older adults continually exercise that right, making up one of the largest voting blocks in the country. But enough is enough. Under the terms of Measure 5, Oregonians would be required to vote on a variety of ridiculous fee increases. The way this measure now reads, if passed, voters would be asked to go to the polls again and again to vote on things like whether or not the fee for marriage licenses could be raised a nickel or the cost of local building permits could be increased. That doesn't make sense.

WE CAN'T AFFORD MORE BUREAUCRACY.

What's worse, the measure would end up costing us lots of money. More elections mean more election campaigns. Expensive campaigns. And for what? So we can all have a say in whether or not the cost to copy court documents can be raised a few cents? It just doesn't make sense. Here are the facts:

1. Measure 5 would require a statewide vote on thousands of ridiculous little fee increases currently handled by city, county and state elected officials.
2. Measure 5 would force people in cities to vote on issues and concerns exclusive to people in rural communities, and vice versa.
3. Measure 5 would cost millions of dollars in additional political campaigns every year.

MEASURE 5 NEEDS TO BE STOPPED!

Thousands of Oregonians live on modest, fixed incomes. We believe in going to the polls to vote on issues that make an impact on our lives. But we draw the line on Measure 5. Take a good hard look and you'll see that no one wins.

WE URGE YOU TO VOTE NO!

(This information furnished by Dr. Jim Davis, Oregon State Council of Senior Citizens.)

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Measure No. 5

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

We urge you to vote No on Ballot Measure 5.

This measure simply goes too far and will hurt Oregon's second largest industry -- Agriculture!

Commodity Commissions are an essential and critical part of Oregon's agricultural industry. Individuals involved with agricultural production frequently agree to establish commodity commissions to help with research and marketing of their products. For example, strawberry growers choose to assess themselves for critical funding -- funding for essential research to protect their product. Raspberry and blackberry growers voluntarily assess themselves to help with the marketing, promotion and research necessary to maintain a viable industry. These activities help our state's agricultural industry and our state's economy.

Farmers and ranchers throughout the state have voluntarily agreed to form 29 individual commodity commissions. These commissions promote and protect a wide variety of agricultural products, including strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, processed vegetables, dairy products, potatoes, wheat, beef and many more.

Ballot Measure 5 is not fair to Oregon's agricultural industry! This ballot measure would require a statewide vote by all Oregonians in the event berry producers, through their own commodity commission, desired to increase the assessment rate providing funding necessary to promote their industry. Rather than allow individuals directly involved with their own industry to decide their fate, Ballot Measure 5 would require all Oregonians to make a decision through a costly and unnecessary election process. **This is not fair, nor good for Oregon taxpayers!**

Ballot Measure 5 will not provide for government efficiency! For very important agricultural commodity commissions, Ballot Measure 5 will result in unreasonable and unnecessary campaign costs -- will severely restrict the ability of these commissions to operate their own business interests -- and will hurt Oregon's Agricultural Industry!

Please vote No on Ballot Measure 5.

Roy Malensky
Former Chair, Oregon Caneberry Commission

(This information furnished by Roy Malensky, Former Chair, Oregon Caneberry Commission.)

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Measure No. 5

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Businesses Oppose Measure 5

Associated Oregon Industries (AOI) is an organization of small, medium and large businesses. Our membership represents virtually every Oregon industry.

Measure 5 sounded like a good idea to us, too. After all, businesses are often the target of higher fees and taxes. Careful study, however, demonstrated that Measure 5 is a good idea that goes too far.

Our Board of Directors voted unanimously to oppose it.

It Goes too Far and Will Cost Oregonians Jobs

Measure 5 could have been a good idea, but the proponents took it too far.

Measure 5 will require statewide votes on an increase in even minor fees such as copying charges for court documents, marriage license fees, library fees and the price of getting a copy of driving records or birth certificates.

Urban voters will be passing judgment on rural programs and rural voters will be passing judgment on urban programs.

Programs that are self-supporting and currently paid for by users of those programs, will be forced to compete for the same dollars as our education and police programs.

The tax and fee instability created by a measure that goes too far will discourage small companies from expanding and new companies from locating in Oregon. That will cost Oregonians jobs.

Not the Answer

We agree. We need to have sufficient control of our government. We need to seek the answer to the question of balance for a government that is either too strong for freedom or too weak for governance. Measure 5 is not the balance. Measure 5 is not the answer.

Please join AOI and other business organizations.

Vote NO on Measure 5.

(This information furnished by Richard Butrick, Associated Oregon Industries.)

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Measure No. 5

Measure No. 5

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Measure 5 Would Hurt Oregon's Working Families

A HEALTHIER OREGON STARTS WITH LOWERING COSTS

The AFL-CIO is one of the strongest supporters of Oregon's initiative process. This process already guarantees that voters can have a say on major tax changes in the State - and we have. Measure 5 goes overboard with its effort to solve a problem to which we already have solutions. For instance:

Money is tight these days for most people. Nowhere is that more evident than in the area of health care. Speaking on behalf of smaller, public hospitals throughout the state of Oregon, I know how tough it is to make ends meet. Taking care of basic services is hard enough, and that only scratches the surface.

- It is going overboard to require a statewide vote for a nickel increase in the fee for copying court papers in Oregon's court houses.
- It is going overboard to set up a system that will reduce Oregon's bond rating because we will be seen as unreliable creditors - and cost us millions of dollars more in interest payments (i.e.: taxes).
- It is going overboard to risk having the federal government take over our state run programs if they couldn't meet their obligations.
- And it is going overboard to require a city or county wide vote on such basic things as a dime increase in the library late fee.

Now comes along another money-wasting measure. Measure 5 would require a statewide election to get voter approval for almost every single fee increase by cities, counties and the state -- no matter how small, no matter how ridiculous. We already vote on major tax increases -- that would stay the same -- but now we would be forced to hold statewide elections to vote for nickel and dime increases. Here are just a few examples:

- Increasing the cost of a flu shot at a public health hospital would require a statewide vote.
- Increasing a county's marriage license fee would require a statewide vote.
- Increasing a city's boiler-inspection fee would require a statewide vote.
- Increasing the fee for copying court documents would require a statewide vote.

What's the likely outcome of these exaggerated requirements? We'll be facing a huge increase in the amount of money spent on political campaigns in Oregon - by millions of dollars each year. The Oregon AFL-CIO does not believe that Measure 5 makes good policy, good government, or good sense.

Are these things we really need to vote on? If Measure 5 passes, Oregonians will be faced with countless new elections-elections which will cost millions of dollars more in political campaigns each year!

We Urge You to Vote NO!

MEASURE 5 JUST DOESN'T MAKE SENSE

Irv Fletcher
Oregon AFL-CIO

Dawn M. Morgan
Oregon Public Employees Union

Robert L. Duehmig
Oregon Federation of Teachers,
Education and Health Professionals

We don't need to vote ourselves into this mess. It's one thing to take control over important monetary issues such as property taxes and school funding, but this measure doesn't deal with that. Instead, it focuses on thousands of ridiculous fee increases. Many of which we certainly don't need to be voting on. Quite simply, there are better places to spend our money.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 5

(This information furnished by Irv Fletcher, Oregon AFL-CIO, Robert L. Duehmig, Oregon Federation of Teachers, Education & Health Professionals, Dawn M. Morgan, Oregon Public Employees Union.)

(This information furnished by Brad Higgins, Administrator, Wallowa Memorial Hospital.)

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Measure No. 5

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Ballot Measure 5 will hurt Oregon's Livestock Industry!

Oregon's livestock industry is a vital component of Oregon's agricultural industry. Agriculture, the second largest industry in Oregon, is also extremely important to our state's economy. **In 1992, cattle and sheep production in our state was valued at over \$390 million.**

Individuals involved with cattle and sheep production voluntarily established Commodity Commissions to help with the promotion of their products -- beef and lamb. These commodity commissions are funded by assessments on cattle and sheep producers. If Ballot Measure 5 passed, these commodity commissions would be required to hold a state election by all Oregonians if either group wanted to increase their own assessments.

Enough is Enough!

Most individuals involved with the production of livestock -- beef and lamb are very independent business people. They believe they should be allowed to operate their own business and make their own business decisions. By requiring an unnecessary and expensive election, Ballot Measure 5 will take away the ability of these two industries to make their own promotion and marketing decisions. **This will hurt Oregon's livestock industry, Oregon's agricultural industry and Oregon's economy!**

Ballot Measure 5 Simply Goes Too Far

While most of us believe we should control government spending and control the tax burden we all face, Ballot Measure 5 is not the answer. Requiring a statewide vote on every possible fee increase in the state does not make sense. **Ballot Measure 5 simply goes too far.**

Mack Birkmaier, President
Oregon Cattlemen's Association

Skye Krebs, President
Oregon Sheep Growers Association

(This information furnished by Skye Krebs, President, Oregon Sheep Growers Association, Mack Birkmaier, President, Oregon Cattlemen's Association.)

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Measure No. 5

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Protect Oregon's Environment

Vote NO on Measure 5

While Measure 5 may sound reasonable at first, it would hit Oregon's environmental programs harder than other state programs. Most of our environmental programs are currently funded by taxes and fees on polluters.

POLLUTER FEES

The Department of Environmental Quality has 46 different fees paid by polluters to regulate clean air, clean water and hazardous and solid waste. If this measure passed, the Department of Environmental Quality would have to obtain voter approval in a statewide election to increase any of these fees on polluters.

FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

If increased polluter fees were required in order to meet federal requirements for clean air and water, but voters didn't approve those fee increases, taxpayer dollars would have to fill the gap.

TAX CREDITS FOR POLLUTERS

Under Measure 5, any tax credits to polluting companies would be permanently extended without a vote of the people. Extending these tax credits to polluters means that taxpayers would continue to pick up the tab for keeping our air and water clean.

**Protect the environment.
Protect your pocketbook.
Protect your health.**

Vote NO on Measure 5

(This information furnished by Liz Frenkel, Oregon Chapter, Sierra Club, Anna Goldrich, Executive Director, Oregon League of Conservation Voters.)

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Measure No. 5

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Measure 5 Threatens Oregon's Farming Economy

As farmers, we've always been proud to help shape our government. But Measure 5 goes too far, requiring a statewide vote on thousands of little fee increases. Things like burning permits and marriage licenses. Citizens would be inundated with voting for fee after fee after fee. For farmers, another troubling aspect of Measure 5 is that it demands statewide elections be held -- at taxpayer expense -- to "allow" us to increase our own fees. These are fees we farmers willingly pay to help market our products like wheat, strawberries, hazelnuts and grass seed.

Measure 5 Would Require Voter Approval to Let Us Increase our Own Fees

As an example, let's say Measure 5 passes and voters are asked to let the Wheat Commission raise its own voluntary fees. If voters say no that commission would be unable to continue its self-paid marketing efforts. Sales would drop off. Crops would rot in the field. And eventually, crop shortages would occur, causing higher prices at the market. Multiply this by the hundreds of commodities that make up Oregon's agricultural industry and you begin to see just how dangerous Measure 5 is to Oregon's farmers and the overall state economy. If we're willing to voluntarily pay fees to help market our products, let us.

Measure 5 could put a Blight on Oregon's Valuable Agricultural Industry for Years to Come Don't Let It Happen!

It goes too far and would increase the amount of money spent on political campaigns by millions each year. Farmers work too hard for what they have to let it be voted away by this senseless new ballot measure.

Vote NO on Measure 5

(This information furnished by W.E. "Ed" Balsiger.)

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Measure No. 5

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

I oppose this measure as it will have a profoundly negative effect on the state's ability to invest in people and much needed projects.

Each year State and local governments issue about \$1 billion in bonds. These bonds aren't for "frills," they pay for schools, roads, bridges, water systems, and housing. Further, these projects create family wage jobs for Oregonians. Issuing bonds is a very good way to finance these large capital projects needed today and which will serve Oregon citizens for years in the future. This is not much different than when you borrow money now to buy a home and you pay off your mortgage over time.

Measure 5 jeopardizes these critical capital projects by requiring a vote on nearly all taxes and fees that are used to pay off bonds.

On the face of it, this measure sounds like a simple way for citizens to reduce spending by state and local governments. However, for future projects financed by bonds, just the opposite will occur. A vote is unpredictable. Uncertainty in finance means higher risk and higher interest costs. Therefore, whatever projects are approved by voters will cost taxpayers more because of higher borrowing expenses.

Further, requiring people to vote over and over on many financially complex issues is very likely to discourage people from voting, or worse, it could lead people to simply vote "no" on all projects regardless of their value to Oregonians today and years in the future.

This measure is destructive for Oregon and I encourage you to vote against it.

Thank you,

Jim Hill
State Treasurer

(This information furnished by Jim Hill, Oregon State Treasurer.)

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Measure No. 5

Measure No. 5

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Vote NO on Measure 5

Measure 5 Would Hurt Oregon's Cities and Towns

Measure 5 is too extreme. There are literally thousands of services provided by state and local governments that people have voluntarily agreed to pay. People who use these services pay the fees. From land use fees paid by developers and pollution control enforcement fees paid by industry to marketing fees paid by agriculture, thousands of fees are paid by the people benefiting from the services. That saves the taxpayers tax dollars.

The Wrong Target

Do you think fees for copying court documents or summer recreation programs are too minor to vote on? Get ready because Measure 5 includes them along with many other fees you'd never imagine voting on.

The real problem with Measure 5 is that it requires votes on thousands of fees most people don't want anything to do with. Commodity fees voluntarily charged to farmers for marketing their crops will have to be approved by people living in Portland, Salem and Eugene. Fees for industrial pollution control programs in large urban areas will be voted on by people in Pendleton, Burns and Roseburg. That just doesn't make sense.

Fee Warfare in Oregon

Because Measure 5 allows for many fees into single ballot questions, fees for programs important to Klamath Falls will be joined with fees for programs important to Portland on a single statewide ballot. The result would be comical if it weren't so serious. The real result could be chaos, particularly in the rural areas of Oregon which are affected more by statewide fee-based programs.

Oregon already has much disparity between its urban centers and its rural areas. Measure 5 will make it worse because it will pit one area against another. It will make government less efficient and more costly.

Don't be misled by Measure 5.

This measure is too extreme and makes no sense.

Vote NO on Measure 5

(This information furnished by Charles Vars, Mayor of Corvallis, Frank J. Harkenrider, Mayor of Hermiston, Jerry Thackery, Mayor of Redmond.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MEASURE 5 THREATENS OREGON'S LARGEST INVESTMENT

Oregonians have invested billions of dollars in our roads and bridges over the last fifty years. Our quality transportation system - which offers economic development and recreational opportunities - is threatened. For the sake of a few pennies per gallon each year, billions of wisely-invested funds are at stake.

MEASURE 5 THREATENS OUR LIVELIHOOD

This poorly-worded Measure 5 would force Oregonians to vote on specialized fees most people know little or nothing about. The money from these fees goes to pay for highway construction and upkeep throughout the state. But what happens if voters say no to necessary fee increases? Here's what would happen:

- Run-down, second-rate roads
- A worsening, deteriorating infrastructure
- Unsafe streets, dangerous roadways
- More traffic tie-ups, increased congestion, longer commutes
- Economic development threatened

SAFER ROADS MAKE FOR SAFER TRIPS

Since 1980, state and local governments have handled passage of all road-related fees. Even with ever-increasing demands on our road system, the system itself is better now than it's ever been. Continued maintenance and planning for the future will ensure that this is always the case. But quality roads need funding ... money that Measure 5 could easily take away.

KEEP OUR HIGHWAYS UP AND RUNNING, TODAY AND TOMORROW

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 5

(This information furnished by Dell Isham, President, Oregon Highway Users Conference.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Measure 5 Hurts Oregon's Agriculture

Measure 5 sounds like a good idea. But let's ask a few questions. How many fees would this cover? What are those fees? Who really pays them? What are they used for? Do we really want to vote on all of them or just some of them? Will votes on popular programs be lumped together with unpopular ones?

Measure 5 is too Expensive

It will be very expensive to vote on an increase in the fee for copying papers in Oregon's district courts, or a county's marriage license fee, a county's restaurant inspection fee, the cost of a flu shot at a public hospital or countless other needed services. Measure 5 would force either curtailment of these services or an expensive public vote.

Popular Programs will be at Risk

Measure 5 will also require urban voters to vote on rural issues, and rural voters to pass judgement on urban issues. Because of the number of fees involved, most of which are for special programs not used by the general public, many of the fees may be lumped together into single ballot questions. That could put popular programs at risk by merging them for vote with unpopular programs, or force us to pass unwanted increases in order to get needed increases.

Oregon's Agriculture Industry will Suffer

Measure 5 will also require a statewide vote on fees people want to pay voluntarily. Oregon wheat growers, for example, willingly pay fees to help market their crops. If Measure 5 passes and voters defeat a needed fee increase, marketing efforts and research will be hindered, and sales and exports will suffer.

Please join me in voting no on Measure 5. It goes too far. It costs too much. It makes no sense.

Vote NO on Measure 5

(This information furnished by Jack Faust, Schwabe Williamson & Wyatt.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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

Measure No. 6

Measure No. 6

Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the General Election, November 8, 1994.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

BALLOT TITLE

6 AMENDS CONSTITUTION: CANDIDATES MAY USE ONLY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM DISTRICT RESIDENTS

QUESTION: Shall state constitution permit candidates to use, direct only contributions from district residents, require violators to forfeit office, suffer disqualification?

SUMMARY: Amends state constitution. Candidates for elective office may use or direct campaign contributions only from individuals residing in electoral district of office sought. Exempts volunteer time, information, government campaign funding. Winning candidate must forfeit office if 10 percent of candidate's funding violates prohibition. All violators barred from subsequent elected public office for period equal to twice tenure of office sought. Qualified donor may not contribute funds received from unqualified donor. Unqualified donor may not contribute funds through qualified donor. Violation by donor an unclassified felony.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL IMPACT: There will be a direct state government expenditure of \$100,000 per year to administer this measure.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

Be it enacted by the People of Oregon:

SECTION 1. For purposes of campaigning for an elected public office, a candidate may use or direct only contributions which originate from individuals who at the time of their donation were residents of the electoral district of the public office sought by the candidate, unless the contribution consists of volunteer time, information provided to the candidate, or funding provided by federal, state, or local government for purposes of campaigning for an elected public office.

SECTION 2. Where more than ten percent (10%) of a candidate's total campaign funding is in violation of Section (1), and the candidate is subsequently elected, the elected official shall forfeit the office and shall not hold a subsequent elected public office for a period equal to twice the tenure of the office sought. Where more than ten percent (10%) of a candidate's total campaign funding is in violation of Section (1) and the candidate is not elected, the unelected candidate shall not hold a subsequent elected public office for a period equal to twice the tenure of the office sought.

SECTION 3. A qualified donor (an individual who is a resident within the electoral district of the office sought by the candidate) shall not contribute to a candidate's campaign any restricted contributions of Section (1) received from an unqualified donor for the purpose of contributing to a candidate's campaign for elected public office. An unqualified donor (an entity which is not an individual and who is not a resident of the electoral district of the office sought by the candidate) shall not give any restricted contributions of Section (1) to a qualified donor for the purpose of contributing to a candidate's campaign for elected public office.

SECTION 4. A violation of Section (3) shall be an unclassified felony.

The Oregon Supreme Court has said that the Oregon Constitution prohibits laws limiting campaign contributions. This measure would amend the Oregon Constitution to restrict some types of political campaign contributions. Federal law currently prohibits states from regulating campaigns for federal office (President or Members of Congress), so this measure would apply only to campaigns for local and state office.

The measure would not limit the amount of contributions. It would not apply to ballot measure campaigns.

Several legal questions remain unanswered and would be subject to legislative action and judicial interpretation.

Section 1

The measure would allow a candidate for a local or state office (such as judge, city council, the legislature, or governor) to "use or direct" only contributions which "originate" from individuals who reside in the district of the office for which the candidate is running. Candidates could not "use or direct" contributions from people who reside outside the district. For example, someone who resides outside a city and works in the city could not contribute to a candidate for city council.

Political Action Committees (PAC's) could under this measure contribute funds to candidates only if they could show that the funds originated from individuals who reside in the same district as the candidate.

This measure would not restrict PAC's, corporations, or individuals residing outside a district from spending money to support or oppose a candidate as long as the candidate does not "use or direct" the expenditure.

Some kinds of help to candidates would not be restricted by the measure. Volunteer time, information (such as opponent research or polling information) provided to a candidate, and funding "provided by government" are exempt.

Section 2

Penalties apply to a candidate if more than 10 percent of the candidate's "total campaign funding" violates Section 1. First, the candidate may not hold another elected office for a period equal to twice the tenure of the office sought. Second, if the candidate is elected, the candidate must forfeit the office. It is not clear whether the 10 percent limit applies to contributions received or expenditures made by the candidate.

Sections 3 and 4

Oregon law currently prohibits making contributions in a false name. Violation of that statute is a Class C felony, punishable by up to five years in prison. This measure would add to the Oregon Constitution a similar prohibition on making contributions through or for another person if the person who originally provided the contribution is not eligible under the measure to make the contribution. Violation would be an "unclassified felony."

Committee Members:

Eleanor J. Boese
Gordon A. Miller
Claudia Burton
Warren C. Deras
John H. McMillan

Appointed by:

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

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

Measure No. 6

Measure No. 6

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

The people of Oregon in this election have the historic opportunity to enact the most effective reform of campaign financing in modern American history.

The FREEDOM FROM SPECIAL INTERESTS initiative strikes at the root of a pervasive abuse of our political process. In a simple, straightforward constitutional amendment, this initiative ends the vulnerability of Oregon elections to being unduly influenced by outside special interests.

The FREEDOM FROM SPECIAL INTERESTS initiative requires all candidates for all public offices to accept only those campaign funds that come from individuals within the candidate's electoral district. It stops the flow of campaign contributions from beyond the boundaries where the election is held. It blocks powerful outside forces from the possibility of buying influence in our elections, and it blunts the ability of those forces to shape public policy to their own ends once a candidate is elected. In short, this initiative requires our candidates and our elected leaders to rely upon the people, not outside special interests, as their main source of support and accountability.

The current system of campaign financing allows major outside donors to exert powerful pressures upon our political process. This system violates the most basic purpose of voting districts, which were established for the sole purpose of empowering the citizens within that district. This system disenfranchises the very citizens that our public office holders were elected to serve.

The FREEDOM FROM SPECIAL INTERESTS initiative gives back to the people their right to representation that is undiluted, uncompromised and uncorrupted by powerful outside special interests.

In summary, Oregon's campaign financing laws must be changed before ordinary people can again secure their rightful control of their own government. This right is sacred to all citizens, whether liberal, conservative, or moderate; Republican, Democrat, or Independent. The FREEDOM FROM SPECIAL INTERESTS initiative will do more than any reform in modern memory to help restore that right.

--Gordon Miller, AUTHOR/CHIEF PETITIONER

(This information furnished by Gordon A. Miller, Freedom From Special Interests PAC.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Why did one man spend \$70,500 of his own money seeking nomination for the legislature and \$192,200 of his own money to put this measure on the ballot? Measure 6 lets him spend millions, but stops others from raising money to run against him.

This is a poorly-written, simplistic solution to problems that don't exist. Not only does it violate fundamental Constitutional principles that assure all citizens the equal right to participate in the political process, it would create new problems of its own.

What would happen if so-called "special interests" wanted to support a candidate, but didn't live in the district? They could not contribute to the candidate, but they could still go out and spend their money in the campaign. What does that mean? Negative campaigns. Independent campaigns are far more likely to be negative and mean-spirited. And it means candidates would no longer control their own campaigns. PACs would spend the money, and they would decide what issues are important. It also means campaign reporting would be less effective, because the candidate would not have to report "independent" expenses as contributions.

This measure does not stop PACs from contributing to candidates, assuming you want to do that. It just makes PACs keep track of their contributions to be sure some "originate" in the district.

Candidates have to get their votes from inside their district. Nothing can change that. But if you know a candidate who is your son, daughter, mother, father, sister or brother, or a friend, classmate, or business colleague or even a person you know and admire only by reputation and record of accomplishments, you as an American citizen do and should have a right to support that candidate, even if you live a block, a mile or a hundred miles from the imaginary line that separates that district from the one where you live.

Vote no on 6.

(This information furnished by Warren Deras.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 7

Measure No. 7

Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the General Election, November 8, 1994.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

BALLOT TITLE

7 AMENDS CONSTITUTION: GUARANTEES EQUAL PROTECTION: LISTS PROHIBITED GROUNDS OF DISCRIMINATION

QUESTION: Shall Oregon's Constitution forbid government from denying equal protection of laws due to race, color, religion, gender, age, national origin?

SUMMARY: This measure would add a new section to the Oregon Constitution's Bill of Rights. The new section would provide:

"(1) The equal protection of the laws shall not be denied or abridged by any public entity in this state on account of race, color, religion, gender, age or national origin.

"(2) The state shall have the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this section."

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL IMPACT: No financial effect on state or local government expenditures or revenues.

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

SECTION _____ (1) The equal protection of the laws shall not be denied or abridged by any public entity in this state on account of race, color, religion, gender, age or national origin.

(2) The state shall have the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this section.

Ballot Measure 7 proposes to add a new section to the Bill of Rights of the Oregon Constitution. The proposed new section forbids public entities in Oregon to deny or abridge equal protection of the law on the specified grounds of race, color, religion, gender, age or national origin. It provides for litigation to enforce this prohibition.

Oregon's Bill of Rights presently forbids public entities to grant privileges or immunities to any citizens or classes of citizens that all other citizens may not equally enjoy on the same terms. The United States Constitution guarantees all persons the equal protection of the laws. Because these existing guarantees do not list specific types of forbidden discrimination, courts have specified those types in judicial decisions. Ballot Measure 7 does not alter the interpretation of any existing guarantees.

Committee Members:

Katherine Draham
 Tonya J. Murray
 Representative George Eighmey
 Peggy A. Norman
 Judge Hans A. Linde

Appointed by:

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

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

Measure No. 7

Measure No. 7

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

The Oregon Constitution predates the U.S. 14th Amendment by eleven years and is less comprehensive since it contains neither a "due process" nor an "equal protection" clause. Both have an "Immunities & Privileges" clause with similar wording. It is unfortunate for the majority of Oregonians that the U.S. Supreme Court Justices have consistently ruled that the intent of the 14th Amendment's first paragraph was protection of the newly-freed (male) slaves, that the rest of us were - and are - relegated to a lower category of legal "scrutiny." Those who claim that Oregon's article 1, sec. 20 is fully equivalent to an "Equal Protection" clause may not have noticed that in the 135 years of its existence not one Native American, woman, child or Asian American has yet been protected from discrimination by it. The Hewitt of our oft-mentioned Hewitt vs. SAIF case in Oregon was a white male, and already fully protected therefor by the U.S. 14th Amendment.

It is difficult to find logical reasons for opposition to a civil rights measure such as this. Either one must be convinced that there is no discrimination remaining, or that there is some real benefit to our communities in maintaining such discrimination - or, possibly, some benefit to those established organizations which purport to be seeking equity while actually working against it. Those who claim that an Equal Protection clause in Oregon would undermine already existing benefits for minorities or women are contradicted by both Oregon's article 1, sec. 33 which reads, **This enumeration of rights, and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people**, and by the wisdom of retired Oregon Supreme Court Justice, Hans Linde, who wrote the EXPLANATORY STATEMENT. That just won't happen.

This Act is a simple measure with no hidden meanings and no hidden agenda. If you believe that all people should be treated equally under our laws, vote "YES" on Ballot Measure #7.

(This information furnished by Kit Draham, Oregon Equal Protection Amendment Committee.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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

WOMEN OPPOSED TO MEASURE 7

Measure 7 does not gain any new rights for women in Oregon. What it can do is take away rights for women and other Oregonians.

The Oregon Constitution states, "No law shall be passed granting to any citizen or class of citizens privileges, or immunities, which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens." The Oregon Constitution does not have a list of citizens who will or won't have protection against discrimination, as Measure 7 does.

Measure 7 does not list many groups traditionally protected by discrimination laws. For example, marital status, creed (systems of religion) and the physically disabled are not on Measure 7's list.

For over a century, the marital status of women was used against them in employment. Often employers assumed married women would have children and quit their jobs, making them a poor employment investment. If a man with children competed for the same job as a single woman, employers often gave the job to the man "who had children to feed." We don't want to go back to the days of employment discrimination against women.

The federal Equal Rights Amendment proposed for the US Constitution would provide greater protections for women. But Measure 7 doesn't look anything like the federal ERA. The federal ERA stated, "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." That was specific to women, and didn't supersede existing protections for other citizens as Measure 7 could do.

Vote NO on Measure 7.

- League of Women Voters of Oregon
- Jewish Federation of Portland
- National Organization of Women, Oregon
- Right To Privacy PAC
- National Council of Jewish Women
- Oregon American Association of University Women
- Oregon Women's Political Caucus
- American Civil Liberties Union of Oregon

(This information furnished by Janet Arenz, American Civil Liberties Union of Oregon.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 8

Measure No. 8

Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the General Election, November 8, 1994.

political subdivision of the state retiring on or after January 1, 1995, shall not in any way be increased as a result of or due to unused sick leave.

BALLOT TITLE

Section 13. If any part of Sections 10, 11 or 12 of this Article is held to be unconstitutional under the Federal or State Constitution, the remaining parts shall not be affected and shall remain in full force and effect.

8 AMENDS CONSTITUTION: PUBLIC EMPLOYEES PAY PART OF SALARY FOR PENSION

QUESTION: Shall Constitution require public employees to pay six percent of salary toward pension, bar pension increase from unused sick leave?

SUMMARY: Amends Oregon Constitution. State government, some local governments now pay full cost of employee pensions. Law now permits pension increase from unused sick leave. Measure requires public employees to pay six percent of salary toward pension. Bars government on, after January 1, 1995, from contracting to relieve employees of contribution duty or to increase salary, benefits as offset. Bars government contracts to guarantee interest rate on public pension funds. Prohibits raising pension benefits from unused sick leave for employees retiring on, after January 1, 1995.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL IMPACT: When existing labor contracts expire, direct state expenditures for personnel would be reduced by \$117.4 million annually (\$42.5 million of which is state General Fund). Total direct expenditures for personnel by public schools, community colleges, and local governments would be reduced by \$232 million annually (\$141.6 million of which is state General Fund).

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

This measure would amend the Oregon Constitution to impose certain requirements and prohibitions as to public employee pay and benefits.

First, and notwithstanding any other Oregon or federal law, the amendment would require each employee of the state and its political subdivisions who belongs to a retirement system or plan created by law, charter or ordinance, or who will receive a retirement benefit from such system or plan, to contribute 6% of his or her salary or gross wage to the system or plan.

Second, the amendment would prohibit the state and its political subdivisions from contracting with their employees or otherwise agreeing to make any payment or contribution to a retirement system or plan that would relieve an employee of the obligation to make a 6% contribution to retirement from salary or gross wage. This prohibition would apply to contracts and agreements made on or after January 1, 1995, regardless of an employee's date of employment.

Third, the amendment would prohibit the state and its political subdivisions from contracting with their employees or otherwise agreeing to increase employee salary, benefits or other compensation to offset or compensate for the 6% contribution to retirement from salary or gross wage.

Fourth, the amendment would prohibit the state and its political subdivisions from contracting with their employees to guarantee any rate of interest or return on funds in a retirement system or plan established by law, charter or ordinance.

Fifth, the amendment would prohibit unused sick leave from increasing retirement benefits of employees of the state and its political subdivisions who retire on or after January 1, 1995.

The measure also provides that if any part of it is held to violate the Oregon or United States Constitutions, the remaining parts will remain in effect.

Article IV, section 1 (4)(d) of the Oregon Constitution provides that an initiative measure, if approved by the people, becomes effective 30 days after approval.

AN ACT

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Paragraph 1. The Oregon Constitution is amended by creating new sections to be added and made a part of Article IX, such sections to read:

Section 10. (1) Notwithstanding any existing State or Federal laws, an employee of the State of Oregon or any political subdivision of the state who is a member of a retirement system or plan established by law, charter or ordinance, or who will receive a retirement benefit from a system or plan offered by the state or a political subdivision of the state, must contribute to the system or plan an amount equal to six percent of their salary or gross wage.

2. On and after January 1, 1995, the state and political subdivisions of the state shall not thereafter contract or otherwise agree to make any payment or contribution to a retirement system or plan that would have the effect of relieving an employee, regardless of when that employee was employed, of the obligation imposed by subsection (1) of this section.

3. On and after January 1, 1995, the state and political subdivisions of the state shall not thereafter contract or otherwise agree to increase any salary, benefit or other compensation payable to an employee for the purpose of offsetting or compensating an employee for the obligation imposed by subsection (1) of this section.

SECTION 11. (1) Neither the state nor any political subdivision of the state shall contract to guarantee any rate of interest or return on the funds in a retirement system or plan established by law, charter or ordinance for the benefit of an employee of the state or a political subdivision of the state.

Section 12. (1) Notwithstanding any existing Federal or State law, the retirement benefits of an employee of the state or any

Committee Members:

Barbara Ash
Bill Sizemore
Julie King
Hardy Myers
Ted Runstein

Appointed by:

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

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

Measure No. 8

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

OVERLY GENEROUS PERS BENEFITS UNFAIR TO TAXPAYERS

Measure 8 is about fairness. It's a defense of taxpayers who are financing, through their income taxes and property taxes, retirement benefits for public employees that are **much greater** than private workers' pensions.

Twenty years ago, public employees were generally underpaid, but enjoyed superior fringe benefits and job security. **However, due to the awesome political power public employee unions have gained in recent years, public employees now receive pay comparable to their private sector counterparts, and benefits that are considerably better.** Consider these facts:

- The average 30 year public employee, who retired in 1993, receives \$2,608 per month from PERS, plus social security, for a total pension of about **\$40,000 per year. That's 96 percent of their highest working salary!** Some pensions exceed highest working salary.
- The average retirement age for general service public workers is only age 57; 52 for public safety workers. Compare that to age 65 for private sector workers.
- PERS pensions are artificially inflated by including a roll-over of unused sick leave from public employees' entire careers; costing taxpayers **\$174 million** per biennium.
- Oregon governments spend 3 to 4 times as much on public sector retirement as private sector employers. Public employers' pick-up of 100 percent of their employees' contribution to PERS costs taxpayers **\$550-600 million** per biennium.
- Ending the PERS pick-up would save Oregon's public schools about **\$280 million** per biennium, without raising taxes.

Oregonians simply cannot afford such an extravagant system as we presently have. **It's neither right nor fair for public employees to retire so much earlier, and with so much better benefits than the taxing Oregonians who finance their pay and benefits.**

We appreciate public employees and all their hard work, but the cost of **extravagant public employee benefit packages is now breaking the backs of other working and retired taxpayers.**

WE MUST RESTORE SANITY TO PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 8

(This information furnished by Bill Sizemore, Oregon Taxpayers United P.A.C.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 8

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

ONLY VOTERS CAN CURE PERS PROBLEM

The question: **Why do public employees earn much higher pensions after 30 years service than others do after 45 years.**

The answer: **Nearly everyone making decisions regarding the Public Employee Retirement System is a PERS beneficiary.**

Eighty-eight of ninety legislators passing laws regarding PERS are PERS participants. **Judges** deciding legal questions regarding PERS are PERS participants. Most members of the **PERS board** that determines and sets PERS benefits are PERS participants. **Nearly everything about PERS is a conflict of interest.**

The conflict of interest is further increased when public employee unions make huge campaign contributions to the very people with whom they will later negotiate for salaries and benefits. To illustrate: **How could Governor Barbara Roberts effectively negotiate with public employee unions on behalf of taxpayers when those unions put her in office? She couldn't, and she didn't.**

If elected, John Kitzhaber will be in the same position. **Because Kitzhaber has accepted massive campaign support from public employee unions, it is unreasonable to expect that he will truly represent taxpayer interests when he later negotiates with those unions regarding compensation.**

Why do you think public employee unions give Kitzhaber so much money? Do they expect nothing from him in return? Hardly. They expect a lot. **And just like Barbara Roberts, he will owe them a lot.** Should such a blatant conflict of interest be legal?

A newspaper editor wrote, **"by pitching his tent in organized labor's camp, Kitzhaber appears to be turning a deaf ear to much of Oregon's tax-paying electorate..."** True.

Measure 8 saves taxpayers more than \$350 million per year, and saves our public schools \$280 million per biennium. Not surprisingly, Kitzhaber opposes Measure 8.

A fair-minded person must conclude that PERS benefits are excessive and unfair to other Oregonians. **Kitzhaber's opposition to Measure 8 is clear evidence that voters will have to fix the PERS problem themselves.**

(This information furnished by Bill Sizemore, Oregon Taxpayers United, PAC.)

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Measure No. 8

Measure No. 8

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF HOW DO STATE EMPLOYEE BENEFITS COMPARE TO YOURS?

STATE EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

YOUR BENEFITS

HEALTH CARE:	* Full Coverage for Self (\$389/a month)	?
	* Full Coverage for Family	?
	* Employee does not contribute to either premium	?
	* Excess unused premium added to paycheck	?
SICK LEAVE:	* 12 days a year	?
	* Unlimited Accumulation	?
	* Rollover Into Retirement	?
HOLIDAYS:	* 12-13 days a year	?
VACATION:	* 2 1/2 Weeks after one year to	?
	* 5 Weeks after 20 years	?
PENSION:	* Full Retirement, Full Benefits, Any age after 30 years; Age 58 after 5 years	?
	* Early Retirement Available: Yes	?
	* 15% of Gross Salary Goes Into Retirement (in addition to salary)	?
	* <u>NO</u> Employee Contribution Towards Pension	?
	* Guaranteed 8% Return on all Retirement Investments	?
	* Medical coverage in retirement: Yes	?
	* Benefit can be increased by rolling over unused sick leave into retirement	?
	* Cost of Living Adjustment Each Year: Yes	?
JOB SECURITY:	* Guaranteed	?

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 8.... BECAUSE ITS FAIR

(This information furnished by Bob Tieman, Oregonians for Fair Pensions.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Measure 8 will "right some wrongs" caused by lawmakers when they waived the expiration date of the 1979 PERS Pick Up in June 1981. This saddled taxpayers with the full cost of public employee pension premiums, even though pension plans were unaffordable for most other Oregonians. Oregon PERS is regarded as the most generous public pension in the nation.

This heavy tax outlay for public employee pensions erodes government funds which could go to services that taxpayers need more, like prisons. Measure 8 can save more than 600 million dollars after just its first two years. That would go a long way to solve the alleged state budget shortfall.

To set the record straight, the PERS Pick Up was not simply given in place of a pay raise, but instead of a TAXABLE pay raise, it is a tax "loop-hole" for public employees that may have been feasible in 1979, when tax "bracket creep" frequently made a pay raise worthless. It isn't now. Nor can taxpayers afford the tax-sheltered bulge from a "loop-hole" which expands with each public employee pay raise.

Measure 8 has more savings. New labor contracts will not include a clause that presently allows unused sick leave to be used to boost the calculation of pension benefits. This practice has been an abuse of the true intent of sick leave.

Lastly, new labor contracts will not guarantee a specific savings rate for employee retirement accounts. The current 8% return employees are guaranteed by the state (taxpayers) is not only too costly, it can't be had by regular investors who must make up the difference with taxes.

State employees are guaranteed 8% interest on their retirement fund, which totals about 17 BILLION DOLLARS. Many retired state employees get more money now than when they worked.

For your own sake, vote YES on measure 8.

(This information furnished by Ruth Bendl, Washington County E.I.E.I.O.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 8

Measure No. 8

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Why do public employee unions, and some of their lawmaker friends, insist that the 1979 6% PERS "pick-up", is an EMPLOY-EE pension payment?

Why isn't it called what it is, an EMPLOYER payment?

Isn't it enough that taxpayers have been saddled with FULLY paying for government pension premiums? An overhead that swelled in size, from 11% (pre-1979) to about 16% of salary. That's an expense that's paid over and above salary.

Is this Employer expense called an "EMPLOYEE contribution" to justify giving public employees 6% of "take home" salary, FREE OF TAXES, SOCIAL SECURITY and other DEDUCTIONS?

Doesn't that sound like a "tax cheat"?

How many other taxpayers regularly get 6% of their "take home" pay, FREE OF TAXES?

Can other taxpayers claim a tax deduction for an expense that SOME-ONE ELSE paid?

Do these people take taxpayers for fools? Don't they think we know that a tax break, commonly known as a "tax loop-hole", is normally ONLY granted to the person making the outlay, in this case, the EMPLOYER?

Doesn't the saying go, "if it walks like a duck, and quacks like a duck", it's in all probability, a duck"?

Thanks to Ballot Measure 8's placement on the November 1994 Ballot, taxpayers are finally getting an opportunity to ask these and many other necessary questions. It's time they did.

The 6% PERS Pick-Up was originally mandated to end in 1981, but got a waiver because it had been inexcusably included in some three year labor contracts.

Who is left to pay the taxes that public employees "avoid" because of the PERS "pick-up"? Is that fair?

Let's end this travesty!

Dump the PERS "Pick-Up". It's unfair.

Vote YES on Ballot Measure 8, November 8th.

(This information furnished by Ruth Bendi, Washington County E.I.E.I.O.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Accountability, responsibility and fairness. That is what Measure 8 is about.

All that the supporters of Measure 8 are asking of the public employees is that they contribute and help pay for their retirement, just like almost everyone else does.

Until 1979, all public employees contributed 6% of salary to their pensions. The state gave about 11%. The non-taxable six percent pick-up (state contribution) was negotiated instead of a salary increase, to last two years. When the two years was up, the state caved in and allowed it to continue. This means we now pay EVERYTHING for most public employee pensions.

In addition, public employees can roll over unused sick pay and vacation time into the calculation for figuring their pension benefit even though they have already been paid for those days. Public employees in Oregon are guaranteed 8 percent return on their pension fund regardless of economic conditions. And WE PAY IT! The going rate for the rest of is less than 4%!

We shouldn't pay our employees more than we get. Measure 8 will help restore a sensible balance between private and state employee pensions.

The Public Employee Unions are expected to spend 1.5 million dollars to defeat Measure 8. We are just a taxpayer group and we can't afford to spend that kind of money. We depend on you, the voter, to decide what's in your best interest.

Please, vote YES on Measure 8!

(This information furnished by Jeanette Basi, Pitch In.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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. 8

Measure No. 8

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Dear Oregon Voter

As Oregon State Police Officers, we are sworn to uphold the Oregon Constitution upon entering law enforcement. We have serious and relevant concerns about Ballot Measure 8. This ballot measure **DOES NOT** belong in our Constitution, and we urge voters to send a clear message to those who would trivialize such a revered document. We don't believe that you want to see wages and benefits become part of the State Constitution.

The proponents continually talk about government waste, but we don't see any tax relief in this measure, even if it is passed. . .DO YOU?

A 6% cut in take home pay is a hardship that our men and women do not deserve.

Ballot Measure 8 does hurt police, fire fighters and others who put their lives on the line every day to keep the citizens of Oregon and its visitors safe and secure.

We appreciate the support you have provided to law enforcement over the years, and thank-you for your continued support!

We ask you to vote **NO** on Measure 8.

Sincerely,

Jim Botwinis
President, Oregon State Police Officers Association

(This Information furnished by Jim Botwinis, Oregon State Police Officers Association.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

We have weathered another hot summer fighting dangerous fires throughout the Pacific Northwest. We have lost good men and women. Families are destroyed. Some lives will never be the same.

While we are risking our lives doing our job people are campaigning to amend the Oregon Constitution to lower our income substantially, everywhere in the state at the same time. Our pensions, our sick time and our income and benefits would all be regulated uniformly and permanently. The only way to modify this amendment is to put it on the ballot and attempt to pass another Constitutional amendment, amending the amendment.

Is this what the Constitution means to the people of this state? Is this what we stand for?

We are willing to negotiate, to go to Salem and talk with legislators, and continue to do our jobs well. But we aren't willing to let anyone change the Constitution and lower our take home pay.

This idea is so badly written that we think it raises more issues than its proponents claim they try to settle...This is an invitation for more government waste.

We don't want to be forced to sacrifice our families futures. We don't believe we should have to. We think that in time you will come to agree with us. On November 8th, Vote no on 8.

(This information furnished by Patrick L. West, Oregon State Fire Fighters Council.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 8

Measure No. 8

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MEASURE 8 IS NOT A PROPER INITIATIVE

The sponsors of Measure 8 want to **amend the constitution** to order Oregonians who work for public employers to contribute six percent of their pay to pensions.

Collectively, the undersigned take no position on the issue of pensions. **WE DO STRONGLY CARE ABOUT THE OREGON CONSTITUTION.**

This measure is not a proper initiative. An initiative may propose an ordinary statute, but an initiative cannot properly be used to lock legislation into the Constitution. The reasons are important to Oregonians.

When Oregon first added the initiative and referendum provisions of our Constitution, opponents said that these innovations denied the republican form of government that every state must maintain. They argued that laws must be enacted by elected representatives.

The Oregon Supreme Court allowed the system to stand because **statutes** initiated by the voters are not permanent. Initiated laws do not exclude action by elected officials, the Court reasoned in *Kadderly v. City of Portland*. Such laws "may be amended or repealed by the Legislature at will." Judges remain free to test them against Oregon's Constitution. This is not true of constitutional amendments.

STATUTES CANNOT BE INITIATED AS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The Kadderly decision explains why we enjoy the power to initiate many laws today, as well as to initiate amendments that do not directly make laws. But the decision means that the initiative cannot put ordinary laws directly into the Constitution in order to exclude the legislature and the courts.

Legal rules directed to private individuals belong in laws, not in the Constitution.

For these reasons, we oppose Measure 8.

HARRY BOIVIN, Former President of the Senate
 BERKELEY LENT, Former Chief Justice Oregon Supreme Court
 HANS LINDE, Former Oregon Supreme Court Justice
 HARDY MYERS, Former Speaker of the House
 JAMES MOUNTAIN, Former Solicitor General
 HERBERT SCHWAB, Former Chief Judge Oregon Court of Appeals
 ALFRED SULMONETTI, Former Presiding Judge Circuit Court-Multnomah County
 GEORGE WOODRICH, Former Judge Circuit Court-Lane County

(This information furnished by Julie King, NO on 8.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Measure 8 won't promote better health care.

That's why the Oregon Nurses Association ask voters to reject Measure 8 for what it is -- a bad proposal. Publicly-employed nurses are working to provide high quality health care services for Oregonians; it's ironic that we're voting on a measure that reduces compensation for many people who provide these essential services.

As a professional organization representing thousands of public and private sector nurses throughout the state, our role is to promote good health and safety. That's why we oppose Measure 8. Passage of this flawed initiative only hurts public health service workers.

Measure 8 doesn't offer any benefits.

This flawed proposal doesn't just affect health care workers. Measure 8 will directly impact almost every public service Oregonians have come to expect. From firefighting to education and water service to law enforcement, every family in Oregon will feel the effects if Measure 8 passes.

And while Measure 8 takes money away from service workers throughout Oregon, this proposed amendment to our Constitution does not direct the legislature how to use the "found money."

Measure 8 doesn't help any Oregonians.

Measure 8 doesn't earmark any money to fund the Oregon Health Plan, or any other beneficial service or program. And this amendment definitely doesn't reduce anyone's taxes.

Join us in voting No on 8. Stop an unhealthy law from being locked in our Constitution.

(This information furnished by Mary Grant, Oregon Nurses Association; Oregon Health Sciences University Nurses; Multnomah County Health Department and Aging Services Nurses.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 8

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

I was the Governor of Oregon when my Administration proposed the PERS "pick up" to state employees. We proposed it because the state was in a financial crisis of which all Oregonians became painfully aware as we slid into a recession.

Although our employees deserved a wage increase, we could not afford it, and properly fund needed government services. We could however fund a lower budget cost of the 6% employee contribution--the so-called "pick up". Because of this, the State saved millions of dollars in Social Security taxes and other payments.

So, what happened then is that our state employees gave up a pay raise for the employer contribution to their retirement fund. Now Ballot Measure 8 proposes to reverse a commitment made years ago which amounts to breaking a contract made and accepted in good faith by both parties. At the same time it would unfairly reduce both public employees' pay and retirement income.

I have said many times, "I know of no public employee who wakes up in the morning and says 'how can I waste money today.'" Public servant bashing seems to be fair game to many seeking political favor. I have never found that to be acceptable and hope you will not as well. I would like to have you ask yourself one question before you mark your ballot. How would you like it if this was happening to you?

Vote No on Measure 8.

Victor Atiyeh

Governor 1979-1987

(This information furnished by Victor Atiyeh, Former Governor.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 8

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Reducing government is different than punishing employees.

Measure 8 doesn't reduce total government spending, because nothing in Measure 8 cuts taxes or reduces programs. All Measure 8 does is take six percent of salary away from public service workers, as well as more than six percent of their benefits.

If our goal is to reduce government spending, then we should reduce or eliminate some services and programs with the expectation that the rest of us will have to help fill the gaps, or just do without. And cutting services -- in the private or public sector -- means some jobs would be eliminated. But Measure 8 is different. It takes away part of public employees' total compensation and then these people are asked to continue to provide the same services.

Measure 8 wrongly assumes public employees are overpaid.

State workers are not overpaid compared with their counterparts in the private sector. This has been documented in many salary studies, which repeatedly have shown that when you examine salaries and benefits, including retirement, state workers receive comparable pay to those doing similar jobs in the private sector. Most everyone agrees that the Public Employees Retirement System is good. But to say it is overly generous is to ignore the fact that the system has, in the past, made up for wages that were below private sector levels.

Measure 8 is a lose-lose proposition.

One of the problems with Measure 8 is that it doesn't direct the legislature how to use the exaggerated "savings" taken from workers salaries. Whether there is any "savings" depends on what the legislature does with it, because we don't know, and this flawed measure doesn't say.

Cutting compensation for police officers, firefighters, teachers, nurses, and other frontline workers doesn't make our lives better or safer. Nor does Measure 8 lower our taxes. There's simply no good reason to vote for it.

Vote NO on 8.

Fred Miller
Public Affairs Vice President
Portland General Electric

(This information furnished by Fred Miller.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 8

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

DOES ANYONE BENEFIT FROM MEASURE 8?

No, Measure 8 won't cut our taxes.

This confusing amendment to our Constitution **does not cut taxes.**

No, Measure 8 won't fix our roads.

Nothing in this measure targets our tax dollars for road repair.

No, Measure 8 won't provide a better education for our kids.

Nothing in this measure dedicates funding for our public schools.

No, Measure 8 won't make our neighborhoods safer.

Nothing in this measure provides money for more police and prisons.

No, Measure 8 won't put out fires any quicker.

Nothing in this measure directs more funding for fire fighting.

So where's the money from workers' salaries going to go? Politicians will just waste it.

VOTE NO on 8

(This information furnished by Bruce Adams, Oregon Education Association, Shirley Hamilton, Oregon A.F.S.C.M.E., Dawn Morgan, Oregon Public Employees Union.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 8

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The Portland Police Association is made up of more than 900 men and women dedicated to preserving and improving public safety. As street-level police officers, we encounter dangers and threats every day we work. We never thought we'd find ourselves facing a new kind of threat—the kind posed by a ballot measure like Measure 8.

Ballot Measure 8 is unfair. When the voters in Portland amended the City Charter to require the City to pay for the pension contributions we used to make, we didn't simply sit back and accept the benefit. Instead, for three straight years, we accepted reductions in our pay adjustments so that the City could pay the pension contributions. We thought we had a deal—lower wages in exchange for the City paying our pension contribution.

Now Ballot Measure 8 is trying to undo only half of that deal. Measure 8 wants us to keep the lower wages we voluntarily negotiated to allow the City to pay the pension contribution we used to make, but also mandates that we once again pay that pension contribution. Because it tries to undo only half of the deal, Ballot Measure 8 will mean a 10% reduction in the net pay for police officers in Portland.

Not only is Ballot Measure 8 unfair in the way it treats police officers, it also has no place in the Oregon Constitution. The Constitution is our most important legal document in the state. Only fundamental principles of law belong in our Constitution, not issues which are better dealt with at the collective bargaining table.

The Portland Police Association urges you to vote NO on Ballot Measure 8. We hope that Oregonians will reject this confusing and complicated ballot amendment which is so unfair to Oregon's law enforcement officers.

Roger Morse
President
Portland Police Association

(This information furnished by Roger Morse, President, Portland Police Association.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 8

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

As fire fighters, our job is to protect the lives and property of the people of Oregon. We work hard in every city and every town, from Portland to Ashland, from Astoria to La Grande, keeping people and property safe. In many ways, we do what the Oregon Constitution promises--we protect your life and property. The Constitution goes further; it also protects our most basic freedoms: freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and freedom of religion. It is a grand document capturing the spirit of Oregon. Adding a Constitutional amendment that regulates anyone's pay and benefits violates that spirit.

Measure 8 is fundamentally flawed. There is confusion about what this amendment means. It conflicts with other laws and agreements. For this reason alone, this amendment, unlike a bill in the Legislature that could be discussed and amended, will be litigated in every city, county and at the State level, if passed.

This is expensive, time consuming and frustrating for everyone. There are many ways to talk to us about our livelihood. A Constitutional amendment is overkill. Even without a legal challenge, this amendment is flawed. What if it has consequences that no one can foresee. What if in five years, we all want to change this again. We will need another constitutional amendment.

It also does too much-- it changes our pension, our sick leave, our retirement, and limits our pay to less than the cost of living. Forever. Each one of those is of dubious legality. It is unfair. It hurts us and many others of us who put our lives on the line to protect the public.

No matter how you feel about the men and women who fight fires in our State, or how you feel about pensions and our income, we would urge you to Vote No on 8. This does not belong in our Constitution.

(This information furnished by Tom Chamberlain, Portland Fire Fighters Assn.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 8

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The Federation of Oregon Parole and Probation Officers is the professional association that represents Probation and Parole Officers (PPO) throughout the state. These P.P.O.s protect your community by the surveillance; search and seizure of stolen goods and drugs; and arrest of dangerous criminals such as child molesters, rapists, armed robbers, etc.

We stand behind the victims of crime. Please stand with us in supporting our pension rights for which we've bargained in good faith. Cutting employee pension contributions is the same as cutting pay, medical/dental insurance or other incentives for which we've bargained for in our contract, and for which we've given up other benefits. It's just plain unfair.

VOTE NO on Measure 8

James D. Kiely-Federation Joint Council President

(This information furnished by James D. Kiely, Federation President, Federation of Oregon Parole/Probation Officers.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 8

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

As a long-term Republican in the Oregon legislature, I particularly value the spirit of the Oregon Constitution. I also oppose the stigmatization of any Oregonian. During these hard economic times, there have been many attempts to alter this basic document. There are many attempts to blame certain groups of people for Oregon's problems, including public employees.

Ballot Measure 8 punishes those who do the most to protect our lives and our property – the fire fighters, police officers, public health nurses and others who serve the public every day.

This measure is confusing and complicated. Few people recognize that most of the money in PERS, for example, is earned income from investments, not taxpayers. We have funded the PERS program so it will not require a taxpayer bailout in future years. Actuaries and other experts adjust the program every year so it can be carefully maintained. To change it radically by Constitutional amendment is a misuse of that special document.

Given these difficulties, and considering that the Constitution was written to protect our most basic freedoms, Ballot Measure 8 harms our Constitution by attaching cumbersome pension, wage and benefit restrictions. This is, in every sense, a violation of the very spirit of the Oregon Constitution.

I urge all Oregonians to reject Measure 8.

(This information furnished by Tony Van Vliet, Oregon Representative.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 8

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

We are the members of the Association of Engineering Employees of Oregon. Our job is to design, plan, test, and build safe bridges and highways for public use.

We object to Ballot Measure 8 for the following reasons:

As engineers, we rely on clear, concrete plans. Ballot Measure 8 is poorly organized and poorly written.

This measure will permanently alter the content of the Oregon Constitution. The Oregon Constitution is not the proper place to debate the issue of pay benefits. The purpose of the Oregon Constitution is to outline and preserve the rights of Oregonians, not limit them. The ballot measure asks Oregonians to complicate our constitution with more and more specific limits. This is not what Oregonians want.

It also tries to encompass three completely separate issues in one amendment. A single amendment to the constitution should not contain multiple issues. They should each be addressed separately. Ballot Measure 8 does not do this.

This proposal will reduce employee's retirement benefits. But the question is, where will this money go? It will not save taxpayers money. It will simply free up more money to be wasted in the Bureaucracy.

Ballot Measure 8 is intentionally confusing, don't be fooled by its misleading statistics. Ballot Measure 8 is simply a bad idea. We know it and if you read it we know you will agree.

We ask you to join us in opposition of Ballot Measure 8.

Thank You,

Jack Boatwright
President, AEE

(This information furnished by Jack Boatwright, Association of Engineering Employees of Oregon.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 8

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The Oregon Association Chiefs of Police is very concerned about the impact Measure 8 will have on local law enforcement agencies.

As chiefs, we sit down periodically with our local elected officials and representatives of the local police associations to negotiate salaries, pensions and other work conditions and benefits as part of the collective bargaining process. Over ten years ago, many local governments started paying employee pension contributions instead of salary increases. At the time, this approach to employee compensation was a win/win because local governments didn't have to pay federal income taxes on pension contributions as is required on wages.

If approved, Measure 8 will immediately cut the take-home wages of our officers by 6% and reduce their retirement benefits by up to 20%. As management, we are certainly willing to look at a two-tier approach that offers less generous benefits for future employees as a way to address the fiscal problems confronting many local jurisdictions. However, we do not feel it is fair to take from our officers something already negotiated as in the case of the PERS pick-up.

Many of our senior officers are seriously considering retirement before January 1, 1995, if Measure 8 is approved. Most of them have over 20 years of law enforcement experience, so their pension benefits pre-Measure 8 will actually be better for them and their families than if they stay in the system until normal retirement. And, who can blame them; they've planned their retirement based on certain pension benefits promised to them.

The exodus of these officers will have serious ramifications for many local law enforcement jurisdictions due to the years of experience our senior personnel have. Public safety will suffer with the loss of these officers if Measure 8 is enacted.

Please vote No on Measure 8. It's a shortsighted and bad solution.

(This information furnished by Chief Brian Riley, Oregon Association Chiefs of Police.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 8

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Measure 8 delivers a walloping wage cut of 8% to Oregon's public employees with the first paycheck of January 1995. And, as if that isn't enough, Measure 8 also delivers a tremendous cut to public employee's retirement income. This group of Oregonians can't afford these financial hits...neither can Oregon.

Who are Oregon's public employees?

The obviousPolice. Firefighters. Public employees are also School bus drivers that safely transport your children. School Bus mechanics. Cooks that prepare and provide nutritional meals - often in "meal shifts" because of the ever increasing number of students in our public schools. Educational assistants. Print shop operators. Custodians and maintenance workers that maintain and preserve Oregon's often aging school buildings. Special education assistants. Library assistants and technicians. Audio-visual technicians that introduce Oregon's children to information retrieval systems. Secretaries, administrative assistants and Office Managers that perform the invaluable - keeping everything together. Public employees are also Parks and Recreation staff. Oregon's Community Colleges, educating over 300,000 (1992-1993) members of Oregon's developing workforce, are staffed by public employees that instruct, train and support.

Bottom line, public employees are your neighbors. They pay taxes just like you do. They work hard just like you do. They want to retire with dignity, just like you do. Before you cut your neighbor's wages, think about cutting yours. Wage cuts hurt Oregon. Vote NO on Ballot Measure 8.

(This information furnished by Stephanie Holmes, Oregon School Employees Association.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 9

Measure No. 9

Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the General Election, November 8, 1994.

BALLOT TITLE

9 ADOPTS CONTRIBUTION AND SPENDING LIMITS, OTHER CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAW CHANGES

QUESTION: Shall statutes limit contributions by individuals and groups to certain candidates and PACs, adopt optional spending limits for some candidates?

SUMMARY: Adopts, amends statutes. Limits contributions by individuals, groups, PACs each election to \$500 for statewide candidates, \$100 for legislative candidates, with exceptions. Limits contributions to PACs to \$100 annually, with exceptions. Restricts contributions between candidates and PACs. Defines "contribution." Bans candidates' personal use of campaign funds. Adopts optional campaign spending caps for statewide and legislative offices. No tax credit for contributions to candidates not agreeing to limits. Repeals some political tax credits. Bars some corporate, labor organization contributions. Civil penalties. Other changes.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL IMPACT: In 1994-95, direct state expenditures to implement one-time changes required by this measure will be \$113,000. There will be a direct state revenue increase of approximately \$2.1 million per year because donations to certain committees will no longer be eligible for the income tax political contribution credit.

The Oregon Campaign Finance Reform Act

Relating to elections; creating new provisions; amending ORS 260.005, 260.083, 260.165 and 316.102; repealing ORS 248.095 and sections 25, 60 and 61, chapter 267, Oregon Laws 1987; and appropriating money.

SECTION 1. ORS 260.005 is amended to read:

260.005. As used in this chapter:

(1)(a) "Candidate" means:

(A) An individual whose name is printed on a ballot, for whom a declaration of candidacy, nominating petition or certificate of nomination to public office has been filed, who requested a tally of write-in votes under ORS 249.007 or whose name is expected to be or has been presented with the individual's consent, for nomination or election to public office; [;]

(B) An individual who has solicited or received and accepted a contribution, made an expenditure, or given consent to an individual, organization, political party or political committee to solicit or receive and accept a contribution or make an expenditure on the individual's behalf to secure nomination or election to any public office at any time, whether or not the office for which the individual will seek nomination or election is known when the solicitation is made, the contribution is received and retained or the expenditure is made, and whether or not the name of the individual is printed on a ballot; or

(C) A public office holder against whom a recall petition has been completed and filed.

(b) For purposes of this section and ORS [260.005] 260.035 to 260.156, "candidate" does not include a candidate for the office of precinct committee person.

(2) "Committee director" means any person who directly and substantially participates in decision making on behalf of a political committee concerning the solicitation or expenditure of funds and the support of or opposition to candidates or measures.

(3)(a) Except as provided in section 2 of this 1994 Act,

"contribute" or "contribution" includes:

(A) The payment, [unrepaid] loan, gift, forgiving of indebtedness, or furnishing without equivalent compensation or consideration, of money, services other than personal services for which no compensation is asked or given, supplies, equipment or any other thing of value: [;]

(i) For the purpose of influencing an election for public office or an election on a measure or of reducing the debt of a candidate for nomination or election to public office or the debt of a political committee; or

(ii) To or on behalf of a candidate, political committee or measure; and

(B) Any unfulfilled pledge, subscription, agreement or promise, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution.

(b) Regarding a contribution made for compensation or consideration of less than equivalent value, only the excess value of it shall be considered a contribution.

(4) "County clerk" means the county clerk or the county official in charge of elections.

(5) "Elector" means an individual qualified to vote under section 2, Article II, Oregon Constitution.

(6) Except as provided in section 2 of this 1994 Act, "expend" or "expenditure" includes the payment or furnishing of money or any thing of value or the incurring or repayment of indebtedness or obligation by or on behalf of a candidate, political committee or person in consideration for any services, supplies, equipment or other thing of value performed or furnished for any reason, including in support of or opposition to a candidate, political committee or measure, or for reducing the debt of a candidate for nomination or election to public office. Subject to section 4 of this 1994 Act, "expenditure" also includes contributions made by a candidate or political committee to or on behalf of any other candidate or political committee.

(7) "Filing officer" means the:

(a) Secretary of State, regarding a candidate for any state office or any office to be voted for in the state at large or in a congressional district; or regarding a measure to be voted for in the state at large.

(b) County clerk, regarding a candidate for any county office or any district or precinct office within the county, or regarding a measure to be voted for in one county or in a district situated wholly within one county.

(c) Chief city election officer, regarding a candidate for any city office, or a measure to be voted for in a city only.

(d) County clerk of the county in which the office of the chief administrative officer or administrative board is located regarding a candidate for office for any district or regarding a measure to be voted on in a district, when the district is situated in more than one county.

(8) "Independent expenditure" means an expenditure by a person for a communication expressly advocating the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate that is not made with the cooperation or with the prior consent of, or in consultation with, or at the request or suggestion of, a candidate or any agent or authorized committee of the candidate. As used in this subsection:

(a) "Agent" means any person who has:

(A) Actual oral or written authority, either express or implied, to make or to authorize the making of expenditures on behalf of a candidate; or

(B) Been placed in a position within the campaign organization where it would reasonably appear that in the ordinary course of campaign related activities the person may authorize expenditures.

(b) "Clearly identified" means:

(A) The name of the candidate involved appears;

Measure No. 9

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(B) A photograph or drawing of the candidate appears; or
 (C) The identity of the candidate is apparent by unambiguous reference.

(c) "Expressly advocating" means any communication containing a message advocating election or defeat, including but not limited to the name of the candidate, or expressions such as "vote for," "elect," "support," "cast your ballot for," or "vote against," "defeat" or "reject."

(d) "Made with the cooperation or with the prior consent of, or in consultation with, or at the request or suggestion of, a candidate or any agent or authorized committee of the candidate":

(A) Means any arrangement, coordination or direction by the candidate or the candidate's agent prior to the publication, distribution, display or broadcast of the communication. An expenditure shall be presumed to be so made when it is:

(i) Based on information about the candidate's plans, projects or needs provided to the expending person by the candidate or by the candidate's agent, with a view toward having an expenditure made; or

(ii) Made by or through any person who is, or has been, authorized to raise or expend funds, who is, or has been, an officer of a political committee authorized by the candidate or who is, or has been, receiving any form of compensation or reimbursement from the candidate, the candidate's principal campaign committee or agency; and

(B) Does not include providing to the expending person upon request a copy of this chapter or any rules adopted by the Secretary of State relating to independent expenditures.

~~[(8)]~~ (9) "Judge" means judge of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, circuit or district court or the Oregon Tax Court.

(10) "Labor organization" means any organization of any kind, or any agency or employee representation committee or plan, in which employees participate and that exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment or conditions of work.

~~[(9)]~~ (11) "Measure" includes any of the following submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at an election:

- (a) A proposed law.
- (b) An Act or part of an Act of the Legislative Assembly.
- (c) A revision of or amendment to the Oregon Constitution.
- (d) Local, special or municipal legislation.
- (e) A proposition or question.

~~[(10)]~~ (12) "Occupation" means the nature of an individual's principal business or, if the individual is employed by another person, the nature of the individual's principal business or the business name and address of the employer.

~~[(11)]~~ (13) "Person" means an individual or a corporation, association, firm, partnership, joint stock company, club, organization or other combination of individuals having collective capacity.

~~[(12)]~~ (14) "Political committee" means a combination of two or more individuals, or a person other than an individual, ~~[the primary or incidental purpose of which is to support or oppose any candidate, measure or political party, and which has received a contribution or made an expenditure for that purpose.]~~ that has received a contribution or made an expenditure for the purpose of:

- (a) Supporting or opposing a candidate, measure or political party; or
- (b) Making independent expenditures in support of or in opposition to a candidate, measure or political party.

~~[(13)]~~ (15) "Public office" means any national, state, county, district, city office or position, except a political party office, that is filled by the electors.

~~[(14)]~~ (16) "State office" means the office of Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries, Superintendent of Public Instruction, state Senator, state Representative, judge or district attorney.

(17) "With respect to a single election" means, in the case of a contribution to a candidate for public office:

(a) The next election for nomination or election to that public office, other than national or political party office, after the contribution is made; or

(b) In the case of a contribution made after an election and designated in writing by the contributor for a previous election, the election so designated. A contribution may be designated for a previous election under this subsection if the contribution does not exceed the expenditure deficit of the candidate or principal campaign committee of the candidate receiving the contribution.

SECTION 2. As used in this chapter, "contribute," "contribution," "expend" or "expenditure" does not include:

(1) Any written news story, commentary or editorial distributed through the facilities of any broadcasting station, newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication, unless a political committee owns the facility;

(2) An individual's use of the individual's own personal residence, including a community room associated with the individual's residence, to conduct a reception for a candidate, and the cost of invitations, food and beverages provided at the reception;

(3) A vendor's sale of food and beverages for use in a candidate's campaign at a charge less than the normal comparable charge, if the charge is at least equal to the cost of the food or beverages to the vendor;

(4) Any unreimbursed payment for travel expenses an individual makes on behalf of a candidate;

(5) Any loan of money made by a state bank, a federally chartered depository institution or a depository institution insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration, other than any overdraft made with respect to a checking or savings account, if the loan bears the usual and customary interest rate for the category of loan involved, is made on a basis that assures repayment, is evidenced by a written instrument and is subject to a due date or amortization schedule. However, each indorser or guarantor of the loan shall be considered to have contributed that portion of the total amount of the loan for which that person agreed to be liable in a written agreement, except if the indorser or guarantor is the candidate's spouse;

(6) Nonpartisan activity designed to encourage individuals to vote or to register to vote;

(7) Any communication a membership organization or corporation makes to its members, shareholders or employees if the membership organization or corporation is not organized primarily for the purpose of influencing an election to office;

(8) The payment of compensation for legal and accounting services rendered to a candidate if the person paying for the services is the regular employer of the individual rendering the services and the services are solely for the purpose of insuring compliance with the provisions of this chapter; and

(9) The payment by a state or local committee of a political party of the costs of preparation, display or mailing or other distribution incurred by the committee with respect to a printed slate card or sample ballot, or other printed listing, of three or more candidates for any public office for which an election is held in this state. This subsection does not apply to costs incurred by the committee with respect to a

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display of any such listing made on broadcasting stations or in newspapers, magazines or similar types of general public political advertising.

SECTION 3. (1) Subject to section 4 of this 1994 Act and except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, with respect to a single election, a person or political committee shall not contribute an aggregate amount exceeding:

(a) \$500 to a candidate or the principal campaign committee of a candidate for nomination or election to the office of Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries or Judge of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals or Oregon Tax Court.

(b) \$100 to a candidate or the principal campaign committee of a candidate for nomination or election to the office of State Senator or State Representative.

(2) With respect to a single election, an individual under 18 years of age shall not contribute an aggregate amount exceeding \$25 to any single candidate.

(3) An individual shall not contribute in any calendar year an aggregate amount exceeding \$100 to any one political committee other than a principal campaign committee or a political committee organized exclusively to support or oppose one or more candidates for national or political party office or one or more measures.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section:

(a) With respect to a single election, a political committee established by a political party shall not contribute an aggregate amount exceeding:

(A) \$25,000 to a candidate or the principal campaign committee of a candidate for nomination or election to the office of Governor;

(B) \$10,000 to a candidate or the principal campaign committee of a candidate for nomination or election to the office of Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries; or

(C) \$5,000 to a candidate for nomination or election to the office of state Senator or state Representative.

(b) An individual shall not contribute in any calendar year an aggregate amount exceeding \$1,000 to any one political committee organized by a political party.

(5) A candidate, principal campaign committee or other political committee shall not accept a contribution in excess of the limits contained in this section.

(6) Nothing in this section shall limit the amount a candidate may contribute from the candidate's personal funds to the candidate or the candidate's principal campaign committee. Subject to section 6 of this 1994 Act, a candidate may make unlimited expenditures from personal funds.

SECTION 4. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section:

(a) A candidate or the principal campaign committee of a candidate for other than national or political party office, or a political committee over which a candidate exercises direction or control, shall not make a contribution to:

(A) Another candidate or principal campaign committee of a candidate for other than national or political party office; or

(B) Any other political committee, other than a political committee exclusively supporting or opposing one or more candidates for national or political party office or a political committee organized exclusively to support or oppose one or more measures.

(b) A political committee that is not a principal campaign committee or a political committee over which a candidate exercises direction or control shall not make a contribution

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to any other political committee except:

(A) A political committee exclusively supporting or opposing candidates for national or political party office;

(B) A principal campaign committee; or

(C) A political committee organized exclusively to support or oppose one or more measures.

(c) A candidate or the principal campaign committee of a candidate for other than national or political party office, or any other political committee, other than a political party committee, a political committee exclusively supporting or opposing one or more candidates for national or political party office or a political committee organized exclusively to support or oppose one or more measures, shall not accept a contribution from:

(A) A candidate or the principal campaign committee of a candidate for national or political party office; or

(B) A political committee exclusively supporting or opposing one or more candidates for national or political party office.

(d) A candidate for other than national or political party office, the candidate's principal campaign committee or a political committee shall not accept a contribution prohibited by this section.

(2) Nothing in this section shall prohibit:

(a) An individual who is a candidate from making a contribution as an individual from the candidate's personal funds to any candidate, principal campaign committee or other political committee;

(b) A candidate, principal campaign committee or other political committee from accepting a contribution from the personal funds of an individual who is a candidate;

(c) A candidate, the principal campaign committee of a candidate or any other political committee from making a contribution to a political committee that is exclusively supporting or opposing one or more candidates for national office; or

(d) A political committee that is exclusively supporting or opposing one or more candidates for national office from accepting a contribution from any candidate, the principal campaign committee of any candidate or any other political committee.

SECTION 5. As used in sections 5 to 10 of this 1994 Act:

(1)(a) "Attributable expenditure" means an expenditure from contributions, including any loans received, including accounts payable, made or authorized:

(A) By the candidate or by a person acting for the candidate;

(B) For the treasurer of the candidate or the candidate's principal campaign committee; or

(C) For another person or political committee under the direction or control of the candidate or the treasurer of the candidate or the candidate's principal campaign committee.

(b) "Attributable expenditure" does not include an expenditure that is a repayment on a loan or an independent expenditure.

(2) "Secretary" means the Secretary of State.

(3) "Statewide office" means the office of Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries.

(4) "With respect to the primary election" means the period beginning on the date that the name of a treasurer is certified to the filing officer under ORS 260.035 or 260.037 or the day following the last day of the accounting period for a previous statement of contributions received or expenditures made if the statement shows an unexpended balance of contributions or an expenditure deficit, and ending on the

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20th day after the date of the primary election.

(5) "With respect to the general election" means:

(a) For a candidate nominated by a major political party at the primary election, the period extending from the 21st day after the primary election to December 31; or

(b) For a candidate not nominated at the primary election, the period extending from the date the name of a treasurer for the candidate or the principal campaign committee of the candidate is certified to the filing officer and ending on December 31.

SECTION 6. (1) A candidate for statewide office or the office of state Senator or state Representative may file a declaration of limitation on expenditures as described in section 7 of this 1994 Act with the secretary stating that the candidate, including the principal campaign committee of the candidate, will not make attributable expenditures:

(a) With respect to the primary election, in excess of:

- (A) \$500,000 for the office of Governor;
- (B) \$200,000 for any other statewide office;
- (C) \$30,000 for the office of state Senator; and
- (D) \$20,000 for the office of state Representative.

(b) With respect to the general election, in excess of:

- (A) \$1 million for the office of Governor;
- (B) \$400,000 for any other statewide office;
- (C) \$60,000 for the office of state Senator; and
- (D) \$40,000 for the office of state Representative.

(2) For purposes of this section, attributable expenditures made prior to the applicable primary or general election reporting period in consideration for goods to be delivered or services to be rendered solely during the primary or general election reporting period shall be charged against the expenditure limits described in subsection (1) of this section in the reporting period during which the goods or services are delivered.

(3) A candidate described in subsection (1) of this section who has filed a declaration under this section stating that the candidate will not make attributable expenditures with respect to the primary or general election in excess of the limits described in subsection (1) of this section shall not be bound by the declaration if any opposing candidate for the same nomination or office at the same election has not filed a declaration indicating that the candidate will limit expenditures or has filed the statement but has made expenditures exceeding the applicable limit.

SECTION 7. (1) The declaration of limitation on expenditures filed under section 6 of this 1994 Act shall certify that with respect to the primary or general election, the candidate and the principal campaign committee of the candidate will not incur attributable expenditures in excess of the applicable expenditure limit described in section 6 of this 1994 Act.

(2) The secretary shall prescribe forms for the filing of the information required by this section. The forms shall also include:

(a) The name of the candidate by which the candidate is commonly known and by which the candidate transacts important private or official business.

(b) The mailing address of the residence of the candidate.

(c) The signature of the candidate.

(3) The declaration shall be filed with the secretary:

(a) For the primary election, not later than the date the candidate files a declaration of candidacy or a nominating petition; and

(b) For the general election:

(A) In the case of a candidate nominated by a major political party at the primary election, not later than 40 days after

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the primary election; or

(B) In the case of a candidate not nominated at the primary election, at the same time that a certificate of nomination is filed.

SECTION 8. (1) An expenditure not qualifying as an independent expenditure shall be considered an in-kind contribution to the candidate or the principal campaign committee of the candidate and an expenditure by the candidate or the principal campaign committee of the candidate.

(2) For purposes of section 6 of this 1994 Act, the amount of an expenditure not qualifying as an independent expenditure shall count against the expenditure limits of the candidate for whose benefit the expenditure was made.

(3) For purposes of the contribution limitations established by section 3 of this 1994 Act, the amount of an expenditure not qualifying as an independent expenditure shall count against the contribution limits of the person or political committee making the expenditure.

(4) No person, including a candidate or political committee, shall report an expenditure as an independent expenditure if the expenditure does not qualify as an independent expenditure under ORS 260.005.

SECTION 9. (1) With respect to the primary and general elections, the secretary shall examine each contribution and expenditure statement of each candidate who filed a declaration of limitation on expenditures under section 6 of this 1994 Act to determine whether any candidate exceeded the applicable expenditure limit. If the secretary determines after any filing that a candidate has exceeded the applicable expenditure limit, the secretary shall send a notice of the secretary's determination to the candidate. If the secretary determines that the secretary or any candidate for nomination or election to an office for which the secretary is also a candidate for nomination or election has exceeded the applicable expenditure limit, the information shall be sent to the Attorney General, who shall be substituted for the secretary in any enforcement proceeding under this section and section 10 of this 1994 Act. The notice also shall state that the candidate may appeal the secretary's or the Attorney General's determination as provided in this section.

(2) A hearing to contest the determination that a candidate has violated the declaration of limitation on expenditures as described in subsection (1) of this section and to consider circumstances in mitigation shall be held by the secretary or the Attorney General:

(a) Upon request of the candidate, if the request is made not later than the seventh day after the candidate received the notice sent under subsection (1) of this section; or

(b) Upon the secretary's or the Attorney General's own motion.

(3) A hearing under subsection (2) of this section shall be conducted, and the secretary's or the Attorney General's order may be appealed, in the manner provided for a contested case under ORS 183.310 to 183.550.

(4) The candidate need not appear in person at a hearing held under this section, but instead may submit written testimony and other evidence, subject to the penalty for false swearing, to the secretary for entry in the hearing record. Such documents must be received by the secretary not later than five business days before the day of the hearing.

SECTION 10. (1) If the secretary or the Attorney General finds under section 9 of this 1994 Act that a candidate filing a declaration of limitation on expenditures under section 6 of this 1994 Act has exceeded the applicable expenditure limit, the secretary or the Attorney General may impose a civil penalty in the manner provided in ORS 260.995 in an amount no greater than twice the amount of the expenditures that exceeds the applicable expenditure limit.

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(2) The secretary or the Attorney General may impose a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 for any violation of section 8 (4) of this 1994 Act. The civil penalty shall be imposed in the manner provided in ORS 260.995.

(3) The secretary or the Attorney General shall exempt any candidate from the imposition of civil penalties under subsections (1) and (2) of this section if the secretary or the Attorney General finds the candidate has exceeded the applicable expenditure limit by a minimal amount. The secretary shall adopt by rule standards and procedures for exempting any candidate from the imposition of civil penalties under subsections (1) and (2) of this section. The rule shall apply in the same fashion to all candidates for the same nomination or office.

SECTION 11. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the Secretary of State or the Attorney General shall impose a civil penalty in the manner provided in ORS 260.995 for each violation of any provision of section 3, 4 or 16 of this 1994 Act.

(2) Notwithstanding ORS 260.995, the Secretary of State or Attorney General shall impose a civil penalty not to exceed the greater of \$1,000 or three times the amount of any:

(a) Contribution made or received in violation of section 4 or 16 of this 1994 Act; or

(b) Contribution that exceeds the limit specified in section 3 of this 1994 Act.

(3) If a candidate or the principal campaign committee of a candidate violates any provision of section 3, 4 or 16 of this 1994 Act, the candidate shall be personally liable for the amount to be paid under this section. If a political committee, other than a principal campaign committee, violates any provision of section 3, 4 or 16 of this 1994 Act, the directors of the political committee shall be jointly and severally liable for any amount to be paid under this section.

SECTION 12. The Secretary of State shall:

(1) Adopt rules as necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 5 to 10 of this 1994 Act.

(2) Prescribe forms for declarations required by section 6 of this 1994 Act, and furnish the forms to persons required to file.

(3) Investigate when appropriate under the provisions of sections 5 to 10 of this 1994 Act.

SECTION 13. (1) The Secretary of State shall include with the voters' pamphlet statement of each candidate described in section 6 of this 1994 Act for the primary and general elections a statement indicating whether or not the candidate has agreed to limit expenditures under section 6 of this 1994 Act.

(2) If a candidate described in section 6 of this 1994 Act has agreed to limit expenditures, but is not bound by the agreement because an opponent of the candidate for the same nomination or office at the same election has not agreed to limit expenditures or has exceeded the applicable expenditure limit, the statement shall indicate that the candidate has agreed to limit expenditures and that the candidate is not bound by the agreement because an opponent of the candidate for the same nomination or office at the same election has not agreed to limit expenditures or has exceeded the applicable spending limit.

(3) If the Secretary of State or the Attorney General finds under section 9 of this 1994 Act that a candidate described in section 6 of this 1994 Act filing a declaration of limitation on expenditures under section 6 of this 1994 Act has exceeded the applicable expenditure limit, at the next primary and general elections at which the candidate is a candidate for nomination or election to an office for which a portrait or statement is included in the voters' pamphlet, the Secretary of State shall include with the portrait and infor-

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mation required under ORS 251.075 and 251.085 a statement in boldfaced type indicating that the candidate violated a previous declaration of limitation on expenditures under section 6 of this 1994 Act. The statement required by this subsection shall identify the date of the election at which the candidate exceeded the applicable expenditure limit.

SECTION 14. For purposes of the contribution limitations established by section 3 of this 1994 Act:

(1) Contributions shall be considered to be made by a single political committee if made by more than one political committee established, financed, maintained or controlled by the same person or persons, including any parent, subsidiary, branch, division, department or local unit of the person or by a group of those persons.

(2) Under subsection (1) of this section:

(a) All political committees established by a single corporation or its subsidiaries are treated as a single political committee;

(b) All political committees established by a labor organization are treated as a single political committee unless the political committee is established by a local unit of a labor organization that has the authority to endorse candidates subject to section 3 of this 1994 Act independently of the labor organization's state or national organization and if the local unit contributes only funds raised from its own members;

(c) All political committees established by the same political party are treated as a single political committee; and

(d) All political committees established by substantially the same group of persons are treated as a single political committee.

(3) Contributions shall be considered to be made by a single person if made by any parent, subsidiary, branch, division, department or local unit of the same person.

(4) The Secretary of State shall investigate any alleged violation of this section only upon receiving a complaint filed under ORS 260.345.

SECTION 15. (1) With respect to a single election at which a candidate subject to section 3 of this 1994 Act seeks nomination or election, if a candidate contributes the candidate's own personal funds, makes a loan from the candidate's own personal funds to the candidate's campaign or receives contributions from members of the candidate's immediate family in an aggregate amount exceeding the amount specified in subsection (3) of this section, any other candidate for the same nomination or office and any contributions to that other candidate shall, pursuant to subsection (4) of this section, be exempt from any contribution limits applicable under section 3 of this 1994 Act.

(2) Any person or political committee making an independent expenditure in excess of an amount specified in subsection (3) of this section on behalf of or in opposition to a candidate subject to section 3 of this 1994 Act shall deliver notice as provided in subsection (4) of this section.

(3) This section applies if:

(a) A candidate for nomination or election to an office specified in section 3 (1)(a) of this 1994 Act contributes the candidate's own personal funds, makes a loan from the candidate's own personal funds to the candidate's campaign or receives contributions from members of the candidate's immediate family in an aggregate amount exceeding \$25,000;

(b) A person or political committee makes an independent expenditure on behalf of or in opposition to a candidate specified in section 3 (1)(a) of this 1994 Act in an amount exceeding \$25,000;

(c) A candidate for nomination or election to an office

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specified in section 3 (1)(b) of this 1994 Act contributes the candidate's own personal funds, makes a loan from the candidate's own personal funds to the candidate's campaign or receives contributions from members of the candidate's immediate family in an aggregate amount exceeding \$10,000; or

(d) A person or political committee makes an independent expenditure on behalf of or in opposition to a candidate specified in section 3 (1)(b) of this 1994 Act in an amount exceeding \$10,000.

(4) Within 24 hours after the contribution or loan is made, any candidate who contributes or loans personal funds to the candidate's campaign or receives contributions from members of the candidate's immediate family in an aggregate amount exceeding the applicable amount specified in subsection (3) of this section shall give written notice of the fact to the filing officer and to all other candidates for the same office at the same election for whom a nominating petition, a declaration of candidacy or a certificate of nomination has been filed. The candidate shall also supply written proof to the filing officer that all other candidates for the same office were given notice. The notice shall be given by registered or certified mail or by some other method that provides written proof that the notice was given. From the time notice is received under this subsection, any other candidate for the same office at the same election, and any contributions to that candidate, are not subject to any contribution limits otherwise applicable under section 3 of this 1994 Act until such time as the candidate contributes to the candidate's own campaign an amount exceeding the applicable amount specified in subsection (3) of this section.

(5) Within 24 hours after funds for an independent expenditure are obligated, any person or political committee making an independent expenditure in an aggregate amount exceeding the applicable amount specified in subsection (3) of this section shall give written notice of the fact to the filing officer and to all other candidates for the same office at the same election for whom a nominating petition, a declaration of candidacy or a certificate of nomination has been filed. The person or political committee shall also supply written proof to the filing officer that all other candidates for the same office were given notice. The notice shall be given by registered or certified mail or by some other method that provides written proof that the notice was given. The notice shall describe the amount and use of the expenditure. An expenditure is obligated when an expenditure is made or an agreement to make an expenditure is made. The notice shall specifically state the name of the candidate the independent expenditure is intended to support or oppose. Each new expenditure shall require the delivery of an additional new notice.

(6) As used in this section, the "candidate's immediate family" means a candidate's spouse and any child, parent, grandparent, brother, half-brother, sister or half-sister of the candidate and the spouses of such persons.

(7) This section does not apply to candidates for national or political party office.

SECTION 16. (1) A corporation, professional corporation, nonprofit corporation or labor organization shall not make a contribution directly or indirectly from treasury funds to any candidate or political committee.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to:

(a) Contributions from a corporation, professional corporation, nonprofit corporation or labor organization to a political committee organized exclusively to support or oppose a measure;

(b) Communications by a corporation, professional corporation or nonprofit corporation to its shareholders and executive or administrative personnel and their families or by a labor organization to its members and their families on

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any subject; and

(c) Nonpartisan registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns by:

(A) A corporation, professional corporation or nonprofit corporation aimed at its shareholders and executive or administrative personnel and their families; or

(B) A labor organization aimed at its members and their families.

(3) A candidate or the principal campaign committee of a candidate shall not accept a contribution prohibited by this section.

SECTION 17. For purposes of the expenditure limitations contained in section 6 of this 1994 Act and the contribution limitations contained in section 3 of this 1994 Act:

(1) Contributions made by a person or political committee, either directly or indirectly, to or on behalf of a particular candidate or principal campaign committee of a candidate, including contributions that are in any way earmarked or otherwise directed through an intermediary or conduit to a candidate or the principal campaign committee of a candidate, shall be treated as contributions from the person or political committee to the candidate.

(2) Contributions made by a person or political committee, either directly or indirectly, to or on behalf of a particular candidate or principal campaign committee of a candidate, through an intermediary or conduit, including contributions made or arranged to be made by an intermediary or conduit, shall be treated as contributions from the intermediary or conduit to a candidate or principal campaign committee of a candidate if:

(a) The contributions made through the intermediary or conduit are in the form of a check or other negotiable instrument made payable to the intermediary or conduit rather than to the intended recipient; or

(b) The intermediary or conduit is:

(A) A political committee other than a principal campaign committee;

(B) An officer, employee or agent of a political committee other than a principal campaign committee;

(C) A person required to register as a lobbyist under ORS 171.740; or

(D) A labor organization or corporation prohibited from making contributions under section 16 of this 1994 Act, or an officer, employee or agent of a labor organization or corporation acting on behalf of the organization or corporation.

(3) When a contribution is made to a candidate or the principal campaign committee of a candidate through an intermediary or conduit, the intermediary or conduit shall report the original source and the intended recipient of the contribution to the intended recipient and to the filing officer in statements filed under ORS 260.058 to 260.073.

(4) Nothing in this section is intended to affect contributions prohibited under ORS 260.402.

SECTION 18. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, amounts received as contributions by a candidate or the principal campaign committee of a candidate for public office that are in excess of any amount necessary to defray campaign expenditures and any other funds donated to a holder of public office may be:

(a) Used to defray any ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in connection with the recipient's duties as a holder of public office;

(b) Transferred to any national, state or local political committee of any political party;

(c) Contributed to any organization described in section 170(c) of Title 26 of the United States Code or to any charitable corporation defined in ORS 128.620; or

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(d) Used for any other lawful purpose.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, amounts received as contributions by a candidate for public office that are in excess of any amount necessary to defray campaign expenditures and other funds donated to a holder of public office shall not be converted by any person to any personal use other than to defray any ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in connection with the person's duties as a holder of public office or to repay to a candidate any loan the proceeds of which were used in connection with the candidate's campaign.

(3) As used in this section:

(a) "Funds donated" means all funds, including but not limited to gifts, loans, advances, credits or deposits of money that are donated for the purpose of supporting the activities of a holder of public office. "Funds donated" does not mean funds appropriated by the Legislative Assembly or another similar public appropriating body or personal funds of the office holder donated to an account containing only those personal funds.

(b) "Public office" does not include national or political party office.

SECTION 19. ORS 316.102 is amended to read:

316.102. (1) A credit against taxes shall be allowed for voluntary contributions in money made in the taxable year:

(a) To a ~~[national political party]~~ major political party as defined in ORS 248.006 or to a committee thereof or to a minor political party as defined in ORS 248.008 or to a committee thereof.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, to or for the use of a person who must be a candidate for nomination or election to a federal, state or local elective office in any primary, general or special election in this state. The person must, in the calendar year in which the contribution is made, either be listed on a primary, general or special election ballot in this state or have filed in this state one of the following:

- (A) A prospective petition;
- (B) A declaration of candidacy;
- (C) A certificate of nomination; or
- (D) A designation of a principal campaign committee.

~~[(e) To any trust, committee, association or organization (whether or not incorporated) organized and operated exclusively for any part or all of the following purposes:]~~

~~[(A) Influencing, or attempting to influence, the nomination or election of one or more individuals who are candidates for nomination or election to any federal, state or local elective public office to be voted upon within this state if used by the trust, committee, association or organization to further the candidacy of an individual or individuals for nomination or election to such office; or]~~

~~[(B) Supporting or opposing ballot measures or questions to be voted upon within this state if the trust, committee, association or organization has certified the name of its political treasurer or to the filing officer in the manner provided by law.]~~

(c) To a political committee, as defined in ORS 260.005, organized and operated exclusively to support or oppose ballot measures or questions to be voted upon within this state if the political committee has certified the name of its treasurer to the filing officer, as defined in ORS 260.005, in the manner provided in ORS chapter 260.

(2) The credit allowed by subsection (1) of this section shall be the lesser of:

- (a) The total contribution, not to exceed \$50 on a separate return; the total contribution, not to exceed \$100 on a joint return; or
- (b) The tax liability of the taxpayer.
- (3) The claim for tax credit shall be substantiated by submis-

sion, with the tax return, of official receipts of the candidate, agent, ~~[trust,]~~ political party or committee thereof or political committee~~[-, association or organization]~~ to whom contribution was made.

~~[(4) A credit against taxes for a contribution to a national political party or to a committee thereof shall be allowed under this section only if the state central committee of the national political party, that is also a major political party under ORS 248.006, is organized in compliance with ORS 248.075. The Department of Revenue shall allow no credit against taxes for contributions to a national political party or to a committee thereof if the department receives notice from the Secretary of State under ORS 248.095.]~~

(4) A credit against taxes shall not be allowed under this section for voluntary contributions of money made in the taxable year to a candidate for statewide office or the office of state Senator or state Representative if the candidate has not filed a declaration of limitation on expenditures under section 6 of this 1994 Act for each election at which the candidate is a candidate for nomination or election indicating that the candidate will not make attributable expenditures in excess of the applicable limitations described in section 6 of this 1994 Act.

(5) As used in this section, ~~["national political party" means:]~~ "statewide office" means the office of Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries.

~~[(a) In the case of contributions made during a taxable year of the taxpayer in which the electors of President and Vice President are chosen, a political party presenting candidates or electors for such offices on the official election ballot of 10 or more states; or]~~

~~[(b) In the case of contributions made during any other taxable year of the taxpayer, a political party which met the qualifications described in paragraph (a) of this subsection in the last preceding election of a President and Vice President.]~~

SECTION 20. ORS 260.083 is amended to read:

260.083. (1) A statement filed under ORS 260.058, 260.063, 260.068 or 260.073 shall list:

(a) Under contributions, all contributions received. Except as provided in ORS 260.085 and subject to the prohibitions of section 4 of this 1994 Act, the statement shall list the name, occupation and address of each person, and the name, address, identification number assigned under ORS 260.052 and primary nature of each political committee, that contributed an aggregate amount of[~~s~~]

~~[(A)] more than ~~[\$100]~~ \$50 on behalf of a candidate ~~[for statewide office, regarding a statewide measure]~~ or to a political committee ~~[supporting or opposing only such a candidate or measure]~~ and the total amount contributed by that person or political committee.~~

~~[(B) More than \$50 on behalf of a candidate for other than statewide office, regarding a measure other than a statewide measure or to a political committee supporting or opposing such a candidate or measure, and the total amount contributed by that person or political committee.]~~

~~[(C) More than \$50 to a political committee supporting or opposing both a candidate for statewide office or a statewide measure and a candidate for other than statewide office or a measure other than a statewide measure, and the total amount contributed by that person or political committee.]~~ The statement may list as a single item the total amount of other contributions, but shall specify how those contributions were obtained.

(b) Under expenditures, all expenditures made, showing the amount and purpose of each. Each expenditure in an amount of more than \$50 shall be vouched for by an invoice, receipt or canceled check or an accurate copy of the invoice, receipt or check.

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(c) Separately, and subject to the prohibitions of section 4 of this 1994 Act, all contributions made by the candidate or political committee [to any other candidate or political committee].

(d) All loans, whether repaid or not, made to the candidate or political committee. The statement shall list the name and address of each person shown as a cosigner or guarantor on a loan and the amount of the obligation undertaken by each cosigner or guarantor. The statement also shall list the name of the lender holding the loan.

(2) If an expenditure in an amount exceeding \$50 is a prepayment or a deposit made in consideration for any services, supplies, equipment or other thing of value to be performed or furnished at a future date, that portion of the deposit that has been expended during the reporting period shall be listed as an expenditure and the unexpended portion of the deposit shall be listed as an account receivable.

(3) Anything of value paid for or contributed by any person shall be listed as both [a] an in-kind contribution and an expenditure by the candidate or committee for whose benefit the payment or contribution was made.

(4) If a candidate or political committee makes an expenditure that must be reported as an in-kind contribution and an expenditure as provided in subsection (3) of this section, the candidate or political committee making the original expenditure shall, in any statement filed under ORS 260.058, 260.063, 260.068 or 260.073, identify the expenditure as an in-kind contribution and identify the candidate or political committee for whose benefit the expenditure was made.

[4] (5) Expenditures made by an agent of a political committee on behalf of the committee shall be reported in the same manner as if the expenditures had been made by the committee itself.

[5] (6) As used in this section "address" includes street number and name, rural route number or post-office box, and city and state.

SECTION 21. ORS 260.165 is amended to read:

260.165. (1)(a) Not less than once each year ending June 30, moneys designated for a major or minor political party by individual taxpayers under ORS 316.487, less the amount appropriated for administrative costs as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, shall be paid to the treasurer of the political party by the Department of Revenue. The Department of Revenue shall determine the procedure for payment by administrative rule.

(b) Of the moneys designated for a major or minor political party under ORS 316.487, not more than three percent per fiscal year ending June 30 are continuously appropriated for use in reimbursing the General Fund for costs of administering the checkoff program established under ORS 316.487.

(2) Of the moneys paid to the treasurer of a major political party under subsection (1) of this section:

(a) The treasurer shall distribute not less than 50 percent of the moneys to the treasurers of the county central committees of the party; and

(b) Not less than 50 percent of the moneys remaining after the distribution to the county central committees under this subsection shall be paid to candidates of the major political party.

(3) Not less than 50 percent of the moneys paid to the treasurer of a minor political party under subsection (1) of this section shall be distributed to candidates of the minor political party.

(4) Of the moneys distributed to the county central committees of a major political party under subsection (2) of this section, not less than 50 percent of the moneys received by each county central committee shall be distributed to candidates of the major political party.

(5) The state central committee of a major political party shall adopt bylaws establishing a formula for the distribution of moneys to the treasurers of the county central committees under

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subsection (2) of this section.

~~[(6) A major political party, as defined in ORS 248.006, shall be eligible to receive moneys under this section only if the state central committee of the major political party is organized in compliance with ORS 248.075. The Department of Revenue shall not distribute moneys under this section to a major political party if the department receives notice from the Secretary of State under ORS 248.005.]~~

SECTION 22. Nothing in this Act is intended to limit contributions or expenditures received or made prior to the effective date of this Act. Contributions and expenditures may be made in accordance with the provisions of this Act after the effective date of this Act from funds raised prior to the effective date of this Act.

SECTION 23. (1) Upon petition of any person, original jurisdiction is vested in the Supreme Court of this state to review and determine the constitutionality of this Act. The Supreme Court shall have sole and exclusive jurisdiction of proceedings initiated under this section.

(2) If any part of this Act is held unconstitutional, the remaining parts shall remain in force unless the court specifically finds that the remaining parts, standing alone, are incomplete and incapable of being executed.

SECTION 24. The amendments to ORS 316.102 by section 19 of this Act first become operative January 1, 1995, and apply to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1995.

SECTION 25. Sections 2 to 18 of this Act are added to and made a part of ORS chapter 260.

SECTION 26. ORS 248.095 and sections 25, 60 and 61, chapter 267, Oregon Laws 1987, are repealed.

NOTE: **Boldfaced** type indicates new language; [brackets and overstriking] indicate deletions or comments.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Measure 9 revises laws relating to the financing of election campaigns. Major provisions of the measure include limits on amounts that could be contributed to certain candidates, optional limits on the amount those candidates could spend at the primary and general elections and a ban on certain political contributions. The measure would not apply to federal and ballot measure elections.

Contribution Limits

At each election, a person or political action committee (PAC) could contribute no more than \$500 to a candidate for statewide office and no more than \$100 to a candidate for the legislature. An individual could contribute no more than \$100 to a PAC each year.

At each election, political parties could contribute no more than \$25,000 to a candidate for Governor, \$10,000 to a candidate for certain other statewide offices and \$5,000 to a candidate for the legislature. An individual could contribute no more than \$1,000 each year to a political committee organized by a political party.

Contribution limits would be waived if an opponent spends personal funds in excess of \$25,000 for a statewide office or \$10,000 for a legislative office. Any violation of the contribution limits could be penalized by fines up to \$1,000 or three times the amount of the excess contribution.

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Expenditure Limits

The measure sets optional expenditure limits for candidates for statewide office and legislative office as follows:

Position	Primary Election:	General Election:
Governor	\$500,000	\$1,000,000
Other Statewide	\$200,000	\$400,000
State Senate	\$30,000	\$60,000
State House	\$20,000	\$40,000

The Voters' Pamphlet would indicate whether each candidate has chosen to limit expenditures. The limits would be waived if any opposing candidate did not agree to limit expenditures or exceeded the expenditure limit. A candidate who agreed to limit expenditures and exceeded the limit could be fined up to twice the amount of the excess expenditure and be subject to other penalties.

Other Provisions

Most "pass-through" contributions between candidates, between candidates and PACs and between PACs would be prohibited.

Corporations and labor organizations would be prohibited from making direct contributions to candidates.

The measure defines terms such as "contribution" and "expenditure." The measure sets rules for determining when expenditures are independent of a candidate and when they are made in cooperation with a candidate. If expenditures are not independent, they would count as contributions to the candidate and expenditures by the candidate. Independent expenditures in excess of \$25,000 for statewide office or \$10,000 for legislative office would have to be reported to the Secretary of State and the candidates.

Candidates could not use campaign funds for personal purposes.

Tax credits would be eliminated for contributions to candidates who choose not to comply with the expenditure limits. Tax credits would be eliminated for contributions to certain PACs.

Committee Members:

Joel Ario
Harry Lonsdale
Steve Lanning
Dave Moss*
Annette Talbot

Appointed by:

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

* Member dissents (does not concur with explanatory statement)

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

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

RECLAIM STATE GOVERNMENT FOR AVERAGE CITIZENS VOTE YES ON MEASURE 9

Once upon a time, political campaigns in Oregon were financed by small contributions from individual citizens. Just 20 years ago, average candidates for the Oregon House raised almost two-thirds of their contributions from individuals, and only 22% from political action committees (PACs). By 1992 the individual share had shrunk to 13%, and the PAC share had mushroomed to 69%.

PAC contributions are meant to buy influence and win votes in the legislature. PAC contributions overwhelmingly favor incumbent legislators. Challengers get only 16 cents of every PAC dollar. Strong potential challengers shy away from taking on entrenched incumbents because challengers cannot compete with big money from special interests. Incumbents had a 90% reelection rate in 1992.

Another result of the PAC/incumbent alliance is that, once elected, our representatives are beholden to big campaign contributors. The special influence dominance of the legislative process results in gridlock on the issues that matter to Oregonians, and it fuels voter cynicism about state government.

AARP believes it is time for a change.

Measure 9 will stop the special interest dominance of the legislature. A \$100 contribution limit will put average Oregonians on an equal footing with PACs and other well-financed interests.

Measure 9 will give challengers a fighting chance and voters real choices in electing representatives. A \$100 contribution limit will make all candidates more reliant on smaller contributions from individuals.

Measure 9 will slow runaway campaign spending. By limiting big money in Oregon politics, Measure 9 will encourage political campaigns that focus on ideas instead of 20-second TV sound bites.

AARP urges you to vote YES on Measure 9

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

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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.

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

One of the most important things we can do to regain control of our government is to reform the method we use to finance our elections. We try to elect outstanding citizens to serve us in our government, but our present election financing method is flawed, in that it is subject to abuses by special interests which tends to thwart the will of the people. **WE MUST REFORM THE SYSTEM.**

Twenty years ago it cost \$3000 to run for the Oregon Legislature and most campaign contributions came from individual Oregonians. Today it costs \$38,000 and two-thirds of the money comes from special interest PACs.

OREGON IS CURRENTLY ONE OF SEVEN STATES WITH NO LIMIT ON CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE PURPOSES OF THIS INITIATIVE ARE:

- To prohibit the personal use of campaign funds.
- To create spending caps for legislative and statewide races.
- To reduce the influence of PACS and other interest groups.
- To expand access to elections for less well financed candidates.
- To promote small individual contributions as the foundation of a healthy campaign finance system.

OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE INITIATIVE WOULD:

- Require individual disclosure for contributions of \$50 or more.
- Ban pass throughs and limit bundling of contributions.
- Close various loopholes, and impose tough penalties.
- Place \$100 limits on individual and PAC contributions to legislative candidates.
- Eliminate tax benefits for candidates who exceed spending caps.
- Ban corporate and labor union contributions.

UNITED WE STAND AMERICA-Oregon does not believe this to be a perfect initiative, but we feel this is the strongest initiative that can be offered without amending the Oregon constitution; and therefore urge voters to support it.

UNITED WE STAND AMERICA-OREGON
3896-22 Beverly NE
Salem, OR 97305

(This information furnished by Micki Summerhays, State Chair, Jane Montgomery, State Vice Chair/Secretary, United We Stand America-Oregon.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

NORMA PAULUS URGES OREGONIANS TO VOTE YES ON MEASURE 9

Our political process is on the verge of being bought and sold. Special interests have an undue influence on legislative affairs because of unbridled campaign spending.

Campaign spending in Oregon legislative races has increased 10-fold in the last two decades. The average candidate for the Oregon House spent about \$3,000 to get elected in 1972 and \$38,000 in 1992. Spending on races for the Senate and statewide offices has increased at the same rate.

Oregon is one of only seven states that has no limits on campaign contributions. The legislature has repeatedly failed to enact any campaign finance reform in the past 20 years. As a result, Oregon political campaigns have become extended fundraising events. We can do much better.

By voting YES on Measure 9, you can help put an end to skyrocketing campaign spending. Measure 9 sets contribution and spending limits for legislative and statewide campaigns.

Help us reduce campaign spending. Please vote YES on Measure 9.

Norma Paulus

(This information furnished by Norma Paulus.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

OREGONIANS! TAKE BACK THE SYSTEM

The League of Women Voters of Oregon challenges Oregonians to join the campaign to re-establish the individual's influence over their elected official.

Who has the control now? Special interest groups, such as political action committees - PACs, who donate large sums of money to finance political campaigns.

LET US LOOK AT THE FIGURES:

<u>1972</u>	<u>1992</u>
49 PACS	339 PACS
\$400,000 spent/elections	\$10 million spent/elections

In 1972, an average Oregon Representative raised 61% of her contributions from individuals, 22% from PACS.

In 1992, the breakdown is 13% from the individual, 69% from PACS.

(Figures from *PACs Over People*, OSPIRG May 1994)

Are citizens apathetic, angry, disillusioned and frustrated as they watch their influence decrease? The League believes Yes. A national League opinion poll, *ACTION OR APATHY* 1993, showed that the public's cynicism about government is deeply entrenched and that a large majority of Americans believe that they have very little influence over government.

The League of Women Voters is dedicated to empowering citizens. We believe that Ballot Measure #9, will help to combat corruption and undue influence in Oregon politics by enabling candidates to compete more equitably for public office.

Voter revolution is critical to regain citizen control of the Oregon political process. The individual citizen should be heard; and this should not depend on whether or not the voter has donated to a particular campaign nor on how much money has been contributed.

THE GOVERNMENT BELONGS TO ALL OF US. OREGON CITIZENS SHOULD HAVE THE POWER

VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE #9

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

(This space purchased with a petition containing the signatures of 2,500 voters eligible to vote on the measure in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

There is way too much money in Oregon elections. Oregon Common Cause urges you to:

VOTE YES ON #9 LIMIT ELECTION MONEY SAVE TAX DOLLARS

In 1908 contributions to Oregon elections were limited to \$100 by the "Corrupt Practices Act Governing Elections" in an initiative petition that passed 54,042 YES to 31,301 NO. One of the arguments in favor of this initiative said that the right to spend large sums of money in elections tends to the choice of none but rich men, or tools of wealthy corporations!

Over the years that limit was increased twice, until in 1973 it was repealed. But a broader more complex limitation on campaign spending was enacted. This limitation was in effect through the 1974 election. In 1975 the Oregon Supreme Court ruled that spending limitation unconstitutional, and the legislature repealed the law.

But the legislature failed to restore the law that had been in effect from 1908 to 1973.

BALLOT MEASURE #9 does what the legislature has failed to do for 20 years.

BALLOT MEASURE #9 restores contribution limits that were in Oregon's election law from 1908 to 1973.

BALLOT MEASURE #9 enacts constitutional voluntary spending limits.

BALLOT MEASURE #9 eliminates tax credits to PACs and big spending candidates.

BALLOT MEASURE #9 bans personal use of campaign funds.

BALLOT MEASURE #9 bans corporate contribution. Corporate contributions to House candidates went from \$57,799 in 1982 to \$531,386 in 1992, a 919% increase in 10 years!

BALLOT MEASURE #9 saves taxpayer dollars. The state financial impact statement estimates a savings of two million dollars per year.

It's time to reclaim our government by restoring an election system in which small contributions by individual Oregonians are once again the primary source of campaign funding.

IMPROVE OREGON ELECTIONS SAVE TAX DOLLARS VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE #9

OREGON COMMON CAUSE

(This information furnished by David Buchanan, Executive Director, Oregon Common Cause.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

GET BIG MONEY OUT OF OREGON POLITICS VOTE **YES** ON MEASURE 9

We are losing control of our state government. The problem is big money. Oregon politicians are spending more of it and getting more of it from special interests than ever before. As PACs, corporations and lobbyists pour more and more money into campaigns, our votes count for less and less.

We must act now to clean up government. The survival of our democratic system depends on it, as does the credibility of our legislators in representing the public interest on issues ranging from the environment to health care to education.

Our democracy in Oregon is suffering from the pervasive and corrupting influence of special interest money--PACs, well-heeled lobbyists, the big campaign contributions, the multi-million dollar corporate ad campaigns to influence policy. Until we put an end to the domination of elections by big money, we will see little progress on the issues that matter to you and I as average Oregon citizens.

The Oregon legislature has talked around this problem for the past two decades and done nothing to reform itself. The result is gridlock, with legislators unwilling to offend big campaign donors by standing up for the public good. Real reform won't come from Salem, it must come from the voters.

Measure 9 will help us reclaim our government by restoring an election system in which politicians are accountable to Oregon voters, not the special interests. It's simple and effective reform.

Measure 9 will establish a strict \$100 limit on contributions to legislative candidates to reduce the influence of well-financed special interests.

Measure 9 will establish spending caps for Oregon races to freeze spending at current levels.

Measure 9 will also ban the personal use of campaign funds, close loopholes, and impose tough penalties for violations.

Measure 9 will get big money out of Oregon politics. Vote yes to clean up our government. Vote **YES** on Measure 9.

(This information furnished by Maureen Kirk, Executive Director, Oregon State Public Interest Research Group (OSPIRG).)

(This space purchased with a petition containing the signatures of 2,500 voters eligible to vote on the measure in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

I strongly support this initiative because I've seen, firsthand, the impact of special-interest money on elections.

In 1990, I ran for the U.S. Senate from Oregon. In the final few weeks of that campaign, as the polls showed the race quite close, my opponent raised almost a million dollars from special-interest PACs. He used that money to run negative TV ads against me all across the state. And he won. What political debts did he incur in taking that money? What has it cost us Oregon taxpayers?

We've simply got to get the special-interest money out of our elections. Whatever your issue -- whether it's preserving our ancient forests, maintaining our land-use laws, or progressive taxation -- there are powerful, wealthy folks on the other side who can "outvote" you with their wallet.

This initiative will end that kind of abuse on the state level and give the power back to the people.

There will be opponents of this initiative. Most of them are those who are already on the "inside". They use their money to buy influence with the legislature and with the Governor.

Don't let them win again. Study this measure, and cast your vote for it. It will change Oregon politics forever.

Harry Lonsdale

(This information furnished by Harry Lonsdale.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

YES ON 9

\$100 LIMITS WILL PUT CITIZENS BACK IN CONTROL OF STATE GOVERNMENT – VOTE YES ON MEASURE 9

We encourage Oregonians to **support ballot measure 9** to limit the influence of special interest money on campaigns. Too much money in Oregon politics has distorted the political process -- special interests have undue influence, and qualified challengers are inhibited from running for office. Oregonians now feel excluded from their own democratic institutions, and see the legislature as being unresponsive to their concerns.

Have you ever contributed \$30,000 to a political campaign? How about \$20,000 or \$10,000? No? The special interests make campaign contributions like these to our state legislators every election cycle. Special interest PACs make huge campaign contributions to Oregon politicians to buy influence with our representatives. The special interests win. The public interest loses.

The sponsoring organizations of this measure faithfully worked within the legislative process in the past to assist in the passing of campaign finance reform laws. Political gamesmanship and special interests have proved more powerful than grassroots citizen involvement, and the Oregon legislature has failed to pass campaign finance reform. After 20 years of waiting for the legislature to reform some of the weakest campaign finance laws in the nation, the sponsors felt compelled to put this issue before the voters.

It is time to level the playing field.

Measure 9 will reduce the influence of special interest PACs and make politicians accountable to average voters. Measure 9 sets strict \$100 limits on campaign contributions from PACs and individuals.

The objectives of measure 9 are straight forward. One is to return the funding of campaigns to individuals instead of special interest groups. Twenty years ago individuals provided nearly 60% of campaign contributions in Oregon now it is less than 20% with special interests providing most of the rest. A legislature elected with the help of individuals will be less influenced by special interest groups and more responsive to Oregonians. The second goal is to increase competition in campaigns by placing spending limits on candidates. This should make races more fair and encourage challengers to run against incumbents.

- \$100 limits equalize the ability of people to influence elections through the power of money. Under the limits, an average voter can more easily afford to give the same amount a corporate executive can give. The lower limits give many more people equal political clout.

Please **Vote Yes On 9** to help rejuvenate Oregon democracy by making individual contributions and candidate spending limits the foundation of campaign funding.

- \$100 limits make political campaigns more citizen oriented. Politicians will have to reach out directly to more people, hoping their message results in more--but smaller--contributions.

(This information furnished by Knute Buehler, American Party of Oregon.)

- \$100 limits reward organization over wealth. Those who have mass constituencies and the ability to organize citizens, will have an advantage over interests who have historically relied only on the power of their checkbook.

- \$100 limits stop the escalation in campaign spending. The limits, in themselves, will squeeze money out of the system and reverse campaign spending trends.

- \$100 limits reduce the legislative clout of well-heeled corporate interests. Corporate PACs and wealthy executives who have grown to dominate campaign funding will lose their ability to dominate the legislature as candidates become less dependent on them for campaign funds. Ideas will be more important at election time, and democracy will be advanced.

Vote **YES** on Measure 9.

(This information furnished by Tim Raphael, Campaign Director, Coalition For Campaign Finance Reform.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

(This space purchased with a petition containing the signatures of 2,500 voters eligible to vote on the measure in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

BAN THE PERSONAL USE OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS. VOTE YES ON MEASURE 9

What if Oregon politicians could collect campaign contributions from you, build a political war chest, decide not to run for office, and write a check to themselves from their campaign.

Guess what? They can...and they do. There is no law barring the personal use of campaign contributions. Measure 9 will change all that.

Some Oregon politicians just don't get it. Asked what he would do with thousands of dollars in leftover campaign contributions, retiring House Speaker Larry Campbell told the *Oregonian* on September 4, 1993, "I can do any damn thing I want with it."

Not if we pass Measure 9. Ban the personal use of campaign funds.

Vote YES on Measure 9.

(This information furnished by Shaun H. Sieren.)

(This space purchased with a petition containing the signatures of 2,500 voters eligible to vote on the measure in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 9

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Do you want informed, reasonable choices when you vote? If so, vote no on Measure 9.

VOTE NO IF YOU WANT CANDIDATES WHO CAN TELL YOU WHY THEY ARE RUNNING.

- Political campaigns cost money. Communication—printing, postage and advertising—costs money. Oregon's Lottery Commission spent \$7 million promoting gambling last year. Measure 9 limits for a candidate for governor in the general election are one-seventh of that.
- The state budget this biennium is over \$20 BILLION. How much is too much to invest deciding who spends that?
- Candidates could not raise enough money to communicate with voters under these contribution limits. Do we need a \$100 contribution limit? Would any candidate be bribed by a \$101 contribution?
- The spending limits will make it impossible to run effective informative campaigns.

VOTE NO IF YOU WANT RESPONSIBLE CANDIDATES TO RUN FOR OFFICE.

- Candidates already must sacrifice their privacy and much more. This poorly-written measure will expose them to huge fines for campaign activities by others beyond their control. After over 20 years of practicing election law and writing legislation, I find key provisions of this measure unintelligible. Read it. Try to understand section 8, using the definitions in section 1.
- Would you run for office if you could be fined thousands of dollars under a law you can't understand for activities you cannot control?

Only 5% of all Oregon taxpayers care enough to contribute to political campaigns. That 5% is not the problem. The problem is the 95%. Democracy has a price. Campaign limits will not cure voter apathy.

We have had contribution limits on federal candidates for 20 years. Have they made Congress better?

This measure turns control of our political system over to the media, well-known incumbents, unemployed candidates with nothing better to do than knock on doors, and wealthy candidates who can spend unlimited amounts of their own money under the measure.

(This information furnished by Warren Deras.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 10

Measure No. 10

Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the General Election, November 8, 1994.

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

BALLOT TITLE

10 AMENDS CONSTITUTION: LEGISLATURE CANNOT REDUCE VOTER-APPROVED SENTENCE WITHOUT 2/3 VOTE

QUESTION: Shall the state constitution require 2/3 vote of each house for legislature to reduce a criminal sentence approved by voters?

SUMMARY: This measure would add a new section to the state constitution. The legislature now adopts bills by a majority vote of each house. Under the measure, the legislature would need a 2/3 vote of each house to reduce a criminal sentence approved by voters.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL IMPACT: No financial effect on state or local government expenditures or revenues.

This measure makes it harder for the Oregon Legislature to reduce a criminal sentence which has been set by a vote of the people.

This measure helps protect Measure 11, which sets mandatory minimum sentences for violent crimes. The Legislature will have to have a large majority in favor of reducing a prison sentence which has been set by vote of the people.

The Legislature has weakened voter-established prison sentences in the past. In 1988, 71% of Oregonians voted for an anti-crime measure which included tough prison sentences for Class A felons. Yet these prison sentences were severely weakened the very next year by the Legislature!

There is precedent for setting a tougher vote requirement for the Legislature. It takes a two-thirds vote of the House and the Senate to override a veto by the Governor. It takes a two-thirds vote to refer a Constitutional amendment to the people. This measure simply sets another two-thirds vote requirement.

Prison sentences themselves should not be set in the Constitution, because there may be strong reasons, at some time, which would convince even two-thirds of the House and Senate to modify a prison sentence. However, we need this general Constitutional statement that it will take a two-thirds vote in order to protect measures such as Measure 11, and any future measures which may set tougher sanctions for crime. The House and Senate can easily get the necessary two-thirds vote if there is a legitimate need to reduce a voter-set prison sentence.

Vote YES on Measure 10 to prevent political backsliding from the will of the people!

(This information furnished by Kevin L. Mannix, Tough on Crime Committee.)

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

The Oregon Constitution is amended by creating a new section to be added to and made a part of Article IV, such section to read:

Section 33. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 25 of this Article, a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each house shall be necessary to pass a bill that reduces a criminal sentence approved by the people under section 1 of this Article.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Under current constitutional provisions, any bill must receive a majority of the votes of each house of the legislature to pass.

This measure amends the Oregon Constitution. It requires a two-thirds vote of each house of the legislature to pass any bill that would reduce a criminal sentence previously approved by the voters through initiative or referendum.

Committee Members:
 Representative Kevin Mannix
 Robert J. Prinslow
 Norm Gershon
 Jack Morris
 Cory Streisinger

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

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

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 10

Measure No. 10

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

MEASURE #10 - INSURANCE POLICY

Oregonians are no longer safe or assured of any policy that is set by the people. Oregon's Legislature continues to undermine the authority of the its citizens.

Oregonians must avoid a repeat situation such as the 1989 session when the Legislature sabotaged Denny Smith's criminal sentencing policies passed by voters in November 1988. As a result of their interference, we now have become victims of their "Sentencing Guideline" which means as little as 18 months for vicious murders. The end result; a revolving door that allows dangerous criminals to walk our streets and re-offend.

Our State Government stripped the teeth out of our voter-approved laws and substantially increased the cost to taxpayers, both directly and indirectly.

We must force the Legislature to put public safety first. Measure #10 does that. It says any criminal laws passed by voters cannot be changed by the Legislature EXCEPT by 2/3 majority vote, which is virtually impossible.

NO MORE FLAGRANT OVERRIDING OF THE WISHES OF THE VOTERS!

For your sake and the sake of your loved ones, vote YES on Measure #10.

(This information furnished by Jeanette Basl, "FED UP" With Crime Committee.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MEASURE 10 IS A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 10!

Stop and think before you vote on Measure 10.

Measure 10 will permanently alter our representative form of government. That's not something we should do without careful consideration.

While no one can predict the future, you don't have to be a rocket scientist to figure out what will happen if Measures 10 & 11 are approved this year. Both sound like good ideas taken on their own.

Measure 10 would require a 2/3rds vote of the Legislature to reduce criminal sentences that have been approved by the people. And Measure 11 would increase criminal sentences so much that it would require the state to build more than 6,000 new prison beds in the next six years at a cost of \$461 million.

Think about it: Without new taxes to raise the money to build and operate new prisons, our existing state prisons will soon be dangerously overcrowded. That will open the door for prison inmates to file a class action lawsuit in federal court.

Without Measure 10, our elected representatives in the Legislature could come up with a responsible solution to prison overcrowding before the state was forced to spend thousands of dollars defending such a lawsuit. With Measure 10 a **small minority** of Legislators could block a rational response.

Think about it: Do you want an **unelected** federal judge deciding who gets released from our prisons?

Think about it: What if the federal judge decided to release murderers, rapists and child molesters? There would be nothing the voters could do to stop it!

We may not trust Legislators, but at least we can vote them out of office if they do something stupid. The only way a federal judge can be replaced is by Congress!

MEASURE 10 IS A DANGER TO OREGON!

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 10!!

(This information furnished by Shaun S. McCrea, Committee to Protect the Oregon Constitution.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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. 11

Measure No. 11

Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the General Election, November 8, 1994.

BALLOT TITLE

11 MANDATORY SENTENCES FOR LISTED FELONIES; COVERS PERSONS 15 AND UP

QUESTION: Shall statute set mandatory sentences for listed felonies; bar early release, leave, or reduced sentence; cover persons 15 and up?

SUMMARY: Adopts new statute. The measure would set mandatory sentences for listed felonies. A court could impose a longer sentence if allowed by law. The measure would bar early release, leave, or a reduced sentence for any reason. It would cover murder and listed forms of manslaughter, assault, kidnapping, rape, sodomy, unlawful sexual penetration, sexual abuse, robbery. All persons 15 and up when charged with these crimes would have to be tried as adults. It would apply to crimes committed on or after April 1, 1995.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL IMPACT: The mandatory minimum sentences imposed under this measure will require 6,085 new prison beds by 2001, with direct state expenditures for construction of \$461.8 million in the next five years. Direct state expenditures for operating costs will increase by \$3.2 million in 1995-96 and by \$13.3 million in 1996-97, growing to a \$101.6 million annual increase in four more years. Annual increases in indigent defense costs are estimated to be \$441,000.

Construction and annual operating costs will continue to grow as an additional 3,010 beds are required between 2001 and 2005.

(h) Rape in the first degree, as defined in ORS 163.375.	100 months
(i) Rape in the second degree, as defined in ORS 163.365.	75 months
(j) Sodomy in the first degree, as defined in ORS 163.405.	100 months
(k) Sodomy in the second degree, as defined in ORS 163.395.	75 months
(l) Unlawful sexual penetration in the first degree, as defined in ORS 163.411.	100 months
(m) Unlawful sexual penetration in the second degree, as defined in ORS 163.408.	75 months
(n) Sexual abuse in the first degree, as defined in ORS 163.427.	75 months
(o) Robbery in the first degree, as defined in ORS 164.415.	90 months
(p) Robbery in the second degree, as defined in ORS 164.405.	70 months

Section 2. If any part of this Act is found unconstitutional, the remaining parts shall survive in full force and effect. This Act shall be in all parts self-executing.

Section 3. This Act Takes effect on April 1, 1995.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

This measure sets mandatory minimum sentences for certain crimes. It requires a court to impose the sentences for crimes committed on or after April 1, 1995. The court may not impose a shorter sentence for any reason. The crimes covered by the measure are: murder and listed forms of manslaughter, assault, kidnapping, rape, sodomy, unlawful sexual penetration, sexual abuse and robbery. The court may impose longer sentences if allowed by other law. When a person is sentenced under this measure, the person must serve the full sentence. The sentence may not be reduced for any reason.

Under current law, presumed sentences for the crimes listed in this measure are set using a sentencing table. The severity of the crime and the person's criminal history determine the length of the presumed sentence. The presumed sentence is imposed most of the time; however, the court may set higher or lower sentences if specified aggravating or mitigating circumstances are present.

This chart compares the mandatory minimum sentences imposed by this measure with the range of presumed sentences under current law, in years and months:

Crime	New Mandatory Minimum Sentence	Current Range of Presumed Sentences
Murder	25yr	10yr--22yr, 5mo
Manslaughter/ 1st degree	10yr	4yr, 10mo--10yr, 10mo
Manslaughter/ 2nd degree	6yr, 3mo	1yr, 4mo--3yr, 9mo
Assault/ 1st degree	7yr, 6mo	2yr, 10mo--10yr, 10mo

MANDATORY SENTENCES FOR VIOLENT OFFENDERS

SECTION 1. (1) When a person is convicted of one of the offenses listed in subsection (2) of this section and the offense was committed on or after April 1, 1995, the court shall impose, and the person shall serve, at least the entire term of imprisonment listed in subsection 2. The person is not, during the service of the term of imprisonment, eligible for release on post-prison supervision or any form of temporary leave from custody. The person is not eligible for any reduction in the sentence for any reason whatsoever under ORS 421.120, 421.121 or any other statute. The court may impose a greater sentence if otherwise permitted by law, but may not impose a lower sentence than the sentence specified in Section 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, when a person charged with any of the offenses listed in subsection 2 of this section is 15, 16 or 17-years of age, at the time the charges are filed, that person shall be tried as an adult.

(2) The offenses to which subsection (1) of this section applies and the sentences are:

(a) Murder, as defined in ORS 163.115	300 months
(b) Manslaughter in the first degree, as defined in ORS 163.118.	120 months
(c) Manslaughter in the second degree, as defined in ORS 163.125.	75 months
(d) Assault in the first degree, as defined in ORS 163.185.	90 months
(e) Assault in the second degree, as defined in ORS 163.175.	70 months
(f) Kidnapping in the first degree, as defined in ORS 163.235.	90 months
(g) Kidnapping in the second degree, as defined in ORS 163.225.	70 months

Measure No. 11

Measure No. 11

Assault/ 2nd degree	5yr, 10mo	1yr, 4mo--3yr, 9mo
Kidnapping/ 1st degree	7yr, 6mo	4yr, 10mo--10yr, 10mo
Kidnapping/ 2nd degree	5yr, 10mo	2yr, 10mo--6yr
Rape/ 1st degree	8yr, 4mo	2yr, 10mo--10yr, 10mo
Rape/ 2nd degree	6yr, 3mo	1yr, 4mo--3yr, 9mo
Sodomy/ 1st degree	8yr, 4mo	2yr, 10mo--10yr, 10mo
Sodomy/ 2nd degree	6yr, 3mo	1yr, 4mo--3yr, 9mo
Unlawful sexual penetration 1st degree	8yr, 4mo	2yr, 10mo--10yr, 10mo
Unlawful sexual penetration 2nd degree	6yr, 3mo	1yr, 4mo--3yr, 9mo
Sexual abuse/ 1st degree	6yr, 3mo	1yr, 4mo--3yr, 9mo
Robbery/ 1st degree	7yr, 6mo	2yr, 10mo--6yr
Robbery/ 2nd degree	5yr, 10mo	probation or local jail--2yr, 6mo

This measure also requires that a person who is 15, 16 or 17 years of age when charged with one of the listed crimes must be tried and sentenced as an adult.

Under current law, if a person who is under 18 years of age commits a crime, the juvenile court decides in each case whether the person will be tried and sentenced as an adult. The juvenile court currently looks at the person's age, the severity of the crime and other factors in making its decision.

Committee Members:
 Representative Kevin Mannix
 Robert J. Prinslow
 Lee Coleman
 Jim Francesconi*
 Cory Streisinger

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

* Member dissents (does not concur with explanatory statement)

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

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

This measure brings back the idea that the criminal justice system means justice for all - not just the criminal, but the victim, and society.

The mandatory minimum sentences for the violent crimes listed in this measure are the minimum required for justice for society and the victim.

These are sentences for intentional, absolute use of force against innocent victims. Society should demand that the criminal pay the price for such crimes. These sentences are only imposed after the criminal has been found guilty of the crime, beyond reasonable doubt. So, traditional defenses, such as self-defense, still apply.

Requiring solid, minimum prison time for violent crimes will result in:

- Incapacitation. The criminal cannot commit other crimes while in prison. This will reduce actual crime in society.
- Deterrence. Career criminals will learn that crime does not pay in Oregon. Some of them will leave, or change their ways.
- Predictability of sentences. Right now, the range of sentences is so broad, and the reasons for increasing or reducing sentences are so broad, that it is hard to predict what actual sentence will be imposed. With these mandatory minimums, everyone will know the exact minimum sentence which must be served for the crime.
- Comparable sentences. All judges in Oregon, no matter how soft, must impose the minimum sentence for a violent crime when a jury has found the criminal guilty. Sentences can be higher if the circumstances call for it, but they cannot be lower.

It costs money to keep criminals in prison. While it may save the government money to set these criminals free, the cost to society and victims is incredible. We all pay this cost. By enacting this measure, we will at least be getting justice for our money.

It is time to put "justice" back into the criminal justice system.

Vote YES on Measure 11!

(This information furnished by Kevin L. Mannix, Tough on Crime Committee.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 11

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

MANDATORY SENTENCES—COST EFFECTIVE TO SOCIETY

A life sentence in prison is a misconception. If a person commits a murder, the taking of that life is only worth 8 yrs or less. THAT IS THE REALITY OF OREGON'S LAWS.

Another reality is that rehabilitation and probation is the philosophy of Oregon's lawmakers in dealing with hardened criminals. All studies have shown it flat-out doesn't work.

Mandatory sentences are a MUST for the assurance of public safety for Oregonians.

The Criminal Justice System has proven itself incapable of delivering proper and effective punishment to repeat offenders.

Measure 11 publicly defines the limits of appropriate behavior.

We MUST imprison all violent and repeat offenders and keep them locked up for a substantial amount of time.

We MUST make serious juvenile offenders responsible as adults, according to their violent crimes.

Measure 11 is cost-effective to society. Incarcerating a prisoner for one year is a mere \$18,000. The cost of not incarcerating that offender is more than \$400,000 per year according to the Rand Corporation's latest figures.

Measure 11 is a deterrent to criminal activity and makes Oregon a safer place to live.

Do not let the cost of INJUSTICE exceed the cost of JUSTICE.

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 11 FOR A SAFER COMMUNITY!!!

(This information furnished by Jeanette Basl, "FED UP" With Crime Committee.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 11

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

My beautiful 12-year old granddaughter, Lisa Marie Doell, was murdered on October 21, 1992 in a violent and random act. The criminal received a 36 month sentence. Our family received a life sentence. . . .life without Lisa.

There is a clock ticking in Oregon. It is a clock that counts the days, hours and sometimes minutes between the occurrences of violent crime in our state.

1 crime against a person every 9.9 minutes:

- 1 homicide every 2.6 days
- 1 rape every 5.7 hours
- 1 kidnap every 12.5 hours
- 1 robbery every 2.2 hours
- 1 aggravated assault every 55 minutes

Let's examine current minimum presumptive sentences these crimes carry:

- Murder 10 years
- Manslaughter I 4 years 10 months
- Rape I 2 years 10 months
- Assault I 2 years 10 months
- Robbery I 2 years 10 months
- Kidnapping I 4 years 10 months
- Manslaughter II 1 year 4 months or probation

In addition, prisoners are entitled to a maximum 20% reduction in sentences.

Do these sentences seem acceptable considering the seriousness of the offenses? Do they sufficiently hold the criminal responsible and accountable for the crime?

A yes vote for ballot measures ten and eleven would insure the following minimum sentences:

- Murder 25 years
- Manslaughter 10 years
- Rape I 8 years 4 months
- Assault I 7 years 6 months
- Robbery I 7 years 6 months
- Kidnapping I 7 years 6 months
- Manslaughter II 6 years 3 months

The court will have the authority to impose greater sentences, but may not impose lower sentences. There will not be any eligibility for reduction in sentence during the term of imprisonment.

Compare these sentences and ask yourself, if your family were victimized by violent crime, which sentence would you want imposed on the criminal?

The Oregon Crime Clock continues to count the time between these crimes, that victimize our families and change our lives forever.

Please VOTE YES ON MEASURES 10 AND 11.

(This information furnished by Edward Doell.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 11

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Measure 11 is Too Expensive!

Read the fiscal impact statement! The cost of this measure is immense and will continue to grow. Measure 11 will force Oregon to build 6,085 new prison beds in the next 6 years. The price tag for construction alone will be \$461 million. In addition, operating costs will soon grow to over \$100 million per year.

Prison construction will not be a one time expense. Between the years 2001 and 2005 another 3000 prison beds will have to be built. Even more prison construction will be needed in the years to follow with greater operating costs. And who is going to pay for that?

Prison construction costs compete directly with money needed for education, health care and economic development.

Measure 11 is Bad Policy!

Measure 11 will not solve Oregon's crime problem! Under the leadership of Governor Goldschmidt, we substantially improved the criminal justice system's ability to deal with violent criminals.

- First, we built new prisons and doubled the number of beds in the state.
- Second, we abolished parole. Parole now only exists for those who committed their crimes before 1990. Today's criminals cannot be released from prison by the parole board.
- Finally, we created Sentencing Guidelines which allow for substantially longer sentences for violent offenders. Violent felons are now serving much longer sentences.

Measure 11 is Unfair!

Judges now have the power to sentence violent criminals to long prison sentences. But, under Ballot Measure 11 they will lose the power to make the punishment fit the crime and the criminal.

For example, under Measure 11:

- if a fifteen year old robs a classmate of a hat, the mandatory sentence would be 7 1/2 years in prison.
- a first offender in a bar fight may be forced to serve almost 6 years in prison.

Measure 11 is too expensive, bad public policy and unfair.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 11

(This information furnished by Shaun S. McCrea.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 11

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

**CONSIDER YOUR PRIORITIES - - -
VOTE "NO" ON BALLOT MEASURE 11**

Lack of education directly impacts the quality of life for all citizens, through increased poverty, unemployment, hopelessness and crime.

Because of dwindling resources, dollars spent on educating Oregon's youth are at risk.

A few simple reasons to vote **no** on Measure 11:

• ENORMOUS COSTS

This measure will require an estimated 6,085 new prison beds within five years at a cost of over \$461 million just for construction. Corrections operating costs will increase by over \$100 million annually by 2001.

• NOT AN EFFECTIVE CRIME DETERRENT

It has not been proven that mandatory sentences deter crime. Most offenders are poorly educated and do not give consideration to the potential penalties for their behavior.

• MISGUIDED PRIORITY

The general fund budget basically consists of the Departments of Corrections, Human Resources, and Education. To increase so drastically the spending of limited dollars on prisons denies Oregon children the programs and quality education they need to become healthy and contributing members of the community.

In the belief that a strong educational system is the cornerstone of a democratic society, PORTLAND CITIZENS FOR OREGON SCHOOLS supports the fundamental right of children to a quality education.

CONSIDER YOUR PRIORITIES - - - VOTE "NO" ON 11

(This information furnished by Linda Frank and Beth Pearce, Board Members, Portland Citizens for Oregon Schools.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 11

Measure No. 11

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Measure 11 is a quick fix that won't work.

Measure 11 is simplistic and poorly drafted. It will cause years of expensive litigation to settle what it means and how it fits in with current law. It will create more injustice than it seeks to remedy, and at tremendous cost.

THERE IS A BETTER ANSWER

Oregonians have already developed a plan to address the public demand for action on juvenile crime.

This summer there was a two day summit conference of district attorneys, judges, police officers, crime victims, juvenile directors, educators, corrections officials, legislators and interested citizens. This group of citizens, selected at the local level, developed a plan to address public safety and juvenile justice.

The Juvenile Justice Summit Plan calls for

- increased detention beds for juveniles
- mandatory waiver of serious juvenile offenders to adult court
- tougher sanctions for weapons offenses
- expanded victims' rights
- mandated parental responsibility
- early assessment and intervention

This plan has already been submitted to the Governor's Task Force on Juvenile Justice and will be taken to the legislature in January. This plan will enhance public safety by providing SWIFT, CERTAIN intervention into the lives of juvenile offenders and their families.

Measure 11, on the other hand, requires lengthy imprisonment of juveniles, even first offenders, at a cost of \$50 per day, or more than \$18,000 per year. Measure 11 increases the likelihood that juveniles who have acted out violently will remain violent offenders, cycling through our prisons, at enormous cost to taxpayers, for much of their adult lives. It also makes cuts in education almost certain as Measure 5 takes full effect.

BE SMART ON CRIME

Support the citizens of Oregon who developed the Juvenile Justice Summit Plan.

Vote NO on Measure 11.

(This information furnished by Timothy Travis.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

August 30, 1994

Attention: All Registered Voters:

Measure 11 will have a devastating consequence on the youth of our communities, especially in our poor and minority communities.

Automatic remand of 15, 16, and 17 year old youth to the adult system takes away the possibility of treatment-related sentencing for all youth that commit their first crime, even if this crime does not involve a weapon or involve harm to another person.

Under this bill, two 15 year olds who are convicted of stealing a skateboard from another (Robbery II) would be sentenced to a minimum of five years and 10 months in prison. A 15 year old convicted of fighting with another youth without a weapon could be convicted of Assault II and receive the same sentence. At age 18, these young people would be transferred from a juvenile facility to an adult prison.

The passage of this measure helps create and incubate young criminals rather than treating the causes of crime by addressing much deeper issues in the lives of these youth. Many of these young men have no families, no job, no education, and they are angry. Lock up an angry youth for five years and what you produce five years later is an even angrier young man or woman who now believes society owes him or her.

We at the Portland House of Umoja would encourage you to vote no on this measure. An independent evaluation of our program shows that 90 percent of House of Umoja's youth have not committed another crime after leaving our program. We succeed because we help our young men get an education and a job -- and because we love them and are not afraid to show them.

If this measure passes, our young men will be in a penitentiary, learning from other cons, rather than learning from us and the many volunteers in our community who support them.

Please vote no on Measure No. 11.

(This information furnished by James L. Francesconi, House of Umoja.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 11

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

DON'T SIGN A BLANK CHECK

WHAT DOES MEASURE NO. 11 REALLY COST?

KNOW THE FACTS

MEASURE 11 IS A POLITICIAN'S DREAM AND A TAXPAYER'S NIGHTMARE. WHEN ALL THE SMOKE AND MIRRORS ARE GONE, THE REAL FACTS BECOME CLEAR. THE IMPACT STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

"This Measure will require 6,085 new prison beds by 2001, with direct state expenditures of \$461 million for construction the next five years."

Operating costs will be over \$100 million per year by the next five years.

DON'T BE FOOLED BY THIS "GET TOUGH ON CRIME" LINE.

THE CRIME IN THIS BALLOT MEASURE IS AGAINST THE TAXPAYER.

* **REAL COST** - Measure 11 will cost \$461 million the first five years in construction costs alone.

* **HIDDEN COST** - The real cost over the years is not new construction, but the cost of operation. The corrections budget have gone from \$125 million in 1975-77 to \$384 million this biennium.

* **NEW BEDS** - Governor Goldsmith doubled the prison population from 3,000 to its current level of 6,600. Oregon has enough beds to house the violent, dangerous criminals. Offenders in Oregon are spending more time than ever behind bars.

* **WE BELIEVE** violent, dangerous criminals belong behind bars (and some should never be released). We also believe light offenders (those sentenced for traffic or property offence), should be kept in local jails or less expensive community facilities.

* **WE BELIEVE** that offenders should be held accountable for their crimes and that restitution to the victim is better for all concerned than years of idleness in fancy new prisons. Inmates who learn to work and become responsible are less likely to return to crime as a way of life.

* **WE BELIEVE** Oregon now has a well balanced corrections system - with hard beds for the serious offender and community programs for those on probation.

PRIORITIES such as education, health care, and tax reform are more important than 6,000 new prison beds.

Dave Adams
363-5155

(This information furnished by Dave Adams, Citizens for Common Sense Corrections.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 12

Measure No. 12

Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the General Election, November 8, 1994.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

BALLOT TITLE

12 REPEALS PREVAILING WAGE RATE REQUIREMENT FOR WORKERS ON PUBLIC WORKS

QUESTION: Shall Oregon statutes requiring contractors and subcontractors to pay workers on all public works the prevailing wage rate be repealed?

SUMMARY: Repeals Oregon statutes. Statutes now require the hourly wage paid by contractors and subcontractors to workers on all public works to be at least the prevailing hourly wage rate in the same trade and locality. These laws also give the labor commissioner enforcement power, and provide for money damages and other penalties. The measure would repeal these laws. It would take effect January 1, 1995, but not affect public works contracts entered before that date.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL IMPACT: Direct state expenditures for administration costs would be reduced by \$92,000 annually. The effect of this measure depends on such factors as the competitiveness of local labor markets, profits retained by contractors, labor productivity, and the relationship of labor costs to costs for materials and overhead.

This measure would repeal Oregon's prevailing wage law. This law now requires the hourly wage paid to workers on public works projects to be not less than the prevailing wage rate paid in the locality to workers in the same trade or occupation on similar projects. The responsibility for determining the wage rates paid to workers on public works projects is assigned by law to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries.

Under Oregon Law, the hourly wage rate includes the costs for direct wages, health care benefits, pensions, training programs, and other such expenses related to employment.

Public works projects include new construction, alteration or repair of all facilities owned by the state, county, cities, schools, and other local public entities.

The repeal of this law would take effect on January 1, 1995, but would not apply to public works contracts entered into before January 1, 1995.

Committee Members:

Jon Egge
 Joe Gilliam
 Ron Paul
 Ray Phelps
 Cecil Tibbetts

Appointed by:

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

AN ACT

Relating to prevailing wage laws; repealing O.R.S. 279.348-O.R.S. 279.365.

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

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

Section 1. O.R.S. 279.348-O.R.S. 279.365 are repealed.

Section 2. The repeal of O.R.S. 279.348-O.R.S. 279.365 shall be prospective and shall not apply to public works contracts entered into prior to its effective date.

Section 3. The effective date of this Act shall be January 1, 1995.

Measure No. 12

Measure No. 12

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

**SAVE TAXPAYERS OVER \$200 MILLION DOLLARS
VOTE 'YES' ON MEASURE 12**

A 'YES' vote on 12 repeals Oregon's outdated Little Davis-Bacon Act, eliminating the last bastion of Big Labor lobbying in the state. The Davis-Bacon Act passed in 1931 to prevent blacks from entering the market for federal public works projects. The law has nothing to do with minimum wages, but requires contractors working on public works projects to pay union wages. Oregon passed its Davis-Bacon Act in 1959.

'YES' ON 12 WILL GIVE OREGONIANS 15-30 PERCENT MORE FOR THEIR MONEY!

Big Labor claims 'YES' on 12 will result in no savings to Oregonians

FACT: Nine states have recently repealed Davis-Bacon Acts, saving 15-30 percent on public works. Oregon taxpayers get 15-30 percent less for their money in building and maintenance of schools, roads, bridges and other public projects.

'YES' ON 12 WILL RESTORE QUALITY & PRODUCTIVITY TO PUBLIC WORKS

Big Labor claims construction quality will deteriorate to "minimum wage levels" if Davis-Bacon is repealed.

FACT: In each of nine states which repealed Davis-Bacon, construction employment and wages improved with productivity.

'YES' ON 12 GIVES TAXPAYERS A BREAK!

Big Labor claims 'YES' on 12 will destroy competition.

FACT: A 'YES' vote on Measure 12 will restore the true competitive nature of construction contracting and give taxpayers fair value for their investment in public works construction. At a time when the state needs to find new resources to build prisons, to build schools, to repair roads and bridges, paying 15-30 percent more for these projects doesn't make sense.

'YES' ON 12 GIVES LOCAL BUSINESSES A BREAK!

Big Labor says repeal will hurt local contractors

FACT: Current law favors big union contractors, most of which are out-of-state. The state's largest public construction (from Tri-Met's Light Rail to major I-5 Improvements) are all going to big, out-of-state contractors!

VOTE 'YES' ON MEASURE 12

(This information furnished by David Roewe, Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc., Pacific Northwest Chapter.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

**REPEAL THE HIDDEN TAX
VOTE 'YES' ON MEASURE 12**

A 'YES' vote on Measure 12 will repeal the state's Little Davis-Bacon Act, a hidden tax currently passed on to every homeowner in the state. The Little Davis-Bacon Act requires taxpayers to pay for inflated wages on all public works construction and maintenance. It also requires a big state bureaucracy to monitor it.

ALL THESE ADDED COSTS ARE PASSED ON TO TAXPAYERS.

The added costs come in the following forms:

Inflated wages for water and sewer systems are added to the cost of your home.

Inflated wages for school construction and maintenance are passed on in property tax increases, system development fees and school bond levies.

Inflated wages for road repair and maintenance are passed on with increased gas taxes.

The cost of the additional paperwork and bureaucracy to monitor these inflated wages is passed on to all of us.

Oregonians are tired of being bled to death with increased fees, special fees and hidden taxes. Now we can put an end to one of the biggest hidden taxes of all.

Repealing the Little Davis-Bacon could save Oregonians **\$100-200 Million Each Year!**

**STOP GOVERNMENT WASTE
VOTE 'YES' ON MEASURE 12**

(This information furnished by Fred VanNatta, Oregon State Homebuilders Assoc.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 12

Measure No. 12

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

VOTE 'YES' ON MEASURE 12 RESTORE VITAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES

A 'YES' vote on Measure 12 will repeal Oregon's Little Davis-Bacon Act, putting an end to labor union sweet deals and restoring the value of taxpayer investments in our public works.

Today, every school, every sewer and water system, every state prison or local jail, and every state or local police precinct is built with taxpayers paying inflated union wages.

At a time when the state is looking under every rock for savings, labor union lobbyists gouge the public by forcing us to operate in a way no private institution must.

School children are going without sports or music. Violent offenders are being turned out of crowded prisons. Children and the elderly are being cut off from support.

Here are just a few examples of what your current tax dollars would buy if you vote 'YES' on 12:

5 MILES OF HIGHWAY FOR THE PRICE OF 4!

A 1982 study by Oregon State University found that extra highway miles could be built or maintained without additional tax dollars if Little Davis-Bacon were repealed.

8 SCHOOLS FOR THE PRICE OF 7!

The Salem School District estimated that its 1993 bond levy could have built an extra school were it not for Little Davis-Bacon.

12 PRISON BEDS FOR THE PRICE OF 10!

Current estimates from the Justice Department indicate additional prison space could be built with current tax dollars if Little Davis-Bacon were repealed.

All of these savings can occur WITHOUT SACRIFICING A SINGLE VITAL STATE PROGRAM.

VOTE 'YES' ON 12. WE ALL HAVE BETTER THINGS TO SPEND OUR TAX DOLLARS ON.

(This information furnished by Jeff Davidson, Cut Government Waste Committee.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

VOTE 'YES' ON 12 STOP THE "LEGALIZED EXTORTION"

At a time when Oregonians are screaming for savings and responsibility in government spending, labor union lobbyists continue to block the repeal of what the state's largest newspaper calls "legalized extortion."

The Little Davis-Bacon Act is an arcane law which requires taxpayers to pay union scale for all public works construction, EVEN IF THERE IS NO LOCAL UNION CONTRACTOR REPRESENTATION!

MEASURE 12 WILL REPEAL THIS LAW

In an Editorial on June 15, 1993, *The Oregonian* made the case for repeal:

"Today the state and other tax-funded agencies -- Oregon's cities, counties, school district, Metro, Tri-Met, ports and public utilities -- needlessly waste cash on Little Davis-Bacon Act construction while they trim costs elsewhere. The act's legalized extortion was unacceptable before Measure 5; it's almost criminal in today's tight times."

LAWMAKERS COULDN'T STAND UP TO UNION LOBBYISTS, BUT NOW YOU CAN!

A 'YES' vote on Measure 12 will take union's hand out of your tax-paying pocket. A 'YES' vote on 12 could save Oregonian taxpayers as much as \$100 million each year.

No private owner is required to bow to this "legalized extortion." As taxpayers, WE are the owners of all public works construction.

PUT AN END TO THE "CRIMINAL" WASTE VOTE 'YES' ON 12

(This information furnished by Jeff Davidson, Cut Government Waste Committee.)

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Measure No. 12

Measure No. 12

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

NFIB represents over 16,000 small Oregon businesses who ask you to stop government waste.

BAD GOVERNMENT POLICY

The prevailing wage law or the "Little Davis-Bacon Act" is a perfect example of how government interferes with the private lives of citizens and the free market where we toil and find prosperity. It is a perfect example of government waste at a time when the taxpayer demands accountability.

WASTED TAXPAYER DOLLARS

The prevailing wage law requires that the government set the wage rates for workers on all public works construction projects paid for with taxpayer dollars. In real life, competition in the marketplace sets the wages and ensures an efficient use of resources. Oregon uses federal reports that force taxpayers to pay inflated labor costs. This **boosts project costs by 10% to 20%**. If the projects are funded by bonds, add 20 to 30 years of interest before all the costs are paid for.

INEFFICIENT GOVERNMENT SPENDING

So who supports the prevailing wage law? Those who benefit. The **CONSTRUCTION UNIONS** want it because they are the ones **receiving the inflated wages**. They will claim poverty if this waste is repealed. If they want \$20 an hour to work, but we can only afford \$18...these unions call that poverty! Some **CONTRACTORS** who run these construction projects say to trust the legislature to reform Little Davis-Bacon. Do you remember when the military contractors tried to sell us on the merits of the \$300 toilet seat and the \$500 hammer? Maybe they should explain why equivalent projects built with competitive wages and without the Little Davis-Bacon bureaucracy don't need the government setting wages.

LITTLE DAVIS-BACON IS PORK!...CUT THE FAT

Should taxpayers subsidize the construction unions? Should government be in the wage setting business? **NO! It's time to cut the waste.** Let's get rid of the pork and let the free market work. **Repeal Little Davis-Bacon.**

VOTE YES ON 12.

(This information furnished by E. Joe Gilliam, National Federation of Independent Business.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

VOTE 'YES' ON 12

SAVE OREGON HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

WHAT DO NINE STATES ALREADY KNOW THAT OREGON DOESN'T?

The Little Davis-Bacon Act requires taxpayers to pay inflated union wages on all state and local construction projects. In the past twelve years, nine states have repealed their Little Davis-Bacon Acts, finding enormous savings, increased competition, and higher quality.

Measure 12 would add Oregon to the list of enlightened states.

WHAT ARE THE SAVINGS?

FACT: Florida saved \$37 million or 15 percent of its education budget when it exempted schools from its Little Davis-Bacon. The success in savings was so great, the state repealed the entire law the following year.

FACT: Maryland voters repealed their Little Davis-Bacon Act after learning the law added 15 percent to the cost of every state and local construction project.

FACT: Louisiana repealed its Little Davis-Bacon Act in 1988 and saved \$14 million the following year in local road construction and repair alone.

FACT: The state of Arizona repealed its Little Davis-Bacon Act and realized an 18 percent savings in school construction costs the following year.

FACT: In 1990, West Virginia found that it's Little Davis-Bacon Act added 30 percent to the cost of its public works construction.

WHY HAVEN'T WE ACTED?

Big Labor has been successful in keeping elected officials in the dark on the true savings from Little Davis-Bacon repeal. The inflated wages benefit unions at the expense of taxpayers.

With the support of hundreds of thousands of ordinary taxpayers, we now can send a message to the leaders.

VOTE 'YES' ON 12

(This information furnished by Jeff Davidson, Cut Government Waste Committee.)

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Measure No. 12

Measure No. 12

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

A YES VOTE ON MEASURE 12 IS GOOD FOR OREGON!

Oregonians want government to be more efficient. Measure 12 does just that by stretching tax dollars farther without cutting services or value. It repeals the law that requires governments (taxpayers) in Oregon to pay artificially inflated costs on public buildings and projects. Measure 12 will let government pay the same construction rates as private citizens.

When homeowners paint or remodel their homes, they hire carpenters, electricians, plumbers and other craftspeople at the market rate. Contractors compete openly. Government projects don't work that way. Because of a state law called the Little Davis-Bacon Act, contractors must pay 20-40 percent more than private citizens and businesses for the same work. The result is inflated costs for public projects.

Passage of Measure 12 will help taxpayers afford the new schools and fire stations that growth requires. If Measure 12 passes, we will be able to build six schools for the price of five schools today. The sewer system overhaul in the Portland area will cost considerably less. There are hundreds of other examples of public projects that can be provided less expensively.

Associated Oregon Industries is the largest statewide business organization in the United States, representing 15,000 Oregon large and small businesses, from manufacturing to retail, services to professional, agribusiness to forest products. We believe government needs the same opportunity to build projects for the same market costs as individuals and businesses in the private sector.

VOTE YES FOR EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT VOTE YES ON MEASURE 12

(This information furnished by Elizabeth Bailey, Associated Oregon Industries (AOI).)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

IF YOU WANT TO REDUCE THE COST OF GOVERNMENT PLEASE READ THIS STATEMENT

Oregonians have an opportunity to help local governments reduce costs by voting for Measure 12. A Yes vote will give us, your fire departments, water districts, sanitary districts and other service providers, a real tool for reducing our costs.

Under current law, we have to build new fire stations, water and sewer treatment works, and other public works facilities using wage rates set by the state -- not the most competitive wage rates. This means that the "lowest bid" really isn't because it contains inflated wage costs.

If you want lower costs in government, then give us the tools!

Vote YES on Measure 12 and do something positive to assist your local governments in providing you with the best service at the lowest cost.

(This information furnished by Burton Weast, Legislative Director, Oregon Fire District Directors, Oregon Fire Chiefs' Association, Special Districts Association of Oregon.)

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Measure No. 12

Measure No. 12

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

IF YOU CARE ABOUT THE FUTURE OF OREGON'S WORKFORCE VOTE 'YES' ON MEASURE 12

The future of Oregon is dependent on an educated, trained, skilled workforce. Thousands of employers currently spend time and resources to train our future workforce and keep Oregon competitive.

Measure 12 will help these employers.

Currently, a law known as the Little Davis-Bacon Act requires contractors to pay inflated wages, including training costs, for public works projects. These wages, and the added bureaucratic waste they create, use resources which should be used to train our workforce.

Labor Unions claims that a 'YES' vote on Measure 12 will damage training efforts in construction, but the exact opposite is true. Currently, our non-union contractors train more workers than union contractors. Unlike union contractors obligated by bargaining agreements, **independent contractors train because they want to, because they can do at realistic costs, and because they care about the future of their industry.**

A 'YES' vote on 12 will put an end to the excessive Labor costs borne by the taxpaying public, and give our independent contractors even more opportunity to train, educate, and maintain a quality workforce.

Think about it next time you drive over a state road or bridge, or step into a state building, or when you send your child to a newly-built school. **Do you want quality work from trained and skilled workers, or do you simply want to pay for inflated wage costs on public projects?**

KEEP OREGON'S WORKFORCE THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY VOTE 'YES' ON 12

(This information furnished by Ron Anderson, Independent Electrical Contractors of Oregon (IECO).)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

I HAVE BEEN TRYING TO THINK OF SOME REASON WHY I SHOULD VOTE NO ON MEASURE 12.

I CAN'T.

WILL IT SAVE TAXPAYERS MONEY? LITERALLY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

WILL IT INCREASE COMPETITION FOR PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS?

VERY MUCH SO SINCE MANY CONTRACTORS WON'T COMPETE FOR PUBLIC WORKS BECAUSE OF THE HASSLE OF COMPLYING WITH THE EXISTING LAW.

SHOULD STATE GOVERNMENT BE IN THE WAGE SETTING BUSINESS FOR ANY INDUSTRY?

ABSOLUTELY NOT.

WILL THE STATUTES REQUIRING OVERTIME PAY FOR WORK EXCEEDING 8 HOURS IN ANY ONE DAY AND 40 HOURS IN ANY ONE WEEK BE AFFECTED?

NO. THESE ARE PROVISIONS IN OTHER SECTIONS OF OREGON LAW.

WILL CONSTRUCTION WORKERS RECEIVE LESS ANNUAL WAGES?

I DON'T THINK SO. IN TWO OTHER STATES WHERE A SIMILAR LAW WAS REPEALED, AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS ACTUALLY INCREASED BECAUSE MORE WORK WAS MADE AVAILABLE.

WILL TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS BE HARMED?

NOT IN ANY WAY, SINCE THE LAW TO BE REPEALED DOES NOT CONTAIN PROVISIONS REQUIRING WORKERS BE TRAINED OR THAT TRAINING PROGRAMS BE FUNDED.

IS IT APPROPRIATE TO HAVE UNION AND NON-UNION CONTRACTORS COMPETE FOR PUBLIC WORKS ON THE SAME BASIS THEY COMPETE FOR PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS?

THAT'S JUST PLAIN COMMON SENSE.

WILL THE QUALITY OF PUBLIC WORKS SUFFER IF BALLOT MEASURE 12 IS APPROVED BY THE VOTERS?

NOT IN ANY WAY! ALL CONTRACTORS ARE REQUIRED TO COMPLETE PROJECTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, WARRANT THEIR WORK AND PROVIDE PUBLIC AGENCIES WITH A 100 PERCENT PERFORMANCE AND PAYMENT BOND.

THERE IS NO LOGICAL REASON TO VOTE NO ON BALLOT MEASURE 12.

(This information furnished by Jeff Davidson, Cut Government Waste Committee.)

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Measure No. 12

Measure No. 12

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

YES ON 12 SAVES TAXPAYERS MILLIONS

Measure 12 repeals the Little Davis Bacon Act that requires government construction projects to pay prevailing or union wages. **This archaic law adds tens of millions of dollars to taxpayer financed construction projects in Oregon each year.**

The federal Little Davis Bacon Act was a racially motivated law enacted in 1913 to prevent blacks and Orientals from bidding on government projects. It was not only racist in intent, but also anti-competition. **It artificially increases the cost of government works projects by 15-25 percent by not allowing contractors to pay competitive, free-market wages to their employees.** If a contractor is non-union and wins a government contract, that contractor must pay his or her employees higher wages just for that job.

The end result is the cost of building highways, schools, bridges, government buildings, etc. is dramatically increased - at taxpayer expense.

This measure is opposed by the typical tax and spend politicians and labor unions. John Kitzhaber opposes Measure 12 even though it would save taxpayers tens of millions per year. **Kitzhaber told one newspaper recently that as governor he would "veto any legislation that would ban the requirement that a person join a union to hold a job."** Kitzhaber appears to place the labor unions that are financing his campaign above the voters and taxpayers.

Although labor unions sometimes perform meaningful and worthwhile functions in the economy, **it is an unconscionable waste of taxpayer dollars to require that government construction projects pay higher union wages while construction projects in the private sector can be done for much less by paying market competitive wages.**

Oregonians can get approximately seven new schools for the price of six and six miles of new highway for the price of five by repealing Little Davis Bacon. Save taxpayers tens of millions of dollars each year.

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 12

(This information furnished by Bill Sizemore, Oregon Taxpayers United PAC.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

REPEAL PROVIDES NO DIRECT COST SAVINGS

Proponents of repeal of Oregon's prevailing wage laws tell us savings from repeal will run to large numbers. Yet the study they rely on for this conclusion (dealing with the federal prevailing wage laws) actually found that these laws do not significantly raise costs in the Western states, including Oregon.

This is consistent with our research, both in Oregon and in Iowa. A variety of studies have found, not surprisingly, that **well educated and well trained workers produce more value per hour than poorly trained low wage workers due to added productivity and higher quality output.** For example, a recent study of the 10 states receiving 48.8% of all highway and bridge work in the U.S. showed that workers receiving high wages built 74.4 more miles of roadbed and 32.8 more miles of bridges for \$557 million **less** with a wage package more than **double** the low wage workers.

Secondly, whether state and local government in Oregon will benefit from lower wages paid by private contractors on public projects depends on whether contractors will pass on to governments the savings from paying lower wages or just keep some or all of the savings as higher profits. **Our research in Iowa (1985) found that low wage paying contractors kept a substantial part of the wage reductions as higher profits when bidding on public projects.**

Finally, **wage reductions result in reduced amounts of state income taxes paid by workers.** Since the contractor state income tax rate is 6.6%, while the employee rate is 9%, any redistribution of income away from employees into the pockets of contractors will result in a reduction in income tax revenues to the state treasury. **The overall impact on the state treasury of repeal could be negative.**

VOTE NO ON 12! THERE ARE NO SAVINGS.

(This information furnished by Michael F. Sheehan, Ph.D., Economist.)

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Measure No. 12

Measure No. 12

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MY OPPORTUNITY TO LEAVE WELFARE ROLES AND RE-ENTER WORK FORCE

Seventeen months ago, I left Oregon's welfare rolls and re-entered the work force as a **tax-paying productive citizen**. I don't believe that would have been possible without Oregon's prevailing wage laws. I'm a single mother and the prevailing wage jobs that I work on provide health insurance benefits that made it possible for me to re-enter the work force and **regain my self esteem**.

I know what it's like to be without health insurance. My **Dad** was an **open shop construction worker** who had **no health coverage** for us. He was an honest, hard-working man, but without health insurance it was a constant struggle trying to raise me and my brothers and sisters.

If Oregon's prevailing wage laws are repealed, I will most assuredly lose health coverage for my family and myself. Should this happen, the taxpayers of the state of Oregon will pick-up the tab!

Another negative factor if Oregon's prevailing wage laws are repealed, is the probable loss of apprenticeship programs such as the one that taught me the skills to become a tile and marble finisher. If these industry funded programs are eliminated, who will pick up the tab? Do you think Oregon taxpayers will -- in light of the mounting funding problems facing our schools and higher education system?

I'm certainly not looking for a free ride, I just enjoy the opportunity to work at a job for fair wages and access to health care for me and my children.

I hope you will join the majority that is trying to maintain Oregon's prevailing wage laws.

VOTE NO ON 12! STOP THE GREED.

(This information furnished by Daryl Owen.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS' LEADER SAYS 'NO' TO REPEAL

Last fall, some of our members started to look at what was right and wrong with Oregon's prevailing wage laws. Although AGC represents both open shop and union construction businesses, a nonunion group - Associated Builders and Contractors - was invited to participate. **They chose not to participate**, and **NOW** they want to repeal Oregon's prevailing wage law.

Under the AGC banner, we brought together employer groups, construction worker groups, government associations (city, county and school associations) industry groups, Commissioner of Bureau of Labor and Industries, and elected legislators. At first, these folks were **far apart** on what to do about Oregon's prevailing wage laws. **Common ground was identified** after 16 meetings over a two-month period.

The **CONSENSUS** of this coalition is it would be a **mistake to repeal** our prevailing wage laws. Some reform is needed to put sharper teeth into parts of the law, but repeal would be **"overkill."** In our opinion, repeal will cause serious **harm to workers** and their **families** directly affected and to the state as a whole in the form of **higher costs to taxpayers** and **decreased value** for their taxes.

THE IDEAL PREVAILING WAGE LAW.

The construction industry must continue to **provide living or family wages** for our workers. We believe this is something that cannot be sacrificed for potential profits.

Education and training is the foundation for future successes of the construction industry. This is a **key** element of Oregon's prevailing wage laws and must be supported by all contractors.

A **"level playing field"** is the only **fair** way to do the public's business. Repeal of prevailing wage laws will give one group an advantage over another and this is unacceptable to the construction industry.

VOTE NO ON 12! We want to continue **improving** Oregon's construction industry.

(This information furnished by Richard P. Grigsby, President, The Associated General Contractors.)

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Measure No. 12

Measure No. 12

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

CITY COUNCIL MEMBER TELLS OTHERS TO KEEP PREVAILING WAGE LAWS

As a member for more than ten years of the City of Lakeside Council, I would like to express my opinion that **every mayor, city council member, and budget officer ought to strongly oppose repeal of Oregon's prevailing wage laws.**

Numerous reasons can be offered for why the act should be retained -- retention of family wage-level jobs, job training opportunity, health care coverage, etc., I, however, wish to focus on the concept of "Unit Labor Requirement."

In its simplest form, a unit labor requirement is the labor cost incurred in producing one unit of output. A unit of output can be a yard of pavement put down, a section of sewer pipe, a letter typed, or whatever. To city council members, as trustees for overseeing the expenditure of public funds, it means that a public contract is done correctly in the prescribed manner the first time. **A municipal contract completed on time, with all standards met, and a minimum number of call-backs, will give the lowest labor requirement.**

Where you have a trained and competent work force, the cost of construction supervision is reduced and city's inspectors are not overwhelmed with foul-ups, mistakes, and improper use of materials.

In short, prevailing wage rates enable a contractor to hire skilled workers, and the expectation is that a job will be done right the first time. The net cost to the city is lower.

There is growing sentiment in Oregon that government is not responsible to the people. Let us show the people that we are in fact responsible, and to do this by making sure we get public contracts done right the first time with skilled workers paid a fair wage for their work. **Let us insist on value for the public's money.**

VOTE NO ON 12! KEEP PUBLIC COSTS DOWN.

(This information furnished by Jim Brown.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

INDEPENDENT ECONOMIST SHOWS REPEAL ONLY LEADS TO HIGHER PROFITS NOT SAVINGS

Prevailing wage laws arose to stop low-wage contractors who continually try to underbid their competition on public projects by slashing workers wages and benefits.

The purpose of these laws is to encourage competition through management efficiency and innovation (for example, new engineering ideas, reductions in overhead, more effective materials and equipment acquisition) **and to discourage competition on the basis of which contractor is most effective in breaking down family wage pay and benefits.**

Supporters of repeal have justified their efforts by stating that repeal will result in **large cost savings** to state and local governments.

Experience elsewhere, however, has shown that low wage contractors have kept much of the reduction in wages and benefits as more profit.

Thus, if family wage contractor "A" has labor and benefits costs of \$100,000 and low-wage contractor "B" has labor costs of \$80,000, if "B" underbids "A" by just \$1 contractor "B" will get the contract and \$19,999 extra profits. "B" will always have a clear incentive to underbid by just enough to win the bid and keep the rest as profit. There is no reason to suppose that "B" will always underbid by his full \$20,000 savings in labor expense.

Our 1985 Iowa study shows that indeed, low-wage contractors don't underbid by the full amount. Much of the difference between high wages and benefits and low wages and benefits is kept as additional profit.

Even the proponents' study shows that whereas the wage differential between public and private projects in the West was in the range of 13-16%, there was no significant project cost difference attributable to prevailing wage requirements in the Western Census region, including Oregon. If this is true, then the **wages taken out of the workers' pockets went somewhere else other than into reduced project cost.**

VOTE NO ON 12! STOP THE GREED.

(This information furnished by Michael F. Sheehan, Ph.D., Economist.)

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Measure No. 12

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

FAIR PAY MORE VALUABLE TO OREGON THAN HIGHER PROFITS

During the past 15 years I have learned a lot about public works projects and the wages paid on them, having served as **director of research for Oregon's Bureau of Labor and Industries** and now as an attorney in private practice.

The **labor costs** on construction jobs are frequently **15 to 20 percent of the total cost**. With employers paying prevailing wages, **competition** for work is based on management efficiency, supply acquisition, overhead, and profit margin -- **not on who pays the cheapest wages** to construction workers.

I don't mind prevailing wages being paid to **Oregon's construction workers** because they **don't work year-round**, but they **work from job to job and are frequently unemployed**. The higher wages paid to construction workers help make up for the frequent periods they are unemployed.

Furthermore, I would rather see my tax dollars go to worker wages than to employers, who usually invest their profits and retirement money in ways that don't help the Oregon economy. I know that **most construction workers spend their wages** on goods and services in **their home communities**, thus helping their local economy. Also, these workers are all paying taxes on the wages they receive.

Prevailing wage laws protect workers. Prevailing wage laws give skilled workers an opportunity to earn a decent living. Employers who want to repeal Oregon's prevailing wage laws don't care about reducing the cost of public works - they raise that red flag because everyone wants to cut taxes. They only care about reducing the amount of wages they have to pay to workers employed on public works projects.

A vote to repeal our prevailing wage laws is nothing more than a vote to help some contractors reduce labor costs and increase profit margins, which will continue the downward spiral in our standard of living.

VOTE NO ON 12! KEEP FAIR WAGES

(This information furnished by Norman Malbin, Center For Worker Rights.)

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Measure No. 12

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

EVERYONE

BUSINESSES, SMALL & LARGE
LABOR, RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL LEADERS
DEMOCRATS, REPUBLICANS & INDEPENDENTS

ALL OPPOSE MEASURE 12 AND SO SHOULD YOU.

Measure 12 will hurt Oregon and Oregonians. We believe that we should protect:

- **Fair Wages** for skilled work
- **Health Care** benefits
- **Apprenticeship** Training programs
- **Community Based** wages

If measure 12 passes, these very reasonable things will be lost. Oregon can't afford low skilled workers. We can't afford the loss of training. We can't afford wages being dramatically cut just to raise the profits of a few. Finally, Oregonians can't afford the loss of health care.

Measure 12 won't save money -- it will cost us in too many ways.

Thirty-five years of success. Thirty-five years of fairness. Can you imagine all this lost on the false promises of a few out-of-state special interests? We don't want to see that happen and we know you don't either.

VOTE NO ON 12! JOIN YOUR FRIENDS AND PROTECT THE OREGON WE LOVE.

(This information furnished by Ron Paul, Executive Director, Oregonians To Maintain Community Standards.)

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Measure No. 12

Measure No. 12

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Measure 12 Kills Health Care

Health care is important. Measure 12 will eliminate it for many construction jobs. Some people believe higher profits are more important than caring for their employees. We don't think so and that's why we want to see Measure 12 defeated.

Prevailing wage laws protect health care. If measure 12 were to pass, jobs covered by prevailing wage laws won't have to provide health care.

Out-of-state-Employers win. They don't want to compete fairly. They think that, if you eliminate the law, they will have an advantage over Oregon employers who care about their workers and try to see health care is provided.

Eliminating health care is driven by greed.

Thousands of Oregonians have joined together to defeat this measure. We don't like the fact that they bought their way onto the ballot and we don't think this measure is a good idea. When Mark Hatfield signed prevailing wage requirements into law thirty-five years ago, Oregon benefited.

VOTE NO ON 12! DON'T HURT OREGON.

(This information furnished by Ron Paul, Executive Director, Oregonians To Maintain Community Standards.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

REPEAL CAN COST THOUSANDS OF OREGON FAMILIES HEALTH CARE BENEFITS

Repeal of Oregon's prevailing wage laws can eliminate health care for thousands of Oregon families. This is the experience of craftspeople in the few states where prevailing wage laws have been repealed.

Oregon's prevailing wage laws require that wages paid to workers on public works projects must be not less than the wages paid in a local community to all individuals working in the same trade or occupation. Under Oregon law, the prevailing wage rate paid to workers includes the cost of health care benefits.

Like any other working person, most craftspeople who build Oregon's roads, bridges and public buildings cannot afford to pay for health care from their take-home pay. Also, these workers will not qualify for coverage under the Oregon Health Plan, since it only insures people below the federal poverty level. Faced with the inability to pay personally for health care, these workers will be left with no health care insurance at all.

People with **no medical insurance** for routine doctor's office visits tend to let small medical problems turn into big ones that **send them to hospital emergency rooms.** This can result in a difference between a \$45 office visit and a \$200 plus emergency room visit. **WHO PAYS THIS COST?** The hospital, state, and ultimately **everyone** with insurance as costs are shifted onto them!

Those seeking repeal may tell you that eliminating these laws will not take away health care benefits. DON'T YOU BELIEVE THEM!

Dan Bennet, executive vice president of **Associated Builders and Contractors**, a trade group based in Rosslyn, VA, whose local state chapter **wants to repeal** this law, said in *The Wall Street Journal* (1-27-94) that many **construction workers** in a state that repealed its prevailing wage laws ten years ago can **no longer afford either homes or health insurance.**

VOTE NO ON 12! LET'S KEEP HEALTH CARE INSURANCE.

(This information furnished by Jack E. Battalia, M.D.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 12

Measure No. 12

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

TRAINING PROGRAMS HELP OREGONIANS BECOME SELF-SUFFICIENT

If you want a **living example** of how Oregon's prevailing wage laws are helping Oregonians, take a look at me.

I **recently completed** a laborers **apprenticeship** program, and for the first time in a long time, I can say the **future looks bright**. Let me share with you **where I started**, so you can see how far I've come.

I never graduated from high school. I worked at minimum wage jobs, mostly as a sales clerk. I worked hard, but could barely make ends meet.

I had a baby when I was 21. It was difficult to keep a job, I had **no health benefits**, and eventually had to go **on welfare**. By moving in with my mother and working two jobs (convenience store clerk and delivering pizza), I was able to get off of welfare, but still, my paycheck seemed to go mostly for my car payment and insurance.

I was eventually **hired** as a construction flagger. The money was better and I was able to save enough to enter into an apprenticeship program. I've gained additional skills since then and enough knowledge in the construction trade to bring in steady work and to move ahead. **I'm happy to say, I'm not struggling anymore.**

Best of all, my child and I both have health insurance.

None of this would have been possible without Oregon's prevailing wage laws. If the laws are repealed and apprenticeship programs such as the one I entered into end, so would the chance for many others like me to ever receive the kind of training I had to allow them to get ahead.

As older laborers retire, we must have skilled craftspeople ready to take their place. Those craftspeople must be highly trained, highly productive workers. That's what prevailing wage laws guarantee and that's why they shouldn't be repealed.

VOTE NO ON 12!

(This information furnished by Patricia Malone.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

TRAINING PROVIDES OPPORTUNITY TO EARN A DECENT WAGE!

I am writing this account to help clarify the importance of maintaining Oregon's prevailing wage laws.

I started my apprenticeship in November of 1973, and if it hadn't been for that opportunity, my life could be totally different today. Being an African-American, the chance to make a decent wage and learn the masonry trade was doubly important to me and my family.

Apprenticeship training funded through the Masonry Industry allowed me a chance. I feel the loss of this training because of repeal of the prevailing wage laws would be a crying shame. Our young people today, regardless of race, deserve the same chances to learn a skill that were available to me 21 years ago.

This issue needs a clear response from Oregonians. Please vote **NO on Measure 12** to repeal our state's prevailing wage laws. Let's preserve our training programs.

VOTE NO ON 12! TRAINING IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN HIGHER PROFITS.

(This information furnished by Billy R. Bates.)

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Measure No. 12

Measure No. 12

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

PREVAILING WAGE LAWS PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR QUALITY TRAINING

STATEWIDE PUBLIC SERVICE DONATIONS OF TIME AND LABOR BY MEMBERS OF OREGON BUILDING TRADES

Oregon's greatest asset is its people. Our future will depend on the skills and capacity of workers to produce quality goods and services.

Oregon's prevailing wage laws provide funding for high quality, apprenticeship training programs throughout our state. These programs can involve countless hours of free labor spent by apprentices and experienced craftspeople working on projects beneficial to our communities. Apprentices gain needed problem-solving skills by working on these real-life projects. Following is a list of a few of these public service projects.

One of the most important functions of prevailing wage laws is to provide funding for an educated, well-trained workforce. Prevailing wage laws require contractors to earmark and direct a portion of workers' wages to industry training programs.

Prevailing wage laws help support apprenticeship programs. These programs are widely understood to be the best form of education for technical fields that require a high degree of skill.

Other states have repealed prevailing wage laws, only to experience low wages and fewer training programs. **The ultimate result is a low-wage, low-skill workforce.**

Is this what we want for Oregon?

In a *Wall Street Journal* article (1-27-94), construction industry executives in Arizona were sounding the alarm. Dan Bennet, executive vice president of **Associated Builders and Contractors**, the association that is spearheading the repeal of prevailing wage laws throughout the country, **came full circle** in this article to **admit that repeal of these laws has serious problems**. Bennet commented, "We can always find enough people to slam forms and do the grunt work; it's the skills where we are going to have a problem and already do." Bennet said, **"When you squash down, year after year, on wages, you don't attract a good person into the industry."**

Is this what we want for Oregon?

Oregon's "little Davis-Bacon Act" protects Oregon workers from ruinous, destructive, low-wage competition and provides funding for quality training programs.

I encourage you to **vote no** on Measure 12.

(This information furnished by Margaret Hallock, Ph.D., Professor and Director, Labor Education and Research Center.)

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- Reedsport -- Construction of baseball park for Reedsport Little League
- Florence -- Parking areas built as Tatkenitch recreation area
- North Bend -- Parking and road to beach constructed
- Port of Coos Bay -- 300 acre recreational site developed
- Hermiston -- Seven baseball diamonds constructed for Little League
- Boardman -- Baseball diamond developed for Riverside HS and Little League
- Pendleton -- Community Clock Tower excavation project for retired citizens
- Morrow County --Excavation of Sheriff's Department rifle/pistol range
- Port of Morrow - River channel dug to enhance wildlife habitat area
- Umatilla Wildlife Refuge - Access road built for Dept. of Fish and Wildlife.
- Portland -- Habitat For Humanity Home
- Salem -- Playhouse built for emotionally disturbed children
- Estacada -- Construction of Oregon Trail Center
- Corvallis -- Boy Scouts of America Construction project
- Portland -- Volunteer project for Waverly Children's Home
- Washington County -- Reconstruction of older homes for Christmas In April Program
- Tualatin -- Baseball dugout constructed for Tualatin High School
- Coos Bay -- Projects finished for Volunteer Fire Department, church and seniors
- Medford -- Remodel for Cascade Christian High School and Grace Christian School
- Portland -- Electrically facilitating "Stand Down" -- assistance for Viet Nam Veterans
- Prineville -- Low Income housing project - Habitat For Humanity
- Newberg -- Plumbing for volunteer fire department
- The Dalles -- Downtown Visitor's Center plumbing installed

VOTE NO ON 12!

(This information furnished by Ron Paul, Executive Director, Oregonians To Maintain Community Standards.)

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Measure No. 12

Measure No. 12

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MORE STATEWIDE PUBLIC SERVICE DONATIONS OF TIME AND LABOR BY MEMBERS OF THE OREGON BUILDING TRADES

The following projects can involve countless hours of free labor spent by apprentices and experienced craftspeople working on projects beneficial to our communities. Apprentices gain needed problem-solving skills by working on these projects and all citizens receive at no cost added value for their communities.

- Adair -- E.E. Wilson Bird Refuge used for breeding and rearing Red Eared Perch
- Port of Umatilla -- Developed building site, entrance road, parking lot
- Portland -- Excavate water line at Scouters Mountain for Boy Scouts of America
- Boardman -- Excavate parking lot for wind surfing and recreational area
- Port of Morrow -- Expand and developed container facility
- City of Heppner -- Excavate garbage dump
- Portland -- Construction of National Missing Children's location center
- Salem -- Construct wheelchair ramp for private residence
- Corvallis -- Construct historic monument - Majestic Theater
- Portland -- OMSI submarine installation
- Salem -- National Missing Children's project
- Portland -- Lents Education Center for underprivileged children
- Coos Bay -- Christmas lighting of Shores Acres Park
- North Bend -- Habitat for Humanity
- North Bend -- V.I.C.A. program for Little League baseball teams
- Portland -- West Women's & Children's shelter
- Medford -- Relighting two baseball fields
- Medford -- Remodel Senior Citizen Center
- Portland -- Bridge lighting
- Portland -- Remodel of Oregon Maritime Museum
- Rogue Valley -- Medical Center Plumbing
- McMinnville -- Human Society
- Canby -- Muscular Dystrophy summer camp
- Medford -- Completed five houses for Habitat for Humanity Program
- Portland -- Baloney Joe's Men's Shelter
- The Dalles -- Girl Scouts of America
- Portland -- Convention Center Bells Project
- Portland -- Viet Nam War Memorial
- Sandy -- City Park
- Portland -- Doernbecker Childrens Hospital
- Portland -- Ronald McDonald House
- Portland -- Harbor Light Mission
- Coos Bay -- Construction of docks at water side

VOTE NO ON 12! WE WANT TO KEEP WORKING ON THESE TYPES OF PROJECTS FOR EVERYONE'S BENEFIT

(This information furnished by Ron Paul, Executive Director, Oregonians To Maintain Community Standards.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

OREGONIANS, DON'T BE FOOLED! MEASURE 12 IS ABOUT GREED.

Do you want your health care eliminated? What about your wages cut? Measure 12 will do both. Why? Because some people want higher profits.

Many small business people who know and understand how prevailing wage laws work, **don't want them repealed.** We are willing to pay the going rate in the community. We are willing to provide health care benefits and training programs. We know that it is in Oregon's best interest to have a well trained work force receiving **fair pay for hard work.**

Small business is firmly behind the effort to **STOP THE GREED** and defeat measure 12. We know it won't be easy. We know the **proponents will promise** just about **anything to get your vote.** But, unlike our opponents, we trust Oregonians to make the right choice.

For thirty-five years prevailing wage laws have worked in Oregon. Don't be fooled. Stop those who put profit ahead of Oregon. Join your small business community and vote no on 12.

VOTE NO ON 12! STOP THE GREED.

(This information furnished by Ron Paul, Executive Director, Oregonians To Maintain Community Standards.)

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Measure No. 12

Measure No. 12

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

DO YOU WANT FAIR POLITICAL CONDUCT?

**WE DO, AND THAT'S WHY WE ARE VOTING
NO ON MEASURE TWELVE!**

Special interest lobbyists got paid to get measure 12 on the ballot. They bought their way on. Out-of-State political operatives manipulated Oregon's election system to buy signatures and make the ballot.

Stand up for Clean Politics. Vote No on 12.

Don't let the special interest lobbyist buy Oregon. Vote No on 12.

Tell the "Political" operatives to Keep out of Oregon. Vote No on 12.

Don't let them lie about the alleged benefits of repeal.

Vote no on 12.

(This information furnished by Ron Paul, Executive Director, Oregonians To Maintain Community Standards.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Oregon's voters continue to be asked to support measures which claim to dramatically reduce the cost of government. Repeal of Oregon's "Little" Davis-Bacon Act is not an effective way to reduce government costs.

In 1959, Oregon adopted the current law to protect local standards, to ensure local businesses have the chance to bid successfully on area jobs. As in 31 other states, Oregon's prevailing wage laws protect all Oregonians - union and non-union alike - because they prohibit public works project funds from undercutting local community wages and health care benefits. Arizona, 10 years after prevailing wage law repeal, is faced with problems finding skilled carpenters, plumbers and electricians. This shortage is also spawning concern for work quality as desperate businesses settle for less reliable help.

Repeal would also create a void in Oregon's ability to keep non-Oregon contractors from "buying" local projects. Repeal would destroy local community wage standards and family health coverage. Repeal would create a less-skilled work force, reducing quality and increasing long-term cost of projects to local taxpayers. Repeal would eliminate needed enforcement of local public works projects to protect worker wages, benefits and training rights.

Reform is a more realistic choice than repeal. Reform efforts already are underway and will occur through an effective coalition of agencies who generate prevailing wage projects (local and state government), those who work on prevailing wage projects (union and open shop contractors), those who administer wage rates (BOLI), those who represent construction workers (unions and trade associations), and key legislators who will advance reform proposals to the 1995 Oregon legislature. This coalition expects support for changes which will produce accurate and timely wage surveys, greater enforcement, higher penalties, worker training, greater work hour options and closer review of the use of job targeting and wage averaging practices.

Reform of Oregon's current law is needed so it will work more effectively in the best interest of Oregonians. Repeal is not the solution.

(This information furnished by Kim Mingo, Building a Better Oregon Committee.)

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Measure No. 13

Measure No. 13

Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the General Election, November 8, 1994.

(c) Though subsections (1) and (2) are established and in effect, no unit of state or local government shall deny to private persons business licenses, permits or services otherwise due under existing statutes; nor deprive, nullify, or diminish the holding or exercise of any rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the State of Oregon or the Constitution of the United States of America.

BALLOT TITLE

13 AMENDS CONSTITUTION: GOVERNMENTS CANNOT APPROVE, CREATE CLASSIFICATIONS BASED ON, HOMOSEXUALITY

QUESTION: Shall constitution bar governments from creating classifications based on homosexuality or spending public funds in manner expressing approval of homosexuality?

SUMMARY: Amends state Constitution. Governments cannot:

- create classifications based on homosexuality;
- advise or teach children, students, employees that homosexuality equates legally or socially with race, other protected classifications;
- spend public funds in manner promoting or expressing approval of homosexuality;
- grant spousal benefits, marital status based on homosexuality;
- deny constitutional rights, services due under existing statutes.

Measure nonetheless allows adult library books addressing homosexuality with adult-only access. Public employees' private lawful sexual behaviors may be cause for personnel action, if those behaviors disrupt workplace.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL IMPACT: No financial effect on state or local government expenditures or revenues.

(d) Though subsections (1) and (2) are established and in effect, this section shall not limit the availability in public libraries of books and materials written for adults which address homosexuality, provided access to such materials is limited to adults and meets local standards as established through the existing library review process.

(3) The PEOPLE INTEND, that if any part of this enactment be found unconstitutional, the remaining parts shall survive in full force and effect. This Section shall be in all parts self-executing.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

This measure would amend the Oregon Constitution.

The measure prohibits state and local governments from creating classifications based on homosexuality. These governments could not enact laws or policies establishing affirmative action, quotas, or class status based on homosexuality. Governments could not enact laws or policies using classifications such as "sexual orientation," "domestic partnerships" or similar designations based on homosexuality. Governments could not grant marital status or spousal benefits on the basis of homosexuality.

State and local governments could not advise or teach children, students or employees that homosexuality equates legally or socially with race, religion, or other protected classifications. Governments could not spend public funds that directly or incidentally promote or express approval of homosexuality.

A state or local government could take personnel action based on a public employee's private lawful sexual behavior only if that behavior disrupts the work place or otherwise violates this measure.

State and local governments could not deny business licenses, permits or services otherwise due under existing statutes or limit the holding or exercise of constitutional rights.

The measure would place certain limits on library materials referencing homosexuality by limiting the availability of these materials to adults only. Adults would have access to library materials referencing homosexuality if they are written for adults and meet local standards as established through existing library review procedures.

This measure does not require any action by the legislature in order to take effect.

Committee Members:
 Scott Lively
 Kathy Phelps
 Kathleen Beaufait
 Julie Davis*
 Katherine McDowell*

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

* Member dissents (does not concur with explanatory statement)

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

THE MINORITY STATUS AND CHILD PROTECTION ACT

AN ACT

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

The Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by creating a new section to be added to and made a part of Article 1. The new section shall be known as "The Minority Status and Child Protection Act" and will read as follows:

Section 41: MINORITY STATUS BASED ON HOMOSEXUALITY PROHIBITED.

(1) In the State of Oregon, including all political subdivisions and government units, minority status shall not apply to homosexuality; therefore, affirmative action, quotas, special class status or special classifications such as "sexual orientation," "domestic partnerships" or similar designations shall not be established on the basis of homosexuality.

(2) Children, students and employees shall not be advised, instructed or taught by any government agency, department or political unit in the State of Oregon that homosexuality is the legal or social equivalent of race, color, religion, gender, age or national origin; nor shall public funds be expended in a manner that has the purpose or effect of promoting or expressing approval of homosexuality.

(a) The State of Oregon, political subdivisions and all units of state and local government shall not grant marital status or spousal benefits on the basis of homosexuality.

(b) The State of Oregon, political subdivisions and all units of state and local government, with regard to public employees, shall generally consider private lawful sexual behaviors as non-job related factors, provided such factors do not disrupt the work place and that such consideration does not violate subsections (1) and (2).

Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

IF YOU AGREE THAT . . .

The way to preserve democracy is for your basic human rights to be subject to the **whims** of public vote When a **bully** causes a disruption in your workplace because of his attitude about you, you should be fired The way to build a strong America is for the OCA to divide and polarize it (Matt. 12:25) **Everyone** should file constitutional amendments making their personal morality into public policy and eliminating civil rights protections for persons whose beliefs differ from their own (Proverbs 10:12) The fact that OCA "members" have no right to vote on statewide OCA officers or policy is proof that the OCA is pro-democracy (Matt. 7:15-20) The fact that Michelangelo, Tchaikovsky and Leonard Bernstein are gay is proof that gay people are engaged in a "cultural war" to **destroy** Western civilization Being obsessed with what other people do in bed is the sign of a healthy mind Homosexuality is so unnatural that everyone would do it if Lon Mabon didn't **bear false witness** against gay people (Exodus 20:16) Heterosexual divorce, heterosexual adultery, heterosexual child abuse and heterosexual domestic violence is somehow the fault of homosexuals The way to overcome **paranoia** is to accuse homosexuals of being out to get you (Matt. 5:44) When Lon prays in front of television cameras it is proof of his sincerity (Matt. 6:5) It's "anti-Christian bigotry" to believe that God is more inclusive than Lon wants to give Him credit for It's not **pompous idolatry** for the OCA to act as if they own God When Jesus condemned the **hypocrisy** of the scribes and pharisees, he was guilty of "disrespecting" their "sincere and deeply held religious beliefs" (Matt. 23:15) It's "dirty politics" to mirror to the OCA their **true reflection** (II Cor. 4:2) These **paraphrases** of the OCA's belief system make sense

Then vote yes.

(Special Righteousness Committee, Box 1851, Portland 97207)

(This information furnished by M. Dennis Moore, Special Righteousness Committee.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

LON MABON EXPLAINS A YES VOTE

The OCA and 108,000 petition signers, with your vote of approval, will add an amendment to Oregon's constitution. Measure 13 creates guidelines on how our government deals with the sexual practice of homosexuality.

How a person has sex, or with whom, is not the kind of activity for which we should create a **MINORITY CLASSIFICATION**; therefore, subsection 1 of the amendment says, "...minority status shall not apply to homosexuality". If you agree, **VOTE YES TO APPROVE THE AMENDMENT.**

We believe homosexuality is behavior, an action, as is all sexual activity. Some sexual activity is good, some is wrong. It's a personal, moral question. Many people believe homosexuality is wrong. Our government should not be forcing acceptance of homosexuality upon its citizens and children. The amendment therefore says, "Children, students and employees shall not be advised, instructed or taught that homosexuality..." is equal to existing minorities or an approved behavior. If you agree, **VOTE YES TO ESTABLISH THE AMENDMENT.**

OCA believes it isn't discrimination to make a moral judgment about wrong behavior. It isn't discrimination to oppose racism or drunkenness, is it? Measure 13 stops government from forcing citizens who don't believe homosexuality is good behavior or a minority to act as if it is! Conversely, if you think homosexuality is good behavior and a minority, this measure won't hinder you.

Other than that, it protects all rights. The initiative says in subsection 2(c) "...no...government shall deny to private persons business licenses, permits or services otherwise due under existing statutes; **NOR DEPRIVE, NULLIFY, OR DIMINISH THE HOLDING OR EXERCISE OF ANY RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THE CONSTITUTION...**"

Read the Measure yourself. It's not what our opponents are saying, either about us or the Measure.

We think it's about time we establish a good, fair, moral standard. If you agree, **VOTE YES TO APPROVE THE AMENDMENT AND ESTABLISH THE STANDARD.**

To protect our children
VOTE YES ON MEASURE 13

(This information furnished by Lon T. Mabon, Chairman, Oregon Citizens Alliance.)

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Measure No. 13

Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

A LIBERAL DEMOCRAT VOTES YES ON 13

My five-year-old attends the Cottage Grove Headstart. On February 17th, I was notified that Headstart officially adopted seven books about homosexual lifestyle issues. The books "Daddy's Roommate," "Heather Has Two Mommies" and "Gloria Goes to Gay Pride" were intended for storytime, according to the master curriculum. Outraged, I organized a parents' revolt resulting in overwhelming rejection of the books.

Media coverage caused me to receive over 100 contacts from all over Oregon, including dozens from Cottage Grove. The letters and calls expressed support asking how they could help. My answer may surprise you. It surprised my friends who know me as a liberal Democrat. My answer: support OCA! If you want to keep books like "Daddy's Roommate" out of classrooms, homosexuals must not be granted minority status like racial minorities.

I'd never contacted OCA or voted for Measure 9, but when notified of Headstart's intentions, I called OCA pleading for help. They responded being a major source of support, providing copies of the books and the master curriculum. We were grateful for OCA's help.

Before this incident, I only knew about OCA through the media. Contrary to letters in the newspapers trying to make OCA sound scary, mean or Nazi-like, all OCA members I met were gentle, intelligent people with a sincere desire to save our children and society. No, I didn't meet any Adolf Hitlers, but I did meet ladies who bake apple pies and spend quality time with their children, and gentlemen who coach Little League and work hard supporting their families. Apple pies and Little League sound old fashioned in this era of Amy Fisher and the Menendez brothers, but that was my impression of the "scary" OCA.

I read hundreds of pages of OCA's material and realized they were not extremists, stupid or prejudiced. They were rational, wise and fair. I sincerely thank them and will vote YES on Measure 13.

(This information furnished by David Owen.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

You can feel good about voting YES on Ballot Measure 13

Measure 13 is a fair and reasonable response to the "gay-rights" question. Here's what it does:

Stops minority status, affirmative action, quotas, and special rights based on homosexuality (section 1).

Prohibits promotion of homosexuality to children by schools, teachers, or agencies (section 2).

Preserves existing marriage laws as a union of one man and one woman -- not two or more homosexuals (sub-section 2a).

Prohibits state employment decisions based on private, lawful sexual behavior (sub-section 2b).

Protects basic civil rights and access to public services for all Oregonians, including homosexuals (sub-section 2c).

Protects adult library materials addressing homosexuality from censorship (sub-section 2d).

Respects the dignity and worth of every person -- while acknowledging that some behavior should not be promoted by government (all sections).

The most important part of Measure 13 is the protection of our children in the public schools. For several years homosexual and pro-gay teachers and administrators have been pushing for approval of homosexuality in the school system. Many schools, such as South Eugene High, have held "Gay-Pride" celebrations and/or sponsored activist homosexual speakers. Age of the children has not been a deterrent. In Cottage Grove the Head Start program used the lesbian "children's" book, "Heather Has Two Mommies."

Recently in Beaverton, a "gay-activist" teacher showed a film called "Stale Roles and Tight Buns" to eighth grade boys. Some of these boys accused the teacher of telling them they "should have at least two homosexual experiences to know if they were gay or straight." The school district is siding with the teacher.

Existing school policies are obviously not enough to protect our children from this aggressive political agenda. We need a no-nonsense law that keeps this agenda away from our kids.

Protect our children

AND

Basic civil rights for all Oregonians

Vote YES on 13

(This information furnished by Scott D. Lively, Oregon Citizens Alliance - PAC.)

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Measure No. 13

Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

MAINSTREAM AMERICA SAYS "YES"

The Voice They Want Silenced

From Gresham (51% YES) and Oregon City (53% YES), to Medford (58% YES) and Roseburg (65% YES), to Linn County (69% YES) and Marion County (61% YES), tens of thousands of Oregonians voted YES expressing approval of the local versions of the Minority Status and Child Protection Act.

My name is Richard Weller. When I was 17 I was recruited into the gay lifestyle by an older homosexual man. Like so many young people who get drawn into homosexuality I was lonely and naive. Eleven years and six homosexual relationships later I finally sought help. Now I am a normal heterosexual man, dedicated to helping young people avoid the mistakes I made.

Twenty-four counties and cities cast majority votes by approximately a 62% to 38% margin saying YES to the new wording. These communities, from Cornelius (62% YES) in Washington County to Douglas County (73% YES) in southern Oregon, all voted YES to stop the granting of minority status based on homosexuality.

For many years I told people I was just born gay to get acceptance. If we were born gay that took away any personal responsibility for our behavior and made people feel sorry for us. All along we knew it was a convenient lie, but it was our word against theirs.

Nationally, Cincinnati voted YES to stop special rights by 62 percent. In Portsmouth, Maine and Lewiston, New Hampshire the citizens voted to stop special rights by margins of 59% and 68% YES respectively. In Austin, Texas the citizens overturned "domestic partnerships" for homosexuals by a 62% YES vote, in order to stop that particular aspect of the homosexual political agenda.

Today I am living proof that homosexuals can and do change. I was deep in the lifestyle, spending nine years in one relationship and even thought about getting "married."

Homosexuals put on a good public image, but MANY homosexual men try to recruit young boys and often succeed. All pedophile-rights groups in America are made up of homosexual men. The North American Man/Boy Love Association (NAMBLA) which has advertised in Oregon gay newspapers is just one of several.

In Washington DC, 63 of 99 US Senators voted YES, adding an amendment to HJR6, a school reform bill that prohibits the promotion of homosexuality to America's children within the public schools. Obviously, many Democrat Senators voted with the minority Republicans in order to get 63 YES votes. Senator Bob Smith (NH) had documentation supporting the need for his amendment. What did he show those Democrat Senators that made them vote against the liberal, pro-homosexual wing of their party?

Most boys who get picked up by homosexuals are not part of the statistics. They are usually older, from 12-17, and they don't have good parental supervision. They usually don't report the sex because they are ashamed or believe they are old enough to decide for themselves.

Research conducted over a long period of time consistently shows that around 70% of all Americans think homosexuality is wrong. (*Oregonian*, June 21, 1993 -- also University of Chicago National Opinion Research Center).

The problem with "gay-rights" is that it makes kids more willing to go along with homosexuality. When the government and teachers tell kids that homosexuality is just another normal lifestyle, they are easier for adult predators to seduce. I know what I'm talking about. I was one of those kids.

If you're opposed to awarding minority status to individuals based upon the sole fact that they engage in homosexual activities, you're in good company.

I am only one voice against all the pro-gay bias of the media, but mine is the voice of experience.

You're with the mainstream of Oregon and America.

Vote YES on 13

To protect our children and grandchildren from being told that homosexuality is okay, vote YES on Measure 13.

(This information furnished by Richard Weller, Ex-Homosexuals for Truth PAC.)

(This information furnished by Phillip Z. Ramsdell, No Special Rights Committee, Stop Minority Status - PAC.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 13

Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

TO OREGON CATHOLICS

The initiative proposed by the Oregon Citizens Alliance accords well with authentic Catholic teaching on the subject of Marriage and Family Life and also properly rejects any disfigurements against those institutions. Initiative #13 denies no human, civil or moral rights as it tries to protect true human, civil and moral rights.

Homosexuality is a behavior to which no one has a moral right and therefore to legislate against it or to deny it privileged and protected status in civil law offends no human nor civil right and is not therefore a form of invidious discrimination.

It is of course deplorable that homosexual persons have been or are the object of malice in speech or action. Nevertheless it is improper to accept homosexual behavior as normal in reaction to any crimes committed against homosexual persons or to claim that the homosexual condition is not disordered. It is also wrong to protect behavior to which no one has any conceivable right, such as the behavior of homosexuality.

“Sexual orientation” as a condition or inclination does not constitute a quality comparable to race or ethnic background. It is not just inappropriate but positively erroneous and misleading to compare or equate homosexual orientation as the legal or social equivalent of race, color, religion, gender, age or national origin. None of these is ordered toward an intrinsic moral evil; whereas, homosexual orientation is so ordered.

Respectfully submitted,

Msgr. William B. Smith, S.T.D.
 Professor of Moral Theology
 St. Joseph's Seminary
 Dunwoodie
 Yonkers, NY 10704

(This information furnished by Msgr. William B. Smith, S.T.D.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

“Gays” not comparable to Jews

I am Jewish, the daughter of a holocaust survivor... and an OCA member. My mama lost her entire family to the Nazi murderers. She lost her entire adolescence to Auschwitz and Bergen Belson Concentration camps. This experience will affect my family for generations. I've walked through Auschwitz. I've seen the charred Jewish bones. I've seen a room full of human hair, and SS uniforms made from the fabric of woven hair. I saw a lamp shade made from the skin of a Jewish prisoner and wondered if it was my Grandpa, or maybe my uncle.

How dare these homosexual political activists compare their self-ish agenda with the experience of the Jews. How dare they accuse me, as an OCA member, of being Nazi-like because I refuse to endorse their lifestyle.

If anyone is Nazi-like it is the militant homosexuals, who have admitted to using *Mein Kampf* (Hitler's autobiography) as a guide-book for their tactics ("Time to stop fascist tactics," *Washington Blade*, January 3, 1991).

Jews have never demanded that Gentile children attend their Yeshivas or study Judaism. But homosexuals demand that children study books like *Heather Has Two Mommies* and *Daddy's Roommate* in schools. Jews have never tried to force all of society to accept immoral and unhealthy behavior. But homosexuals want all our laws changed to treat homosexual practices like they are normal and healthy; no matter how many people oppose it.

We should all be alarmed when we see self-defined “victims” accusing their opponents of doing what they themselves are doing. They accuse others of hatred, with voices full of hate. They accuse others of “imposing their will” on society, while imposing their own will on society.

Stand with the true victims of the holocaust. Not the homosexual activists who exploit Jewish suffering for political gains. We Remember.

Vote YES on 13

(This information furnished by Amy M. Feinberg, *Jews And Friends Of Holocaust Victims - For Measure 13.*)

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Measure No. 13

Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

OREGON LEADERS ENCOURAGE A "YES" VOTE

"Skin color is a benign, non-behavioral characteristic. Sexual orientation is perhaps the most profound of human behavioral characteristics. Comparison of the two is a convenient, but invalid argument." (Letter to US Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colorado, *Statesman Journal*, June 6, 1992.)

This statement was made by General Colin Powell while serving as Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also, by the way, the first African-American to hold that position.

General Powell is right. Comparing race to homosexuality is convenient, but invalid. No act of will can change the color of one's skin. But it takes the use of one's will to participate in a sexual act. Behavior, especially sexual behavior -- let alone homosexual behavior -- will never be a proper basis for granting minority status.

Although we believe that no person should be harassed or assaulted, we also believe that the behavior produced by giving in to certain sexual urges is not equal to one's religion, race or national origin.

Around 70% of all Americans believe homosexuality is wrong. (*Oregonian*, June 21, 1993). How can wrong behavior be a minority classification? Think about it, could you get minority status for the things you do wrong? That seems like special rights.

We encourage everyone to read the text of Measure 13 -- and then VOTE YES TO STOP SPECIAL RIGHTS.

- City Councilor, Larry Shanz
- GOP Chair, 4th Cong. Dist., Kathy Phelps
- Pastor Patrick McVey
- GOP Chair, Linn, Carl Bengtson
- City Councilor, Fred Phelps
- Mayor, Steve Nofziger
- Pastor Kraig Christensen
- Human Rights Commission, Darrell Neet
- GOP Chair, Yamhill, Tex Stevens
- Pastor Rodger Hall
- Human Rights Commission Chairwoman, Melody Kelsay
- Pastor J. R. Cole
- City Councilor, Ron Miller
- Human Rights Commission Vice Chair, Tonya Johnson
- Pastor Frank Carpenter
- County Commissioner, Joel Fosdick
- Pastor Marc Royer
- City Councilor, Frank Vanderwood
- Mayor, Neal Knight
- GOP Treasurer, Craig Brenton
- Pastor Ed Glaspey
- GOP Chair, Clatsop, Phil Tussing
- City Councilor, Marvin Saxton

(This information furnished by Pastor Larry A. Dill.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Who's a Nazi?

Americans are watching history repeat as homosexuals promote the BIG LIE that everyone who opposes them is harmful to society.

It's nothing new. They used this tactic in Germany against the Jews.

Yes, some anti-Nazi homosexuals were persecuted by the Nazis, but the persecutors were homosexuals themselves. In fact, Nazism was largely an outgrowth of Germany's gay-rights movement.

Respected historians provide the facts:

Worldwide "gay liberation" started in pre-Nazi Germany, sparking a revival of ancient Greek pederasty (man/boy love) during the Nazi rise to power. Oosterhuis and Kennedy, (*Homosexuality and Male Bonding in Pre-Nazi Germany*, 1991).

A founding site of the Nazi Party was the Bratwurstglockl, a gay bar in Munich frequented by pederasts Ernst Roehm, Edmund Heines and Karl Ernst, all Nazi leaders. Frank Rector, (*The Nazi Extermination of Homosexuals*, 1981); Heinz Hohne, (*The Order of the Death's Head*, 1969).

"Many of the top leaders [of Hitler's Brownshirts] were notorious homosexual perverts." William Shirer, (*Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*, 1960).

Rudolf Hess, Nazi Deputy Fuhrer, was a homosexual known as "Frauline Anna" in homosexual circles. Robert Waite, (*The Psychopathic God Adolf Hitler*, 1977).

SS leader Reinhard Heydrich, mastermind of the Nazi Death Camps, was homosexual. William Stevenson, (*A Man Called Intrepid*, 1976).

Hitler Youth boys were frequently molested by homosexual SS tutors into the 1940's. Gerhard Remple, (*Hitler's Children: The Hitler Youth and the SS*, 1989).

Crystal Night, the infamous Nazi attack on Jewish businesses in 1938 was blamed on "mass [homosexual] perversion." Read and Fisher, (*Kristallnacht: The Nazi Night of Terror*, 1989).

Don't buy the BIG LIE. Opponents of minority status for homosexuals are not "Nazis" or "bigots." And homosexuals aren't "victims" of your common sense morality. Protect our children!

Vote YES on 13

Submitted by:

- Elizabeth A. Thomas, Jews And Friends of Holocaust Victims - For Measure 13
- Amy Feinberg, Jews And Friends of Holocaust Victims - For Measure 13

(This information furnished by Elizabeth A. Thomas, Jews And Friends Of Holocaust Victims - For Measure 13.)

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Measure No. 13

Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 13

LIBRARIANS OPPOSE MEASURE 13

Just like Measure 9 from 1992,
**MEASURE 13 REQUIRES
 DISCRIMINATION AND CENSORSHIP**

The OCA Thought Police are pounding their truncheons against our library doors again.

DISCRIMINATION - Measure 13 will require governments in Oregon to treat gay and lesbian people differently, less favorably than all other Oregonians. That's not fair or just. It is **discrimination**.

Oregon voters turned them away decisively in 1992. Now, they're back with their language sanitized and their intent masquerading under the cynical title, "The Minority Status and Child Protection Act."

Don't take our word for it, read what the Oregon Supreme Court said in the ballot title challenge for Measure 13:

As before, the clear and stated purpose of Measure 13, as it pertains to libraries, is to impose censorship on readers and acquisition policies.

"...the Attorney General's description of the measure as one that will prevent governments from barring discrimination against homosexuals is not based on speculation. Neither is such an effect 'secondary.' On the contrary, the idea expressed...flows directly from the wording of the measure itself and describes one of the major effects of the measure."

State and local governments would be prohibited from using public funds to "promote or express approval of homosexuality." Without question, that would mean a librarian could not purchase a copy of Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*, for example, because the act of purchasing would indicate approval.

Mabon v. Keisling, 317 Or 406 (August 19, 1993) p 414

And what about a daily newspaper that contained a letter to the editor expressing a favorable statement about homosexuality? Would the librarian have to cut that letter out of the newspaper before placing it on the rack? The notion is ludicrous.

Oregonians voted against discrimination when they defeated Measure 9 in 1992, and they should **VOTE NO** on Measure 13.

But censorship is not ludicrous--it's dangerous and repugnant. Measure 13 would also permit adults-only access to books and materials addressing homosexuality. That includes magazines and newspapers dealing with current events.

CENSORSHIP: Measure 13 will require public libraries to censor books and materials which deal with homosexuality. That is a dangerous precedent. If we give government the power to censor books on one subject, it will open the door to censorship on other subjects.

How could that be managed? Would the OCA Thought Police roam our libraries, ready to crack down on any inquisitive minors who chanced to put their hands on a forbidden magazine or book? Or would materials containing references to homosexuality be kept under the counter where only adults, with sufficient proof of age, would be allowed to check them out?

Under Measure 13, books written for children which include homosexual characters could not even be checked out by **adults!** That is censorship.

Surely it is obvious to anyone who uses a public library that what the OCA is attempting to do is low comedy at its best and blatant censorship at its apparent worst.

Parents should decide what their children will read - not the government, not the ACLU, and not the OCA.

**SAY NO TO DISCRIMINATION
 VOTE NO ON MEASURE 13**

And surely Oregonians who value their free and open public libraries will, by voting no on Measure 13, reject this latest OCA effort to make the rest of us conform to their stunted sense of morality.

(This information furnished by David Fidanque, Executive Director, American Civil Liberties Union of Oregon.)

PEOPLE FOR OREGON LIBRARIES

(This information furnished by George H. Bell, People for Oregon Libraries.)

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Measure No. 13

Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

American Friends Service Committee Opposes Measure 13

PEOPLE OF FAITH OPPOSE MEASURE 13

The assault on the rights of lesbians, gays and bisexual people is part of a larger agenda to threaten the human and civil rights of all people. Vote no on measure 13.

We oppose Ballot Measure 13 because it:

Нападки на права лесбианок, гомосексуалистов и двуполых людей - это только часть большей политической повестки дня, угрожающей гражданским правам и правам человека. Голосуйте против меры №13.

ATTACKS CIVIL RIGHTS. Measure 13 legalizes discrimination; limits freedoms of information, assembly, association, and academic freedom for all of us; and eliminates access to legal redress of people presumed to be gay or lesbian. This measure weakens everyone's rights.

Sự tấn công về quyền của những nam, nữ đồng-tính luyến-ái và những người có lưỡng-tính tính-dục là một phần của chương-trình rộng lớn hơn, đe dọa đến nhân-quyền và dân-quyền của tất cả mọi người. Hãy bỏ phiếu Không dự-luật số 13.

Faith teaches that all life is related and all people are part of one whole. Faith teaches that we are all equal and deserve to have human and civil rights protected.

ការវាយតម្លៃសិទ្ធិរបស់ស្ត្រីភេទ, មនុស្សភេទ ហើយនិងមនុស្សដែលមានលក្ខណៈជាស្រីធម៌ជាប្រុសធម៌ គឺជាផ្នែកមួយនៃរបៀបការងារកំហែងសិទ្ធិមនុស្សនិងសិទ្ធិស៊ីវិលនៃប្រជាជនទាំងអស់។ សូមចោះឆ្នោត "no" លើវិធានការណ៍លេខ 13 ។

SERIOUSLY MISLEADS. Measure 13 cleverly and deceptively minimizes the impact on all of us by making it seem as if the measure would protect children; wrongfully assumes child abuse is perpetuated mainly by homosexual persons; and interferes with free access to information which is the basis of a democracy that protects civil and religious freedoms.

El asalto conta los derechos de la gente lesbiana, homosexual, y bisexual es parte de un programa mas grande que amenaza los derechos civiles de toda persona. Voten contra la proposicion 13.

Faith teaches us to pursue truth and honesty in all we say and do.

Der angriff der rechte der lesbischen, bi-sexuellen und homosexuellen leute ist ein teil einer grosserer agenda die die zivil-und menschlichen rechte aller leute bedrohen. Stimme nein zur voksinitiativ nummer 13.

SCAPEGOATS ONE GROUP. When times are hard it is easy to single out one group of people to blame for social and economic problems. People in each of our religious traditions have been singled out for discrimination leading to persecution. It was wrong before. It is wrong now. Scapegoating homosexuals and denying them equal civil rights protection is wrong.

Txoy kev salb tsis tau covneeg lesbians, gays, thlab bisexual txog cal, yog lb gho tsis zoo rau tag nrog tib neeg, li ntawv povngav NO rau measure 13.

Faith teaches us not to label and stereotype people, but to understand and appreciate human complexity.

Zoux doqc lesbians, gays caux bisexual nyel mienh se weih zoux doqc mienh camv nyel doh leiz. Maiv dungx glnv 13 hoc.

DIVIDES AND DEPLETES OUR COMMUNITIES. Each attempt to put discrimination into Oregon's constitution divides our state, sets neighbor against neighbor, wastes money, talents and creative energies of our communities. Ultimately these resources are stolen from our elderly and our youth, from schools and community services and from the poor among us.

Asaltul in drepturi a persoanelor lesbiene, homosexualilor si bisexualilor face parte din larga ordine de zi in scopul anihlarii drepturilor umane si civile a tuturor oamenilor. Votati cu "NU" punctul 13.

Faith teaches us to live in love and harmony with our neighbors, to be generous and to use resources wisely.

The work of the American Friends Service Committee for over 77 years leads us to celebrate the uniqueness of communities and cultures and to respect the rich diversity of the human family. Therefore, we call for a no vote on ballot measure 13.

WE CALL UPON ALL PEOPLE OF FAITH TO VOTE NO ON 13.

American Friends Service Committee
2249 E. Burnside Street
Portland, OR 97214
503-230-9427

People of Faith Against Bigotry
2249 E. Burnside
Portland OR 97214
503-230-9427

(This information furnished by Dan Stutesman, American Friends Service Committee.)

(This information furnished by Rev. Dr. Alice G. Knotts, Helen Tevlin, Ph. D., People of Faith Against Bigotry.)

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Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

For over 300 years the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) has struggled to understand and testify to our belief in basic human rights. We affirm again that there is that of God in every person. We are reminded that "God is love, and those that abide in love abide in God and God abides in them" (1 John 4:16). We find that the Spirit of God is present in all loving relationships, regardless of the genders of those involved. We abhor all forms of sexual violence or coercion and recognize that these forms of abuse have nothing to do with sexual orientation.

Therefore, North Pacific Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends endorses efforts to protect the civil rights of all persons regardless of their sexual orientation. Our love and support is for all persons and is not based upon the gender of the person they love.

We oppose all legislation or policy which disparages lesbians, gay men, bisexuals or transsexuals or abridges their constitutional or civil rights.

The above Minute (resolution) was approved at our Annual Meeting of Friends from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, summer, 1992. Following are excerpts from a Minute approved summer 1994 as a witness to our personal and social commitment.

In the states which comprise our Yearly Meeting there are ongoing campaigns to maintain or establish legal discrimination based on sexual orientation. These campaigns have been accompanied by escalating verbal and physical violence against people who are, or are perceived to be, lesbians, gay men, bisexuals, transvestites and transsexuals (sexual minorities).

All violence separates us from ourselves, from God and from each other. Recognizing aggression as arising from ignorance, misguidance or fear may enable us to meet it with nonviolence. As Friends, we seek a response that arises from the light within and cares for the human dignity of all people affected by this conflict.

WE URGE A NO VOTE ON BALLOT MEASURE 13

(This information furnished by Margery P. Abbott, Clerk, North Pacific Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends and Eugene, Corvallis, Multnomah, Salem Monthly Meetings and Florence, Central Oregon and Gay and Lesbian Worship Groups of the Religious Society of Friends.)

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Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 13

In 1992, the Rainbow Coalition urged Oregonians to vote against measure 9, sponsored by the Oregon Citizen's Alliance. This year, 1994, the Rainbow Coalition again urges Oregonians to vote against the Oregon Citizen's Alliance's Measure 13. This reworded version of Measure 9 is an attack on the basic rights of all Oregonians. If implemented, this measure would undermine the Oregon Constitution (Article I, section 20) which says:

"No law shall be passed granting to any citizen or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens"

This means that already existing law prohibits granting special rights to any group or individual. If the "special rights" issue is addressed in existing law, what are the reasons that the Oregon Citizen's Alliance continues to chant the irrelevant phrase "special rights"?

The Oregon Citizen's Alliance has also created the phrase "minority status" as an attempt to make people think that lesbians and gay men are trying to take rights away from other people. Check with any civil rights lawyer and you will find that the term "minority status" has no meaning in civil rights law. What are the reasons that the Oregon Citizen's Alliance continues to chant the meaningless phrase "minority status"?

If the law already says that you can't give a group special rights, AND there is no such thing as "minority status", what exactly is going on when the Oregon Citizen's Alliance uses these words? Take a good look Oregonians, someone is trying to fool you, by raising false issues, creating meaningless concepts and rewording 1992's measure 9, to make you think it doesn't discriminate.

Measure 13 is measure 9, reworded and reissued with the same intent: to discriminate against a group of Oregonians and deprive them of their basic rights. Don't be fooled....

PLEASE VOTE NO ON MEASURE 13

(This information furnished by Jan Mihara, Co-Chair, Rainbow Coalition.)

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Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

**CATHOLIC COMMITTEE
PEOPLE OF FAITH AGAINST BIGOTRY
OPPOSES MEASURE 13**

WE REMEMBER...

We Catholics were also once hated in Oregon. The Ku Klux Klan attacked us and damaged our churches. People said Catholics would corrupt children, harm schools and destroy families. In 1922, Oregonians voted to take away our right to educate children! We will not attack homosexuals as we were once attacked.

**Measure 13
VIOLATES THE SPIRIT OF JESUS**

The OCA campaign "bears false witness" against our homosexual neighbors by spreading myths in a spirit of division and intolerance. It attacks one particular group of citizens, against the spirit of Jesus, who taught: "Whatever you do to the least of my brothers and sisters, you do to me."

**Measure 13
VIOLATES BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS**

The Second Vatican Council declared: "Every type of discrimination, whether social or cultural, whether based on sex, race, color, social condition, language or religion is to be overcome as contrary to God's intent."

Sadly, homosexuals often face deep hatred in Oregon: verbal abuse, hate crimes, discrimination in housing and employment, without regard to performance or abilities. Homosexual people have a right to be free of these abuses, using legal safeguards as necessary.

Measure 13 intensifies attitudes of hostility and intolerance by spreading misinformation and fear. It demands active government discrimination against homosexual citizens and prevents them from turning to our communities for protection from violence against them.

**CATHOLIC TEACHING IS CLEAR:
JUSTICE AND HOSPITALITY FOR HOMOSEXUALS**

US Catholic bishops said: "Homosexuals, like everyone else, should not suffer from prejudice against their basic human rights. They have a right to respect, friendship and justice. They should have an active role in the Christian community." (*To Live in Christ Jesus*)

Oregon Catholic bishops have called on us to reject this type of legislation, citing concerns about misunderstanding and intolerance towards homosexuals, potential for discrimination, and harmful, divisive battles.

**AS CATHOLICS, WE CALL FOR
UNITY AND RECONCILIATION IN OREGON
VOTE NO ON 13**

(This information furnished by Bob Cogan, Catholic Committee, People of Faith Against Bigotry, and contributors.)

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Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

STATEMENT OPPOSING BALLOT MEASURE 13

My family is one of hundreds in Oregon which have beloved children and other cherished family members who happen to be gay or lesbian. In the shadows are thousands of other Oregonians who fear discrimination for themselves and their loved ones in the climate of intolerance and prejudice that this measure creates.

Our loved ones right now can be fired from the jobs they competently perform, or can be forced from their homes, simply because they are gay or are perceived to be gay. Today in Oregon this is perfectly legal. This ballot measure's intent and action is to make permanent this discrimination against our families. It specifically targets homosexuals as the only group to be barred forever from protection against intolerance and prejudice. This measure violates our nation's constitutional principles of equal protection.

Our loved ones do not ask for quotas nor affirmative action. These are specifically prohibited in the Oregon State Constitution. What they seek are exactly the same protections that all other citizens of Oregon and the United States possess. In the name of basic justice, prevent this senseless wrong!
VOTE NO ON 13!

Our gay and lesbian young people do not choose their orientation, nor are they recruited by others. Our gay teens are often taunted, physically attacked, and sometimes killed. They are told lies that they are worthless and evil. They survive in isolation and fear, dropping out of school, and running away from home. Some are driven to alcohol and drugs, or to suicide. This cruel, mean-spirited measure permanently denies them accurate knowledge about themselves. Other children will grow up in the ignorance that leads to bigotry. Will you destroy the hope of all our children to be productive and valued? All children, ours and yours, need and deserve love and respect. Please **VOTE NO ON 13** to nurture all Oregon's children!

(This information furnished by Candace Steele, Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays.)

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Measure No. 13

Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

LEGAL RIGHTS ARE FUNDAMENTAL TO AMERICAN VALUES

Oregon Common Cause stands firmly **against** efforts of the Oregon Citizens Alliance to establish laws that would legalize discrimination against citizens of Oregon who are homosexual.

Civil rights for all people is a basic value of our culture and of our country.

Many in our history have been inspired by this central value to struggle for and win civil rights for themselves and others. Protecting this value means upholding the rights of many diverse groups. It also means defending against those who would impose on the public their own, narrower standard of who is deserving of civil rights.

Ballot Measure #13 attempts to establish legal discrimination against one group of citizens, while at the same time insisting that it would not take any constitutional rights away from them.

Don't be misled: measure #13 does indeed threaten the civil rights of Oregon citizens.

Common Cause works on legislative process issues at the federal, state, and local levels to keep government focused on those broad public concerns which should be the business of democratic government.

We believe it is the government's obligation to secure the well being of all citizens, not bow to the pressures of special interest groups which seek to advance their private agendas at the expense of others.

It is extremely important that all of us be aware and resist the influence of special interests like the OCA which threaten to weaken our democracy.

WE URGE YOU TO VOTE NO ON #13

OREGON COMMON CAUSE

(This information furnished by David Buchanan, Executive Director, Oregon Common Cause.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

WHAT WILL THE CONSEQUENCES OF BALLOT MEASURE 13 BE?

• **Issue: Censorship.**

Vignette: A 14 year-old female, high school sophomore, goes to the public library in her community and **requests** the **book**, *A View From The Bridge*, by playwright Arthur Miller.

Consequence: The librarian tells this adolescent/young adult that she is unable to let her see this book because it is **against Oregon Law**, Article 41. Therefore,

VOTE NO ON 13.

• **Issue: Hate Crimes.**

Vignette: A 15 year old, black male student at a local high school is harassed, stigmatized, then attacked and beaten because he was **perceived** to be, and then labelled "**gay**." He is the son of a same-sex couple who have raised him since birth. **He identifies himself as straight.**

Consequence: **IF he is PERCEIVED as gay**, this black male, his family, and friends are without protection. **IF Ballot Measure 13 becomes law, police departments will be prohibited from taking "Hate Crime Statistics."** Therefore,

VOTE NO ON 13.

• **Issue: Life threatening physical illness.**

Vignette: A homeless 17 year old female goes to a program/clinic for "street youth." She tells the clinician/nurse that she has a genital infection with discharge of fluids. The clinician/nurse asks some relevant questions to discover that **this female youth is unknowingly practicing UNPROTECTED, UNSAFE sex.**

Consequence: **Safer sex practices information is withheld from this patient** — per Oregon Law — because she is self-identified as a bisexual. Therefore,

VOTE NO ON 13.

This ballot measure will forfeit the rights of minor children, adolescents, and youth (ages 17-20).

Your NO vote on #13

will protect and support their rights to:

- representation
- access to vital information
- age-appropriate sex and health education
- mental and physical health care
- opinions, ideas, and beliefs based upon facts rather than myths.

Submitted by the following citizens as individual persons, committed to advocating for the rights of ALL, INCLUDING children, adolescents, youth; and

VOTING NO ON 13.

Signature,

Bard Michaels

(This information furnished by Bard Michaels, Steve Marshall, Jerry Button, Kathleen Moore, Patrick De La Grange, Darl Kleinbach, Peter Conner-Ford, and Aimée Ford-Conner, Anonymous others.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 13

Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

As the Oregon-Idaho Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church, we are in opposition to Measure 13. As the United Methodist Church we believe:

Homosexual persons no less than heterosexual persons are individuals of sacred worth.

Certain basic human rights and civil liberties are due all persons. We are committed to support those rights and liberties for homosexual persons.

We insist that all persons, regardless of age, gender, marital status, or sexual orientation are entitled to have their human and civil rights ensured.

The rights and privileges a society bestows upon or withholds from those who comprise it, indicate the relative esteem in which that society holds particular persons and groups of persons. We affirm all persons as equally valuable in the sight of God. We, therefore, work toward societies in which each person's value is recognized, maintained, and strengthened.

We see a clear issue of simple social justice in protecting the rightful claims of homosexual persons where they have: shared material resources, pensions, guardian relationships, mutual power of attorney, and other lawful claims typically attendant to contractual relationship which involve shared contributions, responsibilities, and liabilities and equal protection under the law. Moreover, we support efforts to stop violence and other forms of coercion against gays and lesbians.

Measure 13 is inconsistent and contrary with these beliefs. We therefore urge the voters of Oregon to vote no on Measure 13.

(This information furnished by Thomas A. Rannells, Council Director, Oregon-Idaho Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

**OREGON CHAPTER
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS**
(representing 265 pediatricians)

Measure 13 is BAD FOR CHILDREN!

MYTHS, FEAR, CONFUSION

The OCA campaign tries to confuse and frighten parents by spreading myths about child abuse and homosexuality and false fears that gay adults prey upon and "recruit" children. These OCA myths are false and harmful! Good laws can never be based upon bad information.

Measure 13

PERMANENTLY LEGALIZES DISCRIMINATION

Measure 13 ensures that gay and lesbian teenagers and adults will face a lifetime of legalized discrimination and hatred at school and work. Gay and lesbian teenagers will be prevented from getting accurate information from schools, counselors or doctors, without these professionals being accused of "promoting" homosexuality.

Measure 13

INCREASES VIOLENCE

Gay and lesbian teenagers already experience isolation, hatred and violence at home and school. While doing nothing to protect children, Measure 13 sends a clear message that hostility and violence against gay people, including teenagers, is acceptable. This harms all of our children: children cannot be taught to be homosexual, but they can be taught hatred and discrimination.

WE CAN DO BETTER!

The Oregon Pediatric Society wants you to know that there is no connection between homosexuality and the abuse of children. We condemn the fallacies, distortions and fear underlying Measure 13. These lies hurt children and do not protect them. We challenge parents to learn the facts about gay and lesbian teenagers and adults, to end fear and ignorance in our schools and homes, and to create an Oregon where ALL of our children can thrive and be safe. For more information, contact your pediatrician or the OPS.

**OREGON PEDIATRIC SOCIETY SAYS:
PROTECT ALL OREGON CHILDREN
VOTE NO ON 13!**

(This information furnished by Drs. Douglas Gamet (Albany), President, Phil Wu (Medford), Peter Boehm (Bend), Barbara Sniffen (Grants Pass), Don Guenther (Pendleton), Jim Lace (Salem), Larry Hall (Roseburg), Sandy Dunbrasky (Ontario), John Tran (Beaverton), John Dunphy (Eugene), Diane Williams (Ashland), Doug Hamill (Tigard), Brian Lauer (Portland), Oregon Pediatric Society (Oregon Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics).)

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Measure No. 13

Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 13

OREGON LAWYERS SAY NO TO BALLOT MEASURE 13

Respect Differences

The Directors, including the Bishops and Executives of Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon (EMO), recognize the diversity among their 17 denominations and over 2,000 Oregon congregations as to their teachings about sexual orientation and expression. They are unanimous in believing that such diversity does not negate their Christian conviction that every person's human dignity ought to be respected. They believe a vote against Measure 13 is not a vote of approval or disapproval of homosexual expression; it is a vote for basic human rights.

As lawyers, we understand the importance of defending everyone's basic rights. Despite the OCA's confusing language, we recognize that Ballot Measure 13's real purpose and effect is to discriminate against gay and lesbian people by permanently taking away many of their basic rights. For these reasons, we oppose the OCA's Ballot Measure 13, just as we opposed the OCA's Ballot Measure 9 in 1992.

Build Community

The Mission Statement of EMO states that "we believe that the mission is to discern and respond to the Divine call for the unity of all peoples under God and to build a just and loving human community in Oregon and in the world." To help achieve this climate of community and civility, the EMO Board asks fellow Oregonians to reject Measure 13.

Please join the following Oregon lawyers in voting NO on Ballot Measure 13:

Uphold the Bill of Rights

The Social Principles of EMO further states that "we uphold for all persons and groups the Bill of Rights We believe everyone should be protected from discrimination." Measure 13 amends the Oregon Bill of Rights to take away rights rather than protect them. It codifies fear, hostility and exclusion. The EMO Board asks you to discard these destructive and hurtful emotions and join the quest for an Oregon where all persons might live without fear, expect justice and be able to contribute their talents.

George Galloway
Paul Gamson
Drew Gardner
Gerry Gaydos
Frank Gibson
Giles Gibson
Edward Gilbert
Peter Glade
Richard Glick
Neil Goldschmidt
Gersham Goldstein
Sheri Greenbaum
Michael Greene
S. Ward Greene
B. Carlton Grew
Stephen Griffith
Mark Hackett
John Halle
Susan Hammer
Stacy Hankin
Simon Harding
Regina Hauser
Peggy Hennessy
Barrie Herbold
Henry Hewitt
John Henry Hingson III
Charles Hinkle
Ron Holloway
David Horne
Vicki Huffman
Barbara Jarvis
Peter Jarvis
Velma Jeremiah
Mark Johnson
Bernard Jolles
Karen Jones
Frank Josselson
Lisa Kaner
Henry Kantor
Henry Kaplan
Scott Kaplan
Emily Karr
Peter Kasting
Margaret Kirkpatrick
Victor Kisch
Jan Kitchel
K. Bruce Knivila

Kelly Knivila
Annette Kolodzie
Mark Kramer
Eva Kripalani
Sanjiv Kripalani
Anne Landis
Steve Larson
Allan Leedy
James Leigh
Kenneth Lerner
Kenneth Lewis
Dennis Leybold
Sidney Lezak
Gregory Macpherson
Michael Magnus
Doreen Margolin
Phillip Margolin
Don H. Marmaduke
Mary Marshall
Dexter Martin
Nancy Martin
Lawrence Matasar
Christopher Matthews
William McAllister
Robert McCrea
Shaun McCrea
David McDonald
Katherine McDowell
Hollis McMilan
Jack McMurchie
Kathryn McNannay
David Meyer
Gail Loraine Meyer
Paul Meyer
Roger Meyer
Scott Meyer
Gretchen Miller
Gregory Mowe
Gretchen Morris
Nancy Murray
Lynn Nakamoto
Fred Neal
Carl Neil
James Neill
Verol Newcomb
Robert Newell

Protect Everyone From Discrimination

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 13

Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon
0245 SW Bancroft, Suite B
Portland, Oregon 97201

(This information furnished by Katherine A. McDowell, Scott B. Nichols, Co-Chairs, No on 13 Legal Committee.)

(This information furnished by Ellen C. Lowe, Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon.)

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Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

OREGON LAWYERS SAY NO TO BALLOT MEASURE 13

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Please join the following Oregon lawyers in voting NO on Ballot Measure 13:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Scott Nichols | Michael Simon |
| Barbara Novak | Jeanne Smith |
| Catherine O'Hearn | Levi Smith |
| William Okrent | Monica Smith |
| Margaret Olney | Carl Sniffen |
| Bruce Orr | Joan Snyder |
| Terrence Pancoast | Kathryn Stebner |
| Anton Pardini | Beverly Stein |
| Beth Pardo | Phil Studenberg |
| Jane Paulson | David Sugerman |
| Gary Peterson | Edward Sullivan |
| Arlene Platt | Grant Tanner |
| Peter Pollaczek | Jacob Tanzer |
| Mark Porter | Paul Taylor |
| Lisa Rackner | Bradley Tellam |
| Per Ramfjord | Jon Terry |
| John Ransom | Terence Thatcher |
| Coni Rathbone | Jana Toran |
| Andrea Redding | Catherine Travis |
| Lawrence Reichman | Gayle Troutwine |
| Thomas Reuter | Roy Tucker |
| Kathryn Ricciardelli | Michael Uda |
| Campbell Richardson | Robert Van Brocklin |
| Robert Ringo | John Vanderberg |
| Richard Rizk | James Van Dyke |
| Betty Roberts | E. Walter Van Valkenburg |
| Leslie Roberts | Dominick Vetri |
| Terry Ann Rogers | Timothy Volpert |
| Lois Rosenbaum | Jay Waldren |
| Elden Rosenthal | Martha Walters |
| Mardilyn Saathoff | Stephen Walters |
| Noreen Saltveit | Jere Webb |
| Michael Sandoval | Jerard Weigler |
| Cristina Sanz | Terry Weiner |
| Deborah Sather | Dana Weinstein |
| J. William Savage | D. Michael Wells |
| Louis Savage | Michael Williams |
| Elizabeth Schleurz | Susan Howard Williams |
| William Schulte | Constance Wold |
| David Schuman | Geoffrey Wren |
| Penny Serrurier | Vicki Hopman Yates |
| Peter Serrurier | Steven Yeager |
| David Shaff | Maryann Yelnosky-Smith |
| D. Shamloo | Ira Zarov |
| Gerald Sheen | James Zehren |
| A. Charles Sheketoff | Karen Zorn |
| Robert Shlachter | |
| Emily Simon | |

(This information furnished by Katherine A. McDowell, Scott B. Nichols, Co-Chairs, No on 13 Legal Committee.)

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Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

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Please join the following Oregon lawyers in voting NO on Ballot Measure 13:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Allan Abravanel | Timothy M. Carlson |
| Charlie Adams | Phillip Chadsey |
| Sehar Ahmad | Harry S. Chandler |
| Susana Alba | Jeffrey P. Chicoine |
| Richard Alexander | Tom Christ |
| Thomas Andersen | William Y. Conwell |
| Debra Anderson | Jenny Cooke |
| Ron Anderson | Chuck Corrigan |
| Susan Anderson | Anne Davies |
| James Arneson | Penny Davis |
| Q. Philip Arnold | E. Joseph Dean |
| Jonathan Ater | Timothy DeJong |
| Linda Audrain | Donald Denman |
| Harry Auerbach | Diane DePaolis |
| David Axelrod | Barbara Diamond |
| Richard Bach | David Dickens |
| Richard Baldwin | Robert Dickey, Jr. |
| John Barlow | Susan Dobrof |
| Steven Bear | Craig Dorsay |
| Mary Ann Bearden | Eileen Drake |
| Larry Beck | Gerard Drummond |
| Mark Becker | Helen Dziuba |
| Gary Berne | C. Marie Eckert |
| Carol Bernick | Jeffrey Edelson |
| Thomas Bernier | James Egan |
| Thomas Bittner | Susan Eggum |
| Marc Blackman | Paul Ehrlich |
| Owen Blank | Barnes Ellis |
| David Bledsoe | David Elott |
| Suzanne Bonamici | Garrett Epps |
| Ernest Bonyhadi | James Esterkin |
| Duane Bosworth | Martha Evans |
| Peter Bragdon | John Ferris |
| Barbara Brainard | Marlene Findling |
| Richard Braun | Ann Fisher |
| Kate Brown | George Fogg |
| Paul Buchanan | Jeffrey Foote |
| Hannah Callaghan | David Foraker |
| Carmen Calzacorta | Randolph Foster |
| Michael Campbell | Pamela Frasch |
| Cynthia A. Canfield | Lorey Freeman |
| | Katherine Fritchman |

(This information furnished by Katherine A. McDowell, Scott B. Nichols, Co-Chairs, No on 13 Legal Committee.)

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Measure No. 13

Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The Portland Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce

and

The Portland Oregon Visitors Association

Oppose Measure 13

MEASURE 13 WILL PERMANENTLY LEGALIZE JOB DISCRIMINATION

- People could lose their jobs simply because they are gay or lesbian-or perceived to be.
- Employers across the country know that discrimination hurts productive employees and employers - a fact recognized by over 250 major businesses nation-wide which have stated specifically that they will not discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation.

MEASURE 13 IS BAD BUSINESS FOR OREGON

- Measure 13 is just a repackaged version of Measure 9, which sparked a national outcry and focused negative media attention on Oregon.
- Already, a number of major organizations and associations have stated that they will not hold meetings and conventions in Portland if Measure 13 passes. The known losses so far exceed \$15 million.
- Passage of Measure 13 will jeopardize economic development and job growth in Oregon. Many companies have policies which prohibit them from siting operations in communities where their employees could face legalized discrimination.
- Oregon's hard-won image as a progressive, egalitarian state will be tarnished by the passage of Measure 13. Even if the measure is declared unconstitutional, it will take years for Oregon to recover its national and international reputation.

(This information furnished by Brent Mower, Treasurer, No On 13 Committee.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

A MESSAGE FROM AFRICAN AMERICANS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

MEASURE 13 PERMANENTLY LEGALIZES DISCRIMINATION

We as African Americans know the danger of discriminatory laws, we have been there before. Measure 13 would amend the Oregon State Constitution to permanently legalize discrimination. It is an attack on the basic rights of lesbians and gay men and ultimately an attack on the basic rights of all Oregonians.

Measure 13 would reestablish a precedent for Jim Crow type laws with gay men and lesbians as the first targets. Who will be next?

Measure 13 would require the government to discriminate against a group of Oregonians. The Oregon Constitution would be amended to deprive lesbians and gay men of their basic rights, discrimination would ONCE AGAIN become the law of the land.

Measure 13 would encourage discrimination against anyone "perceived" to be a gay or lesbian person. It would help to create in Oregon, an atmosphere of hostility, fear and hatred, based on misinformation.

Protecting people who are different from others, is at the core of American Democracy. Don't let cynicism and fear blind you. Measure 13 is an attack on democratic principles and ideals and if passed would erode all of our basic rights, regardless of sexual orientation.

Americans of African descent should know better than anyone else the dangers of changing the laws of the state to single out a group of people, deprive them of their basic rights and by doing so, label them "inferior". For four hundred years the denial of our basic rights was declared legitimate because we were "less than human" and it was "against nature" to treat us as fully human. Measure 13 is a cruel and mean spirited effort to impose suffering on a group of people by reintroducing discrimination into the law.

PLEASE VOTE NO ON MEASURE 13

(This information furnished by Kathleen Saadat, Co-ordinator, African Americans for Human Rights.)

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Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 13

According to Lon Mabon, it's a

"...moderately worded replacement for Measure 9."

- Lon T. Mabon, SSR-PAC letter, 12/93

"OCA Chairman Lon Mabon said the new measure would essentially have the same effect as Measure 9...."

- *The Oregonian*, 12/2/93

• By the OCA's own admission, **Measure 13 = Measure 9**

• Measure 13 permanently legalizes discrimination.

Citizens from Central, Eastern & Southern Oregon
oppose discrimination.

Join us in voting No on 13

Bruce Abernathy

G. Philip Arnold

Associated Students of Southern Oregon State College

Jack Beck

Janet Boytano

Charlie Burr

Central Oregon Battering & Rape Alliance

Robert W. Chandler

Coos County Coalition for Human Rights

Deschutes Co. Coalition for Human Dignity

Steven Flynn

Charlotte Harrington-Winsley

Joan Jackson

Debra K. Jones

Klamath County Coalition for Human Dignity

Ross Knotts

Harry Lonsdale

William H. Mansfield

Nancy Peterson

James T. Post

Virginia C. Post

Sylvia Rice

Harry Viar

Marilyn Walendy

Elli Work

John L. Wujack, Mayor of Bend

(This information furnished by Brent Mower, Treasurer, No On 13 Committee.)

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Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Like many Oregonians, we are offended by the OCA's carefully disguised attack on basic rights and basic values. That's why we, as leaders in the business, religious, labor, and gay and lesbian communities, have joined together as the No on 13 Committee. We represent Oregonians from across the state who do not want to see discrimination permanently legalized in Oregon.

We are counting on you to

VOTE NO ON 13

No on 13 Board of Trustees

Cliff Carlsen

Attorney, Miller Nash Wiener Hager & Carlsen

Alice Dale

Executive Director, Oregon Public Employees Union

Merry Demarest

Community Organizer, Corvallis

Roger Gray

Assistant Executive Secretary, Oregon Education Association

Ken Harrison

Business Executive, Portland

Richard Hensley

Retired President & CEO, LTM, Inc., Medford

Cliff Jones

Senior Associate, Technical Assistance for Community Services

Bishop Robert L. Ladehoff

Episcopal Diocese of Oregon

Rabbi Emanuel Rose

Temple Beth Israel

Linda Shelk

Community Activist, Powell Butte

Gail Shibley

State Representative

Flo Reid Walker

District Manager, Waddell & Reed Financial Services

(This information furnished by Brent Mower, Treasurer, No On 13 Committee.)

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Measure No. 13

Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

"Measure 13 is **deeply flawed**,
is **offensive** to many Oregonians,
it would **discriminate** against a group of citizens,
and it may well be **unconstitutional**."

- Thomas A Balmer, Deputy Attorney General for the State of Oregon, *The Oregonian*, 8/20/94

Citizens from Willamette Valley communities oppose discrimination.

Join us in voting NO ON 13

Fred Adams, Tod Amidon, Linda Audrain, Lawrence M. Baker, Eugene Belhumeur, Helen Berg, Bonnie Berman, Kristy Billuni, Susan J. Brown, Anne Bounds, Kathleen Carter, Carol A. Carver, Ph.D., Karen L. Casanova, Mary A. Christian, Les Corey, Becky Couch-Goodling, Cottage Grove Community Action Network, Terry S. Crawford, Eric M. Cumfer, Ben Dake, Congressman Peter Defazio, Harold H. Demarest, Jr., Alice Doyle, Equal Rights PAC, Karen Fletcher, Benjamin W. Flint, Albert L. Folsom, James E. Gilroy, Mary M. Gilroy, Rory Greenfield, Nancy L. Hamilton, Rosemary Hite, Gail Hoelzle, Roberta Hoelzle, Deborah L. Jacobs, Jill D. Johnson, Bruce Kelsh, Cassandra M. Kerkvliet, Pat Kight, Rabbi Myron Kinberg, Tom A. Kuffner, Janet A. Landau, Melissa Gayle Lippold, Mary E. Meyer, Prudence Miles, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Corvallis Branch, Rev. Elizabeth N. Oettinger, Lane County Oregon NARAL, Patty Pate, Tracy Ann Perey, James O. Price, Floyd Prozanski, Gary Renfro, Alexandra Rodinsky, Flo Olkoski, Deborah A. Richards, Jenny Root, Barbara Ross, Jerry Rust, Lane Co. Commissioner, Leslie Rubenstein, Sarah Sanford, Stephanie Sanford, Jim Scheppke, Jane E. Scotti, Joel P. Scotti, Gary F. Smith, Rollie Smith, Yvonne L. Smith-Adams, Peter Sorenson, Anita L. Stacy, Michael E. Swain, Peter Tarzian, Lloyd V. Thomson, Clifford W. Trow, Mark West, Patricia L. Williams, Robert W. Wolfe, Cynthia Wooten, State Representative, District 41, Rev. Lois E. Van Leer, Tony Van Vliet, R. Charles Vars, Jr., April Waddy, OSU Student Body President, Peter G. Wallace

(This information furnished by Brent Mower, Treasurer, No On 13 Committee.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

We oppose discrimination and stand firm in our support for the equal rights of all people.

We oppose the OCA's Ballot Measure 13, just as we opposed the OCA's Ballot Measure 9 in 1992. Language changes aside, Measure 13 is the same as Measure 9; the effects would be identical.

We urge you to vote "NO" on 13.

Community Relations Committee
of the Jewish Federation of Portland
Jewish Federation of Portland
Congregation Shaarie Torah
Congregation Neveh Shalom
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Oregon Jewish Agenda
National Council of Jewish Women
Jewish Legal Society of Northwestern School of Law
Congregation Ahavath Achim
Anti-Bias Subcommittee, Congregation Beth Israel
Congregation Beth Israel
American Jewish Committee
Congregation Geshar
Oregon Board of Rabbis
South Metro Jewish Community
Eastside Jewish Community of Portland
Hadassah
Congregation Havurah Shalom

Susan Abravanel	Community Relations Committee Jewish Federation of Portland
Mitchel Cohen	Congregation Shaarie Torah
Rabbi Daniel J. Isaak	Congregation Neveh Shalom
Sheri Cordova	Congregation Neveh Shalom
Stew Albert	Oregon Jewish Agenda
Dayle Maizels-Tyrrell	National Council of Jewish Women
Mark Ginsberg	Jewish Legal Society of Northwestern School of Law
Yossi Malka	Congregation Ahavath Achim
Kenneth Lewis	Anti-Bias Subcommittee Congregation Beth Israel
Rose Rustin	Congregation Beth Israel
Jerry Marger	Congregation Neveh Shalom
Rabbi Emanuel Rose	Congregation Beth Israel
Eugene & Layton Borkan	Congregation Havurah Shalom
Judith Kahn	American Jewish Committee
Charles R. Schiffman	Jewish Federation of Portland
Rabbi Gary Schoenberg	Congregation Geshar
Rabbi Laurie Rutenberg	Oregon Board of Rabbis & Congregation Geshar
John Moss	South Metro Jewish Community
Joy Wexler	Portland Chapter, Hadassah
Paul R. Schlesinger	Jewish Federation of Portland
David Fuks	Jewish Federation of Portland
Rabbi Joseh A. Wolf	Congregation Havurah Shalom
Rabbi Yonah Geller	Congregation Shaarie Torah

(This information furnished by Robert Horenstein, Director of Community Relations, Jewish Federation of Portland.)

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Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The National Organization for Women (NOW) stands firmly in support of equal treatment under the law for all Oregonians. We know that the same basic rights must be guaranteed to all for each of us to be free. This election we are again called upon to fight to protect our rights and our constitution.

Oregon NOW urges you to vote NO on Measure 13. We believe Measure 13 has the potential to rip our state apart.

- If Measure 13 passes, some Oregonians will lose their basic rights.
- If Measure 13 passes, we will have a State Constitution that guarantees equal treatment under the law to only some Oregonians.
- If Measure 13 passes, anti-discrimination laws at the local level will be eliminated.
- If Measure 13 passes, lesbians and gay men in Oregon will be singled out and labeled as an easy target for discrimination.
- If Measure 13 passes, we will have dealt a terrible blow to the soul of Oregon and the bitter harvest we reap will last on and on.

And remember, Measure 13 is only a small piece of what the OCA wants to do to Oregon. In 1990, the OCA sought to amend our State Constitution to ban abortions and eliminate a woman's right to reproductive choices. In 1992, the OCA dragged our state through a divisive campaign in an attempt to insert the most discriminatory language in the nation in our state's constitution.

Since 1988, the OCA has spent millions of dollars trying to persuade Oregonians to trade away our basic rights. The OCA has their own agenda for Oregon. Measure 13 is just one more radical proposal to enshrine discrimination in the Oregon Constitution forever.

Oregon NOW urges you vote NO on tampering with our Constitution. NO on trading away any Oregonian's basic rights. Vote NO on 13.

(This information furnished by Peggy A. Norman, State Coordinator, Oregon National Organization for Women.)

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Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MEASURE #13 IS DANGEROUS TO EDUCATION

VOTE NO ON #13

A Message from the Oregon Education Association

Measure 13 is dangerous to our schools, threatening to destroy the very foundation upon which the American public education system rests: freedom of speech and freedom of inquiry.

Measure 13 would permit unprecedented censorship and dangerous government intervention to come into our schools.

Educators from grade school through university have always tried to teach tolerance and understanding of all sides of controversial issues as students become mature enough to debate them.

Measure 13 would allow only one view -- that homosexuality is unhealthy and unacceptable. It would force educators to stop any discussion that would even **suggest** that gay and lesbian citizens should not be discriminated against.

Thus, the measure seeks to censor in our public schools and universities one side of the ongoing political and moral debate over homosexuality. In effect, it would force one group's views -- that of the OCA and its supporters -- on all Oregon students. This is contrary to the very foundation of a sound educational system and to a free society.

Measure 13 is Dangerous to Our Schools Measure 13 is Dangerous to Our Children

Bruce Adams, President
Oregon Education Association

Authorized by Oregon Education Association/Oregon Association of Classified Employees, 6900 SW Haines Street, Tigard OR 97223; (503) 684-3300.

(This information furnished by Bruce Adams.)

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Measure No. 13

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

**LABOR UNIONS AGREE
DEFEND EVERYONE'S BASIC RIGHTS
VOTE NO ON 13**

In 1992, workers all across Oregon rejected the discrimination and divisiveness Ballot Measure 9 threatened -- and they oppose that same threat in the form of Measure 13.

The Oregon Public Employees Union/SEIU Local 503 and the Oregon Nurses Association oppose any legislation or initiative that pits worker against worker.

We support efforts that result in cooperation between workers on the job and in the community. We seek a workplace and a community that includes everyone.

Many of our Union contracts prohibit discrimination, whether on the basis of race, color, marital status, religion, national origin, age, mental or physical handicap, gender or sexual orientation. Measure 13 takes away those protections. Measure 13 exposes workers to unjust personnel action based on non-work-related factors. Measure 13 attempts to misuse our Constitution to take away basic rights.

The cornerstone of Trade Unionism is:

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL.

WE URGE ALL WORKERS TO VOTE NO ON MEASURE 13!

Submitted by:

Dawn Morgan, President
Oregon Public Employees Union/SEIU Local 503
P.O. Box 12159
Salem, Oregon 97309

(This information furnished by Dawn Morgan, Oregon Public Employees Union.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the General Election, November 8, 1994.

BALLOT TITLE

14 AMENDS CHEMICAL PROCESS MINING LAWS: ADDS REQUIREMENTS, PROHIBITIONS, STANDARDS, FEES

QUESTION: Shall chemical process mining laws be amended, adding operating and reclamation requirements, banning certain practices, imposing fees, ending tax credit?

SUMMARY: Amends chemical process mining laws. Bans chemical releases into environment. Requires using best readily obtainable technology, including liner and leak detection systems. Adds to wildlife protection requirements. Adds to mine reclamation standards, including backfilling of open pits with detoxified materials. Bans "in situ" mining. Bars permit unless applicant has satisfactory compliance and closure history with other operations. Operator's bond must cover perpetual site care, monitoring. Repeals pollution control tax credit for chemical process mines. Imposes mineral extraction fee, used for habitat protection, mining community grants.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL IMPACT: Currently, there are no chemical process mining facilities operating in Oregon that would be subject to this measure. One company is applying for a chemical process mining permit. If the application proceeds and the facility is sited, direct state revenues will increase by approximately \$2.0 million annually for ten years following the start of mining operations.

AN ACT

Relating to chemical process mining, including amendments respecting mine operating standards, including best available technology, early warning leak detection, backfilling and aquifer reconstruction, perpetual care security, and the elimination of pollution control facility tax credit; and the establishment of monitoring and enforcement provisions, regulations pertaining to the transportation of liquid sodium cyanide, and a license fee.

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

Section (1) For purposes of this act:
(Renumber the following section.)

() "Affiliate" is any person which is an applicant's wholly or partially owned subsidiary; partnership; spin-off; or, who shares common directors or managers.

() "Applicant" is any person applying for a permit under ORS 517.952 to ORS 517.987.

() "Available" means readily obtainable.

() "Chemical process mines" means a mining and processing operation for metal bearing ores that uses chemicals to dissolve metals from ore for which a notice has been filed under ORS 517.959.

() "Detoxified" means rid of substances that can destroy life or impair health and/or reproductivity.

() "Environment" means that which begins at the bottom of the last liner or protective device.

() "Harm" means mortality of or injury to wildlife, including physical injury or impairment of productivity through alteration of essential behavior patterns such as breeding, feeding or sheltering.

() "In situ mining" means mining in place or extraction of minerals by chemically processing ore while it remains in the ground.

() "Wildlife" means all fish, shellfish, intertidal animals, wild birds, amphibians, reptiles, invertebrates, and wild mammals.

Section (2) ORS 517.956(1) is amended to read:

(1) Chemical process mining including extraction, processing, and reclamation, shall be undertaken in a manner that minimizes environmental damage through the use of the best available[, *practicable and necessary*] technology to assure full and complete compliance with environmental standards including, but not limited to:

(a) Standards shall assure no release of chemicals or process solutions to the environment.

(b) Best available technology shall include but not be limited to an early warning leak detection system installed immediately below the primary liner for the purpose of detecting loss of process solutions by leakage through the primary liner; and, a second leak detection system below the secondary liner capable of detecting leaks during mine operations and in perpetuity following mine closure.

(c) Processing solutions shall be contained within enclosed tanks or pipes, heaps shall be netted, and operations shall be surrounded by not less than a ten-foot chain link fence or cyclone fencing with a ground cloth of 0.5 inch mesh. Wildlife shall be positively excluded from contact with processing solutions and wastewaters.

(d) Processing solutions shall be applied to heap leach pads by covered drip irrigation systems, which preclude ponding or other conditions that could result in the ingestion of or exposure to processing solutions by wildlife. Spray methods for distribution of processing solutions to the heaps shall be prohibited.

(e) The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife shall be required to review current well-documented and verifiable scientific data and to establish a level at which the chemical composition of wastewaters shall be maintained that will not harm wildlife. This level shall be subject to change by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife if and when the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife determines that new well-documented and verifiable scientific data warrants such change.

(f) In situ mining is prohibited.

(g) Chemical process mining operations shall not harm state-listed species protected under the State of Oregon Endangered Species Act.

(h) Dispose of all materials classified as hazardous wastes under the state of Oregon hazardous waste determination protocol at an existing hazardous waste disposal facility.

Section (3) ORS 517.956(3) is amended to read:

(3) [Surface] Reclamation of a chemical process mine site shall:

(c) Require certification to the permittee, by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife and the State Department of Agriculture, that a self-sustaining ecosystem, comparable to undamaged ecosystems in the area, has been established in satisfaction of the permittee's habitat restoration obligations; [and]

(d) Include backfilling [or partial backfilling as determined on a case by case basis by the department when necessary to achieve reclamation objectives that cannot be achieved through other mitigation activities] of open pits with detoxified mining materials;

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(e) Return land to approximate original contours including restoration of original features, stabilization, topsoil replacement, and revegetation with native species;

(f) Restore pre-mining surface waterways and subsurface aquifers; and

(g) Remove all equipment, refuse, structures and foundations from the permit area that are not necessary for perpetual monitoring of the site.

(h) Dispose of all materials classified as hazardous wastes under the state of Oregon hazardous waste determination protocol at an existing hazardous waste disposal facility.

Section (4) ORS 517.987(1), ORS 517.987(6)(c), and ORS 517.987(7) are amended to read:

517.987 Reclamation bond or security; annual assessment of cost of reclamation; lien; release of security; post-reclamation security. (1) At the time of submitting a consolidated application under ORS 517.971, the applicant shall estimate the total cost of reclamation consistent with the standards imposed under ORS 517.700 to 517.951. Using the reclamation estimate and a credible accident analysis as a guide, the department shall make an initial determination as to the amount of the reclamation bond necessary to protect human health and the environment. The department then shall conduct a public hearing to determine whether its initial determination as to the amount of the reclamation bond is sufficient to protect human health and the environment. The department, after taking into account public testimony, shall make changes to the bond amount accordingly and shall distribute a bond proposal to all permitting and cooperating agencies for their consultation and approval. The amount of the bond that the department may require to cover the actual cost of reclamation shall not be limited.

(6)(c) No sooner than 60 days after distributing the request and providing notice of the receipt of the request, the department shall conduct a[n *informal*] public hearing to determine whether to allow the bond release or bond reduction.

(7) The department [*may*] shall require security or an annuity for post-reclamation monitoring and care to be paid before the final bond release. The security or annuity shall be sufficient to cover [*long-term*] perpetual site care and monitoring needs. The department shall determine the amount of the proposed security or annuity [*and distribute a proposal to all permitting and cooperating agencies*] upon consultation and approval with all permitting and cooperating agencies and after conducting a public hearing.

Section (5) ORS 468.155(2)(d) is amended to read:

(g) Chemical process mines pursuant to 517.956.

Section (6) ORS 517.961 and ORS 517.969(1) are amended as follows:

517.961 Notice of intent to submit application; posting of notice. A prospective applicant for a permit to operate a chemical process mining operation shall file with the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries a notice of intent to submit an application and post copies of the notice along the perimeter of the location of the proposed operation. The notice of intent shall include a general description, location, and listing of the relevant regulatory authorities for each of the applicant's and affiliate's current and closed mining operations. The posting shall be sufficient to inform the public of the intended action and a legal description of the proposed mining operation location and shall comply with requirements adopted by rule by the governing board of the department.

517.969 Collection of baseline data; public informational hearing; collection methodology. (1) Upon receipt of notice from a prospective applicant that the prospective applicant is ready to begin collecting baseline data, the State Department of Geology

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and Mineral Industries shall:

(a) Provide notice in accordance with ORS 517.959 that the prospective applicant intends to begin baseline data collection and the location where additional background information may be obtained or reviewed. Determine the operating, compliance, and closure history for the applicant's and affiliate's current and closed mining operations pursuant to ORS 517.961 by contacting all relevant regulatory authorities identified by the applicant or otherwise known.

(c) Receive written comments from the public and affected agencies for 45 days after receiving notice under this subsection. Affected agencies shall make a determination and issue a finding that the applicant's and affiliate's operating, compliance, and closure history is sufficient to insure that the applicant's proposed mining operation will not adversely affect lands, waters, air, wildlife, and human health in Oregon. If no such finding can be made, the application shall be denied.

Section (7) ORS 517 is amended to add:

ORS 517.989. Monitoring and Enforcement.

(1) Monitoring of compliance for any permit, standard, regulation, condition, requirement, compliance agreement, or order pursuant to ORS 517.952 to ORS 517.987, shall be performed by an independent third party contractor approved by the department and the appropriate permitting, cooperating, or commenting agency.

(2) The department and all permitting and cooperating agencies within one year from the date of enactment of this 1994 Act, shall promulgate rules setting out penalties and remedies if the department, or any permitting or cooperating agency determines that any person is in violation of any provision of ORS 517.750 to ORS 517.988 or any permit, standard, regulation, condition, requirement, compliance agreement, or order issued or promulgated pursuant to ORS 517.750 to ORS 517.989.

Section (8)

The Public Utilities Commission and the Oregon Department of Transportation, within one year from the date of enactment of this 1994 Act, shall develop standards for the safe and secure transportation and routing of liquid sodium cyanide within the state of Oregon.

Section (9)

Chemical Process Mine License Fee

(1) Every person who engages in or carries on the business of working or operating any chemical process mine or mining property in the state of Oregon from which gold, silver, copper, lead, or any other metal or metals of any kind shall be mined, extracted, or produced, whether such person shall carry on such business or engage in such work or operations as owner, lessee, trustee, possessor, receiver, or in any other capacity, must for each year when engaged in or carrying on such business, work, or operations pay to the Oregon Department of Revenue for the exclusive use and benefit of the state of Oregon a license fee for engaging in and carrying on such business, work, or operations in this state.

(2) The annual license fee to be paid by a person engaged in or carrying on the business of working or operating any chemical process mine or mining property in this state from which gold, silver, copper, lead, or any other metal or metals are produced shall be an amount computed on the gross value of product which will be derived by the person from mining business, work, or operation within this state. The chemical process mine license fee shall be collected quarterly, in advance, based on an estimate of the gross value of product as follows:

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Gross Value of Product	Fee (percentage of gross value)
first \$250,000	0%
more than \$250,000	2.0%

(3) Chemical process mine license fees collected under the provisions of this part are allocated as follows:

(a) to the state Habitat Conservation Fund of the Resource Conservation Sinking Fund pursuant to ORS 468.664 for habitat protection and restoration, 75% of total collections each year; and

(b) to a Mining Community Impact Trust Fund, to be established and administered by the Oregon Department of Economic Development for community grants for infrastructure needs and to mitigate rapid unemployment and other social changes associated with closure of chemical process mining operations, as identified by the socioeconomic impact analysis prepared pursuant to ORS 517.980, 25% of total collections each year.

Section (10)

If any of this Act is held unconstitutional, the remaining parts shall remain in force.

NOTE: **Boldfaced** type indicates new language; [*brackets and italic*] type indicates deletions or comments.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Under existing Oregon law, persons who proposes to operate a chemical process mine must meet certain requirements and standards to protect public health, fish and wildlife and the environment. A chemical process mine, such as a heap leach mine, uses chemicals to extract minute amounts of metals, such as gold, from the ore.

This measure amends existing law to impose more stringent standards and requirements for chemical process mining. The measure requires mining operations use the best available technology to prevent a release of chemicals or process solutions into the environment, to install specific early warning and leak detection systems, and install barriers to protect fish and wildlife and water quality. This measure bans chemical process mining of ore that is still in the ground. It also requires any hazardous waste to be disposed of in an existing hazardous waste facility.

This measure adds certain requirements for protecting and restoring an area where chemical process mining occurs. These requirements include backfilling any pits dug during the operation using detoxified mining materials, returning the land to its original contours, replanting with native vegetation, restoring waterways and subsurface aquifers to their original flows and quality and removing all equipment, buildings and materials at the end of the operation except those necessary for perpetual monitoring and care of the site.

This measure adds a requirement for a public hearing before the amount of the reclamation bond is finally set and increases the amount of the bond for closing the site so that it will be high enough to pay for perpetual site care rather than long-term site care.

This measure eliminates the Oregon pollution control tax credits for a chemical process mining operation.

Under this measure, an application to operate a chemical process mine would also require information about the past history of the applicant, or any person or company connected to the applicant, in complying with mining regulations. In order for an agency to issue a permit, this information must show that in the past, the applicant and any affiliate of the applicant will conduct the proposed operation in a way that will not adversely affect the public health, fish and wildlife or the environment of Oregon.

This measure requires monitoring of the mining operation by an independent third party approved by the appropriate state agency.

This measure requires all agencies involved in regulating chemical process mining operations to adopt penalties and remedies to enforce the chemical process mining laws. The Public Utility Commission and the Oregon Department of Transportation must adopt rules for the transportation in Oregon of liquid sodium cyanide.

A 2% annual chemical process mine license fee is imposed, on the gross value of the product exceeding \$250,000. Of the fees collected, 75% will be allocated to the state Habitat Conservation Fund for habitat protection and restoration. The measure also creates a Mining Community Impact Trust Fund which will receive 25% of the fees to mitigate the economic impact of the mine after it is closed.

Committee Members:

Sally Cross
Larry Tuttle
John R. Faust
Senator Gene Timms*
Judge Charles S. Crookham

Appointed by:

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

* Member dissents (does not concur with explanatory statement)

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

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Measure #14 STOPS taxpayer-funded cleanups

In Colorado, the Summitville gold mine left taxpayers with a \$100 million dollar cleanup bill and a "leaking, toxic soup of cyanide and heavy metals; the waste has killed 17 miles of streams and polluted water supplies in lower valleys, infuriating farmers and fishermen. The Environmental Protection Agency is spending more than \$40,000 a day to contain the disaster." *New York Times*, 8/14/94

Measure #14 will STOP this by requiring gold mining companies, not taxpayers, pay clean up costs.

Large cyanide mines use more than a million pounds of cyanide annually. A majority of cyanide gold mines have spilled cyanide, often with deadly consequences. Recent headlines illustrate the problem:

"The Road to Summitville, a Gold Mining Debacle: How promises of riches turned into an environmental disaster" *New York Times* 8/14/94

"Montana mine had 9 cyanide leaks: Second spill detected in tap water" - *Denver Post* 11/2/93

"Cyanide found in well at mine" - *Great Falls Tribune* 10/22/93

"Leach mining killing birds" *Rapid City Journal* 12/28/92

"Cyanide Spill: Worker injured in DeLamar mishap" *Owyhee Avalanche* 9/2/92

"Pond cyanide up, gold mine shut: Deadly 38-fold increase recorded" *Denver Post* 4/4/92

"Deadly cyanide-laced water from a huge gold mine near Wolf Creek Pass has kill all aquatic life in 17 miles of the Alamosa River and the Terrace Reservoir, and it may have seeped downstream into the Rio Grande, say state and federal officials." - *Denver Post*, 11/11/91

"Cyanide leak from gold mine annihilates life in river" *Santa Fe New Mexican* 11/12/91

Measure #14 requires mining companies to use the best available technology to assure that cyanide and other toxic wastes don't spill into the environment.

Vote YES on #14 — Protect Oregon's environment and Oregon taxpayers.

(This information furnished by Larry Tuttle, Chief petitioner, Stop Toxic Open Pit Mines.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

As nearby residents of Oregon's first proposed cyanide heap leach gold mine, we are worried about the consequences of this form of mining. Our concern involves present day operational problems which will impact our children and the land they will inherit. Although chemical process mines represent a small fraction of the total mining industry, the damage they inflict on the earth and its inhabitants is enormous.

All operations impact water quality and quantity because cyanide heap leach mining uses huge quantities of water. The mines' ponds often leak, killing wildlife and contaminating groundwater. Unfortunately, cyanide can persist for as long as 40 years once it enters aquifers. Measure 14 requires mines to conserve water, use the best available means to prevent cyanide leaks, and restore aquifers when mining is complete.

Cyanide mine pits are several thousand feet across and over a thousand feet deep. Wildlife and their habitats are affected forever by these operations, and are subject to cyanide poisoning and death. When mining has been completed, the pits will not be filled, locking this land away from public benefit and other uses. Measure 14 provides additional protection for wildlife and requires the land to be restored after mining, in keeping with the multiple use mandate for our public lands.

Cyanide mining also impacts people living nearby. As the local population swells, stranded job seekers strain social services, relying on local agencies that are not prepared for such emergencies. Since gold is a finite resource, cyanide leach mining isn't sustainable economic development. Measure 14 establishes a fee which will assist local communities faced with faltering boom and bust economies.

Measure #14 does not affect small miners nor the majority of mining operations. Measure #14 addresses only the most devastating form of mining, chemical process mining. Please vote for Measure 14.

(This information furnished by Gary and Carolyn Brown.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Don't be misled! Measure #14 does not prohibit mining in Oregon — it requires responsible mining. Vote Yes on #14

Oregon is the only western state not yet plagued by open-pit cyanide gold mining. But mining corporations have already staked claims for dozens of mine sites in southeastern Oregon. The cyanide heap leach gold mining process could also be used in parts of western Oregon.

Measure #14 will protect Oregon's environment and taxpayers. Other western states have been scarred and poisoned by open pit cyanide mines. Oregon's current laws don't do enough to protect Oregon from the consequences of cyanide gold mining.

Measure #14 will protect Oregon from the huge open pits left behind when mines are closed by requiring mining companies to fill the pits and restore the mine site when they're done.

Measure #14 will protect Oregonians from poisoned drinking and irrigation water, toxic chemical spills and leaks, and waterfowl and wildlife deaths by requiring mining companies to use the best available technology when they operate.

Measure #14 protects taxpayers from multi-million dollar Superfund clean up bills by guaranteeing that mining companies, not Oregon taxpayers, pay all clean up and restoration costs.

On election day, please join the following Oregon organizations in voting Yes on #14 to protect Oregon from the dangers of cyanide heap leach gold mining:

- Audubon Society of Portland
- Central Oregon Audubon
- Central Oregon Forest Issues Committee
- Concerned Citizens for Responsible Mining
- Democratic Party of Oregon
- Don't Waste Oregon Committee
- National Wildlife Federation
- Native Forest Council
- Native Plant Society of Oregon
- Oregon Chapter Sierra Club
- Oregon League of Conservation Voters
- Oregon Natural Desert Association
- Oregon Natural Resources Council
- Oregon PeaceWorks
- Oregon Wildlife Federation
- Public Forestry Foundation
- Salem Audubon Society
- Siskiyou Regional Education Project

Vote Yes on Measure #14 — to protect Oregon's environment and Oregon taxpayers.

(This information furnished by Larry Tuttle, Chief petitioner, STOP Toxic Open Pit Mines (STOP'M).)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

A new gold rush is heading to Oregon. Huge open pit cyanide gold mines, causing enormous environmental problems, could begin operating in Oregon in the next two years. Measure #14 seeks to protect Oregon from the damage this mining has caused in other states.

Open pit cyanide mining turns mountains into gigantic pits in its search for microscopic amounts of gold. Cyanide can extract as little as .01 ounces of gold from one ton (2,000 pounds) of ore. Cyanide mining operations process as much as 20,000 tons of ore daily. Current laws do not require these pits to be refilled.

Measure #14 STOPS mining companies from leaving open pits in Oregon by requiring that the pits be refilled and the site is restored to its original condition after the mine has closed.

As taxpayers, we're already paying to clean up one Superfund site left by an open pit cyanide gold mine in Colorado, which declared bankruptcy after mining 280,000 ounces of gold.

Measure #14 STOPS new Superfund sites in Oregon by making mining companies, not taxpayers pay for the cost of reclamation and cleanup. Measure #14 requires companies to post bonds for cleanup before they mine.

The majority of cyanide gold mining operations in the US have spilled cyanide, killing thousands of birds, fish and wildlife and endangering local drinking and irrigation water supplies. An estimated 10,000 animals died at Nevada gold mines alone between 1986 and 1991.

Cyanide is a fast-acting and lethal poison — a piece of cyanide the size of a grain of rice can kill an adult; it takes much less than that to kill fish, birds or other wildlife.

Measure #14 STOPS wildlife kills and protects local water supplies from cyanide.

Vote YES on #14 to protect Oregon's environment and Oregon taxpayers

(This information furnished by Larry Tuttle, Chief petitioner, STOP Toxic Open Pit Mines (STOP'M).)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Our families live on farms in Malheur County in eastern Oregon. We have farmed this land for generations.

We are stewards of the land and will be for generations to come.

Just down the road from our farm is the site of a proposed gold mine, called the Grassy Mountain project. We support the mine because we think it, and the 200 people who will work there, will be good neighbors.

We're opposed to Measure 14 on the November ballot. It's language is deceptive. It's really meant to do just one thing: to prevent mines like this one from being developed.

We in eastern Oregon care about the environment and know what is best for us. We don't need people who don't live here or don't work here telling us how to govern ourselves. And we sure don't need to have them tell us we don't deserve an environmentally sound, jobs-producing mine in our county that has among the highest unemployment and lowest per-family income in the state.

Measure 14 will hurt the people of eastern Oregon. It is a bad law, one that tries to trick people into thinking about environmental protection when it is really about stopping all modern mining projects.

Oregon already has the toughest environmental mining law in the United States. We don't need to scuttle it and replace it with Measure 14. We don't need to create more bureaucratic red tape. And we sure don't need more lawyers filing more lawsuits in Salem or Washington, DC.

And what we really don't need is Measure 14, which is why we're asking everyone in Oregon, whether you live in cities, towns, or in the countryside, to vote No on 14 to stop this bad, extreme, and costly proposal.

John J. Bishop, Vale
 Larry D. Price, Adrian
 Barry S. Fujishin, Adrian

(This information furnished by Gilbert Johnston, NO on 14 Committee.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MEASURE 14 IS BAD PUBLIC POLICY AND BAD LAW

Measure 14 was placed on the ballot by "STOP'M," an activist organization whose purpose is to prevent modern gold mines, like the one proposed in Malheur County, from operating in Oregon.

Measure 14 takes the power to regulate the development, operation and closure of mines away from environmental and scientific experts and places it in the hands of lawyers and courts. It would completely undercut Oregon's tough 1991 environmental mining law.

We know the geology of our state, and we know that Oregon law guarantees that mines will be developed and operated in a manner that is geologically sound and environmentally safe.

Measure 14 supporters argue that the proposal is needed to "protect Oregon's citizens" against environmental dangers from mines.

As geologists and concerned citizens, we have studied Measure 14 and its proponents' claims and we have concluded that Measure 14 is deceptive and is designed to stop modern gold mining in Oregon.

Gold is more than jewelry and dental work. The mass production of automobiles, electrical appliances and military hardware is guided by computer-aided design and manufacturing systems built with gold-coated circuitry.

Gold is essential to most cutting edge technologies. It is tarnish and corrosion resistant, has matchless infrared reflectivity and is an excellent conductor of heat and electricity. The electronics industry alone uses over 21 percent of the gold produced in North America each year.

Modern gold mining will provide badly needed jobs for people in eastern Oregon. The mining will be done in a geologically sound manner under the strict 1991 law. On the other hand, Measure 14 is a drastic and costly law that is poor environmental policy and makes no sense from a geological standpoint.

For these reasons, we urge a **No** vote on Measure 14.

Jim Haight, geologist, Woodburn
 Mike Pappalardo, hydrogeologist, Eugene

(This information furnished by Gilbert Johnston, NO on 14 Committee.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

In Oregon, we're rightly proud of our natural beauty and our tradition of protecting that beauty with effective environmental laws, like the bottle bill.

But we're smart enough not to say "yes" every time an activist group puts a complex ballot measure before us with an environmental label on it.

As Oregonians deeply concerned about our state's environment, we have submitted this statement because we strongly oppose Measure 14. It is a deceptive proposal full of appealing environmental buzzwords but lacking in any real environmental benefits.

Measure 14 would:

1. Completely undercut Oregon's 1991 environmental mining law, a law our state's leading environmentalists have called the "toughest in the nation."
2. Install over 40 complicated new provisions into 10 different sections of Oregon's present environmental mining law. These costly new requirements would take oversight of gold mining in Oregon out of the hands of environmental regulators and experts and put control into the hands of lawyers and the courts.

Once again, with the passage of the 1991 Oregon environmental mining law, Oregon is leading the nation in the area of environmental law. The very first mining project to come under its provisions is just now being regulated under the permitting process. Let's give that law a chance to work.

Passing Measure 14 would replace a good, tough environmental law with a bad law that is both extreme and costly. Measure 14 would create new taxpayer costs, more bureaucracy, and more expensive lawsuits. It is designed to stop modern gold mines from operating in Oregon, mines that can be operated in an environmentally safe manner under the stringent controls of our 1991 law.

Please join us in rejecting this deceptive proposal. Keep Oregon's tough environmental mining law by voting No on 14.

James C. Howland, consulting engineer; former board member, Oregon Water Resources Commission, Corvallis.
Hadley Akins, former board member, Oregon Water Resources Commission, Pendleton.

(This information furnished by Gilbert Johnston, NO on 14 Committee.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

We are two Oregon legislators who come from different parts of our state, different political parties and different philosophies. As a liberal Democrat from Portland, and a conservative Republican from rural Malheur County, we disagree on many issues facing our state. But we do agree that Oregon deserves effective environmental laws to regulate our natural resource industries. And we agree that Oregonians should reject Ballot Measure 14. Let us tell you why.

Oregon already has a tough new environmental law regulating gold mining. We passed that law in 1991. At that time, some gold mining companies wanted to explore for gold in remote areas of Oregon using modern mining techniques.

As state legislators we conducted extensive hearings on the mining industry and concluded that Oregon laws needed to be updated and made tougher. We invited representatives of environmental, business, labor, and public interest groups to sit at the table and help write a comprehensive law.

In 1991, with the help of the Oregon Environmental Council and other groups, we passed a mining law with strict standards for environmental protection.

In fact, the Oregon Environmental Council characterized our statute as the nation's toughest law with regards to gold mining.

We're proud of our model environmental law and we think it should be given a chance to work.

Measure 14, which was put on the ballot by a small activist group, would undercut Oregon's tough mining law. It would lead to an endless string of lawsuits and regulatory bureaucracies and tens of millions of dollars and hundreds of jobs would be lost in our state.

The initiative process shouldn't be used in this way to undermine good, tough laws and replace them with extreme and costly laws. It just doesn't make sense.

Because of all these reasons, we have joined together to urge a No vote on Measure 14.

Senator Richard (Dick) S. Springer, Democrat, Portland
Senator Eugene Timms, Republican, Burns

(This information furnished by Gilbert Johnston, NO on 14 Committee.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Recently, Oregonians have been successful in both protecting our environment and growing our economy. After considerable review, we have concluded that voting NO on Ballot Measure 14 is in Oregon's best interest because Measure 14 doesn't protect our environment and will be economically damaging.

Our reasons are as follows:

1. In 1991, Oregon passed the nation's strictest environmental mining law. It set the national standard for tough environmental safeguards and is now being applied to the first new gold mine in eastern Oregon. We should give this law a chance to work.
2. The measure is aimed at this mine and would amount to a ban on all modern gold mining in Oregon.
3. The proposed mine, which would operate under the strict environmental regulations of the 1991 law, will provide high wage jobs and a \$90 million investment in eastern Oregon communities that currently suffer from the highest unemployment rates in Oregon.
4. Even though the company is willing to meet or exceed Oregon's tough environmental laws, a handful of opponents have tried to change the rules with Measure 14. This measure will result in bureaucracy, red tape and lawsuits and make running the mine impractical. Oregon can't afford to send this anti-business message.
5. The citizens of Malheur County want this mine. Malheur County is a rural region and depends on natural resources for survival. MEASURE 14 will have a dramatic impact on the lives of thousands of families in eastern Oregon, AND WE BELIEVE THAT IT'S WRONG FOR A HANDFUL OF ACTIVISTS IN ONE PART OF OUR STATE TO DICTATE HOW PEOPLE IN MALHEUR COUNTY WILL LIVE THEIR LIVES.

Please vote **NQ** on Measure 14.

Samuel Naito, Portland
 Joan D. Austin, Vice President, A-Dec, Inc., Newberg
 Arthur P. Christiansen, President, NORPAC Foods, Stayton
 William D. Thorndike Jr., President, Medford Fabrication
 Randall Papé, President, Papé Group, Inc., Eugene
 Jacqueline Babicky, The Babicky Consulting Group, Inc., Portland

(This information furnished by Gilbert Johnston, NO on 14 Committee.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

We in the AFL-CIO urge Oregonians to vote **No** on Ballot Measure 14.

Oregonians have a vital interest in creating a healthy climate for responsible economic growth while protecting the natural beauty that makes Oregon a great place to live. We should encourage existing businesses to expand and bring new environmentally sound, jobs producing ventures to our state.

While some people and some communities in Oregon are enjoying increased prosperity and economic revitalization, not everyone is. Economic recovery has been uneven.

Huge portions of our state, especially in eastern Oregon, continue to suffer the ravages of a severe recession. For example, Malheur County (next to the Idaho state line) ranks last among Oregon's 36 counties in per capita income.

Right now there are plans to develop a modern gold mining operation in Malheur County, plans that will mean \$90 million in new investment in the area. That new investment will also create new high wage jobs. What's more, those new jobs will mean a great deal to the people currently unemployed in Malheur County.

Passage of Measure 14 will hurt the people of Malheur County. It's that simple. Measure 14 will mean lost jobs and a missed opportunity.

The people of Malheur County want the project. The project will be regulated under Oregon's strict environmental mining law. It makes no sense to pass Measure 14 and ban the project!

Oregon cannot afford laws like Measure 14. And that's why, on behalf of the working men and women of the state, I urge you to vote **No** on Measure 14.

Irvin Fletcher (Irv), President, Oregon AFL-CIO

(This information furnished by Gilbert Johnston, NO on 14 Committee.)

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Measure No. 14

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

LOCAL RESIDENTS AFFECTED BY MEASURE 14 URGE: NO ON 14

We are Oregonians who live, work and raise families in Malheur County, on the border with Idaho. Although we live in communities far away from many who will read this Voters' Pamphlet, we have mutual concerns about Oregon and building a better future for all of our citizens.

Concern about the future is what unites us in opposition to Ballot Measure 14, a measure that is fundamentally flawed and would take away opportunities for a better way of life in eastern Oregon.

When we first learned of plans to develop a gold mine called Grassy Mountain in a remote part of our county, we wondered whether a project of that size could be developed with all the necessary environmental safeguards.

After many discussions with the state and federal agencies that regulate mining and visits to nearby mine sites, we concluded that Oregon already has the toughest environmental mining law in the nation. Passed in 1991, it gives us clear and strong protection over mining operations and provides strict assurance that the land will be restored and revegetated when the mine is safely closed.

We want the Grassy Mountain project to proceed because it means at least \$90 million in new investment in our county. It will bring 200 high wage jobs to an area of our state that badly needs them. And it can be done while protecting our environment!

Measure 14 would stop the project. Our local governments, local papers, and local citizens overwhelmingly support the project and oppose Measure 14 because it's deceptive and unnecessary.

Those of us who live in eastern Oregon know what we need -- good jobs and a brighter future for our children. We don't need Measure 14.

Please join us in voting No on 14.

Ann Caldwell Rupe, Ontario
Ken Poole, Ontario
Jay Rucker, Vale
Gary G. McGraw, Vale
Wilton C. Jackson, Nyssa
Mary C. Kline, Nyssa

(This information furnished by Gilbert Johnston, NO on 14 Committee.)

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Measure No. 15

Measure No. 15

Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the General Election, November 8, 1994.

BALLOT TITLE

15 AMENDS CONSTITUTION: STATE MUST MAINTAIN FUNDING FOR SCHOOLS, COMMUNITY COLLEGES

QUESTION: Shall constitution set minimum state funding of schools, community colleges based on funds available from listed sources in 1993-95 biennium?

SUMMARY: Amends state constitution. Requires legislature to fund schools and community colleges at no less than 1993-95 base amount, as adjusted. Base amount is the funds needed to give schools and community colleges same funding they had in 1993-95 from listed sources. Base amount must be adjusted for inflation, deflation and enrollment changes. Legislature must compute base amount and adjustments before each biennium. Legislature may change the amount for any school or community college so long as it gives at least total funds required by measure.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL IMPACT: Current direct state expenditures of \$1.457 billion annually for primary and secondary schools and community colleges would increase \$713 million annually to \$2.172 billion annually. Future annual costs must be adjusted for inflation and projected student population growth.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

PARAGRAPH 1. The Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by creating a new section 10 to be added to and made a part of Article IX and to read:

SECTION 10. (1) The Legislative Assembly shall appropriate or otherwise provide each biennium at least the amount specified by this section for the funding of kindergartens, elementary schools, secondary schools and community colleges. The minimum amount that must be appropriated or otherwise provided by the Legislative Assembly during a biennium for the funding of kindergartens, elementary schools, secondary schools and community colleges is equal to the base funding amount established under subsection (2) of this section, as adjusted under subsection (3) of this section, less all revenues that are derived from the sources described in paragraphs (b) to (e) of subsection (2) of this section and available during a biennium for general operations of kindergartens, elementary schools, secondary schools and community colleges.

(2) For the purpose of calculating the minimum amount to be appropriated or otherwise provided under this section, the Legislative Assembly shall calculate a base funding amount for kindergartens, elementary schools, secondary schools and community colleges. The base funding amount is equal to the amount necessary to provide kindergartens, elementary schools, secondary schools and community colleges of this state with the same total revenue for general operations that was available to the kindergartens, elementary schools, secondary schools and community colleges of this state for the 1993-1995 biennium from the following sources:

(a) Moneys appropriated or otherwise made available by the Legislative Assembly, including all categorical aid.

(b) Revenues from ad valorem taxes or moneys received in lieu of ad valorem taxes.

(c) Revenues from privilege taxes on harvest of timber.
(d) Revenues from the 25 percent of federal forest reserve revenues that are required by law to be distributed to schools.

(e) Revenues from state managed forestlands.

(3) The base funding amount specified in subsection (2) of this section shall be adjusted by the Legislative Assembly once each biennium using a percentage that is based on inflation or deflation in consumer prices that occurs during or after the 1993-95 biennium. In addition, the base funding amount specified in subsection (2) of this section shall be adjusted by the Legislative Assembly to reflect increases or decreases in enrollment during or after the 1993-1995 biennium.

(4) The Legislative Assembly shall by law establish a procedure for making the calculation required by subsection (1) of this section and the adjustments required by subsection (3) of this section. The calculation and adjustments may be based on projected revenues for a biennium, projected enrollment for a biennium and projected inflation or deflation for a biennium. The minimum amount required to be provided during a biennium under the provisions of this section need not be recomputed during or after the biennium because of variations between the projections and actual revenues, enrollment, inflation or deflation during the biennium.

(5) The Legislative Assembly may by law increase or decrease the amount available for the funding of any individual kindergarten, elementary school, secondary school or community college, or to any category of educational institutions, as long as at least the minimum amount required by this section is appropriated or otherwise provided during a biennium for the funding of the kindergartens, elementary schools, secondary schools and community colleges of this state.

Measure No. 15

Measure No. 15

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

This measure amends the Oregon Constitution by adding a section related to the funding of kindergartens, elementary schools, secondary schools, and community colleges.

The measure requires the Legislative Assembly to fund these schools and community colleges at no less than the 1993-1995 base funding amount, as adjusted over time for inflation, deflation, and changes in enrollment.

The base funding amount is equal to the total revenue that was available to these schools and community colleges in the 1993-1995 biennium from the following sources:

(a) Moneys appropriated or otherwise made available by the Legislative Assembly, including all categorical aid.

(b) Revenues from ad valorem taxes or moneys received in lieu of ad valorem taxes.

(c) Revenues from privilege taxes on harvest of timber.

(d) Revenues from the 25 percent of federal forest reserve revenues that are required by law to be distributed to schools.

(e) Revenues from state managed forestlands.

The Legislative Assembly may compute the base funding amount required under this measure before each biennium based on projections.

The Legislative Assembly may change the funding amount for any individual school or community college, or category of educational institutions, so long as it provides to kindergartens, elementary schools, secondary schools, and community colleges at least the minimum amount required by this measure.

Committee Members:

Rece Bly
 Representative Tom Brian
 Ruth Bendi
 Representative Mary Alice Ford
 Sid Lezak

Appointed by:

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

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

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

The classrooms our kids returned to this year are different. Since 1990, we've made deep cuts in our schools. In the last year, for example, hundreds of teachers, administrators and support people have been cut. This has had a dramatic impact on every classroom and puts quality education at risk.

Measure 15 stops the cuts to improve the quality.

This measure will not undo the cuts that have already been made. But it will stop further cutting so that our schools can focus on educational programs and classroom instruction that will prepare them for getting jobs and being productive here, in Oregon.

Measure 15 makes the legislature accountable.

Oregon's Constitution requires the legislature to provide a public school system throughout the state. Measure 15 makes the legislature accountable by providing adequate, stable funding so that we can improve educational opportunities instead of further reductions.

Measure 15 will allow our schools to stop thinking about what to cut next, and redirect efforts, money and other resources toward providing a better education system in Oregon. Three years ago we began consolidating school districts and we have been taking all the steps we can to reduce the administrative overhead. And we have made significant strides.

Passing Measure 15 will let our schools get back to providing the education Oregon's young people deserve. Please join me in voting "yes" for Measure 15.

(This information furnished by Norma Paulus.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

As a law enforcement officer for Portland's public schools, I see younger and younger kids committing increasingly serious crimes. We know that personal values play a key role in determining a person's productive, or non-productive, future, but so does opportunity.

It's true that some kids start out with two strikes against them, but without a good education the deck is definitely stacked against them. Proper educational opportunities can go a long way toward stemming the increasing frequency of juvenile crime and gang violence.

Kids are looking for a way to express themselves, and when we don't offer them the productive tools to do that, they will find other ways--sometimes on the streets. And the streets are not the teachers we want influencing future generations.

Measure 15 will help determine the path some of our kids take. We need to provide a good mix of classroom and extracurricular activities for our kids to develop the way we hope. And Measure 15 tells the legislature it has to fund education without further cuts. We're not going to eliminate youth crimes just through improving the educational opportunities we offer in our schools. But we will give kids a better chance.

I see Measure 15 as taking positive action to fight crime--before it happens. Education provides part of a long-term solution to a problem, while too many other approaches just try to deal with results.

Let's take positive step now to improve our kids' chances. Join me voting "yes" for Measure 15.

Mac Lockett, Chief of Police
Portland Public Schools

(This information furnished by Mac Lockett, Chief of Police, Portland Public Schools.)

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Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

We Cannot Afford to Cut Schools Further.

This year, over one hundred thousand Oregonians signed petitions so we could vote on this initiative to force the legislature to fund education. The most consistent message we heard while gathering signatures this year was, "we cannot afford to continue to cut our schools."

Measure 15 Makes Education a Priority.

It sets an important priority for every future legislative session. It puts education first. The single most important thing the legislature does each session is to decide where our tax dollars go. Funding education has be a top priority that legislators cannot sidestep.

Measure 15 Stops the Cuts Now.

While Measure 15 doesn't replace the more than one thousand teachers, administrators and education support staff that our schools have eliminated over the last year, it stops the cuts where they are now. Oregon's Constitution requires the legislature to provide a public schools system throughout our state. Measure 15 simply adds to that directive by mandating the legislature to fund kindergartens through community colleges at the current level.

Measure 15 Deserves a 'YES' Vote.

Please join us and hundreds of thousands of Oregonians in voting "yes" for Measure 15, and tell the legislature how to vote.

Vote YES on 15.

(This information furnished by Stephen Kaplan and Kaycheri Rappaport.)

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Measure No. 15

Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Good career opportunities rarely "simply come along." But these opportunities can be created with sufficient training. This is precisely why so many Oregonians attend community colleges. Transfer degrees and vocational/technical programs at Oregon Community Colleges provide this much needed training.

Community college affordability is currently a major issue in Oregon. As legislative funding support of the community colleges is cut, tuition rises drastically. Moderate increases in the cost of education are reasonable because taxpayers can't be expected to shoulder the entire financial burden. However, when students are paying more and more each year for tuition, and legislative funding reductions are forcing cuts in classes and programs, Oregonians need to say that enough is enough!

There are more program cuts and drastic tuition increases to look forward to in the coming years unless we take action now. Measure 15 is a step in the right direction. It requires the legislature to stabilize funding for Oregon education, from kindergarten through community college, where it is now. The passage of measure 15 does not mean that there will be no more tuition increases or cuts in some programs. But, with adequate stable funding, it does ensure that Oregon education will be able to provide affordable opportunities to all Oregonians.

For all the young kids in public schools and all the "kids" (the average age is now over 30) who attend Oregon community colleges, I urge you to vote "yes" on Measure 15. Many students like us will be voting "yes" on Measure 15. Our futures depend on it.

(This information furnished by Community College Students: Randy Brown, Randell Buchanan, Anna Dinh, Patrick E. Flanigan III, Jonathan Gustamantes, Amy Lundy, Lori Merriman, Scott Ostby, Jason Rackley, Stephanie Sodorff, CCOSAC, Community Colleges of Oregon Student Association and Commissions.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Stop playing politics with our children's future!

Our children's future employability directly impacts social service costs, state tax revenue from businesses, and quality of life for all Oregon citizens. A solid education producing a skilled workforce results in fewer welfare recipients, fewer people in need of drug treatment, and fewer clients of the justice system. A skilled workforce attracts and retains businesses, thereby increasing both state tax revenues and employment opportunities. Supporting schools is just plain economic good sense! Furthermore, increased employability means a decrease in crime, improving the quality of life of all Oregon citizens.

Measure 15 would end the continuing erosion of our school systems and the consequent erosion of our economic and social base.

Measure 15 gives our children an fighting chance to become successful and productive citizens, thereby increasing tax revenues and decreasing social service costs.

Jeffrey A. Polk
Foster Parent and Children's Advocate

(This information furnished by Jeffrey A. Polk.)

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Measure No. 15

Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

MEASURE 15 STOPS THE CUTS TO SCHOOLS

A HISTORY LESSON:

- * In the last decade, funding for K-12 education has dropped from 60 percent of the state's total budget to 53.9 percent.
- * In the last legislative session, politicians axed millions of dollars out of Oregon's public schools while most other state programs received increases adding up to \$430 million.
- * Last year, Oregon's public schools lost the most employees of any state program -- more than 1,000 people.

THE CUTS ARE DEEP:

- * Teacher layoffs have resulted in many large unmanageable classes.
- * Essential upkeep of some of our school buildings has been delayed. Neglect of buildings will cost more money in the long run.
- * Hundreds of programs -- from athletics to the arts -- are being axed or offered only if students pay additional fees.

MEASURE 15 STOPS THE CUTS:

- * It simply requires the legislature to fund Oregon's public schools -- elementary, secondary and community colleges -- at the current level adjusted to cover inflation and enrollment changes.
- * It causes the legislature to adhere to Ballot Measure 5's promise that "Schools will not lose money." ("Why You Should Vote for 5," a full-page advertisement paid for by Protect Oregon Property Society (POPS), *The Oregonian*, November 5, 1990.)

NOT A TAX INCREASE:

- * Measure 15 funds education **without** a tax increase.
- * It requires that public schools, the only constitutionally mandated state program, be the state's top funding priority.

"The Oregon constitution is very clear: 'The Oregon Assembly shall provide by law for the establishment of a uniform, and general system of public schools.' That implies that it is the responsibility of the legislature -- not property owners -- to properly fund the system. Schools will not lose money." ("Why You Should Vote for 5," a full-page advertisement paid for by Protect Oregon Property Society (POPS), *The Oregonian*, November 5, 1990.)

Please join me and thousands of others in supporting our public schools. Vote YES on MEASURE 15.

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

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

When Measure 5, the property tax limitation, passed in 1990, Oregonians were promised that schools would not lose money. Not so. Whether you blame the legislature, the writers of Measure 5, or the economy, the schools in my district have lost money. And it has been devastating. We must stop the cuts now.

Some members of the legislature and others running for office claim that there is plenty of money, we just need to prioritize better. Education is at the top of my priority list, as it is for most of the people I represent. And Measure 15 will force the legislature to make it a top priority, too.

I have always said and firmly believe, "no investment we make will have a greater impact on jobs, livability and reducing crime than quality education."

Please join me in voting "yes" for Measure 15.

Ron Adams
HD-27 Representative
West Linn

(This information furnished by Ron Adams, State Legislature, HD-27 Representative.)

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Measure No. 15

Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

SENIORS SUPPORT MEASURE 15

It's time to put KIDS FIRST. I urge all of Oregon's Senior Citizens to join retired educators in saying YES to Measure 15.

Here's Why:

1. Education has taken the biggest share of the cuts caused by 1990's Ballot Measure 5, yet education wasn't supposed to be hurt. Something is clearly wrong with this picture.
2. Politicians have made these cuts to schools, while other state programs have seen their budgets increase. Children can't vote. We must do it for them, just as somebody did for us when we were young. If we don't speak up and say, "STOP THE CUTS!", cuts to education will continue. That's not fair to Oregon's children.
3. Education is key to reducing juvenile crime and gang violence. With good school programs and after school activities, kids are less likely to get into trouble. Translation: adequate school funding creates safer streets.
4. When I talk to people about the years I've served as an educator, I am frequently asked about the need for education reform today. I believe in it, but only if it's adequately funded. One does not attempt to do a complete remodel of their home, when one can't afford to pay the utility bills.

STOP THE CUTS!

PLEASE, FOR THE KID'S SAKE, VOTE YES ON MEASURE 15.

Clarence Nelson, president
NEA-R-Oregon
an affiliate of the
Oregon Education Association

(This information furnished by Clarence Nelson, NEA-R-Oregon President.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

FUND OUR SCHOOLS FIRST!

Oregon's public elementary and secondary school system forms the foundation of our state's future. Adequate and stable funding of our schools today is essential to Oregon's economic health tomorrow.

Voting "yes" on Measure 15 will stop the cuts in school funding by requiring that our public schools and community colleges be funded at the current level. Then we can focus on making our schools better.

MAKE OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS A BUDGET PRIORITY

Oregon's public school board members are in a difficult position.

As elected volunteers, we are making some crucial decisions affecting our children's future. We must decide which parts of our schools get cut to meet the budget reductions set by the legislature in Salem.

STOP THE CUTS IN OUR SCHOOLS!

Since 1990, teachers, administrators and other important school employees have been laid off. Complete educational programs have been eliminated. Class sizes have increased.

As a parent, taxpayer and volunteer school board member, I know we must stabilize school funding in order to provide quality public education.

As the current president of the Oregon School Boards Association, I know we should be putting our efforts into improving our public schools - not looking for where the next round of budget cuts will come from.

Oregon public schools are at a crossroads. One road leads to the steady deterioration of our most valuable resource - our children, their schools and their future. The other leads to stable school funding that will allow our students to be well-prepared to meet the challenges of the 21st Century as productive citizens. Which road we take is up to you.

VOTE FOR OUR KIDS FIRST! VOTE YES ON MEASURE 15!

Carol Turner, President
Oregon School Boards Association

(This information furnished by Carol Turner, President, Oregon School Boards Association.)

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Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Oregon businesses, like all Oregonians, have a vested interest in how our tax dollars are spent by the legislature. That's why Measure 15 is so important. It makes the legislature fund education, our public schools through community colleges. Passage of Measure 15 will put kids first for the first time since the 1990 Property Tax Limitation, and will be the first step in rebuilding the Oregon community.

Stabilizing education funding now with Measure 15 is critical to the social and economic health of Oregon. Every part of our economy is directly linked to the quality and capability of our education system. Whether we're training a skilled work force for our industries or minimizing crime and juvenile violence in our neighborhoods, education is the cornerstone.

Although promoters of the Property Tax Limitation claimed that schools would not be hurt by Measure 5, that has not been the case. And without Measure 15, the legislature will continue to cut public school funding. Our kids, our future work force cannot afford the next round of cuts.

Measure 15 will stipulate that the legislature must maintain funding for Oregon's public schools at current levels with adjustments to cover inflation and enrollment changes. And the legislature must do exactly that.

Measure 15, the Kids First Initiative, will prevent any further deterioration of public schools and allow our education system to redirect attention to training our young people for productive lives.

We recognize that putting Kids First this year is just the first step of rebuilding the Oregon community. Other needs weigh heavily, but setting priorities, like Measure 15 reflect the direction we want to take.

Please join me in supporting a positive direction for Oregon. Vote YES on 15.

David Orkney
Businessman

(This information furnished by David Orkney, Businessman.)

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Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

The Oregon PTA is the largest advocacy association in Oregon, dedicated to providing for and protecting the welfare of all children and youth. With more than 27,000 members representing local units throughout this state the delegates to our 1994 convention unanimously approved the "kids first initiative".

PTA members spend countless hours of volunteer service in schools. For the past several years PTA members have observed valuable programs being cut from Oregon schools. PTA members recognize the importance of programs that meet the ever changing needs of all children such as art, music, foreign languages, sports -- even some of the basics -- are being eliminated. We have witnessed the devastation these cuts have caused and more importantly the negative affects that cuts have on the well being of Oregon students.

We can reverse that trend and start the healing. To do this we must vote "yes" for Measure 15. This will send a clear message that the cuts must stop now, and will demand that the legislature fund schools at their present level.

Please vote "yes" for Measure 15. Children are our future and it is time to put their needs first.

Janice L. McCaffrey
President
Oregon PTA

(This information furnished by Janice L. McCaffrey, Oregon State PTA.)

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Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Vote 'NO' on 15.

Protect vital services for Oregonians with disabilities.

- * Beginning in the 1960s, the state of Oregon began moving citizens with disabilities from state institutions to our communities. Now nearly 5,000 citizens with disabilities are served through a privatized community system that provides them with jobs and homes.
- * Who are these Oregonians? They are people with mental retardation, cerebral palsy or Down Syndrome, to give just a few examples. Their disabilities, both developmental and physical, may be severe, yet many have become hardworking taxpayers, living and working in our communities.
- * Because the community system is much less expensive to operate than state institutions, the state has saved millions over the years. But the community system still depends on the state for about half of its support.

Measure 15 threatens jobs and housing for Oregonians with disabilities.

- * Measure 15 calls for funding certain programs at the expense of others, no matter what services are hurt.
- * Without essential state support, the community system for people with disabilities would be devastated. Measure 15 could end up robbing Oregonians with disabilities of their jobs and their homes.

There is no 'safety net' for people with disabilities.

- * If Oregonians with disabilities lose their jobs and homes, many will have no place to go.
- * Most of the 5,000 people served in our programs have become taxpayers contributing to their state and communities. If the community system for Oregonians with disabilities is destroyed, the state will lose tax revenue and face increased unemployment and welfare costs.

Vote 'NO' on 15. Oregonians with disabilities should never be last.

(This information furnished by Tim Kral, Communities for Oregonians with Disabilities.)

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Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

THOUSANDS LEFT OUT BY BALLOT MEASURE 15

As an Oregonian with a lifelong interest in higher education (President of the State Board of Higher Education*), I feel very strongly that every Oregon high school graduate who is academically ready should be given a chance in our public colleges and universities. If Ballot Measure 15 is adopted, that opportunity will be severely damaged for thousands of young Oregonians.

Consider the following:

- A large portion of the money Measure 15 gives to public elementary and high schools will come straight out of the budgets for our public colleges and universities.
- **As many as 8,000 students would have to be turned away, or tuition raised by 30% in each of the next two years, to pay for the budget cut Ballot Measure 15 would make in our public colleges and universities.**
- Measure 15 arbitrarily excludes our public colleges and universities at a time when higher education is critical to young people seeking good jobs.
- Measure 15 robs Peter to pay Paul. In this case Peter is an Oregonian deprived of a place at one of our public colleges in order to provide full support for Paul, who is attending high school.
- Measure 15 doesn't make sense. There are responsible ways to provide funding for Oregon's elementary and high schools. Measure 15 is not one of them.

Passage of Measure 15 would be a tragedy for thousands of college-prepared students. Help me keep the doors to our public colleges and universities as wide open as possible--join me in voting **NO on Ballot Measure 15.**

Les Swanson
President, Oregon State Board of Higher Education*

*Title used for purposes of identification only, and must not be construed as an official position of the State Board of Higher Education.

(This information furnished by Les Swanson, Jr.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

I have been thinking about Oregon's future. It's something I hope that you are doing as well. Why? It's simple. **If Measure 15 passes, Oregon may have no future. Today, I urge you to vote No On Measure 15 if you care about our future.**

The issues facing Oregon are critical. One of those, how to finance public education, is the essence of Measure 15. **Measure 15 is not the answer to funding public education. It is, however, a disastrous attempt to fund kindergarten through community college while damaging services that impact children and education.**

Measure 15 is not the way to fund the future of public education because it will cost Oregon more than financial pain.

How do I know this? I have researched the impact of Measure 15 on programs that might be eliminated in Higher Education, Human Resources and Public Safety.

My Higher Education friends have told me that if Measure 15 passes it may force the closure of one of the state's seven campuses. And, that it may raise tuition by 35% while eliminating almost 10,000 students from the university system.

The other day a neighbor served by the Oregon Health Plan called to say she heard it might be at risk because of Measure 15. I checked it out. **She's right.**

Then I had a conversation with people in Public Safety. Measure 15 would require the closure of the state's second largest correctional facility, the Eastern Oregon Correctional Institution in Pendleton, as well as all the recently built institutions including Snake River, Shutter Creek, Powder River and Columbia River.

These are programs that deliver important services to all Oregonians. They are the future of Oregon. You do care about the future, don't you?

Please remember to vote No On Measure 15.

(This information furnished by Brad Witt, Sec.-Treas., Oregon AFL-CIO.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

**Former Attorney General Dave Frohnmayer
Vote No on Measure 15**

An open letter to Oregon voters:

For eleven years I served as your State Attorney General, with the responsibility to see that Oregon was protected from criminals. I am no longer Attorney General, but I worry about what is in store for our state, if the people adopt Ballot Measure 15.

This extreme measure will siphon off dollars from the Department of Justice, the state police, the courts and the prisons. If Ballot Measure 15 wins at the polls, we can lose ground in the fight against crime.

Please don't misunderstand my reasoning. I know how important it is to have quality schools. Lynn and I have children in public schools, and we see the challenges. But as a society we can't just buy all of one government service, and only a little of the others.

This is the fundamental danger of Ballot Measure 15. It will destroy Oregon's ability to achieve a balance in funding for essential public services. I believe that is a radical thing to do, and radical measures too often result in disastrous consequences.

I say this because Oregon must continue to intervene in the lives of juvenile offenders, and take tough steps against career criminals. But how do we accomplish this when Ballot Measure 15 forces cuts in these vitally essential crime fighting programs?

As a lifelong Oregonian, I believe in the vision our ancestors had for us: A place where families could prosper, the law was respected, and moderate public policies were highly regarded. Ballot Measure 15 will distort that vision, and permanently unbalance the process of government. That is why I ask you to join me in voting no on Ballot Measure 15.

Sincerely,

David Frohnmayer

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

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Measure No. 15

Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

LAW ENFORCEMENT HURT BY MEASURE 15

PROTECT OUR SAFETY—VOTE NO ON MEASURE 15

We cannot have effective public education without ensuring the safety of our communities. By locking a portion of the state budget into public education, a portion that will only grow each budget cycle, Measure 15 will make the Oregon State Highway Patrol the victims of budgetary malpractice.

- 85 percent of the Oregon State Police budget is personnel. An anticipated cut resulting from the passage of Measure 15 would mean 225 valuable State Police personnel would be laid off.
- Lack of officers means that the new sex offender registration law would become unenforceable. Parolees, some with violent criminal histories, could not be monitored.
- In some areas, 24 hour State Patrol presence will no longer exist.
- Not only traffic safety would suffer, but night time criminal predators would have freedom on the Oregon highways.
- The number and speed of criminal investigations would be greatly reduced due to lack of State Police investigators. Even the most urgent crimes would be ignored, including crimes against children and juvenile gang activity.

Oregonians have an obligation to provide its children a safe, healthy environment in which to learn. Measure 15 does nothing to protect our students, in school or out. Vote no on Measure 15.

(This information furnished by Ray Phelps, Treasurer, No on Measure 15: Committee for Effective Government.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

VOTE NO ON BALLOT MEASURE 15

• MEASURE 15 WILL HURT THE HEALTH OF OUR COMMUNITIES

Measure 15 will dramatically reduce funding for important community-based programs like public safety, services to elderly and disabled individuals, and children's programs.

• MEASURE 15 WILL HARM FUNDING FOR SENIOR AND DISABLED PROGRAMS

Measure 15 will force large cuts in programs to care for elderly and disabled Oregonians. Funding for long term care services, Oregon Project Independence, and other vital programs to reach those in need will suffer as a result of Measure 15.

• MEASURE 15 WILL THREATEN CARE OF NURSING HOME RESIDENTS IN OREGON

Over 50% of the residents in Oregon nursing homes receive assistance from the state Medicaid program. Ballot Measure 15 will force deep reductions in funding for long term care in Oregon.

• OREGON'S QUALITY OF LIFE IS DEPENDENT ON MANY FACTORS. MEASURE 15 IS AN IRRESPONSIBLE PROPOSAL THAT IGNORES HUMAN RESOURCE, PUBLIC SAFETY AND CHILD WELFARE NEEDS IN OREGON

Long term care funding for senior, prenatal care for infants, public safety, transportation, and education are all vitally important to Oregon's quality of life. Measure 15 ignores this and instead focuses on only one special interest.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 15!

(This information furnished by James A. Carlson, Oregon Health Care Association.)

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Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Kids First? Who Are They Trying to "Kid"?

Our schools need adequate funding, and our teachers need better salaries. Measure 15, however, is a desperate attempt to gouge other state services in order to offset the disastrous effects of Measure 5. Don't be fooled into thinking that Measure 15 will help our children:

Measure 15 will increase tuition at Oregon's colleges and universities by 30% over the already high tuition caused by Measure 5.

Measure 15 will eliminate 8 to 10 thousand students from Oregon's Higher Education System by cutting budgets by 25%. On top of the backbreaking cuts of Measure 5, this will end the dream of a college education for many qualified Oregonians.

Measure 15 will severely cut services for Child Protective Services, Juvenile Services, Youth Conservation Corps, Great Start, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment for Youth, Health Care, Youth Gang Intervention, and virtually every other state service.

Measure 15 will devastate services for senior citizens, and strips away the safety net which protects the poor, elderly, and the disabled.

Most importantly, Measure 15 will set up a competition between other state agencies and the schools. Partnerships and cooperation which have been growing in our educational and social service system will be damaged permanently.

If Measure 15 passes, we will need increased taxes to provide the same level of services currently offered.

Don't let them kid you. This measure is bad for our children, it's bad for our communities, and it's bad for Oregon. Let's keep our schools great and our teachers well-paid but not by cannibalizing other needed services.

Join me in voting **NO on Measure 15**, and **FOR** a stable and excellent educational system for our children.

Bill Danley, President, Oregon's Interinstitutional Faculty Senate

(title added for identification only -- the IFS has taken no official stand on this issue, and not state funds or time were used in the preparation of this statement.)

(This information furnished by Bill Danley.)

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Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

CUTTING VITAL SERVICES WILL HAUNT EDUCATION VOTE NO ON MEASURE 15

A Boomerang Effect: Passage of Measure 15 could force services now provided by social service agencies to be handled by our schools -- overburdening schools with problems they're not equipped to handle.

Measure 15 is a misguided attempt at protecting funding for education -- at the expense of other vital programs. Educators know the value of these services and schools, to remain effective, must be supported by them.

Creates problems:

Because schools are linked to the community, problems not remedied outside schools overlap into the classroom. The loss of local control compounds this. Local school boards could be forced to transfer decision making authority over to the state.

If Measure 15 passes, multiple programs affecting children in Oregon could be devastated, among them: The Oregon Health Plan, Child Protective Services, Aid to School-Based Clinics, programs for the Developmentally Disabled, Children's Mental Health services, Juvenile Services, and Youth Gang Intervention.

An editorial in the *Salem Statesman Journal* (8-28-94) mentioned, "...schools are forced to handle issues that someone else should have taken care of." Outlining figures reflected in Marion County alone, the editorial listed, **"Seventeen percent of children live below the poverty line. They miss 40 percent more school days and bring more health problems to school.** Sixty-two children under the age of 18 attempted suicide in the county in 1990. Statewide, 3,000 pre-teens suffered child abuse. In that same year, more than 800 Marion County teenagers became pregnant. The Salem-Keizer School District [alone] has 1,000 homeless children. **A thousand homeless children in school equals a community problem that children's service agencies, family counseling services and more should be working on."**

Measure 15 harms children by forcing cuts in juvenile crime prevention, child care, foster care, family services, Health Start, Head Start and many other programs.

Cutting vital services to fund education is not a smart division of revenue.

(This information furnished by Ray Phelps, Treasurer, No on Measure 15: Committee for Effective Government.)

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Measure No. 15

Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

**Measure 15 Hurts Children & Human Resources
Vote No on Measure 15**

Do you know these facts about the fate of Human Resources if Measure 15 passes?

- A new budget for 1995-97 would cut even deeper into the state system and mean that **25 cents out of every dollar now in the state's General Fund for Human Resources would be gone.**
- A General Fund cut may devastate these programs for children and families will be devastated: **The Oregon Health Plan, Child Protective Services, Great Start, the Youth Conservation Corps, Healthy Start Family Support Services, Aid to School-Based Clinics, Developmentally Disabled, Children's Mental Health, Juvenile Services, Youth Gang Intervention and Community Health Services.** Are any of these programs important to you or someone you care about?
- Oregon's current share of the expanded Medicaid program, which includes the **Oregon Health Plan**, is \$436 million for the 1993-95 biennium. How will the loss of \$109 million be found if measure 15 passes? Do you know someone served by the Oregon Health Plan?
- This jolt may come as Oregon, today, serves **85,000 new clients in the Oregon Health Plan**, and where in 1993 40% of all births were to women with incomes at or below the poverty level.
- Under the current budget instructions, Human Resources is **already planning a reduction from the general fund.**

Now imagine the impact of Measure 15.

- Today, nearly 5,000 Oregonians with disabilities are served through a private community system that provides them with jobs and homes. **Measure 15 will force that system to disappear.**

(This information furnished by Ray Phelps, Treasurer, No on Measure 15: Committee for Effective Government.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF OREGON

OPPOSES MEASURE #15

Oregon is a community of interests that interrelate and are interdependent. Our children can only succeed if there are schools for their education, clinics for their good health and family services for their parents.

Measure #15 will fund public schools and community colleges at the expense of other state services and programs. Children will suffer.

Oregon must provide adequate funding for our public schools and community colleges not just for today but for tomorrow as well.

Measure #15 locks in marginal funding for public schools for years to come. Funding levels established in 1993-95 are below the funding levels for 1991-93. Measure #15 is no guarantee of adequate funds for schools.

Oregon must have a tax system that is flexible and can adjust to changes in citizen priorities, growth of school age populations and increased need of state services.

Measure #15 declares school funding will be the funding priority in 1995-97. Substantially more than 50% of the General Fund budget in 1995-97 will go to funding schools. Budget flexibility is lost. Increased needs of all facets of our community will go untended.

Oregon has placed new demands on the State General Fund and has provided no new sources of revenues. Yesterday, the costs of public school education were funded by local property taxes. Today, the costs of public school education are mainly funded by the state. Oregon needs a tax system that will fund state services desired by its citizens.

Measure #15 does not deal with the real problems facing state funding of state services. It doesn't even provide us with bandaids.

**THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF OREGON
OPPOSES MEASURE #15**

(This information furnished by Cheri Unger.)

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Measure No. 15

Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Protect Public Safety Vote No on Measure 15

Opposing Ballot Measure 15 doesn't mean one opposes education. Everyone realizes the importance of a good education for our children and for our state's future. But Ballot Measure 15 is not the answer.

As a District Attorney, I know the importance of being able to lock up criminals and keep them locked up. I know how often criminals get out and repeat their violent acts against the community. I have often been frustrated when overcrowded jails and prisons mean inmates get an early release. We could see more of this if Measure 15 passes.

If you force the state to fund schools first, you will see a reduction in programs that benefit children and guarantee public safety. In the next budget you could see cuts in prison funding that will put more criminals out on the streets. Also, child protection services and support programs for abused children will face reductions.

That will make our communities less safe, and do a disservice to many children in our state.

I would rather see an attempt to balance all the resources of the state than to exempt education and put public safety at risk. Measure 15 goes too far!

We need a balanced approach to solve Oregon's problems and to ensure the public's safety.

Vote no on Measure 15

Dale W. Penn
Marion County District Attorney

(This information furnished by Dale W. Penn, Marion County District Attorney.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Human Services Destroyed Measure 15 Hurts Those Most in Need

In 1993, the state of Oregon investigated **25,227 reports of abused and neglected children**. From those reports, **8,423 Oregon children** were found to be victims of physical, sexual and emotional abuse or neglect.

If **Measure 15 passes**, the Children's Services Division may face cuts so deep that reports of abuse of children older than age 5 may not be able to be addressed. **Of the 2,552 reported victims of sexual abuse in 1993, 579 were under age 5**. It is frightening to think what would happen to the vast majority of children needing protection if investigations had to be reduced so substantially.

As people who care about abused children and their families, we wonder what would happen to the teen who, after being beaten by her father, finally reveals that he has been molesting her for years if there is no one to respond to such a situation? One can only imagine that the abuse might certainly continue or that, if the victim did not get the treatment that she needed, she would possibly be directly or indirectly involved in the abuse of her own children. Our intervention now does change lives today and those of the next generation.

Please help protect and provide services to all of Oregon's vulnerable children...

Vote No on Measure 15.

(This information furnished by Ray Phelps, Treasurer, No on Measure 15: Committee for Effective Government.)

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Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Measure 15 Backdoor to a Sales Tax Don't Be Fooled

Who Will Measure 15 Hurt?

Measure 15 pits Oregonians against each other in a scramble for scarce tax dollars for police protection, programs for the elderly, our state's colleges and universities and other important programs.

Measure 15 does not solve our state's budget problems. Measure 15 tries to get voters to write a bad check for school funding. The money is not there to pay for it. **Oregon taxpayers will pay for Measure 15 either through higher taxes or reduced services.**

Measure 15 mentions education, but it neglects to mention the negative impact it will have on each and Oregonian. Look at what will happen to our state if Measure 15 passes and each program takes its fair share of the cuts.

The **Oregon State Police** would lose 225 personnel - resulting in a significant decrease in the visibility of state troopers on Oregon highways. Fewer troopers on the street means fewer crimes solved.

At least one of **Oregon's state prisons** would have to close, most likely Eastern Oregon Correctional Institution, the state's second largest prison.

The choices are bleak for our kids who want to go on to **Oregon's colleges and universities**. Tuition will rise by 60% by 1997 or 8,000 of our kids will have to be turned away from these schools.

Service for the Elderly & Disables, Help for the Mentally Ill, Child Abuse Prevention Programs, and Oregon's Parole & Probation Programs all would be harmed.

Who Will Measure 15 Help?

(This information furnished by Ray Phelps, Treasurer, No on Measure 15: Committee for Effective Government.)

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Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 15

We cannot consider education in a vacuum. The challenges facing kids today require life skills that enable them to learn in school. Many kids in the education system do not have the kind of support system at home that fosters these skills. How can these students be prepared to learn when they arrive at school, even a very good school, if they are hungry, tired, abused, homeless, dealing with drug or alcohol problems, mental illness, or any number of other distractions and crises? And how can a school reach its potential if these crises exist, pulling teachers' attention away from the rest of the class?

Measure 15 would not ensure quality education.

With more students receiving less comprehensive care, teachers will spend more time dealing with "problem children" and less time teaching.

Measure 15 will eliminate needed care for many students. It will force state cuts of 24-29% for all other state services.

Services that help children and facilitate learning could be cut:

- Child Protective Services
- Health Care
- Healthy Start
- Developmentally Disabled and Children's Mental Health
- Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment for Youth
- Youth Gang Intervention

And many more valuable programs and services.

We need to resolve the state school funding crisis. However, Measure 15 would only reduce the apparent need to restructure the state revenue system and never build partnerships to address the problem at hand—increasing available revenue. Only in working together can we build healthy communities and a healthy state. We can find a better solution.

Vote no on Measure 15.

(This information furnished by Jerry Bieberte, Human Services Coalition of Oregon.)

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Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Vote NO on Measure 15

Measure 15 Costs Taxpayers More

Through higher taxes or reduced services, Measure 15 will force taxpayers to pay more. This measure does not solve our state's budget problems. Instead, Measure 15 pits Oregonians against each other in a scramble for police protection, higher education, youth gang intervention, and children's mental health services among many others.

Measure 15 Hurts Oregonians

Schools do not operate in isolation. Schools have to be supported by strong communities. Our communities will suffer due to significant cuts in valuable social programs like Community Health Services, Child Protective Services, Aid to School-Based Clinics and the Oregon Health Plan. Services for the elderly and children alike will be decimated by Measure 15.

Measure 15 Cuts Law Enforcement

More crimes will go unsolved because fewer police will be on the street. At least one prison - probably Oregon's second largest one - will close, putting more criminals on the street. Fewer police and social services with more criminals on the street is not good for Oregonians and their children.

Measure 15 Solves Nothing

The state's school funding crisis will not be resolved by Measure 15. Only by working together can we make Oregon schools healthy again. Measure 15 is short-sighted and harmful to Oregonians.

Vote NO on Measure 15

(This information furnished by Marie Evans, Executive Director, National Association of Social Workers.)

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Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

FIGHT CRIME BY VOTING NO ON MEASURE 15

The Oregon Corrections Division currently houses 6,700 inmates and monitors 26,000 ex-convicts on parole, probation or in a post-prison program. These criminals owe a debt to society. Without proper punishment, offenders will repeat their actions to the risk of property and lives of law-abiding citizens of Oregon.

If Measure 15 passes, state funding for the Oregon Corrections Division would be cut. That means:

- Closure of the Eastern Oregon Correctional Institution in Pendleton, the state's second largest correctional institution.
- Closure of all recently built institutions including Snake River, Shutter Creek, Powder River and Columbia River.
- If Measures 10 and 11 pass, forcing people convicted of certain felonies to serve the mandatory minimum sentence, and require 15-year-olds to stand trial as adults for certain felonies, the number of convicted criminals entering state prisons will dramatically increase, forcing those inmates not subject to these laws into early release.

Oregonians cannot risk opening our communities to hardened criminals. Enforcing the laws of Oregon against criminal offenders is essential to maintaining a safe society. Fight crime by voting No on Measure 15.

(This information furnished by Ray Phelps, Treasurer, No on Measure 15: Committee for Effective Government.)

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Measure No. 15

Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

JUST SAY NO! IT GOES TOO FAR

- **Measure 15 just goes too far.**

It takes over \$700 million away from other vital state programs, such as those that provide critical services to children with severe developmental disabilities. Adults with disabilities who now work and pay taxes would no longer be able to do so.

- **Measure 15 hurts our children.**

When you take away the support services for adults with developmental services you are taking away the future for children with disabilities. No future home where they might live independently, no future job where they can work, earn, and pay taxes.

- **Oregon's most vulnerable citizens will be at risk.**

Oregon has a comprehensive community-based system that provides people with disabilities the support systems they need to live as independently as possible. Measure 15 threatens to dismantle that entire system.

- **Health Care Threatened**

Preventive health care services for pregnant low income women could be threatened. Preventive health care and good prenatal care results in higher quality of life and direct savings to all Oregonians

JUST SAY NO TO MEASURE 15! IT GOES TOO FAR

(This information furnished by Sandi Noel, Interim Executive Director, The Arc of Oregon.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws B11 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 15

Measure 15 is not the solution for Oregon's future - it masquerades as a quick fix, but creates more problems than it solves. Measure 15 will hurt children and their families. Most severely hurt would be those Oregon citizens, both children and adults with severe developmental disabilities.

What is Measure 15?

Measure 15 siphons off more than \$700 million General Fund tax dollars for elementary and secondary education at the expense of other vital services.

- Services such as those serving children and adults with developmental disabilities.
- Vocational services that foster independence for people with disabilities and permit people with disabilities to work and pay taxes could be eliminated.
- Residential services that provide shelter and food for people with severe disabilities could be drastically cut back.

The statewide community-based system that provides jobs and shelter to people with disabilities could disappear.

While we all recognize the need to find a stable source of funding for K-14, the Education First initiative is a misguided attempt to protect schools at the expense of other vital public programs. Measure 15's school funding formula would take 25 cents out of every dollar in the State's General Fund- money used for police, courts, prisons, higher education, senior services and the critical programs that serve citizens with disabilities.

Only by working together can we solve the problems that face our state. Measure 15 just goes too far.

(This information furnished by Bud Thoun, Executive Director, United Cerebral Palsy Assoc. of Oregon and SW Washington.)

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Measure No. 15

Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 15!

MEASURE 15 HURTS OUR COMMUNITIES

Just as communities require healthy schools to flourish, so do schools require healthy communities to flourish. The loss of public safety, senior services, child services, higher education and others programs will hurt our communities. Measure 15 undercuts the health of our communities.

MEASURE 15 HURTS OREGON'S COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

Many of our children won't be able to go to college in Oregon. Measure 15 will cut higher education by 25% forcing increases in tuition and limiting access to students. Thousands of our kids will be denied access to their own state colleges and universities. Measure 15 seeks to define "education" as limited to K-14. Education at all levels should be supported without harming our communities, our workforce and our children. Education in today's world does not stop at high school or even community college.

MEASURE 15 HURTS OREGON'S WORKFORCE

Oregon relies upon its workforce to make it competitive in today's national and international marketplaces. More and more jobs are requiring college degrees. By significantly diminishing the state's higher education programs, Measure 15 makes it much harder for Oregonians to compete for these higher paying jobs.

MEASURE 15 HURTS OUR KIDS

Many children depend on other state programs such as Youth Gang Intervention, Child Protective Services, Childhood Immunization, and the Oregon Health Plan. Measure 15 would result in dramatic reductions in these and many other General Fund programs which serve children.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 15!

(This information furnished by Vic Savicki, President, Association of Oregon Faculties.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Measure 15 is about putting school employees first. Not kids. Kids are just the bait. Educators are simply tugging at your heartstrings with the same old line. Don't get hooked. It's your family budget that will sink if you take the bait.

After all, these people are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to defeat a ballot measure which would require them to pay just 6% toward their pension premiums. They get more than generous pensions and can retire at age 55, or after just thirty years of work. Can you? They also claim that more money is needed for the classroom, but won't agree to a pay freeze or any other fringe benefit concessions.

Measure 15 implies that educators are more important than nurses, firefighters, police and prison guards. We disagree.

There has never been a valid study that showed that spending more money resulted in a better education for kids.

We respect the need for teachers, however they should not have a better claim on the budget pie than other public service providers.

Vote No on Measure 15.

(This information furnished by Ruth Bendl, Washington County E.I.E.I.O.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 15

Measure No. 15

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MEASURE 15 PUTS KIDS AND TAXPAYERS LAST

Measure 15 will hurt the state prison system.

Measure 15 is one of the most irresponsible ideas we have come across.

I am a corrections officer in the Oregon State Prison System and we cannot afford the cutbacks that Measure 15 will force.

Measure 15 removes virtually all accountability from the public education system. It takes the most expensive item in the state budget, public education, and guarantees those controlling that system, the teachers union, 60-80 percent of the state budget.

If each state agency takes its fair share of cuts, we will have to shut down at least one of the state's prison. Of all the prison facilities, only one of the smallest, Powder River, has any bed space. The rest are at, or have already exceeded capacity.

Measure 15 is both a blank check and permanent job security act for school employees. **It gives the Oregon Education Association, the statewide teachers union, virtual control of the state budget and assures school employees lifetime inflation-proof salary increases.**

The underfunded probation and parole programs will have to be slashed even more deeply, leaving more convicted criminals in unsupervised situations.

At a time that crime has become a much greater concern for Oregonians, Measure 15 moves us in the wrong direction.

In fact, the teachers unions are the primary backers of the measure, paying petition circulators \$1.00 or more per signature to place the measure on the ballot.

I am proud to be a corrections officer and a member of the Oregon Public Employees Union. **I am opposed to Measure 15.**

Granted, voters have little confidence in the State Legislature, but turning the state budget over to the most powerful, well-financed public employee union in the state is hardly a reasonable alternative. **Educating our children is far too important a responsibility to transfer to a labor union that exists primarily to get pay raises for school employees.**

(This information furnished by Richard R. Ogden, Correctional Corporal, Oregon Public Employees Union.)

But more importantly, **Measure 15 breaks a cardinal rule of good government:** It dedicates funds. Locking a specific budget into the state constitution and automatically increasing it with inflation removes all accountability and oversight. **Taxpayers and voters literally would lose control of the state budget.**

While public education is a high priority of government, **it is not the only priority.** Measure 15 will force drastic cuts in public safety budgets such as prisons and corrections, gang intervention, drug abuse programs, as well as programs for the needy, elderly and handicapped. **Measure 15 makes one wonder if the OEA even has a conscience.**

Oregon's Fiscal Policy Analysis Division says Measure 15 will cost state taxpayers an additional \$707.6 million per year. Measure 15 is not only a bad idea, it is a very expensive bad idea.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 15

(This information furnished by Bill Sizemore, Oregon Taxpayers United PAC.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 16

Measure No. 16

Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the General Election, November 8, 1994.

BALLOT TITLE

16 **ALLOWS TERMINALLY ILL ADULTS TO OBTAIN PRESCRIPTION FOR LETHAL DRUGS**

QUESTION: Shall law allow terminally ill adult patients voluntary informed choice to obtain physician's prescription for drugs to end life?

SUMMARY: Adopts law. Allows terminally ill adult Oregon residents voluntary informed choice to obtain physician's prescription for drugs to end life. Removes criminal penalties for qualifying physician-assisted suicide. Applies when physicians predict patient's death within 6 months. Requires:

- 15-day waiting period;
- 2 oral, 1 written request;
- second physician's opinion;
- counseling if either physician believes patient has mental disorder, impaired judgment from depression.

Person has choice whether to notify next of kin. Health care providers immune from civil, criminal liability for good faith compliance.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL IMPACT: No financial effect on state or local government expenditures or revenues.

THE OREGON DEATH WITH DIGNITY ACT

SECTION 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 1.01 DEFINITIONS

The following words and phrases, whenever used in this Act, shall have the following meanings:

- (1) "Adult" means an individual who is 18 years of age or older.
- (2) "Attending physician" means the physician who has primary responsibility for the care of the patient and treatment of the patient's terminal disease.
- (3) "Consulting physician" means a physician who is qualified by specialty or experience to make a professional diagnosis and prognosis regarding the patient's disease.
- (4) "Counseling" means a consultation between a state licensed psychiatrist or psychologist and a patient for the purpose of determining whether the patient is suffering from a psychiatric or psychological disorder, or depression causing impaired judgment.
- (5) "Health care provider" means a person licensed, certified, or otherwise authorized or permitted by the law of this State to administer health care in the ordinary course of business or practice of a profession, and includes a health care facility.
- (6) "Incapable" means that in the opinion of a court or in the opinion of the patient's attending physician or consulting physician, a patient lacks the ability to make and communicate health care decisions to health care providers, including communication through persons familiar with the patient's manner of communicating if those persons are available. Capable means not incapable.
- (7) "Informed decision" means a decision by a qualified patient, to request and obtain a prescription to end his or her life in a humane and dignified manner, that is based on an appreciation of the relevant facts and after being fully informed by the attending physician of:
 - (a) his or her medical diagnosis;
 - (b) his or her prognosis;
 - (c) the potential risks associated with taking the medication to be prescribed;
 - (d) the probable result of taking the medication to be prescribed;
 - (e) the feasible alternatives, including, but not limited to, comfort care, hospice care and pain control.

(8) "Medically confirmed" means the medical opinion of the attending physician has been confirmed by a consulting physician who has examined the patient and the patient's relevant medical records.

(9) "Patient" means a person who is under the care of a physician.

(10) "Physician" means a doctor of medicine or osteopathy licensed to practice medicine by the Board of Medical Examiners for the State of Oregon.

(11) "Qualified patient" means a capable adult who is a resident of Oregon and has satisfied the requirements of this Act in order to obtain a prescription for medication to end his or her life in a humane and dignified manner.

(12) "Terminal disease" means an incurable and irreversible disease that has been medically confirmed and will, within reasonable medical judgment, produce death within six (6) months.

SECTION 2

WRITTEN REQUEST FOR MEDICATION TO END ONE'S LIFE IN A HUMANE AND DIGNIFIED MANNER

§ 2.01 WHO MAY INITIATE A WRITTEN REQUEST FOR MEDICATION

An adult who is capable, is a resident of Oregon, and has been determined by the attending physician and consulting physician to be suffering from a terminal disease, and who has voluntarily expressed his or her wish to die, may make a written request for medication for the purpose of ending his or her life in a humane and dignified manner in accordance with this Act.

§ 2.02 FORM OF THE WRITTEN REQUEST

(1) A valid request for medication under this Act shall be in substantially the form described in Section 6 of this Act, signed and dated by the patient and witnessed by at least two individuals who, in the presence of the patient, attest that to the best of their knowledge and belief the patient is capable, acting voluntarily, and is not being coerced to sign the request.

(2) One of the witnesses shall be a person who is not:

- (a) A relative of the patient by blood, marriage or adoption;
- (b) A person who at the time the request is signed would be entitled to any portion of the estate of the qualified patient upon death under any will or by operation of law; or
- (c) An owner, operator or employee of a health care facility where the qualified patient is receiving medical treatment or is a resident.

(3) The patient's attending physician at the time the request is signed shall not be a witness.

(4) If the patient is a patient in a long term care facility at the time the written request is made, one of the witnesses shall be an individual designated by the facility and having the qualifications specified by the Department of Human Resources by rule.

SECTION 3 SAFEGUARDS

§ 3.01 ATTENDING PHYSICIAN RESPONSIBILITIES

The attending physician shall:

- (1) Make the initial determination of whether a patient has a

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terminal disease, is capable, and has made the request voluntarily;

- (2) Inform the patient of:
 - (a) his or her medical diagnosis;
 - (b) his or her prognosis;
 - (c) the potential risks associated with taking the medication to be prescribed;
 - (d) the probable result of taking the medication to be prescribed;
 - (e) the feasible alternatives, including, but not limited to, comfort care, hospice care and pain control.

(3) Refer the patient to a consulting physician for medical confirmation of the diagnosis, and for a determination that the patient is capable and acting voluntarily;

(4) Refer the patient for counseling if appropriate pursuant to Section 3.03;

(5) Request that the patient notify next of kin;

(6) Inform the patient that he or she has an opportunity to rescind the request at any time and in any manner, and offer the patient an opportunity to rescind at the end of the 15 day waiting period pursuant to Section 3.06;

(7) Verify, immediately prior to writing the prescription for medication under this Act, that the patient is making an informed decision;

(8) Fulfill the medical record documentation requirements of Section 3.09;

(9) Ensure that all appropriate steps are carried out in accordance with this Act prior to writing a prescription for medication to enable a qualified patient to end his or her life in a humane and dignified manner.

§ 3.02 CONSULTING PHYSICIAN CONFIRMATION

Before a patient is qualified under this Act, a consulting physician shall examine the patient and his or her relevant medical records and confirm, in writing, the attending physician's diagnosis that the patient is suffering from a terminal disease, and verify that the patient is capable, is acting voluntarily and has made an informed decision.

§ 3.03 COUNSELING REFERRAL

If in the opinion of the attending physician or the consulting physician a patient may be suffering from a psychiatric or psychological disorder, or depression causing impaired judgment, either physician shall refer the patient for counseling. No medication to end a patient's life in a humane and dignified manner shall be prescribed until the person performing the counseling determines that the patient is not suffering from a psychiatric or psychological disorder, or depression causing impaired judgment.

§ 3.04 INFORMED DECISION

No person shall receive a prescription for medication to end his or her life in a humane and dignified manner unless he or she has made an informed decision as defined in Section 1.01(7). Immediately prior to writing a prescription for medication under this Act, the attending physician shall verify that the patient is making an informed decision.

§ 3.05 FAMILY NOTIFICATION

The attending physician shall ask the patient to notify next of kin of his or her request for medication pursuant to this Act. A patient who declines or is unable to notify next of kin shall not have his or her request denied for that reason.

§ 3.06 WRITTEN AND ORAL REQUESTS

In order to receive a prescription for medication to end his or her life in a humane and dignified manner, a qualified patient shall have made an oral request and a written request, and reiterate the oral request to his or her attending physician no less

than fifteen (15) days after making the initial oral request. At the time the qualified patient makes his or her second oral request, the attending physician shall offer the patient an opportunity to rescind the request.

§ 3.07 RIGHT TO RESCIND REQUEST

A patient may rescind his or her request at any time and in any manner without regard to his or her mental state. No prescription for medication under this Act may be written without the attending physician offering the qualified patient an opportunity to rescind the request.

§ 3.08 WAITING PERIODS

No less than fifteen (15) days shall elapse between the patient's initial oral request and the writing of a prescription under this Act. No less than 48 hours shall elapse between the patient's written request and the writing of a prescription under this Act.

§ 3.09 MEDICAL RECORD DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

The following shall be documented or filed in the patient's medical record:

(1) All oral requests by a patient for medication to end his or her life in a humane and dignified manner;

(2) All written requests by a patient for medication to end his or her life in a humane and dignified manner;

(3) The attending physician's diagnosis and prognosis, determination that the patient is capable, acting voluntarily and has made an informed decision;

(4) The consulting physician's diagnosis and prognosis, and verification that the patient is capable, acting voluntarily and has made an informed decision;

(5) A report of the outcome and determinations made during counseling, if performed;

(6) The attending physician's offer to the patient to rescind his or her request at the time of the patient's second oral request pursuant to Section 3.06; and

(7) A note by the attending physician indicating that all requirements under this Act have been met and indicating the steps taken to carry out the request, including a notation of the medication prescribed.

§ 3.10 RESIDENCY REQUIREMENT

Only requests made by Oregon residents, under this Act, shall be granted.

§ 3.11 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

(1) The Health Division shall annually review a sample of records maintained pursuant to this Act.

(2) The Health Division shall make rules to facilitate the collection of information regarding compliance with this Act. The information collected shall not be a public record and may not be made available for inspection by the public.

(3) The Health Division shall generate and make available to the public an annual statistical report of information collected under Section 3.11(2) of this Act.

§ 3.12 EFFECT ON CONSTRUCTION OF WILLS, CONTRACTS AND STATUTES

(1) No provision in a contract, will or other agreement, whether written or oral, to the extent the provision would affect whether a person may make or rescind a request for medication to end his or her life in a humane and dignified manner, shall be valid.

(2) No obligation owing under any currently existing contract shall be conditioned or affected by the making or rescinding of a request, by a person, for medication to end his or her life in a humane and dignified manner.

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§ 3.13 INSURANCE OR ANNUITY POLICIES

The sale, procurement, or issuance of any life, health, or accident insurance or annuity policy or the rate charged for any policy shall not be conditioned upon or affected by the making or rescinding of a request, by a person, for medication to end his or her life in a humane and dignified manner. Neither shall a qualified patient's act of ingesting medication to end his or her life in a humane and dignified manner have an effect upon a life, health, or accident insurance or annuity policy.

§ 3.14 CONSTRUCTION OF ACT

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize a physician or any other person to end a patient's life by lethal injection, mercy killing or active euthanasia. Actions taken in accordance with this Act shall not, for any purpose, constitute suicide, assisted suicide, mercy killing or homicide, under the law.

SECTION 4 IMMUNITIES AND LIABILITIES

§ 4.01 IMMUNITIES

Except as provided in Section 4.02:

(1) No person shall be subject to civil or criminal liability or professional disciplinary action for participating in good faith compliance with this Act. This includes being present when a qualified patient takes the prescribed medication to end his or her life in a humane and dignified manner.

(2) No professional organization or association, or health care provider, may subject a person to censure, discipline, suspension, loss of license, loss of privileges, loss of membership or other penalty for participating or refusing to participate in good faith compliance with this Act.

(3) No request by a patient for or provision by an attending physician of medication in good faith compliance with the provisions of this Act shall constitute neglect for any purpose of law or provide the sole basis for the appointment of a guardian or conservator.

(4) No health care provider shall be under any duty, whether by contract, by statute or by any other legal requirement to participate in the provision to a qualified patient of medication to end his or her life in a humane and dignified manner. If a health care provider is unable or unwilling to carry out a patient's request under this Act, and the patient transfers his or her care to a new health care provider, the prior health care provider shall transfer, upon request, a copy of the patient's relevant medical records to the new health care provider.

§ 4.02 LIABILITIES

(1) A person who without authorization of the patient willfully alters or forges a request for medication or conceals or destroys a rescission of that request with the intent or effect of causing the patient's death shall be guilty of a Class A felony.

(2) A person who coerces or exerts undue influence on a patient to request medication for the purpose of ending the patient's life, or to destroy a rescission of such a request, shall be guilty of a Class A felony.

(3) Nothing in this Act limits further liability for civil damages resulting from other negligent conduct or intentional misconduct by any person.

(4) The penalties in this Act do not preclude criminal penalties applicable under other law for conduct which is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 5 SEVERABILITY

§ 5.01 SEVERABILITY

Any section of this Act being held invalid as to any person or circumstance shall not affect the application of any other section of this Act which can be given full effect without the invalid section or application.

SECTION 6 FORM OF THE REQUEST

§ 6.01 FORM OF THE REQUEST

A request for a medication as authorized by this act shall be in substantially the following form:

REQUEST FOR MEDICATION TO END MY LIFE IN A HUMANE AND DIGNIFIED MANNER

I, _____, am an adult of sound mind.

I am suffering from _____, which my attending physician has determined is a terminal disease and which has been medically confirmed by a consulting physician.

I have been fully informed of my diagnosis, prognosis, the nature of medication to be prescribed and potential associated risks, the expected result, and the feasible alternatives, including comfort care, hospice care and pain control.

I request that my attending physician prescribe medication that will end my life in a humane and dignified manner.

INITIAL ONE:

_____ I have informed my family of my decision and taken their opinions into consideration.

_____ I have decided not to inform my family of my decision.

_____ I have no family to inform of my decision.

I understand that I have the right to rescind this request at any time.

I understand the full import of this request and I expect to die when I take the medication to be prescribed.

I make this request voluntarily and without reservation, and I accept full moral responsibility for my actions.

Signed: _____

Dated: _____

DECLARATION OF WITNESSES

We declare that the person signing this request:

- (a) Is personally known to us or has provided proof of identity;
- (b) Signed this request in our presence;
- (c) Appears to be of sound mind and not under duress, fraud or undue influence;
- (d) Is not a patient for whom either of us is attending physician.

Witness 1/Date

Witness 2/Date

NOTE: One witness shall not be a relative (by blood, marriage or adoption) of the person signing this request, shall not be entitled to any portion of the person's estate upon death and shall not own, operate or be employed at a health care facility where the person is a patient or resident. If the patient is an inpatient at a health care facility, one of the witnesses shall be an individual designated by the facility.

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EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

This measure would allow an informed and capable adult resident of Oregon, who is terminally ill and within six months of death, to voluntarily request a prescription for medication to take his or her life. The measure allows a physician to prescribe a lethal dose of medication when conditions of the measure are met. The physician and others may be present if the medication is taken.

The process begins when the patient makes the request of his or her physician, who shall:

- Determine if the patient is terminally ill, is capable of making health care decisions, and has made the request voluntarily.
- Inform the patient of his or her diagnosis and prognosis; the risks and results of taking the medication; and alternatives, including comfort care, hospice care, and pain control.
- Ask that the patient notify next of kin, but not deny the request if the patient declines or is unable to notify next of kin.
- Inform the patient that he or she has an opportunity to rescind the request at any time, in any manner.
- Refer the patient for counseling, if appropriate.
- Refer the patient to a consulting physician.

A consulting physician, who is qualified by specialty or experience, must confirm the diagnosis and determine that the patient is capable and acting voluntarily.

If either physician believes that the patient might be suffering from a psychiatric or psychological disorder, or from depression causing impaired judgment, the physician must refer the patient to a licensed psychiatrist or psychologist for counseling. The psychiatrist or psychologist must determine that the patient does not suffer from such a disorder before medication may be prescribed.

The measure requires two oral and one written requests. The written request requires two witnesses attesting that the patient is acting voluntarily. At least one witness must not be a relative or heir of the patient.

At least fifteen days must pass from the time of the initial oral request and 48 hours must pass from the time of the written request before the prescription may be written.

Before writing the prescription, the attending physician must again verify the patient is making a voluntary and informed request, and offer the patient the opportunity to rescind the request.

Additional provisions of the measure are:

- Participating physicians must be licensed in Oregon.
- The physician must document in the patient's medical record that all requirements have been met. The State Health Division must review samples of those records and make statistical reports available to the public.
- Those who comply with the requirements of the measure are protected from prosecution and professional discipline.
- Any physician or health care provider may decline to participate.

This measure does not authorize lethal injection, mercy killing or active euthanasia. Actions taken in accordance with this measure shall not constitute suicide, assisted suicide, mercy killing or homicide, under the law.

Anyone coercing or exerting undue influence on a patient to request medication, or altering or forging a request for medication, is guilty of a Class A felony.

Committee Members:

Barbara Coombs Lee
Eli Stutsman
Pat McCormick*
William E. Petty, M.D.*
Mitzi Nauciler

Appointed by:

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

* Member dissents (does not concur with explanatory statement)

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

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

My name is Patty Rosen. I live in Bend and work as a medical educator. In 1986, my 26-year-old daughter Jody was diagnosed with terminal bone cancer. Operations, chemotherapy and radiation treatments did nothing to help Jody. Jody knew the remainder of her life would be spent dying ... in agonizing pain ... without hope.

Jody withstood the pain and mental anguish as best she could, putting on a brave face for everyone. As the cancer grew, Jody developed tumors under her skin. I could no longer comfort my daughter with a hug. It was just too painful for her.

Bedridden, unable to touch and be touched, unable to converse without pain, heavily drugged and hating it, Jody asked for my help in ending her life.

For several months, I resisted, as most mothers would. Could there be a miracle cure? Or a new treatment?

I finally agreed to help her when she told me after another painful chemotherapy session, "Mom, this isn't working. I'm only doing this for you. Won't you let me go please?"

I cried, but I finally agreed. She took the necessary medication herself and I was there when she fell asleep for the last time.

Did I break the laws of government? Yes.

Did I break the more important unwritten laws of love and parenthood? NO!

As Jody died, I crawled into bed with her. For the first time in months, I was able to hold my daughter in my arms as she died in peace.

Jody was a concerned, and caring person who knew exactly what she wanted. It was her right as a capable, rational adult to choose her time of death. Jody would have wanted Ballot Measure 16 to pass, if not to help her, to help the next person like her.

Please vote yes on Ballot Measure 16.

**Patti Rosen
Bend, Oregon**

(This information furnished by Geoff Sugarman, Oregon Right to Die.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Those of us who wrote Measure 16 are family members who helped loved ones end their lives.

We are physicians and nurses caring for dying patients ... counselors and clergy members offering comfort to dying patients and their families.

We are terminally ill people who believe it is our right -- not the government's -- to decide when and how our lives should end.

Measure 16 allows dying patients who are rational, capable of making health care decisions, and acting voluntarily, the right to request a prescription for life-ending medication.

Under Measure 16, only the dying person may self-administer the medication:

Measure 16 does not allow lethal injection, mercy killing, or "suicide machines."

Measure 16 allows family members and physicians to be present when the medication is taken.

Requirements and safeguards under Measure 16:

The process begins when an adult Oregon patient in the last six months of life makes a voluptyary, oral request to the physician.

The physician must:

- Determine the patient is mentally competent and acting voluntarily.
- Get second physician's opinion on the diagnosis, life expectancy and mental competency of the patient. Inform the patient of all options including hospice, comfort care and pain control.
- Encourage the patient to notify family.
- Refer the patient for counseling if either physician believes the patient may suffer from mental illness or depression causing impaired judgment.

Additional Safeguards:

- 15-day waiting period.
- Written request signed by the patient, witnessed by two persons, at least one who is not a blood relative or heir to the person's estate.
- 43-hour waiting period from filing the written request to writing the prescription.
- Establishes reporting requirements to the Health Department.
- Punishes as Class A felony attempts to force or coerce someone to request medication to end life.
- Does not limit civil liability for medical malpractice, intentional misconduct or negligence.

Vote Yes on Measure 16.

(This information furnished by Geoff Sugarman, Oregon Right to Die.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Why Measure 16 must pass now:

Today, current law forces physicians and family members to secretly help their loved ones die. There are no guidelines, no safeguards and no reporting requirements to protect the patient and the family.

Other times, dying people in unbearable physical pain and mental anguish often end their lives violently and alone. Their actions exclude their family and physician.

Current laws are unconstitutional, unenforceable and uncaring about the needs of dying patients.

- In Washington State, a federal judge ruled a ban on helping terminally ill people die is unconstitutional. Oregon and Washington laws are similar.
- In Michigan, Dr. Kevorkian was acquitted by a jury of his peers.
- In Redding, California, a prosecutor declined to file charges against a physician who admitted he helped a patient die.

Oregonians can resolve this problem by passing Measure 16:

Measure 16 recognizes the fundamental right of dying patients to choose a humane and dignified death. At the same time, Measure 16 enacts guidelines and safeguards to protect patients and their families.

Endorsements and support from across the political spectrum for Measure 16:

- * The Oregon Democratic Party
- * The American Civil Liberties Union of Oregon
- * Oregon Right to Privacy
- * Audrey McCall, widow of former Gov. Tom McCall

Organizations maintaining neutrality:

In other states, counterparts of these groups often led the public fight against death with dignity legislation. After studying Measure 16, the following groups chose to remain neutral:

- * Oregon Medical Association
- * Oregon Health Care Association
- * Oregon Hospice Association
- * Oregon Pharmacists Association

Vote Yes on Measure 16.

Vote Yes on getting government out of this important personal decision.

Vote Yes on returning control of end of life decisions where it belongs – with the dying person.

Vote Yes on Measure 16.

(This information furnished by Geoff Sugarman, Oregon Right to Die.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

For 16 years I have worked with dying people and their families, as parish minister, hospital and hospice chaplain, and counselor to elders.

I have seen more death than most people see in a lifetime, and I believe we need to pass Measure 16 -- the Oregon Death with Dignity Act.

In the Bible, five people are reported to have ended their own lives (I Sam 31, II Sam 17, I Kings 16, Matt 27) and the fact of their action is simply reported with no moral judgment implied; at no point is condemnation expressed for their having done so.

Knowing the authorities were eager to silence Him, Jesus was, in effect, choosing death by returning their that fateful Passover season. When finally He was crucified, His dying took six hours, an agonizing death but one that normally took 24 hours or more to accomplish.

I have sat at the bedsides of people suffering days, weeks, even months before their inevitable deaths and wondered about the duration of Jesus' agony. Whether it was an act of will, an intervention by God or perhaps even the Roman centurion's spear, Jesus' agony was cut unusually and mercifully short, a fact for which I am deeply grateful.

There is nothing shameful about death; it is the natural order of things as created by God. Neither Jesus nor the Bible espouse physical life as always being the highest good.

It is a fine line between reverence for life and idolatry of life.

The Reverend Sallierae Henderson

(This information furnished by Geoff Sugarman, Oregon Right to Die.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

My name is Edythe Steinbock. Several years ago, my husband, Multnomah County Circuit Judge Irv Steinbock, was diagnosed with digestive cancer. Despite every effort, Irv's condition gradually worsened until he was forced to spend his final days in the hospital.

Irv wanted to die in a humane and dignified way, just as he lived his life. He decided to end his life with medication and his doctor agreed to help.

Irv asked our Rabbi if in God's eyes his action would be a sin. Irv's Rabbi gave his blessings and told Irv he would be willing to be present when Irv took the medication.

We told our children. They agreed it was their father's decision and they would certainly be there to support him.

The prescription was written and filled. Because Irv was in a Catholic hospital, he knew he could not take the life-ending medication there.

Irv decided to die at home.

The night before Irv was to come home, he passed away in his sleep. I think the relief he felt knowing that it would soon be over allowed him the peace to die. He was in control of his final day. He was at peace. For that I thank God.

Irv and I had talked often about death with dignity and the need to change the law. Although he was a conservative judge, we both believed with great conviction that government and religious institutions should not inhibit the rights of rational, dying adults who wish to end their suffering.

Irv would have been a strong supporter of Measure 16. That's why I'm working as a volunteer on the campaign. If I can help one person die at peace . . . in control . . . then we have done well.

Please Vote Yes on Ballot Measure 16. Return to dying people the right to control their own end-of-life decisions.

**Edythe Steinbock,
Portland, Oregon**

(This information furnished by Geoff Sugarman, Oregon Right to Die.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

C. Everett Koop Urges a NO vote

As former United States Surgeon General, I have worked first hand in developing health care policies. Many proposed policies at first sound like good ideas, but in fact are very dangerous. Measure 16 is one of those policies. I urge you to vote NO for these reasons:

- **Measure 16 confuses the role of physicians in our society.** Doctors have an ethical and professional responsibility to sustain life when possible. Measure 16 would create an environment where physician-assisted suicide becomes the first line of defense against terminal diseases, resulting in final and fatal decisions. The medical profession cannot be society's healer and killer at the same time.

- **Measure 16 prescribes suicide as a treatment for disease.** A patient's request for suicide is a signal that certain needs are not being met. Most likely, the patient is suffering from unnecessary pain or treatable depression. Doctors too often fail to dispense adequate pain management. The solution is to provide mental health treatment or better pain management, not drugs for suicide. This is the time for the doctor to be the patient's support, not his/her killer.

- **Measure 16 is ripe for abuse.** The so-called safeguards built into Measure 16 are inadequate. Patients remain vulnerable to outside pressures to choose suicide. Physicians are required only to suggest the patient notify family members, leaving many to choose suicide without the support of loved ones.

- **Measure 16 strikes at the most vulnerable.** Cost containment is a positive and necessary step towards health care reform. However, in this environment Measure 16 is dangerous. Poor, elderly, frail and disabled patients will be the victims if the "choice" to die becomes the "duty" to die.

Passing Measure 16 would make Oregon the first jurisdiction in the world to legalize physician-assisted suicide. Even in Holland where assisted suicide is out of control, it is still illegal. It is bad policy that could have deadly results.

(This information furnished by C. Everett Koop, M.D., Former Surgeon General of the United States.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

It's a myth that the terminally ill must suffer from chronic pain

[**Note: Dr. Robert M. Julien is a pain management specialist -- he's an anesthesiologist and pharmacologist at a Portland hospital -- and a medical college professor. His text book on drug education has been widely used for 20 years.]**

My daily job is helping patients survive surgery and cope with pain. I oppose Measure 16 on medical grounds.

Patients don't need to suffer pain:

The argument that terminally ill patients should kill themselves because they are in intractable pain is an argument based on ignorance. We have available new medical techniques that can eliminate chronic pain for terminally ill patients. These new techniques allow the terminally ill to maintain a good quality of life in their final days, comfortable and free of the undesired side effects of drugs.

These new procedures are in use in Oregon and doctors are greatly improving their compassionate care of the terminally ill patient.

In 1990, the federal government created the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research. Educating physicians about new guidelines for pain management became the agency's first project. This started a revolution in pain management: a revolution which is eliminating any need for suicide as a final desperate step.

Death drugs can cause suffering:

As a drug educator, I oppose this Measure because it is bad medicine. It allows doctors to prescribe certain old-style barbiturates as lethal agents, placing patients at extreme risk because the action of these drugs is unpredictable and unreliable. It would be tragic for one to survive the suicide attempt and be left in a vegetative state.

As the legislation is written, there is no guarantee of successful suicide and even the proponents of the measure acknowledge that fact. Being left with neurological damage is certainly not death with dignity.

Vote NO on Measure 16.

(This information furnished by Dr. Robert M. Julien, M.D., Ph.D.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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. 16

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Doctors say Measure 16 will become "Duty to Die."

As physicians, we feel compelled to warn voters about the dangerous precedent that would be set if Measure 16 passes.

Physicians are taught to treat disease and injury, to relieve suffering, to comfort and care for patients. Society has viewed physicians as healers. Measure 16 would irrevocably change the relationship between doctor and patient. If assisted suicide is legalized, it could become a primary treatment option, replacing comfort care and pain management.

Death diagnosis can be wrong.

Measure 16 states that only patients with less than six months to live qualify for the life-ending drugs. But no one really knows how long a person will live -- including doctors. A misdiagnosis could result in premature suicide depriving patients and families of valuable time together.

Abuses can go undetected.

Under Measure 16, abuses of physician-assisted suicide could go undetected. Doctors would not be allowed to indicate on the death certificate that a death was an assisted suicide. This would make it impossible for the Health Division or anyone else to detect abuse in this deadly procedure.

A "duty to die?"

The rising cost of health care will inevitably lead to increased coercion of socially and economically vulnerable members of society. The "right-to-die" will become the duty-to-die. We must draw a line in favor of preserving good quality of life for all people.

Living wills work well in Oregon.

Current state law allows individuals to sign living wills, directing physicians to take a patient off life support systems. No one need die in pain or without control over their life ending decisions. Patients can refuse unwanted treatment and request and receive excellent comfort care at the end of life.

We urge you to vote NO on Measure 16.

Dr. Bill Petty, Gynecologic Oncologist

Dr. Don Schroeder, Orthopaedic Physician and Surgeon

Dr. Bill Toffler, Associate Professor, Department of Family Medicine

(This information furnished by Donald J. Schroeder, M.D., William M. Petty, M.D., William L. Toffler, M.D.)

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Measure No. 16

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Hospice Nurses Urge Compassion, Not Suicide

As hospice nurses, we work with terminally ill patients every day. Unless you have been diagnosed with a terminal disease, it is difficult to know exactly how it feels. However, over the years we have developed a very solid understanding of the emotions, pain and vulnerabilities that terminally ill patients face. It is through this experience that we have developed a strong opposition to Measure 16.

Patients are scared after being diagnosed with a terminal disease. They are frightened of the pain they may encounter. They are terrified of how their illness will affect their families. Our society must help patients feel at peace and secure in the dying process, not provide them with a quick prescription for suicide.

Hospice care is affordable. Hospice provides an affordable and compassionate alternative to the suicide prescribed by Measure 16. Patients do not need to die in pain or alone. The goal of hospice care is neither to prolong suffering nor to hasten dying. Hospice care seeks to provide comfort and support through the dying process.

Pain can be controlled. We have found that if you control a person's pain and provide love and support, 99 percent will not wish to commit suicide, but rather complete the journey of life. If physician assisted suicide is legalized, patients may never have the option to choose hospice care.

In Holland, where physician-assisted suicide is widely practiced, there are only two operating hospices. Oregon is one-tenth the size of Holland and has 50 hospice programs. The experience in Holland demonstrates that when physician-assisted suicide is reality, compassionate care suffers.

Our society must provide terminally ill patients with a means to die in comfort surrounded by love and support. We must not take the easy way out by offering the terminally ill a prescription for suicide. We urge you to vote NO.

Donna Howell, RN
Pat Cary, RN

(This information furnished by Donna Howell, R.N., Pat Cary, R.N.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Passage of Oregon's "Death with Dignity Act" would have the effect of classifying fatal drug overdoses as medical treatment. A new "right" of Doctors to kill their patients would be established. Family members and loved ones would not necessarily be told of the death until afterwards. There would be no requirement for reporting deaths to regulatory boards or agencies for investigation of abuse.

A government report from the Netherlands shows horrible injustices of euthanasia in our own time. According to the 1991 Rammelink Report, the majority of deliberate euthanasia deaths in the Netherlands are involuntary. Forty-five percent of euthanized hospitalized patients were killed without the knowledge or consent of relatives. In 1990, almost 12,000 were killed.

In May, Michigan's Judge E. Thomas Fitzgerald wrote in a majority opinion concerning assisted suicide that, "privacy rights are not absolute" and that, "The scope of rights encompassed by the concept of ordered liberty does not include the right to commit suicide, much less the right to assisted suicide. The 'guarantee of personal privacy' has been 'extended to activities relating to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships and child rearing and education.'" "Judicial discovery of a right to terminate one's life is not a logical extension of this catalog of rights." Hobbins v. Attorney General, 205 Mich.App. 194, ___; ___N.W. 2 v ___ (1994).

Euthanasia is deadly. Please vote NO on #16.

Submitted by
Carol A. Petrone
Oregon Catholics for Life PAC
P.O. Box 382
Marylhurst, Oregon
97036

(This information furnished by Carol A. Petrone, Oregon Catholics for Life - PAC.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

A personal message against Measure 16 from a terminally ill cancer patient:

Fourteen years ago, I was diagnosed with breast cancer. I fought the battle and believed I had won only to hear last January the words I had lived in dreaded fear of: The cancer had come back; this time it was incurable.

I felt devastated! I was in such enormous pain, I could hardly move. I couldn't get to the bathroom; that was so degrading. I didn't have the knowledge or training to even identify the tools to help me cope with my new situation. I cried and cried. I felt I was in a dark, scary, downward spiral, out of control. I wanted to end it. If Measure 16 had been an option, in my days of desperation and pain, I might have chosen it.

Because Measure 16 was not in effect, I could not obtain a prescription for death from my doctor. I turned to him instead for support and pain control. Then hospice was sent in. Together, my doctor and the hospice team made a commitment to me: to keep my pain under control and provide me with the support and equipment that would allow me to have the best quality of life for the time I have remaining.

Today, with aggressive hospice intervention, I'm comfortable. I enjoy living now more than ever. I can't wait to wake up in the morning. I anticipate each day. Life is about quality, not quantity — making every minute count.

I've heard people who have nearly died talk about how much more they appreciate living. It's so true.

I don't know how I'll talk when I come close to death and get sick again but I do know the added days were worth it — days I might never have enjoyed if I had had the choice of assisted suicide.

Please join me in voting NO on Measure 16.

Corrine Harris
Rogue River, Oregon

(This information furnished by Corrine Harris.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Senior Citizens Say Death With Dignity Initiative Lacks Any Dignity

The so-called "Death With Dignity" initiative lacks any dignity. One need only look below the surface to understand how dangerous it is to Oregon citizens, especially vulnerable senior and disabled citizens.

No one ever has to choose suicide in response to a terminal illness. There are many excellent alternatives available, including hospice, a community based care that promotes the physical, emotional and spiritual well-being of the dying patient. There's also an array of treatment systems to manage pain and provide comfort care.

Oregon already has far-reaching laws that give terminally ill patients or their designees the power to decide what medical treatments are provided or refused, allowing Oregonians to die naturally when terminal illness offers no hope of recovery.

The assisted suicide initiative decriminalizes a form of felony manslaughter without adequate safeguards for the public. The potentials for abuse are mind-boggling:

The lethal prescription can be administered without confirming the family has actually been notified.

Counseling is required only if, in the "opinion" of the attending or consulting physician, the patient requesting death has a visible mental disorder or depression. Most physicians are ill-equipped to diagnose mental illness.

There are no residency requirements that would stop someone from moving here simply to complete their suicide.

There is no requirement for reporting assisted suicide cases to regulatory boards or agencies that would investigate potential abuses. Tracking by the Health Division is minimal. And any information that is eventually collected is not available to the public.

Driven by the extraordinarily high cost of caring for the terminally ill, many terminally ill individuals may feel they have more than a right to die. They may feel a "duty to die" to avoid being a burden.

Oregonians should oppose the assisted suicide initiative which would adversely affect senior and disabled citizens.

Jim Davis, D.Ed., Legislative Director
Oregon State Council of Senior Citizens

(This information furnished by Jim Davis, D.Ed., Legislative Director, Oregon Council of Senior Citizens.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

While Ballot Measure 16 purports to allow more humane care of the dying, assisted suicide threatens the weakest, most vulnerable members of society and would be profoundly dangerous to patients who are critically ill, without insurance or seriously depressed.

THE RIGHT TO DIE MAY WELL BECOME THE DUTY TO DIE

Under managed care plans, physicians' earnings can be directly related to how well they control costs. The poor, the elderly and the disabled are the most likely to feel pressured to choose lethal drugs to end their lives rather than more expensive treatment.

MISJUDGEMENT OF A PATIENT'S CONDITION COULD END LIFE PREMATURELY

Even doctors are not perfect and cannot say with certainty how much time a patient has to live. Also, physician assisted suicide would involve physicians in making inappropriate value judgements about the quality of life. Studies indicate that medical care givers almost always underestimate their patients' desire to live. In one study, Dr. John Bach asked 600 ventilator-dependent adults with debilitating neuro-muscular conditions whether they were satisfied with their "life as a whole," and fully 82 percent responded positively. Only 24 percent of doctors and nurses predicted such positive answers.

DEPRESSED PATIENTS WILL LIKELY GO UNTREATED

Facing a terminal illness is not easy as fears about pain, loss of control or becoming a financial burden on the family can be overwhelming. What makes assisted suicide so dangerous is that physicians not trained in mental illness rarely spot depression in their patients, especially the older ones. Measure 16 takes advantage of patients under such stressors by not requiring mental health counseling before obtaining lethal drugs.

LET US, AS A COMMUNITY, RESPOND TO AN ANGUISHED PLEA FOR HELP AND LOVE BY RELIEVING THE SUFFERING RATHER THAN KILLING THE SUFFERER.

(This information furnished by Lynda J. Harrington, Director, Oregon Right to Life PAC.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

"For everything there is a season,
and a time for every matter under heaven:
a time to be born,
and a time to die."

Ecclesiastes 3:2

Ballot Measure 16 attempts to disrupt the natural season and time of death.

In the many difficult times of life that face each of us, there is no doubt that terminal illness is the most overwhelming experience of all. Ballot Measure 16 calls upon physicians to assist in bringing about death before its time because of our fears of pain and discomfort and the desires to protect loved ones from inconvenience and burdens.

As Oregonians, we are able to direct our health care in advance by completing a health care directive. We can allay our fears of pain and suffering by asking for effective pain management and comfort care. Our desires to avoid the inconvenience and burdens of serious illness upon our families and loved ones can be met through hospice services and health care support available throughout the Oregon community.

From responsible and respectful care of the dying we can celebrate all life more completely and honor the profound mystery of every human person. Death is not a problem to be hastened, rather a sacred time of living the seasons and reasons of nature.

Let us reject the invitation of Ballot Measure 16 to destroy the seasons and reasons of nature.

"For everything there is a season,
and a time for every matter..."

This is the season and the time
to say "NO" to the matter of
Ballot Measure 16.

Provided on behalf of the Legislative Committee of Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon:

The Rt. Reverend Robert Ladehoff, President
Rodney I. Page, Executive Director
Barbara J. George, Deputy Director
Ellen C. Lowe, Associate Director

(This information furnished by Rodney I. Page, Exec. Dir., Ellen C. Lowe, Assoc. Dir., Barbara J. George, Deputy Director, The Rt. Reverend Robert Ladehoff, President, Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Living through the dying process taught us how to live and love.

If there is one lesson I learned during my husband's dying process, it is that the quality of life should not be measured by health. When you are given a short amount of time to live, your perception of what constitutes quality in life changes.

My husband, Bruce, was diagnosed with terminal brain cancer in March of 1992. The neurologist found that he had a tumor 1/3 the size of his brain. At that time, he was given two to six months to live. Our doctor warned us that maybe two of those months would be "good."

All the months were "good." The prognosis was correct. His illness progressed from simple weakness and headache to a total and complete loss of muscle strength. He lived six months.

But, the doctor was wrong about his warning. All six months were good ones. They were perhaps some of the best of our entire life together. Of course, the "good" the neurologist was referring to was the quality of health. For me, the "good" was measured through the quality of relationships.

Relationships grew. Even when my husband was very, very ill, his life was very, very vital -- to him, to me, to our family and to our friends. He was a key participant in our lives. Relationships with others and with one another grew. It was an empowering time. It was an opportunity to be with him, to talk with him and for him to teach us about dying. It strengthened us to live on without him.

I fear the implications of Ballot Measure 16, for it communicates that quality of life is measured only by health. What are the far-reaching implications of this premise?

Please join me in voting against Measure 16.

Laurel Nordlund

(This information furnished by Laurel Nordlund.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

MEASURE 16: DANGEROUS PUBLIC POLICY

As religious leaders in Oregon coming from a faith tradition opposed to euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide, we wish to address our fellow Oregonians on issues presented in Measure 16 from a public policy perspective.

The purpose of the measure is to authorize and create standards for physician-assisted suicide. We find Measure 16 is dangerous public policy. **We ask Oregonians to say "No" to physician-assisted suicide and Measure 16 because:**

1. **The potential for abuse is real.** "No matter how carefully any guidelines are framed, assisted suicide and euthanasia will be practiced through the prism of social inequality and bias that characterizes the delivery of services in all segments of our society, including health care. **The practices will pose the greatest risks to those who are poor, elderly, members of a minority group, or without access to good medical care.**"

The New York State Task Force on Life and the Law, **When Death Is Sought, 1994.**

2. The attending physician is **not required to notify the family** of a patient's request for lethal drugs to commit suicide.

3. The measure **does not require a psychological evaluation** of the patient.

4. **Misdiagnosis** can result in a patient's premature death by suicide.

5. Measure 16 is a **dangerous legal precedent** which could be amended or interpreted to include people who are not terminally ill.

6. In 1993 Oregon passed the Oregon Health Care Decisions Act giving you authority to name health care representatives and give health care instructions when you are incapable. This new law provides for medication to relieve pain and suffering.

7. Modern means of pain control are very effective. **Lethal drugs intended to kill the patient to relieve pain are not necessary and wrong.**

Oregonians should respond compassionately to those who are terminally ill with hospice care and pain control, not lethal drugs. We urge you: **Vote "No" on Measure 16.**

Archbishop William Levada Bishop Thomas Connolly

(This information furnished by Archbishop William Levada, Bishop Thomas Connolly.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the General Election, November 8, 1994.

corrections officials as physically or mentally disabled, or as too dangerous to society to engage in such programs.

BALLOT TITLE

17 AMENDS CONSTITUTION: REQUIRES STATE PRISON INMATES TO WORK FULL TIME

QUESTION: Shall constitution require state prison inmates to work or train 40 hours/week; allow public, private sectors to use inmate work?

(4) There shall be sufficient work and training programs to ensure that every eligible inmate is productively involved in one or more programs. Where an inmate is drug and alcohol addicted so as to prevent the inmate from effectively participating in work or training programs, corrections officials shall provide appropriate drug or alcohol treatment.

SUMMARY: Amends state constitution. Requires state prison inmates to spend 40 hours/week in work or on-the-job training. Directs Corrections head to create work and training programs. Any pay must go to prison costs; restitution for victims; support of inmate's family; fines, court costs, taxes. Prison work products, services must be available to public and private sectors. Exempts prison work programs from competitive bidding statutes, state minimum and prevailing wage laws. Local jails may adopt all or part of measure. Takes effect April 1, 1995. Other changes.

(5) The intent of the people is that taxpayer-supported institutions and programs shall be free to benefit from inmate work. Prison work programs shall be designed and carried out so as to achieve net cost savings in maintaining government operations, or so as to achieve a net profit in private sector activities.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL IMPACT: Direct state expenditures for annual operating costs for new prison industries, education, and work crew programs are estimated to be \$20.1 million after the first year. Start-up costs for new industries programs are estimated to be \$10.9 million in 1995-96 for equipment, inventory, and construction of work facilities. Revenues produced from the sales of services and products would partially offset costs, but are dependent on the phase-in of programs and the marketability of products and services.

(6) The provisions of this section are mandatory for all state corrections institutions. The provisions of this section are permissive for county or city corrections facilities. No law, ordinance or charter shall prevent or restrict a county or city governing body from implementing all or part of the provisions of this section. Compensation, if any, shall be determined and established by the governing body of the county or city which chooses to engage in prison work programs, and the governing body may choose to adopt any power or exemption allowed in this section.

INITIATIVE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT THE PRISON REFORM AND INMATE WORK ACT OF 1994

Be It Enacted By The People Of The State Of Oregon:

The Oregon Constitution is amended by creating a new section to be added to and made a part of Article I, such section to read:

(7) The corrections director shall contact public and private enterprises in this state and seek proposals to use inmate work. The corrections director may: (a) install and equip plants in any state corrections institution, or any other location, for the employment or training of any of the inmates therein; or (b) purchase, acquire, install, maintain and operate materials, machinery and appliances necessary to the conduct and operation of such plants. The corrections director shall use every effort to enter into contracts or agreements with private business concerns or government agencies to accomplish the production or marketing of products or services produced or performed by inmates.

(1) Whereas the people of the state of Oregon find and declare that inmates who are confined in corrections institutions should work as hard as the taxpayers who provide for their upkeep; and whereas the people also find and declare that inmates confined within corrections institutions must be fully engaged in productive activity if they are to successfully re-enter society with practical skills and a viable work ethic; now, therefore, the people declare:

(2) All inmates of state corrections institutions shall be actively engaged full-time in work or on-the-job training. The work or on-the-job training programs shall be established and overseen by the corrections director, who shall ensure that such programs are cost-effective and are designed to develop inmate motivation, work capabilities and cooperation. Such programs may include boot camp prison programs. Education may be provided to inmates as part of work or on-the-job training so long as each inmate is engaged at least half-time in hands-on training or work activity.

(8) Compensation, if any, for inmates who engage in prison work programs shall be determined and established by the corrections director. Such compensation shall not be subject to existing public or private sector minimum or prevailing wage laws, except where required to comply with federal law. Inmate compensation from enterprises entering into agreements with the state shall be exempt from unemployment compensation taxes to the extent allowed under federal law. Inmate injury or disease attributable to any inmate work shall be covered by a corrections system inmate injury fund rather than the workers compensation law. Any compensation earned through prison work programs shall only be used for the following purposes: (a) reimbursement for all or a portion of the costs of the inmate's rehabilitation, housing, health care, and living costs; (b) restitution or compensation to the victims of the particular inmate's crime; (c) restitution or compensation to the victims of crime generally through a fund designed for that purpose; (d) financial support for immediate family of the inmate outside the corrections institution; and (e) payment of fines, court costs, and applicable taxes.

(3) Each inmate shall begin full-time work or on-the-job training immediately upon admission to a corrections institution, allowing for a short time for administrative intake and processing. The specific quantity of hours per day to be spent in work or on-the-job training shall be determined by the corrections director, but the overall time spent in work or training shall be full-time. The corrections director may reduce or exempt participation in work or training programs by those inmates deemed by

(9) All income generated from prison work programs shall be kept in a separate account and shall only be used for implementing, maintaining and developing prison work programs. Prison industry work programs shall be exempt from statutory competitive bid and purchase requirements. Expenditures for prison work programs shall be exempt from the legislative appropriations process to the extent the programs rely on income sources other than state taxes and fees. Where state taxes or fees are the source of capital or operating expenditures, the appropriations shall be made by the legislative assembly. The state programs shall be run in a businesslike fashion and shall be subject to regulation by the Prison Industries Board, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer. The Board shall meet at least quarterly and shall act by vote of any two of

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the three members. Expenditures from the state prison work programs account must be approved by the Board. Agreements with private enterprise as to state prison work programs must be approved by the Board. The corrections director shall make all state records available for public scrutiny and the records shall be subject to audit by the Secretary of State.

(10) Prison work products or services shall be available to any public agency and to any private enterprise without restriction imposed by any state or local law, ordinance or regulation as to competition with other public or private sector enterprises. The products and services of corrections work programs shall be provided on such terms as are approved by the corrections director.

(11) Inmate work shall be used as much as possible to help operate the corrections institutions themselves and to support other government operations. This work includes, but is not limited to, institutional food production; maintenance and repair of buildings, grounds, and equipment; office support services, including printing; prison clothing production and maintenance; prison medical services; training other inmates; agricultural and forestry work, especially in parks and public forest lands; and environmental clean-up projects. Every state agency shall cooperate with the corrections director in establishing inmate work programs.

(12) As used throughout this section, unless the context requires otherwise: "full-time" means the equivalent of at least forty hours per seven day week; "corrections director" means the person in charge of the state corrections system.

(13) This section is self-implementing and supersedes all existing inconsistent statutes. This section shall become effective April 1, 1995. If any part of this section or its application to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid for any reason, then the remaining parts or applications to any persons or circumstances shall not be affected but shall remain in full force and effect.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

This measure amends the Oregon Constitution. It requires inmates of state correctional institutions to spend 40 hours per week working or engaging in on-the-job training. Participation in education programs may satisfy part of the work or training requirement but the inmate must actually work or train at least 20 hours per week in addition to the education time. Inmates who are disabled or are too dangerous may be exempted from the work or training requirement. Where an inmate is drug or alcohol addicted so as to prevent the inmate from effectively participating in work or training programs, corrections officials will provide appropriate treatment.

The measure requires the Director of the Department of Corrections to: establish enough work and training programs to allow all inmates to participate; contact public and private businesses to seek proposals for use of inmate work; and establish how much, if any, money inmates are to be paid for their work.

The measure provides that money earned by an inmate has to be used to: reimburse the state for the costs of keeping the inmate; pay restitution or compensation to victims of the inmate's crime or of crime generally; provide support for the inmate's family; and pay fines, court costs and taxes.

The prison industries program shall be regulated by a new prison industries board composed of the Governor, Secretary of State and Treasurer.

Under the measure the prison work and training programs are exempt, to the extent allowed by federal law, from minimum or prevailing wage laws, unemployment compensation taxes and competitive bid and purchase requirements.

The measure requires that prison work products or services be available to any public agency and any private business without state or local restriction regarding competition. The measure allows prison industries to compete with private industries subject to regulation by the prison industries board. Income from the work programs may be used only for implementing, maintaining and developing work programs.

The measure requires that inmate work be used as much as possible to help run the corrections institutions and to support other government work.

Local jails may adopt all or part of the measure.

Committee Members:	Appointed by:
Representative Kevin Mannix	Chief Petitioners
Judge Robert Y. Thornton	Chief Petitioners
Betsy Bailey	Secretary of State
Irv Fletcher	Secretary of State
Peter Ozanne	Members of the Committee

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

Measure No. 17

Measure No. 17

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

This measure is based on a simple idea: prisoners should not be idle, but should work. Yet Oregon has gradually abandoned this idea as state policy. There has been administrative neglect; government officials have found it easier to buy products and services rather than to be creative and diligent enough to produce them within the prison system. It has been easier to let prisoners watch television than to make them work.

Attempts to reform the system through the legislative process have failed because special interest groups have banded together to prevent change. This is why this measure amends the Oregon Constitution, to set an absolute requirement that prisoners must work full-time.

The Constitutional provision recognizes that many prisoners will eventually be released back into society, and may need basic education as well as on-the-job-training to earn an honest living. Some prisoners may also need drug and alcohol rehabilitation before they can be productive. This measure allows part of their time to be spent in such programs.

There are societies where strong prison work programs actually bring income into the prison system, so they do not cost money. The most successful programs involve a partnership between government and the private sector, and a willingness to use prisoners in programs that will benefit the taxpayers and save tax dollars. When prisoners work in programs which produce income, the funds can be used to pay for prisoners' meals and housing, restitution, fines, and family support.

This Measure will help prisoners by giving them a sense of self-worth and a work ethic. It will help society by giving prisoners work skills so they will have a better chance of becoming law-abiding citizens and taxpayers when they are released.

Vote YES on Measure 17!

(This information furnished by Kevin L. Mannix, Tough on Crime Committee.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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**NO ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION TO THIS
BALLOT MEASURE WERE FILED WITH THE
SECRETARY OF STATE.**

Measure No. 18

Measure No. 18

Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the General Election, November 8, 1994.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

BALLOT TITLE

18 BANS HUNTING BEARS WITH BAIT, HUNTING BEARS, COUGARS WITH DOGS

QUESTION: Shall statute ban using bait to hunt black bears or using dogs to hunt black bears or cougars, with exceptions?

SUMMARY: Adopts new statute. Bans using bait to attract or take black bears. Bans using dogs to hunt or pursue black bears or cougars. States two exceptions. First, county, state, federal employees, agents may use bait or dogs while acting in official capacity. Second, person may use bait or dogs when black bear or cougar is damaging person's land, livestock, or farm or forest crops. Violation is Class A misdemeanor. First offense also carries 5-year loss of hunting license. Permanent loss of license for second offense.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL IMPACT: Direct reductions in state revenues from licenses, tags, and fees will be \$100,000 annually.

Title: Relating to methods of taking wildlife.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OREGON

SECTION 1. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, no person shall use bait to attract or take black bears or use one or more dogs to hunt or pursue black bears or cougars.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall prohibit the use of bait or one or more dogs by employees or agents of county, state, or federal agencies while acting in their official capacities.

(3) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall prohibit the use of bait or dogs by persons for the taking of black bears or cougars in accordance with the provisions of ORS 498.012.

(4) Any person who violates subsection (1) commits a Class A misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall in addition to appropriate criminal penalties have his or her privilege to apply for any hunting license suspended for a period of five years for a first offense and permanently suspended for any subsequent offense.

(5) For the purposes of this section, "bait" means any material placed for the purpose of attracting or attempting to attract bears.

This measure would prohibit the use of bait to attract black bears or to take black bears. "Bait" is defined in the measure as any material placed for the purpose of attracting or attempting to attract bears. The measure would also prohibit the use of a dog or dogs to hunt black bears or cougars. The measure contains two exceptions to these prohibitions.

One exception to these prohibitions allows the use of bait or dogs by federal, state or local government employees or agents. These employees or agents must be acting in their official capacities.

The other exception to these prohibitions allows the use of bait or dogs for the taking of black bears or cougars damaging a person's land, livestock, agricultural or forest crops. The taking must be for damage control allowed under current wildlife laws.

A person who violates these prohibitions for the first time is subject to Class A misdemeanor criminal penalties of up to one year imprisonment and/or a fine of up to \$5,000. In addition, the convicted person cannot apply for a hunting license for five years. A person convicted of a subsequent offense will be subject to the same criminal penalties and will never be able to apply for a hunting license.

Committee Members:

Pamela Frasch
Daniel Stotter
Rod Harder
David B. Marshall
Greg McMurdo

Appointed by:

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

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

Measure No. 18

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

OREGON HUNTERS SHOULD SAVE THE BEARS TOO

Oregon's Black Bears are under siege. The attack is not from law abiding hunters, rather from money hungry poachers cashing in on black bear body parts. Bear parts, and in particular, gall bladders, are highly sought after, on Asian markets abroad. Gall bladders are believed to hold special medicinal powers, and are touted as being potent aphrodisiacs. A single gall may be worth upwards of ten thousand dollars. The illegal slaughter of black bears in Oregon must stop if the species is to survive.

Bringing a halt to poaching through enforcement of our anti-poaching laws is virtually impossible because our game wardens are so far and few between.

As citizens of this state we must take matters into our own hands on election day. Hounding and baiting are the means by which poachers locate their victims, as bears by their nature are very elusive. Take away these two highly efficient and lethal means of locating bears, and you virtually eliminate poaching.

Should a poacher choose to hunt bears illegally with hounds after this measure passes, he will be announcing it to the world. Hounds are loud, very loud, once they have picked up a scent. A game warden need only hear an illegal baying in the woods to locate the offenders. Furthermore, transporting a pack of hounds to and from the woods is highly visible.

Help from hunters is invaluable to this effort to save bears. First, in helping to pass this measure. Second, in alerting game officials to illegal hounding and illegal bait sites in the woods.

Your support will make all the difference for the bears.

(This information furnished by Richard E. Kronewitter.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 18

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

The Humane Society of the United States supports passage of Ballot Measure 18 in Oregon. Our 20,000 Oregon members are committed to fair and humane treatment of animals. Bait hunting of bears and hound hunting of bears and cougars are unfair and inhumane.

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 18 FOR FAIRNESS

The main reasons we support the measure include:

- Bait hunting of bears is cruel and unsportsmanlike
- Hound hunting of bears and cougars is cruel and unsportsmanlike to bears and cougars
- The dogs are often killed and maimed in a hound hunt
- Bear cubs and cougar kittens are often orphaned when hounds chase the mother away from her young
- Bait hunting sometimes involves bringing an old horse or mule into the forest and killing it to leave its rotting carcass as bait for bears
- Bears killed while feeding at bait stations offer no sport to the trophy hunters
- Cougars and bears shot out of trees offer no sport
- It is not legal to hunt other big-game with hounds
- It is considered illegal or unethical to hunt other species with bait
- Hound hunting has become a high-tech hunt with dogs fitted with radio transmitters and hunters carrying directional antennas and CB radios
- These "hunting practices" are nothing more than highly efficient killing strategies for trophy hunters
- California has banned all trophy hunting of cougars for two decades
- Baiting habituates bears to human garbage and causes them to enter campgrounds and human settlements
- Other hunting states such as Montana and Pennsylvania have banned hound and bait hunting of bears
- 70% of Coloradans voted to ban hound and bait bear hunting in the 1992 election

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 18 TO SAVE BEARS, COUGARS AND DOGS

Please join with us by voting YES on Measure 18 to protect bears and cougars and hounds from these cruel and unsporting hunting methods.

(This information furnished by Paul Irwin, The Humane Society of the United States.)

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Measure No. 18

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

VOTE YES ON 18 TO END UNFAIR HUNTING PRACTICES

The Oregon Bear and Cougar Coalition is an organization comprised of dozens of groups that join in supporting Ballot Measure 18 to end bait hunting of bears and hound hunting of bears and cougars.

We all agree with the *Statesman Journal* of Salem, Oregon, which editorialized on May 16, 1995:

"There's no excuse for dog and baiting techniques. Most hunters have no use for them or those who employ them; many are strong supporters of the ban.

"... many of the individuals and groups endorsing the ban on dogs and baiting are otherwise strong supporters of hunting. This is a measure to remove a stain on the sporting nature of Oregonians, and nothing more."

Oregon's largest paper, *The Oregonian*, had this to say about hound and bait hunting for bears and cougars in its editorial of August 28, 1994:

"The Oregonian agrees with Measure 18's sponsors that both methods of hunting are cruel, one-sided, distressingly unsportsmanlike and deserve to be outlawed."

It is illegal to hunt deer, elk, or pronghorn with hounds. And it is illegal to hunt virtually all game species in Oregon with bait. The Oregon Bear and Cougar Coalition believes the same standards should apply to bears and cougars.

Other states manage their bear and cougar populations without allowing trophy hunters to use bait or hounds. Montana and Pennsylvania have outlawed hound and bait hunting of bears for decades. Colorado voters, with a 70% majority, outlawed all bait and hound hunting of bears in 1992.

Collectively, the member organizations of the Oregon Bear and Cougar Coalition represent hundreds of thousands of Oregonians who believe in good sportsmanship and fair treatment of wildlife. **Because bait hunting of bears and hound hunting of bears and cougars violate the concept of fair chase, we urge you to join us in voting for Measure 18 to ban unfair and unsporting hunting methods.**

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 18

(This information furnished by Katherine Bragdon, Oregon Bear and Cougar Coalition.)

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Measure No. 18

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Measure 18 is a responsible measure for conservationists and sportsmen who enjoy Oregon's majestic wildlife or who value true hunting sportsmanship.

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 18!

1. BAITING BEARS IS UNSPORTING AND BIOLOGICALLY UNSOUND.

Most bear hunters in Oregon don't litter our state with piles of rotting meat or sweet smelling foods left behind to shoot a bear at close range. The true sportsmen of Oregon use their skill and knowledge of the outdoors to track or stalk their game. What is the sport of shooting a bear at point blank range while it feeds from a bait station? It's about as challenging and sporting as hunting for bear at the zoo!

Bait stations also teach bears to abandon their natural diets in the forest and instead feed on rotting food left behind in "bear buckets", thereby encouraging them to seek food from dumpsters or become problem bears in human populated areas.

STOP THE BAITING OF OREGON'S BEARS! VOTE YES ON MEASURE 18!

2. HUNTING COUGARS AND BEARS WITH DOGS IS UNSPORTING AND UNSOUND.

What is the sport in setting loose a pack of dogs in the woods, equipped with electronic tracking devices, and then shooting the exhausted animal at close range once the dogs have chased the animal up a tree?

During the chase, bears and cougars are forced to abandon cubs and kittens, and the young are extremely vulnerable to attack by the hounds.

These chases go on for miles across public forestland, wilderness, private property, croplands, and rural residential areas, causing nuisance to private landowners and others enjoying the outdoors.

Hunting with dogs also disrupts the feeding and rearing activities of elk, deer, and other non-target wildlife that happen to cross the path of the hounds as they chase a cougar or bear through the woods.

STOP THE HOUNDING OF OREGON'S BEAR AND COUGARS!

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 18!

(This information furnished by Daniel Stotter, Secretary, Oregon Chapter of the Sierra Club.)

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Measure No. 18

Measure No. 18

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

The Oregon Humane Society is charged with preventing cruelty and promoting humane treatment of animals. This is why we support Measure 18, the Oregon Bear and Cougar initiative. The Oregon Humane Society is an independent animal welfare organization not affiliated with any national or local group.

BAIT HUNTING IS CRUEL AND INHUMANE

Bait hunting involves creating a feeding station for bears in the forest by dumping animal carcasses and pastries or other food. Sometimes an old horse is led into the wilderness, killed, and left to rot. When a bear becomes accustomed to the feeding station, the trophy hunter shoots the bear while it is feeding.

There is no sport in shooting a bear with its head in a feeding barrel and the bear has no chance to escape. The practice also results in the destruction of bears who become accustomed to human food and go into settled areas searching for food. These bears are killed as problem animals or because they frighten people.

HOUND HUNTING IS CRUEL AND INHUMANE

Trophy hunters attach radio transmitters to their hounds' collars. The hounds are driven into the forest and set loose in the woods when they pick up a scent. Hunters remain at the truck with hand-held antennas. When the hounds tree an exhausted bear or cougar after a chase as long as twenty miles and lasting hours, they turn their heads up to bay at the treed animal triggering the transmitter. This signals the trophy hunter who walks in and shoots the bear or cougar out of the tree.

DOGS ARE OFTEN KILLED OR MAIMED

When the bear or cougar is cornered by hounds, it often turns on the dogs resulting in injury or death of dogs in a bloody fight. Cockfighting and dogfights have long been outlawed. The hunting of deer, elk and other large animals by packs of dogs is already unlawful, it is time to outlaw hound hunting of bears and cougars.

(This information furnished by Sharon Harmon, Oregon Humane Society.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

STATEMENT OF OREGON LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS IN SUPPORT OF MEASURE 18

Accurate, thorough, and up-to-date population information is necessary for successful wildlife management. Black bears and cougars are two of Oregon's slowest reproducing and least studied predators. Current information on bear and cougar densities, population trends and characteristics, and habitat data, is marginal, at best. In addition, the effects of poaching on these two majestic species is not known.

What is known, is that through logging, road building, and development, people are continuing to encroach on bear and cougar habitat. It is also known that bears and cougars are slow to reproduce, and there is a high incidence of natural mortality of their young. **In short, these populations are questionable in number, and are slow to recover when imperiled.**

Baiting and hounding are highly efficient methods of hunting. Fewer than 20 percent of all bear hunters in Oregon use hounds or bait, yet this small group of hunters accounts for nearly half of the annual kill.

Measure 18 does not end the hunting of bears and cougars. States such as Colorado, Montana, and Pennsylvania have successful hunting seasons without allowing the use of hounds or bait. Measure 18 would bring Oregon more in line with other states and would eliminate two highly efficient hunting methods not needed to manage bears and cougars. **The Oregon League of Conservation Voters strongly endorses Measure 18.**

(This information furnished by Anna Goldrich, Oregon League of Conservation Voters.)

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Measure No. 18

Measure No. 18

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Bear Cougar Facts

- Oregon Bear and Cougar Populations are thriving. There are more cougar in Oregon than at any time in 40 years.
- Cougar Populations are estimated at 2900 and growing at 4% per year.
- Bear populations have increased by 30% since 1980.
- Bear populations are estimated at 25,000.
- Bears cause tens of thousands of dollars of damage to tree plantations annually.
- Bear damage complaints are at their highest point in recorded history.
- A cougar kills a deer every 10-14 days for its entire adult life.
- Cougar-Human incidents have increased over 600 per cent since 1985.

Effects of Hunting

SPORT HUNTING HAS NO DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON COUGAR OR BEAR POPULATIONS.

THE OREGON FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION HAS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED THE USE OF BAIT AND DOGS AS RESPONSIBLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT TOOLS IN THE OREGON FIVE YEAR BEAR AND COUGAR MANAGEMENT PLAN.

- 100 percent of all cougar taken by sport hunters are taken with dogs.
- Nearly half the bears taken are taken with dogs or with bait.
- Hunters contribute millions of dollars annually to the Oregon Economy.
- Hunters now control both bear and cougar populations at no cost to the Oregon Taxpayer.

Effects of the Ban.

- Cougar and bear numbers will increase.
- Predation on deer and elk herds will increase.
- Predation on livestock and domestic pets will increase.
- Damage to Agricultural and Timber crops will increase.
- Cougar-Human Conflicts will increase.

CONTROL BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WILL BE REQUIRED AT TAXPAYER EXPENSE.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 18

Source: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Brief Summary of information on Bear and Cougar in Oregon. August 1994

(This information furnished by Rod Harder, Oregon Sportsmans Defense Fund Inc.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Measure 18 isn't about hunting bear and cougar. It's about taking wildlife management away from wildlife experts and giving it to the animal rights groups responsible for the Measure's funding. These groups, Fund for Animals and the Humane Society of the United States, don't care that the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has shown that use of bait and dogs doesn't adversely affect the health of cougars and bears, or that the Department supports hunting as a management tool. They only care about their agenda; an agenda that doesn't include people.

"Our objective is to eliminate sport hunting. We try to take on those hunts and methods that are most objectionable. As we whittle it down we convert non-hunters to anti-hunters," -D.J. Schubert, director of investigations, Fund for Animals, 1992 Rocky Mountain News article. Measure 18 attempts to do just that. Here are two recent examples of this tactic in action:

1990. Fund for Animals and Sierra Club united to pass California Proposition 117 outlawing all cougar hunting. Result? Over-populated cougar habitat, increased livestock and pet killings, human/cougar confrontations, maulings, and killings. This danger demands early park closures and park bans on children.

1992 Fund for Animals funded Colorado's Amendment 10 outlawing spring bear hunting and use of bait and dogs (the primary tool for bear population control). Increasing problems with growing bear populations, including an attack in which a man was killed and eaten inside his trailer, forced wildlife officials to adopt a harsher bear policy -- killing bears after two incidents instead of three.

Is this what we want in Oregon? Management by groups who seem to place a higher value on animal rights than on the safety of you and your children? Oregon should learn from California and Colorado. Leave wildlife management to professionals. When animal rights groups "manage" wildlife, people get hurt and wildlife is needlessly wasted.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 18.

(This information furnished by Wanda Foster, Western Outdoor Women.)

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Measure No. 18

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The Oregon Sportsmens' Defense Fund Inc., a coalition of 38 diverse hunting, outdoor and firearms' owner groups is in forceful opposition to Measure 18, as is the states largest hunting group, the Oregon Hunters Association. We view Measure 18 as an attack on responsible wildlife management. We know of NO group openly supporting the ban that is fervently pro-hunting. In fact most, such as the Humane Society of the United States and the Fund For Animals are anti-hunting.

California, by a vote of its citizens banned all sport hunting of cougar in 1990. The recent tragic death of a California mother who was killed and partially eaten by a cougar points out the futility of managing wildlife at the ballot box. The attack that orphaned two young children was one of many California cougar attacks which have been increasing at an alarming rate since the ban was passed.

Cougar and Bear populations in Oregon are expanding. Bear damage complaints are at an all time high. Cougars are an Oregon wildlife management success story. Brought back from the verge of extinction to a population now estimated at 2600 their populations have expanded to the point that damage complaints increased from 152 in 1992 to 222 in 1993 and are headed for record highs this year. Recent press reports from all across Oregon documenting cougar attacks on livestock and domestic pets indicate that cougar populations are exceeding the carrying capacity of their habitat. It is only a matter of time before one of those incidents involves a human, perhaps a child. This initiative is a misguided attempt to manage wildlife in an unacceptable manner. **We urge you to do what is right for people and animals. Vote NO on Measure 18.**

STATISTICAL DATA: *ODFW BRIEF SUMMARY OF INFORMATION ON BEAR AND COUGAR IN OREGON.*

(This information furnished by Rod Harder, Oregon Sportsmens Defense Fund Inc.)

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Measure No. 18

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

An open letter to all Hunters

Fellow Sportspersons,

Measure 18 is an attempt by animal protectionist groups to disrupt proven wildlife management practices and impose their anti-use, anti-hunting agenda on Oregon. The local group is supported by two of the most openly anti-hunting organizations in the United States. The Fund for Animals and the Humane Society of the United States. "The Fund" has already contributed \$72,000.00 to promote this initiative. News reports state over \$85,000.00 has already been spent and that the groups are committed to spending \$200,000.00 more.

In 1993 the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission unanimously rejected these same irresponsible management proposals. The use of baits and dogs were accepted as necessary and valuable wildlife management tools in the Oregon five year bear and cougar management plan.. The commission's position HAS NOT CHANGED.

Cleveland Amory, president of the Fund for Animals has called hunters "Blood thirsty nuts." (*US News/WR 02/05/90*). Wayne Pacelle, HSUS states "We think sport hunting is wrong." (*Bozeman Daily Chronicle 10/8/91*). Measure 18 is not a anti-hunting measure say local members of both groups. **Nonsense! We view this measure as the first step towards ending all hunting in Oregon.**

Cougar populations are exceeding the carrying capacity of their habitat and beginning to impact adversely on both wildlife and domestic livestock. 100 per cent of all cougar taken by sport hunters in 1993 were taken with the help of dogs. Without this means of control, cougar populations will increase with resultant decreases in deer and elk herds.

WILL YOUR SPORT BE ATTACKED NEXT? WILL OTHER SPORTSMEN COME TO YOUR DEFENSE?

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 18

Bill Kirk
President, Oregon Hunters Association

Jim Berning
President, Oregon Bow Hunters

Jim Corbett
President, Oregon United Sporting Dogs Inc.

Rod Harder
Ex. Dir OR Sportsmens Defense Fund

Bruce Greene
President, Oregon Guides and Packers

(This information furnished by Rod Harder, Oregon Sportsmens Political Action Committee.)

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Measure No. 18

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Measure 18 will hamstring Oregon's ability to control predator populations and would result in more of the conflicts between predators and people that Oregon and other Western states have experienced recently.

Measure 18 would virtually eliminate the best tool wildlife managers have for controlling Oregon's expanding populations of black bear and cougar: sport hunting.

Because bear and cougar populations are increasing under current regulations, the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission approved continued use of hounds and bait to hunt bear and cougar. After failing to sway wildlife experts, animal rights activists, many of whom are from out of state, resorted to this initiative, hoping to dupe voters. We give you more credit than that.

Because cougars are nocturnal and extremely secretive, they cannot be hunted without trained hounds. Thus, banning hound hunting amounts to a complete ban, such as California foolishly implemented in 1990. Following numerous cougar attacks on humans, Californians are considering repealing that ban.

While Measure 18 will all but eliminate the harvest of bear and cougar for table fare by Oregon sportsmen, who support wildlife management through license fees and taxes on sporting goods, it would not increase overall bear and cougar populations. Territorial animals like bears and cougars will not share habitat. The very young and very old are forced out, and all that remains is man's domain.

Without sportsmen to control predator populations, the only relief would come after attacks occur, when government-paid trappers kill the intruding predators.

The choice is simple: continue to allow Oregon sportsmen to provide preventative predator control while supporting wildlife management with license fees, or force taxpayers to pay government trappers to do the job after the attacks occur? Let's not be like California. Let's learn from California's mistake. **VOTE NO ON 18.**

Submitted by the Oregon Hunter's Association

(This information furnished by Duane Dunganon, Oregon Hunter's Association.)

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Measure No. 18

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Before you vote, here's something you should know. Measure 18 is funded by the Fund for Animals and the Humane Society of the United States. These groups donated over \$80,000 just to qualify Measure 18. These are neither conservation, nor animal welfare groups. These are animal rights groups. And that's a big difference. Animal rights groups don't just want to eliminate certain hunting practices, or even ALL hunting--they want to end all human use of animals.

Think this doesn't affect you? Think again. If you hunt, fish, eat meat, raise livestock, or own pets then they are after your lifestyle. Extreme? You bet. True? Absolutely. Here's what they and groups like them are saying:

"We're not superior. There are no clear distinctions between us and animals." (Michael Fox, Vice President, Humane Society of the United States, "Beyond Cruelty," *Washingtonian*, February 1990.)

"Pet ownership is an absolutely abysmal situation brought about by human manipulation." (Ingrid Newkirk, National Director, PETA, "Just Like Us?" *Toward a Notion of Animal Rights* {symposium} *Harper's*, August 1988.)

"One generation and out. We have no problem with the extinction of domestic animals. They are creations of human science and breeding." Wayne Pacelle, National Director, Fund for Animals, *Animal People*, May 1993.

"We want to stigmatize hunting, we see it as the next logical target and we believe it is vulnerable." (Wayne Pacelle, National Director, Fund for Animals, *Field and Stream*, June 1991)

Look at the whole picture. Look at the people behind Measure 18. Do you think they'll be satisfied banning dogs and bait for hunting cougar and bear? Why not ban dogs for hunting pheasants or bait for fishing? Or the animal rightist's ultimate goal, ban all use of animals? Measure 18 is a small step in a large agenda. The next step could affect you. Don't sacrifice your rights for animal rights.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 18.

(This information furnished by Richard L. DeChambeau.)

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Measure No. 18

Measure No. 18

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

We urge you to vote NO on Ballot Measure 18.

Measure 18 is not what it appears to be—it is a wolf in sheep's clothing. Ballot measure 18 would effectively eliminate an efficient method for critical wildlife management.

The use of bait to attract black bears and the use of dogs to pursue bears and cougars is needed to protect livestock, forest products and even domestic pets. The Oregon Fish & Wildlife Commission, responsible for wildlife protection and management, considers the baiting of bears and the use of dogs to be responsible management practices.

The facts are surprising. The number of both black bears and cougars in Oregon continues to grow. The Department of Fish & Wildlife estimates the cougar population is growing at an annual rate of between 4 and 5 percent. With increased numbers of black bear and cougars, the number of attacks on livestock and domestic pets are also on the increase. During the 1993 fiscal year, over \$3 million in damages to commercial timber was caused by black bears in Oregon. During the same year cougars were responsible for the loss of 326 farm animals and 22 domestic pets. There were also 18 incidents of threats to human safety. (US Dept. of Agriculture, Animal Damage Control data)

Lets face facts. While this measure may sound like a good idea, it will result in increased costs as a result of damages caused by bear and cougars—it will require increased expenditures by government agencies to properly manage wildlife.

Put emotion aside and vote no on Ballot Measure 18. To effectively prohibit the use of bait and dogs will not help Oregon manage wildlife populations for the safety and protection of timber, livestock, and even humans.

Skye Krebs
Oregon Sheep Growers

Bill Perry
Oregon Farm Bureau

Terry Witt
Oregonians for Food and Shelter

Tom Hirons
Oregon Lands Coalition

We urge you to vote NO on Ballot Measure 18.

(This information furnished by Rod Harder, Oregon Sportsmens PAC.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Two of the nations largest and most extreme animal rights groups have pledged to spend over \$200,000 in a vicious attack on a minority group of Oregon sportsmen. They chose families who hunt with sporting dogs because they know we do not have the money to defend ourselves against their slick California style advertising.

I can in these few words only tell you a little about us, our love for the mountain, for the dogs who are our friends and partners, for the bear and cougar that are vital to our way of life. Hunting with sporting dogs has so little to do with the killing of an animal, it is often referred to as catch and release hunting. It takes years of hard work, miles in the brush, a keen understanding of bear and cougar, and the rare talent to train a dog. There is no method of hunting more familiar with the truths of the human heart - courage, sacrifice, compassion, humility, perseverance and love. That there is such a deep and permanent yearning to hunt in the human condition is because these old truths find expression so often in hunting. Folks, no group in Oregon cares more about cougar and bear than we do. For years we have been working to ensure that Oregon will always have bear and cougar. For generations we have been walking the ridges and canyons, listening to the mountain music our dogs make. Taking part in an ancient contest that to us is the best of natures experiences. Measure 18 would make us criminals for clinging to our heritage. Please do not be misled. The animal rights fanatics do not believe any method of fishing or hunting is sporting or "fair". Measure 18 is an attack on individual rights, a first step towards eliminating all hunting and another attempt to impose their "animals first" agenda on all of us. Please, PLEASE. Vote NO on Measure 18.

(This information furnished by Samuel H. Burr Jr., Western Wildlife and Sportsmens Assoc.)

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Measure No. 18

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Ballot Measure 18 would destroy a program that works well. Cougar and bear hunting are well-regulated activities. Cougar numbers are increasing to the point that they are filling their available habitat. As a result, cougar attacks on livestock and domestic pets in Oregon have become more frequent.

There has been an alarming increase in cougar attacks on **children** in Washington and California due to the increased cougar population. **We don't want this to happen in Oregon!** If Measure 18 passes, the safety of our children may be at stake. If these animals aren't controlled by sport hunting, then federal or state agencies will be required to control them at an **EVER INCREASING COST TO THE OREGON TAXPAYER.**

Cougars are an Oregon wildlife success story. Nearly eliminated by government subsidized predator control agents in the 1960's, cougar are again found throughout most of their historical range.

Hunters have paid the bill for this remarkable restoration program. Today sporting dog owners donate tens of thousands of dollars in time, equipment, and money in support of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife cougar and bear management studies. Dogs are used exclusively in the capture and release of radio collared cougars. Without them, there would be no studies, and there would be little scientific data available on these species.

Once again, people in Washington, D.C. are trying to tell Oregonians what to do. The Fund for Animals, Washington, D.C. has contributed \$72,000 to pass this measure. Eastern anti-hunting, animal protectionist groups want to sway you, the voter, into passing an irresponsible wildlife management proposal. Don't be misled! "Their stated agenda is to abolish all sport hunting". Bozeman *Daily Chronicle*, October 8, 1991.

We don't need people outside the state interfering. **We urge your "NO" vote on Ballot Measure 18.**

Rep. Larry L. Campbell
Speaker of the House

Senator Bill Dwyer
Oregon State Senate

(This information furnished by Speaker of the House Larry Campbell, State Senator Bill Dwyer.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 19

Measure No. 19

Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the General Election, November 8, 1994.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

BALLOT TITLE

19 AMENDS CONSTITUTION: NO FREE SPEECH PROTECTION FOR OBSCENITY, CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

QUESTION: Shall state constitution say that free speech clause may not be read to ban laws against obscenity, including child pornography?

SUMMARY: This constitutional amendment concerns the meaning of Article I, section 8, the state constitution's free speech guarantee. The state supreme court has said that section bans laws against obscenity, but has not said whether it bans laws against child pornography. The measure prevents reading that section to ban state and local laws against obscenity, to the extent the United States Constitution allows such laws. The measure defines "obscenity" to have the meaning given by the United States Supreme Court, and also to include child pornography.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL IMPACT: No financial effect on state or local government expenditures or revenues.

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

Article 1, section 8 of this Constitution shall not be interpreted to prevent the People, the Legislative Assembly, or any City or County from enacting laws regulating or prohibiting obscenity, to the extent permitted by the United States Constitution. For purposes of this section the term "obscenity" shall have the meaning given it by the United States Supreme Court, and in addition shall also include child pornography.

This measure amends the Oregon Constitution. Currently, Article I, section 8 of the Oregon Constitution reads, "No law shall be passed restraining the free expression of opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write, or print freely on any subject whatever; but every person shall be responsible for the abuse of this right."

Under the Oregon Supreme Court's interpretation of the free speech guarantee in Article I, section 8, obscenity is protected speech, and laws banning obscenity are unconstitutional. This measure will limit free expression rights under that interpretation, by removing obscenity from Oregon constitutional protection.

This measure will allow the legislature, or any city or county, to enact laws regulating or banning obscenity, if such laws are permitted under the United States Constitution. This measure states that the term "obscenity" has the meaning given to it by the United States Supreme Court. In addition, this measure will define obscenity to include child pornography.

Committee Members:

Kelly Clark
 Representative Kevin Mannix
 Charlie Hinkle
 Tom Hull
 Carl Neil

Appointed by:

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

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

Measure No. 19

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

MEASURE 19 - A MEANS TO CURBING HARD-CORE PORNOGRAPHY

The Oregon Supreme Court has interpreted the Oregon Constitution to provide more protection for obscenity and pornography than the United States Constitution. The Oregon Supreme Court has said that obscene material can be freely circulated among adults in Oregon, and has left open the question as to whether or not we can even protect our children from such materials.

Measure 19 will bring the Oregon Constitution in line with the United States Constitution so that we can take effective action in Oregon to fight obscenity and child pornography.

MEASURE 19 - ALLOWING NEIGHBORHOODS TO ACT

Up to this time, Oregonians have been prevented from taking action against nude dancing establishments because the Oregon Supreme Court decided that nude dancing was a form of "expression" under the Oregon Constitution. This meant that efforts to zone nude-dancing establishments, away from schools, and so forth, were forbidden. It also meant that the state could not use its alcohol-licensing power to restrict such places. On the other hand, other states can impose such restrictions.

Measure 19 will allow local governments to impose such restrictions in Oregon.

MEASURE 19 - PROTECTING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY LAWS

The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that the United States Constitution does not protect child pornography. In 1991 the Oregon Legislature passed a law making it a crime to possess child pornography, but that law is under attack based on the notion that child pornography is protected by Oregon's Constitution. If Measure 19 passes, those arguments can be thrown out of court and prosecutors can stand firm in protecting our children from such arguments and victimization by pornographers.

This issue crosses all political boundaries. While we are members of different political parties, we have joined together in sponsorship of this measure because we know it is good for Oregon, for our families, and--most importantly--for our children.

Please vote yes on Measure 19.

(This information furnished by Kevin Mannix, Democratic State Representative, Gordon Smith, Republican State Senator.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 19

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

A True Tragic Story

The story of Lee Iseli is one of the most tragic in Oregon history. Lee was a happy blond haired boy at the tender age of six. He was my son.

On October 29, 1989, Lee walked the few blocks to Richmond School playground with his older brother, Justin, for an afternoon on the swings and monkey bars.

Then it happened with Justin just yards away, Lee was kidnapped. Not to be seen again until three days later...raped...mutilated...and murdered. The victim of sexual predator Westley Allan Dodd.

The Protected Crime

Lee was one of three known victims murdered by Dodd. In each case, Dodd carefully documented his heinous acts with photographs and audio tapes. This allowed him to relive his crimes and share them with fellow predators.

Unbelievably, an Oregon court is considering whether this kind of violent, hard-core child pornography -- even when it depicts the assault and murder of innocent young boys -- is protected by the free speech clause of the Oregon Constitution.

Don't Be Misled

Opponents claim that there are already laws banning possession of child pornography. Yes, a law did pass in 1991. But when a man was brought to trial on child pornography charges, the Circuit Court ruled the law unconstitutional.

Please Stop the Cycle

When our constitution was framed over 100 years ago, it was never intended to protect violent hard-core pornography -- especially child pornography.

Even Westley Allan Dodd openly admitted his lustful passions were fueled by hard-core pornography.

Ballot Measure 19 was carefully written to be compatible with standards set by the U.S. Constitution. It deals only with the most violent and degrading forms of pornography. The kind I believe contributed to my sons death.

Vote Yes on Ballot Measure 19. It may help protect someone you love from the same fate my son suffered. Thank you.

Bob Iseli

Father of Lee Iseli, Victim of Westley Allan Dodd

(This information furnished by Robert Iseli.)

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Measure No. 19

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

PROTECTING THE CONSTITUTION - PROTECTING CHILDREN

Oregon's constitution belongs to the people. Not to the courts. Not to the ACLU. Not to those who traffic in child pornography. Measure 19 gives the people a chance to say what their constitution means by "freedom of speech." Should the constitution protect obscenity and child pornography? Or is obscene expression one kind of speech which should not be protected?

FREEDOM OF SPEECH PROTECTED

Measure 19 says that the Oregon constitution does not protect "obscene" expression. The definition of "obscene" is tied to the U.S. Supreme Court Caselaw, in interpreting the meaning of the federal First Amendment. In addition, the definition of obscenity specifically includes child pornography.

Opponents of this measure -- whether cynical profiteers of the smut and child pornography industries, or well-meaning but wrongheaded "Civil Libertarians" -- act as if never before has our society "restricted" the right to free speech. That is not true. We as a society have identified all sorts of speech which we do not tolerate: whether the classic example of yelling fire in a crowded theater, or the more common claim of libel or slander (damaging someone's reputation by what is said or written). Clearly, freedom of speech, like most rights, cannot be absolute. The Oregon Constitution itself expressly recognizes this fact. The free speech guarantee itself states: "...but every person shall be responsible for the abuse of this right."

IT SIMPLY MAKES GOOD SENSE

So you decide. Do you want your constitution to protect obscene speech and expression, including child pornography? Or do you want to bring a common sense meaning to Oregon's right to freedom of speech and expression? A vote for Measure 19 makes good sense constitutionally and legally.

(This information furnished by Kelly Clark, Legal Counsel to Yes on 19 Committee, & Former State Representative.)

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Measure No. 19

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Pornography is NOT a victimless crime. Lets consider the facts:

FACT In Oregon adult hard-core pornography businesses can locate right next to a family neighborhood or public school. There is nothing legally that the community can do to prevent it.

FACT It is legal in Oregon to sell, buy or rent adult hard-core pornography right over the counter which graphically depicts women being exploited and degraded through rape, bondage, group sex, torture, incest and bestiality.

FACT A woman is raped every 46 seconds. Hard-core pornography often serves as a manual for rape. (National Victims Center)

FACT Studies show over 80% of rapists admitted to regular use of hard-core pornography and 57% admitted to imitating pornographic scenes in committing crimes. (Dr. William Marshall, Professor of Psychology, Queens University, Ontario, Canada)

FACT In Oregon there were 1,296 forcible rapes and 248 attempted rapes reported to the police in 1993. (Oregon Law Enforcement Data System). Usually only one in ten rapes is reported.

FACT A child is sexually abused every 47 seconds in America. (National Children Legal Foundation)

FACT In Oregon 2,552 cases of child sexual abuse were reported in 1993 (Children's Services Division). Many cases go unreported.

FACT As many as 90% of sexually abused children are shown adult hard-core pornography prior to their molestation. (National Children Legal Foundation)

FACT The #1 consumer group of adult hard-core pornography is adolescent boys between 12 and 17 years of age. (US Attorney General - Commission on Pornography)

FACT There are more outlets for hard-core pornography in the United States than McDonald's Restaurants. (National Coalition Against Pornography)

We need to be able to pass laws for the protection of our children, women and families. Vote YES on Ballot Measure 19.

(This information furnished by Olive Hodson, Director, Oregon Women's Leadership Task Force.)

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Measure No. 19

Measure No. 19

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

VOICES OF EXPERIENCE

As prosecutors, with more than 15 years combined experience prosecuting defendants charged with the sexual victimization of small children, we understand the devastating impact that pornography, especially child pornography, has on children. We learned through our prosecutorial experience that many of the most dangerous pedophiles use hard-core pornography and/or child pornography. Furthermore, clinical studies of sex offenders verify that the use of hard-core pornography by an individual is a significant risk factor in identifying the most hard core sex offenders.

THE DESTRUCTIVE CYCLE

Our experience has shown that sex offenders use pornography in a variety of ways: to begin their offensive cycle, to supplement this cycle, or to lure child victims into abusive and exploitative situations. Consequently, courts prohibit the majority of convicted sex offenders, while on probation or parole, from possessing pornography. Treatment providers for sex offenders, also, recognize this material acts as a catalyst for abuse by the offender.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN -- NOT PORNOGRAPHERS

Currently the United States Supreme Court decisions allow the banning of certain pornography, specifically child pornography. Passage of this measure ensures that the Oregon Constitution will be interpreted the same way as the United States Constitution. As prosecuting attorneys concerned about the problem of child sexual abuse, we strongly urge you to vote yes on Measure 19 and help stop child pornography in Oregon.

(This information furnished by Stephen E. Dingle, Deputy District Attorney, Thomas M. Hart, Deputy District Attorney, Marion County District Attorney's Office.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

A Letter From Law Enforcement Officer and State Representative John Minnis.

I've served in law enforcement for nearly 20 years. Many of those years, I worked a beat and currently I'm a detective dealing with sexual assaults against children.

During my time on the force, I've seen the damage that violent hard-core pornography can have on individuals, families and even communities. Some sexual assaults are so gruesome that I can't in good conscience share the details with even my closest friends.

I have personally reviewed cases of rape, suicide, accidental deaths and even murder where the crime was an attempt to reenact pornographic material.

This becomes especially heartbreaking when the victims are children.

As a legislator, I've been equally troubled. On several occasions, parents, teachers and other community leaders have expressed concern about the presence of adult bookstores or all nude "juice" bars in their neighborhoods.

Unfortunately, the way our state constitution is currently interpreted, there is nothing that can be done to help them. We can't even prevent an adult bookstore from locating next door to a school, a daycare center or public playground.

In fact, in 1991, a bill banning the possession of child pornography received unanimous approval. But when a man from Eastern Oregon was brought to trial on child pornography charges, the Circuit Court ruled the law unconstitutional.

Ballot Measure 19 is a necessary amendment to our Constitution. It will allow reasonable limits on a vice that is deeply degrading, and often harmful to those depicted, those that view it and the neighborhoods that must currently allow it.

Please, vote Yes on Ballot Measure 19.

Sincerely,

John Minnis

(This information furnished by John Minnis, Police Officer.)

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Measure No. 19

Measure No. 19

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Hard Core Pornography — Devastating To Families.

It happens every 47 seconds. 365 days a year. A child is sexually assaulted. In Oregon, according to 1993 statistics from the Child Services Division, over 2,500 sexual abuse cases against children were reported. Tragically, most cases of sexual abuse go unreported.

Hard Core Pornography A Major Contributor To Sexual Assault.

- In a recent study of convicted child molesters, 87% admitted to regular use of hard core pornography -- usually child pornography.
- According to the National Law Center for Children and Families, neighborhoods with a concentration of sex businesses have 43% more property crimes and over 500% more sexual offenses than the average community.
- In Oklahoma City, 150 sex businesses were shut down over a six year period. This contributed to a 27% decrease in the number of rapes.
- Westley Allan Dodd -- the man who brutally raped and murdered three young boys -- admitted his lustful passions began and were fueled by hard-core pornography.
- The police investigation revealed that Dodd actually recorded his heinous acts to share with other predators.

Oregon Constitution Protects Hard Core Pornography.

- Currently in Oregon it is legal to sell, buy, or rent adult hard-core pornography over the counter no matter how abusive, coercive or violent.
- This even includes pornography depicting women being tortured, mutilated, in bondage, raped, the victims of ritualistic sexual abuse, even murdered.
- Oregon is one of only six states with no laws restricting violent hard core pornography.
- Oregon communities cannot even prevent adult bookstores from locating next to schools or public playgrounds.
- There are now more outlets for hard-core pornography than there are McDonald's restaurants.

Vote Yes On Ballot Measure 19.

Ballot Measure 19 is sponsored by a broad base of respected community leaders and organizations. It will simply amend the Oregon Constitution to remove free speech protection from hard-core and child pornography to the same extent as the U.S. Constitution.

Please Vote YES on Ballot Measure 19.

(This information furnished by Mike White, Oregon Family Council.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

A CHANCE TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Here is an issue where people of good will, good faith and who believe in good government can act. Pornography, be it adult or child, is reprehensible and especially to Christians.

The 1991 Oregon Legislature passed a law which outlawed the possession of child pornography. This law is currently being challenged in the Oregon Court of Appeals. Also, the Oregon Supreme Court has interpreted the Oregon Constitution as prohibiting the enactment of laws restricting or regulating obscenity. At present, it is legal in Oregon to see, buy or rent adult hard-core pornography over the counter no matter how divisive, coercive or violent.

Why are we evangelicals so concerned? According to the Children's Legal Foundation, a child is sexually molested every 47 seconds in the United States. As many as 90 percent of the abused children are shown adult hard-core pornography prior to molestation.

2,552 CASES OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN OREGON

The Oregon Children's Services Division stated in 1993 there were 2,552 cases of child sexual abuse reported in Oregon and they believe many go unreported.

The United States Supreme Court has ruled far better than the Oregon Supreme Court by stating: "The prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse of children constitutes a government objective of surpassing importance . . . (Child pornography) is not entitled to First Amendment protections" (1982, New York v. Ferber).

Here is an opportunity for Christians to be "the salt of the earth" and "the light of the world." We urge all people of good faith to protect our children and families by voting for ballot measure 19.

Gary Randall, State Director, Oregon Association of Evangelicals

Leo Thornton, President Emeritus, Western Evangelical Seminary

(This information furnished by Gary Randall, State Chairman, Oregon Assoc of Evangelicals, Leo M. Thornton, President Emeritus, Western Evangelical Seminary.)

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Measure No. 19

Measure No. 19

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

SUPPORT U.S. CONSTITUTION AND OREGON'S CHILDREN

IT JUST MAKES SENSE!

Oregon's Individuality is Bad For Our Children. The Children's Legal Foundation cites that a child is molested every 47 seconds in the United States. As many as 90% of these abused children are shown adult hard-core pornography before being molested. Ralph Bennet of the L.A. Police Department said "Of 320 cases of child molestation I've worked with, 62% of the children reported that pornography was used in their victimization." According to the FBI, 1 in 3 females and 1 in 7 males will be sexually molested before the age of 18. Child molesters report from 30 - 60 victims each before they are arrested for the first time. Yet Oregon's child pornography law is now being challenged in court.

Measure 19 makes common sense. It simply clarifies that "free speech" under the Oregon Constitution does not include obscenity or child pornography. I whole heartedly support this ballot measure.

This measure will bring the Oregon Constitution in line with the U.S. Supreme Court's definition of obscenity. Without this amendment, our communities will continue to be exposed to the images and effects of child pornography and adult hard-core pornography. As the Supreme Court has outlined in their decisions, restricting or regulating obscenity does not overrun our rights of free speech. With each measure of freedom we have a measure of responsibility.

The link between hard-core pornography, including child pornography, and violent crime is clear. Statistic after statistic from national studies confirm this link. Unfortunately, so does tragic experience.

Study after study has come to the conclusion that there is a direct link between adult hard-core pornography and violence against women. Studies like the 1986 Attorney General's Commission on Pornography and others have documented that violent, deviant pornography raises the likelihood a male will commit a sexually violent crime. A woman is raped every 46 seconds according to reported attacks. Sexual exploitation, bondage and sado-masochism, torture and mutilation can be traced to exposure to obscene, hard-core pornography.

Serial killer Ted Bundy, in an interview with family psychologist Dr. James Dobson, conducted just hours before Bundy was executed, reiterated over and over again that his start into violent and uncontrollable crime was ignited by hard core pornography. When asked why he decided to talk to Dr. Dobson, Bundy answered that it was his hope that society could make a start in curbing hard-core pornography and therefore keep other "Ted Bundys" from ever getting a violent criminal start.

Other examples abound, including some closer to home: the very painful tragedy which claimed the life of Lee Iseli; son of Robert Iseli, one of the chief petitioners of this ballot measure; and Westley Allan Dodd, the murderer who stated on numerous occasions that his criminal behavior was also fueled by pornography and child pornography.

Measure 19 makes sense, and is a common sense adjustment to a bad Oregon Supreme Court opinion interpreting our free speech guarantees. It will start the crucial process of cracking down on hard-core and child pornography.

We must recognize that many young lives are being affected by this industry in Oregon every day.

(This information furnished by Craig Berkman.)

We must vote in support of this measure to demonstrate a reasonable concern for the future of Oregon's women and children.

(This information furnished by Mike Howden, Executive Director, Capitol Research Institute.)

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Measure No. 19

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

PROTECT THE FREEDOM TO READ,
VOTE NO ON MEASURE 19

Books removed from Oregon libraries between 1987 and 1994 include:

- Clan of the Cave Bear* by Jean Auel
- If Beale Street Could Talk* by James Baldwin
- A Girl Named Sooner* by Suzanne Clauser
- El Agua* by Nicole Giron
- The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Family Health*
- Longarm Series* by Tabor Evans
- Night Chills* by Dean Koontz
- Just Good Friends* by Jane O'Connor

Objectors thought that the contents were too sexually explicit or obscene for libraries.

Librarians select books for public and school libraries according to policies that undergo citizen review by Library and School Boards, and local government officials. The policies assist in developing collections that fulfill the mission of each type of library in individual communities.

Libraries do not collect obscene materials. Yet, even under the current definition of free speech in Oregon's Constitution, attempts to remove particular items from libraries because one or a few persons consider them obscene are common. Challenges to library books on the grounds of objections to sexual content or profane language comprised 158 of 293 challenges submitted to Oregon's libraries in the past seven years.

Even though the books listed above would not be legally defined as obscene, they were censored.

More attempts to remove books from libraries will be the result of amending the free speech article in Oregon's Bill of Rights. One practical impact of challenges in libraries is the diversion of financial and staff resources away from providing library services toward defending materials that would not be legally defined as obscene. This is not a sound use of tax dollars!

Amending the historic guarantee of the right to speak, write, or print freely on any subject whatever, and the corresponding guarantee of the right to read, alarms the Oregon Library Community Against Measure 19.

We urge Oregon's voters to reject Measure 19.

(This information furnished by Mary Ginnane, Treasurer, Oregon Library Community Against Measure 19.)

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Measure No. 19

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

STOPPING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

We support federal child pornography laws, urge vigorous enforcement, and endorse criminalization of child pornography in Oregon. But we oppose Measure 19, which will open a legal loophole for child pornographers.

Years ago, lawyers for pornographers figured out how to avoid convictions: they argue that the material does not meet the "obscenity" definition because, "taken as a whole," it has some "literary, artistic, political or scientific value" or is within "community standards" (which are partly set by local pornography consumers). Acquittals have also been won when jurors are so appalled by the evidence that they cannot find it "prurient" (sexually arousing).

US law does not require that child pornography be proved "obscene." Making and selling material in which children are shown in sexually explicit conduct is a federal crime. Measure 19--by defining child pornography as "obscenity"--would allow child pornographers to use "obscenity" trial defenses. Measure 19 could thus make it harder to convict child pornographers in Oregon than under existing federal law.

In addition to abusing children, pornography injures adult women whose rights to equality are violated by it. But criminal obscenity laws are useless to any individual who is personally harmed.

Along with neighborhood associations, we are outraged that the sex industry has invaded where we live. But we cannot put faith in zoning laws, which shunt the harm to someone else's backyard--or could lock it by law into our own neighborhood (especially if we are poor or people of color).

As activists dedicated to stopping violence against women, we advocate instead a strategy to empower victims. We want plaintiffs to be allowed to bring civil suits against pornographers for civil-rights violations. We want plaintiffs to sue pornographers for money damages. We want plaintiffs to win court-ordered injunctions against pornographers and their product. We invite Oregonians who want to stop pornography to help us make this option real. Contact Stopping Violence Against Women, 777-2796.

(This information furnished by Erin McKenna, Stopping Violence Against Women (SVAW).)

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Measure No. 19

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

ORGANIZATIONS FIGHTING FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS OPPOSE MEASURE 19

Measure 19 will create the kinds of censorship laws that do not help women and children. Instead, they have a long history of being used against women:

- Books for and about women, such as *Our Bodies Ourselves*; *Are You There, God - It's Me, Margaret*; *The Color Purple* and *The Diary of Anne Frank* are the target of censorship in places with obscenity laws like Measure 19.
- Violence is not caused by words and images. Violence flourished for thousands of years before the printing press and motion picture. Studies find no rise in sexual violence tied to the availability of sexual materials. Censorship will not stop violence against women and children.
- Information about birth control has been banned under "obscenity" laws. Margaret Sanger (founder of Planned Parenthood) is just one woman who was arrested for discussing birth control.
- Pornography critic Andrea Dworkin supported a new law in Canada which censors certain materials deemed obscene. She has since had her own books seized by customs officials under the new law.
- Women submitting art work for exhibit at the University of Oregon in September indicated their work, previously rejected elsewhere, dealt predominately with female sexuality, sexual abuse and religion.
- Men who have long used the excuse "porn made me do it" for their crimes should be held fully accountable for their actions and not pass off the blame.

Women in Oregon are opposed to censorship. They are not fooled by the supporters of Measure 19. They know the kinds of laws that will be created by Measure 19 are more likely to hurt them than help them. VOTE NO on MEASURE 19.

Oregon Women's Political Caucus
League of Women Voters of Oregon
American Civil Liberties Union of Oregon
Oregon American Association of University Women
National Organization for Women, Corvallis

(This information furnished by Janet Arenz, American Civil Liberties Union of Oregon.)

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Measure No. 19

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

NO CENSORSHIP

NO ON MEASURE 19

Under Measure 19, government -- not the individual -- could decide what Oregonians read, see, hear and say even in the privacy of their own homes.

Measure 19 can make possession of "obscene" materials a felony. Under this kind of law, adults reading *The Diary of Anne Frank*, *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, *To Kill a Mockingbird* or even the children's book *In The Night Kitchen* -- books already labeled "obscene" in other states with similar laws -- could be charged with a crime for reading them in their own homes.

Here are the facts about Measure 19:

- Oregonians are asked to surrender their own good judgment to the government.
- Police could be allowed to intrude on the sanctity of private homes in Oregon if possession of obscene materials in made a crime.
- Each city and county government in Oregon could establish its own definition for obscenity.
- Censorship would be enforced at taxpayer expense.

The Oregon Constitution protects "the right to speak, write, or print freely on any subject whatever." Measure 19 overrides this clause to allow prohibition of expression that some might find "obscene."

Measure 19 would erode Oregon's Bill of Rights without strengthening the state's already strict child pornography laws. Anyone using a child in a display of sexually explicit conduct, visually recording sexual conduct by children, possessing these kinds of depictions, duplicating or distributing them, or transporting child pornography into the state can be charged with a felony. The Oregon Coalition for Free Expression supports those laws.

If Measure 19 passes, Oregonians will be stripped of 135 years of free expression rights.

The Oregon Coalition for Free Expression urges Oregonians to hold fast to their right to be free from censorship in what they read, see, hear and say.

Say no to censorship. Vote no on Measure 19.

(This information furnished by Janet Arenz, President, Oregon Coalition for Free Expression.)

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Measure No. 19

Measure No. 19

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

**DEFEND YOUR RIGHTS TO FREE SPEECH
DEFEAT CENSORSHIP IN OREGON!**

"No law shall be passed restraining the free expression of opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write or print freely on any subject whatever; but every person shall be responsible for the abuse of this right."

Article I, section 8 Oregon Constitution

MEASURE 19 TAKES AWAY YOUR CURRENT RIGHTS TO FREE SPEECH

For 135 years the Oregon Constitution has protected the rights of its citizens to speak, write, and print their ideas. If passed, Measure 19 will take away your current constitutional guarantee of free speech. It will allow every Oregon city and county to enact different laws about what you can read, write, say, print, paint, photograph, film, look at, sing, or dance - even in your own home.

MEASURE 19 AUTHORIZES TAXPAYER-FUNDED GOVERNMENT CENSORSHIP

Your tax dollars will pay for the enactment and enforcement of new censorship laws, just as your tax dollars are being spent on this ballot measure now. Do you want to pay for the government to censor what materials you can access?

MEASURE 19 DOES NOTHING TO STOP CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

Measure 19 will do NOTHING to strengthen Oregon's current forceful laws against child pornography. It is already a felony crime under Oregon law to use a child in the display of sexually explicit conduct or to possess, duplicate, distribute or bring into Oregon any such depictions.

"...a state has no business telling a man, sitting alone in his own house, what books he may read or what films he may watch...Our whole constitutional heritage rebels at the thought of giving government the power to control men's minds."

Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall
Stanley v. Georgia 1969

We urge you to vote NO on Measure 19

Oregon Independent Booksellers Association
Pacific Northwest Booksellers Association
Michael Powell, Powell's Books
PEN Northwest Branch
Oregon/Southwest Washington Chapter Video Software Dealers Association

(This information furnished by Deborah D. Garman, Pacific Northwest Booksellers Association.)

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ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

**SUPPORT THE ARTS
OPPOSE MEASURE 19**

Measure 19 imperils artistic freedoms in Oregon. Measure 19 allows the government to decide for citizens what is "obscene." Government, throughout history and to this very day, has a history of censorship. Here are titles attacked by government entities:

BOOKS: *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest, Canterbury Tales, The Grapes of Wrath, Oliver Twist, Lysistrata, A Farewell to Arms, The Color Purple, Paradise Lost*

MOVIES: *Gone With the Wind, Howard's End, Pretty Woman, Romeo & Juliet, Splash, Cape Fear, Birth of a Nation, Maltese Falcon*

THEATRICAL WORKS: *A Midsummer's Night Dream, M. Butterfly, Mrs. Warren's Profession, Equis*

ARTWORK: Michelangelo's statue *David* and fresco *Last Judgment*, Goya's *Maja Desnuda*, Manet's *Olympia*, Rodin's *Thinker*

MUSIC: *She'll be Coming 'Round the Mountain, Frankie and Johnny, Rocky Mountain High, Good Night Irene, Waltzing Matilda, Satisfaction*

OPERA: *Tosca, Tristan and Isolde, Moses and Aron, Salome, Tamhauser*

Should it be a crime for Oregonians to read, view or listen to these works? Measure 19 permits local governments to define for their citizens what has redeeming artistic merit and what is "obscenity." The government -- not you, the Oregon citizen -- will decide whether you can choose from this list, even if you wish to read, view or listen in the privacy of your home.

The Oregon Constitution protects "the right to speak, write, or print freely on any subject whatever." Measure 19 asks the people of Oregon to relinquish a basic freedom cherished for 135 years.

Oregonians get nothing in return for the sacrifice of a constitutional right, not even better protections for our children. We support the state's strict laws against child pornography.

Decide for yourself what you and your family may read, view or listen to. Vote no on Measure 19.

Bill Patton, Kristy Edmunds, Martha Richards, Linda Magee, Johann Jacobs, James Canfield, James Nelson, Kenneth Lewis, Julie Mancini, Elizabeth Huddle

(This information furnished by Doug Killian, Oregon Coalition for Free Expression.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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. 20

Measure No. 20

Proposed by initiative petition to be voted on at the General Election, November 8, 1994.

BALLOT TITLE

20 AMENDS CONSTITUTION: "EQUAL TAX" ON TRADE REPLACES CURRENT TAXES

QUESTION: Shall state constitutional tax provisions be repealed, "equal tax" on transfer of property, goods, services replace current state, local taxes?

SUMMARY: Amends state constitution. Repeals sections regarding income tax, fuel and oil taxes, urban renewal financing, tax bases, property taxes, tax limitations, related matters. Bars all current state, local taxes, fees, assessments. Substitutes "equal tax" on all transfers of property, goods, services. Includes loans, securities, insurance, barter, gifts over \$1,000. Exempts charitable gifts, pensions. Prescribes who pays tax. State rate 2 percent; local rate 1 percent or less. Sets priorities to allocate revenue. Ends constitutional state, district bonding authority. Other changes. Effective January 1, 1995.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL IMPACT: The direct revenue loss to state and local government would be at least \$490 million in fiscal year 1996.

This measure would eliminate the following categories of state and local taxes and fees:

	Fiscal Year 1996 Collections (\$ billions)		
	State	Local	Total
Income Tax	3.12	0.06	3.18
Property Tax	—	2.14	2.14
Motor Vehicle and Weight Mile Taxes	0.58	0.01	0.59
Unemployment Insurance	0.42	—	0.42
Other Taxes and Fees	0.62	0.40	1.02
Total	4.74	2.61	7.35

This estimate assumes that charges for services such as sewers and hospitals are generally not prohibited by the measure.

The measure would impose a maximum two percent tax on transactions or trade of all goods and services. The measure also limits the amount this measure could raise in the first year to 1992 revenue collections. Assuming the limit is effective, fiscal year 1996 collections would be limited to \$6.86 billion. The revenue loss would be at least \$490 million.

The actual dollar amount collected could be substantially less, depending on the court interpretation of the language of the measure, the ability of taxpayers to restructure transactions to legally avoid the tax, and the practical ability to collect the tax. The collections will also likely be less in the first year because of the practical difficulties of implementing the tax in a short time frame.

The state and local government administration of current tax programs would be replaced with state administration of the equal tax.

AN ACT

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OREGON

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF OREGON IS AMENDED AS FOLLOWS:

Paragraph 1: Section 32, Article I and Section 32, Article IV and Section 11, 11a to 11f, Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon are repealed.

Paragraph 2: Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, relating to finance, is repealed and a new Article IX relating to Finance, to read as set forth in Paragraph 3 is enacted in its place.

Paragraph 3:

ARTICLE IX FINANCE

Section 1: Intent of Equal Tax System.

The intent of this Article is to replace a system of many taxes with a one-tax system that is equal for everybody. This will generate revenue by a very low Equal Tax charge on every exchange of value or transaction in trade on the broadest possible base which will adequately fund the government and provide for adequate protection and services for the people of the state.

Section 2: Equal Tax Only Tax; Administered by Elected Official; Equal Tax Fund.

(1) The Equal Tax is hereby established and is the only tax permitted in this state. The Equal Tax described in this Article shall be in lieu of and completely replace the Property Tax and State Income Taxes, and all other taxes, and bans all fees, assessments and tolls excluding those user fees and charges in Sec. 3(1).

(2) The Equal Tax System shall be administered by the Treasurer of State, an elected official, through the Department of Revenue.

(3) All Equal Tax Revenue shall be deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the Equal Tax Fund, which is hereby created.

Section 3: State Equal Tax Limit Set; 60% People Vote Required; College Student Tuition Reduced.

(1) The rate of the State Equal Tax shall be 2%, or that percentage, if less, necessary to produce the total combined fiscal 1992 revenue which was formerly received by state, counties or cities, school districts, and other districts, from all taxes, fees, assessments, licenses, tolls, and other sources, excluding receipts from state accident insurance, municipal or district utility charges for water, electricity, natural gas, bus, trolley, train, rents, leases, sale of property, tuitions, dividends, fines, penalties, interest, lottery and other recreational user or admission charges, federal revenue sharing, (but not timber receipts), and Common School Fund sources. No tax, fee, assessment or other charges may be added to utility user bills or the above receipts, except the Equal Tax.

(2) The rate of the State or local Equal Tax may be increased only by a 60% majority vote of the people, voting at any publicized, regular election.

(3) After 1 year from the effective date of this Amendment, the Legislative Assembly shall refer to the people under Subsection (2) of this section, at the next Regular Election, an addition to allocation in Section 5 (3) up to one-tenth percent (.1%) to the State Equal Tax for the purpose of reducing tuition charges on a pro rata basis to be as nearly free as possible to all

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resident students enrolled in all accredited post secondary schools and colleges within the state.

Section 4: Local Equal Tax; County Implementing Rules; Time of Expiration.

(1) A Local Equal Tax may be imposed pursuant to Section 3(2), for not more than 5 years and not to exceed 1% within a county to provide supplemental revenue for special needs of schools, other districts, and local governments. The percentage and amount of the 1% to be allocated for schools, other districts, and local governments shall be approved by a 60% majority vote of the people voting in the affected district, at a publicized, regular election.

(2) The Legislative Assembly shall establish uniform rules by which the counties shall implement the Local Equal Tax Program.

(3) Upon expiration of the time and conclusion of the project for which any Equal Tax was authorized by the voters, or when financial requirements of the authorized project are met, collection of the tax and allocations and distributions pertaining to that project shall cease.

Section 5: Equal Tax Fund Allocations; State Agencies; College Tuition Reduced; Highway Fund; Appropriation Fund; Stabilization Fund.

(1) All governments' and districts' base allocation shall be 100% of their fiscal 1992 budget derived from revenues described in Section 3 plus per capita growth and cost of living allowances in Section 8, and other funds from this section.

(2) State agencies allocations prescribed by legislative budget in Section 8(1) of this Article, shall be paid from the Equal Tax state allocation.

(3) One tenth of 1% (.1%) of State Equal Tax revenue shall be allocated to reduce tuition charges on a pro rata basis to all resident students enrolled in accredited post-secondary schools and colleges.

(4) The Highway Fund shall receive 105% of the monies distributed to it in fiscal 1992 plus growth allowances in Section 8 which shall be equitably distributed and used exclusively throughout the state, for the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, or repair, of the state highways, streets and bridges, rights of way acquisition; administering the state highway system, and roadside rest areas; payment of principal and interest on outstanding highway bonds and obligations, for which motor vehicle fuel and highway taxes abolished by this article have been pledged; for the enforcement of commercial vehicle weight, size, load conformation, and equipment regulations. The Highway Fund shall not be used for the expenses of the state police, park acquisition, or any other purposes, agencies, or departments, except as set forth in this section.

(5) An Appropriation Fund shall be established. After the base allocations have been raised, not more than 5% of the receipts exceeding base allocations shall be used exclusively by the Legislative Assembly to reduce disparity in school funding; provide matching funds for local governments; for supplemental highway funds; for disaster-emergency relief, and for funding federally and state mandated programs.

(6) Any funds generated by the Equal Tax above the base allocations and the appropriation fund, shall be deposited in the Equal Tax Stabilization Fund, established hereby, until a balance of \$1 Billion has accumulated in the Fund. Income generated by the Fund will be deposited back into the Fund. This Fund shall be used exclusively as a supplement for any temporary future shortfall of revenue from the Equal Tax.

(7) Surpluses generated by the Equal Tax after the Stabilization Fund goal has been met, and surpluses to that fund generated by the Fund itself, shall be applied to reduce the bonded indebtedness of the state, and ultimately to a reduction of the Equal Tax Rate itself.

Section 6: Equal Tax Imposed On All Trade.

(1) The State or local Equal Tax shall be a uniform charge in the state, county, city, or district where levied, and shall be imposed upon all trade within the state and its subdivisions between Oregon persons, or between Oregon persons and persons located outside the state, whether licensed or unlicensed to do business in Oregon.

(2) The Equal Tax shall be computed on the gross value of all property, goods, and services, at the time of transfer of ownership, title, or custody, whether by sale, vending, rental or lease, exchange by barter, or by any other form of transfer, including instalment purchases and whether the property is real or personal, tangible or intangible.

(3) The Purchaser of services and labor shall be liable to pay the Equal Tax on the gross amount paid for those services.

(4) Each party to an exchange of services or property by barter, shall be liable to pay the Equal Tax on one-half of the gross cash value of the services or property exchanged or bartered.

(5) The Equal Tax shall be payable by the giver of any gift, to any one recipient, exceeding one thousand dollars in annual aggregate.

(6) The Equal Tax shall be computed on both the principal and interest on any interest bearing loan if that loan exists for more than 30 days from date of execution or billing, to date of final payment. The Tax will be imposed on the interest only, on loans of 30 days or less.

(7) The Equal Tax shall be payable on all insurance premiums and all claims or policy settlements. The insurer shall collect the Equal Tax due on the premium payments, and remit to the state. The insurer shall pay the Equal Tax on the proceeds of insurance claims and policy settlements, and remit the Tax to the state.

(8) The Equal Tax shall be imposed on securities transactions, on the gross selling price of any securities or financial instrument on date of sale at the state Equal Tax Securities rate of 1/4 of 1%. No local Equal Tax will be allowed on securities transactions.

(9) Fees, commissions, and/or any other exchange of identifiable value pertaining to securities or similar transactions, except the sale price of securities, shall be taxable at the Regular Equal Tax Rate.

(10) The Equal Tax on each transfer of property or services for which the state or local government is liable shall be paid by the specific agency of the state or local government or district acquiring the transfer.

(11) In any case for which no provision is otherwise made in this section, the in-state seller or transferor of services or title to property, shall be liable to pay the Equal Tax on the cash value of the services or title to property sold, or otherwise transferred. If an out of state seller is prohibited by law from collecting and paying the Equal Tax, the Oregon purchaser shall be liable for the payment of the Equal Tax due, to the Oregon Treasurer of State.

(12) All trade, as defined herein, shall be accompanied by a trade document showing the amount of the transaction, the amount of the equal tax, and the identity of the person, business or agency responsible for remitting the tax to the state. The purchasers demand for a receipt with each transaction will serve to self-regulate compliances.

(13) There shall be no Equal Tax on gifts to non-profit, religious, or charitable organizations.

(14) There shall be no Equal Tax on pensions or retirement benefits, or on income, regardless of source.

Section 7: Treasurer of State Executive Role; Distribution of Equal Tax Fund.

(1) The Treasurer of State shall be the executive of operations of the Revenue Department administration, collection, dis-

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tribution, and enforcement of the Equal Tax System created by this Article.

(2) The Treasurer shall distribute on a periodic basis, revenues from the Equal Tax Fund to all governments, districts, and agencies, pursuant to Section 4 & 8, and manage all funds of the state, including the collection of all monies due the state.

Section 8: Legislative Adjustments For Per Capita Allocation; Legislative Quarterly Review; Vote Required For Temporary Increase.

(1) For the purposes of per capita growth allocations, and prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, the Legislative Assembly shall certify to the Treasurer, with concurrence of the counties, any changes in population, school enrollments, and cost of living increases or decreases, and the creation or dissolution and merger or annexation of districts or governments. The Legislative Assembly shall certify to the Treasurer of changes in state agency budgets from within the State allocation limits.

(2) The Legislative Assembly, or the Joint Legislative Committee established under Article III of this Constitution shall analyze the Equal Tax system quarterly to ensure the adequacy of the revenue collections and allocations in Section 7.

(3) If it is determined that a projected shortfall will be more than temporary, the Legislative Assembly shall initiate a resolution to refer to the people for their vote a measure to temporarily increase the State Equal Tax Rate. A temporary increase in the Equal Tax rate to correct a temporary shortfall requires a majority vote by the people. Such increase shall not extend beyond the end of the fiscal year in which the shortfall exists.

Section 9: Monthly Filing of Equal Tax Returns Required; Exemption; Penalty for Failure To Pay.

(1) All persons identified in Section 6 of this article as liable to pay an Equal Tax, shall submit a return and remit payment of all accrued Equal Taxes to the Treasurer of State, as of the end of each calendar month.

(2) If a seller who is liable to pay the Equal Tax, fails to pay the Tax (to the Treasurer of State) the other person who is party to the transfer shall pay the tax unless that party demonstrates by evidence of trade document from the seller, that the Equal Tax was paid to and collected by the seller.

(3) The Treasurer may provide a system of Equal Tax Revenue Stamps in varying denominations to be used by the seller to affix to purchaser's copy of trade document, receipt, or financial instrument, of the Equal Tax paid, and may be used in lieu of periodic reporting as directed by the Treasurer.

(4) Any person, seller or purchaser, or both, found by a court of competent jurisdiction to have willfully failed to pay an Equal Tax, when liable to do so, shall be subject to a penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars or an amount equal to the value of the property or services transferred or sold, whichever is greater, plus all collection costs, court costs, and attorney fees.

Section 10: Expiration of Bonding Authority; Security for Outstanding Bonded Debt; Funding Of Capital Improvements and Special Programs.

(1) Any grant of authority under this Constitution to incur indebtedness through bonding, certificates of participation, or any other financing mechanism, shall expire on January 1, 1995. If this Initiative is referred by the Legislative Assembly to be voted upon by the people prior to January 1, 1995, the effective date shall be pursuant to Article IV, Sec (4)(d) of this Constitution.

(2) This section shall not be construed to negate or supersede any ultimate security provided by other taxation for bonded indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 1995, or other effective date in Sec. 10(1), but such taxation shall be imposed only to the extent necessary to cure default.

(3) Nothing in this article shall be construed to bar the dedication of an increase in the state Equal Tax, enacted in accor-

dance with Section 3 of this article, to fund public capital improvement projects or continuing public programs, including farm and home loans to veterans, power or water development, reforestation, higher education development, pollution control, multifamily housing for the elderly and disabled, small scale local energy loans, any other public purpose, project, or program, or the accelerated retirement of bonds issued under bonding authority abolished by this section.

Section 11: Appropriations Not To Exceed Revenues.

In no event shall appropriations exceed revenues.

Section 12: Requirement For Withdrawal From Treasury.

No money shall be withdrawn or disbursed from the state treasury except as provided in this article or as duly appropriated by law.

Section 13: Annual Equal Tax Audit; Treasurer's Summary Report.

(1) A full audit of the Equal Tax Fund System shall be made at the end of each fiscal year, and a complete report made available to the people.

(2) The annual report of the audit shall include a year's-end summary report by the Treasurer of State, and comments and recommendations of any interested legislative committee or local government addressing possible improvements to the Equal Tax System.

Section 14: Article To Be Self-Executing; Legislative Implementation Authorized.

The provisions of this Article shall be self-executing, but may be implemented by general laws and rules which shall regulate and prescribe statewide uniform procedures for reporting, payment, distribution, and enforcement of taxes approved and imposed by this Article.

Section 15: The Following Definitions Shall Apply In This Article.

Financial Instruments includes, but is not limited to, notes, deeds, mortgages, trust deeds, chattel paper, stocks, bonds, debentures, warrants, options for consideration, documents of title, bills of sale, contracts, certificates of deposit, and any other document conveying interest in property or services of tangible value.

Loans means a deposit of money by a customer with a banker; a transaction wherein one person transfers to the other a sum of money which that other person agrees to repay absolutely; delivery by one person, and receipt by another person, of money on agreement, express or implied, to repay money with or without interest; a contract whereby one delivers money to another who agrees to return an equivalent sum.

Per-capita means the total of gross state and local revenues divided by the total applicable state, local, or district population.

Person includes, but is not limited to, any individual, firm, association, club, fraternal organization, corporation, (domestic, profit or non-profit, foreign, or alien), joint venture, copartnership, estate, trust, business trust, receiver, assignee for creditors, trustee, trustee in bankruptcy, syndicate, the state and all government subdivisions, or any group or combination acting as a unit, whether in state or an out-of-state licensee, or branch, thereof.

Property includes, but is not limited to, real property and improvements thereto of land, water, oil, mines, minerals, quarries, standing timber, and rights thereto, and personal property other than real property of money, goods, stocks, bonds, options, or financial paper purchased or loaned to any Oregon person from outside the exterior limits of the state.

Services includes, but is not limited to labor, effort, application of skill, expertise, knowledge or information, or the expenditure of time by one person in the interest of and for compensa-

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tion by another, by salary, commission, piece work rate, contract, subcontract, dividend, fee, or payment in kind.

Trade includes, but is not limited to, any transfer of value, title, or possession; or any transaction, trade or commerce by any person, or between two or more persons, companies, or entities, of any property or service; whether made by retail, wholesale or otherwise; or by exchanging of commodities; or by deposit of any kind in return for a consideration; the providing of utility and transportation services for which charges are made.

Trade Document includes, but is not limited to, bill, bill of sale, cash register slip, invoice, receipt, contract, credit card statement, payroll statement, or other document which records the payment for property or services.

Trade Within The State means any trade within the exterior geographic boundaries of the state, including all territory within these limits, leased or owned by, or ceded to, the United States, or any foreign country.

Section 16: Repeal of Conflicting Constitutional Provisions; Amendment Only By Specification.

This Article shall repeal, amend, and supersede any provision of this Constitution, and of any law enacted thereunder, insofar as such provision conflicts with the express terms or intent of this Article, and this Article shall be repealed, amended, or superseded only by a 60% majority vote at a publicized regular election, and only by specification and enumeration of the affected provisions of this Article.

Paragraph 4: If any provision, section, or clause of this act is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining provisions, sections, and clauses of this act shall continue in full force and effect.

Paragraph 5: This Amendment to the Constitution shall take effect on January 1, 1995, unless first referred by the Legislative Assembly to a vote of the people at a publicized Regular Election, and upon their approval, as provided in this Constitution Article IV, Sect. (4)(d), "becomes effective 30 days after the day on which it is approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon".

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

This measure replaces property, income and all other taxes and fees with state Equal Tax on each transaction, including but not limited to manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing, services, and property transfers. Constitutionally fixes rate at 2% or less or rate necessary to replace state, local revenues at fiscal 1992 levels.

Authorizes local Equal Tax for allocation to local governments at rate up to 1% for up to five years if approved by 60% popular vote.

Equal Tax is imposed on each transaction between persons in state, including:

- Retail, wholesale sales, rentals
- Purchases of labor (wages) and services
- Real property transfers, including timber, minerals
- Cash transfers for fee, bonds, mortgages, other intangibles (securities taxed at state rate of 0.25% only)
- Gifts over \$1,000 annually per person
- Certain loans, bank deposits

Insurance premiums, claims, settlements
Intergovernmental transfers

Equal Tax is computed on gross value of property, goods, services, at time of transfer. Tax shall be paid by seller, employer, landlord, giver, or insurer. If out-of-state seller is prohibited from collecting or paying tax, in-state purchaser shall pay tax due. Each party to barter pays half. Requires receipt for each transaction. Required tax returns must be filed and paid monthly. Allows tax stamps instead of returns. Penalizes willful failure to pay tax.

Exempt from Equal Tax: charitable gifts; pensions or retirement benefits; income; annual gifts of \$1000 or less per person.

Authorizes increase in rate of state Equal Tax only if increase approved by 60% vote at regular election except that increase to correct fiscal year shortfall may be approved by majority vote.

Equal Tax proceeds are allocated as follows:

- All state and local governments to receive 100% (except 105% to Highway Fund) of fiscal 1992 revenues from banned taxes, fees, assessments, tolls, with adjustments for inflation and changes in population or student enrollment since 1992.
- 0.1% to be used to reduce tuition for resident college, other post-secondary students. (After one year requires regular election vote on increase in Equal Tax up to 0.1% to further reduce college, other post-secondary tuition.)
- Up to 5% of remaining proceeds goes to Appropriation Fund to: reduce disparity in school funding; provide local government matching funds; supplement highway funds; fund disaster-emergency relief; fund federal and state mandated programs.
- Remaining proceeds to be placed in Equal Tax Stabilization Fund (until the balance reaches \$1 billion) for use to meet temporary shortfalls.
- After stabilization goal met, remaining excess goes to reduce state bonded indebtedness and then Equal Tax rate.

Bans fees, assessments, tolls except as follows: state accident insurance; utility, transit, recreation user charges; rental, sale of property; tuition; dividends; fines, penalties, interest; lottery; admissions; federal revenue sharing; Common School Fund sources.

Abolishes constitutional state and local authority to incur debt by bonding, other means. Security for current bonded indebtedness is unaffected.

Specifies appropriations not to exceed revenues. Requires comprehensive public audit.

This amendment may be repealed, amended, or superseded only by a 60% popular vote.

Effective January 1, 1995.

Committee Members:
Walter Huss
Carl Neuberger
Representative Tom Brian
Senator Ron Cease
Kathleen Beaufait

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

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

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

The Equal Tax amendment abolishes property tax and all other taxes and fees. It establishes a one tax system. It can not exceed 2% or be changed except by a 60% vote. It has the following features to recommend it.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| No property tax | Adequate school funding |
| No OR income tax | Low collection cost |
| No gasoline tax | No building permit fees |
| No weight mile tax | No inspection fees |
| Simplicity | Dependable funding |

No property tax, no building permit fees, no building inspection fees will make home ownership more affordable. 24¢ in tax is now added to each gallon of gas you buy. This measure removes the 24¢.

Your payroll check is now subject to deductions for OR income tax withholding. When this measure is in effect there will be no OR income tax deduction,

This measure will require paying the cost of only one administrative agency to collect the tax instead of paying the cost of over 80 agencies like we do now. It costs 45 million dollars per year just to collect the property tax. This will all be saved and can be used to fund other programs.

The taxes and fees eliminated by this measure were under \$6.9 billion in 1992. The 2% Equal Tax will generate at least \$7.5 billion per year. It provides adequate funding.

This measure opens the door for free tuition for OR resident students attending college in OR. It provides tuition relief of 2¢ on each \$1000 of business transacted. It requires a vote after one year for adding up to \$1 tuition relief for each \$1000 of business transacted. At the minimum this would be \$382 million annually for tuition relief.

This tax will not be added on at cash registers.

It should not raise price of goods.

On sales it will be paid by sellers.

On wages it will be paid by employers.

For rents it will be paid by landlord.

Vote yes on 20.

(This information furnished by Dale Crabtree.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

OREGON ONLY NEEDS ONE TAX – THE 2% EQUAL TAX.

Now is the time for the common ordinary people to act and vote in favor of Measure 20 as the only tax allowed in Oregon.

Everyone pays the same rate of 2% on what is purchased whether wholesale or retail. You control how much tax you pay by how much you spend. No spend, no pay.

We must change the tax system in Oregon NOW. The Legislature has not properly funded schools or government. Financing education is the most important thing we can do for the next generation. College tuition is too high for students. The Equal Tax reduces college tuition.

FACT: The 2% Equal Tax will provide 8 billion dollars for adequate education and government funding.

FACT: What will it do for you? You pay no more property tax or state income tax after Jan. 1, 1995. You can own land, house or personal property without being taxed for it, and no tax foreclosure. Young people can qualify to build new homes.

FACT: No assessments on what you own. The assessor and tax collection offices will be closed. This saves counties approximately \$45 million dollars a year. There will be no timber severance tax; state gas tax will be reduced twenty cents a gallon, and 33 other taxes and hundreds of fees and assessments will not be charged or collected.

Tourists and foreigners in Oregon will pay; tax cheaters will pay. There will be people who will say this won't work. Special interest groups may spend lots of money to try to defeat this.

BUT the people must speak and take the present tax burdens off their backs. Think about this and visualize what it will do for you.

Vote YES for Measure 20.

(This information furnished by Gib Wiley.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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.

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

The Equal tax will provide 100% of all revenue received by schools, police, fire protection, etc. in previous years with a provision for population growth and inflation.

The Equal tax is not an added on tax. No property tax, state income tax, assessments and fees to be paid. No more 36 hidden taxes paid on every dollar spent. Everyone will share the cost of State Government. Not just the property owner and wage earner.

No tax on wages, interest or dividends received. Just on purchases which will be far less than you are paying now. In 1990 a married couple earning \$30,000 paid \$2420 in State income tax. If they paid \$1000 in property tax, they paid 10.26% in taxes on two items.

Oregon has highest Weight Mile tax, consumers pay in every purchase, will be eliminated, as will be the property tax third highest in the Nation.

Eliminating 36 taxing agencies in Oregon eliminates the bureaucracies that run them and cut the size and cost of government. **No more assessors, save \$45 Million.** No more fear of losing your home or wondering from year to year how high your property taxes will go.

The naysayers claim we will pay an additional \$900 million in federal taxes, but they do not mention we will save \$4.7 BILLION in property and income taxes alone. **The Equal tax can only be raised with a 60% vote of the people.**

State taxes rose from \$5.7 Billion in 90-91 to \$6.4 Billion in 91-92. State Government grew 19% in 1980's. Population grew less than 6%. The politicians have led us to a \$2.7 Billion shortfall which means we can only look forward to higher taxes under the current system. **We can change the TAX and SPEND system.** We can control the spending of our money and stop the yearly increases in taxes with a **yes vote on measure 20.**

(This information furnished by Fil Howe, Penny Mehterian.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 20

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

THE EQUAL TAX IS VERY SIMPLE AND EASY TO UNDERSTAND. THERE WILL BE 2¢ WITHIN EACH DOLLAR THAT CHANGES HANDS FOR SERVICES OR GOODS. WHOLESALE AS WELL AS RETAIL. IT WILL COMPLETELY REPLACE THE 36 TAXES, FEES AND ASSESSMENTS WE ARE NOW PAYING. INCLUDING THE 2 LARGEST ONES, PROPERTY AND INCOME TAXES. EQUAL TAX WILL BE THE ONLY TAX ALLOWED IN THE STATE. THE ONLY WAY IT CAN BE CHANGED OR RAISED IS BY A 60% VOTE OF THE PEOPLE. THERE WILL BE AN AUDIT OF THE COMPLETE SYSTEM AT THE END OF EACH YEAR TO KEEP US INFORMED ON HOW IT IS WORKING. WE WILL NOT NEED ANY NEW BUREAUCRACIES TO COLLECT THE TAX. THE PEOPLE NOW COLLECTING THE 36 TAXES WILL INSTEAD COLLECT THE EQUAL TAX. BUSINESSES WILL HAVE LESS OVERHEAD BY NOT HAVING TO PAY PROPERTY TAXES, INCOME TAXES, PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX ON THEIR EQUIPMENT AND TAXES ON THEIR EMPLOYEES. THESE TAXES THEY NOW PASS ON TO US IN THEIR PRICES. BUSINESSES WILL ALSO HAVE MUCH LESS PAPERWORK THAN THEY HAVE NOW. WHICH WILL SAVE THEM TIME AND MONEY. EACH MONTH THEY WILL SEND A REPORT TO THE STATE TREASURER WITH THE TAX THEY HAVE ALREADY COLLECTED. JUST AS THE PRESENT TAXES ARE NOW. THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE WILL DISBURSE TO EACH ENTITY, SUCH AS CITIES, COUNTIES, STATE SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND ETC, THEIR PREVIOUS YEAR'S BUDGET PLUS POPULATION AND SCHOOL GROWTH AND THE COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCES. GOVERNMENT WILL THEN BE ABLE TO PLAN TO LIVE WITHIN THEIR BUDGETS. THEY WILL GET WHAT THEY NEED, NOT MORE THAN THEY NEED. IF MORE IS NEEDED THEY CAN COME TO THE PEOPLE. IF A 60% MAJORITY VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AGREE IT WILL BE ALLOWED. THIS MEASURE PUTS US ALL ON A LEVEL PLAYING FIELD. IT IS HONEST, FAIR AND EQUAL FOR ALL.

(This information furnished by Nora A. LaBeau.)

(This space purchased for \$500 in accordance with 1993 Or. Laws 811 §11.)

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Measure No. 20

Measure No. 20

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Measure 20 abolishes the property tax, OR income tax and all other state and local taxes and fees. It replaces our present multi-tax system with one broad based tax system which will adequately fund state and local government.

WILL ADEQUATELY FUND SCHOOLS

Measure 20 is designed for the initial tax rate in 1995 to be 2%. 2% will raise 7.5 billion per year by conservative estimates. This amount will give schools and all other units of government 115.4% of tax funding they had in 1992, when adjusted for inflation and growth. This is ADEQUATE.

Should 2% raise less than 7.5 billion, government funding is assured because measure 20 requires a joint Legislative Committee to monitor revenue collections and determine their adequacy quarterly. If it finds collections are not going to be adequate the legislature can raise the 2% rate for one year to cover the shortfall with approval by a simple majority of the voters. This is the SAFETY NET.

EXCESS REVENUE WILL NOT BE WASTED

Should 2% raise more than 7.5 billion, the first 614 million in excess will go into Tax Stabilization Fund. Any excess over that will go to pay off state bonds. This is PRUDENT use of revenues.

2% SHOULD NOT RAISE PRICES AT STORE

The price of all goods and services now includes property tax, income tax, gasoline tax and all other taxes and fees paid by those who contributed to production of goods and services. When measure 20 goes into effect these taxes and fees will be eliminated and no longer passed on in the price of goods and services. Instead the 2% Equal Tax will be passed on. Since 2% raises the same money as the taxes and fees being eliminated raise, the price of goods and services should not change. Equal Tax does not for this reason place any heavier burden on the poor. It is NOT REGRESSIVE.

Vote Yes on 20.

(This information furnished by Dale Crabtree, James & Barbara Baker, Richard & Ann Beers, Will Bohler, Delbert & Bonnie Brown, Carl & Gertrude Center, Edwin & June Cone, James & Lucille Eckstine, Curtiss & Florence Greer, Wayne Johnson, H.L. Pierce, Mildred Rocheld, Bill & Margaret Thomas, Fred Webking and James & Sharon Wright.)

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ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

"OFFICIAL" ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL IMPACT OF MEASURE 20 IS WRONG

The "official" estimate of the financial impact of Measure 20 published in this pamphlet is just plain wrong.

It falsely asserts that, under section 3 of Measure 20, the Equal Tax is limited to 1992 state and local revenues, resulting in a \$490 million shortfall.

Under accepted rules of constitutional interpretation, Measure 20 must be taken as a whole. All its provisions must be given meaning and effect. Where any apparent conflict exists among provisions, they must be harmonized.

Applying these rules to Measure 20, it is inescapable that the "official" interpretation of section 3 is wrong. The Equal Tax is not limited to 1992 revenues.

Section 8 requires interpretation of section 3's reference to 1992 revenues as a declaration of a base amount to which adjustments must be made for changes in population, school enrollment, and cost of living.

Section 5 requires that the rate of the Equal Tax not fall below its maximum of 2% until the state's bonded indebtedness is retired and a one billion dollar tax stabilization fund is created.

Section 5 also requires that 1992 revenues be exceeded to provide the Highway Fund with 105% of its 1992 revenues.

Measure 20 eliminates property tax assessment and collection costs, saving nearly \$45 million. The assessment, reporting, and collection of myriad state and local taxes and fees will be replaced by the Equal Tax.

The officials charged by law with estimating Measure 20's financial impact were advised of the above errors and omissions, but failed to correct them. Even the Oregon Supreme Court failed to require the officials to do their lawful duty. Such failures deprived you of a thorough and accurate estimate.

Don't be fooled by the obviously false "official" estimate. Read Measure 20 carefully and judge for yourself. We trust you'll find the Equal Tax to be the fair tax reform that Oregon needs now.

VOTE "YES" ON MEASURE 20!

(This information furnished by Walter Huss, Originator of Equal Tax and Director, Direct Legislation League.)

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Measure No. 20

Measure No. 20

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

CLEAN OUT POLITICIANS' WEB

DEBT FREE OREGON

Should we **ELIMINATE** all major taxes and fees for a straight trade charge on all trade in the state? **YES!** If we all pay 2% of what we spend, what are the results: Oregon represents approximately 1% of the \$55 trillion trade in the US or \$550 billion. 2% of \$550 billion could yield \$11 billion.

Measure 20 ends authority for debt by bonds or other financial mechanisms. The 700 million plus dollars debt we pay annually could give every school district in Oregon an outright gift of more than \$2 1/2 million dollars. Or it would build 100 miles of new highway, or repair roads and streets in Oregon. The interest money alone could pay every resident college student's tuition.

The writer of a recent opinion column in the *Oregonian* stated that the Equal Tax is one of two initiatives that he considered "superficial and heavy handed 'fixes' from problems that are long term and systemic." Could it be that the long term problem is that the politicians have created such a complicated **web of thirty seven major taxes** and hundreds of assessments and fees, that the middle class is being wedged slowly, but surely out of existence.

Measure 20 provides a better way to fund capital improvements or supplemental needs by cash as we go, instead of using a costly credit card spending style, buy now, pay later.

The corporations and special interests turn a complicated tax system to their advantage, **but the working middle class people cannot.** The corporate tax load has gone way down over the last forty years, while government spending has taken a bigger percentage of our total personal income.

Example #1: To build a new freeway from The Dalles to Klamath Falls :

This trend will get worse, unless we change a tax system that **forces our middle class families to spend less and less time building into their children the moral values they will not find anywhere else.**

The state estimates cost of its portion at a billion dollars and would require 4 years to complete. The Legislature presents a resolution to the voters to add one tenth of 1% to the state EQUAL TAX (2.1%) for 2 1/2 years to raise the billion dollars for the project. This requires a 60% majority statewide vote to approve. After the money is raised, the rate returns to 2% again. This same procedure would apply to any public program such as farm and home loans to veterans, higher education development, reforestation, housing for the elderly, natural resource development, pollution control, or health care, etc.

The **Equal Tax** makes everyone pay only in direct proportion to what they choose to spend, with no favoritism shown to those who can yell louder and flex more muscle at the public feeding trough in Salem.

Example #2: To finance a new school, jail, or local supplemental needs:

Measure 20 stops the government from extending its reach into our pockets, or our privacy, and from destroying a free society's life blood: an expanding middle class.

Up to 1% Local Equal Tax county wide for up to 5 years may be approved by the district voters requiring a 60% majority vote. The tax upon all the trade in that district or county is sent to the district for the improvement. Upon completion the Local Tax ceases.

Let's stop thinking that the politicians and economists have anything better to offer than adding more taxes to our tax base.

Example #3: Capital Improvement Fund

Measure 20 is real tax reform, and we need it NOW!

A statewide capital improvement fund as an option can be set up like the highway project funding shown above as a pool to draw upon to fund all new construction.

**LET'S MODERNIZE GO BIG FOR 20
GIVE OURSELVES FLEXIBILITY**

(This information furnished by Peter Grant.)

(This information furnished by Walter Huss, Originator of Equal Tax & Director of Direct Legislation League.)

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Measure No. 20

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

The question is: Where do our children live?

The 2% EQUAL TAX will bring down the cost of housing for everyone.

At the present time, due to systems charges, assessments, and building fees, the cost of a single family residence is increased by 15% to 30%.

The American "Dream" of owning a home of their own, is now out of reach for the average young American family.

Young people today, with the knowledge that they will probably not be able to afford their own home under the present taxing system, will give up their "dream".

Home ownership creates a better neighborhood and thereby creates better neighbors and citizens within the community. People take more pride in owning their own home than they do if they have to rent a home.

The high cost of living created by the present taxing system is taking away the ability of the young family for home ownership.

The senior housing situation is also a target for the current system. Due to increased property taxes, the folks who are on fixed incomes and have spent 30 plus years paying for that "dream", are being forced into foreclosure because they can't afford the taxes.

The building department and Planning Departments of every city and county in this state spend more time trying to figure out ways to assess the building industry and home owners, than they spend in ways to reduce the cost of their departments.

If the current tax system and spending methods are not stopped, at the present rate only the very wealthy will be able to afford the "dream".

When homes were affordable, there were fewer people on welfare, less crime, and less drug abuse.

As a homebuilder in the Portland Metro area for 30 years, I am supporting the 2% Equal Tax.

(This information furnished by William R. Lamb, past President of Oregon Homebuilders Association.)

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Measure No. 20

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

ATTENTION VOTERS, you will be bombarded with the sky is falling if you VOTE YES on measure 20. Here are a few tax facts you should think about and why we have tax problems in Oregon.

The Revenue list \$22.4 BILLION DOLLARS NOT PAYING PROPERTY TAXES. Intangible property this is moving TOWARD \$26 BILLION.

Federal, State, Counties, Cities and non-profit groups have removed 74 percent of total land area from taxation.

In March, 1995, METRO wants to remove more acres for Greenways with a \$138.8 million in tax levy costing \$23.00 the first year.

City of Portland wants to levy \$58.8 million dollars in property taxes for parks that will cost \$22.00 the first year.

Tri-Met wants to levy \$475 million in property taxes or \$63.00 the first year or \$1,800 over life of bonds.

Wherever you live, check the back of your property tax statement which shows those property taxes outside of Measure 5. In Portland these total \$69.00 yearly.

REMEMBER PROPERTY TAX LEVIES APPROVED IN NOVEMBER will be on your property tax bill in November 1995. In Portland the total will be \$177.00 reflecting the above figures.

WE ARE PAINTING A PICTURE OF THE 22, 23, and 63 cents levies above to show you these added together, instead of separately as government tries to show as only a few cents adds up to REAL MONEY.

Will your boss or landlord guarantee you will get a raise or rents won't be increased?

This is why we need Measure 20, the 2 percent equal tax. Measure 20 eliminates income, property, fuel and fee taxes.

Vote YES ON MEASURE 20 and stop hiding the true taxation of income and property taxes.

Currently in Oregon approximately 60 percent of property tax load is being carried by homeowners and renters. VOTE YES ON MEASURE 20 and stop the UNFAIR TAXATION IN INCOME, PROPERTY, FUEL, AND OTHER TAXES.

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

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Measure No. 20

Measure No. 20

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

PEOPLE'S TAX PLAN

THE EQUAL TAX AND POWER LIMITS

Taxes, fees, and assessments are bleeding us of our financial blood. The Constitutions have not protected us from discriminatory and abusive taxation. Only the EQUAL TAX will.

Term limits have been proposed as one method of limiting the undue political power that so often accrues to entrenched incumbents. The Equal Tax measure will bring about true power limits: it permanently removes the power of state and county politicians to impose taxes on the citizenry. Elected officials will still have the important job of deciding how best to spend collected tax moneys and crafting just laws. Maybe losing the power to tax will help them focus their minds on these things.

Under the EQUAL TAX we, the people, choose our own method of taxing ourselves, we set the rate we are willing to pay for government essential services and protection, and we fully control the rate since it can be changed only by a 60% majority vote of the people.

It is true that it is impractical for Oregon's citizens to keep informed about and vote on every legislative matter; that is why we need our elected officials to represent us. But it is also true that since they are spending our money, we should have a direct say in how much of our money is taken from us each year. The Equal Tax measure amends the state constitution to permanently give all voters the opportunity to approve or disapprove any changes in tax rates. It also prevents politicians from formulating new "hidden" taxes that are intended to make it difficult for citizens to calculate the true extent of the overall tax burden.

This system of fair taxation will usher in a golden age for Oregon. We must be men and women of courage who will, by our vote, adopt the EQUAL TAX and make it work for our good. It can be fine tuned to become an example to all 49 states how to overcome the hopelessness of the tax syndrome.

All other taxes will be eliminated. There will be no more income taxes, with all their indecipherable exclusions, exceptions and special circumstances, and no more filing of income tax forms. You will pay as you spend, and have more money to spend in every paycheck since there will be no state taxes withheld.

Oregon began statehood with just 1 major tax. But tax and spend politicians have since exploded this to 37 major taxes and hundreds of fees and assessments. Last November the politicians tried to add the 38th tax, a 5% sales tax. Last May they tried to add the 39th tax, a new gasoline tax. Politicians are tinkering with the tax balloon and squeezing it again for more income taxes and fees.

The Equal Tax measure, by eliminating confiscatory property taxes, also stops the government practice of evicting people from their homes. Older citizens especially, who exist on fixed incomes and have worked all their lives to fix up their homes and pay off their mortgages will no longer be forced out by ever higher property taxes which they cannot afford to pay. This is simply fair and right.

If you pay rent, it is inflated about 20% by taxes; If you have income or profit, it is taken from you; if you have property, you have a "second mortgage," "a tax mortgage" and the government shares the ownership with you. The sad part is, these taxes are unnecessary. We no longer need this broken, outworn system.

(This information furnished by Michael W. Nicholson.)

Come, step into tomorrow with the really FAIR, EQUAL TAX. Just 2 pennies charge on each dollar traded is included in the price you pay. Our lives depend on trade and trade needs a stable environment, protection, and essential services to make trade possible. Therefore, the EQUAL TAX trade charge should pay the cost of government.

(This information furnished by Ed Christie.)

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Measure No. 20

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Tax Sense.

Oregon Fair Share is opposed to Ballot Measure 20 because it is a regressive tax which continues to shift the tax burden from large corporations to individuals and small businesses. It does this by eliminating all existing revenue sources, including taxes on businesses, many of which are owned by out-of-state or out-of-country interests. These taxes support essential state and local services such as roads, prisons, senior services, police and fire protection, education, children's services and many more.

IT'S A SALES TAX IN DISGUISE! It's a pyramid scheme. It eliminates corporate taxes and user fees (representing millions of dollars) and replaces this revenue source with 2% tax on ALL transactions in our state. Large manufacturers and retailers can purchase their goods and services out of the state (loss of revenue for the state) and simply sell the end product here for a 2% tax. Small manufacturers and retailers who purchase their goods and services locally will pay 2% on EVERY purchase necessary to produce their product. This can add 10% or more to their cost which they will then pass on to you. It's called PYRAMIDING! Look who saves lots of money-- **BIG, OUT-OF-STATE BUSINESSES WIN** and look who pays for it-- **INDIVIDUALS AND SMALL BUSINESSES LOSE!**

If this measure passes, food and medicine will be taxed. It won't be a "simple" 2% tax but a complicated pyramid of taxes on every purchase the manufacturer, wholesaler, distributor and retailer pay before you pay the extra 2% on your purchase. It's complicated to collect, complicated to administer and complicated to regulate. This is a regressive tax that helps the rich get richer while the average wage earner and the poor pay for their windfall.

**WE URGE YOU TO JOIN US IN VOTING NO
ON BALLOT MEASURE 20.**

JUST SAY NO, NO, NO!

Keep more of our money in Oregon.

(This information furnished by Charles Treinen, Oregon Fair Share.)

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Measure No. 20

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Dear Small Business Owners and Employees,

If you own or work for a small business in Oregon, Measure 20, the so called, 2% Equal Tax will impose, essentially, a mammoth sales tax on your company.

The problem with the Equal Tax is that it is anything but equal. It falls heaviest on small specialized businesses; it falls least on large, integrated companies. Our economy would move away from one with many small businesses to one with fewer, larger businesses.

You, your suppliers and vendors will pay the tax on every transaction you make, while large companies will simply avoid the tax by bringing services in-house. For example, a large grocery chain that currently buys bread from a local bakery, would pay the tax. But if they set up their own bakery, they would not pay the tax. For transactions involving many components or services, the effective rate may be many times the rate on a single transaction. All of the sudden, a 2% tax snowballs into 4%, 6%, 8% or more.

There is little doubt that the tax would drive many companies out of Oregon, and jobs would be lost. In addition, Oregonians would pay the federal government an extra \$896 million, due to lost property and income tax deductions.

The disproportionate burden on small business makes little sense for a small business state like Oregon. Vote no on Measure 20 to keep our economy healthy and capable of producing jobs for Oregonians.

Sincerely,

William B. Conerly
Bank Economist

(This information furnished by William B. Conerly.)

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Measure No. 20

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

EQUAL TAX OR CALAMITY TAX?

Measure 20 asks us to support a tax that is "equal" - a mere 2 percent on every transaction in Oregon. Experts who have looked at it don't know how much it will raise, but agree that since it is non-deductible, it will result in Oregonians paying several hundred million more dollars in federal taxes.

It has some other unpleasant side effects, too, for people who can ill afford them. I've been thinking about that a great deal, since my job is to help Oregonians who need it. The Human Services Coalition of Oregon has voted to oppose this measure, because as we understand it, it hurts those least able to fend for themselves. Put yourself in their place:

- You've been disabled in a car accident but with rehabilitation - physical therapy - you can get back on your feet and back on the job. **You'll pay an extra 2 percent to get better, if Measure 20 passes.**
- Your father has Alzheimer's disease. With help from specialists, he can remain at home for some time. **The cost of those specialists goes up 2 percent, if Measure 20 passes.**
- You support through regular donations your local senior center, a privately run charity for battered wives and a counseling center for street kids, all of which are run on very slender budgets. **The costs to run these charities goes up 2 percent, if Measure 20 passes.**

No one is immune from this tax, not government, not business, not any person. It is levied on the sellers of all products and services in Oregon. It sounds fair. Until you think about it. I have and I urge you to join me and

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 20

Jerry Bieberle, Co-Chair, Human Services Coalition of Oregon

(This information furnished by Jerry Bieberle, Human Services Coalition of Oregon.)

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Measure No. 20

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Equal Tax Hurts Small Businesses

I'm a small business owner with about 55 employees. I don't pretend to be an economist. But even they don't seem to know exactly how this tax could be collected or how much money it would raise. But here are a couple of concerns that I have after reading the Equal Tax proposal:

- **I'll have to pay the "equal tax" on transactions that big businesses won't.** Unlike large businesses, I don't have my own stable of lawyers and accountants. I buy those services and a lot of others. And under this tax, they'll have to charge me an extra 2 percent for their services. **It may be an equal tax, but it sure doesn't help me and other small businesses be competitive.**
- **My cost for keeping 55 people in good paying jobs will go way up.** The "equal tax" repeals Oregon's unemployment tax, making me and every other employer liable for the full federal unemployment taxes. In 1995, this is expected to cost Oregon employers an extra \$409 million, which they'll send to the federal government. **Keeping that money in Oregon could help keep a lot of good people employed.**

I believe the "equal tax" is a well-intentioned effort to reform Oregon's complicated tax system. I'm bothered by the fact that **nobody knows how much money it will raise or who will pay it.** I know that "equal" doesn't equate to "fair". Small businesses like mine are the backbone of Oregon. I know that putting us at a disadvantage with large competitors, increasing our payroll costs for no additional employee benefits, and sending more money to the federal government when we need it here in Oregon makes no sense at all to me.

Please join me in voting NO on Measure 20.

Lowell Miles
Miles Fiberglass & Plastics Inc.

(This information furnished by Lowell Miles, Miles Fiberglass.)

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Measure No. 20

Measure No. 20

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

VOTE NO ON MEASURE 20, A BACK DOOR SALES TAX

Vote NO on the Mother of All Sales Taxes

The Oregon State Council of Senior Citizens opposes passage of Measure 20. Here is why:

There is nothing "equal" about the so-called "equal tax". It would fall unequally among Oregonians, hitting hardest those with the least money.

- It's a sales tax on almost everything - including such necessities as food, housing, prescription medicine, utility bills, and doctor bills.

It should be called the Mother of all Sales Taxes.

- While the measure says it won't tax pensions, it taxes our bank accounts and any other financial transactions we count on to live decently. It would even tax gifts to our children.

It will fall unfairly on Oregon working men and women and on our low income citizens. While its backers say it replaces all other taxes, it literally taxes sellers of every product and service in Oregon. And who do you think will end up paying that tax? You're right. The buyer. Whether they can afford it or not.

- We're concerned about the future of Oregonians, particularly the education of its children. Even the state's top economists don't know how much money it will raise, or if it will help or hurt education in Oregon.

Taking the kids to the doctor? Buying a loaf of bread? Getting a prescription refilled? Making a payment on your house loan? Paying the rent? Earning interest on savings so you can send your kids to college? Taking the family to the movies?

- This measure would raise Oregonians' federal taxes by close to a billion dollars for individuals and businesses. We can't deduct this sales tax from our federal taxes.

You name it, you can add a 2 percent tax on to it!

The Oregon State Council of Senior Citizens believes that at a minimum, tax reform should assure that every Oregonian can live in dignity. All Measure 20 seems to achieve is the certainty that we'll be paying taxes on essentials and sending more money to the federal government.

Any tax not based on the ability to pay is a bad tax, a regressive tax. Even Oregon's failed sales tax efforts have exempted basic food, medicine and shelter in an attempt to bring in some element of fairness.

The "equal tax" makes no pretense at fairness. We all want a better tax system for Oregon, but we want a fair system, not one that punishes working men and women and those least able to pay for essentials.

Please join us in saying **NO** to the Back Door Sales Tax.

PLEASE JOIN US IN VOTING NO ON MEASURE 20 - THE UNFAIR, UNEQUAL TAX.

Doug Ellis, Board President
Oregon State Council of Senior Citizens

(This information furnished by Doug Ellis, Oregon State Council of Senior Citizens.)

(This information furnished by Irv Fletcher.)

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Measure No. 20

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

As Oregon's State Treasurer and Speaker of the House we feel that passage of Ballot Measure 20 is an experiment Oregon cannot afford to undertake. This measure will throw state and local financial structures into chaos by imposing an extensive sales tax that has never been tried nor is it realistically workable.

No one knows exactly what a flat 2% tax on all transactions and services will do to Oregon's financial situation. Estimates indicate that by the end of the 1995-96 biennium the state could have \$490 million less revenues to fund our schools, crime control and corrections, and human resources.

Further, the measure prohibits the issuance of bonds which finance the construction of schools, bridges, prisons, and housing. These projects provide family wage jobs for Oregonians and will serve Oregon for many years.

Proponents argue that this measure will lower your taxes. However, because you no longer have property, state income, or real estate taxes you will not be able to deduct these on your federal income tax return. This will cost Oregon taxpayers \$460 million in new federal taxes over the next two years, in addition to the 2% sales tax on goods and services. Your federal return does not allow you to deduct sales taxes. The tax burden also falls heavily on the backbone of Oregon's economy—small business.

Ballot Measure 20 is a broad sales tax that will require Oregonians to pay taxes monthly on many of their daily activities. For example, taxes must be paid on groceries you purchase, the plumber you hire, and the paycheck you deposit at the bank.

We cannot afford to gamble with the state's finances, especially in this time of severe need. Oregonians have said "no" to the sales tax in the past. Let's not be fooled by this so-called equal tax.

Thank you,

Jim Hill
State Treasurer

Larry Campbell
Speaker of the House

(This information furnished by State Treasure Jim Hill, Speaker of the House Larry Campbell, State of Oregon.)

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AMERICAN PARTY STATEMENT

Oregon's AMERICAN PARTY: Principle above Politics

In 1992, after gathering more than 120,000 signatures to place Ross Perot's name on the ballot, Oregon voters shocked a complacent two-party system when he won 24 percent of the state's presidential vote. This opened the door for a new major political party to stand equal with the Democrats and Republicans.

Now, in 1994, it isn't just Perot voters who see the need to bring out-of-control politicians back into line; a broad coalition of Oregon citizens have joined together to build the AMERICAN PARTY. We believe we have the potential to change politics as usual in Oregon and help enact rational legislation more in line with the beliefs of the majority of Oregonians.

We believe that most Americans are in the center of the political spectrum and would describe themselves as moderates — more interested in finding common sense solutions than promoting political rhetoric.

AMERICAN PARTY CANDIDATES

Our candidates are committed to running their campaigns with grass roots support and to not rely on lobbyist or special interest dollars. They are not career politicians; most of them want only to serve limited terms and then return to their private lives.

American Party candidates have a vast range of concerns and backgrounds. Many are former Democrats and Republicans who grew tired of stale and ineffective platforms. Others are former independents who see the Party as a way to get involved and help slow down the merry-go-round of special interest politics that is bankrupting government today.

The American Party is an opportunity for citizens to participate in our representative democracy without being tied to suffocating political dogma. Our candidates share the view that political and governmental reforms are necessary if we are to reduce the size of government without sacrificing those essential and primary services that our government was intended to provide. The Party supports the concept of local control over local matters.

In its first election for state and local offices, the Party has nominated an impressive slate of candidates. We think you will find them worthy of your support.

Governor: Ed Hickam (1-800-570-5850)

U.S. Representative, 1st Congressional District: Brewster Gillett

Oregon State Senate:

District 20: Jeanne Wojack Dellinger

District 21: Kathy Snieszko

District 22: Vernie Jo Johnson

District 26: George Fuller

Oregon House of Representatives:

District 14: Sarah Lyons

District 17: Jonna Zimmers

District 40: MaryEllen Lipke

District 41: Mike Bonner

District 44: Jan Nelson

District 49: Jack Adkins

District 50: Jack Allen Brown Jr.

County Offices:

Deschutes County Commissioner: Don Young

Morrow County Commissioner: Art Kegler

Jackson County Commissioner: Tustin Ellison

Clackamas County Surveyor: Dale Hult

AMERICAN PARTY PRINCIPLES:

We believe in a government responsive to the citizenry and accountable for the actions of both elected and non-elected officials.

We believe in uniting Americans in the belief that citizens have both rights and responsibilities in society.

We believe in government fiscal responsibility and the need for balanced budgets at all levels to ensure that our nation's future is secure.

We believe that, to promote equality of opportunity to all Americans, government should ensure a basic level of social services, with an emphasis on self help and empowerment of the recipients.

We recognize that the relationship between mankind and the environment is one of dependence, and must be carefully managed. Therefore, the needs and rights of future generations to a clean, safe and bountiful environment shall be balanced with the needs of the current generation.

We believe that government should cooperate with and support both business and labor to assure the economic security of our country.

We believe in American participation in international organizations seeking peace, free and fair trade, protection of the environment and encouraging human rights. However, we will not support any action that undermines the United States Constitution, sovereignty, or economic well being.

The AMERICAN PARTY is committed to adhere to the above Principles and to support candidates and programs of our own and other parties that uphold these Principles.

AMERICAN PARTY
P.O. Box 19533
Portland, Oregon 97280

(The American Party has no affiliation with Ross Perot or his organization United We Stand America)

(This information furnished by The American Party.)

DEMOCRATIC PARTY STATEMENT

The Democratic Party of Oregon is proud to give voters clear choices in this election year. We've worked to build coalitions with all the members of our Democratic family, and we proudly stand up for who we are and what we believe.

At a recent State meeting, we took official positions on each of the ballot measures. We put together a clear statement in our 1994 Platform on what Oregon Democrats believe, and we've made no bones about our opposition to the Radical Right and its attempts to divide Oregon's people.

We offer you candidates who want to restore personal responsibility, work ethics, and respect for law and order, without government interference with personal rights, and without legalizing discrimination.

With your vote, Democrats will work for safe schools that:

- encourage community partnerships between schools, parents, police, courts and others who care about children's performance and safety
- raise academic standards
- educate our children for jobs, either through college or vocational preparation

Democrats will control crime through:

- closing the revolving door through truth in sentencing for adult offenders
- improving coordination of local resources to intervene with at-risk youths
- developing a coordinated statewide strategy to combat youth gangs and gang-related crime

Democrats will cut government by:

- prioritizing all state programs and spending
- using the priority list to develop a balanced state budget

Democrats will develop new jobs through:

- workforce development and one-stop shopping for training and educational services
- targeting economic development funds at the creation of living-wage jobs in areas of high unemployment

These goals require everyone working together; the hate campaigns must stop. We must cease judging others and determine how to work with them. We must stop trying to force government policy by trampling on the rights of others.

You may occasionally disagree with us, but you know where we stand. Our platform is available by calling the State Party office at 224-8200, and we hold quarterly public meetings of our Party officials. Come join the Party of the People - **elect Democrats on November 8.**

(This information furnished by Democratic Party of Oregon.)

LIBERTARIAN PARTY STATEMENT

We all love America. The key reality in American politics is that our country is being destroyed by its own government. When investment and savings are crucial to economic growth, government drains two trillion dollars each year out of our pocketbooks. When choice and local control are essential to strong communities and successful social programs, perverse federal mandates create poverty and block reform. When entrepreneurs are key contributors to our future, their plans are blocked by punitive taxes, government-created monopolies, and absurd regulations.

The Libertarian Party is America's third largest political party, offering a principled alternative to the Democratic and Republican politicians who have mismanaged our country for decades. We are the party of liberty, which means small government, responsible citizens, and mutual toleration in a diverse society.

The Libertarian Program can be summarized as decentralization, economical government, freedom of choice, and tax cuts.

We will return the federal government to its original Constitutional role of dealing with national issues, such as defense. We will transfer social welfare programs to the states, which can manage such programs more economically without federal mandates. We will eliminate programs that don't work, serve only special interests, or are better handled by states or the people themselves, saving more than four hundred billion dollars each year.

We will reform national government so that the excesses of recent years never happen again. Accordingly, we support Constitutional Amendments for a balanced budget, a line-item veto, Congressional term limits, national initiative and referendum, and limiting federal spending to no more than 10% of national income in peace-time.

Libertarians take aim at the warfare state as well as the welfare state. We must put the accent on defense, not interventionism. We must make sure no potential aggressor ever doubts our ability to defend ourselves. We must end entangling, costly alliances, and we must stop being policeman of the world.

The warfare state has taken a dangerous turn in recent years, as our government makes war on its own citizens and a police-industrial complex begins to rival the military-industrial complex. Libertarians will end the hopeless and expensive War on Drugs, immediately cutting crime in half, restoring civil liberties, and saving government at all levels fifty billion dollars a year.

The Libertarian state and local program will mean better schools, lower taxes, and more choices for all citizens.

Oregon government is spending more than \$6,000 per student for an education so bad that one fifth of our high school graduates are illiterate when they receive their diploma, three fourths of our eighth graders are incompetent in mathematics, and many students don't feel safe in government schools. Libertarians will provide education tax credits to create real competition between public, private, and parochial schools. School choice will empower parents and students as educational consumers. Competition will improve all schools. Taxpayers will save hundreds of millions of dollars, because tax credits used at private schools cost much less than per student spending in government schools.

We are committed to economical state and local government. We will contract out government operations whenever the private sector is more efficient. We will limit the average pay and benefits of government workers to be no more than that of the private sector workers who pay their salaries. Currently, average government employees in Oregon are paid more than \$7,500 above private sector workers.

The more than three billion dollars that we save in the Oregon state budget will go for a good purpose—reducing your taxes. Libertarians will cut Oregon state income taxes in half over a four-year period, by increasing personal exemptions and reducing the top rate from 9% to 5%.

If you believe in a principled approach to politics; if you believe that free men and women can change the world; if you believe in liberty, justice, and tolerance for all; if you realize that free markets and voluntary communities are the only just means to universal abundance and universal charity, then join us today to support libertarian candidates and ideas.

Libertarian Party of Oregon
PO Box 40471
Portland, OR 97240
1-800-829-1992

(This information furnished by Libertarian Party of Oregon.)

PACIFIC PARTY STATEMENT

PACIFIC PARTY

The **Pacific Party**, Oregon's newest political party, is an independent, activist-oriented party founded in Oregon in 1991 to work for peace, justice, self-determination and an ecologically sustainable society.

Unlike traditional political parties, the **Pacific Party** is actively involved in hands-on community projects and believes that the personal is political. Politics is much more than voting and running for office. **Pacific Party** projects have included weatherizing homes for elderly and low-income people, working to protect our watersheds and drinking water and promoting affordable and accessible health care for all Oregonians. **Pacific Party** volunteers have also been active in community education through cable access TV, community radio and town hall forums.

The **Pacific Party** is a local, grassroots component of the global Green and pro-democracy movements. We sponsored a bill in the 1993 Oregon legislature which dramatically reduced the number of petition signatures required to qualify a new political party for the ballot, paving the way for new parties, new candidates and new ideas. In the spirit of participatory democracy, the **Pacific Party** petition drive was an all-volunteer effort.

If this sounds like a party that cares about your values, then roll up your sleeves and get involved. As a grassroots organization, we have decided to conserve our resources and not run candidates in this election. We look forward to working with individuals and organizations to build an all-inclusive movement over the next two years and run a diverse slate of candidates in 1996. Please join us. However, if you're looking for a slick, well-financed and very structured political party, look somewhere else. We're building this movement and party from the ground up. There are no leaders who tell us what to do. We are all leaders; we are the leaders that we have been looking for.

PACIFIC PARTY MISSION STATEMENT

The **Pacific Party** is established to provide a new voice in the political system, to decentralize political and economic power and to work for peace, justice, self-determination and an ecologically sustainable society.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

The **Pacific Party** recognizes that our society and government are plagued by inequality, militarism, poverty and pollution. We envision and strive to create a locally-based grassroots democracy that will overcome these societal ills.

"We declare that all [men] people, when they form a social compact are equal in right: that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness; and they have at all times a right to alter, reform, or abolish the government in such a manner they think proper." OREGON CONSTITUTION, Article I, Section I (modified as indicated).

The **Pacific Party** strives for cultural diversity and gender balance and believes in a limited government whose legitimate functions include:

- * ensuring equal rights for all regardless of race, gender, ideology/philosophy/religion, sexual orientation, age or physical abilities;
- * ensuring that basic human rights--food, shelter, health care and education--are met;
- * promoting an economic structure which creates opportunities for meaningful work;
- * maintaining and restoring the natural environment for its own sake as well as for future generations;
- * promoting energy conservation and the immediate development of renewable energy sources;
- * addressing the struggle of Native Peoples, African-Americans, and other ethnic communities who have suffered as a result of government policy in the U.S.;
- * ensuring the right to privacy, including, but not limited to, the right to reproductive choice;
- * promoting an open, accessible and truly democratic electoral process.

Achieving peace, justice and a sustainable environment will require that people work within present institutions while simultaneously creating new ones. The **Pacific Party** respects the diversity of approaches necessary to attain these goals.

The **Pacific Party** has been created because of the inability or unwillingness of existing political parties to address the fundamental problems of our region and the legitimate needs and aspirations of its people. We accept the challenge of infusing the present system with accountability, future focus and ecological wisdom.

PACIFIC PARTY
Post Office Box 9272
University Station
Portland, OR 97207
293-5888

(This information furnished by Pacific Party.)

REPUBLICAN PARTY STATEMENT

THIS YEAR, THERE IS ONE SURE WAY TO CHANGE THE DIRECTION OF OUR STATE AND NATION...

VOTE REPUBLICAN!

Unlike Bill Clinton, Barbara Roberts and John Kitzhaber, Republicans understand that government is rarely the solution to the problems facing our society. Unlike these Democrats — who believe an endless parade of higher taxes and new government programs are good for what ails us — Republicans realize that all too often, big government is the problem.

If you believe:

- Free enterprise and the encouragement of individual initiative are the keys to opportunity, economic growth and prosperity,
- Fiscal responsibility in government allows individuals to keep more of what they earn,
- Government should provide for the people only those critical functions which cannot be performed by individuals or private organizations,
- The most effective, responsible and responsive government is government closest to the people,
- The best government is that which governs least.

Then, we invite you to carefully compare and join us as we turn Oregon around.

For 40 years, our government in Salem has been dominated by Democrats. Their 40 years of government control has wrought unparalleled government growth and tax increases. Because Republicans believe in individual and private sector solutions, we seek to reduce the size and burden of government.

Republicans believe it's time for the people to get what they vote for. Legislative performance should match campaign promises.

Republicans and Democrats clearly differ on the issues that are important to Oregon and Oregonians:

- Republicans believe our problem is not that the people are taxed too little . . . but that government spends too much.

In 1991, when the people passed measure five to get property tax relief, the Democrats first reaction — with Senate President John Kitzhaber and Governor Barbara Roberts in the lead — was to create a sales tax, rather than look for ways to make government more efficient . . .

In his eight years as Oregon Senate President, John Kitzhaber supported \$2.7 billion in tax increases . . .

After telling the people of Oregon she wanted to go to Congress to make changes, Democrat Congresswoman Elizabeth Furse ranked 28th among all 435 members of Congress in supporting new spending during her first year in Washington, D.C. (Non-partisan National Taxpayers Union)

- Republicans believe in swift and sure sentencing of criminals, punishments that fit the crime, and forfeiture laws to take the profit out of crime.

Democrats, in their platform, say they support "alternatives" to incarceration and oppose laws that would force criminals to turn over the proceeds of their criminal endeavors . . .

In June, The Democratic Party of Oregon said crime is NOT something Oregonians are concerned about.

- Republicans support private property rights and local control of land use planning. We understand that all wisdom does not reside in Salem.

Democrats say they support centralized state land use planning (Oregon platform), there's no consideration of local wants or needs.

- Republicans believe in stable funding for education by making school funding a top legislative priority.

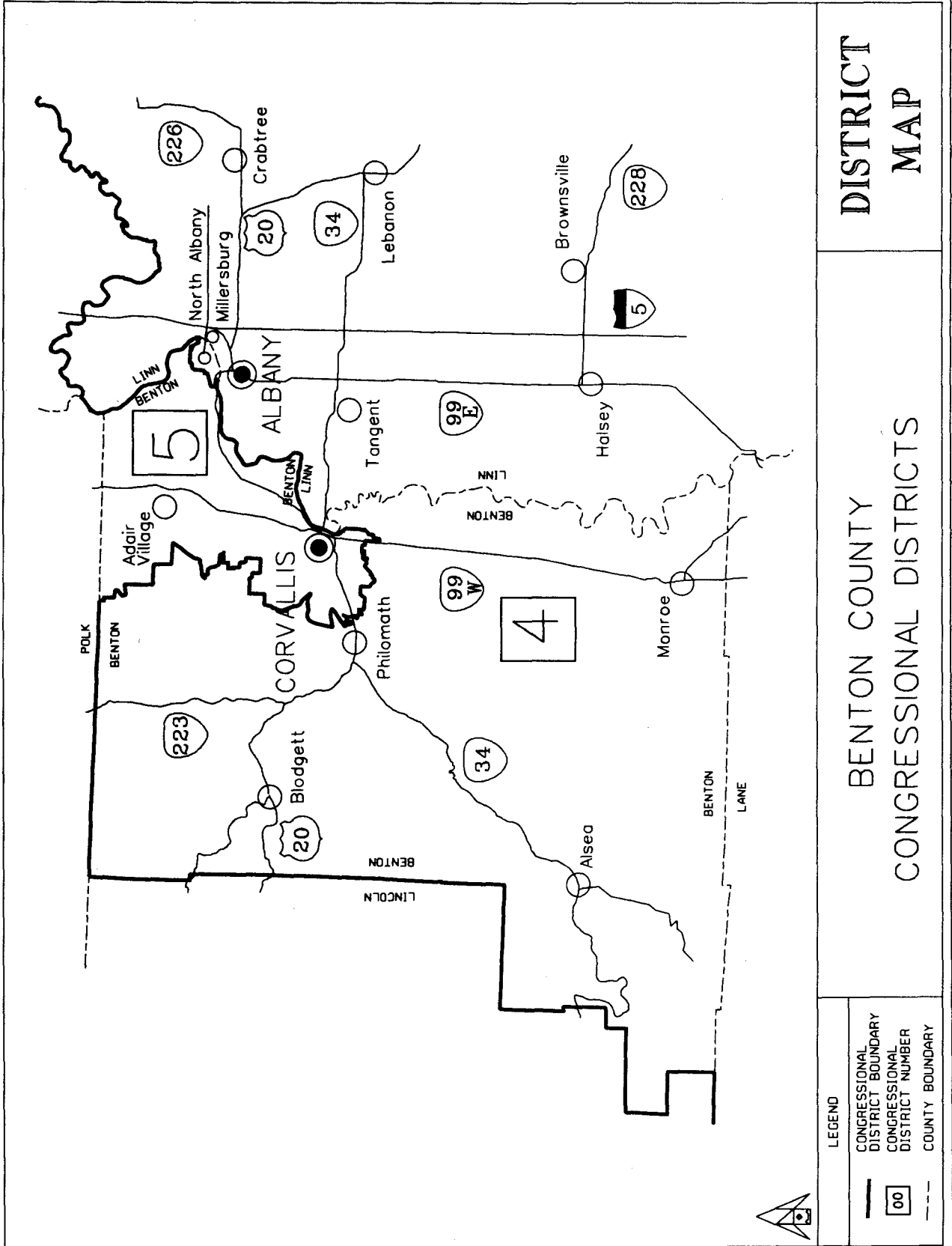
Historically Democrats have treated education as a low priority and have funded schools near the end of the legislative session.

For 40 years, Democrats have dominated our state and federal governments and the great majority of citizens believe we're on the wrong track. If you believe we can do better and you deserve better, we invite you to support Republicans and make positive changes.

THIS YEAR, FOR REAL CHANGE, VOTE REPUBLICAN

(This information furnished by Randy Miller, Chairman, Oregon Republican Party.)

CONGRESSIONAL MAP



DISTRICT MAP

BENTON COUNTY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

LEGEND

- CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NUMBER
- - - COUNTY BOUNDARY



Representative In Congress 4th District



**PETER
DeFAZIO**
Democrat

OCCUPATION: US Representative
OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Lane County Commissioner; Aide to Rep. Jim Weaver; Ass't Director Senior Companion Program, US Air Force Reserve
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Tufts

University, BA; University of Oregon, MA

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Chair, Lane County Commission

FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

"DeFazio has earned recognition as a super cheapskate, skinflint, and tightwad or -- if that does not sound dignified enough -- as a friend of the American taxpayer."

-Albany Democrat Herald, January 28, 1994

"Debt buster DeFazio"

-Corvallis Gazette Times, May 6, 1994

Earlier this year, The Fund to End the Deficit honored Peter DeFazio for his personal commitment to cutting the federal budget deficit. He puts his money where his mouth is, using his congressional pay raise to fund scholarships at local community colleges for displaced timber workers and returning a portion to the US Treasury to help reduce the national debt.

Peter DeFazio cosponsored a constitutional balanced budget amendment for one reason -- without it, we will leave a crushing legacy of debt to our children, weaken the economy for decades to come, and undermine federal support for Social security, health care, education and every other program designed to serve the American people.

PETER DEFAZIO FOR OREGON

"DeFazio votes to eliminate \$14.4 billion in foreign aid."

-Siuslaw News, June 23, 1993

"DeFazio hits Japanese barriers to finished products."

-Oregonian, April 16, 1993

"DeFazio predicts eventual victory on log exports."

-Reedsport Courier, July 21, 1994

With support from labor and environmentalists -- and growing support from Oregon's timber industry -- Peter DeFazio continues his battle to stop log -- and job -- exports to protected sawmills of the Far East.

"DeFazio offers strong medicine to the BPA . . . [DeFazio] has made himself one of the most knowledgeable public power leaders in the region."

-Steve Forrester's Northwest Newsletter, May 23, 1994

Peter DeFazio is fighting to keep Northwest electric rates affordable and maintain the regions commitment to energy conservation and salmon recovery.

PETER DEFAZIO. ONE MAN WITH COURAGE HAS MADE A DIFFERENCE.

(This information furnished by DeFazio for Congress.)

Representative In Congress 4th District



**JOHN D.
NEWKIRK**
Republican

OCCUPATION: Vice President Non-Profit Corporation; Mining Consultant; Working to save; Dams, Mining, Timber Production, Fishing, Ranching, Agriculture, and Water Rights.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: W.W. II U.S. Navy, Auto-Diesel

Mechanic, Construction Contractor, Heavy Equipment Operator, Commercial Fisherman, Ranching and Logging.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduate of High School; Para-Legal

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Civil Service, National Security Council, Congressional Advisory Board, Precinct Person.

TO THE VOTERS:

There's a fundamental problem that's crippling our government, and that problem, is **Career Politicians**. These elected official start out with good intentions, but Washington seems to change them. Lobbyist and bureaucrats convince these elected officials that their concerns are more important than the voters who elected them to office. But term limits stops this problem. It takes the "career" out of politics. Oregon voters voted on and passed term limits, and now its time to vote career politicians out. I pledge to abide by the term limits Oregon voters passed, and I pledge to represent Oregonians, not Lobbyist.

TOP PRIORITIES OF JOHN NEWKIRK:

Enforce the Constitution of the United States

Put social security into an untouchable fund.

Open up the O&C lands to create decent family wage jobs.

Eliminate foreign lobbyist.

Bring back family values.

Guarantee the rights of law abiding citizens, to keep and bear arms.

Enforce the death penalty for violent crimes.

Vote to allow local not federal government to guide our schools.

Enforce the 200 mile fishing limit for foreign vessels.

Stop all Federal mandates that the Federal government does not fully fund.

Vote for a balance budget amendment.

Vote for presidential line item veto.

CLOSING COMMENT FROM JOHN NEWKIRK:

Many people have asked me why I am running for Congress? And the answer is simple; Our children and grandchildren's future is at stake. If we don't stop these tax and spend politicians now, our children will never be able to enjoy the freedoms and opportunities we've enjoyed. Please Oregonians, lets stop these **"CAREER POLITICIAN"**

(This information furnished by John D. Newkirk.)

Representative In Congress 5th District



**JIM
BUNN**
Republican

OCCUPATION: State Senator/Farmer
OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Livestock and grain farmer; property management;
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduated Dayton Union High School; Chemeketa Community College, AA;

Northwest Nazarene College, BA in Biological Science

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: State Senator, 1987-Present; Committees: Agriculture and Natural Resources; Transportation; Judiciary; Telecommunications and Consumer Affairs; Government Operations; Revenue and School Finance; Education; Labor; Oregon Criminal Justice Council; Commission on Hispanic Affairs; Oregon Hunger Task Force.

Personal and Community Involvement: Fifth generation Oregonian. Lives with wife and five sons. Oregon Farm Bureau; National Rifle Association; Reserve Deputy Sheriff; County Dive Rescue Team; Oregon National Guard Reserve (honorable discharge). Awarded Minuteman citation for "Outstanding Support to Veteran's Programs during the 1989 State Legislative session"; National Senior Citizen Hall of Fame Award.

Jim Bunn's forefathers settled in the Willamette Valley in the 1850's exemplifying the best in Oregon through hard work, self-reliance, courage, and independence. Jim Bunn will take these Oregon values to Washington, D.C.

Jim Bunn, State Senator, farmer, reserve deputy sheriff, will fight to keep taxes down, reduce government spending, push for tough mandatory sentences for drug dealers and serious offenders. Bunn is a fiscal conservative who antagonizes liberals with his no-nonsense pragmatic approach to government. His agenda will:

- Establish volunteer "Listening Centers" throughout the district where Oregonians can have easy access to Jim with their suggestions and concerns.
- Cut the deficit by eliminating unnecessary programs.
- Continue to support law enforcement with the tools needed.
- Work for "market driven" health care reform that will keep costs in line and increase accessibility.
- Encourage new businesses to locate in the district.

Jim Bunn is fiercely independent. *The Oregonian* wrote, "He is blunt and versatile. He brings a dogged, tenacious style to a district that appreciates devotion and hard work". (July 31, 1994)

Jim Bunn, fiercely independent in the Oregon tradition - Join the thousands of Democrats, Republicans and Independents who want to change Congress and make it work for us.

(This information furnished by Friends of Jim Bunn.)

Representative In Congress 5th District



**CATHERINE
WEBBER**
Democrat

OCCUPATION: State Senator.
OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Lawyer, Manager.
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: St. Petersburg Jr. College, AA, 1962; University of Florida, BAE, 1964; University of Hawaii, MSW, 1971;

Willamette University, JD and MM, 1985.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Advisor to Governor on Public Safety; Administrator, Criminal Justice Services; Member, Oregon Parole Board.

Community Involvement: Salem-Keizer School Board Budget Committee; United Way; Citizens Against Television Violence; Catholic Community Services; VFW Auxiliary; YWCA Woman of Achievement.

Personal: Son, Carney, 18; 20-year district resident.

**Catherine Webber
Getting Tough on Crime**

Endorsed by the Oregon State Police Officers' Association, Catherine:

- Closed parole loophole for dangerous offenders
- Mandated community notification of sex offenders' releases
- Required fingerprinting of juvenile criminals
- Instituted criminal checks for school and daycare employees
- Cracked down on child and elder abuse
- Supports "Three Strikes and You're Out" and truth in sentencing

"She's tough. She's smart. Catherine gave us the tools we need to fight crime in Oregon." Jim O'Leary, Clackamas County District Attorney.

"Catherine knows what it's like on the front lines fighting crime. She changed the law to keep violent criminals locked up." Ris Bradshaw, Clackamas County Sheriff.

**Catherine Webber
Cutting Government Waste**

Catherine voted against the sales tax, and co-authored a law requiring state government to:

- Streamline and require efficiency
- Make managers accountable
- Stop "spend it or lose it" budgeting
- Cut programs that don't work

"I'm fed up with politicians, but Catherine brings fresh energy to making changes that people need. She wants to end partisan gridlock in Washington." Sally Erwinski, Turner.

**Catherine Webber
Fighting for Quality Schools**

Chair of Senate Education Committee, she fought for:

- Top-quality K-12, affordable community college and higher education
- Education for jobs
- Stiff penalties for bringing guns into classrooms

"We need Catherine's common-sense solutions in Congress." Tom Neilsen, Neilsen Manufacturing, and former Salem mayor.

**CATHERINE WEBBER
Oregon's Common Sense Candidate for Congress**

(This information furnished by Webber for Congress Committee.)

Governor



**ED
HICKAM**

American Party

OCCUPATION: Owner, Ed's Mufflers and Brakes (multiple locations)

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Business manager, motivational speaker.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Attended Riverside City College, Bartlesville College, and

Rock Island Bible Missionary Institute.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: U.S. Army 1966-68, Honorable Discharge.

Oregonians have told me they like John Kitzhaber's commitment to a clean and healthy environment, but they question his ability to manage the state's budget. They point to his years in the Senate when general fund spending outpaced both inflation and population growth. And tax relief dropped 90 percent. THIS KIND OF LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP IS WHAT LED US TO MEASURE 5.

As a successful Oregon businessman, I know that most of the public problems facing Oregonians today can be SOLVED BY APPLYING SOLID BUSINESS MANAGEMENT SKILLS TO THE BUSINESS OF GOVERNMENT. I grew up in poverty and know first-hand how to balance economy with efficiency and results.

The costs to run our state, cities, counties, and schools are directly tied to ever-increasing layers of bureaucracy. I WILL DIRECT AN AUDIT OF ALL GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND DEVELOP A MASTER PLAN TO ELIMINATE WASTE AND DUPLICATION. THE SAVINGS WILL BE SUBSTANTIAL.

Rather than slash valuable government programs, we need to restore accountability and give our legislators the kind of information they need to make INTELLIGENT AND RESPONSIBLE BUDGET DECISIONS.

WE CANNOT AFFORD TO CUT BACK ON PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS that inspire our children and give them an alternative to drugs and crime. Let's give our schools the management tools they need to be efficient and our teachers the support they need to be effective.

I will introduce legislation that will KEEP VIOLENT AND PREDATORY CRIMINALS BEHIND BARS. Some 60 percent of our prison beds could be freed up for hard-core criminals by placing nonviolent ones under house arrest and making them work to repay their victims.

GOVERNMENT CANNOT SOLVE ALL OUR PROBLEMS. BUT WHEN GOVERNMENT ITSELF CREATES MORE PROBLEMS, IT'S TIME FOR NEW LEADERSHIP.

—Ed Hickam

(This information furnished by Hickam For Governor Committee.)

Governor



**JOHN
KITZHABER**

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Emergency Room Physician; Lecturer

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Physician, Roseburg, 1974 - 1988.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduate, South Eugene High School, 1965; BA, Dartmouth College, 1969; MD, University of Oregon

Medical School, 1973.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: State Representative, 1979; State Senator, 1981-93; Senate President, 1985-93.

JOHN KITZHABER: THE CLEAREST CHOICE FOR OREGON

"Kitzhaber understands Oregon, its people and its issues. He can pull the state together, find consensus and solutions, much like he did during 12 years in the Oregon Senate. He knows that finding a solution to the state's budget crisis is imperative, that a good educational system is the key to the future, and that protecting Oregon's quality of life are all important issues to Oregonians - issues that require a leader willing to find a common ground so that solutions can be found." *Redmond Spokesman*, April 27, 1994.

Eliminated waste in state government programs and passed eight balanced budgets.

Kitzhaber	YES	Smith	NO
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Supported and endorsed by Oregon's top public safety and crime fighters: Oregon Council of Police Associations; Oregon Sheriffs Political Action Committee; Oregon State Police Officers Association, and the National Association of Police Organizations

Kitzhaber	YES	Smith	NO
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Supports using lottery proceeds for education

Kitzhaber	YES	Smith	NO
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Supports managing growth to preserve traditional Oregon way of life

Kitzhaber	YES	Smith	NO
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Authored the Oregon Health Plan and supports universal access to health care for all Oregonians

Kitzhaber	YES	Smith	NO
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Voted to support funding to double Oregon's prison beds

Kitzhaber	YES	Smith	NO
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(This information furnished by Kitzhaber '94.)

Governor



DENNY SMITH
Republican

OCCUPATION: Chairman, Eagle Newspapers, over 20 Northwest Newspapers and printing facilities.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Decorated Vietnam combat fighter pilot; flew 10 years for Pan American Airlines.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Oregon

public schools in Ontario and John Day; BA degree from Willamette University, 1961.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: United States Congressman for 10 years, representing Eastern Oregon and the Willamette Valley; founder and chairman, Oregonians Against Crime.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DENNY SMITH AND SENATOR JOHN KITZHABER

VOTED FOR 4.1 BILLION IN HIGHER TAXES WHILE IN OFFICE

SMITH: NO KITZHABER: YES

SUPPORTS PROVIDING HEALTH CARE ON THE BACKS OF TAXPAYERS

SMITH: NO KITZHABER: YES

PROPOSES STABLE FUNDING FOR OREGON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SMITH: YES KITZHABER: NO

SUPPORTS PRISON BED EXPANSION TO KEEP VIOLENT OFFENDERS OFF OUR STREETS

SMITH: YES KITZHABER: NO

SUPPORTS RETURNING STATE POLICE TO FULL STRENGTH

SMITH: YES KITZHABER: NO

BALANCE THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

SMITH: YES KITZHABER: NO

COMPENSATE PRIVATE LANDOWNERS FOR GOVERNMENT TAKINGS

SMITH: YES KITZHABER: NO

"I've listened to Oregonians, and the message is clear. There are too many people in government telling us how to live, work and play. Oregonians are tired of higher taxes, unsafe streets, and deteriorating schools. I'm ready to lead Oregon in a new direction."

-Denny Smith

(This information furnished by Denny Smith for Governor.)

Governor



DANFORD P. VANDER PLOEG
Libertarian

OCCUPATION: Editor.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Small business owner, machinist, electrician, factory foreman.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: University of Chicago, College of Liberal Arts; University of Illinois, College of Engineering.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: None.

THIS YEAR, YOU HAVE A BETTER CHOICE

"Only the Libertarian Party truly supports the goals of our government as set forth in Oregon's constitution: Justice, Order, and Liberty. These are the key to promoting the peace, safety, and happiness we all desire for our families, friends, and fellow citizens. I'm running for governor to ensure we have a better choice than more big government." Dan Vander Ploeg

Crime

The "war on drugs" is the major cause of the current epidemic of violent crime. Ending this modern-day "Prohibition" will:

- Cut crime in half.
- Leave room in our jails for violent criminals.
- Free the police to return to protecting you.

Our law must distinguish use from abuse. Treatment is the most cost-effective response to the problem of drug abuse, and only when abuse ends in crime should we resort to punishment.

Education

Only school choice can bring the economy and variety we need in education. Let parents choose what their children are taught, and free Oregon's dedicated teachers from the shackles of the state bureaucracy.

Taxes

The Vander Ploeg budget will slash Oregon income taxes by 50% over four years. NO new taxes, NO hidden tax increases.

Health Care

Socialized medicine is a prescription for bankruptcy. The Libertarian plan promotes economy and choice. We should:

- Create tax-free health-care savings accounts.
- Deregulate the health industry to make care more affordable.
- Provide charity by contributing to private institutions.

Patients, not bureaucrats, should make the health-care choices.

Vander Ploeg—Your Candidate of Choice

Dan Vander Ploeg is a true Libertarian, fiscally conservative and socially liberal. He offers Oregonians a real choice in this election—a return to constitutional government, individual liberty, and personal responsibility.

(This information furnished by the Vander Ploeg for Governor committee.)

Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries

Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries



JACK ROBERTS

Republican

OCCUPATION: County Commissioner

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Attorney in private practice, 1980-1989

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: New York University School of Law, master's of law, 1980; University of Oregon School

of Law, law degree, 1978; University of Oregon School of Journalism, bachelor's degree, 1975

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: County Commissioner for Lane County; Chair, Housing Policy Board; Member, Lane County Community Corrections Advisory Committee; Member, Lane County Commission on Children & Families; Member, Intergovernmental Human Services Committee; Member, Metro Area Leaders Task Force on Human Rights and Affirmative Action

Family:

Wife, Tammy, and three sons--John, Joe and James. (JACK ROBERTS is **not** related to his opponent or any other Roberts in Oregon politics!)

As a county commissioner, JACK ROBERTS has shown he knows how to get things done!

During the five years JACK ROBERTS has been a Lane County Commissioner, the county budget has been cut by more than \$6 million dollars while corrections bed capacity has increased 20%.

This year, while declining county timber receipts forced crucial cuts throughout the COUNTY budget, JACK ROBERTS led the fight to save 115 jail beds from being lost.

We need a labor commissioner who will work to solve Oregon's problems.

As Labor Commissioner, JACK ROBERTS will focus on jobs and economic opportunity for all Oregonians. He believes we must have good schools and a quality education system to prepare our children for good paying jobs and a productive future.

"[Jack] Roberts is by far the most effective member of the board now, and among the best members in memory."

- Eugene Register-Guard, May 4, 1992

This year, vote for the right Roberts.

VOTE FOR JACK ROBERTS FOR LABOR COMMISSIONER!

(This information furnished by Jack Roberts for Labor Commissioner Committee.)



MARY WENDY ROBERTS

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Commissioner, Bureau of Labor and Industries

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Juvenile court counselor; college curriculum consultant; social worker; real estate.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: MA, Political Science, University of Wisconsin; BA, Political Science, University of Oregon.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Oregon Labor Commissioner, 1979-present; State Senator, 1975-78; State Representative, 1973-75.

RECOGNIZED FOR LEADERSHIP AND COMMITMENT:

Lucille Hart Award; Woman of Achievement Award, YWCA; Women of Achievement Award, Oregon Commissioner for Women; Outstanding Service to the Farmworkers of Oregon, Oregon Commission on Hispanic Affairs; President, National Association of Government Labor Officials; Woman of the Year Award, Oregon Women's Political Caucus.

MARY WENDY cares about Oregon workers. She created Oregon's **Wage Security Fund**, guaranteeing payment of back wages to workers left jobless by business closures.

MARY WENDY understands the pressures families face. She wrote Oregon's **Family Medical Leave Act**, allowing workers twelve weeks leave to care for elderly parents, children or spouses.

MARY WENDY protects working children. She **protected children from exploitation** in door-to-door sales by creating penalties for child labor violations.

MARY WENDY advocates for better school-to-work transition and developing the talents of non-college bound youth. She connected industry and education leaders to develop a **model high school program** which combines on-the-job experience with school.

"Standing out in front, sometimes with the shots whizzing by, speaking for the rights of Oregonians who feel they are discriminated ... is not easy at all. Roberts does that, and does it better than any of her predecessors ever have done it."

The Bulletin, Bend, April 27, 1994

"...Roberts and her agency have a reputation for being professional, efficient and fair. We consider her one of Oregon's outstanding leaders."

The Mail Tribune, Medford, October 3, 1990

"...Mary Wendy Roberts has compiled an enviable record as Oregon's labor commissioner."

"Roberts' fundamental charge is to protect Oregonians' civil rights. She meets this obligation with uncommon courage and conviction."

The Oregonian, Portland, April 22, 1994

(This information furnished by Re-Elect Mary Wendy Roberts Committee.)

State Senator 18th District



**RICH
RODEMAN**

Republican

OCCUPATION: Small business Attorney,

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Corvallis City Attorney, Deputy Attorney, University speech instructor.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Willamette University, J.D., Humboldt

State University, B.A. with honors

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Citizen's Review Board for children; League of Oregon Cities; legal advisor to City Councils and Planning Commissions.

FAMILY: Married Kathy Rodeman and father of four son's

The career politicians in Salem simply can't control their runaway spending habits, so they raise your taxes, and we have to pick up the tab. Rich Rodeman is running for the Senate to change that!

Rich Rodeman believes that government should manage its checkbook no different than you and I. In the Senate, Rich Rodeman will set priorities for quality education, fighting crime, and reduce and eliminate unnecessary spending. Rich will be a responsive, effective Senator for us.

Cliff Trow has been in the legislature for two decades. Senator Trow voted for **Governor Roberts Billion dollar Sales Tax in 1992.** Last year, on the budget-writing Ways and Means committee, **Trow pushed through the largest state spending package in Oregon history!** then he voted for ANOTHER billion dollar sales tax. **Now, Cliff Trow wants you to pay a "temporary" income tax increase! Had enough???**

Rich Rodeman runs a small business and as community leader works to make this a better place to live. As father of four, **education is a top priority.** Rich wants parents to be involved in schools. As Friends of the Library President, Rich works to make sure that kids learn. Whether as President of United Way, working on the St. Mary's Senior Housing group, or on the Citizens Review Board for Children, Rich works to protect our most vulnerable citizens. **Rich Rodeman is a leader who knows how to make a difference- without the heavy hand of government bureaucracy!**

Retire the career politicians who are not in touch with our needs.
Give our state government back to its citizens.

VOTE RICH RODEMAN for State Senate!

(This information furnished by Oregonians for Rodeman.)

State Senator 18th District



**CLIFF
TROW**

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Professor; State Senator.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Professor; High School Teacher.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: PhD, MA, University of Colorado; AB, Kansas Wesleyan University.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Chair: Ways and Means; Education Committee of Emergency Board; Executive Appointments; Education; Revenue; Labor. Vice-chair: Human Resources; Insurance, Banking and Retirement. President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

HIS EXPERIENCE MAKES A DIFFERENCE.

For education: Not afraid to make tough decisions to protect schools. Led efforts to prevent cuts to education...create additional funding...preserve educational opportunities for Oregonians at every level. A friend of WOSC and OSU.

For business and agriculture: Helped create and protect jobs by supporting Economic Development Funds for Key Industries...the Business Enterprise Center...worker retraining. Protected funding for 4-H, Extension, and Soil and Water Conservation Districts...saved the College of Veterinary Medicine.

For people: Carried the bill creating locally controlled children's programs in Polk and Benton counties...consistently supported bills to help senior and disabled citizens live at home...sponsored anti-crime legislation, increased prison space for hardened criminals, and created boot camps for first-time offenders.

HIS INTEGRITY MAKES A DIFFERENCE.

"I worked with Cliff last session on Polk County issues. His experience and clout protected our health and drug treatment programs. For a guy who lives in Benton, he does a great job for Polk."

Ron Dodge, Polk County Commissioner

"Cliff brought in the worker retraining grant for Philomath--a tough negotiation for no personal gain. Here's a man of principle who takes his role seriously."

Pam Folts, Benton County Commissioner

CLIFF TROW MAKES A DIFFERENCE!

He's endorsed by the Sheriffs of Oregon PAC...Corvallis Education Coalition...Oregon Library Association...Oregon State Council of Senior Citizens...Oregon Education Association...AFL-CIO...League of Conservation Voters...OPEU...Oregon Forest Products Transportation Association...NARAL...Right to Privacy...AFSCME...American Electronics Association, Oregon PAC...OSEA...Dental Hygienists Association...OFTEHP...Women's Political Caucus.

**KEEP SENATOR TROW
MAKING A DIFFERENCE FOR YOU!**

(This information furnished by The Re-Elect Senator Cliff Trow Committee.)

State Senator 19th District



**MAE
YIH**

Democrat

OCCUPATION: State
Senator

**OCCUPATIONAL
BACKGROUND:** Housewife

**EDUCATIONAL
BACKGROUND:** BA
Economics, Barnard
College, New York;
Accounting, Graduate
School of Business,

Columbia University, New York

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Local school boards, 1969-79; Oregon House of Representatives, 1977-83; Oregon Senate, 1983-Present

LEGISLATIVE WORK: Joint Legislative Ways & Means Committee; Chair, Subcommittee on General Government; Emergency Board; Legislative Audit Committee; Senate Transportation Committee; Lottery Oversight Committee; Western States Legislative Forestry Task Force

LIVING WITHIN OUR MEANS--Nobody keeps a tighter rein on state spending! Mae worked with constituents to introduce legislation that would contain the state's budget without new taxes.

STRENGTHENING THE ECONOMY--Through Mae's efforts National Frozen Foods, Albany and other Oregon companies can now continue to produce their products and jobs were saved. David Pahl, president of Northwest Food Processors Association, praised Mae as "vigilant and effective in protecting her district's job base." Mae helped straw storage barns receive farm use tax status to encourage straw utilization, abate air pollution, and create jobs.

FIGHTING TO REDUCE CRIME--Mae worked with the Linn County Sheriff in passing legislation that would free up local jail beds for incarceration of local criminals. This improves efficiency and saves local taxpayers' property tax dollars.

IMPROVING RURAL HEALTH CARE--Mae introduced an amendment to obtain tax credits that directly aids in attracting physicians, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants to rural communities. The number of primary care doctors increased in East Linn County.

CUTTING RED TAPE--Mae solves problems for constituents. In 1993 she expedited water permits and certificates for area farmers to meet irrigation needs. This is essential for crop production and our area's economy.

LISTENING TO HER CONSTITUENTS--Through bi-weekly newsletters, Saturday district meetings, and mailing legislation to those affected, Mae invites input and responds to the needs of everyone.

MAE YIH MAKES GOVERNMENT WORK FOR YOU

RE-ELECT MAE YIH

RESPONSIVE--EFFECTIVE--INDEPENDENT--DECISIVE

Paid For by Re-Elect Mae Yih to the Senate Committee
Albany, OR 97321

(This information furnished by Mae Yih.)

State Representative 34th District



**MONA
K-HINDS**

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Chair of the Board of a retail business specializing in selling clothing for \$12 or less.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Director of Student Development, Dean of Students Office, Western Oregon State College.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Oregon

Institute of Technology, 1990; Western Oregon State College, BA 1984; Post Graduate work in Computer Efficiency and Strategic Human Resources Planning.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Polk County Commission on Children and Families.

MONA K-HINDS

PROVEN LEADERSHIP FOR OUR COMMUNITY

Mona K-Hinds is a leader who has earned the respect of her community through hard work, strong values and her commitment to improving the quality of life. She represents citizens who work hard and want a positive community environment for their family.

Mona is a mother and wife committed to good schools and family values. She is a business woman who understands the bottom line and the struggles people must face just to get by. She works to make our community more safe and secure. Mona strongly supports the basics -- quality public schools and an effective criminal justice system.

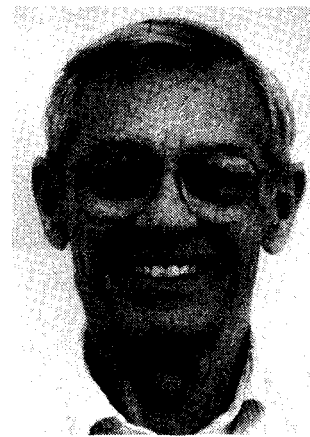
As the President of the Monmouth/Independence Chamber of Commerce, Chair of the Monmouth/Independence Family YMCA and a member of the Polk County Commission on Children and Families; Mona has proven her commitment to making her community a better place. Mona has the kind of values -- honesty, a belief in hard work, and a sense of responsibility to her community that will be an asset to both District 34 and the State of Oregon. Mona K-Hinds is the clear choice between politics as usual and government as it can be.

MONA K-HINDS

For State Representative

(This information furnished by Friends for Mona K-Hinds.)

State Representative 34th District



**JOHN
SCHOON**

Republican

OCCUPATION: Raises sheep and cattle

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Marine Corps officer, bank loan officer, part-time community college instructor, helicopter mechanic.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Master of Business Administration,

Portland State University

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Amity School District Budget Committee; Oregon Business Education Council; State Legislator.

Dear Friends,

This is my last race for state representative of our district. I have been honored to serve you, and I hope I have earned your support.

I am running this last time because I believe I have some of the solutions to move us into the 21st Century with financial and moral strength. We can do this without new taxes, but it will take some common sense and a willingness to say "No" to unnecessary programs.

We can spend more money on law enforcement, education and care for those who are truly incapable of caring for themselves. I am willing to do this, and I am willing to cut where we have duplication, waste, and programs that have outlived their usefulness.

There is no single solution to the serious problems we have. We need to make thousands of decisions to restore our government to one that is "Of the people and for the people." I will help reverse the terrible trend we are on of a powerful, uncaring government that serves itself.

A vote for me is a vote for change. For the first time in 40 years the Republicans can control the legislature. Just think what has happened during that time. How government has imposed itself on our lives; how taxes have taken more of our incomes; how much freedom and security we have lost.

It is time for change.

"A VOTE FOR JOHN SCHOON IS A VOTE FOR REAL CHANGE"

I sincerely thank you all for your friendship, ideas, encouragement, and even criticism when I needed it, and I hope I have earned your continued support.

John Schoon
State Representative
Rural Polk & Benton Counties

(This information furnished by John Schoon.)

State Representative 35th District

State Representative 35th District



**NORMA
NIELSON**
Republican

OCCUPATION: Business Professor, Oregon State University

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Seventeen years in higher education; author, consultant on business, taxes, insurance, health care

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: PhD, MA, University of Pennsylvania; BS, Northwest Missouri State University.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Chair, state task force on the Oregon Health Plan; Benton County Human Services Advisory Board, Corvallis Rural Fire Protection District Board

Voters couldn't ask for a better person to assume Tony Van Vliet's legacy of leadership. . .

- Mother of a son attending Jefferson Elementary School
- OSU professor
- Chair, Oregon Health Plan task force

Norma Nielson is a committed, caring professional ideally suited to find better ways to meet tough challenges. . .

A Better Way for Oregon Schools. . .

The top priority must be quality education for Oregon's children. Norma will fight for full funding of Oregon schools.

"My campaign is no more than what any parent should do: get involved in the decisions that affect our children's education. I want state government to make it easier for all parents to be involved."

A Better Way for OSU and Corvallis. . .

Award-winning OSU professor Norma Nielson is uniquely positioned to know and fight for the needs of faculty, staff and students. All of Corvallis will benefit from her knowledge and ability to analyze business problems and remove obstacles to economic development and job creation.

"In the budget battles ahead, I will be a strong voice for all of Corvallis and the academic institution that is a linchpin of our community."

A Better Way for Oregon's Future. . .

Norma brings proven ability to find solutions. Chair of a state task force on the Oregon Health Plan, Norma demonstrates a special combination of leadership, understanding, and expert knowledge.

"Legislators must look at all of Oregon's problems with a realistic, objective and progressive eye. I will apply all my know-how to tough problems ranging from taxes to education to crime."

Norma Nielson . . . Finding a Better Way

(This information furnished by Norma Nielson Campaign Trust.)



**BARBARA
ROSS**
Democrat

OCCUPATION: Special Projects Director, Oregon Department of Human Resources, through February 1994.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Human Services administration; teacher; caseworker.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: MSW,

1966; and BA, 1956; University of Texas.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Benton County Commissioner, 1977-86; Linn-Benton Community College Budget Committee, 1993-present; Corvallis 509J School Board, 1993-present.

Dear Voter:

You are reading this voter's pamphlet in order to make an informed decision between candidates for your State Representative. In this race, two differences stand out: Experience and Philosophy.

Experience: As County Commissioner for ten years, I built budgets and balanced budgets. At the Department of Human Resources, I worked to cut red tape, reduce duplication and improve customer services. On the Corvallis School Board we work to keep classes as small as possible. I have served the public as an elected and appointed official. I know what works and what gets in the way.

Philosophy: I believe that a State Representative should listen to and support our entire community: public schools, the community college, the university, city and county leadership, large business, small businesses, parents, seniors and youth. Every person matters. No group should bear an unfair burden if budgets must be reduced next session.

Oppose discrimination no matter who is targeted. All citizens should be able to live and work without fear. We must not give in to radical-right groups, such as the OCA, that are trying to gain control in Oregon

The next legislative session will be tough. You need a legislator who knows the ropes and has the backbone to demand commonsense solutions and practical legislation to move Oregon in a positive direction. I ask for your vote on election day, November 8, 1994.

Sincerely,
Barbara Ross

COMMUNITY SERVICE:

- Steering Committee, "Yes for Kids"
- LBCC Budget Committee
- Oregon Family Resource Coalition Board Member
- Corvallis League of Women Voters, Past President
- Corvallis-Benton County Economic Development Committee, 1983-86
- State Land-Use Planning Task Force, 1982

(This information furnished by Ross for District 35.)

State Representative 36th District



**CAROLYN
OAKLEY**
Republican

OCCUPATION: Small Business Owner; Legislator
OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Property Management; Educator
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Oregon State University, B.S. Degree
PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: State

Representative (1989-present); Chief Petitioner, 20-day voter registration; North Albany Service District Board Chair; Governor's Task Force on Immigration and Naturalization, 1987.

CAROLYN OAKLEY - COMMUNITY LEADER

Carolyn has worked hard as a leader to improve our community: LBCC Foundation Board * Albany Boy's & Girl's Club Board * Albany Christian Women's Board * Linn-Benton Salvation Army Board * Albany Hospital Auxiliary * Albany Historic Tour Committee * STRIDE Leadership Round Table * Albany Chamber of Commerce Board * Linn County Criminal Justice Council

CAROLYN OAKLEY - PRIORITIES

Six years ago I promised to get tough on crime and drugs, hold the line on taxes, and work for better use of our tax dollars. I kept those promises.

CAROLYN OAKLEY ON CRIME:

I promised to get tough on CRIME. I know that crime is growing in our community. I supported efforts to open a "boot camp" prison for young offenders so that they will not become hard core criminals. In addition, I supported stiffer penalties for stalkers, sex offenders, drunk drivers, and people carrying guns onto school property. We must strive to ensure that law abiding citizens are protected!

CAROLYN OAKLEY ON TAXES:

The budget was balanced without raising taxes. I voted against the Sales Tax. The message from the voters is clear, "government needs to cut back and we need to make better use of existing revenue."

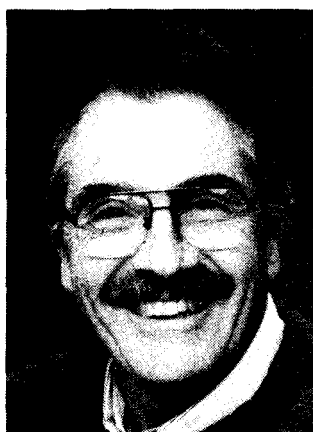
CAROLYN OAKLEY - COMMITMENT TO THE COMMUNITY:

As a native Oregonian and a longtime member of our community, I have fought against new laws that could cost us jobs, raise taxes, and hurt our natural resource-based economy. I believe we have a responsibility to provide a better way of life for the next generation from better educational opportunities to a stable economy. I'd appreciate your support so I can continue working to make a difference in Salem.

CAROLYN OAKLEY IS WORKING HARD FOR YOU!

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Carolyn Oakley.)

State Representative 36th District



**PETER
TARZIAN**
Democrat

OCCUPATION: Management consultant; entertainment industry investor.
OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Management/labor consultant; small business owner; community college executive; public education administrator; journalist;

teacher; electrician; and state legislator.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Bachelor and masters degrees in broadcast communications; PhD. (in progress) Educational policy and management.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: State Housing Council; Oregon Legislature; Linn-Benton Arts Council; County Economic Development Committee; Youth Services Commission; Albany Boy Scouts; Albany Area Chamber of Commerce.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT PETER TARZIAN

COMPETENCE:

PETER TARZIAN is a tough negotiator who understands the legislative process. He has a reputation for making decisions independent of entrenched partisan incumbents.

FAMILY LIFE:

PETER and his wife, Dawn, principal of Sunrise Elementary, are working parents who understand a family's need to earn a livable wage and obtain affordable housing. Peter, Dawn, and their children are concerned about public education and its importance to Oregon's future.

ETHICS AND INTEGRITY:

PETER TARZIAN's record as a former legislator demonstrates his freedom from the influence-peddling that diminishes the effectiveness of the people's voice in our legislature. Peter is opposed to the lax ethics rules and lobbyists' reporting practices that currently exist in Oregon.

AS YOUR NEXT STATE REPRESENTATIVE, PETER IS DETERMINED TO:

Prioritize essential services in state government and establish a stable funding base for public schools.

Restore the confidence that the public has lost in their legislators by –

- narrowing the scope of government,
- reducing or eliminating programs that are beyond our capacity to support, and
- establishing less costly ways to provide senior & disabled services and family support programs in Oregon communities.

Remove the violent criminals from our communities, and concentrate our law enforcement and other crime prevention programs on saving our youth.

**PETER TARZIAN IS COMMITTED TO PUTTING YOUR VOICE
BACK IN GOVERNMENT.
AS A RESPONSIBLE REPRESENTATIVE,
PETER WILL RETURN YOUR CALLS (967-7241).**

(This information furnished by Peter Tarzian for State Representative Campaign.)

Judge of the Court of Appeals Position No. 10



**BARRY L.
ADAMSON**
Nonpartisan

OCCUPATION: Attorney specializing in appeals

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Extensive appellate practice since 1975, specializing in civil, land use, and administrative appeals before the Oregon and California Supreme Courts and Courts of Appeals, the Ninth Circuit

Court of Appeals, and Oregon's Land Use Board of Appeals • Member of Williams, Fredrickson & Stark in Portland for nine years, handling most of the firm's appellate practice • Selected by Oregon State Bar to author chapter in Bar's APPEAL AND REVIEW book • Moot court appellate judge at Willamette and Northwestern Schools of Law • Selected by MOTHERS AGAINST DRUNK DRIVING as Supreme Court advocate • Journeyman retail clerk

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: UCLA School of Law, J.D., 1975; University of Kansas, B.S., 1972

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: United States Magistrate law clerk; appointed as special counsel by Multnomah County to oppose constitutional challenge to tax increment financing

BACKGROUND AND FAMILY:

Barry and his wife Melba have lived in Lake Oswego for 15 years, and are the parents of Rachel and Lauren. Melba, an occupational therapist, works with elementary school children and is involved with support services for breast cancer survivors.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES:

Nine-year member, Lake Oswego Rotary; Coach, Lake Oswego youth soccer (5 years) and softball (3 years); Member, River Grove Elementary School Advisory Committee; Volunteer attorney for land use litigation in Lake Oswego; Volunteer attorney for MOTHERS AGAINST DRUNK DRIVING

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE COURT OF APPEALS:

Because of his expertise and experience in appellate advocacy, Barry Adamson is the person other attorneys employ to handle their appeals. Many employ him for his writing and analytical skills alone.

"A review of his legal writing and analysis shows why other professionals knock at his door." *Oregonian*, April 11, 1994

Barry Adamson is not a politician. He is simply the more qualified person. His experience, work product, colleague accolades, and integrity speak for themselves. Send to the Court of Appeals someone with the necessary background and capabilities to do a difficult job well.

(This information furnished by Committee To Elect Barry Adamson.)

Judge of the Court of Appeals Position No. 10



**REX
ARMSTRONG**
Nonpartisan

OCCUPATION: Attorney

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Law clerk; truck driver; chokersetter

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: University of Oregon, JD; University of Pennsylvania, BA

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Oregon Supreme Court law clerk;

US Attorney law clerk; Intern for Senator Mark Hatfield
Family: Married, two children

EXPERIENCED

Clerked for the Oregon Supreme Court; spent 15 years handling appeals before Oregon courts; wrote laws against intimidation and child pornography.

"[Armstrong's] wide-ranging legal experience, intellectual depth, and writing ability will be an asset to the state's judicial system. Vote Armstrong for Judge of the Court of Appeals."

Pendleton East Oregonian, 5/12/94

RESPECTED

Endorsed by every newspaper and organization that took a public position in the race.

"[Armstrong's] campaign has drawn support from a wide variety of groups -- from the Portland Police Association to Associated Oregon Industries and the Oregon Women's Political Caucus....His analytical powers and writing skills are widely admired....We recommend the election of Rex Armstrong."

Eugene Register-Guard, 5/2/94

"Far more than his opponent, Armstrong, a Portland lawyer, engages in professional and community activities where colleagues and others can judge his performance -- and he earns top marks....Support has come to his campaign from prosecutors and criminal-defense lawyers, plaintiffs and normal civil-defense lawyers and people of many political colorations."

The Oregonian, 4/11/94

Preferred by his colleagues.

"[Armstrong] is...the choice of the Oregon State Bar....[He] also has the most impressive list of individual endorsements, including two retired chief judges of the court, Herbert Schwab and George Joseph."

Eugene Register-Guard, 5/2/94

THE CLEAR CHOICE

"He has been field-tested and found to be smart but practical, principled but nonideological, a doer as well as a thinker."

The Oregonian, 4/11/94

"He's precisely what the court needs, and we need him on the court."

Bend Bulletin, 4/21/94

"For his greater depth of experience and aptitude,... Armstrong is the clear choice."

Salem Statesman Journal, 5/4/94

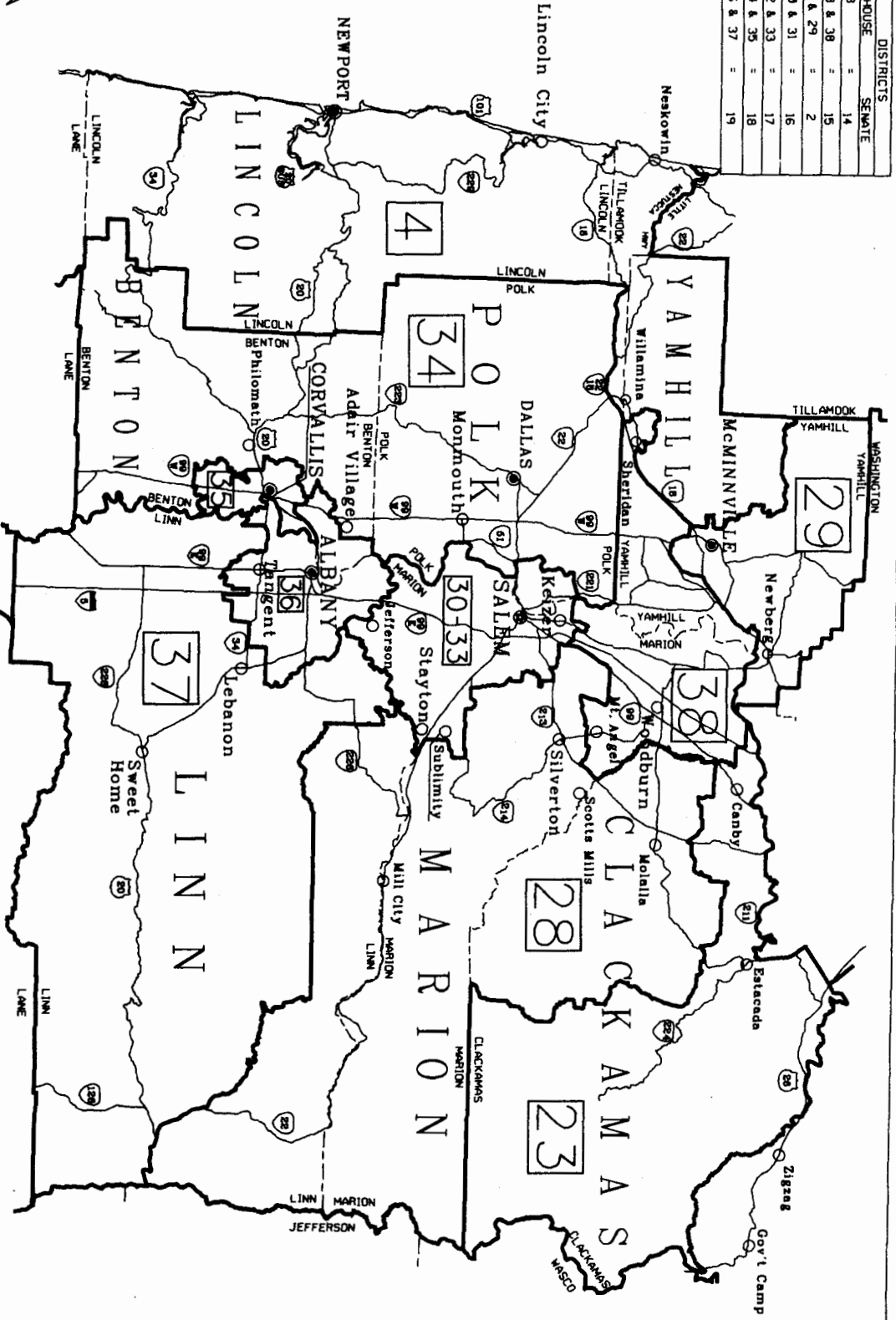
(This information furnished by Armstrong for Court of Appeals Committee.)



Willamette and Pacific switching cars in front of the McCoy Store, McCoy (Polk County), Oregon. This short-line now operates the former Southern Pacific Westside and Toledo branches. Photo by Ed Austin.

DISTRICT MAP

DISTRICTS	SENATE
23	= 14
28 & 38	= 15
4 & 29	= 2
30 & 31	= 16
32 & 33	= 17
34 & 35	= 18
36 & 37	= 19



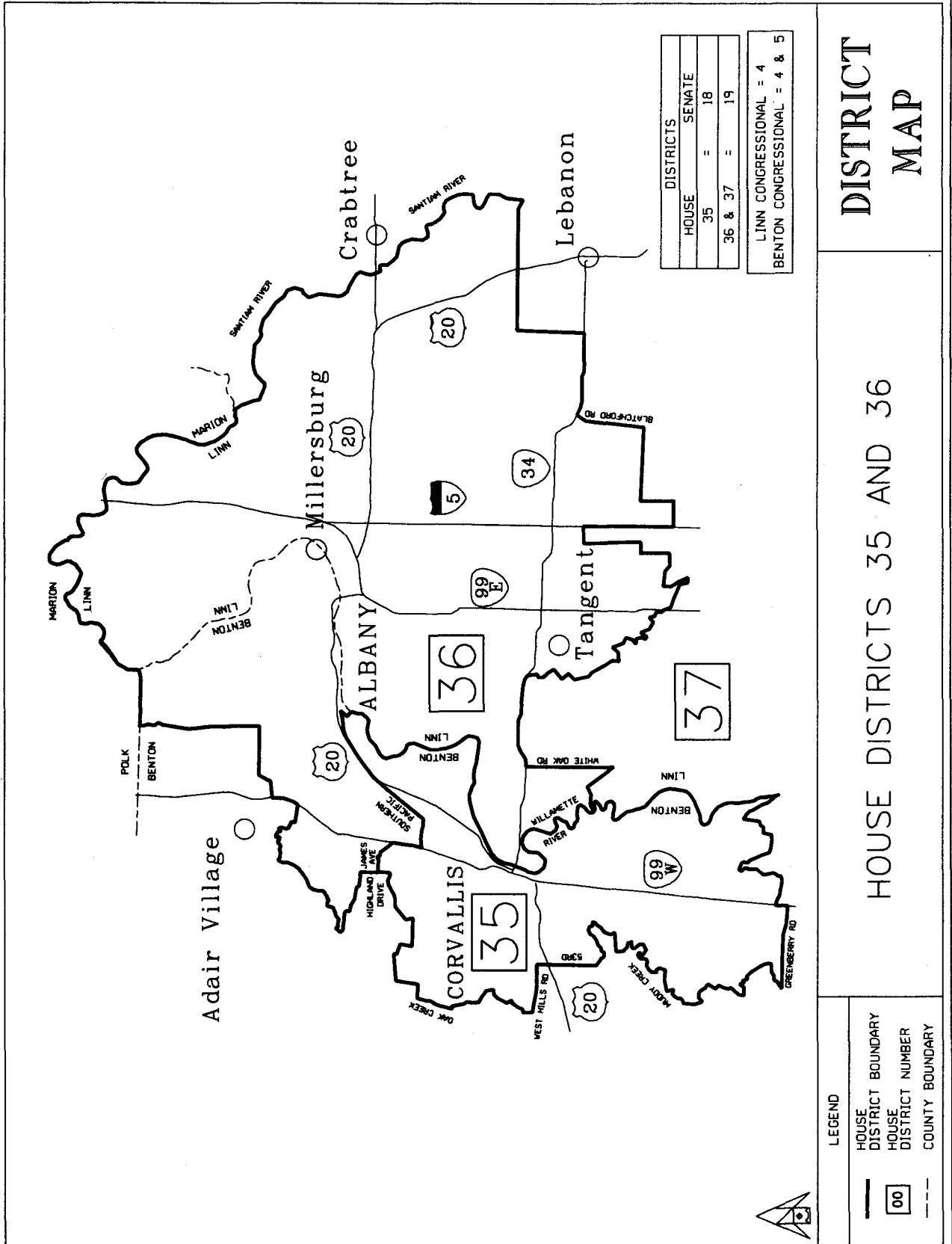
LEGEND

- HOUSE DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- HOUSE DISTRICT NUMBER
- COUNTY BOUNDARY

MID-VALLEY & HOUSE DISTRICT 4

DISTRICT MAP

DISTRICT MAP



DISTRICTS	
HOUSE	SENATE
35	= 18
36 & 37	= 19

LINN CONGRESSIONAL = 4
 BENTON CONGRESSIONAL = 4 & 5

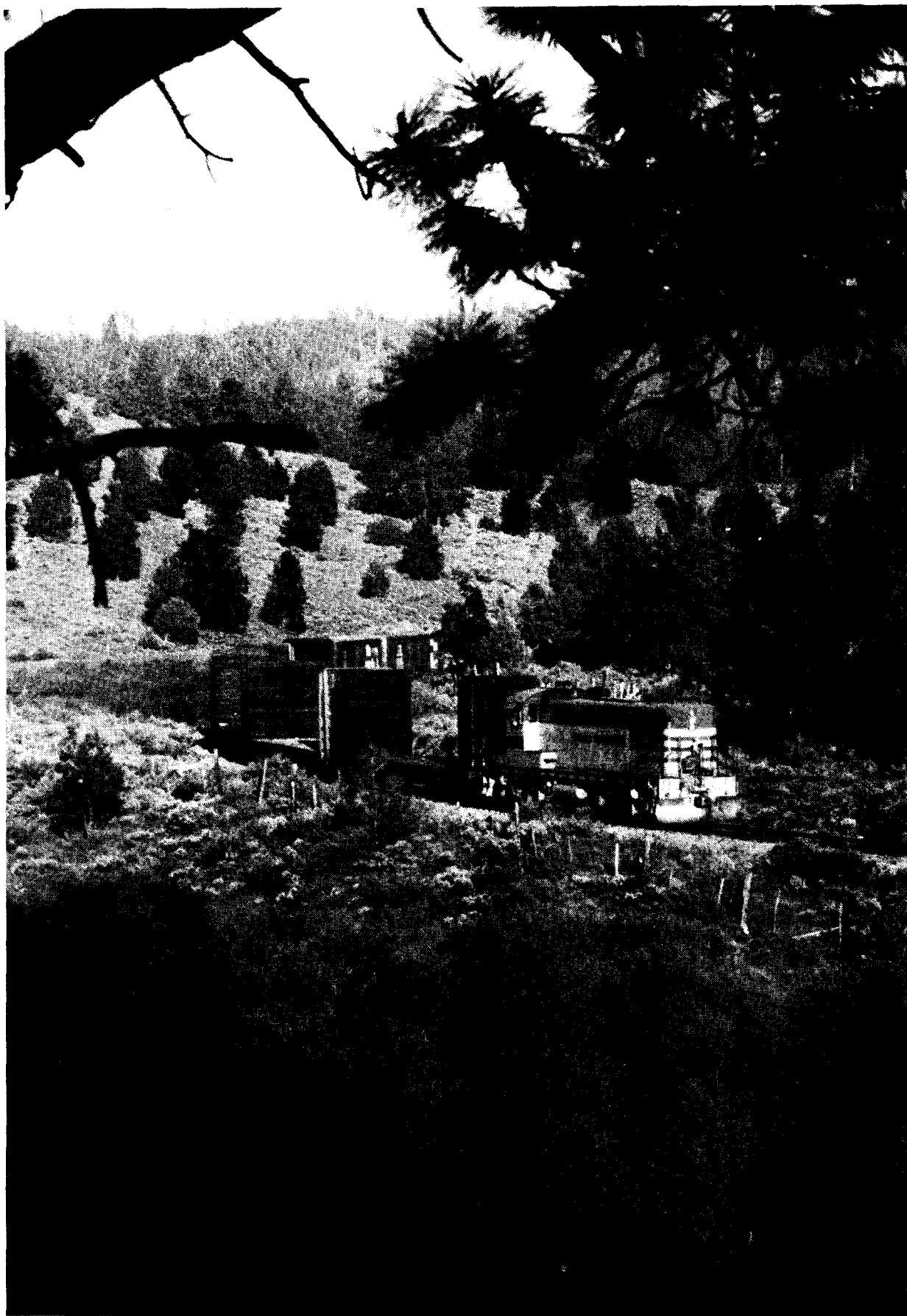
DISTRICT MAP

HOUSE DISTRICTS 35 AND 36

LEGEND

- HOUSE DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- HOUSE DISTRICT NUMBER
- COUNTY BOUNDARY





The Oregon and Northwestern Railway between Silvie and Seneca (Grant and Harney Counties), Oregon. The line is now abandoned. Photo by Ed Austin.

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 address.

YOUR VOTED ABSENTEE BALLOT MUST BE RECEIVED IN YOUR COUNTY ELECTIONS OFFICE NO LATER THAN 8:00 P.M. THE DAY OF THE ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1994.

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 3, 1994, the county clerk is not required to mail your ballot. If your ballot is not mailed, you must obtain it in person from the county clerk. Therefore, if you apply for an absentee ballot by mail, you must allow enough time to receive the ballot, vote, and return the ballot to the county clerk. **REMEMBER:** Your voted absentee ballot must be physically in the office of the county clerk by 8:00 p.m. on the day of the election, November 8, 1994, or it will not be counted.

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

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 elections officer for details.

REMEMBER, YOUR ABSENTEE BALLOT MUST BE RECEIVED IN YOUR COUNTY ELECTIONS OFFICE BY 8:00 P.M. THE DAY OF THE ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1994.

ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATION



PRECINCT NAME/NUMBER

TODAY'S DATE

ELECTION DATE

PRINT YOUR NAME CLEARLY

RESIDENCE STREET ADDRESS

CITY

COUNTY

ZIP

X

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT (HANDWRITTEN)

IF YOU 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.*

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

ABSENT VOTER

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
757-6756 / ☎ 757-5646

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
447-6553 / ☎ 447-6553

CURRY
Reneé Kolen
Curry County Clerk
PO Box 746
Gold Beach, OR 97444
247-7011, Ext. 223 / ☎ 247-6440

DESCHUTES
Mary Sue (Susie) Penhollow
Deschutes County Clerk
Administration Bldg.
1130 NW Harriman St.
Bend, OR 97701
388-6546 / ☎ 388-6547

DOUGLAS
Gay Fields
Douglas County Clerk
PO 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
PO 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
776-7181 / ☎ 776-7183

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

JOSEPHINE
Georgette Brown
Josephine County Clerk
PO Box 69
Grants Pass, OR 97526-0203
474-5243 / ☎ 474-5243

KLAMATH
Evelyn Biehn
Klamath County Clerk
830 Klamath Ave.
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
265-4131 / ☎ 265-4193

LINN
Steven Druckenmiller
Linn County Clerk
4th & Broadalbin
Albany, OR 97321
967-3831 / ☎ 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
4263 Commercial SE, #300
Salem, OR 97302-3938
588-5041 / ☎ 588-5610

MORROW
Barbara Bloodsworth
Morrow County Clerk
PO Box 338
Heppner, OR 97836-0338
676-9061 / ☎ 676-9061

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
PO 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
PO Box 1227
Pendleton, OR 97801
276-7111, Ext. 254 / ☎ 276-9162

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. 17

WASCO
Karen LeBreton
Wasco County Clerk
Courthouse, 511 Washington St.
The Dalles, OR 97058
296-6159 / ☎ 296-6159

WASHINGTON
Ginny Kingsley
Elections Division
155 N. 1st Ave., Suite B 10
Hillsboro, OR 97124
648-8670 / ☎ 693-4598

WHEELER
Judy Potter
Wheeler County Clerk
PO 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

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X

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STATE

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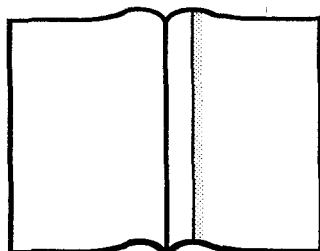
*Where walking as a means of transportation is impossible or impractical.

☎ Denotes Phone Number for Hearing Impaired

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Salem, Oregon 97310-0722

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STATE OF OREGON GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 1994



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