

A0000304253636

OR  
S  
.8V94/2  
:986/9  
c.1

OREGON

OCT 13 1986

STATE LIBRARY



# voters' pamphlet



STATE OF OREGON GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 4, 1986

Compiled and Distributed by

*Barbara Roberts*

Secretary of State

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

Dear Voter:

Oregonians have a right to be proud of the Voters' Pamphlet. It is the state's strongest and most visible symbol of commitment to the democratic voting process. If you've ever voted in a state that doesn't have a similar book, you'll know the advantage that Oregon voters have in approaching the polls well versed on measures and candidates.

Within this booklet are examples of other reasons for Oregonians to take pride in their state. Sixteen ballot measures show that Oregon voters take their responsibilities seriously, and that the initiative process is still a vital part of Oregon's lawmaking system.

Elsewhere in this pamphlet, you will read about another source of pride — some of the most qualified candidates yet to compete in Oregon politics. Like Oregon itself, our system isn't just getting older — it's getting better.

I hope you enjoy this edition of the Voters' Pamphlet, which continues this year's theme of "Oregon Firsts." These proud moments in Oregon's history help emphasize that elections are always "history-in-the-making."

Thank you for reading your Voters' Pamphlet, and please, vote on Tuesday November 4th.



Barbara Roberts  
Secretary of State

**On the cover:**

*Ground was broken for the Old Capitol in May 1873. Construction was completed three years later for an approximate cost of \$325,000. Built to replace the territorial Capitol which burned December 31, 1855, the Old Capitol was also consumed by fire, April 25, 1935. Fire started in the basement of the east wing and spread rapidly, allowing furniture, records, equipment and files to be salvaged from the first floor only. Today fragments of the columns from the Capitol are on display in Capitol Park. Photo courtesy Oregon Historical Society.*

# INFORMATION

## GENERAL

Your official 1986 General Election Voters' Pamphlet is divided into separate sections for MEASURES and CANDIDATES. Page numbers for these sections are listed under CONTENTS on this page, where you will also find a page number for the alphabetical INDEX to candidates.

Material in the MEASURES section includes each state and county ballot title, the complete text of the proposed measure, an impartial statement explaining the measure and its effect, and any arguments filed by proponents and opponents. Where applicable, the ballot titles and complete texts of certain district measures also appear in this section. Oregon law requires the legislature to submit one argument in favor of each measure it refers to the people. Citizens or organizations may also file arguments on state measures by purchasing space for \$300 or by submitting a petition signed by 1,000 electors. The Secretary of State may not accept any argument that is not accompanied by the specified fee or the requisite number of signatures. This year no arguments were submitted in opposition to Measures No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 8 or No. 16.

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

Miscellaneous voting aids—including district maps, precinct and polling place lists, voting instructions, a complete listing of state-certified candidates, and absentee ballot application forms—follow the CANDIDATES section. Another page contains information about provisions made for elderly and handicapped or 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 Legislative Assembly passed a law requiring pamphlets to include information on candidates.

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

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

## VOTING REQUIREMENTS

**YOU MUST BE REGISTERED TO VOTE BY 5:00 P.M. THE DAY BEFORE AN ELECTION IN ORDER TO VOTE IN THE ELECTION.**

**You may register to vote if:**

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

**You must reregister to vote if:**

1. Your address changes for any reason, even within the same precinct;
2. Your name changes for any reason;
3. You wish to change political party affiliation.

**NOTE: You may not change political party affiliation after the 20th day before the primary election.**

**If you register to vote by the 20th day before an election:**

1. You may register in person or by mail; and
2. Your name will appear in the poll book for your precinct.

**If you register to vote after the 20th day but before the 11th day before an election:**

1. You may register in person or by mail, but your name might not be printed in the poll book for your precinct.
2. If your name will not be printed in the poll book, you will be mailed a Certificate of Registration.
3. You must take your Certificate of Registration to your precinct on election day, and sign it before an election board clerk. You must then surrender the Certificate to the election board upon receiving a ballot.

**If you register after the 12th day before an election:**

1. You must register in person;
2. You must present proof of your current residence address; and
3. You must obtain a Certificate of Registration.

**REMEMBER: NO PERSON MAY REGISTER TO VOTE IN AN ELECTION LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. ON THE DAY BEFORE THE ELECTION.**

**VOTE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1986**

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

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Absentee Ballot—Inside Back Cover .....	143
Candidates and Political Party Statements .....	100
District Map .....	132
Index .....	141
Information .....	3
Instructions .....	137
Measures .....	6
Precincts & Polling Places .....	134
Public Notice .....	4
State Ballot .....	139

# PUBLIC NOTICE

## DISABLED/ HANDICAPPED/ ELDERLY VOTING ACCESSIBILITY

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 disabled/handicapped/elderly electors:

1. A cassette edition of the Voters' Pamphlet is available for the visually impaired, the legally blind, those unable to hold a book or those unable to turn pages due to a physical disability. Contact the Oregon State Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, State Library Building, Salem, Oregon 97310-0645 or call Portland: 224-0610, Salem: 378-3849, or toll-free: 1-800-452-0292.
2. Large type voting instructions or reading aids for the visually impaired will be provided at each polling place.
3. Telecommunications devices for the hearing impaired will be available in each county elections office. The special telephone number for your county appears at the top of the polling place list in the back of this pamphlet, or you may contact the Secretary of State's office by dialing 378-5812.
4. If a disabled, handicapped or elderly elector's polling place is inaccessible, the elector may request, **in advance**, to have a ballot brought from the polling place to the elector's car, or to be assigned to an alternative polling place.
5. Any elector who, because of a physical disability or an inability to read or write, is unable to mark or punch the ballot, upon request, shall receive the assistance of two election board clerks of different parties or of some other person chosen by the elector. Under **no** circumstances may assistance be given by the elector's employer or an agent of the employer or by an officer or agent of the elector's union.
6. A special absentee ballot may be requested by any disabled, handicapped or elderly elector. This request will be in effect for each election held in the same calendar year.

Interested electors should contact the county elections officer in the county in which they live for details concerning the nature of barriers present at polling places designated as inaccessible.

---

---

# MEASURES

---

---

# Measure No. 1 STATE OF OREGON

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 13—Referred to the Electorate of Oregon by the 1985 Legislature, to be voted on at the General Election, November 4, 1986.

## BALLOT TITLE

<b>1</b>	<b>DELETES CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENT THAT SECRETARY OF STATE LIVE IN SALEM</b>		
	QUESTION—Shall the constitutional requirement that the Secretary of State live in Salem be deleted?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	
	EXPLANATION—Constitutional amendment. The present provision requires the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer to keep their official records, books and papers "at the seat of government." It also requires the Secretary of State, but not the Governor or Treasurer, to live "at the seat of government." This measure removes the requirement that the Secretary of State live in Salem, without changing the requirement that records must be kept there.	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	

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

**PARAGRAPH 1.** Section 5, Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is amended to read:

**Section 5.** The Governor, [and the] Secretary of State[,] and Treasurer of State shall severally keep the public records, books and papers at the seat of government in any manner relating to their respective offices [, at the seat of government, at which place also, the Secretary of State shall reside].

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

## EXPLANATION

This measure amends the Oregon Constitution to remove the requirement that the Secretary of State live in Marion County.

Section 5, Article VI of the Oregon Constitution presently requires two things:

1. It requires the Governor, Secretary of State and Treasurer to keep all public records, books and papers at the seat of government in Marion County. This ballot measure would not change this requirement.
2. It also requires the Secretary of State to live in Marion County. (The Constitution does not require either the Governor or the Treasurer to live in Marion County.) This ballot measure would remove the requirement that the Secretary of State live in Marion County.

**Committee Members:**  
 Claudia Burton  
 Edward Clark, Jr.  
 Senator Nancy Ryles  
 Representative Dick Springer  
 Ann Porter

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Oregonians should approve Measure 1 and abolish an outdated and unnecessary requirement that the Secretary of State live in Marion County. Adopted as part of the first Oregon Constitution in 1859, this restriction is now obsolete. No other statewide elected official in Oregon is required to live in Marion County.

Since statehood, the changing duties of the Secretary of State and modern developments in communication and transportation have eliminated the need to have the Secretary always at the seat of government. A vote in favor of Measure 1 would not affect the continued efficient operation of state government but would only provide the Secretary of State the freedom to choose a place of residence.

When the Oregon Constitution was drafted in the late 1850's, there were good reasons for requiring the Secretary of State to live in Marion County, but these reasons have since vanished. For example, a report by the Oregon Senate Historian notes that, at the time of statehood in 1859, the Secretary of State was the principal state administrative officer with more functions and responsibilities than the Governor. With such a wide range of important tasks to perform it was considered necessary to have the Secretary of State always near the seat of government.

Today, however, many of the vital functions once performed by the Secretary of State have been shifted to specialized state agencies and commissions. The Secretary of State is still responsible for elections, audits, archives, public records, and publishing the Oregon Blue Book, but these duties alone no longer require residence in Marion County.

In addition, Oregon's modern transportation and communication systems make it unnecessary to limit the Secretary of State's choice of residence. When the residency requirement was adopted, the state's transportation system was undeveloped. Travel and communication were slow and unreliable. With the important duties of the office, it was impractical to allow the Secretary to live far from the seat of government. Since today's technology has eliminated these delays in travel and communication, no good reason exists for the historical residency restriction.

Oregonians should vote in favor of Measure 1 and repeal this outdated and obsolete requirement that the Secretary of State live in Marion County. The historical considerations that supported the restriction in 1859, including transportation, communication, succession, and duties of office, no longer apply in Oregon today. It's time to recognize Oregon's progress! Vote YES on Measure 1.

**Joint Legislative Committee Members:**  
 Senator Glenn E. Otto  
 Representative Lonnie Roberts  
 Representative Paul Phillips

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

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

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.

**NO ARGUMENTS OPPOSING THIS BALLOT MEASURE WERE FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE.**

# Measure No. 2 STATE OF OREGON

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 6—Referred to the Electorate of Oregon by the 1985 Legislature, to be voted on at the General Election, November 4, 1986.

## BALLOT TITLE

### 2 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT REVISING LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT REAPPORTIONMENT PROCEDURES AFTER FEDERAL CENSUS

QUESTION—Shall legislative district reapportionment procedures after federal census be changed, legislator recall and residence provisions immediately after reapportionment be modified?

YES

NO

EXPLANATION—Constitutional amendment. Keeps present requirement that legislature reapportions legislative districts after federal census, and if not, Secretary of State does so. Changes time periods for review by Supreme Court and revisions by Secretary of State of new apportionment. Secretary of State must hold public hearing. Voters of new district may recall holdover senator assigned to district. At first election after reapportionment, legislative candidates must have lived in district since January 1, shortened from one year.

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

**PARAGRAPH 1.** Section 6, Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is repealed, and the following section is adopted in lieu thereof; and section 8, Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is amended to read:

**Section 6.** (1) At the regular session of the Legislative Assembly next following an enumeration of the inhabitants by the United States Government, the number of Senators and Representatives shall be fixed by law and apportioned among legislative districts according to population. A senatorial district shall consist of two representative districts. Any Senator whose term continues through the next regular legislative session after the effective date of the reapportionment shall be specifically assigned to a senatorial district. The ratio of Senators and Representatives, respectively, to population shall be determined by dividing the total population of the state by the number of Senators and by the number of Representatives. A reapportionment by the Legislative Assembly shall become operative no sooner than September 1 of the year of reapportionment.

(2) This subsection governs judicial review and correction of a reapportionment enacted by the Legislative Assembly.

(a) Original jurisdiction is vested in the Supreme Court, upon the petition of any elector of the state filed with the Supreme Court on or before August 1 of the year in which the Legislative Assembly enacts a reapportionment, to review any reapportionment so enacted.

(b) If the Supreme Court determines that the reapportionment thus reviewed complies with subsection (1) of this section and all law applicable thereto, it shall dismiss the petition by written opinion on or before September 1 of the same year and the reapportionment shall become operative on September 1.

(c) If the Supreme Court determines that the reapportionment does not comply with subsection (1) of this section and all law applicable thereto, the reapportionment shall be void. In its written opinion, the Supreme Court shall specify with particularity wherein the reapportionment fails to comply. The opinion shall further direct the Secretary of State to draft a reapportionment of the Senators and Representatives in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section and all law applicable thereto. The Supreme Court shall file its order with the Secretary of State on or before September 15. The Secretary of State shall conduct a hearing

on the reapportionment at which the public may submit evidence, views and argument. The Secretary of State shall cause a transcription of the hearing to be prepared which, with the evidence, shall become part of the record. The Secretary of State shall file the corrected reapportionment with the Supreme Court on or before November 1 of the same year.

(d) On or before November 15, the Supreme Court shall review the corrected reapportionment to assure its compliance with subsection (1) of this section and all law applicable thereto and may further correct the reapportionment if the court considers correction to be necessary.

(e) The corrected reapportionment shall become operative upon November 15.

(3) This subsection governs enactment, judicial review and correction of a reapportionment if the Legislative Assembly fails to enact any reapportionment by July 1 of the year of the regular session of the Legislative Assembly next following an enumeration of the inhabitants by the United States Government.

(a) The Secretary of State shall make a reapportionment of the Senators and Representatives in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section and all law applicable thereto. The Secretary of State shall conduct a hearing on the reapportionment at which the public may submit evidence, views and argument. The Secretary of State shall cause a transcription of the hearing to be prepared which, with the evidence, shall become part of the record. The reapportionment so made shall be filed with the Supreme Court by August 15 of the same year. It shall become operative on September 15.

(b) Original jurisdiction is vested in the Supreme Court upon the petition of any elector of the state filed with the Supreme Court on or before September 15 of the same year to review any reapportionment and the record made by the Secretary of State.

(c) If the Supreme Court determines that the reapportionment thus reviewed complies with subsection (1) of this section and all law applicable thereto, it shall dismiss the petition by written opinion on or before October 15 of the same year and the reapportionment shall become operative on October 15.

(d) If the Supreme Court determines that the reapportionment does not comply with subsection (1) of this section and all law applicable thereto, the reapportionment shall be void. The Supreme Court shall return the reapportionment by November 1 to the Secretary of State accompanied by a written opinion specifying with particularity wherein the reapportionment fails to comply. The opinion shall further direct the Secretary of State to correct the reapportionment in those particulars, and in no others, and file the corrected reapportionment with the Supreme Court on or before December 1 of the same year.

(e) On or before December 15, the Supreme Court shall review the corrected reapportionment to assure its compliance with subsection (1) of this section and all law applicable thereto and may further correct the reapportionment if the court considers correction to be necessary.

(f) The reapportionment shall become operative on December 15.

(4) Any reapportionment that becomes operative as provided in this section is a law of the state except for purposes of initiative and referendum. A reapportionment shall not be operative before the date on which an appeal may be taken therefrom or before the date specified in this section, whichever is later.

(5) Notwithstanding section 18, Article II of this Constitution, after the convening of the next regular legislative session following the reapportionment, a Senator whose term continues through that legislative session is subject to recall by the electors of the district to which the Senator is assigned and not by the electors of the district existing before the latest reapportionment. The number of signatures required on the recall petition is 15 percent of the total votes cast for all candidates for Governor at the most recent election at which a candidate for Governor was elected to a full term in the two representative districts comprising the senatorial district to which the Senator was assigned.

# Measure No. 2 STATE OF OREGON

**Section 8.** No person shall be a Senator [,] or Representative who at the time of [his] election is not a citizen of the United States; nor anyone who has not been for one year [,] next [preceeding (sic) his] preceding the election an inhabitant of the [county, or] district [whence he] 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. Senators and Representatives shall be at least twenty one years of age.[-]

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

## EXPLANATION

This measure amends the state constitution to revise the legislative redistricting procedure.

Current law requires that the legislature change the boundaries of legislative districts to make them as nearly equal in population as possible. This redistricting must be done once every 10 years following the federal census. If the legislature does not act, the Secretary of State does the redistricting. The Supreme Court then reviews the process and can order correction of either the legislature's or the Secretary of State's plan.

The new proposal retains these provisions but revises the timing so that the court has a longer period to review any plan and the Secretary of State has more time to correct any plan.

The new proposal would require the court to pinpoint errors in the plan before referring or returning it to the Secretary of State. It would also require the Secretary of State to conduct a public hearing on any plan so that there can be public input just as there is in legislative hearings.

The new proposal would allow the voters of a district to which a Senator was assigned, if the Senator's term holds over through the legislative session following redistricting, to recall that Senator even though the Senator was elected from a district with different boundaries.

The new time frame allows a redistricting to become final by December 15. Current law requires a one-year period of residency in the district before the election. The new proposal allows a person to file for legislative office in the year following redistricting by residing in the district since January 1 of election year instead of for a full year before the election. This provision applies only once every 10 years.

*(This explanation prepared and filed by the Legislative Counsel Committee pursuant to ORS 251.225.)*

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Oregon's Constitution is a forward-thinking document. In 1952 Oregonians voted to add provisions for reapportionment of the Legislative districts. Since that time, Federal regulations and case law have outdated our Constitutional guidelines for reapportionment in Oregon. Therefore, our last two reapportionments have not been under the provisions of the Oregon Constitution.

Ballot Measure Number 2 repeals section 6, Article IV of the Oregon Constitution and adds a new section creating a procedural change. With this change, the Legislature shall reapportion according to law with the needed flexibility to adjust reapportionment procedures as laws change.

Ballot Measure No. 2 outlines a calendar for review of the Legislature's reapportionment plan. The dates set for the plan allow the Supreme Court adequate time for review and the Secretary of State time for public hearings, should it be necessary.

Ballot Measure No. 2 also revises the recall law so that a holdover Senator in a newly reapportioned district can be recalled by the voters in the new district rather than by those in the original district. This provision ensures voters are represented by the Senator of the district's choice. Furthermore, Measure 2 allows someone running for the legislature in the year after reapportionment to live in the district from January 1 rather than the current requirement of the preceding November 1. In the last two reapportionments, the plans were not complete until after the November deadline. It was the view of the Legislature that a qualified candidate should not be eliminated because of reapportionment.

The measure requires reapportionment by the Legislature after a federal census. The Legislature has until July 1 to provide a plan. If an elector files a petition by August 1 with the Supreme Court in protest of the proposed reapportionment, the Court has until September 1 to render a decision.

If the Court decides that the reapportionment is in error, the plan provided by the Legislature is void. The Court passes the opinion to the Secretary of State with the violations carefully outlined by September 15. The Secretary of State will conduct hearings and file a corrected reapportionment by November 1. The Supreme Court will review that plan and, if the Court finds the reapportionment to be fair, the plan will take effect November 15.

If the Legislature fails to produce a reapportionment plan by the July 1 deadline, the Secretary of State must devise a plan by August 15. Again, if a petition is filed with the Supreme Court by September 15 in protest of the plan, the Court must present a detailed review by October 15. If the Court finds the proposal violates the Constitution, the plan must be revised and refiled by December 1. The Court will then review the final plan and it will take effect December 15.

Ballot Measure 2 is a necessary revision of the State Constitution to ensure a fair and valid reapportionment after a federal census.

**Joint Legislative  
Committee Members:**  
Senator Jeannette Hamby  
Representative Tom Mason  
Representative Delna Jones

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

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

*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.*

**NO ARGUMENTS OPPOSING THIS BALLOT MEASURE WERE FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE.**



# Measure No. 3 STATE OF OREGON

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 20—Referred to the Electorate of Oregon by the 1985 Legislature, to be voted on at the General Election, November 4, 1986.

## BALLOT TITLE

### 3 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ALLOWS CHARITABLE, FRATERNAL, RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS TO CON- DUCT RAFFLES

**QUESTION**—Shall constitution allow charitable, fraternal and religious organizations, including foundations, to hold raffles as well as bingo and lotto games?

**EXPLANATION**—Constitution now bans lotteries except state lottery. It permits charitable, fraternal and religious organizations exempt from federal income tax to hold bingo and lotto games. Amendment adds foundations with same purposes to those eligible. It also allows such organizations to hold raffles. Requirement of exemption from federal income tax is removed. Legislature must define eligible organizations. It may prescribe frequency of games, set top limit on prizes, and require a statement of odds against winning.

YES

NO

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

**PARAGRAPH 1.** Section 4, Article XV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is amended to read:

**Section 4.** (1) Except as provided in subsections (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of this section, lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets, for any purpose whatever, are prohibited, and the Legislative Assembly shall prevent the same by penal laws.

(2) The Legislative Assembly may provide for the establishment, operation, and regulation of raffles and the lottery commonly known as bingo or lotto by charitable, fraternal, or religious organizations. As used in this section, charitable, fraternal or religious organizations means such organizations or foundations as defined by law [which are also exempt from payment of federal income taxes] because of their charitable, fraternal, or religious purposes. **The regulations shall define eligible organizations or foundations, and may prescribe the frequency of raffles, bingo or lotto, set a maximum monetary limit for prizes and require a statement of the odds on winning a prize. The Legislative Assembly shall vest the regulatory authority in any appropriate state agency.**

(3) There is hereby created the State Lottery Commission which shall establish and operate a State Lottery. All proceeds from the State Lottery, including interest, but excluding costs of administration and payment of prizes, shall be used for the purpose of creating jobs and furthering economic development in Oregon.

(4)(a) The State Lottery Commission shall be comprised of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor. At least one of the Commissioners shall have a minimum of five years experience in law enforcement and at least one of the Commissioners shall be a certified public accountant. The Commission is empowered to promulgate rules related to the procedures of the Commission and the operation of the State Lottery. Such rules and any statutes enacted to further implement this article shall insure the integrity, security, honesty, and fairness of the Lottery. The Commission shall have such additional powers and duties as may be provided by law.

(b) The Governor shall appoint a Director subject to confirmation by the Senate who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The Director shall be qualified by training and experience to direct the operations of a state-operated lottery. The Director shall be responsible for managing the affairs of the Commission. The Director may appoint and prescribe the duties of no more than four

Assistant Directors as the Director deems necessary. One of the Assistant Directors shall be responsible for a security division to assure security, integrity, honesty, and fairness in the operation and administration of the State Lottery. To fulfill these responsibilities, the Assistant Director for security shall be qualified by training and experience, including at least five years of law enforcement experience, and knowledge and experience in computer security.

(c) The Governor shall appoint the Lottery Commissioners and the Director within thirty days of the effective date of this subsection.

(d) The Director shall implement and operate a State Lottery pursuant to the rules, and under the guidance, of the Commission. Within 105 days after the confirmation by the Senate of the Director and at least three Commissioners, the Director shall begin public sales of tickets or shares. The State Lottery may operate any game procedure authorized by the Commission, except parimutuel racing, Social games, and the games commonly known in Oregon as bingo or lotto, whereby prizes are distributed using any existing or future methods among adult persons who have paid for tickets or shares in that game; provided that, in lottery games utilizing computer terminals or other devices, no coins or currency shall ever be dispensed directly to players from such computer terminals or devices.

(e) There is hereby created within the General Fund the Oregon State Lottery Fund which is continuously appropriated for the purpose of administering and operating the Commission and the State Lottery. Except for such monies as are necessary to temporarily fund the start-up of the State Lottery, the State Lottery shall operate as a self-supporting revenue-raising agency of state government and no appropriations, loans, or other transfers of state funds shall be made to it. The State Lottery shall pay all prizes and all of its expenses out of the revenues it receives from the sale of tickets or shares to the public and turn over the net proceeds therefrom to a fund to be established by the Legislative Assembly from which the Legislative Assembly shall make appropriations for the benefit of the public purpose of creating jobs and furthering economic development in Oregon. At least 84% of the total annual revenues from the sale of all lottery tickets or shares shall be returned to the public in the form of prizes and net revenues benefiting the public purpose.

(5) The Legislative Assembly or the Emergency Board shall loan the Commission the sum of One Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$1,800,000) to temporarily fund the start-up of the Commission and the State Lottery. These funds shall be repaid as an expense of the Commission within one year of the transfer of the funds. Interest shall be paid at an annual interest rate of ten percent commencing the day funds are advanced and until the funds are repaid.

(6) Only one state lottery operation shall be permitted in the State. In the event more than one amendment of section 4, Article XV, which creates or authorizes a lottery is presented to, and passed by the people at the November 6, 1984 General Election, only the amendment receiving the greatest number of votes shall go into effect, and the other amendments shall not have the effect of creating or authorizing a lottery.

(7) The Legislative Assembly has no power to authorize, and shall prohibit, casinos from operation in the State of Oregon.

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

# Measure No. 3 STATE OF OREGON

## EXPLANATION

Measure No. 3 (HJR 20) amends the Oregon Constitution:

- 1) To let charitable, fraternal and religious organizations, including foundations, conduct raffles. Raffles are now considered as lotteries and are illegal even when done for charity.
- 2) To let the state decide which charities are eligible to conduct raffles, bingo and lotto without being limited, as now, to only those that have federal tax exemptions.
- 3) To let the state say how often raffles, bingo and lotto can be played.
- 4) To let the state set maximum money limits on prizes.
- 5) To let the state require statements on the odds of winning a prize.
- 6) To let the legislature say which state agency has power to regulate raffles, bingo and lotto.

**Committee Members:**

Senator Charles Hanlon  
Representative John Schoon  
Senator Mae Yih  
Representative Liz VanLeeuwen  
Honorable Charles Luukinen

**Appointed by:**

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Ballot Measure Number 3 makes a small yet significant change in Article 15 of the Oregon Constitution that would greatly benefit many charitable organizations. Passage of this measure would allow charitable, religious, and fraternal organizations or foundations to lawfully hold raffles as a means of raising money for charitable purposes.

This measure is particularly desirable in light of emerging federal tax policy that may make charitable contributions more onerous. The thrust of Measure No. 3 is to permit an additional avenue for raising money from private sources by organizations that perform numerous beneficent functions. It is foreseeable that these functions would need to be achieved by government and sponsored by additional tax dollars if not accomplished by these charitable organizations. The passage of Measure No. 3 therefore, promotes tax savings.

Because of Oregonians' general reluctance to expand activities involving gambling, due in part to the abuses of the bingo law, Measure 3 places tight restrictions on the conduct of the proposed raffles and games of chance currently allowed by law. An appropriate state agency will determine who may operate these activities, as well as their frequency and prize limits. A statement of the odds on winning a prize will also be required.

Ballot Measure Number 3 is a thoughtful balance of the sensitivities of Oregonians regarding gambling, and a practical recognition of the financial needs of charitable and religious organizations. A yes vote on Ballot Measure Number 3 will promote tax savings and benefit all Oregonians, most especially the disadvantaged, handicapped, and underprivileged who depend on the efforts of these organizations.

**Joint Legislative**

**Committee Members:**

Senator Rod Monroe  
Representative Peggy Jolin  
Representative Randy Miller

**Appointed by:**

President of the Senate  
Speaker of the House  
Speaker of the House

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

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

# Measure No. 3 & No. 4 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF BALLOT MEASURE 3

The Oregon Federated Organizations representing approximately 95,000 members of fraternal organizations in the State of Oregon supports Ballot Measure 3 and urges the voters of the State of Oregon to support ballot measure 3.

Ballot measure 3 actually clarifies an issue which is widely misunderstood by the citizens of this State, namely, that raffles, if conducted by charitable organizations for charitable purposes are lawful. Frankly, many, if not most, charitable organizations routinely conduct raffles for the purpose of supporting various charitable activities. Technically, these raffles are lotteries which presently are contrary to our constitutional provisions. This constitutional amendment simply grants authority to the legislature to provide the guidelines allowing charitable organizations to lawfully conduct raffles or lotteries.

This measure is very limited in scope and will do no more than provide guidance and control of the circumstances under which charitable organizations can lawfully conduct raffles or lotteries.

Oregon Federated Organizations strongly urges your support for Ballot Measure 3.

**Submitted by:** Diane Spies and Associates  
The Cutter Bldg.  
4512 S.W. Kelly, Suite 200  
Portland, OR 97201

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

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

**NO ARGUMENTS OPPOSING THIS BALLOT MEASURE WERE FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE.**

House Bill 2318—Referred to the Electorate of Oregon by the 1985 Legislature, to be voted on at the General Election, November 4, 1986.

## BALLOT TITLE

### 4 REPLACES PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONER WITH THREE MEMBER PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

**QUESTION**—Shall three member Public Utility Commission be created to replace and take on all duties of the Public Utility Commissioner?

YES

NO

**EXPLANATION**—Statutory amendment. The measure creates a three member Public Utility Commission to replace the present single Public Utility Commissioner. Its members will be appointed by the Governor for four year terms, but first appointees will serve staggered terms. Senate confirms. Governor may remove. No more than two members may be in one political party. The new commission will take on all of the duties, functions and powers of the present commissioner. Effective April 1, 1987.

**ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT**—This measure would create a three-member Public Utility Commission appointed by the Governor with Senate confirmation. The recurring annual cost for the addition of two new commissioners and staffing would be approximately \$300,000.

## AN ACT

Relating to creation of the Public Utility Commission of Oregon; creating new provisions; amending ORS 756.010, 756.022, 756.026, 756.036, 756.055 and 773.010; repealing ORS 756.020; appropriating money; and providing that this Act shall be referred to the people for their approval or rejection.

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

**SECTION 1.** Sections 2 to 5 of this Act are added to and made a part of ORS chapter 756.

**SECTION 2.** (1) There is created the Public Utility Commission of Oregon. The commission shall be composed of three members appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate pursuant to section 4, Article III of the Oregon Constitution. No more than two of such members shall be of the same political party.

(2) Each commissioner shall hold office for the term of four years. A commissioner shall hold office until a successor has been appointed and qualified. The chairman shall be designated by the commission, to serve for a term of two years.

(3) Any vacancy occurring in the office of commissioner shall be filled by appointment by the Governor to hold office for the balance of the unexpired term.

(4) The Governor may at any time remove a commissioner for any cause deemed by the Governor sufficient. Before such removal the Governor shall give the commissioner a copy of the charges, and shall fix a time when the commissioner can be heard, which shall not be less than 10 days thereafter. The hearing shall be open to the public. If the commissioner is removed, the Governor shall file in the office of the Secretary of State a complete statement of all charges made against the commissioner, and the findings thereon with a record of the proceedings. Such power of removal is absolute, and there is no right of review of the same in any court.

**SECTION 3.** A majority of the commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business, for the performance of any duty or for the exercise of any power of the commission.

# Measure No. 4 STATE OF OREGON

**SECTION 4.** The commission shall have a seal with the words "Public Utility Commission of Oregon" and such other design as the commission may prescribe engraved thereon, by which the proceedings of the commission shall be authenticated and of which the courts shall take judicial notice.

**SECTION 5.** Any investigation, inquiry or hearing which the commission has power to undertake or to hold may be undertaken or held by or before any commissioner designated by order of the commission. Except as provided in ORS 756.055, all investigations, inquiries and hearings so held shall be conducted as though by the full commission with such commissioner empowered to exercise all the powers of the commission with respect thereto.

**SECTION 6.** ORS 756.010 is amended to read:

756.010. As used in ORS chapters 756, 757, 758, 760, 761, 763, 764, 767 and 773, except as otherwise specifically provided or unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Commission" means the Public Utility Commission of Oregon.

[(1)] (2) "Commissioner" means a member of the Public Utility [Commissioner] Commission of Oregon.

[(2)] (3) "Customer" includes the patrons, passengers, shippers, subscribers, users of the service and consumers of the product of a railroad, motor carrier or public utility.

[(3)] (4) "Motor carrier" has the meaning given that term in ORS 767.005.

[(4)] (5) "Municipality" means any city, municipal corporation or quasi-municipal corporation.

[(5)] (6) "Person" includes individuals, joint ventures, partnerships, corporations and associations or their officers, employees, agents, lessees, assignees, trustees or receivers.

[(6)] (7) "Public utility" has the meaning given that term in ORS 757.005.

[(7)] (8) "Railroad" has the meaning given that term in ORS 760.005.

[(8)] (9) "Air carrier" means any person owning, controlling or operating aircraft engaged in air commerce.

[(9)] (10) "Air commerce" means all transportation by aircraft of persons or property for compensation between points in this state. However, the term does not include:

- (a) Transportation of U.S. mail; [,] or
- (b) Transportation performed as an integral part of:
  - (A) Instruction in the operation of aircraft;
  - (B) Aerial application of agricultural chemicals;
  - (C) Air ambulance services;
  - (D) Aerial fire-fighting services;
  - (E) Air taxi or charter services; or
  - (F) Aerial logging operations.

[(10)] (11) "Rate" means any fare, charge, joint rate, schedule or groups of rates or other remuneration or compensation for service.

[(11)] (12) "Service" is used in its broadest and most inclusive sense and includes equipment and facilities related to providing the service or the product served.

**SECTION 7.** ORS 756.022 is amended to read:

756.022. Before entering upon the duties of [his] office, [the] each commissioner shall take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this state, and to faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of [his] office. The oath shall be filed with the Secretary of State.

**SECTION 8.** ORS 756.026 is amended to read:

756.026. (1) [The] No commissioner shall [not]:

- (a) Hold any other office of profit;
- (b) Hold any office or position under any political committee or party;
- (c) Hold any pecuniary interest in any business entity conduct-

ing operations which if conducted in this state would be subject to the [commissioner's] commission's regulatory jurisdiction; or

(d) Hold any pecuniary interest in, have any contract of employment with, or have any substantial voluntary transactions with any business or activity subject to the [commissioner's] commission's regulatory jurisdiction.

(2) The prohibitions of paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (1) of this section apply to the spouse and minor children of [the] each commissioner.

(3) If the Governor determines that [the] any commissioner has done any act prohibited by subsection (1) of this section, or that [the] a commissioner's spouse or a minor child has done any act prohibited by subsection (2) of this section, the Governor shall remove the commissioner in the manner provided in [ORS 756.020 (3)] subsection (4) of section 2 of this 1985 Act.

(4) Subsection (3) of this section does not apply to [the] a commissioner if [he] the commissioner or [his] the commissioner's spouse or a minor child acquires any pecuniary interest prohibited by subsection (1) or (2) of this section, advises the Governor of such acquisition, and causes divestiture of such interest within the time specified by the Governor.

**SECTION 9.** ORS 756.036 is amended to read:

756.036. The [commissioner] commission may:

(1) Organize and reorganize the office of the Public Utility [Commissioner] Commission in the manner that [he] it considers necessary to properly discharge the responsibilities of the Public Utility [Commissioner] Commission.

(2) Appoint and employ all subordinate officers and employees, including, but not limited to, deputies, assistants, engineers, examiners, accountants, auditors, inspectors and clerical personnel and prescribe their duties and fix their compensation, subject to the State Personnel Relations Law. Subject to any applicable law regulating travel and other expenses of state officers and employees, the commissioners and the officers and employees of the [commissioner] commission shall be reimbursed for such reasonable and necessary travel and other expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

(3) Contract for or procure on a fee or part-time basis, or both, such experts, technical or other professional services as [he] it may require for the discharge of [his] its duties.

(4) Obtain such other services as [he] it considers necessary or desirable.

(5) Participate in organizations of regional and national utility [commissioners] commissions.

(6) Appoint advisory committees. A member of an advisory committee so appointed shall receive no compensation for [his] services as a member; but, subject to any applicable law regulating travel and other expenses of state officers and employees, [he] the member shall receive [his] actual and necessary travel and other expenses incurred in the performance of [his] official duties.

**SECTION 10.** ORS 756.055 is amended to read:

756.055. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the [commissioner] commission may designate by order or rule any commissioner or any named employe or category of employes who shall have authority to exercise any of the duties and powers imposed upon the [commissioner] commission by law. The official act of any commissioner or employe so exercising any such duties or powers is considered to be an official act of the [commissioner] commission.

(2) The [commissioner] commission may not delegate to any commissioner, named employe or category of employes under subsection (1) of this section the authority to:

- (a) [Delegate the authority to] Sign an interim or final order after hearing;
- (b) [Delegate the authority to] Sign any order upon any investigation the [commissioner] commission causes to be initiated;

# Measure No. 4 STATE OF OREGON

(c) [*Delegate the authority to*] Sign an order that makes effective a rule;

(d) [*Delegate the authority to*] Enter orders on reconsideration or following rehearing; or

(e) [*Delegate the authority to*] Grant immunity from prosecution, forfeiture or penalty.

**SECTION 11.** Notwithstanding the term of office specified in section 2 of this Act, the members of the first Public Utility Commission of Oregon to be appointed after the operative date of this Act shall be appointed for terms expiring as follows:

(1) One commissioner for a term expiring one year from the date of appointment;

(2) One commissioner for a term expiring two years from the date of appointment; and

(3) One commissioner for a term expiring four years from the date of appointment.

**SECTION 12.** ORS 756.020 is repealed.

**SECTION 13.** (1) The office of Public Utility Commissioner of Oregon, created by ORS 756.020, is abolished on the operative date of this Act, and the term of office of the person holding that office expires on that date.

(2) The functions of the Public Utility Commissioner of Oregon in ORS chapters 756, 757, 758, 760, 761, 763, 764, 767 and 773, and any other statute of this state are transferred to and vested in the Public Utility Commission of Oregon.

(3) For the purpose of harmonizing and clarifying the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes, the Legislative Counsel may substitute for words designating the Public Utility Commissioner of Oregon in Oregon Revised Statutes referred to in subsection (2) of this section, other words designating the Public Utility Commission of Oregon.

**SECTION 14.** Notwithstanding the transfer of duties, functions and powers by subsection (2) of section 13 of this Act, the lawfully adopted rules of the Public Utility Commissioner of Oregon in effect on the operative date of this Act continue in effect until lawfully superseded or repealed by rules of the Public Utility Commission of Oregon. References in rules of the commissioner to the commissioner or an officer or employe thereof are considered to be references to the commission or an officer or employe thereof.

**SECTION 15.** (1) Nothing in this Act relieves a person of an obligation with respect to a tax, fee, fine or other charge, interest, penalty, forfeiture or other liability, duty or obligation accruing under or with respect to the duties, functions and powers transferred by subsection (2) of section 13 of this Act. The Public Utility Commission of Oregon may undertake the collection or enforcement of any such tax, fee, fine, charge, interest, penalty, forfeiture or other liability, duty or obligation.

(2) The rights and obligations of the Public Utility Commissioner of Oregon legally incurred under contracts, leases and business transactions, executed, entered into or begun before the operative date of this Act with respect to subsection (2) of section 13 of this Act, are transferred to the Public Utility Commission of Oregon. For the purpose of succession to these rights and obligations, the commission is considered to be a continuation of the commissioner and not a new authority, and the commission shall exercise such rights and fulfill such obligations as if they had not been transferred.

**SECTION 16.** (1) The unexpended balances of amounts authorized to be expended for the biennium beginning July 1, 1985, from revenues dedicated, continuously appropriated, appropriated or otherwise made available for the purpose of administering and enforcing the duties, functions and powers transferred by subsection (2) of section 13 of this Act, are appropriated and transferred to and are available for expenditure by the Public Utility Commission of Oregon, to the extent provided in subsection (2) of this section, for the biennium beginning July 1, 1985.

(2) For the purpose of administering and enforcing the duties, functions and powers transferred by subsection (2) of section 13 of

this Act and for the payment of the expenses lawfully incurred by the Public Utility Commissioner of Oregon with respect to the administration and enforcement of such duties, functions and powers, the Public Utility Commission of Oregon may expend the money authorized to be expended by the commissioner for administering and enforcing the duties, functions and powers transferred by subsection (2) of section 13 of this Act and that is unexpended on the operative date of this Act. The commission shall assume and pay all outstanding obligations lawfully incurred by the commissioner before the operative date of this Act that properly are charged against amounts authorized by this section to be expended by the commission. The expenditure classifications, if any, established by Acts authorizing or limiting expenditures remain applicable to expenditures by the commission under this section.

**SECTION 17.** (1) The name of the Public Utility Commissioner Account established by ORS 756.305 is changed to Public Utility Commission Account.

(2) Any reference to the Public Utility Commissioner Account in the statute laws of this state is intended to be and shall be considered a reference to the Public Utility Commission Account.

(3) The Legislative Counsel, for the purpose of harmonizing and clarifying the provisions of statute sections published in Oregon Revised Statutes, may substitute for words designating the Public Utility Commissioner Account, wherever they occur in the statute sections so published, words designating the Public Utility Commission Account to reflect the legislative intention expressed in subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

**SECTION 18.** ORS 773.010 is amended to read:

773.010. As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Aircraft" means any contrivance used or designed for navigation of or flight in the air.

(2) "Air commerce" has the meaning given the term by ORS 756.010 [(9)]; but the term does not include transportation authorized by a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued prior to January 1, 1973, pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 as amended.

**SECTION 19.** Sections 1 to 18 of this Act first become operative April 1, 1987.

**SECTION 20.** This Act shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next regular general election held throughout this state.

# Measure No. 4 STATE OF OREGON

## EXPLANATION

This measure creates a three member Public Utility Commission of Oregon in place of the Public Utility Commissioner of Oregon, an office now held by one person. Commission members will be appointed by the Governor and will be subject to confirmation by the Senate in accordance with the current procedure for appointment and confirmation. The term of office of a commission member is four years, but the Governor may remove a member for cause in accordance with a specified procedure. Not more than two commission members may be of the same political party.

The three member commission will perform all the duties, functions and powers of the person who is now the commissioner.

The measure also provides technical administrative detail for changing the office to commission form.

If approved, the measure first becomes operative April 1, 1987.

**Committee Members:**  
Representative Ron Eachus  
Representative Tony Van Vliet  
Senator Joyce Cohen  
Representative Dick Springer  
Charles Davis

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### Why a Three Member Public Utility Commission?

Since 1931, we Oregonians have placed the responsibility of representing and protecting the public in matters of utility rates — electricity, phone and natural gas — and motor vehicle regulation and safety in the hands of one person — the Public Utility Commissioner. Since 1931, the complexities of protecting the public safety on these issues of motor vehicle safety and assuring no unjust or unreasonable utility rate hikes have clearly gone beyond the ability of one person to control. The Oregon State Legislature referred this measure to you, the voters, to update this woefully inadequate structure. Only 4 of 90 legislators voted against this measure.

### The Job is Worth Doing Well

#### Utility Rate Setting:

The prices we pay for electricity, gas and telephone service are far too important to have one person decide. This would end with a three member commission. Decisions would have to be made in public with each member voting on the rate changes.

#### Telecommunications:

The revolution that has overtaken the telecommunications industry in recent years has increased the need for a public advocate and industry oversight. The ability of the current PUC office to respond to this challenge is limited. With a three member commission, each commissioner can specialize in a highly technical field. When decisions about rates and service are made, they will be made in public, with public input, at meetings subject to Oregon's Open Meeting Law.

#### Transportation:

The regulation of transportation in Oregon is as important as any responsibility given the P.U.C. A growing number of hazardous materials are being transported through our state and the need to assure safety increases daily. The challenge of this task for one person, in addition to all the responsibilities of utility regulations, is clearly too much.

### Fresh Air for a Very Smoky Back Room

These decisions now rest with one person. The decisions about how much we spend for electricity and natural gas; the quality, cost and availability of phone service; and public protection from undue risks from the transportation of hazardous materials are made with little or no public input. It is time we let fresh air blow the smoke from this very smoky back room. The job is too big and too important to be done by one person in private. A three member commission will give us public input and public accountability on these critical decisions.

### Ballot Measure #4 — Puts the Public back in the P.U.C.

#### Joint Legislative Committee Members:

Senator Jane Cease  
Representative Rick Bauman  
Representative Nancy Peterson

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

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

*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 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### Oregon Small Businesses Urge a Yes Vote on 4 End One-Man Rule over Utility Rates

We learned first hand what insensitive bureaucracy means. The Public Utility Commissioner, Gene Maudlin, had single-handedly ordered Mandatory Local Measured Service to be forced on all Oregon small businesses.

He had the benefit of only one public hearing, held just 6 working days after the analysis of the rate plan had been made available to the public by the PUC staff — hardly enough time to adequately prepare our response.

It was clear to us that PUC rate-making favored those who could afford expensive talent to work with the Commissioner behind the scenes — primarily the utilities with their teams of lobbyists, attorneys and analysts.

What we needed and didn't have was a PUC that had to make itself available to the public and was required to meet, discuss, and make decisions in public for all to see.

A 3-person Public Utility Commission will ensure that we can make our views known and can witness the actions of these appointed public officials.

Utility rates are high in Oregon. These high costs are a burden to small businesses who are attempting to grow, provide new jobs and opportunities, and serve their communities.

**Help protect Oregon small businesses by voting Yes on Measure 4.**

**Submitted by:** Jim Bernau, Oregon Director  
National Federation of Independent Business  
707 13th St. S.E.  
Salem, Oregon 97301

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### THE CITIZENS UTILITY BOARD URGES YOU TO VOTE YES ON 4

Ballot Measure 4 will provide a much needed change in Oregon's regulation of private utilities. Oregon is the only state with a single public utility commissioner. Every other state has a public utility commission with at least three members. Ballot Measure 4 will create a 3 person PUC in Oregon.

**OREGON'S PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONER HAS HURT CONSUMERS**

**Public Utility Commissioner Gene Maudlin has granted numerous rate increases without holding public hearings.** His decisions have meant higher utility bills for consumers and higher profits for stockholders. This is unfair!

**MEASURE 4 WILL MAKE OREGON'S PUC MORE ACCOUNTABLE**

A 3 person Public Utility Commission will be subject to Oregon's open meetings laws. No longer will consumers be subjected to rate hikes made behind closed doors.

The Citizens Utility Board (CUB) is a statewide organization which represents consumers in utility rate proceedings. CUB has no rate-setting authority but must, by law, make decisions in open public meetings. **Why is it that the Public Utility Commissioner — who has final rate-setting power — doesn't have to make decisions in open public meetings?**

**MEASURE 4 WILL HELP MAKE CUB MORE EFFECTIVE**

Measure 4 means utility rate decisions will be made in open public meetings. That means CUB will be more effective because we will be sure that the voice of consumers will be heard!

**MEASURE 4 GIVES CONSUMERS MORE SAY IN UTILITY RATES  
VOTE YES ON 4!**

**Submitted by:** Eric Stachon  
Citizens Utility Board of Oregon (CUB)  
2637 SW Water  
Portland, OR 97201

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

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

# Measure No. 4 & No. 5 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

**ARE YOU TIRED OF UTILITY RATE INCREASES BEING GRANTED BEHIND CLOSED DOORS? DO YOU THINK THERE SHOULD BE PUBLIC HEARINGS BEFORE YOUR UTILITY BILLS GO UP?**

**VOTE YES ON MEASURE 4 TO PUT "PUBLIC" BACK IN THE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE!**

OSPIRG supports Ballot Measure 4, which would create a 3 person Public Utility Commission in Oregon. We urge you to consider the following facts in support of Measure 4 . . .

**FACT:** Oregon is the only state with a single Public Utility Commissioner. Every other state has a 3 or 5 person PUC.

**FACT:** Because our Public Utility Commissioner is not subject to Oregon's Open Meetings Law, many utility rate increases are decided behind closed doors. Here are 3 examples . . .

**FACT:** In December, 1983, Public Utility Commissioner John Lobdell gave Pacific Northwest Bell a \$23.7 million rate increase . . . without holding a single public hearing.

**FACT:** In April 1984, Public Utility Commissioner Gene Maudlin granted Portland General Electric and Pacific Power & Light over \$85 million in rate increases for a power plant that neither utility needs. The increases were every cent what PGE and PP&L asked for and were granted without a single public hearing.

**FACT:** In December 1985, Public Utility Commissioner Gene Maudlin raised most monthly telephone rates in Oregon by \$2 per month . . . without holding a single public hearing.

These are just a few examples of the type of decisions being made by our Public Utility Commissioner. Ballot Measure 4 would change this by creating a 3-person PUC.

**Ballot Measure 4 means:**

- **A Public Utility Commission subject to Oregon's Open Meetings Law.**
- **An end to utility rate hikes being decided behind closed doors!**

**VOTE YES ON MEASURE 4!**

**Submitted by:** Eric Stachon  
Oregon State Public Interest  
Research Group (OSPIRG)  
027 SW Arthur  
Portland, OR 97201

*(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)*

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

**NO ARGUMENTS OPPOSING THIS BALLOT MEASURE WERE FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE.**

Submitted to the Electorate of Oregon by Initiative Petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 4, 1986.

## BALLOT TITLE

### **5** LEGALIZES PRIVATE POSSESSION AND GROWING OF MARIJUANA FOR PERSONAL USE

YES

NO

**QUESTION**—Shall law forbid permits, licenses and criminal penalties for possessing or growing marijuana for personal use?

**EXPLANATION**—This measure would enact a new Oregon law. The law would bar subjecting persons 18 years or older to criminal penalties or to fines or forfeitures, or to permit or license requirements, for private possession or growing of marijuana solely for personal use. The law would create a defense to criminal charges under ORS 161.055. The measure provides that if a court declares part of the new law invalid, the rest of the law is unaffected.

### AN ACT

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

**Section 1.** Section 2 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS 475.991 to 475.995.

**Section 2.** (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person 18 years of age or older shall be subject to criminal liability or be subject to any permit or license requirement or to any fine or forfeiture, solely for the private possession or cultivation of marijuana for the person's own consumption.

(2) This section creates a defense under ORS 161.055.

(3) Should any provision of this act be declared by the courts to be void, illegal, unconstitutional or otherwise invalid the validity of the remaining provisions shall not be affected thereby.



# Measure No. 5 STATE OF OREGON

## EXPLANATION

This measure would enact a new Oregon law. The measure would significantly affect existing laws pertaining to marijuana but would not specifically repeal existing laws. It would allow persons 18 years or older to privately grow or possess marijuana solely for their personal consumption. Such persons would not be subject to state or local criminal convictions or penalties, nor to any fine or forfeiture. No state or local permit or license requirements would apply to such growing or possessing marijuana for personal consumption.

The new law would create a rebuttable defense against a charge of unlawfully growing or possessing marijuana for personal consumption. When the defense is raised, the prosecution would have to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the growing or possession was not private or was not for personal consumption of the person charged.

If a court declares part of the new law invalid, the rest of the law would remain unaffected.

**Committee Members:**  
Representative Paul Phillips  
Rodney Page  
Michael Rose  
John A. Sajo  
Virgil Langtry

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### INTRODUCING YOUR ONLY PROVEN HIGH

**Jesus can give you peace, love, safety, good health, a new life, and a permanent high.** Jesus gets you results. He is proven and guaranteed.

Romans 5:1 "Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Discover Jesus for yourself. It is easy. You can get peace, and save yourself from the lake of fire. How? You must **REPENT** (turn from sin) and **TRUST JESUS CHRIST (GOD)** as your Lord and Savior.

Romans 10:9 "That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God has raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved."

Romans 10:13 "For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved."

### WHY YOU SHOULD VOTE YES

**Marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol are dangerous drugs** that destroy your brain's ability to think clearly. You should avoid drugs and alcohol. However, the badness of Marijuana is not the issue. Below are reasons why you should vote yes on 5.

1. The measure will lead to a **Christian revival** in Oregon, and **less drug usage**. Marijuana plants growing in yards will identify people who are searching for the peace and high that only Jesus can offer. You can pray for these marijuana users, and boldly present them with the saving Gospel of Jesus Christ. What an opportunity! Thousands will turn Jesus on, and marijuana off.

2. **Fewer young people will become drug addicts**, due to fewer drug pushers being on the streets. Unfortunately, the potential danger will still be present due to the public schools' teaching your child that there no moral absolutes.

3. **Measure 5 will lower inflation and unemployment**. Banks create money (credit) out of nothing. This is the main cause of inflation and unemployment. Since the bankers' ability to create money is based upon a tiny percentage of their reserves, the loss of millions of dollars of illegal drug money they launder will lead to less inflation and more jobs.

### TODAY'S REAL DRUG PROBLEM

Let's be fair. Both marijuana and alcohol are bad for you. This measure prohibits the sale of marijuana. On the other hand, current law allows the sale of marijuana. On the other hand, current law allows the sale of alcoholic drinks. If you really want to stop drugs you should work to ban the sale of alcoholic drinks. Much misery flows from alcohol. Alcohol is the main cause of divorce, violent crimes, wife beatings, child abuse, traffic deaths, vagrancy, job absenteeism, etc.

Proverbs 20:1 "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

**DON'T DELAY. TRUST JESUS TODAY.**

**Submitted by:** Jack Reynolds  
P.O. BOX 4857  
Portland, OR 97208

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

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

# Measure No. 5 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

This measure does not "legalize" marijuana. Even after this measure passes, it will still be a felony to grow or possess marijuana for the purpose of sale. It will still be a felony to sell or give any amount of marijuana to a minor; indeed, it will still be a felony for anyone to sell or give any amount of marijuana to anyone. And possession of any amount of marijuana by a minor will still be illegal.

The only real change this measure makes is in the law concerning growing marijuana. At present, growing just one plant is a felony punishable by 20 years in prison. This is clearly way out of line, and the main point of the present measure is to eliminate criminal penalties for adults who wish to grow small amounts for their own consumption.

Only those actions which clearly violate the rights of others can properly be considered criminal. It may be unhealthy or risky to drink coffee, smoke marijuana, smoke tobacco, or climb mountains — but it is up to each individual to make such choices for himself.

Each individual must also take responsibility for the consequences of such choices. There are laws against operating a motor vehicle while impaired by marijuana (or by other drugs, medicines, or alcohol), and we strongly support such laws. We note that such laws are not affected by Measure 5.

We recognize that there are serious problems with the abuse of marijuana, alcohol, and other substances. But imposing criminal penalties on people who have such problems is not an appropriate or effective way of dealing with those problems.

The criminal justice system is by its very nature unable to distinguish between moderate, responsible consumers of marijuana and the small percentage of actual abusers. So it just tries to outlaw marijuana for everyone. And those laws themselves have just caused a re-run of the Alcohol Prohibition Era — with shoot-outs in the streets, widespread bribery and corruption of public officials, and no reduction at all in actual use or abuse of the substance.

The criminal justice system simply does not have the power to prevent marijuana use. Doubling or tripling police budgets would have no effect: even prison inmates, locked up and heavily guarded around the clock, are able to get illegal drugs. If police power cannot prevent even prison inmates from getting drugs, there is obviously no way that police power can keep drugs away from free people living in a free society.

Pot smokers may be a minority, but they have the same rights and liberties as all of us. One of the most fundamental of those rights is the right to be left alone.

An adult smoking marijuana in private may be violating certain customs of a majority, but that person is not violating anyone else's rights. So it is just not the business of the police to interfere, either to protect him from his own folly or to force majority customs upon him.

We have here a simple, straightforward civil liberties measure. This measure just gets the state government out of the business of dictating to adults what they may smoke in private.

Vote YES on Measure 5.

**Submitted by:** Richard Sharvy, for the  
Libertarian Party of Oregon  
P.O. Box 1250  
McMinnville, Oregon 97128

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### VOTE YES ON FIVE

Ballot measure five would allow adults to grow and smoke marijuana in private.

#### PASSING BALLOT MEASURE FIVE:

- Will not allow selling or giving away marijuana under any circumstances.
- Will not allow any public use of marijuana.
- Will not allow people to drive under the influence of marijuana.
- Will not allow minors to possess marijuana.
- Will not mean that marijuana is OK as opponents claim. It says that prohibition is un-American.
- Will not lead to increased marijuana use, as has been shown in Alaska and the Netherlands.

#### PASSING BALLOT MEASURE FIVE:

- Will shift our priorities from law enforcement to education and prevention in order to deal with drug problems.
- Will unite our community in the effort to stop drug abuse.
- Will save tax dollars by eliminating thousands of arrests for small amounts of marijuana.
- Will shift millions of dollars away from the black market and into Oregon's legitimate economy.
- Will break the black market connection between marijuana and other drugs.
- Will allow police to concentrate on fighting hard drugs and serious crimes like murder, rape and burglary.
- Will increase respect for the law.
- Will uphold the rights of American adults to make choices about their own lives.
- Will protect our **freedom, our privacy AND our children**

### VOTE YES ON FIVE

**Submitted by:** John A. Sajo, Director  
Oregon Marijuana Initiative  
PO Box 8698  
Portland, Or 97207

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

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

# Measure No. 5 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Dear Oregonian:

I am your neighbor. I am a part of our community, just as you are. I am a parent raising my children to be good citizens. I work for a living. I pay my taxes. I worry about the same things that you do.

I am probably a lot like you, but . . . I have smoked marijuana. And I should not be treated as a criminal.

That's why I urge you to vote yes on ballot measure five.

I should not risk going to jail because I have preferred marijuana to alcohol.

I urge you to vote yes on five, not because you approve of or condone marijuana use, but because you respect my rights as an American citizen.

Let's be fair. There may be some health risk from smoking marijuana, just as there is with tobacco, but I believe it is my right as an American Citizen to evaluate that risk for myself.

If we all cooperate, we can help keep drugs away from kids. But I can't cooperate fully when I face going to jail for 20 years for growing a plant in my garden.

You love your children. I love mine. We are all eager to prevent drop-outs and drug abuse — whether of alcohol or marijuana. But loving our children does not lead to the conclusion that adults who prefer using marijuana should be sent to jail.

Let's work together to prevent all drug abuse. Let's also preserve the right of adult Americans to make personal decisions about life-style questions, which do not harm or affect others. This is why I believe you, as a non-marijuana user, should vote YES on 5.

At some point one of your preferences will be targeted by prohibitionists, and then you will understand how important it is to keep government out of our personal lives. The right of all of us to be left alone when not harming others is our most precious right as Americans, yours and mine. Please, help defend it.

Measure 5 is written in a very limited way. It does not allow smoking marijuana in public. It does not allow selling or giving away marijuana. Marijuana would still be far more restricted than alcohol or tobacco.

The real issue of Ballot Measure Five is this: should we arrest and jail adults for smoking marijuana in the privacy of their homes?

Please neighbor, vote yes on five. It is my freedom today, but it may be your freedom tomorrow.

**Submitted by:** Laurie D. Bleckman  
16168 SE Sunnyside Rd.  
Clackamas, OR 97015

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

1. We are voting on marijuana laws, not marijuana safety.
2. Under these laws in Oregon in 1984, 77.4% of all marijuana arrests, and 58.7% of all drug arrests were for "Marijuana — possession for use." (Report of Criminal Offenses and Arrests — 1984, Law Enforcement Data Systems, State of Oregon.)
3. No reputable scientist ever said marijuana was "safe." We vote on a political question, not a scientific question. However, if "science" is put into political discussion, we want good science that is verified, substantiated and clinically significant to humans, not political propaganda posing as science.
4. An experiment must be repeated by other scientists, verified and substantiated by the scientific method, for the evidence to be acceptable to real scientists. An opinion, even when offered by a scientist, is not a scientific conclusion reached by the scientific method. It is opinion.
5. According to the National Academy of Sciences, the only scientifically substantiated, clinically significant personal health hazard from smoking marijuana is, in some subjects, a bronchitis similar to that from tobacco smoking.
6. Since "marihuana" was prohibited under federal narcotics laws, marijuana users have increased from only 100,000 in 1937 up to 30-60 million today. In spite of the large number of adults who regularly enjoy marijuana, there has been no scientifically documented equivalent or even parallel increase in clinically significant "health problems" of marijuana.
7. At any rate, we do not prosecute and punish people who drink alcohol or smoke tobacco, even though these substances, in some subjects, cause serious health problems. People who drink alcohol responsibly are not treated as criminals or used as scapegoats for other people's problems.
8. Marijuana prohibition, like alcohol prohibition, is not working. The private behavior of consenting, otherwise law-abiding adults should not be the concern of the government, the police or the state. The law should not be used to enforce morality or to do social engineering. It is not right or seemly for the police to be able to come into our homes because of private use of marijuana or for cultivation for personal use. Every Oregonian must have the right to privacy in their own homes.
9. When this ballot measure passes, SALE OF ANY AMOUNT OF MARIJUANA WILL REMAIN A FELONY. Public use of marijuana would still be forbidden. Children would not be allowed to use, possess or cultivate marijuana. The "Driving Under the Influence" laws remain in force.
10. Children should be educated about drugs and should be encouraged to "Say No to Drugs." This should be a family matter.
11. Nothing in this proposal would legalize, condone, encourage or approve of dangerous behavior by anyone.
12. Freedom is the issue, and the right to privacy. Please vote "Yes" on Measure 5.

**Submitted by:** Frederick J. Oerther, M.D.  
16168 SE Sunnyside Rd.  
Clackamas, OR 97015

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

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

# Measure No. 5 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### MEASURE 5 WILL HELP SOLVE DRUG PROBLEMS.

#### WHY?

BECAUSE MARIJUANA PROHIBITION IS A FAILURE (just as alcohol prohibition was)

- 1) Marijuana prohibition doesn't stop marijuana use.
- 2) Arresting adults for marijuana does not help solve the drug problem. If people have a problem, we should help them, not jail them.
- 3) It is wrong to arrest adults for doing something they enjoy in the privacy of their own homes that does not harm anyone else.

LAWS DON'T STOP MARIJUANA USE. EDUCATION DOES.

#### LOOK AT HISTORY.

Compare marijuana with tobacco over the last 20 years. Marijuana has been illegal. We have spent billions of dollars to arrest millions of people. Yet marijuana consumption has gone up drastically.

Look at cigarettes. Thanks to honest education and prevention programs everyone now knows that cigarettes kill people. And even though cigarettes are advertised and widely available, fewer people smoke.

#### LOOK AT THE PLACES THAT QUIT ARRESTING PEOPLE FOR MARIJUANA

The Netherlands: Marijuana laws were changed there in 1976. Studies<sup>2,3</sup> done by the government show that marijuana use has not increased and continues to be much lower than in the U.S.

Alaska: Personal consumption and cultivation of marijuana have been allowed since 1975. Studies<sup>1,3</sup> show that daily use of marijuana by Alaska high school students is lower than in Oregon.

#### LOOK AT THE ALTERNATIVE

Instead of arresting adults for smoking marijuana at home, we should educate people about the danger marijuana poses to their health. But we can't be hypocritical and have one standard for marijuana and another for alcohol. We need to teach people that ALL drugs are dangerous, including alcohol, tobacco, caffeine and prescription drugs.

We can solve the drug problem, but not with the same policy that has failed for 50 years.

EDUCATION WORKS: PROHIBITION DOESN'T. VOTE YES ON 5

#### FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Segal, Bernard, Ph.D., Mala, Theodorore, M.D., M.P.H., et al. Patterns of Drug Use: School Survey. Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, University of Alaska, Anchorage, 1983, p.28.

<sup>2</sup> Sylbing, Garth. The Use of Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco. Results of a Survey Among Young People in the Netherlands Aged 15-24 years. Foundation for Scientific Study of Alcohol and Drug Use, Amsterdam, 1984.

<sup>3</sup> Johnson, Lloyd D., Ph.D., et al. National Institute on Drug Abuse: Monitoring the Future, 1985. University of Michigan-Ann Arbor Institute for Social Research. Rockville, MD, 1986.

**Submitted by:** Shields Key, Treasurer  
Oregonians For Common Sense  
4023 SE 32nd  
Portland, Oregon 97202

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Marijuana use constitutes a severe threat to the health and education of young people. Marijuana use is already a significant problem in Oregon schools. Studies show that a significant number of high school students use marijuana on a regular daily basis. Legalization of the cultivation and possession of marijuana clearly will increase this threat.

Please consider the following facts as you vote on Ballot Measure #5:

- Chemical abuse, including the use of marijuana, impedes the educational process. Ballot Measure #5 will make marijuana much more readily available.
- If Ballot Measure #5 passes, schools will have to increase the use of scarce tax dollars to combat the marijuana problem.
- Ballot Measure #5 legalizes the possession of marijuana from the age of eighteen. Many of our high school students are eighteen. The connection and the problem are obvious.

Students who abuse chemicals, including marijuana, threaten their educational futures. School administrators have observed and dealt with this problem over the past several years. Ballot Measure #5 would provide increased availability of marijuana and will increase the number of students who experience:

- a shortened attention span
- a lessened ability to concentrate
- short term memory loss
- decreased motivation to stay in school

We urge you to think of Oregon's future — the kids who are in school today, and vote NO on Ballot Measure #5.

R.L. "Ozzie" Rose, Executive Director, Confederation of Oregon School Administrators

Charles A. Clemans, Superintendent, Oregon City Schools

Frank McNamara, Manager of Intergovernmental Relations, Portland Public Schools

Robert Williams, Superintendent, Greater Albany Public Schools

Shelby Price, Superintendent, Jackson County ESD

Robert Harland, Principal, Sam Barlow High School

Boyd Applegarth, President, Confederation of Oregon School Administrators

Ray Klappenbach, Superintendent, Bethel Schools

Jim Tacchini, Superintendent, Pendleton Schools

**Submitted by:** Charles A. Clemans  
277 Amanda Court  
Oregon City, Oregon 97045

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

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

# Measure No. 5 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Marijuana Legalization?  
Who Needs It?

Keep Oregon kids healthy and our communities safe.

Vote NO on 5.

Here are 5 good reasons to vote NO on 5:

1. Should Oregon have the most permissive drug law in the nation?

NO! Ballot measure 5 flies in the face of new and strong warnings about the effects of marijuana. The National Academy of Sciences, the Surgeon General of the United States, the American Medical Association and the American Lung Association have all issued warnings about marijuana. Yet ballot measure 5 would allow virtually uncontrolled use of this drug in our state.

2. Should Oregon voters send a message to our kids that using marijuana is okay?

NO! Laws can change the way people behave. We've seen that in Oregon, as strict driving and drinking laws reduce alcohol consumption. But ballot measure 5 actually makes it legal for high school students to use marijuana, as long as they are 18.

3. Should Oregon voters overlook the health risks of marijuana smoke?

NO! Marijuana smoke has greater concentrations of the cancer-causing substances found in tobacco smoke. It has 12 times the "tar" and 10 to 20 times as much carbon monoxide.

4. Should Oregon marijuana law be in conflict with federal law?

NO! But federal law classifies marijuana as a Schedule I drug, considered dangerous and addictive. Ballot measure 5 would move Oregon Law in exactly the opposite direction. In fact, the ballot measure 5 would make it tougher than ever for law enforcement officials to control drugs in Oregon.

5. Should Oregonians ignore the potential costs of drug abuse?

NO! Drug use is **not** merely a "private matter". Drug use costs everyone: in dollars, safety and quality of life. By legalizing marijuana, ballot measure 5 would put the public at risk.

VOTE NO on 5.

**Submitted by:** Rosanna Creighton  
American Lung Association of Oregon  
319 S.W. Washington, Suite 520  
Portland, OR 97204  
Oregon Free From Drug Abuse  
4705 NE Columbia Blvd  
Portland, OR 97218

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The Religious Coalition For A Drug-Free Oregon is opposed to the legalized growth and use of marijuana. We pledge ourselves to use whatever legal and political means are available to us to defeat any local referendum or initiative which would seek such legislation.

Studies have shown that marijuana

- impairs the cardiovascular system
- impairs driving and motor function
- may cause cancer and emphysema
- impairs memory and learning
- damages the lungs
- retards emotional growth
- decreases motivation

The American Lung Association states, "Chemicals from a single marijuana cigarette can remain in the body for as long as one month because the mind altering drug, THC, is fat-soluble. This means that it can be stored for long periods of time in the body in such areas as the lungs, the brain, and the reproductive organs. These are the areas that are most affected by marijuana use."

The Religious Coalition For A Drug-Free Oregon fears the inevitable handing down of the drug from those legally "of age" to those not legally "of age" in the event of the passage of Initiative Measure #5. Marijuana use during puberty is especially disturbing, since this is a time of rapid and complex hormonal changes involving sexual and social development — processes at risk for marijuana users. We are determined to give the next generation the very best society possible. We do not believe that a person who has been introduced to any kind of illicit drug use can maximize his or her contribution to society. Do we want to encourage the use of marijuana? NO! We repent that we have done such poor modeling for our children and have offered them such limited avenues for fulfillment.

Drug abuse is not merely a "private matter." Drug abuse costs society some \$26 billion a year. Add to this the human cost of child abuse and neglect and broken families, the too frequent by-product of drug abuse. The American public is put at risk by stoned workers, stoned drivers and other drug users.

Judeo-Christian tradition has firmly held to the conviction that we are the temple of God, both physically and mentally. We of the Religious Coalition For A Drug-Free Oregon are for the rehabilitation of society, not its debilitation. We do not believe that there is any healthful, sane, just, or ethical option other than voting "NO" to Initiative Measure 5.

The Rev. Rodney I. Page  
Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon  
Captain R. William Hunter  
The Salvation Army  
The Rev. Randy Roth  
Greater Portland Association of Evangelicals  
Rabbi Joshua Stampfer  
Neveh Shalom Congregation  
Elder Frank Baker  
Seventh Day Adventist Church  
Dr. Leo M. Thornton  
President, Western Evangelical Seminary

**Submitted by:** Rodney I. Page  
Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon  
0245 SW Bancroft St. Suite B  
Portland, Oregon 97201

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

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

# Measure No. 5 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Physicians and Health Care Insurers  
say 'NO'  
to Ballot Measure 5

- Why is ballot measure 5 a health care concern?

Ballot measure 5 legalizes the use of marijuana in Oregon . . . even though medical research clearly shows marijuana can be a serious health hazard. Thousands of studies conducted so far show definite risks from marijuana use — to the lungs, heart, brain, and immune and reproductive systems.

It makes no sense to ignore the health risks of marijuana. **Vote NO on 5!**

- How does marijuana compare to alcohol? For one thing, marijuana remains in the user's system far longer than alcohol does. For another, regular use of marijuana has been linked by research to the use of other drugs.

In Oregon, it is illegal for anyone under 21 to use alcohol. But ballot measure 5 would allow anyone 18 or older — even high school students — to use marijuana. It makes no sense to legalize the use of a drug by young people.

**Vote NO on 5!**

- Are there any health care costs to consider with ballot measure 5? Absolutely! Each year Oregon families, businesses and unions pay millions of dollars for the treatment and rehabilitation of youngsters and adults. Ballot measure 5 will only increase the costs of our battle against all forms of drug abuse and addiction.

Ballot Measure 5 makes no sense  
**Vote NO on 5!**

Oregon Medical Association  
Oregon Academy of Family Physicians  
Oregon Pediatric Society  
Oregon Society of Internal Medicine  
Blue Cross/Blue Shield  
Kaiser Permanente

**Submitted by:** C. Scott Gallant  
Oregon Medical Association  
5210 S.W. Corbett Avenue  
Portland, Oregon 97201

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

A Message to Oregon Voters  
from

Oregonians in Professional Athletics

For the health and safety of Oregon's young people  
**Vote NO on legalized marijuana**  
**Vote NO on Ballot Measure 5.**

- Drug abuse has cast an ugly shadow on America.
- Some of us have seen how drugs can cruelly rob a person of his or her future.
- Isn't now the time we need to fight drug abuse even harder?
- If ballot measure 5 passes, it will be legal for anyone 18 years or older to use marijuana in Oregon. Even a high school student who is 18 could legally possess unlimited amounts of marijuana.
- What message would ballot measure 5 send to Oregon's young people? That there is no problem with using marijuana.
- Ask yourself whether this is the message you want to send to kids? We say, "NO!" If you agree, then vote **NO on ballot measure 5**. Legalizing marijuana would be a step backwards in the critical fight against drug abuse.

**Vote NO on legalized marijuana**  
**NO on Ballot Measure 5**

Dale Murphy, Atlanta Braves  
Neil Lomax, St. Louis Cardinals  
Peter Jacobson, PGA  
Kiki Vandeweghe, Portland Trail Blazer  
Terry Porter, Portland Trail Blazer  
Geoff Petrie, Former Portland Trail Blazer  
Steve Jones, Former Portland Trail Blazer  
Larry Steele, Former Portland Trail Blazer  
Neil Elshire, Minnesota Vikings  
David Lewis, Detroit Lions

**Submitted by:** Roger E. Martin  
Citizens Against Marijuana Legalization  
4300 NE Fremont  
Portland, Oregon 97212

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

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

# Measure No. 5 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Here are the reasons Oregon's  
Citizens Against Marijuana Legalization  
urge NO on 5

• **Ballot measure 5 would legalize marijuana in Oregon.**

Oregon's marijuana laws are already decriminalized. There have been no criminal penalties for individual marijuana use or possession of small amounts in Oregon since 1976.

• **Ballot measure 5 goes much further.** It removes even fines from the law! In fact, ballot measure 5 would give Oregon one of the most permissive drug use laws in the nation.

• **Ballot measure 5 allows anyone 18 years or older, even high school students, to possess unlimited amounts of marijuana.** There are virtually no limits other than age in ballot measure 5. Educator and parent groups are especially concerned about the measure's impact on young people.

• **Ballot measure 5 will tie the hands of Oregon's law enforcement officials,** making it even more difficult to control drug use and traffic in our State.

Ballot measure 5 doesn't even limit where marijuana could be used! If you oppose legalization of marijuana in Oregon,

**Vote NO on 5.**

Edith Green, Honorary Co-Chairperson  
Wendell Wyatt, Honorary Co-Chairperson  
Margaret Carter, Co-Chairperson  
Paul Phillips, Co-Chairperson

Members (partial list):

Vic Atiyeh	Ron Wyden
Neil Goldschmidt	Bob Smith
Norma Paulus	Denny Smith
Mark Hatfield	Verne Duncan
Bob Packwood	Les AuCoin

Oregon Congress of Parents and Teachers  
Oregon Academy of Family Physicians  
Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon  
Confederation of Oregon School Administrators  
American Lung Association of Oregon  
Oregon Free From Drug Abuse

**Submitted by:** Roger E. Martin  
Citizens Against Marijuana Legalization  
4300 NE Fremont  
Portland, Oregon 97212

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### IMPORTANT MESSAGE

**LEGALIZING MARIJUANA IS THE WORST ECONOMIC MESSAGE OREGON COULD SEND TO THE NATION!**

**VOTE NO ON 5**

**Submitted by:** Ivan Congleton, President  
Associated Oregon Industries  
Portland Chamber of Commerce  
1149 Court Street N.E.  
Salem, Oregon 97309

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

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

# Measure No. 5 & No. 6

STATE OF  
OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### Message From Oregon Service Clubs

As Service Clubs, we share a common concern which is the awareness of our responsibility to protect and promote the welfare of young people. We recognize that through the cooperation of several segments of society working in concert, the problem of drug abuse can be solved.

The legalization of marijuana at this time would seriously, and perhaps irreparably, harm the efforts already being made to counteract the abuse of drugs.

Consequently, we are opposed to the legalization of marijuana and urge you to VOTE NO on Ballot Measure 5.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks

Past Governors,  
Pacific Northwest District of  
Kiwani International

Lions Council of Governors of Multiple District 36

**Submitted by:** Donald M. Delzer  
385 S.W. 1st Ave.  
Canby, Oregon 97013

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

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 4, 1986.

## BALLOT TITLE

### 6 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROHIBITS STATE FUNDING ABOR- TIONS. EXCEPTION: PREVENT MOTHER'S DEATH

YES

NO

**QUESTION**—Shall Oregon Constitution be amended to prohibit using state monies to fund abortions except to prevent death of the mother?

**EXPLANATION**—The measure would amend the Oregon Constitution by adding to Article IX the following new section:

Section 9: State monies must not be used to fund abortions, except to prevent the death of the mother.

**ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT**—Abortions funded by the state cost an average of \$200 each. Medical expenses for each birth funded by the state are \$2,140. There were 1,224 state-funded abortions in the past year. Passage of this measure would mean a General Fund savings of \$243,833 in medical payments not used for abortions. General Fund cost for 1,224 state-funded deliveries would mean an increase in expenditures of approximately \$2.6 million, assuming 100 percent of previous abortion cases would carry the pregnancy to term. The net financial effect, after accounting for savings for abortions not performed, would be an increase in General Fund expenditures of about \$2.4 million per year. Factors such as number of cases which may find private funding for abortion or abortions performed under the medical exception provision in the measure cannot be determined but may affect the eventual financial impact of the measure.

### AN ACT

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

Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by creating a new section to be known as Section 9, ARTICLE IX, and to read:

Section 9. State monies must not be used to fund abortions, except to prevent the death of the mother.

## EXPLANATION

This measure amends the state constitution to prohibit the use of any state money to fund any abortion except to prevent the death of the mother. Presently, state funds may be used to provide abortions to indigent women who qualify for state funded medical assistance. Under the proposed change, state funds could not be used to pay for any abortion except to prevent the death of the mother.

*(This explanation prepared and filed by the Legislative Counsel Committee pursuant to ORS 251.225.)*



# Measure No. 6 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### AS PHYSICIANS, WE SUPPORT BALLOT MEASURE 6 FOR SEVERAL SIGNIFICANT MEDICAL REASONS.

In the state of Oregon, abortions are extremely easy to obtain, even for minors. Teenagers 15 or older can obtain an abortion without the parents' knowledge or consent, for a procedure which can jeopardize a woman's health in a number of ways. There are several known physical risks, including excessive bleeding, infection and sterility, and even death. There are also some common emotional and psychological risks, that may be immediate or delayed. They include but are not limited to: depression, anger, guilt, low self esteem, nightmares, hostility, feelings of dehumanization and exploitation.

In 1985, abortions were performed on over 12,000 Oregon women, including 3,240 teenagers. Approximately 1 out of every 4 pregnancies in Oregon ends in abortion, with a much higher ratio among teenagers. Many of these abortions are paid for with state funds making abortions relatively easy for teenagers to obtain. Typically, these adolescents receive little or no information regarding the effects of abortion — especially the psychological and emotional effects. Yet, these young women are the ones most in need of complete, accurate information and counseling. It is not wise to expect a 15 year old, for example, to make a truly informed decision that could have serious life-long consequences. Lack of required parental consent and involvement only compounds the problem.

We therefore believe that state funding for abortion has served to further legitimize abortion and increase the ease of access for even the youngest girls. We believe that state funding should be stopped and that doing so will:

- 1) cause people to examine more thoroughly the various physical and emotional complications of abortion,
- 2) help protect the needs and rights of young girls and women to be truly informed about abortion,
- 3) encourage people to seek less traumatic alternatives to abortion, such as adoption.

We encourage all Oregonians to join with members of the state's medical community in voting "yes" on Measure 6.

George Hamilton M.D.	Donald MacGreevey M.D.
Charles W. Norris M.D.	Remy Fuller OB. GYN.
Helen Duewel M.D.	John Campbell M.D.
Robert Feeney M.D. PC	Carl Wilcox M.D.
Kathryn Thomson D.O.	William B. Henry N.D.
Oscar M. Quijano M.D.	Ib Muderspach M.D.
Jerma O. Quijano M.D.	

**Submitted by:** Sue Wheeler, Treasurer  
Physicians for Ballot Measure #6  
17928 S. Edgewood Ln.  
Oregon City, OR 97045

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Surprisingly enough, many people who support a woman's right to choose abortion will be voting "Yes" on Measure 6.

Why?

Partly because Oregonians are finding that abortion has simply gotten out of hand. It's now become far too common — especially among teenagers.

For example:

- There are over 4,000 abortions a day in the USA.
- One pregnancy in every 5 now ends in abortion.
- Over 45,000 abortions have been performed on teenage girls right here in Oregon.
- Teenagers do not even need their parents' permission to get an abortion in Oregon.
- The availability of government funding puts the state's "stamp of approval" on teenage abortion.

As a result, many of these young women — some of them only 12 or 13 years old—end up with emotional scars that will last a lifetime.

And in many cases, it was all made possible by our tax dollars.

For both teenagers and poor women, there are alternatives to abortion that avoid the guilt, the trauma and the expense.

One is adoption. It's ironic that, when many childless couples wait four years or more, hoping to adopt someone's baby, our tax dollars are being used to abort them.

Those women who feel strongly about getting an abortion can still get one. Measure 6 will not change that.

But Measure 6 will get the state of Oregon out of the abortion business.

What's more, limiting tax-paid abortions will help stop another very disturbing trend. According to Oregon's Department of Human Resources:

- 2 OUT OF 3 WOMEN WHO GET AN ABORTION IN OREGON DID NOT USE ANY FORM OF BIRTH CONTROL TO PREVENT THE PREGNANCY.

We believe abortion should not be used as a form of birth control. Yet the availability of tax dollars actually encourages that practice.

But is this measure constitutional? Yes it is:

- The Supreme Court has ruled (*Harris v. McRae*, 1980) that state tax dollars do not have to be used for abortion.
- 35 other states already have restrictions similar to Measure 6.
- Not one state that's adopted these restrictions has ever chosen to withdraw them.
- Studies have shown that these restrictions will not result in increased welfare costs.

Over the years, most polls have shown that a majority of Oregonians—including Democrats and Republicans, physicians, attorneys, judges, blue collar, and white collar workers—all agree that tax dollars should not be used for abortion.

That's especially true today. Most of us now believe:

- Abortions are too easy to get, especially for young people.
- The state of Oregon should not be paying for something as controversial as abortion.
- Our tax dollars should not subsidize abortions for teenagers who are acting without their parents' permission.

Join us in voting "yes" on Measure 6. Let's get the state of Oregon out of the abortion business.

**Submitted by:** Suzanne Callahan  
1880 N.W. Juniper  
Corvallis, OR 97330

Jim Bunn  
Chairman,  
Taxpayers for  
Responsible Government  
Rt. 1, Box 192  
McMinnville, OR 97123

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

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

# Measure No. 6 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

THE RELIGIOUS LEADERS OF OREGON SUPPORT MEASURE 6 AS A COMPASSIONATE ANSWER TO SOME VERY DIFFICULT QUESTIONS.

We represent a genuine cross-section of the religious community including clergy and laity from the Catholic and Protestant faiths.

We are deeply concerned about the effect of state-funded abortions on the people they're intended to help because we've talked with these people, one on one.

State abortion funding is often well-meaning. The goal is to help women deal with crisis pregnancies. And very often, a "free" abortion seems like the only solution.

Certainly we're concerned about women's rights, and we have first-hand experience with the serious problems involved with crisis pregnancies. But we feel that abortion has become too widely accepted as the only solution to these problems. Abortions have simply become too easy to get.

The results of tax paid abortions are especially tragic in the case of teenagers. These young women — some of them only 12, 13 or 14 years of age — have a terrible time adjusting to the trauma of pregnancy at their age. A tax-paid abortion often not only fails to relieve their anxiety — it actually multiplies it.

Poor adult women can also be harmed by a program that's intended to help them. In private counseling situations, we've found that the anxiety they suffer is just as great as the younger women. Sometimes, it's even greater, and it's just as long-lasting.

Sadly, these women are sometimes not fully informed about the alternatives to abortion. For example, right here in Oregon, there are many more childless couples eager to adopt, than there are babies AVAILABLE FOR ADOPTION. Many of these couples are more than happy to adopt any child regardless of race, birth defects, or the situation in which the child was conceived (rape, incest, etc.).

In addition, many of our church members have set up private support programs for women with crisis pregnancies — helping them with free medical care, clothing, shelter, etc. All without cost to the taxpayers.

Last but not least, we believe the state should not give its financial stamp of approval to a controversial medical procedure like abortion. The availability of state-funded abortions conveys a sense of government "endorsement" for abortion as a simple way out of difficult problems — especially in the eyes of teenagers.

For the sake of the mental and spiritual well-being of the Oregon women who face crisis pregnancies, we urge you to join us in voting "Yes" on Measure 6.

Dr. Raymond Cox, President, Oregon Association of Evangelicals; Bishop Paul E. Waldschmidt C.S.C. D.D. S.T.D.; Dr. Frank Shields, Sunnyside United Methodist Church; Dr. Randy Roth, Greater Portland Association of Evangelicals; Pastor Donald Poundstone, First Orthodox Presbyterian Church; Dr. Robert Crandall, Free Methodist Church; Dr. Joe Aldrich, President, Multnomah School of the Bible; Rev. James Hagen, Good Shepard Lutheran Church; Rev. James B. Hoge Ph.D.

**Submitted by:** Sue Wheeler, Treasurer  
Religious Leaders for Ballot Measure #6  
4506 Pennsylvania Dr. S.E.  
Salem, OR 97301

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Oregonians take pride in our state constitution. That is why more than 48 organizations, representing women and men from all parts of our state **OPPOSE Ballot Measure 6.**

This **radical and unjust** measure would amend our state constitution to prohibit the use of state funds for abortion. The only exception is to prevent the death of the mother.

### **RAPE IS NO EXCEPTION:**

Jane was only 13 when she was raped. This was one more tragedy for a child that has already battled several serious medical conditions. When it was discovered that she was pregnant from the rape, state funds enabled her to have an abortion.

### **INCEST IS NO EXCEPTION:**

Susan came to a public health clinic asking for help. She was pregnant for the second time, impregnated both times by her own father. State funds were used to pay for an abortion, and Susan, a child herself, was not forced to carry the pregnancy to term.

### **ENDANGERING THE MOTHER'S HEALTH IS NO EXCEPTION:**

Rose, the mother of three, has a serious liver disease and receives public assistance. Pregnant due to birth control failure, her doctor advised that her pregnancy be terminated rather than endanger her health. Rose had a state-funded abortion and continues to care for her family.

Ballot Measure 6 is an **EXTREME** measure that ignores these **REAL** tragedies that have happened to fellow Oregonians. We believe that it is wrong to prohibit our state government from helping families in need.

The proponents want you to believe that this amendment is not really about people. They want you to believe that the purpose of the amendment is to save tax dollars. **But don't be misled.**

States that have discontinued funding for abortions have experienced an increase of **20% or more** in the numbers of women who carry a pregnancy to term when abortion is not an option. Based on figures for 1984-85 in Oregon, this could translate into an **INCREASED COST TO THE TAXPAYERS** of more than \$700,000 in pregnancy-related costs alone.

Ballot Measure 6 is an **EXTREME, UNFAIR and COSTLY** amendment. It does not belong in the Oregon Constitution.

**Submitted by:** Joan Binninger  
Chair, Oregon Taxpayers for Choice  
Education Director,  
Planned Parenthood of the  
Columbia/Willamette  
3231 SE 50th  
Portland, OR 97206

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

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

# Measure No. 6 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### BALLOT MEASURE 6 IS WRONG, FROM A MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW

Ballot Measure 6 states that: "State monies must not be used to fund abortions, except to prevent the death of the mother." This is a seemingly simple Amendment, but consider the following:

#### THIS MEASURE IS RESTRICTIVE AND WRONG

If this restrictive constitutional amendment passes, it would NOT EVEN allow an abortion when pregnancy means EXTREME DANGER TO THE HEALTH OF THE MOTHER.

For example, what about a woman with kidney disease who relies on the state for her health care needs? She is in danger simply by being pregnant. She may not be allowed an abortion until the actual point of death.

#### THIS MEASURE IS CONFUSING

This measure is confusing. What, for example, does "prevent the death of the mother" mean? How this would be interpreted is unclear. If this radical measure passed, HOW CLOSE TO DEATH WOULD A WOMAN NEED TO BE BEFORE AN ABORTION WOULD BE ALLOWED? What about the long-lasting health consequences to a woman with diabetes or kidney disease or cancer if she carried to term? Ballot Measure 6 can't answer these questions.

#### THIS MEASURE IS UNNECESSARY

The Oregon Constitution has established that all publicly funded abortions must be medically necessary. Doctors must certify any abortion and the state must give prior authorization. This is a responsible system. Why change it with a dangerous Amendment when we just don't know all the changes it may cause.

IT IS DANGEROUS AND UNNECESSARY TO CHANGE THE OREGON CONSTITUTION WHEN RESTRICTIONS ON STATE-FUNDED ABORTIONS ARE ALREADY IN PLACE

Physicians Against Ballot Measure Number 6.

Richard Franklin, M.D.

John Tarnasky, M.D.

Gary Prohaska, M.D.

Thomas Thornton, M.D.

Jim Sampson, M.D.

Martin Schwartz, M.D.

John Reynolds, M.D.

John Bissonnette, M.D.

Thomas Flath, M.D.

Adrienne Feldstein, M.D.

**Submitted by:** Gary Prohaska, M.D.  
Physicians Against Ballot Measure 6  
507 NE 14th  
Portland, OR 97213

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Abortion is a difficult and complicated issue. There is no consistent ethical or theological consensus concerning its morality. Historically, widely differing views on abortion have been held by substantial sections of the American religious community.

Because there are such deeply held differences, the abortion decision must remain with the individual — to be made on the basis of conscience and personal religious principles — free from government interference. Religious bodies can, and should, direct their followers to obey the teachings of their faith. But it is WRONG to use our state constitution to impose the beliefs of some on all who believe otherwise.

Ballot Measure 6 is a RADICAL measure that departs from this standard. By severely limiting the use of public funds for abortions, it seeks to impose one set of moral and religious beliefs on all who are dependent on the state for their health care.

It especially discriminates against low income, young, and many minority women. It is an UNJUST measure that deprives many poor people of the right to make a decision about an unwanted pregnancy in accordance with their own conscience and religious beliefs — yet abortion would remain available to those with the ability to pay.

Abortion is never an ideal solution. But there are situations which produce tragic conflicts of life with life, when many would consider abortion to be morally justified, or even required. This measure recognizes only one such circumstance when state funds could be used for an abortion — to prevent the death of the mother. Otherwise, it eliminates abortion as an option — even if the pregnancy jeopardizes the woman's health. Even in the case of rape. Even if a young girl is a victim of incest.

Ballot Measure 6 is an EXTREME measure that does not recognize there are circumstances when many would consider abortion the only moral alternative to a problem pregnancy.

The abortion question has never been easy for the theologians and church groups who have wrestled with the issue. It is precisely because of this wide divergence of opinions about the morality of abortion that it must continue to be a matter left to the individual conscience.

This measure would impose a different standard on those who depend on state funds for their health care. It has no place in a society that is built on mutual respect and tolerance for all religious beliefs. VOTE NO ON 6.

Religious Leaders Against Ballot Measure 6  
Rev. Earl Riddle, Secretary  
OR/ID Conference, United Methodist Church  
Rev. David Weed  
First Presbyterian Church, Coos Bay  
Rev. Gene Ross  
United Church of Christ  
Rabbi Emanuel Rose  
Congregation Beth Israel  
Rev. Alan Deale  
First Unitarian Church  
Rev. Joe Smith  
St. James Lutheran Church

**Submitted by:** Rev. Earl Riddle  
465 N.W. 95th  
Portland, OR 97229

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

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

# Measure No. 6 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### KEEP THE OREGON CONSTITUTION FAIR

The Oregon Constitution guarantees basic rights for the citizens of our state. It guarantees the rights that are most important to our lives, such as freedom of speech and freedom to believe in whatever we want. It requires state government to treat all Oregonians equally and with fairness. Ballot Measure 6 would radically change Oregon's Constitution.

### VOTE NO ON MEASURE 6 IT IS EXTREME AND UNJUST

Measure 6 would stop state government from helping a woman obtain an abortion. Measure 6 says **NO** to:

- **VICTIMS of INCEST,**
- **VICTIMS of RAPE,**
- **WOMEN WHOSE PHYSICAL HEALTH IS ENDANGERED BY PREGNANCY,**
- **STATE EMPLOYEES, STUDENTS and PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS whose medical insurance is provided by the state, POOR WOMEN who ask the state for help.**

Do you want our **CONSTITUTION** to say **NO** to all of these women who depend on the State of Oregon for their medical care?

### OTHER SIMILAR ATTACKS HAVE LOST

- in the Oregon Courts,
- in the Oregon Legislature,
- in the 1978 election by vote of the people

### DON'T BE FOOLED — VOTE NO ON 6

If Measure 6 passes, welfare and medical care costs will increase. The average cost of an abortion is \$202.08. The average cost of carrying to term is \$2,195.78. These increased costs will be felt by Oregon taxpayers. It is unfair to force any woman to have a child and to increase the family's dependence on the state. Measure 6 would affect **ALL** Oregonians.

### KEEP THE OREGON CONSTITUTION FAIR

The US Constitution guarantees the right to choose an abortion. The Oregon Constitution guarantees that our state government will treat all Oregonians equally. The supporters of Measure 6 want to change Oregon's Constitution to severely restrict access to abortion. Measure 6 would end state funded abortions except to prevent the death of the pregnant woman.

**DON'T LET THE OREGON CONSTITUTION BE USED AGAINST WOMEN WHO DECIDE TO HAVE AN ABORTION. DON'T LET THE OREGON CONSTITUTION BE USED AGAINST WOMEN WHO DEPEND ON THE STATE FOR MEDICAL CARE.**

### VOTE NO ON MEASURE 6.

Lawyers against Ballot Measure 6  
National Lawyers Guild  
Lawyers for Choice

**Submitted by:** Jeanne Kincaid  
P.O. Box 1308  
Portland, Oregon 97207

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

On November 4, 1986 Oregonians will be asked to amend our State Constitution in order to BAN funding for **MEDICALLY-NECESSARY ABORTIONS**. The only exception allowed is "to prevent the death of the mother." By passing this amendment, we would **FORBID** our state government from **HELPING**:

- the woman whose pregnancy is the tragic result of a brutal rape
- the bewildered 12 year old child who is pregnant due to incest
- the mother with cancer or kidney disease or diabetes, whose future health and ability to care for her children were endangered by her pregnancy
- the family faced with a pregnancy with severe genetic damage to the fetus

We don't want that kind of inflexibility **LOCKED IN** to our State Constitution.

Last year the state of Oregon spent \$10,369,461 in pregnancy-related costs for needy families. Only 3.12% of that total was attributable to abortion; Oregon spent 32 times **MORE** for delivery services than for abortions. By funding maternity care, adoption services and abortion services, we keep the options open.

Today, abortion is a legal option guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. Regardless of the outcome of the vote on this radical and restrictive amendment, Oregonians with adequate financial means will be able to make decisions concerning abortion. But those who rely on the state for assistance with their medical care will be denied access to a medically-necessary abortion, even in the case of rape or incest or damage to the woman's health or severe damage to the fetus.

Like the **MAJORITY** of Oregonians, we believe that this kind of extreme amendment does not belong in the Oregon State Constitution.

### VOTE NO ON MEASURE 6

Young Women's Christian Association  
National Organization for Women  
National Abortion Rights Action League,  
Oregon Affiliate  
National Council of Jewish Women  
Women's Rights Coalition  
Oregon Women's Political Caucus  
League of Women Voters of Oregon  
Executive Republican Women's Club

**Submitted by:** Marilyn Schultz  
President, Oregon Women's Political Caucus  
P.O. Box 40465  
Portland, Oregon 97240

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

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

# Measure No. 6 & No. 7 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### VOTE NO ON 6

#### VOTE NO TO EXTREMISM

Ballot Measure 6 is an EXTREME proposal to amend Oregon's Constitution. It would prohibit the use of state funds for abortion except to prevent the woman's death.

Think about it.

If this measure passes, no state funds could be used for an abortion:

- EVEN IF A WOMAN WAS RAPED.
- EVEN IF A YOUNG GIRL IS THE VICTIM OF INCEST.
- EVEN IF A WOMAN IS PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY ILL.

Do you want this kind of EXTREMISM locked into your state constitution?

We think most thoughtful Oregonians will agree: This RADICAL MEASURE does not deserve our support.

#### VOTE NO TO HIGHER COSTS

Proponents of this measure want you to believe it will save tax dollars. But let's look at the facts:

- In 1984-85, the state of Oregon paid \$323,745 for abortion services — averaging \$202.08 for each procedure.
- In that same period, the state paid over \$10 million for more than 4,500 pregnancies that were continued to delivery, or an average of \$2,195.78 each.

NO. This measure will NOT save money.

But dollars are not the only consideration. What about the human costs when a victim of rape or incest is forced to carry her pregnancy to term? Or when a frightened teenager dies from complications related to an illegal abortion?

#### VOTE NO TO INJUSTICE

If Ballot Measure 6 passes, it will set up TWO kinds of justice in Oregon. One for people who can afford to pay for their medical care. And one for those who can't.

While most women will still have the option of choosing an abortion — a right guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution — poor women will not.

Justice based on the ability to pay. That's just not the American way.

#### VOTE NO ON BALLOT MEASURE 6

The state of Oregon pays for a variety of pregnancy-related services for women in need.

We think that's the way it should stay.

Ballot Measure 6 would destroy this even-handed, moral approach to a very serious issue. It would inject government into the personal lives of many women and their families.

This measure will not just affect poor women. It will affect anyone who is dependent on the state for their health care or health insurance.

We think there are better ways to limit abortions. Such as providing RESPONSIBLE SEX EDUCATION and BIRTH CONTROL INFORMATION TO HELP ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR ABORTION.

**Submitted by:** Jesalee Fosterling,  
Executive Director  
Planned Parenthood of the  
Columbia/Willamette  
3231 S.E. 50th St.  
Portland, Oregon 97206

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

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 4, 1986.

## BALLOT TITLE

### 7 CONSTITUTIONAL 5% SALES TAX FUNDS SCHOOLS, REDUCES PROPERTY TAX

YES

NO

**QUESTION**—Shall 5% sales tax funding schools, reducing some property taxes, limiting property tax rates, providing renter's relief, be imposed?

**EXPLANATION**—Constitutional amendment requires 5% sales, use tax on tangible personal property, with low-income rebate. Provides exemptions. Prohibits similar local taxes. Requires state school, community college support at 1985-87 proportion of state budget, plus 70% of net sales tax revenue. 30% net revenue reduces property tax on owner-occupied principle residences. Provides equivalent renter's relief. Limits property tax rates. Continues homeowner, renter relief at 1983 levels. Reimburses tax collectors' collection costs.

**ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT**—An estimate of the financial effect of this measure requires explicit assumptions about the consumption goods subject to the tax. Depending upon the items the legislature decides to exempt from taxation (including those items specifically exempted by the measure), the sales tax is expected to raise between \$850 million and \$1 billion in fiscal year 1988-89. Assuming total annual collections of approximately \$950 million, the expected use of revenues would be as follows:

Approximately \$19 million (assuming a 2 percent discount) will be used to repay business people for collecting the sales tax;

Approximately \$12 million will be used to pay the state's cost to collect and disburse the tax;

Approximately \$12.5 million will be used to refund the tax paid by "lower income persons" (assumed to be families with a total income of \$17,500 or less);

About, \$635 million (or 70 percent of net revenues) will be distributed to school districts and community colleges. In addition to these funds, the state is to appropriate 28.2% of the General Fund budget to the basic school support fund and 3.4% to community college operations. In 1985-87, these amounts were \$945 million and \$116.3 million respectively.

\$230 million will be used for property tax relief on owner-occupied residences and \$41.5 million will be used for payments to renters. These two amounts are approximately 30% of net estimated revenues from the sales tax.

Costs for the Senior Citizen Property Tax Deferral Program will decrease by approximately \$11 million in fiscal year 1988-89. Costs for the Homeowner and Renter Refund Program (HARRP) will decrease by \$1.5 million in 1988-89 and \$5 million in 1989-90.

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

**PARAGRAPH 1.** The Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by creating a new article to be known as Article IX-A and to read:

**Section 1.** (1) Not later than January 1, 1988, a state general retail sales and use tax shall be implemented. The general sales and use tax measure shall tax the gross receipts from the sale of or the storage, use or consumption within this state of tangible personal

# Measure No. 7 STATE OF OREGON

property. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law a method to compensate the collectors of the tax for their costs of collection, accounting and remittance of the tax to the state.

(2) There shall be provided a refund, credit or other means by which amounts estimated by the Legislative Assembly to offset the sales and use tax paid by lower income persons, as defined by law, are advanced or returned to those persons.

(3) The rate of the general sales and use tax imposed under subsection (1) of this section shall be five percent.

(4) The measure described in subsections (1) through (3) of this section shall not impose a tax upon the gross receipts from the sale of, or the storage, use or consumption of any of the following:

(a) Food products for human consumption, except those food products that are customarily sold for immediate human consumption.

(b) Medicine, drug, device, appliance or other substance, equipment or article other than food, for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease or other ailment in humans ordered by a prescription to a pharmacist by a practitioner authorized by law of this or another jurisdiction to issue prescriptions.

(c) Water, natural gas, fuel oil, electricity or geothermal resources if delivered to consumers through mains, lines, tanks or pipes.

(d) The sale or lease of real property.

(e) Gasoline used as a fuel for motor vehicles.

(f) Animal life, or feed for animal life, which is of a kind the products of which ordinarily constitute food for human consumption.

(g) Seed, plants, fertilizer and pesticides for use in a commercial agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activity within or without this state.

(h) Tangible personal property that will enter into and become an ingredient or component part of tangible personal property manufactured, processed or fabricated for ultimate sale at retail within or without this state.

(5) The Legislative Assembly may exempt other items or transactions not included in subsection (4) of this section.

(6) Notwithstanding section 1, Article IV, section 10, Article VI or section 2, Article XI of this Constitution, except as provided in this Article, no general retail sales and use tax upon the sale of or the storage, use or consumption of tangible personal property or services shall be imposed by the state or any county, city, district or other municipal corporation or political subdivision of this state.

**Section 2.** (1) For each fiscal year or biennium beginning on or after July 1, 1987, from the revenues available to the state to defray general state governmental expenditures, the Legislative Assembly shall set aside amounts estimated to be not less than the amounts appropriated to the Basic School Support Fund during the 1985-87 biennium increased or decreased in the same ratio as the changes in the state budget for general state governmental expenditures. The funds shall be distributed to school districts and used exclusively for the support of elementary and secondary education.

(2) For each biennium or fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 1987, from the revenues available to the state to defray general state governmental expenditures, the Legislative Assembly shall set aside amounts estimated to be at least equal to the amount appropriated for community college operations during the 1985-87 biennium increased or decreased in the same ratio as the changes in the state budget for general state governmental expenditures. The funds shall be used exclusively for the operating budgets for community colleges.

(3) Notwithstanding section 2, Article VIII and sections 3a and 3b, Article IX of this Constitution, in addition to and not in lieu of the amounts set aside under subsections (1) and (2) of this section, revenues estimated to be equal to seventy percent, after refunds, credits and administrative costs, of the proceeds of the general retail sales and use tax described in section 1 of this Article shall be set

aside and distributed to school districts for elementary and secondary education and to community colleges for operating purposes.

(4) Revenues estimated to be equal to thirty percent, after refunds, credits and administrative costs, of the proceeds of the general retail sales and use tax described in section 1 of this Article shall be set aside and used exclusively to reduce the property tax on owner-occupied residential property providing the property is also used as the principle residence by the owner and to provide equivalent relief for renters.

**Section 3.** (1) During the first two years of distribution of sales tax receipts, any school district or community college district with a tax base that including the sales tax receipts would result in an increase in the total operating budget of more than six percent, then the tax base shall be reduced so that the total operating budget could not increase by an amount more than six percent over the preceding year unless the additional amount is specifically approved by the voters of the district.

(2) The amount of a district's tax base remaining after the reduction during the second year as provided in subsection (1) of this section shall be the new tax base for the district. A district shall be entitled to growth in its tax base as provided in section 11, Article XI of this Constitution beginning with the third year.

(3) Nothing in this section is intended to restrict a district's authority to request a new tax base or special levy as provided in section 11, Article XI of this Constitution.

**Section 4.** An amount sufficient to provide homeowner and renter relief for individuals with incomes of up to \$17,500 annually as provided in Chapter 310, 1983 Oregon Revised Statutes shall be appropriated each year for such relief.

**Section 5.** (1) Following the first full year of distribution of sales tax receipts, and after the reductions provided in subsection (4) of section 2 of this Article, the rate of property tax on owner-occupied residential property used as the principle residence by the owner, exclusive of that tax levied for bonded indebtedness shall not exceed \$15 per \$1,000 of true cash value of the property. Market value shall be used as the basis for computing true cash value.

(2) Following the first full year of distribution of sales tax receipts, the rate of property tax on property not included in subsection (1) of this section, exclusive of bonded indebtedness shall not exceed \$15 per \$1,000 of true cash value of the property increased by an amount equal to the rate of tax reduction provided owner-occupied residential property in subsection (4) of section 2 of this Article.

# Measure No. 7 STATE OF OREGON

## EXPLANATION

Amends Oregon Constitution. Changes method of funding Oregon's grade schools, high schools and community colleges. Schools are presently funded mainly by property taxes.

The measure provides a 5% retail sales tax to shift a portion of the support needed to maintain Oregon's schools from property taxes to a retail sales tax, and also provides that part of the sales tax revenue be used exclusively for property tax relief for residential property or equivalent relief for renters.

- The sales tax shall be implemented by 1988.
- The sales tax is on sales or purchases of tangible personal property and not services.
- Food, prescription drugs, water, fuel, electricity, rent or mortgage payments and gasoline are exempt.
- Livestock feed, commercial seed, plants, fertilizer, pesticides and certain property used to make or produce other property are exempt.
- The legislature may exempt other items or transactions.
- Directs the Legislature to provide a means for lower income persons to obtain refund on sales tax paid and a method for retailers to be reimbursed for their costs of collecting and remitting the tax.
- Seventy (70%) percent of the sales tax proceeds are used to replace property tax dollars previously spent on schools.
- Thirty (30%) percent of the sales tax proceeds are spent to reduce the rate of property tax on principal residences and to provide equivalent relief to renters.

Prohibits any other state or local general sales tax on sales of property or services.

Requires that the property tax relief program for homeowners and renters with incomes of less than \$17,500 be preserved.

To make the funding change, the measure contains these specifics:

- In the first two years that sales tax revenues are distributed, a school or community college may levy within its tax base no more than would allow an increase of six percent in its total budget for operations, except as specifically approved by the voters.
- After the first full year's distribution of sales tax revenues, the total rate on a principal residence may be no more than \$15 per \$1000 of true cash value, exclusive of levies to pay bond debt.
- After the first full year's distribution of sales tax revenues, the total operating rate on other property may be no more than \$15 per \$1000 of true cash value increased by the rate of reduction given exclusively to homesteads.
- The same amount of state general fund revenues must be spent on grade and high schools and community colleges as was spent in 1985-1987 plus or minus the change in the rate of general state spending since the 1985-1987 biennium.

**Committee Members:**  
 Senator Margie Hendriksen  
 Ronald Chastain  
 George Starr  
 John Danielson  
 Mark Nelson

**Appointed by:**  
 Secretary of State  
 Secretary of State  
 Secretary of State  
 Chief Petitioners  
 Chief Petitioners

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### MEASURE 7 HAS NO LOOPHOLES THE LEGISLATURE CAN'T CHANGE IT VOTE YES ON MEASURE 7

As a **constitutional amendment**, Measure 7 **guarantees** that the sales tax rate cannot be raised above 5%. The legislature can't do it . . . the Governor can't do it . . . **GUARANTEED!**

As a **constitutional amendment**, Measure 7 **guarantees** that local property tax rates on homes cannot be increased above 1 1/2% of assessed value. The legislature can't do it . . . schools and local governments can't do it . . . **GUARANTEED!**

As a **constitutional amendment**, Measure 7 **guarantees** that no city or county or other local government can enact an add-on local sales tax. The legislature can't do it . . . local voters can't do it . . . **GUARANTEED!**

Any changes to Measure 7 will have to be made by amending Oregon's Constitution. And that means a **statewide vote** of all Oregonians.

### MEASURE 7 HAS NO LOOPHOLES! MEASURE 7 IS TAMPER-PROOF THAT'S GUARANTEED! VOTE YES ON MEASURE 7

**Submitted by:** Mark Nelson  
 The Oregon Committee  
 867 Liberty NE  
 Salem, OR 97301

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

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

# Measure No. 7 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### MEASURE 7 MEANS REAL PROPERTY TAX RELIEF VOTE YES ON MEASURE 7

Measure 7 **GUARANTEES IN THE CONSTITUTION** that sales tax dollars will be used for education and property tax relief. A constitutional guarantee cannot be changed by the Legislature. It can only be changed by a vote of the people.

- **70%** of the dollars are dedicated to schools and community colleges to reduce the property taxes now used in their operating budgets.
- **30%** of the dollars are dedicated to additional homeowner and renter relief.
- These percentages are locked into the constitution.

**MEASURE 7 LIMITS TAX RATE ON HOMES** to no more than 1 1/2% (\$15 per \$1,000 value) for your total tax bill for local governments' operating purposes (cities, counties, school, fire, and water districts, ports). Measure 7 works because it replaces property taxes with other revenues and guarantees that tax rates on homes won't exceed \$15 per \$1000 or 1 1/2%.

**MEASURE 7 LIMITS TAX RATE ON BUSINESSES** to no more than \$15 per \$1,000 value (the limit on homes) plus the amount of tax rate reduction given homes from the 30% dedicated funds.

#### Measure 7 means real property tax relief:

- **58%** property tax relief estimated for homes.
- **28%** estimated for all other property.
- **Guaranteed relief for renters.**
- **NO SHIFT** in tax burden from business to individuals.
- Oregon finally has a **fair, responsible plan** to provide tax relief to those who pay the tax.

### VOTE YES ON MEASURE 7

**Submitted by:** Mark Nelson  
The Oregon Committee  
867 Liberty NE  
Salem, OR 97301

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### STOP SCHOOL CLOSURES STABILIZE SCHOOL FUNDING VOTE YES ON MEASURE 7

Oregonians are proud of our national reputation for our clean environment, our Bottle Bill, our public beaches, the livability of our cities.

But articles in the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post* and the *Wall Street Journal* about our schools closing for lack of funds is an embarrassment to us all. That's not good for Oregon and her future. And that's not good for our children.

Measure 7 corrects this problem. Measure 7 imposes a 5% retail sales tax with 70% of the revenue constitutionally dedicated to reduce property taxes for schools and 30% dedicated exclusively for additional residential property tax relief. As a consequence, most of the money for schools will be collected from non-property tax sources.

With most of the funding guaranteed, voters will be able to concentrate on the quality of their schools. Not just keeping school doors open. Oregon's school children and Oregon's economic development and Oregon's national reputation should not be threatened by school closure.

Because Measure 7 provides a stable source of school financing . . .

### VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE 7

**Submitted by:** Mark Nelson  
The Oregon Committee  
867 Liberty NE  
Salem, OR 97301

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

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



# Measure No. 7 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### GUARANTEE PERMANENT PROPERTY TAX RELIEF VOTE YES ON MEASURE 7

Beware of other measures on the ballot that are billed as property tax relief programs. They all have provisions where your property taxes can be increased to current or higher levels. Measure 7 is the only measure on this year's ballot that **absolutely guarantees** property taxes will never again be allowed to reach their present level.

Measure 7 provides no property taxing authority. Voters will still be required to approve local government levies. However, if the total tax rate reaches \$15 per thousand dollars of value on homes new programs could be added only by discarding some of the old ones. The effect will be more efficiency because each unit of government will have to establish specific priorities.

This property tax limit is guaranteed in the constitution. It can only be changed by a vote of the people, not the Legislature.

**Guarantee permanent property tax relief.  
Vote YES on Measure 7**

**Submitted by:** Mark Nelson  
The Oregon Committee  
867 Liberty Street N.E.  
Salem, OR 97301

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### MEASURE 7 TREATS WORKING PEOPLE FAIRLY VOTE YES ON MEASURE 7

Most sales tax measures are unfair to low and middle income earners, **but Measure 7 is different.** Ballot Measure 7 **exempts most necessities of life and all services.** That means most purchases made by average families would not be taxed.

Specifically, food purchases, utilities, rent or mortgage payments, medical supplies, and gasoline for motor vehicles are exempt. Services ranging from the appliance repairman to the local physician are tax-free purchases too.

Two other provisions are included so that the tax will be **fair to low income Oregonians.** First, refunds or tax credits are provided for low income persons to offset the tax they would be required to pay. Second, current homeowner and renter relief is **guaranteed in the Constitution. It cannot be changed by the Legislature.** It can only be changed by a vote of the people.

Unlike the property tax which must be paid whether or not an individual is working, Measure 7 allows individuals to determine for themselves the size of their tax bill and when it is to be paid.

**VOTE YES ON MEASURE 7**

**Oregon Education Association**

**Submitted by:** Mark Nelson  
The Oregon Committee  
867 Liberty NE  
Salem, OR 97301

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

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

# Measure No. 7 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### MEASURE 7 GUARANTEES RENTER RELIEF VOTE YES ON MEASURE 7

Measure 7 **GUARANTEES IN THE CONSTITUTION** that 30% of the sales tax receipts must be dedicated to homeowner and **RENTER** relief. Constitutional guarantees cannot be changed by the Legislature. They can only be changed by a vote of the people.

Other ballot measures provide no relief to renters. Other measures set the state to **cut** services, **raise** taxes and **increase** fees. Measure 7 assures renters will receive relief equivalent to the amount of relief given homeowners from the dedicated 30% of the sales tax receipts.

**LOW-INCOME CREDITS are CONSTITUTIONALLY GUARANTEED.** Low-income households will receive a tax rebate for the sales tax that they pay, and still receive equivalent renter relief.

**PRESERVES HARRP.** Measure 7 **CONSTITUTIONALLY GUARANTEES** that money will be appropriated for the Homeowners and Renters Relief Program.

Measure 7 is a fair, **responsible** plan to provide tax relief to all Oregonians.

**MEASURE 7 MEANS:  
TAX RELIEF FOR RENTERS . . . GUARANTEED!  
REBATES FOR LOW-INCOME OREGONIANS . . .  
GUARANTEED!  
SAVING HARRP . . . GUARANTEED!  
ALL GUARANTEED IN THE CONSTITUTION  
VOTE YES ON MEASURE 7**

**Submitted by:** Mark Nelson  
The Oregon Committee  
867 Liberty Street N.E.  
Salem, OR 97301

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### VOTE YES ON MEASURE 7 See What You Save

Fill in the worksheet that applies to you to see what you'll save when you vote **YES** on Measure 7.

#### HOMEOWNERS' SALES TAX WORKSHEET

1. Monthly take-home income:  
(Including net salary, interest, dividends, pensions, social security and alimony) ..... \$\_\_\_\_\_ 1
2. Monthly purchases exempt from sales tax:  
(Include: savings; food from the grocery store; mortgage payments; utilities; car and all other loan payments; auto fuel; prescription drugs and medical and dental costs; all insurance premiums; child care; child support; tuition; attorney and CPA fees; IRA's, stocks, bonds, mutual funds) ..... \_\_\_\_\_ 2
3. Spending subject to sales tax:  
Subtract Line 2 from Line 1 ..... \_\_\_\_\_ 3
4. Monthly sales tax: Multiply Line 3 by .05 ..... \_\_\_\_\_ 4
5. Annual sales tax: Multiply Line 4 by 12 ..... \_\_\_\_\_ 5
6. 1985-86 home property tax paid ..... \_\_\_\_\_ 6
7. Property tax reduction savings:  
Multiply Line 6 by .58 ..... \_\_\_\_\_ 7
8. **NET TAX SAVINGS:** Subtract Line 5  
from Line 7. .... \_\_\_\_\_ 8

### HOMEOWNERS SAVE! VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE 7

#### Assumptions

- 1) Monthly take-home (net) pay (line 1) does not include all possible sources of monthly cash income. It is only a representative listing of major sources of cash income.
- 2) The effective monthly sales tax rate in the worksheet (line 4) is actually .0476 when the payment of sales tax out of "spending subject to sales tax" funds is considered.
- 3) The worksheets assume that any income tax liability that may be due on income other than wages will be withheld from monthly take-home pay. Accordingly, spending subject to sales tax has not been reduced by income taxes.
- 4) Since income taxes in excess of withholding have not been considered, no distinction has been made between individuals who itemize and individuals who do not itemize.

Ron Chastain  
Consulting Economist

**Submitted by:** Mark Nelson  
The Oregon Committee  
867 Liberty N.E.  
Salem, OR 97301

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

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

# Measure No. 7 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### RENTERS' SALES TAX WORKSHEET

1. Monthly take-home income:  
(Including net salary, interest, dividends, pensions, social security and alimony) .....\$\_\_\_\_\_ 1
2. Monthly purchases exempt from sales tax:  
(Include: savings; food from the grocery store; mortgage payments; utilities; car and all other loan payments; auto fuel; prescription drugs and medical and dental costs; all insurance premiums; child care; child support; tuition; attorney and CPA fees; IRA's, stocks, bonds, mutual funds) ..... 2
3. Spending subject to sales tax:  
Subtract Line 2 from Line 1 ..... 3
4. Monthly sales tax: Multiply Line 3 by .05 ..... 4
5. Annual sales tax: Multiply Line 4 by 12 ..... 5
6. Monthly rent ..... 6
7. Renter refund: Multiply Line 6 by .55 ..... 7
8. **NET TAX SAVINGS:** Subtract Line 5 from Line 7 ..... 8

**RENTERS SAVE!  
VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE 7**

#### Assumptions

- 1) Monthly take-home (net) pay (line 1) does not include all possible sources of monthly cash income. It is only a representative listing of major sources of cash income.
- 2) The effective monthly sales tax rate in the worksheet (line 4) is actually .0476 when the payment of sales tax out of "spending subject to sales tax" funds is considered.
- 3) The worksheets assume that any income tax liability that may be due on income other than wages will be withheld from monthly take-home pay. Accordingly, spending subject to sales tax has not been reduced by income taxes.
- 4) Since income taxes in excess of withholding have not been considered, no distinction has been made between individuals who itemize and individuals who do not itemize.

Ron Chastain  
Consulting Economist

**Submitted by:** Mark Nelson  
The Oregon Committee  
867 Liberty NE  
Salem, OR 97301

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

Vote **NO** on the Sales Tax Measure

Measure #7 means Craps for the Citizens

It is a **tax increase**, disguised as a tax reduction. Don't be fooled. Cost of government taxes increase overall.

It is an **unfair tax**. Individuals will pay in 64% of the money from the tax. But they will get back only 30% of the proceeds as residential tax reduction or relief — that is 30% of what is left after the considerable cost of collecting is paid. Tourists will pay less than this new tax costs to collect. And absentee landowners will receive three times more relief than tourists pay in; but these out-of-staters won't pay the sales tax here.

The tax is **regressive**. Many individuals in middle income brackets will pay in a higher percentage of their income than will the well-to-do, as studies of this kind of tax in other states have shown.

There is **no permanent guarantee the tax will be limited to 5¢ rate**, just that it cannot be less than 5¢.

It is the same new tax voters turned down by nearly 4 to 1 in September of 1985. The only change is in distribution, not in the sales tax itself.

It is a **pig-in-a-poke**. The legislature is left to write the actual tax bill in the future.

It guarantees that it is possible for school expenditures to double every 12 years.

**It hamstring law enforcement, fire protection, mental health, prison, higher education** and other governmental services supported by state and local general funds.

**Submitted by:** Phil Mitchell, Co-Chair  
Consumers Opposing Sales Tax (Cost)  
333 SE 45th  
Portland, OR 97215

*(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)*

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

# Measure No. 7 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The Oregon State Grange, as has been its consistent policy for over half a century, is unremittably opposed to the sales tax concept. This form of taxation is inequitable and regressive in that it shifts the burden of taxation from corporations and the wealthy to the shoulders of low and middle income taxpayers.

Now, for the eighth time since 1933, repudiated again and again by the voters, this sordid tax scheme has been hauled once more from its much-trampled grave.

The OEA, in presenting this warmed-over hash, claims it is 'new and different'. Nothing could be further from the truth. Theirs is the same old sales tax, regardless of the face they'd like to put on it.

Among other considerations, the Grange is concerned about rural Oregon, where property values are lower and tax rates considerably less than those pertaining in urban centers. These areas would get little benefit from the property tax offered, while having to pay the same sales tax as Oregonians in the commercial and industrial cities. Seven counties already have tax rates below 1.5% and eight others are at 1.8% or less.

Like the lately deceased sales tax measure in May, the current proposal offers a sop to farmers in seed and fertilizer exemptions. Like its predecessors, however, it would tax farm equipment, baling wire, and a hundred and one other essential production needed items. Oregon farmers, already hurt by low markets, depreciated prices, and the unfavorable value of the dollar would pay an estimated \$7 1/2 million in sales taxes. Many family farms, already on the brink of insolvency, would be pushed into bankruptcy. Rural shopping centers would soon follow.

The sales tax is bad, not only for rural residents, but for all Oregonians. It would discourage new industry, eliminate an estimated 15,000 Oregon jobs now held in lieu of the fact that Oregon has no sales tax, damage small business, and devastate the unemployed, as well as senior citizens on low, fixed income.

Fortunately there's an alternative to the regressive, unfair sales tax. The Oregon State Grange urges voters to approve the Homestead Exemption and its companion funding measure. Ballot Measures No. 11 and 12 would reduce property taxes for homeowners and renters substantially, accomplishing this WITHOUT A SALES TAX by closing loopholes and forcing the corporations and the affluent to pay their fair share. You have the alternative! We urge you to vote a resounding NO on ballot Measure No. 7.

**Submitted by:** Morton V. Wolverton, Master  
OREGON STATE GRANGE  
1313 SE 12th Avenue  
Portland, Oregon 97214

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### A SALES TAX IS STILL A SALES TAX!!

It is double taxation in its rankest form. Money taken by sales tax is money already taxed by income tax. It takes the highest percentage bite from lower income families who most likely spend most of their money in Oregon. To the extent that it would lower property taxes, the biggest winners would be corporate property owners who don't live in Oregon.

### LET'S NOT LET CORPORATE PROPERTY OWNERS OFF THE HOOK.

Real and appropriate property tax relief should not be an across the board limitation, but rather to grant a low end exemption (like income tax) to home value, with a comparable rebate to renters.

Short of nationalizing the major industries and financial institutions and using the profits from those enterprises to fund all social needs, there is only one other thing that will help the Oregon economy:

### STOP THE MASSIVE HEMORRHAGE BEING SIPHONED OFF BY THE PENTAGON.

Most of your Federal Income Tax goes to Militarism. Not just the "defense" budget (current operation and purchases), but much more: all C.I.A. operations — Thirty to forty BILLION in foreign aid — The major portion of space research — Entire Veterans Administration — and all military retirement costs. Not to mention a major portion of the interest on the national debt.

Nearly TWO BILLION A YEAR IS SKIMMED OFF THE TOP OF OREGON'S CITIZENS' SPENDABLE INCOME, ON A ONE WAY TRIP TO THE PENTAGON!! (excess over what may find its way back).

Instead of trying to squeeze more money from Oregon workers who have already taken pay cuts, we must stop and reverse the arms race. DEMAND NOW: STOP ALL NUCLEAR TESTING. As of this writing, the U.S.S.R. has refrained from detonating any nuclear warheads for a full year. Our response has been at least ten nuclear explosions. NO STAR WARS. The Reagan Administration alone is literally hell-bent on moving the arms race to space.

Congress can stop the arms race any time by cutting off funds. But if you can't change the Congressman's mind, change the Congressman! We must elect ONLY Representatives and Senators who are solidly pledged to stop funding the arms race. We must support every effort to lessen the threat of nuclear war. In essence, Oregon is being exploited as a colony of the Pentagon. If even a part of this outrageous loss of funds could be stopped there would be plenty of money to fund schools and all social needs without any sales tax and with a re-distribution of property tax burden as well.

**Submitted by:** Ed Hemmingson, District Organizer  
COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A., OREGON DISTRICT  
PO BOX 8151  
Portland, Oregon 97207  
PO Box 372  
Albany, Oregon 97321  
PO Box 1250  
Springfield, Oregon 97479

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

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

# Measure No. 7 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

By Ed FADELEY

WHAT A DEAL! But not for the taxpayers!

Two and one half million **Oregonians are losers** under this scheme.

The only winners are those whose salaries will be paid from the nearly **one thousand million dollars of tax** revenue from this **new tax** — plus a few thousand wealthy folks and the largest landowners.

Homeowners and renters would pay in 64% of the tax and be guaranteed only 30% of its net proceeds in relief. Put another way, over the long term, homeowners and renters would pay in more than \$600 million each year to get about \$270 million back.

**THINK TOURISTS** would be the ones who pay? **THINK AGAIN.** Tourists would pay in \$27 million but the direct administrative costs to collect the sales tax would be more than \$30 million. Less than the cost of collection would come from the tourists. More than 97% would come from us. Besides, absentee landowners would receive relief, but only Oregonians would pay in.

Schools could **double** their dollar property **tax levy every 12 years** after the start of this program **WITHOUT ANY VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.** (The measure guarantees a 6% increase compounded annually.)

This would increase Oregonians' overall taxes by \$1 billion a year without a further vote. Don't be fooled by the 1 1/2% bait.

Cities, counties, fire districts, etc. would lose \$80 million every year compared with their existing resources but would get none of the sales tax proceeds. State government is hamstrung, too. But the special interest that put this on the ballot is guaranteed increases at every turn. Very one-sided!

This is a **regressive** tax, less fair. People with average incomes will pay a higher percentage of their income than will people with largest incomes.

**TRUST WHO?** The sales tax **law** will be written by the legislature, loopholes and all. So will the formula for distributing the money.

The tax is **bad for economic development**, adding to the cost of any new construction or expansion and discriminating in local tax rates.

**ANOTHER JOKER** is in this deck! Part of what **you pay** in the first year will not come back until the second year. But you'll pay in anew the second year, always lagging behind. And what comes back will be subject to substantial shrinkage. So, overall, **taxes increase.**

Join me. **VOTE NO.**

**Submitted by:** Edward Fadeley  
Paid for by  
Fadeley and Fadeley, Attorneys  
777 High St., Eugene, OR 97401

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON  
OPPOSES THE SALES TAX

A Sales Tax in Oregon  
Would Mean More Oregonians  
Would Pay More Taxes  
**VOTE NO ON THE SALES TAX**

**THE SALES TAX IS UNFAIR.** The sales tax shifts the burden of taxation from those more able to pay to those less able to pay. It means that everytime a mother buys a pair of shoes for her child, she is going to pay a tax. Meanwhile, this measure gives millions of dollars in tax relief to Oregon's wealthiest individuals and largest corporations.

**THE SALES TAX IS BAD FOR OUR SCHOOLS.** Even though money raised by the sales tax goes to school districts, there is no constitutional guarantee of equitable distribution. School districts are going to be fighting each other for distribution of sales tax money. You and those in your school district could pay more in sales taxes to the state than you get back.

**THE SALES TAX MEANS MORE OREGONIANS WILL PAY MORE TAXES.** The state will have to set up another bureaucracy to administer the sales tax.

**OREGON JOBS WILL BE LOST.** Each state on Oregon's borders has a sales tax. With a sales tax in Oregon out-of-state shoppers will not have good reason to come here to shop. Oregon businesses will be hurt and Oregon workers will lose their jobs.

**OREGON SMALL BUSINESS WILL BE HURT BY A SALES TAX.** Small businesses will lose competitively against big corporations. They have less flexibility than big corporations in making adjustments to recoup extra costs and lost income resulting from the sales tax. Also, unlike big landholding corporation, many of which are owned and controlled by out-of-state interests, Oregon's small businesses will likely get no tax relief because they often rent the land and buildings where they are located.

**THERE IS AN ALTERNATIVE.** Measure 11 constitutionally exempts 50% of the value of your home, with a \$25,000 exemption limit, from property taxes. Measure 12 restructures Oregon's income taxes to make up for the lost revenue resulting from the home exemption. But the vast majority of **both** individuals and small businesses will pay less taxes. Measures 11 and 12 mean that Oregonians will be taxed on the ability to pay.

**THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON IS OPPOSED TO THE SALES TAX BECAUSE IT IS A BAD TAX:** It is unfair, it is bad for our schools, and it means more Oregonians will pay more taxes. There is alternative.

**VOTE NO ON 7. VOTE YES ON 11 AND 12.**

**Submitted by:** Gilbert B. Campbell, Co-Chairman  
No Sales Tax Committee  
Democratic Party of Oregon  
PO Box 15057  
Salem, OR 97309

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

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

# Measure No. 8 STATE OF OREGON

Proposed by Initiative Petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 4, 1986.

## BALLOT TITLE

<b>8</b>	<b>PROHIBITS MANDATORY LOCAL MEASURED TELEPHONE SERVICE EXCEPT MOBILE PHONE SERVICE</b>		
	QUESTION—Shall Public Utility Commissioner be prohibited from requiring local measured telephone service except for land, marine or air mobile service?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	
	EXPLANATION—Proposed law prohibits Public Utility Commissioner from requiring telephone customers to pay for local exchange service on a mandatory measured service basis. "Measured service" means charging for local service based upon number, length, distance or time of calls, or combination thereof. Mandatory measured service for land, marine, air mobile phone service or local exchange service resold at a profit is not prohibited. Commissioner may not take action, including local exchange boundary changes, circumventing this Act.	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	

### AN ACT

Relating to Public Utilities

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

SECTION 1. (1) The Public Utility Commissioner shall be prohibited from requiring any telephone customer or class of customers to pay for local exchange telephone service, or any portion thereof, on a mandatory measured service basis.

(2) "Measured service" means charging for local exchange telephone service based upon number of calls, length of calls, distance, time of day, or any combination thereof.

SECTION 2. Nothing in this Act is intended to prohibit the Public Utility Commissioner from requiring telephone customers to pay on a mandatory measured service basis for:

- a) Land, marine, or air mobile service.
- b) Local exchange telephone service resold at a profit.

SECTION 3. The Public Utility Commissioner shall not change boundaries of local exchange service areas nor take any other actions if such changes or actions have the effect of circumventing Section 1 of this Act.

## EXPLANATION

This measure prohibits the Public Utility Commissioner from requiring telephone customers to pay for local exchange telephone service by any method based upon number of calls, length of calls, distance, time of day or any combination of those factors. Excluded from this restriction are land, marine or air mobile telephone service and local exchange telephone service resold at a profit.

The Public Utility Commissioner is also prohibited from changing local exchange telephone service boundaries or taking any other action if the change or action would have the effect of evading these restrictions.

#### Committee Members:

- Larry Huss
- Robert P. Douglas
- Eric Stachon
- Jim Bernau
- Marion Embick

#### Appointed by:

- Secretary of State
- Secretary of State
- Chief Petitioner
- Chief Petitioner
- Members of Committee

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

# Measure No. 8 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### SENIOR CITIZENS NEED AFFORDABLE PHONE SERVICE

Senior citizens are heavily dependent upon the telephone to meet their daily needs. The phone is a necessity — not a convenience — for the elderly. Whether it's contacting family, friends, the doctor, the church, or a helping agency, senior citizens depend on the phone.

A recent survey by the American Association of Retired Persons found that more than 2/3 of the elderly surveyed indicated that the telephone is more important to them now than when they were younger.

### SENIOR CITIZENS OPPOSE MANDATORY MEASURED PHONE SERVICE

Mandatory local measured phone service would force customers to pay for each and every local phone call. Without question, mandatory measured service would have a devastating impact on low and moderate income seniors. The ability of seniors to communicate with each another would be severely restricted.

### AGENCY SERVICES TO THE ELDERLY WOULD BE THREATENED

Pacific Northwest Bell claims that it doesn't have plans to make measured service mandatory for residential customers . . . that it only wanted to make it mandatory for its business customers.

Even if this were true, the impact on seniors would still be severe. Many local agencies are heavily dependent on the phone to provide services to the elderly. These agencies include Area Agencies on Aging, Retired Senior Volunteer Programs, and United Way agencies.

For the above reasons, we strongly urge your YES VOTE on Measure 8!

**Submitted by:** Eric Stachon  
United Seniors  
840 Jefferson St  
Salem, OR 97303  
Portland Gray Panthers  
1819 NW Everett  
Portland, OR 97209  
Oregon State Council of  
Senior Citizens  
840 Jefferson St  
Salem, OR 97303

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### Oregon Small Businesses Urge a Yes Vote on 8 Stop Mandatory Local Measured Phone Service

Small businesses and their employees are the engine of Oregon's economy. These job-creators are very sensitive to escalating costs, however.

Instead of assisting small businesses by reducing their telephone costs, the Public Utility Commissioner, Gene Maudlin, and Pacific Northwest Bell attempted to force all Oregon businesses to pay for local calls on a measured basis (similar to long-distance).

Small businesses fought the PUC over a three-year period to stop the PUC Order implementing Mandatory LMS. This initiative is the culmination of the work done by thousands of small business owners, their employees and customers.

Pacific Northwest Bell wants Mandatory LMS so they can increase the amount of money they collect from local telephone use.

Here's how they plan to do this:

- By pricing according to usage rather than per line, telephone company profits will accelerate because people are increasing usage at a faster rate than they are adding lines.
- Usage-based pricing will enable the telephone company to charge separately for services that are now included in the line charge, thereby increasing revenues.

Mandatory LMS doesn't make sense for the following reasons:

1. It would harm many small businesses and reduce employment.
2. Optional Measured Service is already available to those who want to subscribe for that service. In fact, the proposed Mandatory LMS rates were 30% higher than the Optional rates.
3. All telephone subscribers would have to pay more because the annual costs of measuring and billing all local business calls are \$2,788,548.00.
4. The actual costs of usage are so low, it isn't worth measuring local usage. The costs of the local telephone system remain almost the same regardless of usage.
5. Pacific Northwest Bell talked out of both sides of their mouths when they proposed this so-called cost-based, "you pay for what you use" scheme.

For example:

- "Hunting", the ability for incoming calls to hunt up to the next available line, cost less than 90 cents per line per month to provide, yet PNB requested a hunting rate of \$14.00 per line per month.
- The Mandatory LMS plan required calls to be billed by rounding up to the next full minute. If you made a 2-and-a-half-minute call, you would pay for 3 minutes of use. PNB stood to collect \$3,709,000 more than they should with this billing procedure.

The reason why Oregon small businesses have taken the initiative route is because there was no other way to stop the Public Utility Commissioner and Pacific Northwest Bell.

**Help protect Oregon small businesses by voting Yes on Measure 8.**

**Submitted by:** Jim Bernau, Oregon Director  
National Federation of Independent Business  
707 13th St. S.E.  
Salem, Oregon 97301

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

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

# Measure No. 8 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

CUB SUPPORTS MEASURE 8  
VOTE YES ON 8

STOP MANDATORY LOCAL MEASURED PHONE SERVICE

LOCAL PHONE BILLS HAVE SKYROCKETED

Local phone bills for consumers have skyrocketed since the break up of AT&T. In Portland, residential customers of Pacific Northwest Bell have seen their bills increase over 50% in just 2 years . . . with no end in sight!

MEASURED SERVICE . . . A PAY PHONE IN YOUR HOME?

Local measured service is a way of billing you for each and every local phone call based on the length of the call, the distance in the local calling area, and the time of day. Measured service is like having a pay phone in your home!

Local measured service is currently an option for many residential customers around the state. Pacific Northwest Bell has tried to make measured service mandatory for its business customers. Many observers believe that once measured service becomes mandatory for businesses, residential customers would be next.

CONSUMERS DON'T WANT MEASURED SERVICE

Over the last 8 years, Pacific Northwest Bell has aggressively tried to get residential customers to "voluntarily" switch to optional measured service. PNB has underpriced measured service while steadily increasing the price of flat rates. Despite this deliberate pricing strategy to make measured service appear more "attractive", few customers have chosen to switch to measured service.

Since 1978, Portland customers of Pacific Northwest Bell have seen flat rates increase almost \$13 per month. The basic measured service rate has increased less than \$7 per month in the same time period. Yet less than 10% of PNB's customers have switched from flat rates to basic measured service.

Consumers want affordable flat rate phone service!  
Consumers don't want measured service!"

MANDATORY MEASURED SERVICE MUST BE STOPPED

Measured service has been a corporate goal at Pacific Northwest Bell long before the AT&T break up. Consumers have shown a strong dislike for measured service as an option. Imagine the public outcry if measured service were to become mandatory!

Mandatory local measured service would increase the phone bills of many Oregonians (families, seniors, the handicapped, churches, non-profit service organizations).

Mandatory local measured service would also mean a loss of personal privacy. Do you want the phone company keeping a record of everyone you call?

Consumers should not be forced onto mandatory measured service! Pacific Northwest Bell "claims" that it has no plans to make measured service mandatory for residential customers. If this is the case, the phone company should be supporting Measure 8.

PROTECT CONSUMERS FROM THE THREAT OF  
MANDATORY MEASURED SERVICE

VOTE YES ON MEASURE 8

Submitted by: Eric Stachon  
Citizens Utility Board of Oregon (CUB)  
2637 SW Water  
Portland, OR 97201

(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

OSPIRG URGES YOU TO VOTE YES ON 8 TO  
STOP MANDATORY LOCAL MEASURED PHONE  
SERVICE

MANDATORY LOCAL MEASURED PHONE SERVICE . . .  
A DREAM FOR THE PHONE COMPANY . . . A NIGHTMARE  
FOR CONSUMERS

Local measured phone service is a controversial pricing scheme in which consumers are charged for local phone service the way we pay for long distance service. Under measured service, you pay for each and every local call based on the length of time you talk, the distance within the local calling area, and the time of day. Measured service is an option for many consumers in Oregon.

MANDATORY MEASURED SERVICE GIVES YOU NO CHOICE! IT WOULD BE FORCED UPON YOU!

For years, telephone companies have tried to make local measured service mandatory. In cities like Chicago and New York, they have succeeded. Pacific Northwest Bell has tried for over 3 years to make measured service mandatory for its "business" customers. We believe that if measured service became mandatory for business, the phone company would force it on residential customers next.

• MANDATORY MEASURED SERVICE IS UNFAIR

Pacific Northwest Bell claims measured service is fair because you "pay for what you use." However, this is not true for telephones. Unlike gas or electricity, nothing is "used up" when you make a phone call. Nearly all the costs of the phone system are "fixed". Once the phone system is in place, customer usage has very little impact on costs to the phone company.

The phone company claims that light phone users subsidize heavy phone users. This may sound nice, but it just isn't true.

• LMS IS NOT "COST BASED"

Pacific Northwest Bell claims mandatory LMS is part of an industry move to "cost based" pricing necessary because of the break up of AT&T. "Cost based" pricing is supposed to charge for services according to the cost to provide each service.

But mandatory LMS was part of the AT&T corporate strategy long before the break up. An internal AT&T document distributed to local Bell companies in 1978 set out the measured service strategy, which Pacific Northwest Bell has been following ever since.

While mandatory measured service would charge customers for their usage, this does not mean LMS is "cost based." Under PNB's mandatory LMS plan, a number of services would be priced above cost, including the charge for each call. Public Utility Commissioner Gene Maudlin admitted this in his original pro-LMS ruling.

THE REAL REASON PNB WANTS MANDATORY LMS

Mandatory local measured service gives the phone company a tremendous opportunity to increase its revenues and its profits. In addition, measured service provides the phone company with a clever way to disguise rate increases. By increasing per call charges by just a few cents, the phone company would reap millions in added revenues.

Of course, Pacific Northwest Bell wouldn't dare tell customers the real reason for mandatory measured service. That's why the phone company has promoted the "pay for what you use" myth. STOP MANDATORY MEASURED PHONE SERVICE!! VOTE YES ON 8!!

Submitted by: Eric Stachon  
Oregon State Public Interest  
Research Group (OSPIRG)  
027 SW Arthur  
Portland, OR 97201

(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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



# Measure No. 8 & No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### VOTE YES ON 8 TO STOP MANDATORY MEASURED PHONE SERVICE

#### What Ballot Measure 8 Will Do

Passage of Ballot Measure 8 will prohibit Oregon's Public Utility Commissioner from forcing telephone customers onto mandatory local measured service (LMS). Mandatory LMS would force you to pay for each and every local phone call the way you pay for long distance calls.

#### The History of Mandatory Measured Service in Oregon

In July 1983, Pacific Northwest Bell first filed for mandatory LMS for its non-residential customers — including businesses, non-profit groups, churches, social service agencies, and schools. Originally scheduled to go into effect in July 1984, it was delayed several times until July 1986. Each delay was the result of strong public opposition to mandatory LMS.

In September 1985, OSPIRG and the Oregon chapter of the National Federation of Independent Business filed an initiative petition to prohibit mandatory measured service. Before a single signature was collected on the petition, Public Utility Commissioner Gene Maudlin suddenly cancelled his mandatory LMS implementation order. Maudlin admitted that public opposition to mandatory LMS was the reason he cancelled his order. Pacific Northwest Bell immediately declared mandatory LMS a "dead" issue.

#### MANDATORY MEASURED SERVICE IS NOT "DEAD"

Pacific Northwest Bell and Public Utility Commissioner Gene Maudlin are both on record as still supporting mandatory measured service. If public opposition were to diminish, an order to "re-create" mandatory LMS could come as quickly as Maudlin's order to cancel.

#### MANDATORY LMS MUST BE STOPPED . . . ONCE AND FOR ALL

Ballot Measure 8 will protect Oregon consumers from the threat of mandatory LMS. . .for good! In addition, Measure 8 prevents Oregon telephone companies from "shrinking" local calling areas. . .scheme which would turn many current local phone calls into long distance calls.

#### BALLOT MEASURE 8 WILL PROTECT AFFORDABLE PHONE SERVICE

#### BALLOT MEASURE 8 WILL STOP MANDATORY MEASURED SERVICE

VOTE YES ON 8

**Submitted by:** Eric Stachon  
Oregonians for Affordable Phone Service  
019 SW Arthur  
Portland, OR 97201

*(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)*

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

**NO ARGUMENTS OPPOSING THIS BALLOT MEASURE WERE FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE.**

Proposed by Initiative Petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 4, 1986.

## BALLOT TITLE

### **9 AMENDS CONSTITUTION. LIMITS PROPERTY TAX RATES AND ASSESSED VALUE INCREASES.**

YES

NO

**QUESTION**—Shall constitution set maximum property tax rates (new or increased rates require voter approval), and limit assessed property value increases?

**EXPLANATION**—Replaces Oregon Constitution, Article XI, section 11. Sets maximum property tax rate for 1987 (lesser of 2% assessed value or July, 1985 rate) and following years (lesser of 1½% assessed value or July, 1985 rate). New or increased property tax rate requires approval by majority of voters voting, with two annual elections permitted. Specifies exemptions. Limits annual assessed value increase to 2%. Distributes 1987 property tax revenues to taxing units in same proportions as 1986.

**ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT**—The impact of the passage of this measure is based upon existing laws and appropriation levels in effect on August 6, 1986. In addition to a revenue impact on local governmental units, passage of this measure will have the following financial impact on state government:

Homeowner and Renter Refund Program (HARRP) will not decrease in 1987, but, because of the reduction in total property taxes, HARRP costs will decrease by approximately \$1 million in fiscal year 1988-89 and by approximately \$1.8 million in 1989-90.

Costs for the Senior Citizen Property Tax Deferral Program will decrease by approximately \$4 million in 1987-88 and \$6.5 million in 1988-89.

A decrease in property taxes means less personal income tax deductions. This means personal income taxes would increase. Corporate income taxes are estimated to increase by approximately \$2 million in 1987-88 and \$3.5 million in 1988-89, and personal income taxes will increase approximately \$11.5 million in 1987-88 and \$20 million in 1988-89.

#### AN ACT

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

Section 11, Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon is repealed, and the following section is adopted in lieu thereof.

**Section 11.** (1)(a) The maximum rate of ad valorem taxes levied against any property for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1987, shall not exceed two percent of the assessed value of such property, or the rate levied for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1985, whichever is less.

(b) Revenues produced by ad valorem taxes for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1987, shall be distributed among taxing units in the same proportions as existed for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1986.

(c) The maximum rate of ad valorem taxes levied against any property for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1988, and for each fiscal year thereafter, shall not exceed one and one-half percent of the assessed value of such property, or the rate levied for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1985, whichever is less.

(2) The limitation imposed by subsection (1) shall not apply to:

# Measure No. 9

STATE OF  
OREGON

(a) Ad Valorem taxes or special assessments levied to pay bonded indebtedness or interest thereon.

(b) Non-operating serial levies that exist on July 1, 1986, and extend beyond July 1, 1987.

(3) The assessed value of any property shall not increase in any one year by more than two percent above the prior year's assessed value.

(4) All property sold, purchased, newly constructed, improved, or subject to change of ownership of eligibility for a specially assessed value subsequent to the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1987, shall be assigned the assessed value it had, or would have had in the case of newly constructed or improved property, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1985, adjusted for the intervening period under provisions of subsection (3).

(5)(a) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the state, each city, county, special district, school district, or other taxing unit of or within the state may levy a new ad valorem tax rate or increase an existing ad valorem tax rate only upon approval of a majority of the legal voters of the taxing unit who vote on the question.

(b) A question authorized by this subsection shall be submitted to the voters in a form specifying the reason for the new or increased tax rate, the amount of revenue it is intended to produce, and the time period during which it is to be in effect.

(c) Elections authorized by this subsection shall be limited to the third Tuesday in May and the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

## EXPLANATION

Amends Oregon Constitution. Limits the ability of state and local governments to raise revenues from property taxes. Repeals constitutional method of determining tax bases for school districts, counties, cities, and other taxing units. Enables taxing units to levy property taxes based on the lesser of 1985 rate or a percentage limitation.

For 1987 tax year only, limits the property tax rate to the lesser of 2% of assessed value or the 1985 rate. Distributes 1987 property tax revenues to taxing units in the same proportion as distributed for 1986.

For 1988 tax year and thereafter, limits the property tax rate to the lesser of 1 and 1/2% of assessed value or the 1985 rate.

Exempts from the limitation levies to pay bond debt and existing non-operating serial levies.

Limits annual increases in assessed value to 2% over each prior year.

Property sold, purchased or otherwise subject to change of ownership shall be assigned the value it had on July 1, 1985, plus the authorized 2% increase for each year thereafter.

The following classes of property shall be assigned the assessed value they would have had on July 1, 1985, had they existed then, plus the authorized 2% increase for each year thereafter:

(a) Newly constructed property

(b) Newly improved property

(c) Property no longer eligible for specially assessed values (e.g., certain agricultural and timber property)

Property tax revenues now available to school districts, counties, cities and other taxing units will be reduced to the extent that property taxes are reduced by this measure.

The property tax rate can be increased above the limit only by a majority of voters who vote on the proposed increase. Such elections can be held only on the third Tuesday in May or the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November and no other time. Requires that a ballot measure proposing a new or increased rate state the reason, the amount of revenue the measure will raise and the duration of the increased rate.

There may be a conflict between this measure, Measure 7 and Measure 11. If this measure and either or both of the others are approved, the resolution is uncertain.

**Committee Members:**

Clifford N. Carlsen, Jr.  
Dean Gisvold  
Walter Aman  
Clare Donison  
Jacob Tanzer

**Appointed by:**

Secretary of State  
Secretary of State  
Chief Petitioner  
Chief Petitioner  
Members of Committee

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

# Measure No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

This measure is the only one on this year's ballot that proposes a meaningful reduction in taxation, and a limitation on future growth in taxation. We urge all Oregonians to vote for this measure, for the sake of both their liberty and their prosperity.

High levels of taxation are hurting everyone in Oregon: consumers, workers, investors, and property owners. The growth in government spending is making ALL of us poorer, and it is preventing the development of productive private enterprise that can provide jobs and a higher standard of living for Oregonians.

Property taxes have risen to the point that they threaten many people with loss of their homes. Such taxes also raise the question: Are you really the owner of your property? If you must pay a noticeable fraction of your property's value to the government each year, not in exchange for specific services that you contracted for, but simply for the right to retain possession, isn't the government claiming the right of a landlord, and treating you as a tenant?

Property taxes must be reduced, but increases in other taxes are no answer. We cannot agree with those who would substitute a sales tax or higher income taxes to make up for the "loss" of property taxes. First of all, when property taxes are lowered, no money is "lost". That money belonged to the people in the first place, and a lower tax simply means that the people are permitted to keep their own money. The needs of individuals have priority over the needs of the government, and when the people have control over their own money they will spend it in ways that will better satisfy their needs, and provide a healthier economy, than if that same money is forcibly taken from them to be spent by bureaucrats.

Adding a new kind of tax, exempting certain types of property, or changing the income tax formula, ultimately will do more harm than good. Such proposals do nothing to control government spending, and may open up the door to even higher total taxation. For example, the sales tax proposal allows property taxes to rise again, through the infamous 6% clause, to their current levels. In the long run, Oregonians would have BOTH a sales tax AND high property taxes. The ILLUSION of a decrease in taxes will make it easier than ever for the politicians to get away with spending increases, but our TOTAL tax burden will continue to increase, and will be passed on to everyone in the form of higher prices and fewer job opportunities. ALL taxes are unfair — the only sure way to reduce the injustice is to reduce taxes for everyone.

The time for ending the growth in government spending and taxation is long overdue.

Vote YES on Measure 9 to roll back property taxes.

Vote YES on Measure 9 to stop automatic increases in property taxes.

Vote YES on Measure 9 to protect your property rights.

Vote YES on Measure 9 to help Oregon's economy.

**Submitted by:** Joseph W. Dehn III, Secretary  
LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF OREGON  
PO Box 1250  
McMinnville, Oregon 97128

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### FOR OREGON'S SAKE VOTE NO ON MEASURE 9

Oregonians have a history of protecting and preserving Oregon's quality of life.

You chose not to give away Oregon's beaches to the developers.

You embraced the Bottle Bill and told the nation that Oregon's citizens were willing to take the time and effort to keep their state clean.

In 1978, 1980, 1982 and 1984 you put Oregon's livability and economic well-being above your pocketbooks and said "no" to property tax relief measures that would have destroyed local services.

The tax limitation is back again, in a form just as confusing and bad as those before.

You are the difference. Oregon needs and asks for your protection once again. You saved her before. You must save her now. For Oregon . . .

. . . **.NO, again, on Measure 9**

**Submitted by:** Mark Nelson  
The Oregon Committee  
867 Liberty NE  
Salem, OR 97301

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

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

# Measure No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### SAY NO AGAIN ON MEASURE 9

In 1978, Oregon voters said **NO** to an ill-conceived, poorly written, destructive measure that was bad for Oregon and Oregon's future.

You said **NO** again in 1980!

And again in 1982!

And again in 1984!

The same California-type measure is back. It's still as bad for Oregon as it was before.

### VOTE NO, AGAIN, ON MEASURE 9

What does Measure 9 really do? Measure 9 will mean:

- **CUTS IN LOCAL SERVICES!** Measure 9 absolutely will **CUT** local services used by all Oregonians. Schools, police, fire departments, parks, libraries, bus service — all will have reduced funding from Ballot Measure 9.
- **CUTS IN STATE PROGRAMS!** Measure 9 will **CUT** state services used by all Oregonians. Experience in other states has resulted in state funds being used to help defray the losses caused in the name of property tax relief. Prisons, colleges and universities, social services, hospitals, environmental protection, timber and agricultural management — **all will be affected.**
- **NO JOBS!** This measure will bring **OREGON'S ECONOMY AND NEW JOBS** to a standstill. Who wants to locate or live in a state that cannot maintain its needed local services? Where will Oregonians find new jobs?
- **HIGHER FEES AND TAXES!** Oregonians will **PAY FEES** for basic services that now are funded by property taxes. Fees and charges have increased enormously in California after their property tax limitation passed. How much will **YOU** pay for library cards, pet licenses, park usage, school activities, police and fire protection? How long until the Legislature raises your taxes to help fund local government?
- **INEQUITY!** Measure 9 is **UNFAIR** because it arbitrarily cuts local government revenues without replacing them and without regard for the needs of Oregonians. Measure 9 gives more relief to big business and corporations than to individuals. It gives no relief to renters.

### MEASURE 9 IS STILL A BAD IDEA!

**SAY NO AGAIN!**

**VOTE NO ON 9**

**Submitted by:** Mark Nelson  
The Oregon Committee  
867 Liberty NE  
Salem, OR 97301

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### ATTENTION RENTERS VOTE NO ON MEASURE 9

MEASURE 9 MEANS:

**NO RELIEF!** The measure provides **NO** relief to renters. Landlords get their property taxes reduced. They are **NOT** required to pass their savings on to you.

**CUTS IN LOCAL SERVICES!** The measure absolutely will **CUT** local services used by renters. Schools, police, fire departments, parks, libraries, bus service — all will have reduced funding from Ballot Measure 9.

**CUTS IN STATE PROGRAMS!** The measure will **CUT** state services used by renters. Experience in other states has resulted in state funds being used to help defray the losses caused in the name of property tax relief, leaving less for existing state programs. Higher Education, Human Resources, Fish and Wildlife — **ALL will be affected.**

**NO JOBS!** The measure will bring **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT** to a standstill. Who wants to locate in a state that cannot maintain its needed local services? Where do renters (and homeowners and their children) find new jobs?

**CUTS FOR HARRP!** Existing property tax relief for renters is virtually assured to be eliminated as the state attempts to help local governments provide basic services. HARRP and the 30 percent relief program are **NOT** protected by Measure 9.

**HIGHER FEES AND TAXES!** Renters will **PAY FEES** for basic services that now are funded by property taxes. Fees and charges have increased enormously in California after their property tax limitation. How much will **YOU PAY** for library cards, pet licenses, local vehicle registration, park usage, school activities, etc.? How long until the Legislature raises your taxes to help fund local government?

Make no mistake about it — **RENTERS WILL LOSE** with Ballot Measure 9.

### VOTE NO ON MEASURE 9

**Submitted by:** Mark Nelson  
The Oregon Committee  
867 Liberty NE  
Salem, OR 97301

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

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

# Measure No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### MEASURE 9 IS DESTRUCTIVE MEASURE 9 HURTS KIDS VOTE NO ON 9

Voters want school districts to plan. Voters want responsible programs for our children. Voters want schools to be frugal, to be cost effective, to be careful with taxpayers' money.

Measure 9 won't allow what voters want to happen. It destroys stability and predictability in school funding.

Districts where voters have established adequate tax bases can plan, can operate responsible programs, can be careful with expenditures. This year 167 of Oregon's 305 districts are operating within their tax bases — districts like Portland in Multnomah County, Burnt River in Baker, Lake Oswego in Clackamas, Sweet Home in Linn, North Howell in Marion, North Bend in Coos, Eagle Point in Jackson.

When local communities do not have to worry each year about passing reduced annual budgets, they can put their energies to something more productive for students. Long range academic plans can be made. Focus on student achievement is possible. Morale is high. School reform can be accomplished. Attention can be given to assuring that graduates are fully employable.

This measure takes away stability. It blocks any possibility for good planning. It makes the future totally unpredictable.

Schools in Oregon are good.

- Why erode the start we have on improvements begun in recent years?
- Why make every district limp along on annual, energy draining begging expeditions; exposing the state's young people to threats of school closure?
- Why take away the solid productivity of schools that have voter approved tax bases?

### MEASURE 9 IS DESTRUCTIVE MEASURE 9 HURTS KIDS VOTE NO ON 9

**Matthew Prophet, Superintendent  
Portland Public Schools**

**Rick Wetherell  
1985 Oregon Teacher of the Year**

**Submitted by:** Mark Nelson  
The Oregon Committee  
867 Liberty NE  
Salem, OR 97301

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### BUSINESS WILL RECEIVE THE MOST RELIEF INDIVIDUALS WILL PAY MORE

If Measure 9 is approved, **BIG BUSINESS AND CORPORATIONS WILL RECEIVE MOST OF THE RELIEF AND INDIVIDUALS WILL PAY MORE.**

Because homeowners pay only 42% of the property tax in the state, passage of Measure 9 will provide substantially more tax relief for big business and corporations than for individual taxpayers.

If any other revenue source is adopted to recover some of the losses the measure imposes on local government, it is likely that an even higher percentage of the total cost will be paid by individuals.

Measure 9 will result in a substantial reduction in local government services with a larger percentage of the bill picked up by individual taxpayers. Measure 9 gives major relief to big business and corporations, not individuals.

### VOTE NO ON MEASURE 9

**Submitted by:** Mark Nelson  
The Oregon Committee  
867 Liberty NE  
Salem, OR 97301

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

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

# Measure No. 9

STATE OF  
OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### MEASURE 9 IS IRRESPONSIBLE VOTE NO ON MEASURE 9

Ballot Measure 9 eliminates all tax bases across the state. This means most of Oregon's schools, cities and towns, counties and fire districts will be jerked to their knees and forced to cut services, crowd their classrooms, let criminals loose, institute fees for everything from picnics in the park to lending a book. Look for massive layoffs of teachers, police, firefighters and other public servants. In short, expect chaos from such a meat-cleaver approach.

This measure offers no way out. It cuts but offers no cure.

Oregonians have defeated a 1.5% limitation measure four times already because they can see that irresponsible slashing of property taxes really produces no savings.

### VOTE RESPONSIBLY VOTE NO ON 9

**Cecil Posey**  
**Past President**  
**United Seniors of Oregon**

**Submitted by:** Mark Nelson  
The Oregon Committee  
867 Liberty NE  
Salem, OR 97301

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### THINK BEFORE YOU VOTE VOTE NO ON MEASURE 9

I'm voting **NO** on an ill-conceived, California transplant tax limitation being submitted to Oregonians for the fifth time in eight years. Oregonians turned it down in 1978, 1980, 1982 and 1984. We must vote **NO** again because Measure 9 doesn't fit Oregon's needs!

In 1978, California voters approved Proposition 13, a measure similar to Ballot Measure 9 to reduce property taxes. They reduced property taxes but as a result higher fees in all areas are a new way of life for Californians. For example, Californians now pay fees for use of public parks and libraries. Fees for drivers licenses and motor vehicle registrations have increased by as much as 100%!

### Californians reduced property taxes and hurt their schools:

- California's class sizes have increased to the second largest in the nation.
- California's high school dropout rate has increased dramatically with the elimination of most summer school programs across the state.
- California's per pupil expenditures have risen 33%, compared to a cost-of-living increase above 65%. Student performance on national tests is barely average. Oregon students rank second in the nation in SAT scores.
- In a majority of the California school districts there are more students than textbooks; building maintenance is virtually non-existent; and dated or obsolete materials aren't replaced.
- The California legislature determines local school finance. I know, I was there. Proposition 13 didn't work for California. Measure 9 won't work for Oregon.

VOTE NO on 9

**Former Californian**  
**Proud Oregonian**  
**Lawrence Petterson**

**Submitted by:** Mark Nelson  
The Oregon Committee  
867 Liberty NE  
Salem, OR 97301

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

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

# Measure No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### DON'T LOSE LOCAL CONTROL VOTE NO ON MEASURE 9

Read Measure 9 carefully. It repeals an important part of the Oregon Constitution (Article XI, Section 11). The part that allows local control of your property taxes. The part that allows you to decide how much property taxes you pay.

Measure 9 allows the **LEGISLATURE** to decide which taxing districts get the property taxes you pay.

### VOTE NO ON MEASURE 9

In 1984, Oregon's Attorney General wrote **265 PAGES** trying to explain a measure almost like this one. Measure 9 is just as bad. **Nobody knows for sure what it means.** So the **LEGISLATURE** will have to write many new laws and make decisions that you as a local voter make now.

### KEEP YOUR LOCAL CONTROL

### DON'T LET THE LEGISLATURE DECIDE FOR YOU VOTE NO ON MEASURE 9

In many states, property tax rates are set by state legislatures, **but not in Oregon.** In Oregon local voters decide how much property taxes they will pay.

**Don't allow the LEGISLATURE to decide where your property taxes will go.**

### VOTE NO ON MEASURE 9

As locally-elected officials, we work hard every year on budgets for your cities, counties, schools, community colleges, fire departments, water and sewer districts. We then submit property tax levies to you for your approval. By your vote, you decide where your property tax dollars go.

### DON'T LOSE YOUR LOCAL CONTROL VOTE NO ON MEASURE 9

**Jerry Routson, President  
Assoc. of Oregon Counties  
Elvern Hall, President  
League of Oregon Cities  
Dr. Howard Cherry, President  
Oregon Community College  
Assoc.  
Edith Lippert, President  
Oregon School Boards Assoc.**

**Submitted by:** Mark Nelson  
The Oregon Committee  
867 Liberty NE  
Salem, OR 97301

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### BALLOT MEASURE 9 REPEALS A PROVISION OF THE OREGON CONSTITUTION THAT WAS ENACTED IN 1916

Article XI, Section 11 of the Oregon Constitution — the 6% limitation on property tax levies — was enacted in 1916. Since then hundreds of thousands of Oregonians have voted on property taxes for their local schools, police and fire departments, roads and many other services.

Ballot Measure 9 repeals Article XI, Section 11 of the Oregon Constitution and **takes away** what Oregon voters have **already approved.**

### VOTE NO ON MEASURE 9

Voters in communities all over Oregon have approved tax bases for their cities and counties . . . for their water and sewer districts . . . for their schools . . . for their parks . . . and for their fire departments.

### MEASURE 9 TAKES ALL THAT AWAY

### VOTE NO ON MEASURE 9

Measure 9 changes what has worked for Oregon and Oregonians since 1916 — **70 YEARS!**

**THAT'S NOT RIGHT!**

### VOTE NO ON MEASURE 9

**Submitted by:** Mark Nelson  
The Oregon Committee  
867 Liberty NE  
Salem, OR 97301

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

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

# Measure No. 9 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

August 1, 1986

Mr. Ray Phillips, Chairman  
Oregon Taxpayers United  
2226 S.E. 142nd  
Portland, OR 97233

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I can understand your concern for high property taxes and your interest in assuring that local governments are responsible to the desires and needs of local voters. But, the constitutional amendment you propose in Ballot Measure 9 will not have the effect you intend in many areas of the state. In fact, it will be just the opposite.

As a former local school board member, I was frustrated and disappointed when voters rejected our levy. But I understood their desire to make decisions about the type and level of services they wanted and their right to make the board listen to them.

In fact, when I chaired the school board, the Legislature required all school districts to seek a tax base. Our board submitted, and our voters approved, a \$1 tax base. This met the requirements of the law but still allowed voters an annual opportunity to vote on our levy. Since that time, voters in our district have continued to reject tax base requests.

Under Ballot Measure 9, districts like mine will be granted constitutional authority to levy property taxes local voters have not approved. Furthermore, it allows an annual automatic increase in that levy without a local vote.

At the same time, in many other communities, your proposal takes away tax base authority already approved by local citizens.

Your proposal is unfair because it impacts Oregon communities differently. It works to thwart the will of local voters to make decisions about their local services and how property taxes will be spent.

In many areas of the state, it will work to make local governments less responsive, not more responsive to their citizens.

I don't agree with your approach. I am going to vote **NO** on Ballot Measure 9.

Sincerely,

DONNA HITCHMAN  
Route 1, Box 504  
Warrenton, OR 97146

**Submitted by:** Mark Nelson  
The Oregon Committee  
867 Liberty NE  
Salem, OR 97301

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON OPPOSES THE PROPERTY TAX LIMITATION

THE PROPERTY TAX LIMITATION WILL HURT LOCAL SERVICES IN YOUR COMMUNITY. Funding for police and fire protection will be severely restricted. Funding for schools will be severely restricted. Funding for health and library services will be severely restricted. Funding for special districts will be severely restricted.

THE PROPERTY TAX LIMITATION WILL HURT YOUR COMMUNITY'S ABILITY TO DECIDE HOW MUCH YOU SHOULD HAVE IN THE WAY OF POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION AND THE QUALITY OF YOUR SCHOOLS.

THERE IS AN ALTERNATIVE THAT WILL PROVIDE FAIR AND RESPONSIBLE PROPERTY TAX RELIEF AND WILL NOT HURT LOCAL SERVICES. Measure 11 constitutionally exempts 50% of the value of your home, with a \$25,000 limit on the exemption, from property taxes. Measure 12 will pay for the lost revenue by restructuring Oregon's income taxes so that wealthy individuals and large and very profitable corporations pay more income taxes. The vast majority of **both** individuals and small businesses will pay less taxes, however. Measures 11 and 12 provide for taxes based on the ability to pay without hurting schools and local governments.

VOTE NO ON 9. VOTE YES ON 11 and 12.

**Submitted by:** Gilbert B. Campbell, Co-Chairman  
No Sales Tax Committee  
Democratic Party Of Oregon  
PO Box 15057  
Salem, OR 97309

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

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



# Measure No. 10 STATE OF OREGON

Proposed by Initiative Petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 4, 1986.

## BALLOT TITLE

### 10 REVISES MANY CRIMINAL LAWS CONCERNING VICTIMS' RIGHTS, EVIDENCE, SENTENCING, PAROLE

**QUESTION**—Shall crime victims' rights and role in criminal justice process be expanded, and changes made in prosecution, evidence, sentencing, parole?

**EXPLANATION**—Protects victims from pretrial contact by criminal defendant. Bars excluding victim from courtroom during trial. Gives victim role in trial scheduling, sentencing, parole. Requires joint trial of jointly charged defendants unless "clearly inappropriate." Limits sentence merger for multiple crimes. Sets consecutive sentences rules. Gives state, defendant same number of jury challenges. Expands witness's prior conviction cross-examination. Expands victims' compensation rights. Requires that parole last entire term of sentence. Defines "victim" broadly. Makes other changes.

**ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT** — Passage of this measure will increase, by between \$2 million and \$4 million, the annual recurring costs for the state court system and the costs for prosecution, defense and parole supervision.

YES

NO

Relating to criminal procedure; creating new provisions; amending ORS 40.355; 40.385; 136.060; 136.230; 137.101; 144.120; 144.260.

As set out below, **boldfaced** material, other than the section numbers of this ballot measure, will be added to existing statutes while [bracketed] material will be deleted.

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

#### Section 1.

This ballot measure shall be known as the "CRIME VICTIMS' BILL OF RIGHTS."

#### Section 2.

**PURPOSE** — We, the people of the State of Oregon, declare that victims of crime are entitled to fair and impartial treatment in our criminal justice system. The purpose of this ballot measure is to declare to our legislature and our courts that victims' rights shall be protected at each stage of the criminal justice system. We reject the notion that a criminal defendant's rights must be superior to all others. By this measure we seek to secure balanced justice by eliminating unbalanced rules.

#### VICTIMS' RIGHTS TO BE PROTECTED FROM THE CRIMINAL DEFENDANT:

#### Section 3.

This section is added to and made a part of ORS Chapter 135.

(1) If the victim or a witness requests, the court shall order that their address and phone number not be given to the defendant unless good cause is shown to the court.

(2) If contacted by the defense, the victim must be clearly informed by the defendant's attorney, either in person or in writing, of the identity and capacity of the person contacting them, that the victim does not have to talk to the defendant's attorney, or other agents of the defendant, unless the victim wishes, and that the victim may have a district attorney present during any interview.

(3)(a) Any pretrial release order must prohibit any contact with

the victim, either directly or indirectly, unless specifically authorized by the court having jurisdiction over the criminal charge. This subsection shall not limit contact by the defense attorney, or an agent of the defense attorney, other than the defendant, in the manner set forth in subsection (2).

(b) If a victim notifies the district attorney that the defendant, either directly or indirectly threatened or intimidated the victim, the district attorney shall notify the court with jurisdiction over the criminal matter and the defense attorney. If the defendant is not in custody and the court finds there is probable cause to believe the victim has been threatened or intimidated by the defendant, either directly or indirectly, the court shall immediately issue an order to show cause why defendant's release status should not be revoked. After conducting such hearing as it deems appropriate, if the court finds that the victim has been threatened or intimidated by the defendant, either directly or indirectly, the defendant's release status shall be revoked and the defendant shall be held in custody with bail set in an amount sufficient to ensure the safety of the victim and the community.

#### VICTIMS' RIGHTS AT TRIAL:

#### Section 4.

This section is added to and made a part of ORS Chapter 136.

When resetting any trial date or setting any court hearing requiring the presence of the victim, the court shall take the victim into consideration. The court shall inquire of the district attorney as to whether the victim has been informed of the prospective date and whether that date is convenient for the victim.

#### Section 5.

ORS 40.385 is amended to read:

40.385. At the request of a party the court may order witnesses excluded until the time of final argument, and it may make the order of its own motion. This rule does not authorize exclusion of (1) a party who is a natural person, or (2) an officer or employee of a party which is not a natural person designated as its representative by its attorney, or (3) a person whose presence is shown by a party to be essential to the presentation of the party's cause[,], or (4) **the victim in a criminal case.**

#### Section 6.

ORS 136.060 is amended to read:

136.060 [(1) *When two or more defendants are jointly charged with commission of the same crime or crimes, whether felony or misdemeanor, or with the commission of different misdemeanors, all of which occurred as part of the same act or transaction, they may be tried separately or jointly in the discretion of the court. In ordering separate trials, the court may order a separate trial for one or more defendants and a joint trial for the others, or may order a separate trial for each defendant.*

(2) *When two or more defendants are jointly charged with different felonies all of which occurred as part of the same act or transaction, the state is entitled to have such defendants tried jointly, except that each such defendant who, before trial, moves the court for a separate trial shall be granted a separate trial.*

(3) *When two or more defendants are jointly charged other than as provided in subsection (1) or (2) of this section, the determination of whether the defendants shall be tried jointly or separately shall be in the discretion of the court.]*

**(1) Jointly charged defendants shall be tried jointly unless the court concludes before trial that it is clearly inappropriate to do so and orders that a defendant be tried separately. In reaching its conclusion the court shall strongly consider the victim's interest in a joint trial.**

**(2) In ruling on a motion by a defendant for severance, the court may order the prosecution to deliver to the court for inspection in camera any statements or confessions made by any defendant that the prosecution intends to introduce in evidence at the trial.**

# Measure No. 10

STATE OF  
OREGON

## Section 7.

ORS 136.230 is amended to read:

136.230. (1) If the trial is upon an accusatory instrument in which one or more of the crimes charged is punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary for life [,] or is a capital offense, both the defendant and the state are [is] entitled to 12 [and the state to 6] peremptory challenges, and no more. In any other trial, both are [the defendant is] entitled to six. [and the state to three such challenges.]

(2) Peremptory challenges shall be taken in writing by secret ballot as follows:

(a) The defendant may challenge two jurors and the state may challenge two [one], and so alternating, the defendant exercising two challenges and the state two [one] until the peremptory challenges are exhausted.

(b) After each challenge the panel shall be filled and the additional juror passed for cause before another peremptory challenge is exercised. Neither party shall be required to exercise a peremptory challenge unless the full number of jurors is in the jury box at the time.

(c) The refusal to challenge by either party in order of alternation does not prevent the adverse party from exercising [his] that party's full number of challenges, and such refusal on the part of a party to exercise [his] a challenge in proper turn concludes [him] that party as to the jurors once accepted by [him] that party. If [his] that party's right of peremptory challenge is not exhausted, [his] that party's further challenges shall be confined, in [his] that party's proper turn, to such additional jurors as may be called.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, the defendant and the state may stipulate to taking peremptory challenges orally.

## Section 8.

This section is added to and made a part of ORS Chapter 40.

In a prosecution for any criminal homicide, a photograph of the victim while alive shall be admissible evidence when offered by the district attorney to show the general appearance and condition of the victim while alive.

## Section 9.

ORS 40.355 is amended to read:

40.355. (1) For the purpose of attacking the credibility of a witness, evidence that the witness has been convicted of a crime shall be admitted if elicited from the witness or established by public record, but only if the crime (a) was punishable by death or imprisonment in excess of one year under the law under which the witness was convicted, [and the court determines that the probative value of admitting this evidence outweighs its prejudicial effect to the defendant,] or (b) involved false statement or dishonesty.

(2) Evidence of a conviction under this section is not admissible if:

(a) A period of more than [10] 15 years has elapsed since the date of the conviction or of the release of the witness from the confinement imposed for that conviction, whichever is the later date; or

(b) The conviction has been expunged by pardon, reversed, set aside or otherwise rendered negatory.

(3) When the credibility of a witness is attacked by evidence that the witness has been convicted of a crime, the witness shall be allowed to explain briefly the circumstances of the crime or former conviction[.]; once the witness explains the circumstances, the opposing side shall have the opportunity to rebut the explanation.

(4) The pendency of an appeal therefrom does not render evidence of a conviction inadmissible. Evidence of the pendency of an appeal is admissible.

(5) An adjudication by a juvenile court that a child is within its jurisdiction is not a conviction of a crime.

## VICTIMS' RIGHTS AT SENTENCING:

### Section 10.

This section is added to and made a part of ORS Chapter 137.

At the time of sentencing, the victim or the victim's next of kin has the right to appear personally or by counsel, and has the right to reasonably express any views concerning the crime, the person responsible, the impact of the crime on the victim, and the need for restitution and compensatory fine.

### Section 11.

ORS 137.101 is amended to read:

137.101. (1) Whenever the court imposes a fine as penalty for the commission of [an intentional] a crime resulting in [serious physical] injury for which the person injured by the act constituting the crime has a remedy by civil action, unless the issue of punitive damages has been previously decided on a civil case arising out of the same act and transaction, the court may order that the defendant pay any portion of the fine separately to the clerk of the court as compensatory fines in the case. The clerk shall pay over to the injured victim or victims, as directed in the court's order, moneys paid to the court as compensatory fines under this subsection. **This section shall be liberally construed in favor of victims.**

(2) Compensatory fines may be awarded in addition to restitution awarded under ORS 137.103 to 137.109.

(3) Nothing in this section limits or impairs the right of a person injured by a defendant's criminal acts to sue and recover damages from the defendant in a civil action. Evidence that the defendant has paid or been ordered to pay compensatory fines under this section may not be introduced in any civil action arising out of the facts or events which were the basis for the compensatory fine. However, the court in such civil action shall credit any compensatory fine paid by the defendant to a victim against any judgment for punitive damages in favor of the victim in the civil action.

### Section 12.

This section is added to and made a part of ORS 137.

(1) A sentence imposed by the court may be made concurrent or consecutive to any other sentence which has been previously imposed or is simultaneously imposed upon the same defendant. The court may provide for consecutive sentences only in accordance with the provisions of this section. A sentence shall be deemed to be a concurrent term unless the court's order expressly provides for consecutive sentences.

(2) If a defendant is simultaneously sentenced for criminal offenses that do not arise from the same continuous and uninterrupted course of conduct, or if the defendant previously was sentenced by any other court within the United States to a sentence which the defendant has not yet completed, the court may impose a sentence concurrent with or consecutive to the other sentence or sentences.

(3) When a defendant has been found guilty of more than one criminal offense arising out of a continuous and uninterrupted course of conduct, the sentences imposed for each resulting conviction shall be concurrent unless the court complies with the procedures set forth in subsection (4).

(4) The court has discretion to impose consecutive terms of imprisonment for separate convictions arising out of a continuous and uninterrupted course of conduct only if the court finds:

(a) That the criminal offense for which a consecutive sentence is contemplated was not merely an incidental violation of a separate statutory provision in the course of the commission of a more serious crime but rather was an indication of defendant's willingness to commit more than one criminal offense; or

(b) The criminal offense for which a consecutive sentence is contemplated caused or created a risk of causing greater or qualitatively different loss, injury or harm to the victim or caused or created a risk of causing loss, injury, or harm to a different victim than was caused or threatened by the other offense or offenses committed during a continuous and uninterrupted course or conduct.

# Measure No. 10 STATE OF OREGON

## Section 13.

This section is added to and made a part of ORS Chapter 161.

(1) When the same conduct or criminal episode violates two or more statutory provisions and each provision requires proof of an element that the others do not, there are as many separately punishable offenses as there are separate statutory violations.

(2) When the same conduct or criminal episode, though violating only one statutory provision involves two or more victims, there are as many separately punishable offenses as there are victims. However, two or more persons owning joint interests in real or personal property shall be considered a single victim for purposes of determining the number of separately punishable offenses if the property is the subject of one of the following crimes:

(a) Theft as defined in ORS 164.015.

(b) Unauthorized use of a vehicle as defined in ORS 164.135.

(c) Criminal possession of rented or leased personal property as defined in ORS 164.140.

(d) Burglary as defined in ORS 164.215 or 164.225.

(e) Criminal trespass as defined in ORS 164.243, 164.245, 164.255 or 164.265.

(f) Arson and related offenses as defined in ORS 164.315, 164.325 or 164.335.

(g) Forgery and related offenses as defined in ORS 165.002 to 165.070.

(3) When the same conduct or criminal episode violates only one statutory provision and involves only one victim, but nevertheless involves repeated violations of the same statutory provision against the same victim, there are as many separately punishable offenses as there are violations, except that each violation, to be separately punishable under this subsection, must be separated from other such violations by a sufficient pause in the defendant's criminal conduct to afford the defendant an opportunity to renounce the criminal intent. Each method of engaging in deviate sexual intercourse as defined in ORS 163.305, and each method of engaging in sexual penetration with a foreign object as defined in ORS 163.408 and 163.411 shall constitute separate violations of their respective statutory provisions for purposes of determining the number of statutory violations.

## VICTIMS' RIGHTS AFTER SENTENCING:

### Section 14.

ORS 144.120 is amended to read:

144.120. (1) Within six months of the admission of a prisoner to any state penal or correctional institution, the board shall conduct a parole hearing to interview the prisoner and set the initial date of release on parole pursuant to subsection (2) of this section. Release shall be contingent upon satisfaction of the requirements of ORS 144.125.

(2) In setting the initial parole release date for a prisoner pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the board shall apply the appropriate range established pursuant to ORS 144.780. Variations from the range shall be in accordance with ORS 144.785.

(3) In setting the initial parole release date for a prisoner pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the board shall consider reports, statements and information received under ORS 144.210 from the sentencing judge, the district attorney and the sheriff or arresting agency.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, in the case of a prisoner whose offense included particularly violent or otherwise dangerous criminal conduct or whose offense was preceded by two or more convictions for a Class A or Class B felony or whose record includes a psychiatric or psychological diagnosis of severe emotional disturbance such as to constitute a danger to the health or

safety of the community, the board may choose not to set a parole date.

(5) After the expiration of six months after the admission of the prisoner to any state penal or correctional institution, the board may defer setting the initial parole release date for the prisoner for a period not to exceed 30 additional days pending receipt of psychiatric or psychological reports, criminal records or other information essential to formulating the release decision.

(6) When the board has set the initial parole release date for a prisoner, it shall inform the sentencing court of the date.

(7) **The Parole Board must attempt to notify the victim, if the victim requests to be notified and furnishes the Board a current address, and the district attorney of the committing county at least thirty (30) days before all hearings by sending written notice to the current addresses of both. The victim, personally or by counsel, and the district attorney from the committing jurisdiction shall have the right to appear at any hearing or, in their discretion, to submit a written statement adequately and reasonably expressing any views concerning the crime and the person responsible. The victim and the district attorney shall be given access to the information that the board or division will rely upon and shall be given adequate time to rebut the information. Both the victim and the district attorney may present information or evidence at any hearing, subject to such reasonable rules as may be imposed by the officers conducting the hearing. For the purpose of this section, victim includes the actual victim, a representative selected by the victim or the victim's next of kin.**

## Section 15.

ORS 144.260 is amended to read:

144.260. Prior to the release or parole from the state penitentiary or correctional institution of any person, the Chairman of the State Board of Parole shall inform the sentencing judge, the district attorney, sheriff or arresting agency of the prospective date of release and of any special conditions thereof. All such information shall be made available to the Corrections Division. **The State Board of Parole shall also inform the sentencing judge and the district attorney at least 30 days prior to the release from actual physical custody, whether by work release, institutional leave, or any other means, of any convicted person. If the victim has requested notification under ORS 144.120(7), the State Board of Parole shall notify the victim in the same fashion and under the same circumstances it is required to give notification to the sentencing judge and the district attorney.**

## Section 16.

This section is added to and made a part of ORS Chapter 144.

(1) Any parole in this state shall extend for the entire term of the prisoner's sentence; but active supervision of parole may be discontinued after three years if parole behavior is exemplary and any restitution owed to the victim has been paid. Any additional costs incurred as a result of this section shall be paid for by increased parole fees under ORS 423.570.

## MISCELLANEOUS:

### Section 17.

This section is added to and made a part of ORS Chapter 131.

As used in ORS 40.385 and in ORS Chapters 136, 137 and 144, except as otherwise specifically provided or unless the context requires otherwise, "victim" means the person or persons who have suffered financial, social, psychological or physical harm as a result of a crime and includes, in the case of a homicide, a member of the immediate family of the decedent and, in the case of a minor victim,

# Measure No. 10

STATE OF  
OREGON

the legal guardian of the minor. In no event shall the criminal defendant be considered a victim.

## Section 18.

If any section, portion, clause, or phrase of this ballot measure is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining sections, portions, clauses, and phrases shall not be affected but shall remain in full force in effect.

## EXPLANATION

### VICTIM'S ROLE — The measure would:

- Expand definition of "victim" to include anyone who has suffered financial, social, psychological or physical harm from a crime. "Victim" also includes guardian of child victim and family member of deceased in homicide case.
- Require judge to consider victim when rescheduling court dates. Present law allows but does not require.
- Ensure victim, in person or through counsel, the right to express views in court at sentencing, in addition to existing right to have views expressed in Pre-Sentence Report.
- Allow judge to award compensatory fines to victims in more kinds of cases.
- Require court, upon request of victim or witness, to withhold address and telephone number from defendant unless good cause shown. Reverses present law, which allows withholding only if prosecutor shows good cause.
- Require representatives of defendant, when contacting to victim to:
  - Identify themselves in writing or in person as representing defendant;
  - Notify victim that victim is not required to talk to them;
  - Notify victim that victim may have prosecutor present during interview.
- Require pretrial release orders to prohibit defendant from contacting victim unless specifically authorized by court.
- Require prosecutor to inform court if victim reports threat by defendant. Require court to hold hearing and revoke pretrial release or increase bail if court finds threat occurred.

### TRIAL AND SENTENCING — The measure would:

- Add victim to those witnesses who may not be excluded from courtroom during testimony. Present law allows exclusion of most witnesses, including victim.
- Increased preference that jointly charged defendants be tried together. Court shall strongly consider victim's interest in joint trial when deciding defense request for separate trials.
- Require judge to receive in evidence photograph of homicide victim while alive. Present law allows but not does not require.
- Allow prosecutor to excuse same number of jurors as defendant without stating a reason. Present law gives defendant twice as many challenges as prosecutor in circuit court.
- Make testifying defendant's truthfulness subject to same challenge by evidence of past conviction as other witnesses. Under present law, as to defendant only, judge must balance prejudice of such evidence against its tendency to cast doubt on truthfulness of witness.
- Expand past convictions which may be used to challenge witness' truthfulness to include older (up to fifteen years instead of ten) offenses; grant each side right to produce evidence about a conviction if witness' explanation is challenged.
- Slightly expand circumstances under which a person may be convicted of separate offenses and may be given consecutive sentences.

### PAROLE — The measure would:

- Require Parole Board to notify victim and prosecutor and allow each to participate in parole hearings.
- Require Parole Board to notify judge and prosecutor, and any victim who has requested notification, before releasing any prisoner.
- Require parole to extend for full term of original sentence with active supervision for at least three years.

#### Committee Members:

Mark D. Blackman  
Mark Kramer  
Robert B. Kouns  
Norman W. Frink  
Jeffrey L. Rogers

#### Appointed by:

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

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

# Measure No. 10 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### WE SUPPORT MEASURE #10

- "This is your measure if you are among a majority of Oregonians who believe it is time to restore equal rights to crime victims."  
Victor Atiyeh  
Governor State of Oregon
- "As editor of the Senior Citizens News, I fully recognize the concern seniors have as crime victims. Measure 10 will protect their rights."  
Carl Olson  
Editor, *Senior Citizen News*
- "Measure #10, is an attempt to restore the balance of rights, by giving victims the rights they deserve and most Oregonians naively and incorrectly assume they already have."  
Dr. Gary Hankins  
Clinical Psychologist
- "The Oregon League of Financial Institutions supports Measure #10 out of concern for our employees and customers and their rights."  
Dave Barrows  
President,  
Oregon League of Financial  
Institutions
- "Why should the balance of justice give more rights to the accused or criminals than to victims? Restore the balance!"  
Stan Turel  
Columbia Bookkeeping Service
- "Being a victim is bad enough. But having fewer rights than the criminal is a crime in itself. Oregon credit unions support the idea of rights for victims."  
Tom Augustine  
Pres. Ore. Credit Union League
- Thirty-two states have enacted Victims' Bills of Rights. Help Oregon become number thirty-three.

VOTE YES ON 10

Paid for by Support Victims Rights —  
Yes on 10

**Submitted by:** Treasurer Dedi Streich  
Support Victims Rights — Yes on 10  
31325 NE Canter Ln.  
Sherwood, OR 97140

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Measure 10, the Crime Victims' Bill of Rights, gives YOU a voice when you are the victim of a crime.

**Vote YES on 10 if:**

- YOU, a friend, or a family member has been a victim of a crime.
- YOU believe that the rights of innocent victims should be equal to the rights of persons accused of crimes.
- YOU recognize that every violent crime has a victim; usually an innocent person, just like you, whose life has been altered forever by a criminal act.
- YOU are concerned about the continuing, unchecked growth of crime in Oregon.
- YOU are among the growing ranks of Oregonians who have learned through experience that our justice system IS NOT WORKING.
- YOU believe it is high time for Oregon to demonstrate JUSTICE and FAIRNESS by eliminating the unbalanced rules that penalize innocent crime victims.
- YOU believe that crime victims are entitled to basic human rights.

**Vote NO on 10 if:**

- YOU are a criminal.
- YOU are in the business of defending criminals, and you believe that the present, unfair system helps you do your job.
- YOU are sure that violent crime only happens to "the other guy."

Still not sure? Consider these **10 REASONS TO VOTE YES ON 10:**

1. MEASURE 10 **increases YOUR rights**; it does not reduce anyone's rights.
2. If YOU are a victim or witness, MEASURE 10 can help **protect you by preventing YOUR address and telephone number from being given to the accused criminal.**
3. MEASURE 10 extends "Miranda rights" to victims and witnesses. **Requires defense lawyers and their agents to clearly identify themselves, and advise YOU that you are not required to talk to them.**
4. As a victim, MEASURE 10 **requires courts to consider YOUR convenience when setting dates for trials and hearings.**
5. MEASURE 10 **makes jury selection FAIR** by giving both defense and prosecution the same number of choices for jurors.
6. If you are a victim, MEASURE 10 **gives YOU the right to be present in the courtroom** when YOUR case is tried.
7. MEASURE 10 assures that YOU, the victim, will have a chance to **express YOUR views at sentencing and parole hearings.**
8. MEASURE 10 **requires that YOU be notified** at least 30 days before release of your victimizer from prison.
9. MEASURE 10 **saves YOU time, aggravation, and money.** Everyone benefits when justice is fair.
10. MEASURE 10 **is not a partisan measure.** Because it is based on equality and fair play, it appeals to Oregonians of every party, in every part of our State. Well-known Oregonians who have endorsed MEASURE 10 include: Gov. Vic Atiyeh, Atty. Genl. Dave Frohnmayer, Rep. Ron Wyden, Rep. Denny Smith, Norma Paulus, Neil Goldschmidt, Edith Green, Wendell Wyatt.

**MEASURE 10 GIVES YOU RIGHTS —  
MEASURE 10 IS FAIR**

Join your neighbors in saying YES to VICTIMS' RIGHTS  
**VOTE YES ON 10**

**Submitted by:** Committee Against Unfair Trials  
Karin M. Ariens, David T. Yett  
1038 Gans Street  
Lake Oswego, OR 97034

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

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

# Measure No. 10 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### WHO IS IT THAT IS IN FAVOR OF THIS VICTIMS' RIGHTS MEASURE?

This measure was conceived, written, carried, paid for and sponsored by a large group of victims, with the aid of deputy district attorneys and other concerned citizens. Many in this group have great and personal knowledge of the unfair treatment victims receive under our current unbalanced criminal code.

### WHO IS IT THAT OPPOSES THIS VICTIMS' RIGHTS MEASURE?

Oregon voters should be aware that the opposition is led by a comparatively small group of criminal defense attorneys — attorneys whose livelihood is obtained by defending the criminally accused against victims in the courtroom. **HARDLY AN UNBIASED VIEW!! FOR TOO LONG THEY HAVE SOLD US A BILL OF GOODS! DON'T BE FOOLED AGAIN!**

- They have been fanatic in their support for indigent defense. Presently they are asking for an additional \$10 million of public funds to be added to the \$38 million already allotted for criminal defense.
- They have been behind criminals' suits against county jails and state prisons, requiring huge sums of taxpayers money for more privileges and higher living conditions for convicts.
- They have supported state funding for convict lawsuits.
- They support closing of MacLaren, Hillcrest, and other juvenile facilities.
- They supported legislation requiring the release of almost all juvenile offenders within a 4 hour period.
- They have supported study after study resulting in delaying taking concrete action to address the crime explosion in Oregon.
- They have supported more opportunities for criminal case dismissals and endless costly appeals.
- They advocate shorter prison terms for serious offenders.
- They have supported lax laws for juvenile offenders which only encourage our kids into a life of crime.

### WHAT HAVE THEY OPPOSED?

- They have opposed imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole.
- They have passionately opposed the death penalty and have worked endlessly to make it impossible to implement.
- Some even oppose convicts working while in prison, claiming a loss of civil liberties.
- Some oppose criminals paying their victims, or even paying for their own families' support.
- They have been extremely vocal in opposing adequate jail or prison space, saying prisons cost too much, yet they advocate costly prisons.

### DON'T ALLOW OUR OPPOSITION TO PULL THE WOOL OVER YOUR EYES ONCE AGAIN!

These individuals have made a "Catch 22" out of our criminal justice system and have made taxpayers nearly bankrupt in paying for it!!

### THE FACTS ARE:

- We only imprison 3 people for a 100 serious crimes reported in Oregon.
- Oregon has a ratio of 7 convicted felons in alternative programs to 1 in prison, compared to the average of 3 to 1 in the rest of the nation.
- We give the criminally accused and convicted criminals more rights than any other state!
- We have the highest increase in crime in the United States.
- Thirty-two other states have already passed Rights for Victims, most of them far more encompassing than this measure.

**A "YES" VOTE IS A VOTE FOR VICTIMS AND A SAFER, FAIRER SOCIETY.**

**A "NO" VOTE IS A VOTE FOR CRIMINALS, THEIR APOLOGISTS, AND AN EVER INCREASING CRIME RATE.**

**Submitted by:** Dee Dee Kouns, President  
CITIZENS FOR JUSTICE AND CRIME VICTIMS UNITED  
PO Box 19480  
Portland, OR 97219

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### DON'T BE FOOLED THE SECOND TIME AROUND!

In the Voters' Pamphlet for the Nov. 1984 election, voters were told not to vote for the Victims' Rights measure by OPPONENTS calling themselves "Oregonians for Individual Rights" and "Committee Against Deceptive Measures."

The voters **WERE NOT TOLD** that the authors masquerading under these impressive titles were criminal defense attorneys, paid, in most cases, by your tax dollars to represent burglars, robbers, rapists, and murderers.

The measure lost by less than a 2% swing vote.

Oregon's crime rate continues to worsen. We now rank **fifth nationally in serious crime, and second in burglary** according to the FBI National Crime Report for 1985. In the first quarter of 1986 the Oregon Law Enforcement Data System shows murder **UP 65%**, rape **UP 21%**, and other sex crimes **UP 23%**. **THAT'S OBSCENE!**

At a meeting in Jan. 1985 with "Oregonians for Individual Rights," represented almost entirely by criminal defense attorneys, we were told by them that "the present crime rate was acceptable — that this was the price we pay for freedom in this country!"

**AND GUESS WHAT?** The criminal defense attorneys are now asking for an increase of approximately \$10 million of your tax dollars for this biennium to defend these people! This is **ON TOP OF** their present budget of \$38 million. **(NO BALLOT MEASURE NEEDED FOR THIS)**

Yet these SAME lawyers will be the first ones to tell you, the public, that the Victims' Rights Measure "will cost too much!"

All we, the victims, are asking for is some measure of fairness. Why should the accused and the criminals have **MORE** rights than victims and future victims?

### THIRTY-TWO STATES HAVE ALREADY ENACTED RIGHTS FOR VICTIMS!

**THIS MEASURE HAS BIPARTISAN SUPPORT!** Both candidates for governor, Norma Paulus and Neil Goldschmidt, as well as our present governor, Victor Atiyeh, have endorsed this measure. Our Attorney General Dave Frohnmayer and such Congressmen as Democrat Ron Wyden and Republican Denny Smith also support this Victims' Rights Initiative.

President Lincoln said, "It is true that you may fool all the people all the time; you can even fool some of the people all of the time; but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

**A "YES" VOTE IS A VOTE FOR SOCIETY, VICTIMS, AND FUTURE VICTIMS!**

**WE NEED YOUR HELP!**

**WE URGE A "YES" VOTE FOR VICTIMS' RIGHTS, MEASURE 10!**

**Submitted by:** Dr. and Mrs. John J. Kuzmaak  
Parents of a Murdered Daughter  
7955 SE Foster Rd.  
Portland, OR 97206

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

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

# Measure No. 10 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### VOTE NO ON BALLOT MEASURE 10! BALLOT MEASURE 10 IS EXPENSIVE TO OREGON TAXPAYERS

The increase cost to the taxpayers will be astronomical if this measure is approved. The irony is that most of these costs are unnecessary and will not benefit crime victims.

According to the State Court Administrator, Ballot Measure 10 will increase the cost of operating the courts in at least 7 different ways. For example, since more jurors will be bumped off juries without cause, more voters will have to be called for jury duty. That will mean more costs for jury fees and administration. **THESE COSTS WILL BE PASSED ON TO YOU!**

Since Ballot Measure 10 will require parole supervision for at least three years for every released prisoner, the state will be forced to hire dozens of new parole officers, because current officers already have dangerously high caseloads. **THIS COST WILL BE PASSED ON TO YOU!**

If Ballot Measure 10 does what its proponents want, more prison beds will have to be built and those beds will be very expensive. The current cost is conservatively estimated at between \$23,000-\$60,000 **PER BED SPACE** for new construction. The cost for maintaining **EACH BED SPACE** is estimated at \$14,000 each year and that estimate is based on 1986 dollars. **THIS COST WILL BE PASSED ON TO YOU!**

**THESE COSTS ARE UNNECESSARY!  
THIS INCREASED BURDEN ON TAXPAYERS IS  
UNJUSTIFIED!**

### BALLOT MEASURE 10 IS NOT A VICTIMS' RIGHTS INITIATIVE

Crime victims may even have fewer rights and remedies under Ballot Measure 10:

- Victims may have to make more court appearances
- Increased costs may cause victims to recover smaller amounts from convicted defendants
- Victims may ultimately have fewer protections than they now enjoy if these changes to our present laws are later ruled unconstitutional.

### BALLOT MEASURE 10 IS UNNECESSARY

Ballot Measure 10 repeats changes already adopted by the Oregon Legislature:

- Joint trials are presently allowed by statute
- Separate convictions and sentences are now required
- Victims currently may be present at sentencing
- Prosecutors may ask victims to testify at sentencing
- Crime victims are already protected from defendants
- Defendants are already required to pay victims for their losses

### VOTE NO ON BALLOT MEASURE 10!

**Submitted by:** Robert Homan, Treasurer  
Oregon Taxpayers for Justice  
1840 Elanco  
Eugene, OR 97401

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### PRESERVE EVERYONE'S RIGHTS!!! VOTE NO ON MEASURE 10!!

Measure 10 gives no real help to crime victims. Instead, it helps prosecutors convict people, whether they are innocent or guilty. Two years ago Oregonians recognized that a similar measure was not really about "victims' rights" and defeated it at the polls. Measure 10, like its defeated predecessor, is an expensive proposal that gives little to victims and takes something from all of us.

### MEASURE 10 PROVIDES NO REAL RELIEF FOR CRIME VICTIMS

Crime victims need financial, medical, or psychological help as soon as possible after the crime has been committed. Measure 10 provides none of these for crime victims.

Crime victims need prompt and sensitive help in dealing with the criminal justice system. Measure 10 does nothing to expand the numbers and availability of the already overburdened victim advocates.

All Oregonians would greatly benefit from a reduction in crime and from feeling safer in our homes and streets. Presently, more than 90% of all of those accused are convicted. Measure 10 reduces the rights of the accused and increases the possibility that innocent people will be convicted. **SHOULDN'T WE SPEND OUR TAX DOLLARS ON REAL CRIME FIGHTING PROGRAMS (LIKE MORE POLICE) INSTEAD OF REDUCING THE RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED???**

### MEASURE 10 IS EXPENSIVE!!

Measure 10 would lead to longer and more complicated parole hearings, as well as greatly expand the length of and need for parole supervision. This would severely tax an already greatly overburdened parole system.

Measure 10 would require numerous, time-consuming court hearings to determine who qualifies as a "victim" under the definition of "victim" in Measure 10. This will further delay an already clogged court system.

Measure 10 could lead to long, drawn out restitution hearings and a tremendous increase in the already overburdened workload of prosecutors, without gaining more restitution for victims.

It is shortsighted, at best, to believe that those convicted of crimes will be able to pay for any more than a small percentage of the millions of dollars that this measure will cost. The taxpayers will have to pick up the bill!!!

### MEASURE 10 IS UNFAIR

Measure 10 proposes numerous changes in the law in 18 different sections. Some of the proposals are constructive. Many are not. **DON'T BE FOOLED!!** Oregonians deserve the right to consider each proposed change in the law individually, as our Constitution provides. Just as in 1984, the proponents of this measure have denied us this right. **WE DON'T HAVE TO VOTE IN THE BAD TO GET THE GOOD!!**

### VOTE NO ON MEASURE 10

**IT IS COSTLY. IT REDUCES OUR INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS. IT PROVIDES NO REAL BENEFIT TO CRIME VICTIMS. CRIME VICTIMS DESERVE BETTER AND SO DO WE ALL!!!**

**Submitted by:** James D. Lang  
OREGONIANS FOR INDIVIDUAL  
RIGHTS  
1020 S.W. Taylor, Suite 450  
Portland, OR 97205

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

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

# Measure No. 10 & No. 11

STATE OF  
OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

The people who brought you a supposed "crime victims" initiative two years ago are back again. They are telling Oregon voters that they took out the "bad stuff" that caused Oregon voters to reject the initiative last time around.

### B E W A R E !

This measure does have some different provisions, but it suffers from the same fatal flaws:

- 1) Too many unexplained, unrelated changes wrapped into one package.
- 2) Hidden costs: MILLIONS of taxpayer dollars will be **required** and will not be wisely spent.
- 3) Some truly bad ideas are mixed in with a few good ones.
- 4) The false promise that crime victims will actually be helped by this measure.

**EVERYONE** wants crime victims to have humane treatment, restitution for injury and loss, and meaningful access to the criminal justice system. **MEASURE 10 DOES NOT ACCOMPLISH THESE GOALS!**

Some of the proposed changes cloaked in the language of "victim's rights" are actually all out assaults on our concept of justice and every person's right to a fair trial. **FOR INSTANCE:**

Presently, during a trial a judge may order witnesses to remain outside the courtroom during the testimony of other witnesses. This is the law not only in Oregon, but in all State and Federal courts in the country and in most of the civilized world. **THIS RULE COMES FROM BIBLICAL TIMES.** An essential part of our truth-seeking process is to allow a jury to hear each witness' uninfluenced testimony.

**THIS MEASURE REPEALS THE RULE FOR ALL ACCUSING WITNESSES** who allege they have been harmed!! This is subversive to our system of justice, yet this is hidden in Section 5 and cloaked as a "victim's" right. This section alone is enough to cause fair-minded voters to reject the whole measure.

Other provisions which purport to give victims new rights in fact do little to aid victims. **FOR EXAMPLE:**

1. Crime victims already may have their convenience considered in scheduling court dates, and may already express their views in court. The real problems crime victims face in having their voices heard are inadequate assistance programs and inadequate information about their cases from police and prosecutors. This measure does not improve these inadequacies.

A **REAL** victim's rights bill would require spending resources to assure meaningful notice and access to the process. Measure 10 will spend millions elsewhere and leave victims suffering.

2. Crime victims already have the right to restitution from the convicted criminal. However, they usually can't collect from indigent convicts. A **REAL VICTIM'S MEASURE WOULD EXPEND PUBLIC FUNDS TO MAKE VICTIMS WHOLE!!** Instead, this measure cynically promises more compensation from convicted criminals, while requiring millions of tax dollars on extra court time, hearings, attorney fees and other costs instead of on victims.

**THESE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE MANY FLAWS IN THIS MEASURE**

**DON'T BE FOOLED! VOTE NO ON 10!**

**Submitted by:** Committee Against Deceptive Measures  
Kirsten Bey  
3973 N. Concord  
Portland, OR 97217

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

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 4, 1986.

## BALLOT TITLE

# 11

**HOMEOWNER'S, RENTER'S PROPERTY TAX RELIEF PROGRAM; SALES TAX LIMITATION MEASURE**

YES

NO

**QUESTION**—Shall constitution exempt part of owner's home value from property tax, require renter's relief, bar sales tax except by initiative?

**EXPLANATION**—Constitutional tax exemption of \$25,000 or half of assessed value of owner's home, whichever is less. Exemption adjusted yearly for statewide home assessed value increases. Requires equivalent renter's relief. Values to determine bonding limits and state school aid unchanged. State pays local governments at least 80% of lost taxes. Tax relief partly funded from lottery proceeds, not more than 75% from single tax. Supplements present property tax relief programs. Bars sales tax, except by initiative.

**ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT**—The impact of the passage of this measure is based on existing laws and appropriation levels in effect on August 6, 1986. Passage of this measure will have the following financial impact on state government:

The state will pay to local tax units approximately \$274 million in fiscal year 1987-88 to cover at least 80 percent of the decrease in property tax revenues resulting from the homestead exemption.

The state will make payments to renters of approximately \$60 million in 1987-88.

Major funding for the property tax and renter relief payments is expected to come from state income taxes. Lottery proceeds currently dedicated to economic development will be a minor funding source for the homestead exemption, in the range of \$4 million to \$20 million annually (10 to 50 percent of net lottery proceeds).

There are secondary effects of this measure on the state budget. A decrease in property taxes means less personal income tax deductions. This means personal income taxes would increase approximately \$20 million in 1987-88. Revenues from corporate income taxes will decrease slightly. Costs for the Senior Citizen Property Tax Deferral Program will decrease by approximately \$7.5 million in 1987-88. Homeowner and Renter Refund Program (HARRP) costs will decrease by \$3.5 million in 1987-88 and by \$6 million in 1988-89.

AN ACT

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

**HOMEOWNER PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION WITH EQUIVALENT RENTER RELIEF ACT OF 1986.**

**PARAGRAPH 1.** In order to provide needed property tax relief to Oregon homeowners and renters, section 4, Article XV of the Oregon Constitution is amended and the Oregon Constitution is amended by creating a new Article to be known as Article IX-A, such sections to read:

### ARTICLE IX-A

**Section 1.** Homeowners exemption for property tax relief. For each fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 1987, there shall be exempt from ad valorem property taxation the first \$25,000



# Measure No. 11

STATE OF  
OREGON

of the assessed value or 50 percent of the assessed value, whichever is less, of each owner-occupied principal residence, the amount of the exemption to be adjusted each year after 1987-1988 by the percentage increase, if any, in assessed value of existing owner-occupied principal residences in the state from the 1987 assessment to the current year assessment.

**Section 2. Equivalent property tax relief to residential renters.** The Legislative Assembly shall provide for refunds to renters of that portion of rent paid for property taxes on principal residences estimated to provide individual relief equivalent to that provided homeowners by section 1 of this Article.

**Section 3. Compensation to local Government.** There shall be paid annually out of the state tax proceeds to each taxing unit of the state levying an ad valorem tax, a sum estimated to be no less than 80 percent of the amount which would have been extended against the homeowner's property had the exemption under section 1 of this Article not been granted.

**Section 4.** Nothing in this Article shall affect the determination of true cash or assessed value for purposes of computing state or local bonded debt limitations or for determining state aid to schools. Limitations on bonded debt and state aid to schools shall be computed as if the exemption provided in section 1 of this Article did not exist.

**Section 5.** Each year when extending the levies of the taxing districts upon the assessment rolls, the county assessor shall offset against the levy submitted by each taxing district an estimated amount of revenue to be received from payments under section 3 of this Article and correspondingly reduce the amount of the levy to be collected through extension on the tax roll for the current fiscal year.

**Section 6.** For the purposes of calculating tax liability for any tax relief program, the tax liability shall not be reduced by the amount of any state payment made under section 1 of this Article if the property in question is subject to tax-deferral under ORS 311.666 to 311.696.

**Section 7.** Unless otherwise provided by the Legislative Assembly, distribution of moneys by the state to units of local government where assessed or true cash value of property within the unit is an element in arriving at the amount of the distribution shall be determined as if the exemption provided under section 1 of this Article did not exist.

**Section 8. Property tax relief to be funded from lottery and other sources.** The Legislative Assembly shall adopt funding mechanisms for the purpose of making the payment required by sections 2 and 3 of this Article. Not more than 50 percent and not less than 10 percent of the net proceeds of the lottery authorized by section 4, Article XV of the Oregon Constitution shall be used in making payments under sections 2 and 3 of the Article.

However, no more than 75 percent of the funds provided for the purposes of sections 2 and 3 shall be obtained from a single tax.

If the Legislative Assembly uses the proceeds from a tax imposed upon or measured by personal or corporate income tax for the purposes of sections 2 and 3 of this Article, the tax rate shall be progressive, based on the ability to pay.

**Section 9. Protects homeowners and renters relief program (HARRP), Veterans' Homestead Exemption, and other property tax relief programs.** A qualified taxpayer shall receive property tax relief under the Veterans' Homestead Exemption or other property tax relief programs for homeowners or renters in addition to the exemption provided by section 1 of this Article.

**Section 10.** An owner-occupied single family residence shall be assessed for property tax purposes at no higher value than its true cash value as a single family residence.

**Section 11. No state sales tax unless by voter initiative.** Unless approved by the electors by initiative, no general retail sales tax shall ever be levied for purposes of defraying the expenses of the state.

**Section 12.** If the amendments proposed by this initiative measure and the amendments or laws proposed by any other

initiative measure providing property tax relief are both approved by the people at the next general election, the initiative measure receiving the greater number of affirmative votes shall become part of this Constitution and laws of this state and the other amendment or laws are repealed. This section shall expire and stand repealed on January 1, 1987.

**Section 13.** The captions contained in this measure are provided only for the convenience of the reader and do not become part of the Oregon Constitution nor express any legislative intent in the enactment of this measure. This section is repealed on January 1, 1987.

## ARTICLE XV

**Section 4.** (1) Except as provided in subsections (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of this section, lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets, for any purpose whatever, are prohibited, and the Legislative Assembly shall prevent the same by penal laws.

(2) The Legislative Assembly may provide for the establishment, operation, and regulation of the lottery commonly known as bingo or lotto by charitable, fraternal, or religious organizations. As used in this section, charitable, fraternal or religious organizations means such organizations as defined by law which are also exempt from payment of federal income taxes because of their charitable, fraternal, or religious purposes.

(3) There is hereby created the State Lottery Commission which shall establish and operate a State Lottery. All proceeds from the State Lottery, including interest, but excluding costs of administration and payment of prizes, shall be used for the purpose of creating jobs and furthering economic development in Oregon.

(4)(a) The State Lottery Commission shall be comprised of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor. At least one of the Commissioners shall have a minimum of five years experience in law enforcement and at least one of the Commissioners shall be a certified public accountant. The Commission is empowered to promulgate rules related to the procedures of the Commission and the operation of the State Lottery. Such rules and any statutes enacted to further implement this article shall insure the integrity, security, honesty, and fairness of the Lottery. The Commission shall have such additional powers and duties as may be provided by law.

(b) The Governor shall appoint a Director subject to confirmation by the Senate who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The Director shall be qualified by training and experience to direct the operations of a state-operated lottery. The Director shall be responsible for managing the affairs of the Commission. The Director may appoint and prescribe the duties of no more than four Assistant Directors as the Director deems necessary. One of the Assistant Directors shall be responsible for a security division to assure security, integrity, honesty, and fairness in the operation and administration of the State Lottery. To fulfill these responsibilities, the Assistant Director for security shall be qualified by training and experience, including at least five years of law enforcement experience, and knowledge and experience in computer security.

(c) The Governor shall appoint the Lottery Commissioners and the Director within thirty days of the effective date of this subsection.

(d) The Director shall implement and operate a State Lottery pursuant to the rules, and under the guidance, of the Commission. Within 105 days after the confirmation by the Senate of the Director and at least three Commissioners, the Director shall begin public sales of tickets or shares. The State Lottery may operate any game procedure authorized by the Commission, except parimutuel racing, Social games, and the games commonly known in Oregon as bingo or lotto, whereby prizes are distributed using any existing or future methods among adult persons who have paid for tickets or shares in that game; provided that, in lottery games utilizing computer terminals or other devices, no coins or currency shall ever be dispensed directly to players from such computer terminals or devices.

# Measure No. 11

STATE OF  
OREGON

(e) There is hereby created within the General Fund the Oregon State Lottery Fund which is continuously appropriated for the purpose of administering and operating the Commission and the State Lottery. Except for such monies as are necessary to temporarily fund the start-up of the State Lottery, the State Lottery shall operate as a self-supporting revenue-raising agency of state government and no appropriations, loans, or other transfers of state funds shall be made to it. The State Lottery shall pay all prizes and all of its expenses out of the revenues it receives from the sale of tickets or shares to the public and turn over the net proceeds therefrom to a fund to be established by the Legislative Assembly from which the Legislative Assembly shall make appropriations for the benefit of the public purposes of creating jobs and furthering economic development in Oregon **and making payments to taxing units as required by section 3, Article IX-A of the Oregon Constitution.** At least 84% of the total annual revenues from the sale of all lottery tickets or shares shall be returned to the public in the form of prizes and net revenues benefiting the public purpose.

(5) The Legislative Assembly or the Emergency Board shall loan the Commission the sum of One Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$1,800,000) to temporarily fund the start-up of the Commission and the State Lottery. These funds shall be repaid as an expense of the Commission within one year of the transfer of the funds. Interest shall be paid at an annual interest rate of ten percent commencing the day funds are advanced and until the funds are repaid.

(6) Only one state lottery operation shall be permitted in the State. In the event more than one amendment of section 4, Article XV, which creates or authorizes a lottery is presented to, and passed by the people at the November 6, 1984 General Election, only the amendment receiving the greatest number of votes shall go into effect, and the other amendments shall not have the effect of creating or authorizing a lottery.

(7) The Legislative Assembly has no power to authorize, and shall prohibit, casinos from operation in the State of Oregon.

## EXPLANATION

Amends Oregon Constitution. After 1986, for property tax purposes, creates a constitutional homestead exemption of \$25,000 or one-half of assessed value, whichever is less. After 1987, requires that the \$25,000 be increased each year by any increase in assessed value of existing principal residences in the state for that year over the 1987 value. For renters, requires that the state provide property tax relief estimated to be equal to the relief granted owners through the homestead exemption.

Requires that at least 80% of the homestead exemption be funded by the state. Not more than 75% of state funding may come from any one state tax. If any part of the funding comes from income tax, the tax rate must be progressive. 10% to 50% of lottery proceeds must be used for this purpose.

The amount of funding is paid to cities, counties, school districts and other units of government that levy property tax and is required to be offset against their levies. If part of any local tax levy is unfunded by the state, that portion of the levy will be equally assessed against all non-exempt property.

Limits assessed value of a single family residence to its market value as a single family residence.

Assessed or true cash value used to compute bond debt limits or state aid to schools are not affected. Other state aid to local government is not affected by the homestead exemption unless the legislature so provides.

Requires that if the property tax on a homestead is being deferred under the senior citizen deferral program, that there be no reduction in amount of payment under HARRP or other property tax relief program on account of the homestead exemption.

Requires that HARRP and the veteran homestead exemption continue.

Allows a sales tax only by initiative measure.

Repeals Measure 7 which provides property tax relief through a sales tax or Measure 9 which provides property tax relief through a rate limit if Measure 11 receives more yes votes.

### Committee Members:

Gary M. Carlson  
Donald Tackley  
W. C. Harris  
Senator Jan Wyers  
Pat Dooley

### Appointed by:

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

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

# Measure No. 11 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### VOTE YES ON MEASURE #11

Ban the sales tax without a guaranteed vote of the people! Measure #11 does just that.

### VOTE YES

Grant property tax relief on residences and equivalent renter relief. Measure #11 does just that.

### VOTE YES

VOTE YES to exempt the first \$25,000.00 or 50% of every home's assessed value from property taxes.

VOTE YES for yourself for a change. The people put this one on the ballot, not some special interest group trying to feather their nest.

There is every reason to protect your own castle. There is every reason to protect yourself from a sales tax you don't get to vote on. Protect yourself and your home.

### VOTE YES on Measure #11

**Submitted by:** Phil Mitchell, Co-Chair  
Consumers Opposing Sales Tax (COST)  
333 SE 45th  
Portland, OR 97215

*(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)*

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### HOMEOWNER'S, RENTER'S PROPERTY TAX RELIEF PROGRAM

The Columbia River District Council of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) joins the Oregon AFL-CIO, other unions and councils, Oregon State Grange, Oregon Fair Share, and senior and consumer organizations in support of real Homeowner's and Renter's Property Tax Relief.

Measure No. 11 is the one proposal on the November 4th ballot that will at long last provide genuine — not phony — property tax relief for those who really need it — both homeowners and renters — who have seen their taxes and rents go up and up — year after year.

Enactment of Measure No. 11 would reduce the average homeowner's tax bill by over \$500 a year — by exempting from taxes the first \$25,000 of the value of owner-occupied homes — with a maximum exemption of 50%. Renters would also receive equivalent relief in the form of a state tax rebate.

Measure No. 11 is NOT a meat axe approach to "property tax relief" like that other proposal on the November ballot. Unlike that other measure it would NOT result in deep cuts in needed social services. Measure No. 11 would not give a big percentage of "property tax relief" to big business and out-of-state vested interests.

Nor would Measure No. 11 result in unfair taxation such as the sales tax — which bears down heaviest on wage earners, seniors, and low and middle income persons. In fact, passage of Measure No. 11 would prohibit forever any future legislature from referring out another sales tax measure.

Funding for Measure No. 11 is provided for in a companion measure, No. 12, which would close tax loopholes and bring about long overdue reform of the state income tax so that large corporations and wealthy individuals would finally pay their fair share. At the same time over 2/3rds of Oregon families would see their taxes reduced or remain the same.

**FOR HOMEOWNERS/RENTERS PROPERTY TAX RELIEF THAT WILL REALLY BENEFIT THE MAJORITY OF OREGONIANS — VOTE "YES" ON MEASURE NO. 11.**

**Submitted by:** Norman Lowrey, Secretary  
Columbia River District Council of the  
International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU)  
2435 N.W. Front Avenue  
Portland, Oregon 97209

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

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

# Measure No. 11 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### Measure No. 11 — Homeowners, Renters Property Tax Relief Program

The Homestead Property Tax Relief plan (Measure No. 11) is the best, the most needed, and the fairest property tax relief program we will vote on in November.

It is the best because 100% of the benefits go to Oregonians, not to absentee landlords and absentee stockholders of Oregon property. It would exempt half the value of a home from taxes, up to a maximum of \$25,000. This would save the average residential taxpayer from \$500 to \$650 a year. Measure No. 11 gives equivalent renter relief, recognizing that rents include the property tax. Most property tax proposals give the lion's share of benefits to apartment complex owners, industrial and commercial properties. The Homestead Plan, Measure No. 11, gives the relief to owner-occupied homes and provides equivalent relief to renters.

Measure No. 11, in other words, gives relief where it is needed most — to the middle class homeowner and renter. The wealthy are receiving massive tax relief at the federal level, and the poor are taken off the tax rolls. The middle class, however, receives only slight relief under the federal tax reform plan. The Homestead Plan, on the other hand, although targeted to help the middle class, gives relief also to senior citizens, small business, the unemployed, the farmer, and the working poor.

Measure No. 11 is the fairest because it gives proportional relief to every part of Oregon, not primarily to urban centers. It gives relief to the seven rural counties which already have tax rates below 1.5%, and to the eight which are between 1.5% and 1.8%. These counties comprise those areas of Oregon most depressed. They need help now.

Measure No. 11 would save an estimated 15,000 Oregon jobs which depend on the very favorable balance of trade with surrounding states we now enjoy because we have no sales tax. It would require no new bureaucracy for administration purposes as a sales tax would.

Measure No. 11 would also guarantee adequate and stable funding for schools, police, fire, and other services because it requires the state to reimburse local taxing districts for the cost of the Homestead Exemption property tax relief. It requires that some of the state lottery revenues be used for this purpose and that the rest of the funds be raised as provided for in Measure No. 11's companion proposal, Measure No. 12.

Because it's BEST for Oregon, FAIREST for all Oregonians, and targeted to help THOSE WHO NEED IT MOST, the following public-oriented associations have endorsed the Homestead Exemption Plan — Measure No. 11 and Measure No. 12:

Fair Share	Oregon State Grange
Gray Panthers	Oregon Federation of Teachers
AFL-CIO	United Seniors of Oregon
Oregon Rural Housing Coalition	Oregon Consumer League
Consumers Opposing Sales Tax	Service Employees Int'l Union No. 49
Oregon Council of Senior Citizens	ILWU, Columbia River Pensioners
Democratic Party of Oregon	
Columbia River District Council, Int'l Longshoremens's & Warehousemans' Union (ILWU)	

The Oregon State Grange urges you to vote YES on both Measure No. 11 and Measure No. 12.

**Submitted by:** Morton Wolverton, Master  
OREGON STATE GRANGE  
1313 SE 12th Avenue  
Portland, Oregon 97214

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FAVORS THE HOMEOWNER'S AND RENTER'S PROPERTY TAX RELIEF PROGRAM.

**THE HOMEOWNER'S AND RENTER'S PROPERTY TAX RELIEF PROGRAM IS FAIR.** By providing an exemption up to \$25,000 of the assessed value of a residence from property taxes and equivalent renter's relief, Measure 11 will help middle and low income homeowners and renters. There are no unfair tax breaks for large landholding corporations. Oregon's small businesses will not lose competitively like they would if property tax relief went to big corporations or if it were paid for by a sales tax.

**THE HOMEOWNER'S AND RENTER'S PROPERTY TAX RELIEF PROGRAM WILL NOT HURT SCHOOLS OR LOCAL SERVICES.** Measure 11 requires the state to pay at least 80% of revenues lost to local governments and schools as a result of the Homeowner's and Renter's Property Tax Relief Program. Measure 12 raises these needed revenues by increasing income taxes on wealthy individuals and large and profitable corporations. At the same time Measures 11 and 12 provide tax relief to the vast majority of both individuals and small businesses. Measures 11 and 12 together guarantee a tax system that taxes on the ability to pay without reducing funding for local services such as police and fire protection, schools, and special districts.

**MEASURE 11 MEANS NO SALES TAX IN OREGON UNLESS VOTED ON BY THE PEOPLE OF OREGON**

**MEASURE 11 IS SMART.** Measure 11 does not require a new bureaucracy to administer it like the sales tax. It provides tax relief without creating a new tax.

**VOTE YES ON 11. WITH A YES VOTE ON 12, MEASURE 11 MEANS FAIR AND RESPONSIBLE TAX RELIEF FOR OREGON'S TAXPAYERS.**

Paid for by Lane County Democratic Party Central Committee  
PO Box 11138  
Eugene, OR 97440

**Submitted by:** Gilbert B. Campbell  
No Sales Tax Committee  
Democratic Party of Oregon  
PO Box 15057  
Salem, OR 97309

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

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

# Measure No. 11

STATE OF  
OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Do you want to see guaranteed property tax relief for homeowners and renters — without a sales tax or any cutbacks in local services? Then, Vote for the FAIR TAX PLAN! Vote YES on #11 & #12.

**Measure #11 is the Homestead Exemption** — the reasonable approach to property tax relief. It would exempt half the value of a home — up to a maximum of \$25,000 — from taxes. **This would reduce the average Oregon homeowner's property tax bill by \$500 — \$650 per year!** The amount of the exemption would be indexed to inflation in housing values, so that if assessments were to rise in the future, the exemption would rise accordingly. **Renters would receive equivalent relief** in the form of a state rebate. But, big corporations, out-of-state landlords, etc. — who own much of the property in the state, but don't really need the relief — would not qualify.

**Measure #11 targets tax relief where it's needed most — to owner-occupied homes and to renters.** Because it targets the relief, Measure #11 would be relatively inexpensive, and would not require a sales tax or any new tax at all. In fact, Measure #11 includes a **sales tax limitation** which prohibits the Legislature from putting another sales tax back on the ballot.

**Measure #11** also requires the state to reimburse local taxing districts for the cost of the Homestead Exemption. It requires that some of the state lottery revenues be used for this purpose. But where would the rest of the revenues come from? That's where **Measure #12** comes in.

**Measure #12** would reform the state income tax so that large corporations and wealthy individuals would start to pay their fair share of taxes. Measure #12 would actually **reduce** income taxes for middle and lower-income families and small businesses. Over 2/3 of Oregon families and 90% of Oregon businesses would see their income taxes reduced or remain the same. Yet, by closing loopholes and getting the wealthy to pay their share, Measure #12 would raise sufficient revenues to fund the Homestead Exemption.

Together, **Measures #11 & #12** represent the best answer for Oregon taxpayers.

**Measures #11 & #12** have been endorsed by Oregon Fair Share, the Oregon AFL-CIO, the Oregon State Grange, United Seniors of Oregon, the Oregon Federation of Teachers, the Oregon State Council of Senior Citizens, the Oregon Consumers League, the Democratic Party of Oregon, and many other grassroots organizations.

**Vote YES on #11 & #12.**

**Submitted by:** Denise Gustafson  
Oregon Fair Share  
333 SW 5th, #620  
Portland, OR 97204

*(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)*

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### SENIOR CITIZENS SUPPORT THE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION/FAIR TAX PLAN

VOTE YES ON MEASURES #11 & #12

Put an end to seniors being pushed out of their homes by high property taxes.

**Q.** Why is the Homestead Exemption especially important to Senior Citizens?

**A.** People invest a lifetime working to payoff a mortgage believing that when it is paid off they can retire in comfort on modest retirement incomes. This dream is threatened by inflated assessments and ever rising property taxes. Many seniors must scrimp and save to pay their taxes. Many others, especially widows, are forced to leave their homes.

**Q.** How does the Homestead Exemption work?

**A.** Measure #11 exempts half the assessed value of owner occupied homes from any property taxes, up to a maximum exemption of \$25,000. It will save the average homeowner over \$500 a year.

**Q.** What if I am a renter?

**A.** Measure #11 guarantees equivalent relief to renters. All renters will receive a rebate from the state at the end of each year. In most cases this rebate will be equal to about one months rent.

**Q.** Why is the Homestead Exemption/Fair Tax Plan the best way to cut property taxes?

**A.** Because it targets the relief to the people who need it most — the average homeowners and renters instead of the giant corporations and big landlords — the Homestead Exemption means more relief at lower cost. That's why the Homestead Exemption/Fair Tax Plan means **no sales tax, and no cuts in local services and schools!**

**Q.** But the money has to come from somewhere, what's the gimmick?

**A.** No gimmick. The money to pay for the relief will come from Measure #12 which makes the income tax system fair. It lowers income taxes on most retired people, average working families, and small businesses, but makes wealthy families and the most profitable corporations pay their fair share. **Seventy percent of the individuals and 90% of the businesses in Oregon will receive a reduction in their income tax rate in addition to homeowner or renter relief.**

JOIN THE OREGON STATE COUNCIL OF SENIOR CITIZENS

VOTE YES HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION/FAIR TAX PLAN,  
YES ON #11 & #12

**Submitted by:** Nate Davis  
Oregon State Council of Senior Citizens  
840 Jefferson  
Salem, OR

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

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

# Measure No. 11 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

**DON'T BE FOOLED  
MEASURE 11 IS A TAX INCREASE IN DISGUISE!  
VOTE NO ON 11**

At first glance, Measure 11 sounds good — promising property tax relief by exempting \$25,000 or one-half of your home's value, whichever is less, from payment of property taxes.

But read on! Measure 11 says, in Section 3, that the state pays for the taxes you don't!

Where's the state going to get that money — estimated at \$300 million per year??? **OUT OF YOUR POCKET!** Take a look at the next ballot measure — Ballot Measure 12.

Ballot Measure 12 proposes to raise your personal income taxes! From the current top rate of 10% to 15% — **A 50% INCREASE!**

So Ballot Measure 11 requires the Legislature to provide property tax relief — but no way to pay for it. That's in Measure 12 — **AN INCREASE IN YOUR INCOME TAXES!**

Oregon already has the **FIFTH HIGHEST** income taxes in the Nation (according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census) as measured as a percentage of personal income.

What's an **INCOME TAX INCREASE** of that magnitude going to do to our economic growth and new jobs? **BRING BOTH TO A SCREECHING HALT!**

Who wants to locate and live in a state where so much of their income is consumed by income taxes? **NOBODY!**

And Measure 11 is a constitutional amendment! So even if the legislature didn't have enough money, it would have to raise the money somehow or be in violation of the Oregon Constitution! That means an **INCOME TAX INCREASE.**

Oregon tried once before to pay for property tax relief with your income taxes and it didn't work.

**LET'S NOT MAKE THE SAME MISTAKE AGAIN!  
VOTE NO ON INCREASED TAXES**

**NO ON 11**

**Submitted by:** Wilma Wells  
Taxpayer, Retiree  
3444 Pioneer Dr. S.E.  
Salem, Oregon 97302

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

**OREGON FIRST AGAIN ?  
HIGHEST INCOME TAXES IN THE U.S. ?  
VOTE NO ON MEASURE 11**

As your governor, I have spent the past 8 years trying to convince business, industry and individuals that Oregon is a good place to locate — a land of opportunity with a real future.

During that time I have also worked to reduce income taxes, trim the state's budget to those programs and services we really need and to find a more balanced tax structure to fund those essential services.

Now Measure 11 proposes to go the wrong direction. It promises residential property tax relief, but at an unacceptable cost!

Measure 11 requires the Legislature to replace 80 percent of the residential property tax reduction out of other state revenues — about \$600 million in the next biennial state budget.

The income tax is the major source of revenue to our state and even the sponsors of Measure 11 admit, in its companion, Ballot Measure 12, it will take a 15 percent personal income tax rate to fund **part** of the state's share of tax relief.

The other 20 percent cost would be funded by a shift in property tax to non-residential property or an increased tax rate on your home, depending on where you live.

Measure 11 would **damage** Oregon's image and its future. I don't like that!

**Measure 11 would:**

- **DISCOURAGE NEW JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH.**
- **CREATE AN UNFAIR TAX SYSTEM** for many businesses and individuals.
- **REQUIRE A DAMAGING INCREASE IN YOUR INCOME TAX.**

One thing you and I have learned in politics, in our work, in our everyday life — **THERE IS NO FREE LUNCH.** Please vote NO on Measure 11.

Governor Victor Atiyeh

**Submitted by:** Governor's Political Action Committee  
Roy Livermore, Treasurer  
PO. Box 12773  
Salem, OR 97309

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

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

# Measure No. 12 STATE OF OREGON

Proposed by Initiative Petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 4, 1986.

## BALLOT TITLE

### 12 STATE INCOME TAX CHANGES, INCREASED REVENUE TO PROPERTY TAX RELIEF

**QUESTION**—Shall low bracket personal, corporate income tax rates be reduced, higher bracket rates increased, increased revenue provide property tax relief?

YES

NO

**EXPLANATION**—Measure reduces state tax rates for low taxable personal income. Rates for higher taxable income increased to maximum 15% of amount over \$11,000 for individual taxpayer. (Top rate now 10% for amount over \$5,000.) Reduces federal, foreign country income tax adjustments from \$7,000 to \$5,000 on joint return. Changes corporate excise tax from 7.5% flat rate to graduated 5.5% to 10.5% rates. Changes depreciation deductions. Increased revenues provide homeowner, renter property tax relief.

**ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT**—The impact of the passage of this measure is based upon existing laws and appropriation levels in effect on August 6, 1986. Passage of this measure will have the following financial impact on state government:

Personal income taxes will increase approximately \$255 million and corporate income taxes will increase by approximately \$38 million in fiscal year 1987-88.

### AN ACT

Relating to taxes imposed upon or measured by income; creating new provisions; and amending ORS 316.037, 316.690, 316.695 and 317.061.

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

**SECTION 1.** Amounts estimated to be attributable to the increase in state revenues derived from the adjustments to the state taxes imposed upon, in respect to or measured by income contained in this Act shall be used for homeowner and renter property tax relief.

**SECTION 2.** ORS 316.037 is amended to read:

316.037. (1)(a) A tax is imposed for each taxable year on the entire taxable income of every resident of this state. The amount of the tax shall be determined in accordance with the following table:

If the taxable income is:	The tax is:
Not over \$500	[4%] 0% of taxable income
Over \$500 but not over \$1,000	[\$20 plus 5%] 2% of the excess over \$500
Over \$1,000 but not over [\$2,000] \$2,500	[\$45] \$10 plus [6%] 5% of the excess over \$1,000
Over [\$2,000] \$2,500 but not over [\$3,000] \$11,000	[\$105] \$85 plus [7%] 10% of the excess over [\$2,000] \$2,500
Over [\$3,000 but not over \$4,000] \$11,000	[\$175] \$935 plus [8%] 15% of the excess over [\$3,000] \$11,000
[Over \$4,000 but not over \$5,000	\$255 plus 9% of the excess over \$4,000]
[Over \$5,000	\$345 plus 10% of the excess over \$5,000]

(b) A tax is imposed for each taxable year upon the entire taxable income of every part-year resident of this state. The amount of the tax shall be computed under paragraph (a) of this subsection as if the part-year resident were a full-year resident and shall be multiplied by the ratio provided under ORS 316.117 to determine the tax on income derived from sources within this state.

(c) A tax is imposed for each taxable year on the taxable income

of every full-year nonresident that is derived from sources within this state. The amount of the tax shall be determined in accordance with the table set forth in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section.

(2) In addition to the tax imposed by subsection (1) of this section, a tax is imposed for each taxable year on the sum of the items of tax preference of every resident, and on the sum of the items of tax preference that are derived from sources within this state of every nonresident if:

(a) The sum of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income derived from sources subject to the taxing jurisdiction of this state plus the taxpayer's items of tax preference described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a) of section 57 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 derived from sources subject to the taxing jurisdiction of this state is \$20,000 or more, and the sum of the items of tax preference is in excess of \$3,000; or

(b) The sum of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income derived from sources subject to the taxing jurisdiction of this state plus the taxpayer's items of tax preference described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a) of section 57 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 derived from sources subject to the taxing jurisdiction of this state is less than \$20,000, and the sum of the items of tax preference are in excess of \$10,000.

(3)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the amount of the tax imposed by subsection (2) of this section shall be determined in accordance with the following table:

If the sum of items of tax preference is:	The tax is:
Not over \$5,000	1% of the excess over \$3,000
Over \$5,000 but not over \$7,000	\$20 plus 1½% of the excess over \$5,000
Over \$7,000 but not over \$9,000	\$50 plus 2% of the excess over \$7,000
Over \$9,000 but not over \$12,000	\$90 plus 2½% of the excess over \$9,000
Over \$12,000	\$165 plus 3% of the excess over \$12,000

(b) In the case of a husband or wife who files a separate return for the taxable year, the amount of the tax imposed by subsection (2) of this section shall be determined in accordance with the following table:

If the sum of items of tax preference is:	The tax is:
Not over \$2,500	1% of the excess over \$1,500
Over \$2,500 but not over \$3,500	\$10 plus 1½% of the excess over \$2,500
Over \$3,500 but not over \$4,500	\$25 plus 2% of the excess over \$3,500
Over \$4,500 but not over \$6,000	\$45 plus 2½% of the excess over \$4,500
Over \$6,000	\$82.50 plus 3% of the excess over \$6,000

(4) As used in subsections (2) to (5) of this section:

(a) "Adjusted gross income" means adjusted gross income as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

(b) "Items of tax preference" include those items of tax preference listed in section 57 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and shall be determined, if applicable, in a manner consistent with sections 57 and 58 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and this chapter in accordance with rules adopted by the Department of Revenue. However, gain attributable to the sale of a farm if that farm has been owned and dwelt upon by the taxpayer for a period of five years immediately preceding the date of sale shall not be considered an item of tax preference.

(5) In the case of a husband or wife who files a separate return for the taxable year, the \$20,000 amount specified in paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of this section shall be \$10,000 and the \$3,000 amount shall be \$1,500 and the \$10,000 amount specified in paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of this section shall be \$5,000.

**SECTION 3.** ORS 316.690 is amended to read:

316.690. (1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, in addi—

# Measure No. 12

STATE OF  
OREGON

tion to other modifications provided in this chapter, and if a taxpayer elects to take foreign income taxes imposed for the taxable year by a foreign country as a credit on the federal income tax return or does not itemize personal deductions on the federal income tax return, there shall be subtracted from federal taxable income in the computation of state taxable income the amount of foreign income taxes imposed for the taxable year by a foreign country.

(2) The deduction for foreign country income taxes provided by this section shall be limited as follows:

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the sum of foreign country income taxes deducted in computing state taxable income and the modification for federal income taxes authorized by ORS 316.680 (1)(b) as limited by ORS 316.695 (3) shall not exceed [\$7,000] **\$5,000**.

(b) In the case of a husband and wife filing separate tax returns, the sum described in paragraph (a) of this subsection shall be limited to [\$3,500] **\$2,500**.

**SECTION 4.** ORS 316.695 is amended to read:

316.695. (1) In addition to the modifications to federal taxable income contained in this chapter, there shall be added to or subtracted from federal taxable income:

(a) If, in computing federal income tax for a taxable year, the taxpayer deducted excess itemized deductions, as defined in section 63(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, the taxpayer shall add the excess itemized deductions to federal taxable income.

(b) If, in computing federal income tax for a taxable year, the taxpayer is required to add an unused zero bracket amount, as defined in section 63(e) of the Internal Revenue Code, the taxpayer shall subtract the unused zero bracket amount from federal taxable income.

(c) From federal taxable income there shall be subtracted the larger of:

(A) The taxpayer's itemized deductions as defined in section 63(f) of the Internal Revenue Code exclusive of his or her Oregon income tax; or

(B) A standard deduction that is the larger of \$1,050 or 13 percent of federal adjusted gross income, not to exceed \$1,500. However, if the taxpayer is a married individual filing a separate return, the standard deduction under this subparagraph is the larger of \$525 or 13 percent of federal adjusted gross income, not to exceed \$750. This subparagraph shall not apply to a husband or wife filing a separate return where the other spouse has claimed itemized deductions under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph; a nonresident alien individual; an Oregon resident entitled to the benefits of section 931 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to income from sources within possessions of the United States); an individual making a return for a period of less than 12 months on account of a change in his or her annual accounting period; an estate or trust; a common trust fund; or a partnership. For purposes of this subparagraph, "federal adjusted gross income" means the taxpayer's adjusted gross income shown on his or her federal return without the modifications provided in this chapter.

(2)(a) There shall be subtracted from federal taxable income any portion of the distribution of a pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus or other retirement plan, representing that portion of contributions which were taxed by the State of Oregon but not taxed by the Federal Government under laws in effect for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 1969, or for any subsequent year in which the amount that was contributed to the plan under the Internal Revenue Code was greater than the amount allowed under this chapter.

(b) Interest or other earnings on any excess contributions of a pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus or other retirement plan not permitted to be deducted under paragraph (a) of this subsection shall not be added to federal taxable income in the year earned by the plan and shall not be subtracted from federal taxable income in the year received by the taxpayer.

(3)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, in addition to the adjustments to federal taxable income required by ORS 316.680, there shall be added to federal taxable income the amount of any federal income taxes in excess of [\$7,000] **\$5,000**, accrued by the taxpayer during the taxable year as described in ORS

316.685, less the amount of any refund of federal taxes previously accrued for which a tax benefit was received.

(b) In the case of a husband and wife filing separate tax returns, the amount added shall be in the amount of any federal income taxes in excess of [\$3,500] **\$2,500**, less the amount of any refund of federal taxes previously accrued for which a tax benefit was received.

(4)(a) In addition to the adjustments required by ORS 316.130, a full-year nonresident individual shall add to taxable income a proportion of any accrued federal income taxes as computed under ORS 316.685 in excess of [\$7,000] **\$5,000** in the proportion provided in ORS 316.117.

(b) In the case of a husband and wife filing separate tax returns, the amount added under this subsection shall be computed in a manner consistent with the computation of the amount to be added in the case of a husband and wife filing separate returns under subsection (3) of this section. The method of computation shall be determined by the Department of Revenue by rule.

(5) Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) and paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of this section shall not apply to married individuals living apart as defined in section 143(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(6)(a) If the dollar amount of interest and dividend income that is excludable from federal taxable income under section 116 of the Internal Revenue Code is less than \$200 for an individual (\$400 in the case of a joint return), there shall be subtracted from federal taxable income an amount of interest and dividend income, received by the taxpayer for the taxable year, in excess of the amount excludable under section 116 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) The subtraction allowed under this subsection shall not exceed the difference between the exclusion provided under section 116 of the Internal Revenue Code and \$200 for an individual (\$400 in the case of a joint return).

(c) The subtraction allowed under this subsection shall not include any interest and dividend income otherwise excluded from Oregon taxable income.

(d) As used in this subsection, "interest" means interest as defined in section 116 of the Internal Revenue Code as amended and in effect on December 31, 1981.

(7)(a) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1981, and prior to January 1, 1983, income or loss taken into account in determining federal taxable income by a shareholder of an S corporation pursuant to sections 1373 to 1375 of the Internal Revenue Code shall be adjusted for purposes of determining Oregon taxable income, to the extent that as income or loss of the S corporation, they were required to be adjusted under the provisions of ORS chapter 317.

(b) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1983, items of income, loss or deduction taken into account in determining federal taxable income by a shareholder of an S corporation pursuant to sections 1366 to 1368 of the Internal Revenue Code shall be adjusted for purposes of determining Oregon taxable income, to the extent that as items of income, loss or deduction of the shareholder the items are required to be adjusted under the provisions of this chapter.

(c) The tax years referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection are those of the S corporation.

(d) As used in paragraph (a) of this subsection, and S corporation refers to an electing small business corporation.

**SECTION 5.** Section 6 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS chapter 316.

**SECTION 6.** (1) To the extent that the amount allowed as a deduction under section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code (Accelerated Cost Recovery System) exceeds, or is less than, the amount that would be allowed as a deduction for depreciation for the property under the federal Internal Revenue Code as amended and in effect on December 31, 1980, the difference shall be added to, or subtracted from federal taxable income, whichever is applicable.

(2) The modifications required by subsection (1) of this section apply only to the differences in the computation of depreciation (reasonable allowance for exhaustion, wear, tear and obsolescence) under the Accelerated Cost Recovery System and the other methods



# Measure No. 12 STATE OF OREGON

of depreciation. Nothing in this section shall be construed to govern the eligibility of property for depreciation, or other provisions of the Internal Revenue Code which do not directly govern the computation of the deduction amount for recovery property.

(3) There shall be added to federal taxable income any amount deducted under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code (election to expense certain depreciable business assets). However, any asset with respect to which this section applies may be depreciated as otherwise provided under this chapter.

(4) Income included in federal taxable income by a shareholder of an S corporation pursuant to sections 1366 to 1368 of the Internal Revenue Code shall be adjusted for purposes of determining Oregon taxable income as required by the provisions of this section.

(5) This section shall apply to property placed in service in taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1987.

## SECTION 7. ORS 317.061 is amended to read:

317.061. The [rate] rates of the tax imposed by and computed under this chapter [is seven and one-half percent.] shall be determined in accordance with the following table:

If the taxable income is:	The tax is:
Not over \$25,000	5.5% of taxable income
Over \$25,000 but not over \$50,000	\$1,375 plus 6.5% of the excess over \$25,000
Over \$50,000 but not over \$75,000	\$3,000 plus 7.5% of the excess over \$50,000
Over \$75,000 but not over \$100,000	\$4,875 plus 8.5% of the excess over \$75,000
Over \$100,000 but not over \$500,000	\$7,000 plus 9.5% of the excess over \$100,000
Over \$500,000	\$45,000 plus 10.5% of the excess over \$500,000

**SECTION 8.** Section 9 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS 317.314 to 317.635.

**SECTION 9.** (1) To the extent that the amount allowed as a deduction under section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code (Accelerated Cost Recovery System) exceeds, or is less than, the amount that would be allowed as a deduction for depreciation for the property under the federal Internal Revenue Code as amended and in effect on December 31, 1980, the difference shall be added to, or subtracted from federal taxable income, whichever is applicable.

(2) The modifications required by subsection (1) of this section apply only to the differences in the computation of depreciation (reasonable allowance for exhaustion, wear, tear and obsolescence) under the Accelerated Cost Recovery System and the other methods of depreciation. Nothing in this section shall be construed to govern the eligibility of property for depreciation, or other provisions of the Internal Revenue Code which do not directly govern the computation of the deduction amount for recovery property.

(3) There shall be added to federal taxable income any amount deducted under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code (election to expense certain depreciable business assets). However, any asset with respect to which this section applies may be depreciated as otherwise provided under this chapter.

(4) Income included in federal taxable income by a shareholder of an S corporation pursuant to sections 1366 to 1368 of the Internal Revenue Code shall be adjusted for purposes of determining Oregon taxable income as required by the provisions of this section.

(5) This section shall apply to property placed in service in taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1987.

**SECTION 10.** The amendments to ORS 316.037, 316.690, 316.695 and 317.061 by sections 2 to 4 and 7 of this Act apply to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987. For all prior taxable years, the law applicable for those years shall remain in full force for the purposes of assessment, imposition and collection of taxes imposed upon or measured by income and for all interest, penalties or forfeitures that have accrued or may accrue with respect to those taxes.

## EXPLANATION

Amends Oregon Statutes. Increases state personal and corporate income tax revenues to provide homeowner and renter property tax relief. Reduces low bracket income tax rates; increases higher bracket rates.

For OREGON PERSONAL INCOME TAX purposes:

- Changes the personal income tax rates. Using single return rates: exempts the first \$500 of net income from income tax; taxes amounts of net income over \$500 but not over \$1,000 at 2%; taxes amounts of net income over \$1,000 but not over \$2,500 at 5%; taxes amounts of net income over \$2,500 but not over \$11,000 at 10%; taxes amounts of net income over \$11,000 at 15%. (The present Oregon personal income tax rates range from 4% for amounts of income below \$501 to 10% of net income over \$5,000.)

Using joint return rates: exempts the first \$1,000 of net income from income taxes; taxes amounts of net income over \$1,000 but not over \$2,000 at 2%; taxes amounts of net income over \$2,000 but not over \$5,000 at 5%; taxes amounts of net income over \$5,000 but not over \$22,000 at 10%; taxes amounts of net income over \$22,000 at 15%. (The present Oregon personal income tax rates range from 4% for amounts of income below \$1,001 to 10% of net income over \$10,000.)

- Limits the amount of federal and foreign tax that can be deducted for Oregon tax purposes to \$5,000 on a joint return or up to \$2,500 on any other return. (Under present Oregon law, up to \$7,000 in federal income tax can be deducted.)

For OREGON CORPORATE TAX purposes:

- Graduates the corporate income tax rates. Taxes the first \$25,000 of corporate at 5.5%, the next \$25,000 at 6.5%, the third \$25,000 at 7.5%, the fourth \$25,000 at 8.5%, the next \$400,000 at 9.5% and for amounts of corporate net income over \$500,000, fixes the corporate tax rate at 10.5%. (The present Oregon corporate tax rate is a flat 7.5%.)

For OREGON PERSONAL AND CORPORATE INCOME TAX purposes:

- For 1987 and years after, limits the methods of computing the deduction for depreciation to straight line, declining balance, sum-of-the-years digit or other method in effect in Oregon at the end of 1980. Denies the use of the Accelerated Cost Recovery System (ACRS) used to compute federal income tax for Oregon tax purposes.

All income tax changes apply to tax years beginning in and after 1987.

### Committee Members:

Don Tackley  
Gary M. Carlson  
Bart Diener  
Denise Gustafson  
John Marshall

### Appointed by:

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

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

# Measure No. 12 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Fair Tax Ballot #12 is the fairest and most explicit way to provide residential tax relief — **without a sales tax** and without decimating local services such as road patrols, our children's schooling, or fire protection. One fireman won't come panting up the hill dragging a hose, then be forced to wait for a companion before entering a burning home to save a life.

Specifically, Ballot #12 says that wealthy taxpayers, either owning profitable corporations, or else enjoying huge salaries, shall pay their fair share. In recent years tax revenues from corporations have decreased while home taxes have dramatically increased. Ballot #12 reverses that trend.

Only a more graduated income tax, only a tilting of the now-flat 7.5% corporate tax (so that small businesses get a break and corporations with greater profits pay more) will do the job.

Ballot #12 is the fairest tax for seniors, for young and growing families, for workers, for those buying new homes, for farmers, and for the average businessman. Truly, Ballot #12 is the best tax plan for Oregon.

Even big business will someday come to realize that fair taxes for all makes for a more prosperous state, thus more profitable for them.

**Submitted by:** Russ Farrell, Chair  
Consumers Opposing the Sales Tax (C.O.S.T)  
3144 N.E. 43rd.  
Portland, OR 97213

*(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)*

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

**THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FAVORS CHANGING OREGON'S INCOME TAX SO THAT IT IS BASED ON THE ABILITY TO PAY.**

**MEASURE 12 REFORMS OREGON'S INCOME TAX STRUCTURE.** Although the income tax in Oregon is nominally progressive, for most taxpayers it is unfair and regressive — a nearly "flat" tax. This is because the maximum rate begins at \$5,000 for individuals. A taxpayer making \$20,000 pays virtually the same overall tax rate as a taxpayer making \$200,000. Measure 12 makes Oregon's income tax fairer for individuals by starting at a lower tax rate.

**THE VAST MAJORITY OF INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYERS WILL PAY LESS OR PAY NO MORE INCOME TAX THAN THEY PAY NOW. ONLY THE WEALTHIEST INDIVIDUALS WILL PAY MORE INCOME TAXES WITH MEASURE 12.**

**MEASURE 12 HELPS OREGON'S BUSINESSES BY MAKING CORPORATE TAXES BASED ON THE ABILITY TO PAY.** Oregon now has a flat corporate income tax of 7.5%. (Corporations pay 10.6% in California.) Measure 12 makes graduated rates for corporations: ranging from 5.5% for profits under \$25,000 to 10.5% for profits over \$500,000. Only the largest and most profitable corporations will pay higher taxes — but still less than California. The vast majority of Oregon's businesses will pay lower taxes.

**MEASURE 12 DEDICATES INCREASED REVENUE RESULTING FROM INCOME TAX REFORM TO PROPERTY TAX RELIEF FOR HOMEOWNERS AND RENTERS.** Measure 12 is designed to pay for revenue lost to local governments and school districts as a result of the Homeowner's and Renter's Property Tax Relief Program by increasing tax revenue from the wealthiest individuals and largest and most profitable corporations. Measures 11 and 12 together provide for fair and responsible tax relief for the vast majority of Oregon's taxpayers.

**VOTE YES ON 12. WITH A YES VOTE ON 11, MEASURE 12 MEANS FAIR AND RESPONSIBLE TAX RELIEF FOR THE VAST MAJORITY OF OREGON'S TAXPAYERS.**

Paid for by Lane County Democratic Party Central Committee  
PO Box 11138  
Eugene, OR 97440

**Submitted by:** Gilbert B. Campbell, Co-Chairman  
No Sales Tax Committee  
Democratic Party of Oregon  
P.O. Box 15057  
Salem, OR 97309

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

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

# Measure No. 12 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

**Isn't it time the big corporations and wealthy people start to pay their fair share of taxes in Oregon?**

**And isn't it time for the rest of us to get an even break?**

**Vote for the FAIR TAX PLAN. Vote YES on #11 & #12!**

**Measure #12** is designed to raise revenues to provide much-needed property tax relief for Oregon's homeowners and renters. It accomplishes this by reforming the state income tax so that large corporations and upper-income families would start to pay their fair share.

**But don't be fooled by the big money advertisements: Measure #12 is not a general income tax increase. Measure #12 would actually lower income taxes for the vast majority of Oregon families and businesses. Only the wealthy would pay more.**

Here's how it works:

**Measure #12 reforms income tax rates.** Oregon's personal income tax rates are way out-of-line. They have not been adjusted since the 1960's. Almost every working Oregonian now finds himself in the top income tax bracket. The top rate (10%) begins at an income level of \$5,000 for a single person or \$10,000 for a married couple. This means that currently individuals making \$100,000 and more are being taxed at virtually the same rate as families earning \$15,000! **Measure #12** would reform the rates so that middle and lower-income families would get a break, while the wealthy would start to pay their fair share.

**Measure #12 provides a break to small businesses.** Today, Oregon's smaller businesses are being taxed at the same rate as the state's largest and most profitable companies. **Measure #12** would graduate the rates so that small and medium-sized businesses (with profits less than \$150,000 per year) would get a break, while the big corporations would begin to pay their share.

**Measure #12 closes corporate tax loophole.** Some of Oregon's largest and most profitable corporations have been using more and more loopholes to avoid paying taxes. **Measure #12** closes one of the biggest and most wasteful loopholes. This would save Oregon over \$40 million per year in lost taxes.

**Overall, Measure #12 would lower income taxes for the vast majority of Oregon taxpayers.** Over 2/3 of Oregon families and 90% of Oregon businesses would see their income tax rates reduced or remain the same. Meanwhile, by getting the big corporations and wealthy families to pay their share, **Measure #12** would raise additional revenues to fund much needed property tax relief (see **Measure #11**).

**Submitted by:** Denise Gustafson  
Oregon Fair Share  
333 SW 5th, #620  
Portland, OR 97204

*(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)*

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### TEACHERS SUPPORT MEASURES #11 & #12!

Not all teachers support the sales tax!

The Oregon Federation of Teachers **opposes** the sales tax, and **supports** the Homestead Exemption FAIR TAX PLAN. We urge a **YES** vote on **Measures #11 & #12**.

We believe that Oregonians want three things in a tax reform plan:

- 1) Substantial property tax relief for homeowners and renters,
- 2) Adequate and stable funding for schools and other local services, and
- 3) No Sales Tax.

With a **YES** vote on **Measures #11 & #12**, we can achieve all three!

**Measure #11 guarantees substantial property tax relief for Oregon's homeowners and renters.** The average homeowner would receive a reduction of \$500 — \$650 per year! Renters would be guaranteed equivalent relief in a renter's rebate from the state. (This would be in addition to any relief currently available to homeowners and renters).

**Measure #12 raises additional revenues to fund property tax relief, thereby protecting adequate funding for schools and other local services.** The additional revenues would be raised from the state income tax by closing loopholes and making reforms so that Oregon's large corporations and upper-income families would pay their fair share. However, don't let anyone fool you — **Measure #12 is not a general income tax increase.** In fact, the vast majority of Oregon families and businesses would see their income taxes reduced or remain the same. Only the wealthier taxpayers would pay more.

**Together, Measures #11 & #12 would help end the crisis of school closures in Oregon.** As an organization which represents school employees we care a great deal about adequate and stable funding for education. We know that Oregon schools are too dependent on property taxes for funding. **Measures #11 & #12** would reduce the dependence on the property tax, and would require the state to assume a greater role in financing schools. We believe that with substantially lower residential property tax bills (thanks to **Measure #11**) and more funding from the state (thanks to **Measure #12**) Oregon schools will find it much easier in the future to get levies approved.

**And with Measures #11 & #12, we can do it without a sales tax!**

**Vote YES on #11 & #12.**

**Submitted by:** Katherine R. Schmidt, President  
Oregon Federation of Teachers  
811 NW 23rd  
Portland, OR 97210

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

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

# Measure No. 12 & No. 13 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### CAN ORDINARY WAGE EARNING OREGONIANS AFFORD

#### A \$300 MILLION INCOME TAX INCREASE?

If you say "NO," then vote NO on Ballot Measure 12. Measure 12 would increase personal and corporate income taxes by a total of \$300 million **BY RAISING INCOME TAX RATES UP TO 50%**.

All to pay for the scheme of "Tax Relief" proposed in Measure 11. If Measures 12 and 11 are giving us such great relief, then why are Oregonians left paying what we already pay?

How many times have you heard we need to soak the rich and the big corporations to pay more taxes? And who usually pays when taxes are increased on the rich and the corporations?

That's right — it's the ordinary income taxpayers.

### CAN YOU STAND A 50 PER CENT INCREASE IN YOUR INCOME TAXES?

Ballot Measure 12 sure "soaks the rich," doesn't it?

And, if you're a small business owner, hang on to your pocket-book.

Many small businesses are not corporations — the owners pay taxes on the personal income tax scale.

What Ballot Measures 12 and 11 say to Oregon's job producing backbone is simply this: Bend until you break.

And remember, Measure 11 is a constitutional amendment! So even if the legislature didn't have enough money, it would have to raise the money somehow or be in violation of the Oregon Constitution! That means an **INCOME TAX INCREASE**.

Oregonians are struggling to come out of a recession that has put thousands of people out of work and has forced more families into two wage earner situations. Measures 12 and 11 will make the recovery struggle tougher and longer.

Just when Uncle Sam is working to lower our personal tax rates, Measure 12 forces Uncle Salem to raise them.

Hard working, ordinary wage earning **OREGONIANS DON'T NEED TO SEE THEIR TAX RATES INCREASED BY 50 PER CENT**.

**VOTE AGAINST A HUGE TAX INCREASE — VOTE NO AND NO ON MEASURES 12 AND 11!**

**MEASURES 12 AND 11 ARE THE BULLETS IN THE CHAMBER THAT WILL KILL OREGON'S FUTURE!**

**VOTE NO AND NO ON 12 AND 11!**

Submitted by: John McCulley  
1475 Saginaw South  
Salem, OR 97302  
Dave Dietz  
10681 Lake Dr. S.E.  
Salem, OR 97302

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

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 4, 1986

## BALLOT TITLE

### 13 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT: TWENTY DAY PRE-ELECTION VOTER REGISTRATION CUTOFF

**QUESTION**—Shall state constitution require a voter to be registered at least twenty days before an election in order to vote?

YES

NO

**EXPLANATION**—Measure amends voter qualification section of Oregon Constitution. Requires a person to be registered to vote at least twenty days before an election to be allowed to vote in that election. Constitution does not now set a deadline for voter registration before an election.

### AN ACT

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

The Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by abolishing existing Section 2 (1) (c) and creating a new Section 2 (1) (c) to **ARTICLE II SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS** to read:

**Section 2.** Qualifications of electors. (1) Every citizen of the United States is entitled to vote in all elections not otherwise provided for by this Constitution if such citizen:

(a) Is 18 years of age or older;

(b) Has resided in this state during the six months immediately preceding the election, except that provision may be made by law to permit a person who has resided in this state less than 30 days immediately preceding the election, but who is otherwise qualified under this subsection, to vote in the election for candidates for nomination or election for President or Vice President of the United States or elector of President and Vice President of the United States; and

(c) Is registered [prior to the ] **not less than 20 calendar days immediately preceding any election** in the manner provided by law.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in section 6, Article VIII of this Constitution with respect to the qualifications of voters in all school district elections, provision may be made by law to require that persons who vote upon questions of levying special taxes or issuing public bonds shall be taxpayers. [Constitution of 1859; Amendment proposed by initiative petition filed Dec. 20, 1910, and adopted by people Nov. 5, 1912; Amendment proposed by S.J.R. No. 6, 1913, and adopted by people Nov. 3, 1914; Amendment proposed by S.J.R. No. 6, 1923, and adopted by people Nov. 4, 1924; Amendment proposed by H.J.R. No. 7, 1927, and adopted by people June 28, 1927; Amendment proposed by H.J.R. No. 5, 1931, and adopted by people Nov. 8, 1932; Amendment proposed by H.J.R. No. 26, 1959, and adopted by people Nov. 8, 1960; Amendment proposed by H.J.R. No. 41, 1973, and adopted by people Nov. 5, 1974]

# Measure No. 13

STATE OF  
OREGON

## EXPLANATION

This is a proposed amendment to the State Constitution. It would provide that a person must be registered to vote at least 20 days before election day. Anyone not registered at least 20 days before would not be eligible to vote.

This proposed amendment would replace current Oregon statutory law. Presently, individuals are allowed to register up to one day before the election.

This proposed amendment would not change any other voter qualification provision. It would only establish a voter registration cut-off by requiring persons who want to vote to be registered at least 20 days before the election.

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### VOTE YES ON MEASURE 13

- **CUT VOTER FRAUD** by allowing county clerks time to verify registration application.
- **REDUCE CONFUSION AT POLLS** as names of eligible voters will be in poll book.
- **SAVE TAX MONEY** by eliminating need for extra help for late registrations in offices of all county clerks.
- **CUT EXTRA WORK BY COUNTY CLERKS** at time when they are already overworked preparing for elections at all polling places.
- **ELIMINATING THE PROVISION** which now allows for registration up to 5:00 p.m. the night before elections.
- **MEASURE 13 HAS BEEN ENDORSED BY THE OREGON FARM BUREAU FEDERATION AND THE OREGON STATE GRANGE.**

**Submitted by:** Frank L. Nims  
President  
Oregonians in Action  
1533 E. Burnside  
Portland, OR 97214

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

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

# Measure No. 13 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### COUNTY ELECTION OFFICIALS SUPPORT 20-DAY VOTER REGISTRATION CUTOFF

#### VOTE YES ON MEASURE 13

Oregonians have always prided themselves on the honesty and integrity of their elections process. Our election systems, with its checks and balances has provided Oregonians with fair elections for many years.

#### VOTE YES ON MEASURE 13

As County Clerks, the officials charged with conducting these elections, we take particular pride in the quality of Oregon elections.

#### VOTE YES ON MEASURE 13

This measure seeks to add yet another improvement to the list of checks and balances already in the law.

#### VOTE YES ON MEASURE 13

Oregon requires a 20 day residency in the state to be able to participate in our elections. Yet, at the present time, we allow citizens to register to vote up to 5:00 pm the day before an election. This leaves us with no way to determine if the person registering at the last minute is in fact a qualified voter, meeting the residency requirements of the state.

#### VOTE YES ON MEASURE 13

Even regulations adopted by the Legislature requiring a "proof of residence" for those late registrations are inadequate. Any attempted fraud which might occur will be discovered only AFTER the election. We believe this is not in the best interests of Oregon citizens.

#### VOTE YES ON MEASURE 13

This measure assures that all voters will meet the residency requirements of the state, and any questions about a voter's qualifications can be resolved BEFORE the election.

#### VOTE YES ON MEASURE 13

In the interest of providing the level of integrity Oregonians expect in our elections we urge your support of this constitutional amendment.

#### VOTE YES ON MEASURE 13

92% (33 of 36) county election officials support this measure, including the following elected county clerks:

Reta C. Kerry, Columbia County Clerk; Barbara Bloodsworth, Morrow County Clerk; Doris L. Wadsworth, Douglas County Clerk; Charles Stern, Yamhill County Clerk; Eugene P. Baumann, Curry County Clerk; Julia Woods, Baker County Clerk; Elaine L. Henderson, Jefferson County Clerk; Del Riley, Linn County Clerk; Carol Voigt, Grant County Clerk; Norma Hunsinger, Clatsop County Clerk; J. Dean Fouquette, Sr., Umatilla County Clerk; Marjorie Martin, Wallowa County Clerk; Christopher N. Childs, Gilliam County Clerk; Karen O'Conner, Lake County Clerk; Arlene Stegner, Wheeler County Clerk; Linda Cornie, Sherman County Clerk; Avel Diaz, Harney County Clerk; Georgette Brown, Josephine County Clerk; BeBe Schindler, Crook County Clerk; Gloria A. McEwen, Lincoln County Clerk; June Wagner, Tillamook County Clerk; Deborah R. DeLong, Malheur County Clerk; Sue A. Proffitt, Wasco County Clerk; R. Nellie Bogue, Union County Clerk; Al Davidson, Marion County Clerk; Mary Sue "Susie" Penhollow, Deschutes County Clerk; Evelyn Biehn, Klamath County Clerk; Linda Dawson, Polk County Clerk; Mary Ann Wilson, Coos County Clerk

#### VOTE YES ON MEASURE 13

**Submitted by:** Al Davidson, Treasurer  
The Committee of Oregon Elected Officials  
275 Idylwood Dr. S.E.  
Salem, OR 97302

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

**DON'T GIVE UP YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE. VOTE NO ON THE 20 DAY VOTER REGISTRATION CUT-OFF.**

**THE RIGHT TO VOTE IS THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT IN OUR DEMOCRACY. A 20 DAY CUT-OFF WILL DENY THIS RIGHT TO CITIZENS OF OREGON.**

**THE 20 DAY CUT-OFF WILL TAKE AWAY CITIZENS' RIGHT TO VOTE.** People who move during the 20 days will not be able to re-register and vote in congressional, state, and local elections; transferred employees, laid-off workers moving to look for a new job, or anyone moving across town will lose their right to vote if this constitutional amendment passes; people who marry and change their names will not be able to re-register and vote. **INNOCENT PEOPLE WILL LOSE THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE** and no additional fraud prevention will be gained.

**IT'S UNNECESSARY.** Our current system has fraud prevention mechanisms that work.

1. If a person registers to vote 12 days or more before an election, the county clerk verifies his/her address.
2. A person must submit proof of residency to register during the 11 days before an election.
3. There is no voter registration on election day.
4. If anyone suspects that a fraudulent vote is being cast, that vote can be challenged and not counted in a contested election.

**IT'S UNCONSTITUTIONAL.** A 20 day voter registration cut-off unreasonably deprives Oregonians of their right to vote. The U.S. Supreme Court has said that, to be constitutional, any restriction on voter registration must be the minimum necessary to maintain the integrity of the elections process. **OUR CURRENT SYSTEM PREVENTS FRAUD WITHOUT DEPRIVING CITIZENS OF THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE.**

**IT WON'T PREVENT FRAUD.** Anyone who intends to fraudulently register would register before the 20 day deadline.

**DON'T GIVE UP YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE. VOTE NO ON THE 20 DAY VOTER REGISTRATION CUT-OFF.**

**Submitted by:** Pamela A. Ferrara  
Oregon Common Cause  
840 Jefferson NE, Salem  
League of Women Voters of Oregon  
317 Court St NE, Salem  
American Civil Liberties Union of Oregon  
310 SW 4th Suite 705, Portland  
AFL-CIO of Oregon  
1900 Hines SE, Salem

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

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

# Measure No. 13 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

VOTE NO ON 13  
PROTECT YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE

### INCREASED GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS BLOCK THE RIGHT TO CITIZEN DECISION-MAKING

#### • FEWER OREGONIANS WOULD BE ABLE TO VOTE.

The Secretary of State's office reported that 71,000 voters in 1984 and over 100,000 in 1980 registered to vote in the last 20 days before the November General Election. Measure 13 would take away their vote.

Measure 13 will discourage voter participation. Oregon is currently one of the top ten states in voter participation.

- "... the 20-day cut-off is too long, in our opinion. It would pose an undue hardship on too many citizens who might otherwise vote."

*Bend Bulletin, 4/4/85*

#### • OREGON'S NEW LAW ASSURES ELECTION INTEGRITY.

The new 1985 election law ended last-day voter registration. The new law requires proof-of-residency for citizens registering in the 11 days before every election. This current law protects Oregon's election system against fraud. Our new system is fair and it works!

- "(Secretary of State Barbara Roberts') solution seems the best . . . the state's residents still would be able to register until fairly late in the game, but clerks would have the tools to forestall fraud."

*Baker Democrat-Herald, 5/3/85*

#### • MEASURE 13 VIOLATES YOUR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO VOTE.

The U.S. Supreme Court has repeatedly ruled that it will not permit voter curtailment for "administrative convenience." In a state where we have had last-day voter registration for ten years, we would not be able to convince the Court it is necessary to move registration back 20 days.

- "Courts are very protective of people's right to vote. In a mobile society, that right includes late registration."

*Salem Statesman-Journal, 4/6/85*

- "A 20-day cut-off looks unconstitutional . . ."

*Pendleton East Oregonian, 5/28/85*

- "... a jump all the way back to 20 days might make it hard for a judge to conclude that the move was for anything other than administrative convenience."

*Eugene Register-Guard, 6/26/86*

**DON'T BE FOOLED BY THOSE WHO WOULD TAKE AWAY  
YOUR VOTE!  
VOTE NO ON 13**

**Submitted by:** Judy Carnahan, Chairperson  
Democratic Party of Oregon  
P.O. Box 15057  
Salem, OR 97309

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

OSPIRG URGES YOU TO  
VOTE NO ON 13

### Measure 13 will disenfranchise Oregon voters

Eligible Oregon voters should not be denied the right to vote due to an arbitrary cut-off. In 1984, over 65,000 Oregonians registered in the 20 days before the election. If Measure 13 had been law then, these Oregon citizens would have been denied the right to vote. Oregonians who move, marry, or change their names in the 20 days before an election will lose their right to vote if this measure passes.

### Current law protects against voter fraud

Proponents of a 20 day cut off contend that it will help check voter fraud and abuse. Current law already does this. The Oregon legislature made voter registration law stricter last year by mandating that citizens who register in the 12 days before an election provide proof of their eligibility. During the 10 years that Oregon had election day registration, not one person was prosecuted for voter fraud. Further, the Secretary of State has the authority to step in and protect the integrity of our voting process. In 1984, that authority was used effectively in Wasco County to prevent the registration of people who were not Oregon residents.

### Measure 13 may be unconstitutional

In 1971 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that only those registration requirements absolutely necessary for the efficient conduct of elections are allowed. Many people feel that Measure 13 will not meet this standard and would be challenged in court and found unconstitutional.

### Oregon leads the nation in voter participation.

High percentages of Oregonians register and vote. Oregon is consistently among those states which have the highest voter participation in the country. Oregon citizens believe that democracy is not a spectator sport. Our current simple, accessible voter registration procedures ensure that all eligible Oregonians can exercise their right to vote. Since 1975 our state's policy has been to encourage all potential voters to register by making registration accessible. That policy has worked well and should not be changed.

**VOTE NO ON 13!**

**Submitted by:** Thomas Novick (Executive Director)  
Oregon State Public Interest Research Group  
(OSPIRG)  
027 SW Arthur  
Portland, OR 97201

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

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

# Measure No. 14

STATE OF  
OREGON

Proposed by Initiative Petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 4, 1986.

## BALLOT TITLE

### 14 PROHIBITS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT OPERATION UNTIL PERMANENT WASTE SITE LICENSED

YES

NO

**QUESTION**—Shall all Oregon nuclear power plant operations be prohibited until the federal government licenses a permanent radioactive waste disposal site?

**EXPLANATION**—(1) This measure prohibits all Oregon nuclear power plant operation until the Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council finds that a federally licensed high level radioactive waste disposal site is available to immediately accept plant waste for permanent disposal. Waste retrieval option for reprocessing is not required.

(2) If legislature declares an emergency need for electricity not available from other resources, including conservation, temporary suspension or repeal of part (1) of this measure must be referred to voters.

#### AN ACT

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

**Section 1. Findings.** The people of Oregon find that if the federal government fails to provide a permanent repository for the safe disposal of high level radioactive waste, the people of our state will face potential adverse health effects, environmental degradation, and the undue financial burden of paying for the construction and maintenance for the indefinite future of a high level nuclear waste repository in Oregon. Furthermore, the people of this state recognize that there exists both a present and projected surplus of electric generating capacity in the Pacific Northwest. Therefore we the people enact the following:

**Section 2. Conditions for further operation of nuclear fueled thermal power plants.** (a) No nuclear fueled thermal power plant shall be allowed to operate in Oregon until the Energy Facility Siting Council finds that a repository for the disposal of the high level radioactive waste produced by the plant has been licensed by the Federal Government. The repository must be found to provide for the immediate acceptance and terminal disposition of such waste with or without provision for retrieval for reprocessing.

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

**Section 3.** (8) If any section, portion, clause or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional the remaining sections, portions, clauses and phrases shall not be affected but shall remain in full force or effect, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

## EXPLANATION

This measure halts the production of electricity at the Trojan nuclear power plant from December 4, 1986, until the Energy Facility Siting Council finds that the Federal government has licensed a high level radioactive waste repository for the disposal of the waste produced by the plant, and that the repository will accept waste immediately for final disposal. The measure changes existing law only in halting production at Trojan; Trojan is Oregon's only nuclear power plant, and current law prohibits construction of new nuclear plants until the Council makes the findings above. Temporary storage of waste at Trojan would continue.

The measure would allow Trojan to operate temporarily before the Federal government licenses a repository only if the Oregon Legislature refers to the voters a law declaring an emergency need for power that cannot be obtained from any other energy source, including conservation, and the voters approve the referendum.

If a court declares part of the new law invalid, the rest of the law would remain unaffected.

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



# Measure No. 14 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### NUCLEAR INDEX

Maximum radiation dose believed safe under U.S. government guidelines in 1934 (rem/yr): **50**

In 1936: **25**

In 1950: **15**

In 1956: **5**

In 1986: **?**

Curies of radioactivity required to cause genetic abnormalities, cancer or death: **<1**

Curies of radioactive waste in the U.S. at the end of 1984: **16,200,000,000**

Projected by the year 2000: **42,000,000,000**

Percentage of total U.S. radioactive waste in curies generated by the military: **9%**

Generated by the commercial nuclear power industry: **91%**

Number of spent fuel assemblies currently stored in the spent fuel pool at Trojan: **388**

Number of additional spent fuel assemblies needing storage if Trojan operates to year 2011: **1600**

Years needed for Plutonium 239 to lose half its toxicity: **24,000**

Projected service life of the Trojan Nuclear Plant in years: **35**

Ounces of plutonium needed to kill 20,000 people: **1**

**Pounds** of plutonium placed in shallow graves at Hanford dumpsite: **44**

**Pounds** of plutonium annually produced as waste at Trojan: **583**

Tons of plutonium in spent fuel if Trojan operates to year 2011: **9**  
Number of ounces in 9 tons: **288,000**

Minutes allowed for debate by U.S. Senate to approve 17 amendments to Nuclear Waste Policy Act: **15**

U.S. government estimate of offsite property damage in the event of a full-core meltdown at Three Mile Island: **\$17 billion**

Limit of liability to repay nuclear accident victims under Price-Anderson Act: **\$640 million**

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission estimate of probability of core meltdown in U.S. reactor in next 20 years: **45 in 100**

Commercial liability insurance available for offsite nuclear damage: **\$160 million**

For MGM Grand Hotel, Las Vegas: **\$170 million**

For Michael Jackson "Victory Tour": **\$250 million**

For typical commercial airline flight: **\$500 million**

**BALLOT MEASURE which would SHUT DOWN TROJAN: 14**

Phone numbers to call for further information:

**288-0734-Portland**

**VOTE YES on 14**

**Submitted by:** Lloyd Marbet  
Citizens for Responsible Radioactive  
Waste Disposal  
320 S.W. Stark, Rm 202  
Portland, OR 97204

(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### STOP PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR WASTE AT TROJAN VOTE YES ON 14

*No degree of prosperity could justify the accumulation of large amounts of highly toxic substances which nobody knows how to make safe and which remain an incalculable danger to the whole of creation for historical or even geological ages. To do such a thing is a transgression infinitely more serious than any crime perpetrated by man. The idea that a civilization could sustain itself on such a transgression is an ethical, spiritual and metaphysical monstrosity. It means conducting the human economic affairs as if people did not matter at all!*

-E.F. Schumacher

### WASTE NOT

In 1976 the Trojan Nuclear Plant began operation. It was not designed to become a permanent repository for high-level radioactive waste. Since that time all high-level radioactive waste, in the form of spent fuel, has been stored on site, under water, in the spent fuel pool. This pool is housed in a pre-fabricated metal building located less than 100 feet from the Columbia River. The nuclear industry and the federal government have yet to determine how and where this waste will be permanently stored.

### WANT NOT

Twice in the last 10 years, Portland General Electric asked the Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC) and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission for permission to expand the spent fuel pool. Without expansion of the spent fuel pool the Trojan Plant would have to shut down. Expansion means merely re-racking fuel bundles closer together in the same pool.

### WHY NOT

In 1983 the Energy Facility Siting Council determined that all high-level radioactive waste may have to remain on site at Trojan when its operating license expires in the year 2011. By making this determination, the siting Council acknowledged a lack of confidence in resolving the problems of radioactive waste disposal. No one knows what financial and environmental impacts will ultimately occur by continued production of radioactive wastes at Trojan.

### END RADIOACTIVE ROULETTE

**MEASURE 14** — Prohibits operation of the Trojan Plant until the Federal Government licenses a permanent radioactive waste disposal site.

**MEASURE 14** — Requires that a federal repository must be available for the immediate acceptance and disposal of Trojan's high-level waste.

**MEASURE 14** — Allows for emergency operation of the Trojan Plant but only if electric power cannot be obtained from any alternative energy resource including conservation and only after a vote of the people.

**MEASURE 14** — While desirable, is not a ban on nuclear power.

### VOTE YES ON MEASURE 14

The following are supporters of Measure 14:

Salem Electric Board; Emerald People's Utility District; Congressman Jim Weaver; State Sen. Tom Mason; State Sen. Jan Wyers; State Sen. Walter Brown; State Sen. Ed Fadeley; State Rep. Dave McTeague; State Rep. Nancy Peterson; Beulah Hand, State Leg. '58-'66; Mult. Co. Comm. Caroline Miller; Cynthia Wootton, Councilor, City of Eugene; Hanford Oversight Comm.; Soloflex Corporation; Tom Marlin, Chm. Coalition for Anadromous Salmon & Steelhead Habitat; Rev. Austin Harper Richardson; Dr. Arthur & Mrs. Mary Payton, Research Prof. Chem.; Herschel Snodgrass, Vtg. Asst. Prof. of Physics; Howard Glazer, AIA, Architect; William Lasswell, Douglas County District Attorney; Larry Tuttle, Cand. 2nd Cong. District, Deschutes County Commissioner; Bill Kittredge, Springfield Utility Bd. Member; State Sen. Bill Bradbury; State Sen. Bill McCoy; State Rep. Rick Bauman; State Rep. Dick Springer; Mult. Co. Comm. Gretchen Kafoury; Oregon League of Conservation Voters; Susan Reid, City Council Member, Ashland; Community at Breitenbush; Doug McCarty, Planetarium Director, Mt. Hood Community College; Joe Roberts, Prof. of Math. Reed College; Jack Craig, Eugene Water and Electric Board Commissioner; Great Harvest Bread Co.; Kate & Gerald McCarthy, Hood River; Bernard Jolles, Portland Attorney

**Submitted by:** Lloyd K. Marbet  
Citizens for Responsible Radioactive  
Waste Disposal  
320 S.W. Stark, Rm. 202  
Portland, OR 97204

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

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

# Measure No. 14 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### YES ON 14

SALEM ELECTRIC, a consumer-owned utility in the Salem-Keizer area and a user of some Trojan power, supports Ballot Measure 14 and urges its approval.

**1) THE POWER FROM TROJAN ISN'T NEEDED NOW BECAUSE OF THE LARGE REGIONAL SURPLUS.** Northwest utilities are swimming in overcapacity. The lines to California aren't large enough for all the electricity utilities want to send there. A five-to-twenty-year surplus of some 2500 megawatts has been identified.

**2) A CONSERVATION RESOURCE OF UP TO 4240 MEGAWATTS HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BY THE REGIONAL POWER PLANNING COUNCIL.** Much of this resource remains untapped; it's cheap; and it provides employment in a dispersed manner that benefits communities throughout the region. It is cheaper to "buy efficiency" than to operate a nuclear plant. (By comparison, Trojan has generated from 170 to 650 megawatts annually.)

**3) MOST ECONOMIC ANALYSES OF NUCLEAR PLANTS DON'T ACCOUNT FOR THE COST OF DE-COMMISSIONING AND WASTE DISPOSAL.** Dismantling costs for reactors are proving to be roughly comparable to the cost of construction. The build-up of radioactivity makes it cheaper to decommission a plant sooner rather than later. Disposing of high-level radioactive waste represents another balloon payment for ratepayers and taxpayers.

In all instances, costs can be significantly reduced by closing a plant early.

**4) THE CLOSURE OF TROJAN STRENGTHENS OREGON'S POSITION IN OPPOSING THE SELECTION OF HANFORD, WASHINGTON, AS THE "PERMANENT" SITE FOR COMMERCIAL NUCLEAR WASTES.** If we don't want the waste in our own backyard, then how can we justify its continued production at Trojan?

**5) EVERY NUCLEAR PLANT CARRIES AN INHERENT SAFETY RISK WHICH CAN BEST BE MINIMIZED BY SHUTTING DOWN THE PLANT.** A nuclear accident is the ultimate economic test. The Chernobyl disaster provides data about the consequences of a "mishap". Aside from immediate deaths and future cancer, the land up to 50 miles around Chernobyl is now uninhabitable. How do we put a price tag on this loss?

**6) AN ECONOMIC BENEFIT MAY WELL RESULT FROM THE CLOSING OF THE TROJAN PLANT.** In a study commissioned by Salem Electric, Energy Systems Research Group of Boston concluded that a net benefit of \$25 million will accrue to the region if Trojan's operation is terminated. This figure, like any others purporting to be the truth, is subject to changes in its underlying assumptions. A longer-than-expected power surplus, for example, will increase this benefit.

The ultimate results of a Trojan shutdown depend on actions taken by utilities. By re-directing Trojan money into conservation now, future power costs can be avoided.

**Submitted by:** Robert Coe, President  
Salem Electric  
633 Seventh St. NW  
Salem, OR 97304

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### MYTHS OF THE NUCLEAR AGE

**MYTH #1:** The Russian plant at Chernobyl had no containment structure surrounding its reactor.

**THE TRUTH:** According to the New York Times of May 19, 1986, the Chernobyl plant had a **double** containment structure. It's strength was similar to that of many commercial U.S. plants. The steel and concrete walls were shattered by the great explosion of April 26, 1986.

**MYTH #2:** State and federal laws assure that Trojan's waste will be moved to another state.

**THE TRUTH:** No state wants our waste, and Oregon does not have the power to make any other state take it. While Oregon law states that no high-level wastes "should" be stored here permanently, once we allow PGE to produce the wastes, we cannot force their removal. Similarly, federal law requires that the waste be permanently dumped somewhere, but it does not say where. As the process approaches political collapse, it seems likely that each state will be stuck with its own waste.

**MYTH #3:** Nuclear power is getting safer.

**THE TRUTH:** Nuclear power is getting more dangerous. According to official records of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), last year American nuclear plants had more serious accidents — and near misses — than ever before. Columnist Jack Anderson reported on June 4, 1986 that the NRC responded to the catastrophic fire at Chernobyl by **weakening** fire safety standard at American plants. Finally, older plants are more prone to accidents, and the risk increases sharply after the 10th year. Trojan is 10 years old.

**MYTH #4:** Trojan has a good safety record.

**THE TRUTH:** Trojan was closed down during most of 1978 because of safety-related design defects. The control building was found to have inadequate earthquake resistance. Huge steel bars which should have been in the walls were missing. Bars that were there were inadequately secured. Further, drug problems have plagued plant employees. During a scandal over drug dealing at the plant, it was revealed that employees had actually been inhaling nitrous oxide (laughing gas) from a canister just outside the reactor building! (*Oregonian*, 2-1-80). Finally, an NRC memorandum in 1985 declared the recent failure of several safety systems at Trojan was "a severe accident precursor," the kind of event which can lead to a potential disaster in the reactor core.

**MYTH #5:** Trojan produces 20% of Oregon's energy, and a shutdown might mean shortages.

**THE TRUTH:** There is no Oregon energy system — it is an integrated Northwest system. Trojan is about 3% of Northwest power.

**MYTH #6:** A Trojan shutdown would require new dams, endangering our fish populations.

**THE TRUTH:** The present energy surplus in the Northwest can easily be extended into the next century by simply implementing existing conservation plans. Non-polluting energy sources are expected to be available and competitive well before then.

### DESTROY THE MYTHS OF THE NUCLEAR AGE VOTE YES ON MEASURE 14

**Submitted by:** Gregory Kafoury  
Citizens for Responsible Radioactive  
Waste Disposal  
320 SW Stark, Rm 202  
Portland, OR 97204

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

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

# Measure No. 14 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### SHUTTING DOWN TROJAN MAKES GOOD ECONOMIC SENSE

#### TROJAN ISN'T NEEDED

The Pacific Northwest has a large power surplus. Currently the regional electric generating capacity exceeds needs by more than ten times the average output of the Trojan power plant.

The regional firm power surplus is predicted by the Northwest Power Planning Council to last until 1995 - 2001. This surplus will exceed Trojan's output for 7 - 9 years even under the worst hydroelectric generating conditions observed in the last 100 years. Under average water conditions the power surplus will exist far past the lifespan of the Trojan plant.

California buys power from the Northwest in quantities far exceeding Trojan's output.

In the long term the resource of power available from conservation measures which cost less than Trojan's output is enormous. The Northwest Power Planning Council estimates that the conservation potential of residential hot water heating measures alone is the equivalent to three fourths of Trojan's output.

#### MEASURE 14 WILL PROBABLY COST THE RATEPAYERS NOTHING

Trojan's average annual output is about 3% of the annual regional electrical usage. If needed, a wide variety of resources are available to replace Trojan's output at lower prices.

**PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT CUSTOMERS will not be noticeably affected** even if Trojan's replacement power were expensive. Eugene Water & Electric Board has sold its share of Trojan and will not be impacted for its prior 30% ownership.

**PP&L CUSTOMERS will not be noticeably affected** since PP&L owns only 2.5% of Trojan.

**PGE RESIDENTIAL AND FARM CUSTOMERS are protected** by the Residential Power Exchange Agreement with the Bonneville Power Administration. All residential customers in the Northwest already receive special rates based upon BPA's "priority" rates. Whether PGE's generation costs go up or down, residential and farm customers continue to pay about the same.

**PGE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMERS may be slightly affected** by Trojan's shutdown. In a worst case assessment, where it is assumed that all of Trojan's output is replaced with high priced purchased power, these rates would increase by only 7.5%, which is equal to six month's average PGE rate increase. It is unlikely that PGE will have to replace all of Trojan's output. Last year for example, PGE sold the equivalent of 82% of Trojan's output to California.

An independent economic study commissioned by Salem Electric shows a savings to the region's ratepayers by shutting down Trojan due to the low costs of replacement power.

#### TROJAN IS AN UNREASONABLE RISK

The hidden costs associated with continued operation of Trojan are potentially extreme. The financial costs to Three Mile Island ratepayers are substantial. The costs and damages caused by the fire at Chernobyl are incalculable. The costs and problems of decommissioning Trojan are unknown. The problems with the disposal of commercial nuclear wastes are still unresolved. And the long term ultimate costs we leave our grandchildren are entirely unknown.

#### VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION 14.

Lon Topaz, General Manager  
Emerald Peoples Utility District  
5001 Franklin Blvd.  
Eugene, Oregon 97403

Director Oregon Department of Energy 1975-1976

**Submitted by:** Lloyd K. Marbet  
Citizens for Responsible Radioactive Waste  
Disposal  
320 SW Stark, Room 202  
Portland, OR 97204

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### CREATING OUR FUTURE IN OREGON

Ballot Measure 14 will end the creation and restrict the storage of high-level nuclear waste in Oregon.

#### HANFORD & TROJAN

A majority of the people of Oregon speak with one voice in opposition to the possible designation of Hanford as this nation's nuclear garbage dump. Most nuclear waste is produced on the East Coast, and the powerful Eastern States want to put their wastes as far away as possible. Hanford is the end of the road. The epic mistake of the nuclear era was to commit our country so heavily to this technology on the assumption that the waste problem would soon be solved. A safe solution now seems further away than ever, and the great risk is that political pressure will land a premature solution in our backyard.

If we wish to make our case against Hanford, we must have something more to say than "not here." We must show that we alone have learned the great lesson — we must stop producing nuclear waste in the mistaken belief that someone will come along and take it safely away. If we in Oregon take the lead in breaking this self-destructive cycle, other states will be encouraged to follow. On the other hand, if Oregon with its tremendous energy surplus cannot take the lead — in the year of Chernobyl — then our plea on Hanford may fall upon deaf ears.

#### TROJAN AND JOBS

Nuclear power is capital-intensive. The alternatives to nuclear power are labor-intensive. Our smartest energy dollar is invested in conservation. It saves money for ratepayers and creates many jobs in the process. Nuclear power creates a poor business climate. Because of their size and complexity, nuclear plants are not reliable. Trojan was closed during most of 1978 because of design defects which made it incapable of withstanding potential earthquakes. Business needs an energy source which is dependable. Nuclear power is not.

Government estimates of the potential property damage in a major Trojan accident approach \$100 billion. The Soviets have abandoned areas 50 miles from Chernobyl; nearly half of Oregon's population is within 50 miles of Trojan. After an accident, businesses (like homeowners) would be limited in compensation to a few pennies on the dollar.

#### WHO ARE THE EXPERTS?

In the 1950's, the nuclear industry promised electricity "too cheap to meter." In the 1970's, they gave us WPPSS. In 1975, the industry assured us that the chance of a core meltdown was one in nine billion. In 1978, they gave us Three Mile Island. In 1986, while the great nuclear fire still raged at Chernobyl, the U.S. Department of Energy did not wait to learn what had happened there before declaring that "it can't happen here."

Enough is enough. We can create our own future in an Oregon safe and clean and prosperous.

**Submitted by:** Gregory Kafoury  
Citizens for Responsible Radioactive Waste  
Disposal  
320 SW Stark, Rm 202  
Portland, OR 97204

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

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

# Measure No. 14 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### TROJAN: OREGON'S RESOURCE OR OREGON'S TRAGEDY?

Portland General Electric and its political supporters would have you believe that Trojan is Oregon's resource. We weren't asked if the plant should be built. We don't own the plant. PGE built the plant; PGE owns it. **Don't be fooled.** The only time Trojan is your resource is when it's in trouble.

### EWEB ABANDONS SHIP

Originally, Eugene Water and Electric Board (EWEB) was a 30% owner of the Trojan Nuclear Power Plant. In 1979 EWEB Commissioners permanently assigned their interest in the Trojan Plant to the Bonneville Administration. This action was taken to protect "EWEB customers from any direct Trojan expense, including decommissioning or waste disposal costs" (EWEB's 1985 Annual Report). There was also deep concern that even a moderately severe accident like Three Mile Island could leave the Eugene ratepayers responsible for a debt service of \$260 million on a dead plant. Now, EWEB is a successful electric utility pursuing a wide range of conservation and alternative energy programs. Through creative energy planning strategies, EWEB has lowered its risks and prospered. EWEB made a wise decision to do without the Trojan Nuclear Power Plant, so can we.

### RATES

PGE and its political supporters tell us that a suspension of operations at Trojan will mean higher rates. They say they're concerned about rates. Looking at their records of the last 10 years, one wonders when they first became worried about higher rates. In the years between 1974 and 1983 (except 1978), PGE requested an average rate increase of \$68.9 million. This amounts to a requested rate increase of 20.1% a year! The figures speak for themselves:

Year	Requested %	Increase \$ Millions
1974	10.2%	14.9
1975	24.7%	36.8
1976	20.0%	42.2
1977	18.5%	47.9
1979	23.6%	69.9
1980	21.0%	78.0
	3.2%	13.3
	19.8%	84.5
1981	4.4%	22.0
	10.8%	58.3
1982	14.95%	89.7
1983	9.79%	63.4
TOTALS	180.94%	620.9
AVERAGE	20.1%	\$68.9 million

### WHY SHOULD WE BELIEVE PGE?

Throughout the 1970's, PGE projected huge power shortages. Their plan was to build two nuclear plants at Pebble Springs and two more at Skagit. The plants ran into enormous cost overruns. The "huge power shortages" never materialized. Then came the meltdown at Three Mile Island, "the accident that could not happen." In 1980, the people of Oregon struck down the grand designs of PGE by overwhelmingly passing Ballot Measure 7 which prohibited future nuclear plants from being built until the federal government licensed a permanent nuclear waste repository. While no more plants will be built, we still confront the risks, the costs and the wastes of Trojan. **We have done it once, we can do it again.** Vote YES on Ballot Measure 14.

**OREGONIANS SHALL NOT BE FORCED TO PAY FOR SOMETHING WE DO NOT OWN AND DID NOT ASK TO BE BUILT, NOR DO WE DESERVE TO BE MADE ECONOMICALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR RADIOACTIVE WASTE GENERATED BY AN INDUSTRY WHICH CANNOT DISPOSE OF IT**

**Submitted by:** Lloyd K. Marbet  
Citizens for Responsible Radioactive Waste Disposal  
320 SW Stark, Rm. 202  
Portland, OR 97204

(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### A MEDICAL STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF MEASURE 14

A consensus is developing in the Pacific Northwest against the storage of the nation's nuclear waste at Hanford. Our first step must be to stop the production of more nuclear waste. Continued operation of the Trojan Nuclear Power Plant with its high-level radioactive waste stored on-site increases the danger to human health.

### PREVENTING TROJANOBYL

Serious nuclear accidents are bound to happen. Last year the Nuclear Regulatory Commission testified before Congress that the chances of a full-core meltdown by the year 2000 in the U.S. were about 45%. The recent tragedy at Chernobyl has presented us with concrete evidence of the world-wide impact of such accidents. Within one week after Chernobyl, radioactive rain fell in the Northwest and radiation from Chernobyl was found in our milk.

Even this relatively small steam explosion overtaxed the medical resources of the entire Soviet Union. Medical help was sought around the world to address the significant number of people with serious radiation exposures. Thousands were evacuated. Approximately 5,000 doctors and nurses were involved in the crisis. From estimates of the amount and kind of radioactivity released, physicians and physicists predict an increased occurrence (in the tens of thousands) of leukemia as well as other cancers and thyroid abnormalities both in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Are we ready for a major nuclear accident here? The medical community is not.

The lessons from this catastrophe are straightforward. Nuclear accidents can cause massive suffering. We are not infallible, and the machines we build can only mirror our imperfections.

### FROM NUCLEAR WASTE TO NUCLEAR WAR

By 1990, it is projected spent fuel produced at commercial nuclear reactors like Trojan will contain enough Plutonium 239 to create 23,000 additional nuclear warheads. Technologies to extract and purify this Plutonium are being developed. Currently federal law prevents these technologies from being used. If federal law changed, energy used for households and industrial purposes could simultaneously produce plutonium for nuclear weapons.

Even if federal law does not change, stockpiling a backlog of high-level radioactive waste at nuclear reactors does little for safeguarding our country from nuclear attack. In the event of war or terrorist activity, nuclear plants like Trojan make excellent targets. **STOPPING PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR WASTE IS PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE.**

### VOTE YES ON MEASURE 14

Karen Steingart, MD, MPH; William Morton, MD, Dr.P.H., Environmental Medicine Specialist; Noel Peterson, N.D.; Karen Erde, M.D.; Robert A. McFarlane, M.D.; Marguerite Cohen, M.D.; Vip Short, M.D.; David P. Thompson, M.D., Internal Medicine Specialist; Charles Grossman, M.D.; Jeanne Fitterer, RN, MPH

**Submitted by:** Lloyd K. Marbet  
Citizens for Responsible Radioactive Waste Disposal  
320 SW Stark, Rm 202  
Portland, OR 97204

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

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

# Measure No. 14 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE 14 300,000 FATALITIES

I support this ballot measure because it would be sad to lose the great state of Oregon for human habitation. Measurements in Europe following the Chernobyl disaster prove that distances of even 700 miles do not shield people or land from serious contamination when a nuclear power plant releases its radioactive cesium waste. Using official measurements of radiocesium fallout, I estimate that Chernobyl's fallout will kill at least 300,000 people in Europe from cancer and cause another 300,000 non-fatal cancers there. The basis of my estimate is published for all to examine.

#### MENACE DUE TO CONGRESS

This ballot measure is necessary because Congress is showing contempt for you and your children by permitting operation of nuclear plants which insurance experts reject as too risky. For 30 years, no one has ever been willing to sell appropriate liability insurance to a nuclear utility. This fall, Congress is likely to renew the Price-Anderson Act, which dramatically limits a utility's liability for a nuclear power disaster. Congress proposes a ceiling of only \$2 to \$6 billion in utility liability even though a Chernobyl-USA could easily do over \$100 billion in damage. With Price-Anderson Congress actually encourages Chernobyl-USA by removing normal deterrence to reckless activity: full responsibility for the consequences.

#### WHO BELIEVES WHAT?

Utilities claim Chernobyl-USA is "impossible" and "can't happen here" because of "containment structures." If independent insurers believed such claims, they would sell liability insurance (backed by \$100 billion in real assets) on those "impossible" accidents. And if a utility believed its own safety claims, it would not demand that Congress shield it from liability for radiation catastrophes. Actions speak far louder than words.

#### PROOF OF OREGON'S NEED

The law limiting liability is proof that Oregon needs to pass this ballot measure — because it is proof that the insurance industry, utilities, and Congress all do believe that nuclear power disasters can happen here. The utilities and Congress are trying to con you into believing "containment" will work during an accident, when plainly they do not believe it. Is it so easy to con an Oregonian? By passing this ballot measure, you have a dignified way to demand simple justice.

John W. Gofman, M.D., Ph.D.  
Author of **Radiation and Human Health**  
Former Associate Director  
Lawrence National Laboratory  
Co-discoverer of uranium-233

**Submitted by:** Elaine Kelley  
Citizens for Responsible Radioactive Waste Disposal  
320 SW Stark, Rm 202  
Portland, OR 97204

(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### OREGON CAN LEAD THE NATION TO A NON NUCLEAR FUTURE

Oregonians are faced with an historic opportunity to take power into their own hands. By adopting this year's ballot initiative to close the Trojan nuclear plant, Oregon can lead the nation away from dangerous and expensive nuclear power to safer, cleaner and more reliable alternatives.

The safety and environmental dangers of nuclear power, especially those of nuclear waste disposal, provide compelling reasons to close Trojan. But there is another reason: it will save millions of dollars.

Such savings are possible because nuclear power is far more expensive than available alternatives, and because the Pacific Northwest simply does not need Trojan's power.

Already Trojan is shutdown nearly half the time. Since going on line in 1976, Trojan has operated at less than 53% of its maximum output. Moreover, the Northwest has a tremendous surplus of electricity which could last into the next century. The surplus is so great that Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) is selling millions of kilowatts of electricity to California at rock bottom prices. So much hydro power is available that BPA recently shut down its WPPSS 2 nuclear plant for over three months because it simply was too expensive.

By continuing to operate Trojan, Portland General Electric (PGE) will force ratepayers to pay ever increasing rates for nuclear generated electricity. While nuclear fuel prices remain stable, costs for operation and maintenance and capital additions (i.e. major repairs for deteriorating equipment) are rising by nearly 20% a year.

Moreover, waste disposal and decommissioning could cost hundreds of millions of dollars more than currently expected. These costs are currently unknown since it remains unclear how waste will ultimately be stored and because no large nuclear plant has ever been decommissioned. The industry's history for underestimating nuclear costs suggests that their current predictions will also prove false. Already, some analysts estimate that these costs will be ten to fifteen times higher than current industry predictions.

Whichever estimates prove correct, the financial threat to future generations can be reduced by closing Trojan now — before more waste is created and before the plant becomes more radioactive (and thus more expensive) to decommission.

The savings achieved by closing Trojan could be used to fund conservation and renewable energy projects. There is a vast potential in the Pacific Northwest for cost-effective conservation. According to the Northwest Power Planning Council cost effective conservation measures could save nearly 4000 MW over the next 20 years — more than three times what Trojan can supply if it manages to operate at full power. Renewable energy and cogeneration could supply another 1200 MW of power.

Yet, because of the current surplus, conservation programs in the northwest are being cut back. It is an outrage that cheap and safe conservation measures are being ignored while dangerous and expensive nuclear plants continue to operate. Why should the people of Oregon or any other state be subjected to the dangers and costs of nuclear power when safe, cheap and reliable alternatives are readily available? Rather, these programs should be expanded in conjunction with the shutdown of all nuclear plants in the region.

By voting yes to close the Trojan nuclear plant, Oregonians can do more than stop the creation of lethal radioactive waste, imperiling present and future generations. You can do more than stop the pollution of Oregon's air and water. You can do more than reduce the risk of a nuclear disaster. You can do more than protect your children and grandchildren from tremendous financial burdens. By closing the Trojan nuclear plant, Oregonians can set an example for the entire country as we move away from nuclear power and toward a safe and efficient energy future.

**Submitted by:** Ralph Nader  
Public Citizen's Critical Mass Energy Project  
215 Penn. Ave., S.E., Washington, DC 20002

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

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

# Measure No. 14

STATE OF  
OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### A STATEMENT FROM FORELAWS ON BOARD

Forelaws On Board believes the only solution to the global threat of nuclear annihilation, combined with the compromise and contamination of our life support systems, is for the people of this earth to stop the operation of all nuclear power plants, stop the production of nuclear weapons and completely shut down the nuclear fuel cycle. A tragic mistake has been made. In the pursuit and concentration of power we have conducted our "economic affairs as if people did not matter at all." Now we must responsibly correct our error.

### A STOP GAP MEASURE

Ballot Measure 14 is a stop-gap measure. While addressing the final disposal of high level radioactive wastes, it does not resolve nor can it ultimately address all the problems of nuclear power. **The people of Oregon are federally preempted from permanently shutting down the Trojan Nuclear Power Plant.** What this means is nuclear power can only be permanently stopped by an act of Congress in conjunction with citizen support on the national and international level. **Until this occurs our struggle will never be over.**

### EMPOWERING OREGON

Ballot Measure 14 is designed to empower the people of Oregon. It provides the means by which we, the citizens of this state, can **legally prevent** the operation of the Trojan Nuclear Power Plant and its continued production of nuclear waste. In conjunction with Ballot Measure 15, which forces Teledyne Wah Chang to move its radioactive waste off the Willamette River, and Ballot Measure 16, which stops in-state production of nuclear weapons, the people of Oregon, are given an opportunity to set an example, embodying reverence for life, for the rest of the nation and the world. Oregonians are a people of consciousness, and by empowering ourselves we empower others.

### VOTE YES ON MEASURES 14, 15 and 16

Forelaws On Board urges your affirmative vote on Ballot Measures 14, 15 and 16. We do so in the full knowledge of its repercussions. We realize the people of this earth are held in technological bondage by a concentration of resources and power in the hand of those who would wilfully threaten us with nuclear holocaust. To free ourselves we must be willing to accept the challenge of our struggle:

To free a nation from error is to enlighten the individual, and it is only to the degree that an individual is receptive of the truth that a nation can be free from that vanity which ends in national ruin.  
-Homer Lee

Robert Cobb; Lloyd K. Marbet; Elaine Kelley; J. Carl Freedman; Lucinda Whiffin; Hale L. Weitzman; Mark Myers; Jacques H. Kapuscinski; Gregory Kafoury; Thomas Kane; Patricia Morgan; Kris Woolpert; Art and Joanne Honeyman

**Submitted by:** Robert Cobb  
Forelaws On Board  
19142 S. Bakers Ferry Rd.  
Boring, OR 97009

*(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)*

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### 1000 NEIGHBORS OF TROJAN OPPOSED TO MEASURE 14

MEASURE 14's ONLY EFFECT WOULD BE TO SHUT DOWN TROJAN.

IT WOULD NOT DO ANYTHING TO HELP PERMANENTLY DISPOSE OF NUCLEAR WASTE.

We are the people who live and work around Trojan and we want Trojan to continue to operate! We have followed the plant's performance carefully since it began operating in 1976. Trojan is a good neighbor.

- We know about Trojan's good safety record. It has operated safely for more than a decade, providing much of Oregon's electricity. Several state and federal inspectors are on-site to see that the plant is operated safely. We are confident of Trojan's safety.
- We know Trojan is a good environmental neighbor. It is home to whistling swans, great blue herons, and Canadian geese. The Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife uses water at Trojan to raise salmon, trout and steelhead. Our children use the park at Trojan for track meets and soccer tournaments.
- We know Trojan's over 400 employees to be well-trained professionals. They are our neighbors — and we have confidence in them!

**THIS IS A BAD MEASURE FOR OUR COMMUNITY AND FOR THE PEOPLE OF OREGON. WE URGE YOU TO JOIN US IN VOTING "NO" ON MEASURE 14.**

**Submitted by:** Lawretta Morris  
Oregonians Against the Shutdown of the  
Trojan Electric Plant  
PO Box 8639  
Portland, OR 97207

*(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)*

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

# Measure No. 14 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### DON'T PUT OREGON'S FUTURE AT RISK VOTE NO ON MEASURE 14

Measure 14 would shut down the Trojan Electric Plant, a low-cost electric plant that has been operating safely for 10 years. Our committee urges voters of Oregon to look at the facts carefully before voting on Measure 14. We believe you will find, as we have, that Measure 14 is ill-advised and should be rejected.

We invite you to write us at PO Box 8639, Portland, Oregon 97207 for more information. If you would like to tour Trojan, please call (503) 226-8510 for reservations. In addition, please consider and keep in mind the following facts.

#### Facts About Trojan Electric Plant

- Trojan is Oregon's largest single electrical generating facility, providing 20 percent of the electricity Oregonians use.
- Trojan is Oregon's least expensive source of electricity, after existing hydro, providing power at only 2.6 cents per kilowatt hour.
- Trojan has operated safely for over 10 years. There is constant environmental monitoring, and full-time state and federal regulators are on-site.

#### What Measure 14 Would Do

- It would shut down a safe, inexpensive source of electricity with a 10-year track record of safe, reliable performance.
- It would shut down 1,050 megawatts of capacity. That is the amount of electricity needed for 250,000 homes, 75 schools, 30 hospitals, 6,000 small commercial businesses, and 100 major industries.
- It would cost Oregon's ratepayers well over one billion dollars in replacement power costs. This would be paid for through higher utility bills.
- It would eliminate a cheap source of electricity for Oregon's economic future, and send a signal to new industries that Oregon is closed for business.
- It would accelerate the construction of other, more expensive replacement facilities, such as coal and hydro; and may accelerate the construction of the costly WPPSS 1 nuclear plant.

Our committee includes scientists, doctors, educators, businessmen and businesswomen, and concerned citizens from all over Oregon. We've joined together to make sure that Oregon voters know the consequences of Measure 14 when they vote. A thorough examination of the facts makes it clear that Measure 14 is an extreme measure with drastic consequences.

We urge you to study the issues carefully and to vote against the Trojan shutdown by voting No on 14.

Joseph E. Burns, President, Hermiston Development Corporation

Dr. F. Paul Carlson, President, Oregon Graduate Center

John D. Gray, Chairman, Grayco Resources, Inc.

Michael P. Hollern, Brooks Resources Corp.

Elizabeth Hill Johnson, President, S.S. Johnson Foundation

Dr. Barbara M. Karmel, President, The Reed Company

Freddye W. Petett, Freddye Petett & Associates

Dr. James E. Reinmuth, Dean, College of Business Administration,

University of Oregon, and Director, Eugene

Water and Electric Board

A. W. Sweet, Chairman, Western Bank

**Submitted by:** Lawretta Morris, Chairman  
Oregonians Against the Shutdown of the  
Trojan Electric Plant  
PO Box 8639  
Portland, OR 97207

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### Physicians Concerned About Consequences of 14. Recommend "NO" Vote

Because of our professional concerns as physicians, we have considered the issues associated with Measure 14, which would arbitrarily shut down Oregon's Trojan electric plant.

Trojan operations are continuously evaluated by independent inspectors from the State of Oregon and from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Under existing law, plant operations can be stopped if health or safety is threatened.

The arbitrary shutdown of Trojan proposed by Measure 14 brings with it some negative health effects. The day Trojan is unavailable, people in Oregon and the Northwest will increase their reliance on the next most economic long term resource: coal. Trojan is a major contributor to our power system. Its contribution is larger than that of Bonneville Dam. To duplicate Trojan's contribution, Northwest coal plants would have to burn an additional 400 train loads of coal per year.

We strongly support the development of safe economic alternative sources of electricity such as solar, geothermal, wind, and fusion. But we also recognize that a Trojan shutdown will result in more coal being burned in existing coal plants and that additional coal plants are likely to be part of the portfolio of energy sources ultimately needed to replace Trojan.

There are health risks associated with coal burning plants. The primary concern is with the release of sulphur dioxide into the air. There is evidence that this may affect human health.

As health professionals, we also know that economic recession is a health problem. Unemployment destroys individual self esteem, families, and whole communities. Oregon's fragile economic recovery does not need higher electricity rates or the major loss of jobs that a plant shutdown would bring to Columbia County.

The arbitrary shutdown of Trojan is a major step in the wrong direction.

#### Vote No on 14

Dr. Warren H. Alden, MD  
Dr. Robert F. Balen, MD  
Dr. David E. Bilstrom, MD  
Dr. Robert R. Burwell, MD  
Dr. Joseph Emmerich, MD  
Dr. James J.D. Haun, MD  
Dr. Alferd H. Ilge, MD  
Dr. Frank James, MD  
Dr. George M. Maskell, MD  
Dr. Max V. Miracle, MD  
Dr. William E. Purnell, MD  
Dr. Douglas W. Rothrock, MD  
Dr. Clinton B. Sayler, MD  
Dr. Rudolph B. Stevens, MD

**Submitted by:** Lawretta Morris, Chairman  
Oregonians Against the Shutdown of the  
Trojan Electric Plant  
PO Box 8639  
Portland, OR 97207

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

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

# Measure No. 14 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### Scientists Urge "NO" Vote on 14

As individuals familiar with the scientific and technical issues related to Measure 14, we urge Oregon voters to look carefully at the facts.

Measure 14 is controversial because it would shut down Trojan, Oregon's only operating nuclear power plant.

In our work as scientists, we understand the legitimate concerns of citizens about this issue. Measures like this, which involve scientific and technical issues, require thoughtful decision-making. Here are some facts to keep in mind when you vote on this measure.

#### TROJAN HAS A SOLID SAFETY RECORD

The Trojan Nuclear Electric Plant has operated safely in Oregon for ten years. It's our state's largest single source of electricity, and, after hydro, Oregon's cheapest source of electricity.

#### STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATORS ARE ON-SITE TO MONITOR TROJAN

Both the Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) have full-time employees stationed at Trojan to make sure all procedures follow strict safety regulations.

Trojan has primary and multiple back-up safety systems. The entire reactor is enclosed in a reinforced concrete, steel-lined containment dome to prevent, in the case of an accident, release of radioactivity. Trojan was built and is operated under the strictest, most highly regulated safety rules in the world.

The safe storage and disposal of nuclear waste is an issue that concerns many Oregonians. Both ODOE and NRC have concluded that used nuclear fuel can be stored safely at Trojan until permanent disposal is available. Trojan has a contract with the U.S. Department of Energy to take away the used fuel temporarily stored at Trojan beginning in 1998.

#### SHUTTING DOWN TROJAN MAY INCREASE HEALTH RISKS TO OREGONIANS

It's inevitable that at some point it would be necessary to build new electric facilities to make up for the loss of Trojan. Construction of a large coal plant would result in adverse environmental impacts on air quality.

A Trojan shutdown also does nothing to solve the nuclear waste problem. That concern is being addressed separately in the process set up by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act. All Measure 14 would do is shut down Trojan.

We conclude that this measure will **not** increase the safety of Oregonians and it will **not** help solve the nuclear waste problem. What it would do is shut down Oregon's largest source of electricity — one that we've depended on and that has operated safely for ten years. It will cost us billions of dollars in higher electric bills to mothball Trojan and pay for replacement power.

We must continue to develop alternative energy sources like solar energy. We must increase our efforts at conservation. And we must constantly maintain the high safety standards at Trojan. However, we feel that from a scientific and technical point of view, a shutdown of Trojan is drastic and unwarranted. Measure 14 provides no real benefits to Oregonians, and would lead to negative environmental and economic consequences.

We urge voters to study the issue. We're confident that after study, Oregonians will vote NO on 14.

Dr. Larry B. Church, Senior Scientist, Tektronix Inc., and Former Director, Reed Research Reactor; Dr. Marshall Cronyn, Provost and Professor of Chemistry, Reed College; Dr. Marshall W. Parrott, Former State of Oregon Radiation Control Director; Dr. John Ringle, Associate Dean of Nuclear Engineering, Oregon State University.

**Submitted by:** Lawretta Morris, Chairman  
Oregonians Against the Shutdown of the  
Trojan Electric Plant  
PO Box 8639  
Portland, OR 97207

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### 14 MEANS MUCH HIGHER UTILITY BILLS: VOTE NO

Higher utility rates caused by shutting down Trojan will hurt everyone — including seniors living on fixed incomes, people below the poverty level, and those who are unemployed. Before you vote, please think about the price tag for all Oregonians, especially those who are least able to pay.

#### ELECTRIC RATES WILL GO UP

Measure 14 closes one of our cheapest sources of electricity. At 2.6¢/kilowatt hour, Trojan is second only to existing hydro facilities in providing low-cost power.

It would cost over a billion dollars to replace Trojan's power. We're the ones who will pay — every month in our utility bills for the next 11 years.

#### MEASURE 14 SHUTS DOWN A SAFE, INEXPENSIVE PLANT

For the past 10 years, Trojan has operated safely and reliably. Can Oregonians turn their backs on a safe plant that provides low-cost power?

#### TROJAN SHUTDOWN MEANS LOST JOBS AND HIGHER CONSUMER COSTS

Shutting down the Trojan electric plant would damage the state's economy in many ways besides causing higher rates.

Small and large businesses alike will pay more for electricity, making their products and services cost more.

The plant shutdown will result in a direct loss of jobs, and the overall economic effect of the shutdown will lead to other job losses.

**PLEASE VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 14 — WE CAN'T AFFORD HIGHER ELECTRIC RATES AND THE DAMAGE TO OUR ECONOMY THAT WOULD RESULT FROM MEASURE 14.**

Marjorie K. Bradley, Senior Advocate and Advisory Council Member, Clackamas County Area Agency on Aging  
Horace S. Harmer, Vice President, Clackamas County Senior Citizens Council, Inc.

Sally McCracken, Community Volunteer  
Joy B. Miller, Chair, Clackamas County Area Agency on Aging  
Cecil Posey, Past President, United Seniors  
Elsie J. Stuhr, Senior Activist

Jean Young, Mayor of King City and Community Volunteer

**Submitted by:** Lawretta Morris, Chairman  
Oregonians Against the Shutdown of the  
Trojan Electric Plant  
PO Box 8639  
Portland, OR 97207

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

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



# Measure No. 14 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### HELP OREGON'S ECONOMY VOTE NO ON 14

Through our involvement in economic development, we've learned first hand how important a healthy economy is to the well-being of everyone who lives and works in Oregon. We all have a stake in Oregon's economy. That's why we're so concerned about Measure 14, which would shut down Trojan if it passes. Oregon depends on the electricity Trojan generates to maintain its economic viability.

#### **Trojan is Oregon's largest single source of electricity.**

For ten years, Trojan has produced safe, reliable power to light Oregon homes and run Oregon businesses. Trojan is Oregon's largest single source of electricity, generating 20% of the electricity used by Oregonians in 1985.

#### **Trojan is one of Oregon's cheapest sources of power.**

Trojan began producing commercial power in May 1976. Trojan's power cost 2.6 cents for each kilowatt hour in 1985. Only existing hydro sources cost less.

#### **Shutting down Trojan would cost Oregon consumers billions of dollars in higher electric bills.**

We don't know exactly how much it would cost to shut down Trojan. The estimates begin at well over a billion dollars. Whatever estimate is right, our electric bills will go up. Measure 14 isn't a game. If this drastic measure passes, we'll pay the price in higher electric rates.

#### **If we vote to shut down Trojan we'll lose existing jobs, and we'll drive new business away.**

We've all worked hard the last few years to rebuild Oregon's economy. Oregon is beginning to come out of the severe recession, but our unemployment rate is still one of the highest in the nation. Measure 14 is a step backward that none of us can afford to take.

Economic development depends on a stable, secure energy supply. If we vote to shut down Trojan — this state's largest single source of electricity — we're sending a signal that we don't care about creating a healthy, economic environment. Measure 14 would have one of the most severe economic impacts on Oregon of any initiative in recent history. And there's just no reason for it. Trojan is safe, inexpensive, and reliable.

Stop the Shutdown of Trojan: Vote "NO" on 14.

Don L. Barth, President, Yaquina Bay Bank  
Ted Bugas, Administrative Director, Port of Astoria  
Gary L. Conkling, Manager, Government Relations, Tektronix  
Don Cook, General Manager, Pendleton Grain Growers Inc.  
Renee E. Haake, President-Elect, Eugene Area Chamber of Commerce  
Betsy K. Johnson, President, Trans-Western Helicopters  
Pete Moore, President, Pepsi-Cola/7-up Bottling Company, Bend  
Lynn Newbry, Vice President, Medford Corporation, and Chairman of the Board, Associated Oregon Industries, 1985-86  
Jack W. Rosenberg, Senior Vice President, Valley National Bank  
Warren Rosenfeld, President, Calbag Metals  
Bob Shiprack, Executive Secretary, Oregon State Building and Construction Trades Council  
Donna Woolley, President, Woolley Enterprises, Inc.

**Submitted by:** Lawretta Morris, Chairman  
Oregonians Against the Shutdown of the  
Trojan Electric Plant  
PO BOX 8639  
Portland, OR 97207

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### MEASURE 14: BAD FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

As Oregonians with a deep commitment to our State's environment, we strongly oppose Measure 14.

Measure 14 would shut down Oregon's Trojan electric plant, a facility that produces low-cost electricity. In the long run, Oregon needs to develop environmentally responsible alternatives to plants like Trojan. But shutting down a safely operating plant like Trojan now, which is what Measure 14 would do, will lead to bad environmental decisions.

As Oregonians we must look at how we will replace the 20 percent of the state's electric supply that comes from Trojan. Two things are most likely — more dams and more coal use. Neither is an acceptable alternative when their consequences are compared with Trojan's environmental and safety record.

Environmental monitoring of plants, fish, wildlife, and water at the Trojan site began long before the actual construction of Trojan 10 years ago and continues today. In fact, Canada Geese, Tundra Swan, and other waterfowl winter at and around Trojan. Ponds at the site are used by the Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife to raise Coho salmon, steelhead, and trout.

#### **MORE DAMS WILL HURT WILDERNESS AND FISHERIES**

Trojan produces as much power as Bonneville Dam. The day Trojan is shut down, the economics of every marginal dam site in Oregon will improve. The results will be construction of unwanted dams and damaged fish runs. Millions of dollars are now being spent to help replace fish runs already damaged by existing dams. More dams will just make it worse.

#### **COAL — AN UNATTRACTIVE ALTERNATIVE**

Burning more coal is also an unacceptable environmental alternative to Trojan. More than 4 million tons of coal a year would have to be burned if Trojan's energy is replaced by coal-fired power. The adverse environmental impact of burning coal on air quality is well known, as are the impacts on the land of mining coal.

#### **MEASURE 14 — NO BENEFITS, JUST COSTS**

We do need to find a scientifically and environmentally acceptable way to permanently store nuclear waste. Measure 14 contributes nothing to this effort. Not a cent of the increased costs we would impose on ourselves by passing this measure would contribute to a permanent solution for nuclear waste.

We conclude there are no net environmental benefits from Measure 14, only high environmental costs in the construction of new dams and coal plants.

Moreover, as taxpayers and ratepayers, we are concerned about the costs to our state of shutting down an inexpensive, environmentally sound power plant and replacing it with higher cost environmentally damaging power supplies.

#### **MEASURE 14 WILL BE BAD FOR THE ENVIRONMENT. VOTE NO.**

Frank W. Amato, Editor, *Salmon, Trout, Steelheader Magazine*  
Phillip W. Schneider, Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission, Director, National Wildlife Federation

**Submitted by:** Lawretta Morris, Chairman  
Oregonians Against the Shutdown of the  
Trojan Electric Plant  
PO Box 8639  
Portland, OR 97207

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

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

# Measure No. 15 STATE OF OREGON

Proposed by Initiative Petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 4, 1986.

## BALLOT TITLE

### 15 SUPERSEDES "RADIOACTIVE WASTE" DEFINITION; CHANGES ENERGY FACILITY STUDY PAYMENT PROCEDURE

**QUESTION**—Shall new legal definitions of "radioactive waste" supersede present definition; process for applicant paying facility site study costs be changed?

YES

NO

**EXPLANATION**—Measure supersedes existing law defining "radioactive waste." It deletes from definition reference to Energy Facility Siting Council rules identifying materials posing no significant danger, adds to definition wastes generated before June 1, 1981 in producing zirconium, hafnium or niobium, containing specified quantities of radium 226, and adds uranium mine and mill wastes as defined by federal law. Removes need for advance agreement by energy facility applicant before charging applicant facility study costs exceeding application fee.

**ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT** — There are three landfills in Oregon with radioactive waste that would fall under the revised definition in the initiative petition. The Department of Energy would oversee the remedial action that would be required at those sites. ODOE's costs are estimated to be approximately \$100,000 for each site. Those costs would be recovered by charging site certificate fees.

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

### AN ACT

**SECTION 1.** Notwithstanding any provision of ORS 469.300 (17), as used in ORS 469.300 to 469.570, 469.590 to 469.621, 469.930 and 469.992:

(1) "Radioactive waste" means:

(a) All material which is discarded, unwanted or has no present lawful economic use, and contains mined or refined naturally occurring isotopes, accelerator produced isotopes and by-product material, source material or special nuclear material as those terms are defined in ORS 453.605. The term does not include those radioactive materials identified by the Energy Facility Siting Council as presenting no significant danger to the public health and safety; and

(b) Wastes generated before June 1, 1981, through an industrial or manufacturing process producing zirconium, hafnium or niobium, which contain more than five picocuries of radium-226 per gram of solid, regardless of quantity or more than 10 microcuries of radium-226 activity, regardless of concentration.

(2) "Radioactive waste" includes uranium mine overburden or uranium mill tailings, mill wastes or mill by-product materials as those terms are defined in Title 42, United States Code, section 2014, on June 25, 1979.

**SECTION 2.** ORS 469.360 is amended to read:

469.360. The council shall study each site application and may commission an independent study of any aspect of the proposed energy facility. The full cost of the study shall be paid from the applicant's fee paid under ORS 469.420 (2). [However,] If costs of the study exceed the fee paid under ORS 469.420, the applicant must [agree to pay any excess costs before they are incurred and must] pay such costs after they are incurred. If the costs are less than the fee paid, the excess shall be refunded to the applicant. Expenses incurred for site studies, other than those incurred for studies

authorized by this section, are the sole responsibility of the applicant.

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

## EXPLANATION

The Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council (Council) is authorized to regulate certain radioactive wastes which are now defined by law. This measure amends the present definition of radioactive waste in several respects.

The Council previously had ruled certain radioactive materials posed no significant danger to public health and safety. The present law refers to this Council ruling. This measure deletes the reference in the present law to this ruling. However, the measure provides that the Council can continue to list radioactive materials which pose no significant danger to the public health and safety. Materials so listed will not be regulated as radioactive waste by the Council.

The measure expands the definition of radioactive waste as contained in the present law to include waste generated before June 1, 1981, through an industrial or manufacturing process producing zirconium, hafnium or niobium, which contains more than five picocuries of radium — 226 per gram of solid, regardless of quantity or more than 10 microcuries of radium — 226 activity, regardless of concentration.

The measure declares that industrial wastes produced before June 1981 are radioactive wastes. Teledyne Wah Chang Albany is the only entity in Oregon which engaged in the production of zirconium, hafnium or niobium before 1981. The radioactive wastes of other Oregon entities, except uranium wastes described below, would be judged as to whether they pose a significant danger to the public health and safety according to the Council's listing described above.

A curie is the unit used to measure radioactivity. A picocurie is one-trillionth of a curie. A microcurie is millionth of a curie.

The measure also enlarges the definition of radioactive waste by providing that radioactive waste includes uranium mine overburden or uranium mill tailings, mill wastes or mill by-product materials as those terms are defined in federal law.

Present law provides that when an applicant applies to the Council for a site application for a proposed energy facility the Council may order an independent study of any aspect of the facility. ("Energy facility" includes power generating plants, large solar facilities, high voltage transmission lines, synthetic fuel plants and disposal facilities for radioactive waste, among other things.)

Present law provides that the full cost of such a study shall be paid from the applicant's fee and if the cost of the study exceeds the amount of that fee the applicant must agree to pay any excess cost.

The measure deletes the requirement that the applicant must agree to pay and provides that the applicant must pay.

The measure also provides that if a court declares any part of the measure unconstitutional the remaining part shall not be affected but remain in full force and effect.

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

# Measure No. 15 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### "SUPERSEDE" WHAT WE DON'T NEED STOP RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL ON THE WILLAMETTE

If you make a mess, you clean it up. Oregon has a radioactive waste site emitting cancer-causing radioactive contamination into the air and ground water of our state. The site, owned by Teledyne Wah Chang Albany, has been identified by the EPA as the worst toxic waste dump in Oregon.

In 1984 Oregon voters passed Ballot Measure 9 to require the safe disposal of radioactive waste stored at Teledyne Wah Chang. We, the people, told them to clean up their mess.

After Ballot Measure 9 passed, **Teledyne Wah Chang refused to clean up its waste.** Instead, Wah Chang spent its money to find a legal loophole around the clean-up requirement set by the voters.

Wah Chang also spent its money on a study to escape the clean-up requirements. The study was done by Battelle Labs, the same people now telling us that radioactive waste disposal at **Hanford** is safe. The Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council has consistently **refused** to order an **independent study** of Wah Chang's waste, choosing to rely exclusively on the study **bought and paid for by Wah Chang.**

Even the Energy Facility Siting Council's own auditor, Dr. Michael A. Kay of Reed College, has shown that Wah Chang's study was unreasonably biased.

For example, Wah Chang's contractor built a small model house on the waste to collect radioactive radon gas. The house was supposedly meant to represent a typical Oregon residence. But Dr. Kay calculated that if the house were built to the scale of a normal house it would have a **24-foot-high ceiling!** The model house was cleverly designed to minimize the concentration of radon gas.

Finally, Wah Chang has spent large sums of money on expensive TV advertising to sell its image. **IMAGE DOES NOT ADEQUATELY DISPOSE OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE.**

#### IF PASSED

**MEASURE 15**—will supersede the current definition of radioactive waste.

**MEASURE 15**—will close the loophole preventing prompt, safe cleanup of the waste at Wah Chang, by legally defining it as "radioactive waste."

**MEASURE 15**—will also define hazardous uranium mine and mill wastes as "radioactive," preventing future disposal in Oregon.

**MEASURE 15**—will force the polluter to pay for independent studies necessary for a waste disposal license.

**MEASURE 15**—will not affect Trojan or any other nuclear reactor.

**MEASURE 15**—will not shut down Teledyne Wah Chang.

**MEASURE 15**—will create jobs cleaning up waste and lead to a cleaner, stronger Oregon.

#### VOTE YES ON MEASURE 15

The following are Supporters of Measure 15:

State Sen. Tom Mason; State Sen. Jan Wyers; State Sen. Walter Brown; State Sen. Ed Fadeley; State Rep. Dave McTeague; Mult. Co. Comm. Gretchen Kafoury; Mult. Co. Comm. Caroline Miller; Oregon League of Conservation Voters; Hanford Clearinghouse; Lakeview Radiation Education Council; Soloflex Corporation; Tom Marlin, Chm, Coalition for Anadromous Salmon & Steelhead Habitat; Rev. Austin Harper Richardson; Dr. Arthur & Mrs. Mary Payton, Research Prof. Chem.; Herschel Snodgrass, Vstg. Ass't. Prof. of Physics; Howard Glazer, AIA, Architect; State Rep. Tom Throop; State Rep. Dick Springer; State Sen. Bill McCoy; Sierra Club; Susan Reid, City Council Member, Ashland; Cynthia Wooten, Councilor, City of Eugene; Community at Breitenbush; Doug McCarty, Planetarium Director, Mt. Hood Community College; Joe Roberts, Prof. of Math, Reed College; William Lasswell, Deschutes County District Attorney; Great Harvest Bread Co.; Bernard Jolles, Portland Attorney.

Submitted by: John Arum  
Lloyd K. Marbet  
Oregonians for Responsible Radioactive  
Waste Disposal  
320 SW Stark Rm 202  
Portland, OR 97204

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### OREGON NEEDS SAFE RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL

The Oregon State Legislature and Governor Atiyeh have finally begun to take action to prevent the unsafe disposal of radioactive waste at the **Hanford** Nuclear Reservation in Washington State.

Right here in Oregon, radioactive waste threatens to contaminate the Willamette River. Over 3,000,000 cubic feet of low level radioactive waste is now being stored in open holes in the ground at Teledyne Wah Chang Albany, just 400 feet from the Willamette River. This toxic waste contains extremely hazardous, cancer-causing radioactive chemicals such as radium in amounts 50 to 100 times greater than natural levels, according to Teledyne's own data. Right now nothing prevents these chemicals from being released into the Willamette River during a major flood, the kind likely to occur within the next 100 years.

#### VOTE YES ON 15 TO CLEAN UP WASTE

A yes vote on Ballot Measure 15 means that the waste at Wah Chang will finally be cleaned up. Oregonians have already voted once to clean up radioactive waste. In 1984, Oregonians passed Ballot Measure 9 requiring safe disposal of radioactive waste. To this day, Wah Chang has refused to comply with the will of the people. Instead, Wah Chang has chosen to fight efforts to ensure adequate clean up by using loopholes in state law and by applying for exemptions from state disposal standards. A yes vote on Ballot Measure 15, by legally defining Wah Chang's waste as a "radioactive waste", would ensure Wah Chang's strict compliance with the disposal standard already set by the voters.

#### JOBS VS. A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT — IS THIS THE ISSUE?

Opponents claims that clean-up of this waste will be too costly. Let's look at the facts. Teledyne is a multi-national corporation with 1.6 billion of net worth. According to Standard and Poor's reports, last year Teledyne made over 500 million dollars in profits. In 1981, the Oregon Department of Energy found that the cost of moving all of this waste out of the state was no more than 7.15 million dollars.

Ballot Measure 15 would not require removal of this waste to an out of state location. The expense of moving the waste to a suitable disposal site within the State of Oregon is tiny considering Teledyne's vast corporate assets.

The cost of clean-up would not be borne by the taxpayers, if **Measure 15 passes.**

Clean-up of this waste would not cost Oregon any jobs nor would it force Wah Chang to shut its doors. In fact, **removal** of this large amount of waste **would create jobs for Oregonians** hired to clean up the waste.

#### VOTE YES ON MEASURE 15

Oregon needs responsible corporate citizens, willing to pay for the adequate disposal of the waste they have created, rather than on expensive advertising campaigns to sell their image. Passage of Ballot Measure 15 would send the right message — that Oregonians want and can have both the healthy economy and clean environment that are necessary for our survival.

#### CHIEF PETITIONERS

Senator Jeanette Hamby, Republican, 952 Jackson School Road, Hillsboro, OR 97123; Senator Bill Bradbury, Democrat, 1930 Beach Loop Road, Bandon, OR 97411; Lloyd K. Marbet, Forelawn on Board, 19142 S. Bakers Ferry Rd., Boring, OR 97009.

Submitted by: Senator Bill Bradbury  
Oregonians For Responsible Radioactive Waste  
Disposal  
320 SW Stark Rm 202  
Portland, OR 97204

(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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

# Measure No. 15 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### COULD YOU BE VOTED OUT OF BUSINESS?

For more than four years Forelaws On Board has sought removal of Teledyne Wah Chang's radioactive waste from the floodplain of the Willamette River. We do not hate business and we are not interested in putting people out of work. **This is not the intent nor the result of Ballot Measure 15.** We believe the health and welfare of Oregon is in serious jeopardy if we allow Wah Chang to avoid the responsibility of keeping it's poisonous property from intruding upon us as well as future generations.

### IS IT YOUR RADIOACTIVE WASTE OR THEIR RADIOACTIVE WASTE?

Our actions are not based on vague emotional feelings or a personal vendetta against one business. To do so is contrary to the intent of our organization. Our conclusions are the result of rigorous analysis. We are educating ourselves and others about the serious impacts of indiscriminate radioactive waste disposal, regardless of whether the radiation emitted from the waste is low level or high level and regardless of whether the radioactive isotopes are produced by man or found in nature.

### ARE WE PROTECTED BY THE PROCESS OR DO WE NEED PROTECTION FROM THE PROCESS?

In gathering the facts which support our conclusions, we have participated in a long and difficult licensing process. We have played by the rules seeking an impartial judgment free from political manipulation.

On July 17th, two weeks before the deadline on publishing voter pamphlet arguments, a hearings officer, appointed by the Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC), issued "draft" findings on the radiation levels in Wah Chang's waste. Draft findings are not required by law nor have they ever been issued in any licensing proceeding we have participated in. What then was the purpose of these "draft" findings?

### DRAFT FINDINGS: TWO WASTES. ONE PIPE?

Wah Chang has two unlined radioactive waste disposal ponds next to the Willamette River, near Albany. A single pipe from the same waste stream fed both ponds from 1967 to 1977. The largest disposal pond closest to the river contains 80% of the waste.

Without any studies containing independent scientific evidence EFSC's hearings officer, in his draft findings, proposes Wah Chang has two kinds of radioactive waste. Waste in the pond closest to the river would not be legally radioactive while waste in the smaller pond farthest from the river would be. This means the bulk, if not all, of Wah Chang's waste could be left right where they want it: **NEXT TO THE WILLAMETTE RIVER!** This is the strict but effective regulatory process Wah Chang would have you stake your life on.

### WHOSE BUSINESS IS BALLOT MEASURE 15: IT'S YOUR BUSINESS! VOTE YES ON 15

Submitted by: Lloyd K. Marbet  
Forelaws On Board  
19142 S. Bakers Ferry Rd.  
Boring, OR 97009

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### SOME FACTS ABOUT WAH CHANG'S WASTE

Ballot Measure 15 would legally define the industrial waste stored at Teledyne Wah Chang as "radioactive waste." Wah Chang's waste is radioactive even under the current legal definition. The present standard specified that waste shall be defined as a "radioactive waste" if radon levels in a house built on top of the waste could exceed 3 picocuries of radon per liter of air. Radon levels above the Wah Chang sludge ponds exceed this level, in some cases, **many times over.**

### SOME FACTS ABOUT THE WAH CHANG RADON STUDY

A study paid for by Wah Chang and performed by Battelle Labs, did not prove that Wah Chang's waste was non-radioactive or that it poses no health risk. In fact, most of the data from this study shows the waste **is legally radioactive** and that potentially hazardous emissions of radon are likely to occur.

### A LOOK AT THE EVIDENCE

Evidence that the Wah Chang waste exceeds current state standards includes the following:

- 1) Radon levels in a test structure built by Battelle on the waste averaged more than 8 picocuries per liter of air, nearly **3 times** the state standard.
- 2) Average radon levels measured directly above one of the waste ponds exceeded 6 picocuries per liter, well higher than the 3 picocuries per liter state standard.
- 3) Current radon emissions from the waste are up to 30 times greater than those radon emissions from typical soils; yet even typical soils can generate indoor radon levels that are of concern.

Some reasons why the conclusions of the Battelle study were biased to give results favorable to Wah Chang's position include the following:

- 1) Battelle assumed that the space beneath the house was three times as well ventilated as in typical West Coast houses monitored by Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.
- 2) Battelle's analysis considered only the top 1 foot of waste. The ponds are between 7 and 15 feet deep. Core samples show that the waste at the bottom of the ponds is more radioactive than the waste on top.

Most of the scientific evidence shows that Wah Chang's waste is legally radioactive under current law. Mathematical modeling indicates that radon emissions from the waste are as much as **eight times greater** than current standards allow. Any drying of the waste will **dramatically increase** radon emissions from the waste. Long-term exposure to such levels of radiation are associated with a significant risk of lung cancer and should be avoided.

In the face of this evidence, any decision by the Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council to exempt this waste from the state radioactive waste disposal standard is indefensible from a public health perspective. To ensure that their own health will be protected against radioactive releases from this waste, Oregonians should vote "yes" on Measure 15.

William W. Nazaroff Former co-leader Indoor Radon Project Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory	John A. Dudman Professor of Mathematics Emeritus Reed College Portland, Oregon
---	---

Submitted by: John Arum  
Lloyd K. Marbet  
Oregonians For Responsible Radioactive  
Waste Disposal  
320 S.W. Stark Rm 202  
Portland, OR 97204

(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)

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

# Measure No. 15 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTISTS LOOK AT MEASURE 15

Oregonians have the opportunity on election day to ensure that the radioactive chemical waste at Teledyne Wah Chang Albany is safely and permanently cleaned up. Teledyne Wah Chang now stores over 3,000,000 cubic feet of radioactive waste in two unlined ponds located only 400 feet from the Willamette River.

#### WHAT'S TELEDYNE'S DISPOSAL PLAN?

Wah Chang proposes putting a sheet of plastic filter fabric and a layer of dirt and rocks over the waste. Then they would leave it there — on the flood plain of the Willamette River — forever. The waste will contain radioactive isotopes for hundreds of thousands of years.

Teledyne's disposal plan is unsafe for the following reasons:

- 1) The current site will not withstand repeated floods of the type occurring on the Willamette in 1964.
- 2) The present site will not withstand water erosion caused by slow meander of the Willamette River.
- 3) The waste ponds are unlined, allowing chemical and radioactive contamination of ground water.

#### THE PEOPLE'S SOLUTION

In 1984 voters passed Ballot Measure 9 to solve these problems. This ballot measure set reasonable requirements for disposing of the radioactive waste stored at Wah Chang. These requirements included the following:

- 1) Radioactive waste disposal was prohibited in geologically unstable areas like the Willamette River flood plain. Safe disposal is still possible on over 50 percent of the land area in Oregon.
- 2) A radioactive waste site cannot leak. This requirement can be met with existing technologies, such as liners or waste vitrification or solidification techniques

#### VOTE YES ON MEASURE 15

Passage of Ballot Measure 15 would simply ensure that the reasonable and responsible requirements already passed by the voters in 1984 are enforced at Teledyne Wah Chang Albany. The undersigned geologists and environmental scientists urge a "yes" vote on Measure 15.

Michael R. Free, Consulting Geologist  
 Judith B. Glad, Plant Ecologist  
 Bruce W. Henderson, Engineering Geologist  
 Michael C. Houck, Wildlife Biologist  
 R. Kent Mathiot, Hydrogeologist  
 Leonard Palmer, Geology Professor  
 Roger A. Redfern, Environmental Geologist  
 Peggy Lynn Sharp, Environmental Biologist  
 Albert F. Waibel, Geologist

**Submitted by:** Roger Redfern  
 Citizens For Responsible Radioactive Waste  
 Disposal  
 320 S.W. Stark Rm 202  
 Portland, OR 97204

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### IF TAXPAYERS WERE HORSES, POLLUTERS WOULD RIDE!

Suppose you were confronted by an industry whose sole intent was to make the most money with the least responsibility? Suppose this industry produced and abandoned two uranium mines along with 130,000 tons of radioactive mill tailings which are "the most significant source of radiation exposure to the public from the entire uranium fuel cycle . . ." (Nuclear Regulatory Commissioner, Victor Gilinsky, May 2, 1978)? Suppose this industry went bankrupt and left you holding the bag? **NOW YOU ARE FORCED TO PAY FOR CLEANING THIS WASTE UP AND THE QUESTION IS: HOW MANY TIMES DO YOU WANT TO PAY?** Welcome to Lakeview, home of Oregon's abandoned uranium mine and mill industry.

#### FROM LAKEVIEW WITH LOVE?

Federal law requires that final disposal of Lakeview's radioactive mill tailings will be 90 percent funded by the federal government with the remaining 10 percent funded by Oregon. Existing Oregon law requires a license for this waste disposal operation under the strict disposal requirements of Ballot Measure 9, which Oregonian's passed in 1984. Under Ballot Measure 9 a waste repository can not be designed to leak radiation. **YOU VOTED FOR THIS PROTECTION — DID YOU GET IT?**

#### NO!

Oregon's Energy Facility Siting Council has refused to implement Ballot Measure 9 at Lakeview. Forelaws On Board has filed suit in court to force the Siting Council to comply with state law. Inadequately deposited waste would only have to be disposed of again, and who would pay for it? **YOU WOULD!** The Siting Council believes that by signing a cooperative agreement with the Federal government for disposal of this waste no license would be required. If the court rules in our favor then existing law requires the application of Ballot Measure 9 to Lakeview. If the court rules against us, cooperative agreements with the federal government will prevent all state licensing. **Regardless of how the court rules, Ballot Measure 15 would not apply to Lakeview.**

**BALLOT MEASURE 15 COSTS OREGON TAXPAYERS NOTHING!**

**BALLOT MEASURE 15 WOULD PROHIBIT DISPOSAL OF ANY FUTURE URANIUM MINE AND MILL WASTE PRODUCED IN OREGON!**

#### VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE 15

Gregory Kafoury, Attorney at Law  
 Lloyd K. Marbet, Forelaws On Board

**Submitted by:** Gregory Kafoury  
 Oregonians For Responsible Radioactive  
 Waste Disposal  
 320 SW Stark Rm 202  
 Portland, OR 97204

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

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

# Measure No. 15 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### MEDICAL DOCTORS AND OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONALS IN FAVOR OF MEASURE 15

Current scientific opinion recognizes the following health consequences of Ionizing Radiation:

- 1) **RADIATION EXPOSURE IS CUMULATIVE.** Every additional exposure to Ionizing Radiation increases the risk, years later, of developing cancer.
- 2) **Infants and children** are especially sensitive to this cancer causing effect.
- 3) Exposure to Ionizing Radiation is associated with harmful mutational effects in the **developing fetus**, ranging from leukemia to mental retardation.
- 4) Irradiation of body tissues may lead to premature aging.
- 5) Genetic effects caused by Ionizing Radiation may not be seen for several generations or more.

### HEALTH EFFECTS OF RADIUM CONTAMINATED WASTE

The waste at Teledyne Wah Chang contains alpha radiation emitting radioisotopes such as radium-226 in levels of 50 to 100 times natural levels. Even natural background levels of alpha radiation are hazardous to human health.

- 1) Radium when ingested is absorbed into bone tissue and increases the risk of bone cancer and leukemia.
- 2) Radon is a radioactive gas produced by the decay of radium in Wah Chang's waste. Researchers at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory estimate that natural "background" levels of radon cause 10,000 lung cancer cases every year in the U.S.

### CHOOSING OREGON'S FUTURE

Medical scientists disagree about the risk of health effects from low levels of Ionizing Radiation. The degree of risk may or may not be proportional to higher radiation levels. With such uncertainty, it is prudent to avoid unnecessary radiation exposure, such as that associated with radioactive waste.

Exposure to radiation for medical reasons is a matter of choice and can be helpful. Contamination from radioactive waste is involuntary and without health benefit both now and in the future.

**MEASURE 15 WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH MEDICAL USE AND DISPOSAL OF RADIOISOTOPES.**

**MEASURE 15 STOPS INDISCRIMINATE EXPOSURE OF OREGON RESIDENTS TO RADIOACTIVE WASTE**

**THE FOLLOWING HEALTH PROFESSIONALS URGE YOU TO VOTE YES ON MEASURE 15**

William Morton, M.D., Dr. P.H., Internal Medicine Specialist, Portland; Karen Erde, M.D., Portland; Alan Melnick, M.D., Portland; David Linder, M.D., Portland; Margaret Vandenberg, M.D., Portland; David Pollock, M.D., Portland; Minot Cleveland, M.D., Portland; Noel Peterson, M.D., Lake Oswego; Vip Short, M.D., Eugene; Charles Grossman, M.D. & Helen Frost Grossman, Portland; David C. Sarett, DDS, Eugene; Jeanne Fitterer, RN, MPH, LaGrande; Edward E. Kice, III, M.D., The Dalles; George Barton, M.D., Portland; David P. Thompson, M.D., Internal Medicine Specialist, Portland; James Baldwin, M.D., Portland; Robert A. McFarlane, M.D., Portland; Peter Reagan, M.D., Portland; Oregon Association of Naturopathic Physicians; Herman M. Frankel, M.D., Portland; Andrew A. Moschogianis, DDS, Oregon City; Ted Merrill, M.D., The Dalles; C. Bruce Schwartz, M.D., The Dalles; Common Ground.

**Submitted by:** Lloyd K. Marbet  
Oregonians For Responsible Radioactive  
Waste Disposal  
320 SW Stark Rm 202  
Portland, OR 97204

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Oregonians for Responsible Radioactive Waste Disposal has received permission from Dr. John W. Gofman, M.D., Ph.D., to reprint the following argument appearing in the 1984 voter's pamphlet in support of Ballot Measure 9. Dr. Gofman feels that the opinions he expressed in support of Ballot Measure 9 two years ago apply equally to the present ballot measure. Ballot Measure 9 was overwhelmingly approved in the last general election.

### A HEALTH AND HUMAN RIGHTS STATEMENT IN FAVOR OF MEASURE 15

Voters have the chance here to restore important principles of health and responsibility:

1) Complete disposal of poisonous waste, radioactive or not, natural or not, is the financial obligation of whoever owns the waste. Ownership of private property confers costly obligations as well as precious freedoms.

2) Because the sloppy disposal of toxic waste means that it will intrude sooner or later upon people who do **not** own it, sloppy disposal is a violation of the basic human right and obligation.

3) The basic human right, from which all other genuine rights derive, is the right of every peaceable individual to hold themselves and their property free from force, fraud and human caused intrusion, **provided** he or she meets the obligation to defend the identical right for every other peaceable individual. This ballot proposition says the owners of radioactive waste also have the right of freedom provided they prevent their property from intruding upon others.

4) If owners of toxic wastes persuade a majority of voters or legislators to replace the basic human right with a cost-benefit rule of intrusion, people will serve as mere guinea pigs for legalized biological experiments on their health.

Wastes containing naturally occurring radioactive isotopes, like radium, are **extremely harmful to health** for many thousands of years. By mining radioactive ore and breaking it into small pieces, **human activity increases the threat** from such materials to human health.

This ballot measure simply says disposal of such man-made problems must be guided by the basic human right and obligations, instead of by cost-benefit politics which are a denial of the basic human right.

A matter of honor is at stake, for we each are trustees of the basic human right for our descendants, too.

John W. Gofman, M.D., Ph.D.  
**Author of Radiation and Human Health**  
Former Associate Director of the  
Livermore National Laboratory  
Co-discoverer of Uranium-233

**Submitted by:** Elaine Kelley  
320 SW Stark, Rm 202  
Portland, OR 97204

*(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)*

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

# Measure No. 15 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### GREENPEACE SUPPORTS BALLOT MEASURE 15

For almost ten years the citizens of Oregon have called for the removal of Teledyne Wah Chang's radioactive chemical wastes from their uncontained dump 400 feet from the Willamette River.

#### THE FIRST INITIATIVE

After many years of trying in vain to get state officials to do their job and protect public health, in 1984, Oregonians overwhelmingly passed Ballot Measure 9. Measure 9 prevented permanent disposal of radioactive waste in geologically unstable areas, like the Willamette River.

#### DEMOCRATIC PROCESS THWARTED

The initiative process — the most democratic process available to citizens — was thwarted by our "public servants." After its passage, the Oregon Supreme Court claimed that Ballot Measure 9 may not apply to Teledyne's waste dump since Wah Chang's radioactive waste might not be legally radioactive by state definition!

#### OREGON'S WORST TOXIC WASTE DUMP

Contrast the Supreme Court's decision with the fact that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has ranked the Teledyne site as the most hazardous toxic waste site in Oregon.

The EPA said "the primary health and environmental concerns have been the release of radiation . . . higher than permitted amounts of radiation have been documented in the ground water, surface water and air within the plant site."

#### FIGHTING FACTS WITH DOLLARS

The Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council refused to order an independent study to determine if the waste was radioactive by state definition. The only study reviewed was bought and paid for by Teledyne Wah Chang for 580,000 dollars.

Teledyne officials still feel it is cheaper to hire "big gun" consultants rather than act as responsible corporate citizens and clean up their mess.

#### CLEAN UP ONCE AND FOR ALL

90,000 signatures have been gathered and a new initiative is before us. This time all of the potential loopholes have been plugged. This time there is no room for manipulation of the regulatory process.

Teledyne has turned this issue into an expensive game — wasting thousands of taxpayer dollars by foot dragging and seeking new ploys to avoid cleaning up their toxic waste. This time we cannot afford the cost to our health or our pocketbooks of leaving this decision to our current regulators.

#### VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE 15

Private industry and our "public servants" have failed the public trust. It is time for the public to restate the obvious — radioactive waste is not a toy and the democratic process is not a game. Enough is enough! Vote Yes on Ballot Measure 15.

Submitted by: Jim Puckett  
Toxic Waste Director  
Greenpeace Northwest  
2190 W. Burnside  
Portland, OR 97210

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### MEASURE 15 IS AIMED AT US.

Teledyne Wah Chang Albany is a major manufacturer of special corrosion-resistant metals. These metals have exotic sounding names like hafnium, zirconium and niobium. While some of these metals are used by our customers in electric power generation, nothing we make is "nuclear." Nor are any of our products considered "radioactive."

Anti-nuclear activists have zeroed in on our company for another reason. They object to our customers who generate nuclear power, and have targeted us because we are suppliers.

They have focused their attacks, over a period of years, on wastes we generated before 1981 stored now on our plant site. They have capitalized on understandable concerns people have for anything labeled "radioactive" and attempted to force state agencies to regulate the material as radioactive waste.

The waste material involved has been carefully managed and stored on the Teledyne Wah Chang Albany site in accordance with state waste disposal regulations. But we have challenged the activists contention that the material is "radioactive" in any sense which could be harmful to human health.

Oregon law sets a minimum level of radioactivity to identify materials which may cause harm. That's necessary because technically most every mineral — and every person — is radioactive to some extent. Our environment contains a natural background level of radioactivity.

Measure 15 would change the law's threshold level. However, not for everyone. Only for us.

Why are the activists authors of Measure 15 trying to change the rules on our material now? Because after years of review before the Energy Facility Siting Council, the hearings officer recently made a preliminary ruling agreeing with us that the bulk of the material is at such a low level it should not be called radioactive under Oregon law.

Now Measure 15 sponsors want to change the rules because they don't like the ruling.

Most people are unfamiliar with terms like "picocuries" used in Measure 15. A curie is the unit used in measuring radioactivity. A picocurie is one-trillionth of a curie.

Measure 15 sets a new level for determining radioactivity — applicable only to our wastes — at "five picocuries of Radium-226 per gram of solid." Is that level dangerous to human health? The granite facia on the Willamette Center Building in Portland measures 33 picocuries per gram of solid.

Settling ponds now used to store the material are located a short distance from the Willamette River. We have committed to moving the material out of the Willamette River flood plain, and permanently stabilizing it. Ironically, Measure 15 will force us to significantly delay that relocation.

Measure 15 unfairly singles out Teledyne Wah Chang Albany because of what our customers make with our products. It's not an issue of safety. In fact, Measure 15 makes safe regulation and storage of our waste material more difficult.

Our company and the 1,300 Oregonians we employ ask you to look closely at Measure 15 — and vote NO.

Submitted by: Jim Denham  
No on 15 Committee  
PO Box 12945  
Salem, OR 97309  
Teledyne Wah Chang Albany  
1600 NE Old Salem Road  
Albany, OR 97321

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

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

# Measure No. 15 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

**Dr. David L. Willis, Ph.D.**  
**Professor of Radiation Biology**

The question Ballot Measure 15 asks you to decide is: "Should the definition of radioactivity be changed for one company, Teledyne Wah Chang Albany (TWCA), while all others continue to operate under the current standards?"

Clearly, this is a discriminatory proposal.

I have studied, taught and conducted research in the field of environmental radioactivity for 30 years, and am employed as a Professor of Radiation Biology here in Oregon. I am involved in the training of radiation safety personnel for hospitals, industries and governmental agencies. Because of these professional interests, I have closely followed the issues addressed by Ballot Measure 15.

I believe Measure 15 is quite unnecessary from the standpoint of radiation safety.

You should note that the subject of this measure is **naturally occurring radioactivity**, not waste products from the nuclear power industry. Such natural radioactivity is and always has been with us in the environment.

It is normal in the food we eat, the water we drink and the homes in which we live. In fact, each of us is naturally radioactive with varying amounts of radioactive materials in our bodies.

The proponents of this measure are a group of determined anti-nuclear activists who seem bent on inflaming public fear and opinion against any industry even remotely related to nuclear activities. Teledyne Wah Chang Albany is only their current target. They adamantly refuse to accept the results of repeated and comprehensive studies which have shown that the low-level natural radioactive material at the TWCA plant poses "no significant health risk."

Based on these careful studies and my own background in this field, it is clear that there is no scientific basis for singling out TWCA for such discriminatory treatment. It is my considered professional opinion that the naturally radioactive material on the plant site poses no radiological health hazard to either present or future neighbors.

Furthermore, I have no financial stake in TWCA, but am only concerned that the citizens of Oregon not be stampeded into punitive action against the firm on the basis of uninformed fear and inflammatory rhetoric.

**Go with the facts.**  
**Vote NO on Ballot Measure 15.**

**Submitted by:** Professor David L. Willis, Ph.D.  
 3135 NW McKinley Drive  
 Corvallis, OR 97330  
 Jim Denham  
 No on 15 Committee  
 PO Box 12945  
 Salem, OR 97309

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

**The union representing workers  
 at Teledyne Wah Chang Albany  
 urges a NO vote on Measure 15.**

The United Steelworkers of America Local 6163 urges Oregonians to vote NO on Ballot Measure 15.

**No one's more concerned about safety.**

No one cares more than we do about the safety of workers at Teledyne Wah Chang Albany. We work at the facility and most of us live in the community. As representatives of the workers, our union has carefully studied the information developed by the company, state agencies and independent researchers regarding the so-called lime solids.

**The material stored here is safe.**

We're convinced the material is safely stored and represents no health risk to workers, the community or the environment of the surrounding area.

**Measure 15 is misleading.**

Because we know the material is safe, we resent backers of Ballot Measure 15 attempting to scare people by raising unnecessary concerns about safety.

Some have even falsely described the material as the byproduct of nuclear weapons or nuclear fuel. It is not. It's primarily residue from zircon sands used in manufacturing zirconium and hafnium (strong, corrosion-resistant metals used by our customers in hundreds of ways including piping, aircraft and flashbulbs).

**Measure 15 threatens our jobs.**

It's clear the real purpose of Measure 15 is to harm one company its backers don't like. It's based on raising fears about dangers which don't exist. The genuine danger to us is from the misguided measure itself. Our jobs are at risk.

**That's why the United Steelworkers of  
 American Local 6163 strongly opposes Ballot  
 Measure 15, and why we ask you to do the same.**

**Please vote NO on Measure 15.**

**Submitted by:** Jim Denham  
 No on 15 Committee  
 PO Box 12945  
 Salem, OR 97309  
 United Steelworkers of American Local 6163  
 621 14th Avenue SE  
 Albany, OR 97321

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

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



# Measure No. 15 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

**What will Measure 15 do to protect Oregon?  
NOTHING.**

Ballot Measure 15 will do nothing to make Oregonians any safer. It provides no new protection from hazardous radioactive wastes. It changes the definition of radioactive waste, but only for one company. That's as unfair as changing the speed limit, but only for one car.

The proposed change is not based on any scientific data suggesting the definition needs to be tougher. On the contrary, scientific evidence accumulated over the last five years has shown the waste material Measure 15 proposes to regulate is safe and that no health hazard exists.

"It has been established that no hazard exists to the general population (from the material stored at the Albany site)," concluded a March 1981 study commissioned by the Oregon State Health Division.

**What will Measure 15 do to make Oregon  
a more attractive place to live and work?  
NOTHING.**

Measure 15 will do nothing to enhance Oregon's quality of life. The safety of Oregon's citizens and its environment is already well protected from radioactive wastes by existing laws. Dangerous high-level wastes, like spent nuclear fuel or nuclear weapons by-products, cannot be stored permanently in Oregon — none at all, ever. And Oregon has strict rules about low-level wastes, among the strictest in the country.

But Oregon law recognizes the common-sense difference between dangerous forms and levels of radiation, and the normal radiation which is a natural element of our environment. Current law sets appropriate levels, and regulates any potentially harmful materials — even those which, to be dangerous, people have to be exposed to almost continuously.

Measure 15 would go beyond that. It would regulate material simply because it was produced by Teledyne Wah Chang Albany.

**What's good about Measure 15?  
NOTHING.**

There's no good reason to back this ill-conceived proposal aimed at injuring a single business which Measure 15's sponsors don't like. It ignores government findings, based on scientific data collected over a number of years, that the material poses no significant threat to public health or to the environment.

Oregon businesses support the stringent standards of public safety and health which have marked state management of hazardous materials. But unneeded regulation — punitively aimed at a one company — sends a chill through Oregon's business community.

At a time when the climate for business is already too cool, it's a chill Oregon doesn't need.

**DEFEAT MEASURE 15.  
It's good for nothing.**

**Submitted by:** Ivan Congleton  
PO Box 12519  
Salem, OR 97309  
Jim Denham  
No on 15 Committee  
PO Box 12945  
Salem, OR 97309

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

**The Oregon AFL-CIO opposes Ballot Measure 15.**

Measure 15 is a narrowly drafted change in state rules defining radioactive waste. But it doesn't change the rules for everybody — only for wastes materials generated by Teledyne Wah Chang Albany.

Measure 15 is not only unfair, it's misleading.

It's aimed at confusing normal very low level mineral radiation (the kind we experience safely every day from rocks, from glow-in-the-dark watch dials, from camp lantern filaments, and thousands of other items we encounter in our daily lives) with dangerous radioactive materials like spent fuel from nuclear plants.

**MEASURE 15 WON'T MAKE  
OREGONIANS ANY SAFER.**

No one is more concerned about worker safety than the Oregon AFL-CIO. We've championed laws not just to give workers the right to know about hazardous materials in the workplace, but also laws which guarantee a similar right for every Oregon citizen.

But we oppose Ballot Measure 15.

Our opposition in no way compromises our traditional concern for health and safety. We believe current law protects both workers and the public. The changes caused by passage of Measure 15 would not add any new protection.

**MEASURE 15 WOULD COST OREGON JOBS  
WHEN WE NEED THEM MOST.**

The Oregon AFL-CIO has worked hard to retain jobs during a time of economic setbacks. To lose jobs now because of an unnecessary law would be especially hard to take. Join with us in actively opposing Measure 15. Keep Teledyne Wah Chang's wastes subject to the same rules everyone else must follow. They are tough and help keep Oregon safe.

Ballot Measure 15 is a case of overzealous activists targeting one company they don't like. That's not fair. And that's not good for Oregon, especially when it would cost the state good-paying jobs — jobs which can support a family.

**MEASURE 15 WOULD KEEP  
NEW JOBS OUT OF OREGON**

The working men and women of the Oregon AFL-CIO can only provide workers to new and expanded industries if those industries are motivated to invest in new jobs here. A regulatory climate that says "the rules can be changed to go after a company someone doesn't like" will scare away prospective new investments in Oregon.

We don't think Measure 15 makes good sense. Join us in actively opposing it, and keep Oregon's tough but fair laws in place. Measure 15 would cost Oregon jobs. That's too high a price to pay when Oregon gets nothing in return.

**Join the AFL-CIO in opposing Ballot Measure 15.  
Vote NO on Ballot Measure 15.**

**Submitted by:** Irv Fletcher, President  
Oregon AFL-CIO  
1900 Hines St. SE  
Salem, OR 97302  
Jim Denham  
No on 15 Committee  
PO Box 12945  
Salem, OR 97309

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### A PUBLIC HEALTH PROFESSIONAL LOOKS AT THE FACTS ABOUT BALLOT MEASURE 15.

Crying "wolf" on public health issues — which is what Measure 15 does — makes it more difficult to provide genuine protection from real threats to public health.

#### The evidence shows no danger.

As Chair of the House Committee on Environment and Energy, and a public health administrator by profession, I have reviewed the scientific evidence. I've listened for six years to lengthy discussions of Teledyne Wah Chang Albany's wastes and the community health implications of its storage. I'm convinced the material presents no danger to public health.

Legislative committees and state agencies have looked at this issue repeatedly. Last year, for example, Measure 15's backers tried to get the legislature to do essentially what Measure 15 would do: change radioactivity definitions for just the Teledyne Wah Chang Albany wastes.

#### The legislature rejected the idea.

Why did the legislature say no? Because the evidence clearly showed no hazard exists. And it makes no sense to force expensive disposal requirements on material produced by only one company if the data shows it to be no more harmful or "radioactive" than the sand on some of Oregon's beaches.

#### So backers brought Measure 15 to the voters.

When the legislature refused, backers of Ballot Measure 15 turned to Oregon's initiative process to put the issue on the ballot. Now you and other Oregonians are being asked to review the issue just as legislators and state regulators have. I think you'll reach the same conclusion.

#### Ballot Measure 15 is unnecessary. It's also unfair.

From 1976 to 1982, I was Public Health Administrator for Linn County where Teledyne Wah Chang Albany is located. I'm a former member of the Governor's Committee on Public Health and past chair of the Oregon Conference of Local Health Officials.

I care deeply about the public's health, and I take very seriously my responsibility to be certain it's protected against dangers from radioactive and hazardous materials. That's why I have fought hard in the legislature for very strict regulation of these materials.

Measure 15 would not add to our current level of protection. It simply attempts to stiffen regulations and raise the cost of operations for one company Measure 15's sponsors don't like.

I think that's wrong. That's why I recommend a NO vote on Ballot Measure 15.

#### Reject Ballot Measure 15.

**Submitted by:** Mike McCracken  
State Representative, District 36  
510 SE 4th Avenue  
Albany, OR 97321  
Jim Denham  
No on 15 Committee  
PO Box 12945  
Salem, OR 97309

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

### DOCTORS SPEAK OUT AGAINST BALLOT MEASURE 15

Activists who wrote Ballot Measure 15 have unjustifiably raised people's fears about the waste material stored at Teledyne Wah Chang's facilities in Albany.

The scientific data shows the material poses no threat to public health. It's safe. It's so-called "radioactivity" is very low-level like the naturally occurring "radioactivity" found in many earth minerals.

#### Ballot Measure 15 isn't consistent.

Ballot Measure 15 doesn't change Oregon's current definition of low-level radioactive waste — except for one company and one company's wastes.

Ballot Measure 15 says even though Teledyne Wah Chang's material may be below levels defined as radioactive under Oregon rules covering everyone else, state regulators should still treat this one company's material like radioactive waste.

#### Scientific data proves the material is safe.

Repeated independent analysis has proven the material is safe. That was the conclusion of Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories. That was the conclusion of Dr. Michael Kay, the Reed College Nuclear Analytical Chemist hired by the state to review the Battelle study. That was the conclusion of the State Health Division based in part on a study by Science Applications of Berkeley, California.

#### One Doctor's personal view.

One Albany family physician, Dr. Christopher P. Swan M.D., argued last January before the Energy Facilities Siting Council against the view that Teledyne Wah Chang's material poses a threat to community health.

Dr. Swan warned about a more immediate concern: "As a result of this economic recession, we have seen greatly multiplied problems with malnutrition and poor health care. It is clear, therefore, that in addition to being scientifically and medically inappropriate, any adverse ruling on the Teledyne Wah Chang lime solids site which were to produce adverse economic effects to the area is a much greater health risk for the population in this area than the storage of manufacturing waste products."

#### Ballot Measure 15 is misleading.

Honesty with those for whom we care is a responsibility we feel strongly as physicians. It's the unfounded attempt to raise fears about people's health that we object to in Ballot Measure 15. Whatever the political point its sponsors want to make against Teledyne Wah Chang, Ballot Measure 15 is not the way to make it. It's misleading and it should be defeated.

Dr. Christopher P. Swan, M.D. — Albany  
Dr. Charles L. Schroff, M.D. — Corvallis  
Dr. Fred J. Brossart, M.D. — Albany  
Dr. H. Dan Moore, M.D. — Albany  
Dr. R.A. Martin, M.D. — Albany  
Dr. David J. Irvine, M.D. — Albany  
Dr. Stanley K. Neal, M.D. — Albany  
Dr. Harold R. Bass, M.D. — Albany

#### We urge you to vote NO on Ballot Measure 15.

**Submitted by:** Jim Denham  
No on 15 Committee  
PO Box 12945  
Salem, OR 97309

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

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

# Measure No. 16 STATE OF OREGON

Proposed by Initiative Petition, to be voted on at the General Election, November 4, 1986.

## BALLOT TITLE

### 16 PHASES OUT NUCLEAR WEAPONS MANUFACTURE WITH TAX CREDITS, CIVIL PENALTY

**QUESTION**—Shall nuclear weapons manufacturers changing to consumer production receive tax credits, nuclear weapons production subjected to civil penalty starting 1990?

YES   
NO

**EXPLANATION**—Proposed law creates tax credits for businesses retraining employes or making capital investments to change from making nuclear weapons or parts to making consumer products. Tax credit is the lesser of 30% of the certified conversion costs or all tax liability for three successive years. Manufacture of nuclear weapons or parts prohibited and subject to civil penalty (maximum \$5,000 per day) beginning 1990, but contracts in effect before this Act passes could be completed.

**ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECT:** Passage of this measure will decrease income tax (corporate and personal) revenue beginning with tax year 1987, but the major impact is not likely until 1990. It is impossible to develop an accurate estimate of the revenue decrease. A tax credit is subtracted from the computed tax liability. The number of persons or firms that will use this credit and the amount of their conversion expenditures are not known at this time. A subjective estimate of the range of Oregon's income tax revenue decrease is between \$500,000 and \$1 million.

### AN ACT

Relating to nuclear weapons.

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

**Section 1.** It is the policy of the State of Oregon to assist businesses in the conversion from nuclear weapons production. This policy shall be implemented through tax relief to Oregon businesses that convert from manufacture of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon components to manufacture of consumer products.

**Section 2.** Any person who manufactures nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon components may apply for a tax credit as provided in sections 3 and 4 of this Act if:

(1) That person makes an expenditure in Oregon for retraining of Oregon employes specifically to convert from manufacture of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon components to manufacture of a consumer product;

(2) That person makes a capital investment in Oregon specifically to convert from manufacture of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon components to manufacture of a consumer product; and

(3) The cost of conversion is certified as specified in section 3 of this Act.

**Section 3.** (1) There is created a Governor's Task Force on Nuclear Weapons Conversion. The Governor shall appoint nine members to the task force. The term of office of each member is four years, except as such term may be interrupted by retirement of the task force as provided in this section. If there is a vacancy for any cause, the Governor shall make an appointment for the unexpired term. Task force members shall serve without pay, but shall be compensated as provided in ORS 292.495. Staff work necessary to task force operation shall be provided by a member of the Governor's staff. The task force shall be retired on January 1, 1991.

(2) The task force shall identify those businesses that manufacture nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon components in Oregon, and shall advise those businesses of the tax credit available through conversion to manufacture of consumer products.

(3) Upon written application containing the necessary information, the task force shall certify those costs of conversion that it determines qualify for a tax credit under section 4 of this Act and the tax year of the taxpayer for which the certification is first issued.

**Section 4.** (1) Upon certification of the costs of conversion pursuant to section 3 of this Act, a taxpayer shall be allowed a tax credit against taxes otherwise due under ORS chapter 316, 317 or 318 in an amount that is the lesser of:

(a) Thirty percent of the certified costs of conversion actually paid or incurred by the taxpayer; or

(b) The total tax liability of the taxpayer determined without regard to this section for three successive tax years beginning with the tax year for which certification is first issued as specified by the task force under subsection (3) of section 3 of this Act.

(2) A credit pursuant to this section may be claimed only on the basis of costs of conversion certified by the task force on or after January 1, 1987, and before January 1, 1990.

(3) Any amount of the tax credit allowable under this section which is not used by the taxpayer for the tax year for which a certification is first issued by the task force may be carried forward and offset against tax liability for the second and third succeeding tax years, but may not be carried forward for any year thereafter.

(4) The credit allowed by sections 1 to 7 of this Act shall be in addition to any other tax benefit and shall not affect basis.

**Section 5.** (1) A claim for a tax credit pursuant to a certification shall be substantiated as prescribed by rule of the Department of Revenue.

(2) Any amount of unused tax credit, up to the amount of tax liability of the transferee, may be transferred in the event of sale, exchange or other transfer of a business that has received certification.

**Section 6.** As used in sections 1 to 5 of this Act:

(1) "Capital investment" means the amount of money a person invests to acquire, retool or construct equipment or machinery necessary to manufacture a consumer product. "Capital investment" does not include purchase of land or buildings.

(2) "Consumer product" means a product for individual, industrial or business use.

(3) "Costs of conversion" includes all expenditures for retraining Oregon employes and any capital investment in Oregon made specifically to convert from the manufacture of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon components to the manufacture of a consumer product.

(4) "Task force" means the Governor's Task Force on Nuclear Weapons Conversion established under section 3 of this Act.

**Section 7.** As used in sections 1 to 9 of this Act:

(1) "Nuclear weapon component" means:

(a) Any part of a nuclear weapon that is designed specifically and exclusively for use in a nuclear weapon; or

(b) Materials which are refined or manufactured to be used in devices described in subsection (2) of this section, if the by-products of those materials include radioactive wastes as defined in ORS 469.300.

(2) "Nuclear weapon" means any device the intended explosion of which results from the energy released by reactions involving atomic nuclei by either fission or fusion or by both, including the means of propelling, guiding or triggering the device if the means is destroyed or rendered useless in propelling, guiding, triggering or detonation of the device.

(3) "Person" includes individuals, corporations, associations, firms, partnerships, joint stock companies, and public and private institutions.

**Section 8.** Any individual shall have the right to enforce provisions of section 9 of this Act by an appropriate action for

# Measure No. 16 STATE OF OREGON

declaratory or injunctive relief. Reasonable attorney fees and costs shall be awarded to a prevailing plaintiff in such an action.

**Section 9.** (1) No person shall knowingly engage in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon components after January 1, 1990.

(2) In addition to any other liability or penalty imposed by law, the State Fire Marshal may impose a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$5,000 for each day of each violation against any person who violates subsection (1) of this section. The provisions of ORS 453.357 shall apply to such civil penalties.

**Section 10.** Notwithstanding the provisions of section 9 of this Act, that section does not prohibit the manufacture of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon components pursuant to a contract entered into before the effective date of this Act. However, section 9 of this Act does apply to the extension or renewal of a contract on or after the effective date of this Act if the original contract was entered into before the effective date of this Act.

## EXPLANATION

This measure amends Oregon statutes and declares that it is the policy of the State of Oregon to assist businesses in converting from nuclear weapons production.

The measure creates tax relief by means of an income tax credit for companies changing from the making of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon parts to making consumer products. The amount of the credit is either 30% of the cost of making the change or the total Oregon tax liability of the taxpayer for the three years beginning with the tax year for which the credit is first granted, whichever amount is smaller.

The credit may be carried forward for two years. The credit does not affect the basis of any capital asset.

The costs of the change on which the 30% credit amount is based are costs to retrain employees and capital costs paid or incurred to retool or otherwise change from making nuclear weapons to making consumer products in Oregon.

A Task Force on Nuclear Weapon Conversion is created by the measure to evaluate costs incurred by businesses for conversion and to judge eligibility for tax credit. The Task Force can consider only costs incurred between 1986 and 1990 and cannot include the cost of purchasing land or buildings. The Task Force is comprised of nine members appointed by the Governor. The Task Force is responsible for identifying persons or companies that make nuclear weapons or their components in Oregon and notifying them about the credit. The Task Force is also responsible for fixing costs upon which the tax credit can be based. The Task Force ends on January 1, 1991.

The measure prohibits the making of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon components in Oregon after January 1, 1990, unless the contract was entered into before the effective date of the measure. The measure provides for civil penalties and injunctive relief to insure compliance.

### Committee Members:

Dickwin Armstrong  
Roy Marvin  
Donald Skinner  
Peter Bergel  
Louise Qusted

### Appointed by:

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

**BALLOT MEASURE 16 LETS OREGONIANS CHOOSE WHETHER NUCLEAR WEAPONS PRODUCTION WILL HAVE A ROLE IN OREGON'S FUTURE.** It will safeguard the economic well-being of our state by helping create a peace-based economy.

### THE NEED FOR "ECONOMIC CONVERSION":

Future funding levels for nuclear weapons are unpredictable. Depending on government military spending leads to boom/bust cycles. The Seattle area learned this the hard way in the 1970's due to a downturn in military spending.

Nuclear weapons spending does not return money to the economy. It creates products which cannot be used; products with few spin-offs for the local economy. Nuclear weapons produce fewer jobs for the money spent than nearly any other industry.

### WHAT A "YES" ON BALLOT MEASURE 16 WILL DO:

- Establish in Oregon a peace-based economy. Responsible economic planning includes long-term vision, not just short-term profit.

- Protect jobs and businesses. Tax credits will help affected companies retrain workers and retool factories, and create jobs Oregonians can be proud of.

- Create an economic environment which will attract companies that value Oregon traditions like job satisfaction and quality of life. Economic conversion will create a more stable and beneficial economy for Oregon.

- Channel energy into economically productive areas rather than producing weapons too deadly to use. Oregon products should benefit our future, not burden it.

### WHAT A "YES" ON BALLOT MEASURE 16 WON'T DO:

- Will **not** inhibit Oregon's economy — few jobs will be involved. According to a Center for Energy Research study, only 15 jobs will be affected in companies holding prime nuclear weapons contracts in Oregon. According to the same study very few jobs with nuclear weapons sub-contractors will be affected, either.

- Will **not** set a precedent for unilateral disarmament. Currently deployed weapons will **not** be dismantled. Our nation's nuclear deterrent will not be affected.

- Will **not** affect high-tech industry. Only those components produced specifically for use in nuclear weapons will be affected. The measure has no effect on generic products like micro-chips.

- Will **not** adversely affect Oregon's employment. Tax incentives to affected companies will protect jobs and workers.

**LET'S GIVE OREGON A FUTURE WE CAN BE PROUD OF!  
VOTE "YES" ON 16!**

**Submitted by:** Don Skinner  
Citizens for a  
Nuclear-Free Oregon  
333 State St.  
Salem, OR 97301

*(This space petitioned by 1,000 electors in accordance with ORS 251.255.)*

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

# Measure No. 16 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### OREGONIANS HAVE THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO CHOOSE ECONOMIC DIVERSITY AND SAFETY

Constitutional federalism guarantees the right to make decisions in Oregon about Oregon's economy. As individual Oregon citizens we can choose a stable healthy and productive economy for ourselves. No federal law requires Oregon to depend upon nuclear weapons technology.

FACT: All participating judges of the United States Supreme Court concurred that:

"Congress has left sufficient authority in the states to allow the development of nuclear power to be **slowed or even stopped for economic reasons.** **Pacific Gas & Electric Co. v. Energy Resources Conservation and Development Comm.**, 461 U.S. 191, 223 (1982).

FACT: Last year the highest court in Massachusetts upheld a city regulation forbidding a federal contractor from testing, storing and disposing of chemical warfare agents within city limits. The contractor argued that the local regulation was invalid because the U.S. Constitution grants war and defense powers to the Federal government.

The Court disagreed. Local governments can protect the health, safety and welfare of their citizens, while the federal government can promote chemical weapons elsewhere, especially on military bases.

"State law is not preempted merely by reference to some vaguely defined Federal policy . . ."

**Arthur D. Little, Inc. v. Comm'r of Health**, 481 N.E. 2d 441, 448 (Mass. 1985)

FACT: The foreign policy of the President supports "constructive engagement" the government of South Africa. Yet local governments are considering divestiture of funds. No one claims that such local statements of morality and financial planning are unconstitutional. So Oregon can constitutionally divest itself from an economy which relies upon unsafe or economically unsound technology.

#### BALLOT MEASURE 16 DOES NOT:

- (1) tax or impede the federal government;
- (2) interfere with nuclear weapons production elsewhere;
- (3) dictate foreign policy.

#### BALLOT MEASURE 16 DOES:

- (1) assure our economic independence from the military-industrial complex and disastrous changes in contracting priorities;
- (2) encourage development of productive industry;
- (3) protect public health and welfare;
- (4) yield to federal laws in time of declared national emergency.

### OREGONIANS CAN TAKE A STAND.

VOTE "YES" on 16!

Linda K. Williams  
Attorney at Law

G. Phillip Arnold  
Attorney at Law

**Submitted by:** Wayne H. Fawbush  
Dist. 56 State Representative  
5000 O'Leary Rd.  
Hood River, OR 97031

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### THE FOLLOWING SCIENTISTS AND MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS URGE YOU TO VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE 16

Linus Pauling PhD Physicist, Nobel Laureate	Nora Fairley, MD Psychiatrist
Larry J. Herdener Naturopathic Doctor	Gwen Jaspers Licensed Practical Nurse
Ann M. Russell Certified Nurse Midwife	John Miller, MD retired OB/GYN
William S. Herz, MD Psychiatrist	Virgil Boekelheide, PhD Organic Chemist
Paula Ciesielski, MD Internal Medicine	Mary Beth Burton, RN Family Nurse Practitioner
William E. Connor, MD Specialist in Clinical Nutrition and Internal Medicine	David Kirkpatrick, MD Psychiatrist
Prescott W. Thompson, MD Psychiatrist	Lou Sayer, MD Family Practitioner
Diane Williams, MD Pediatrician	Aaron Novick, PhD, Biologist Ed Sargent, MD Family Practice
John Walker, MD Gastroenterologist	Al Morlang, MD Radiologist
Betsy LaSor, RN, MN Psychiatric Nurse Practitioner	Donna Scurlock, MD Family Practice
Benneth Robertson, DO General Practitioner	Franklin W. Stahl, PhD Genetics
Andrew Harris, MD Ophthalmologist	Phil Johnson, MD Emergency Care Physician
David Thompson, MD Internal Medicine	Paul Kaplan, MD Gynecologist
Micheal Weinstein, MD General Practitioner	Vip Short Chiropractor
T.M. Andrews, MD, PhD, FRCP Chief of Medicine	Irwin Noparstak, MD Psychiatrist
Robert H. Moore, MD Pediatrician	Jock Pribnow, MD Family Practice
Robert A. McFarlane, MD Surgeon	Hugh Baskin, MD Pediatrics
Cindy Kokenge-Ruggiero Registered Nurse	Rick Cook, MD Family Practice
Richard Belsey, MD Pathologist	Ann Hayes, MD Psychiatrist
Micheal G. Herz, MD Gynecology	John Alsever, MD OB/GYN
Charles Grossman, MD Internal Medicine	

1. Nuclear war, even a "limited" one, would result in death, injury and disease on a scale that has no precedent in the history of human existence.
2. Medical "disaster planning" for nuclear war is meaningless. Most hospitals would be destroyed, most medical personnel dead or injured, most supplies unavailable. Most "survivors" would die.
3. To sum up, THERE CAN BE NO WINNERS IN A NUCLEAR WAR.

### VOTE YES ON #16

A POSITIVE FIRST STEP TO ENDING THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE!

**Submitted by:** David Pollack, MD  
2120 SW Schaeffer Rd.  
West Linn, OR 97068

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

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

# Measure No. 16 STATE OF OREGON

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### A PEACE ECONOMY MEANS ECONOMIC HEALTH FOR OREGON VOTE YES ON MEASURE 16

THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE REDUCES BOTH THE SECURITY AND THE ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF THE NATION

- Buying more nuclear weapons does not buy more security: our inventory is excessive. Build-up is economically inefficient and politically destabilizing.
- Excessive spending on defense is a prime contributor to our staggering deficit. Moreover, the deficit is staggering principally because it results from expenditures that will not yield a future economic return.
- Socially useful expenditures (schools, hospitals, roads) create more jobs per dollar than expenditures on nuclear weapons. Yet these expenditures are cut while military spending increases.

By reducing and redirecting expenditure on nuclear weapons we strengthen the economy without reducing national security.

### THE ECONOMIC COSTS OF MEASURE 16 FOR OREGON WILL BE SMALL

Military Spending Research Services of Washington, D.C., conducted a detailed analysis of all military prime-contract work over \$10,000 in Oregon in 1985. These contracts totaled about \$260 million. Of this total the Center for Energy Research (CER) found that "only \$477,000 can be attributed to primary nuclear weapons systems affected by Ballot Measure 16 . . ."

Both studies acknowledge that their information is approximate: the secrecy of defense research makes the information difficult to get. But the studies clearly show that defense contracts are a very small part of the Oregon economy; nuclear contracts are insignificant.

Using national averages CER calculates that the loss of prime contracts for the development of nuclear weapons will affect only 15 jobs.

### THE SMALL ECONOMIC COSTS OF BALLOT MEASURE 16 WILL BE OFFSET BY INCENTIVES TO ASSIST ECONOMIC CONVERSION.

- A 30% state tax credit will assist creation of new jobs.
- All current contracts can be completed; current jobs will continue.
- Companies have three years to apply tax credits.

The effects of Ballot Measure 16 on Oregon's economy are small. For that small price Oregonians can make an important contribution to the political efforts of citizens throughout the nation to reduce the increasing threat of nuclear devastation.

### BALLOT MEASURE 16 MAKES GOOD ECONOMIC SENSE.

**Submitted by:** W. Ed Whitelaw  
Economist  
2655 Baker Blvd.  
Eugene, OR 97405  
Terry Moore  
Economist  
3345 Arden  
Eugene, OR 97405

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

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

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

### A PASTORAL LETTER FROM OREGON RELIGIOUS LEADERS IN SUPPORT OF MEASURE 16

Dear Friends,

WE HAVE COME TO A CROSSROADS. We must choose either to continue in complicity with the manufacture of an ever increasing arsenal of nuclear weapons or to pursue a path of peace. We can no longer ignore or evade our personal responsibility in this critical moral issue.

JUST AS IF A PROVINCE in a pre-war Germany had prohibited the passage of death trains or construction of death camps and gas ovens, even so the citizens of Oregon have an unparalleled historic opportunity to take a strong moral and ethical stand.

IF PEACE IS TO BE A POSSIBILITY, then each of us must accept the call to become peacemakers. This call cuts through every aspect of our lives and engages the wholeness of each individual. The duplicity of committing to peace while cultivating an economy based on jobs which produce weapons of massive incineration is a vain delusion.

OUR CHOICE, THOUGH DIFFICULT, is compellingly clear. We can only stand with the leadership of the Catholic, Methodist, Episcopal, and Presbyterian churches who have strongly denounced increased dependence on nuclear weapons. In good conscience we fully endorse this measure designed to establish in Oregon an economy based on peaceful endeavors. We encourage each citizen, as well, to search his or her conscience and to share in this vision of peace.

Bishop Calvin D. McConnell  
Bishop of the Portland Area  
United Methodist Church  
The Right Rev. Rusty R. Kimsey  
Episcopal Bishop of Eastern Oregon  
Rev. Darrell Lundby  
representing Bishop Clifford Lunde  
North Pacific District  
American Lutheran Church  
Rev. Eugene Ross  
United Church of Christ  
Rev. Newton Roberts  
Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A.  
Rev. Joyce Mason Funk  
Assoc. Regional Minister  
Christian Church (Disciples  
of Christ in Oregon)  
Rev. Paul R. Swanson  
representing Bishop Thomas L.  
Blevins, Pacific NW Synod,  
Lutheran Church in America

Rev. Rodney I. Page  
Executive Director  
Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon  
Fr. James V. Parker  
Vicar of Worship and Ministry  
Archdiocese of Portland  
(Roman Catholic Church)  
Fr. Elias Stephanopoulos  
Greek Orthodox Church  
Michael Trinneer  
Clerk of the Willamette  
Quarterly Meeting  
Society of Friends  
Rev. Akira Ono  
Minister of Oregon Buddhist Church  
Rev. Phillip S. Nelson  
Allen Temple, C.M.E.  
Rev. Alan G. Deale  
Minister 1st Unitarian Church,  
Portland  
Rabbi Emanuel Rose  
Temple Beth Israel, Portland

**Submitted by:** Thomas D. Kinzie  
Pastor, Peace Church of the Brethren  
12727 SE Market  
Portland, OR 97233

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

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

**NO ARGUMENTS OPPOSING THIS BALLOT MEASURE WERE FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE.**

# Measure No. 17 MARION COUNTY

ORDINANCE NO. 732—Submitted to the Electorate of Marion County by the Board of County Commissioners, to be voted on at the General Election, November 4, 1986.

## BALLOT TITLE

### **17** REPLACE COUNTY CIVIL SERVICE ACT WITH PERSONNEL RULES.

QUESTION—Shall Marion County replace its Civil Service Act with Personnel Rules?

YES

EXPLANATION—Marion County now has to hire, fire and discipline its employees under three sets of conflicting rules. One of these, the Civil Service Act, is outdated and repetitive. Under the provisions of the Public Employees Collective Bargaining Act employees may negotiate alternative procedures for resolving discipline and discharge grievances. The County desires to repeal the Civil Service Act, effective January 2, 1987, in order to provide for alternative means of resolving grievances and eliminating conflicting rules.

NO

ORDINANCE NO. 732—BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR MARION COUNTY, OREGON—In the matter of an Ordinance to refer to the people of Marion County at the general election of November 4, 1986, the replacement of Marion County's Civil Service Act with County Personnel Rules.

THE MARION COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

#### SECTION 1. Replacement of Civil Service Act.

The Civil Service Act for Marion County shall be repealed, and the County shall establish, by ordinance, Personnel Rules relating to the standards and procedures for appointment, promotion and tenure of County employees.

#### SECTION 2. Ballot Title and Explanation.

The ballot title attached hereto, and by this reference incorporated herein, is hereby adopted and shall be submitted with this ordinance to the State Voter's Pamphlet as set forth in Section 4.

#### SECTION 3. Referral to People of Marion County.

The replacement of the Civil Service Act for Marion County proposed by this ordinance shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the general election to be held on November 4, 1986.

#### SECTION 4. Voter's Pamphlet.

This ordinance and attachments shall be submitted to the Secretary of State for printing in the State Voter's Pamphlet.

#### SECTION 5. Effective Date.

If approved at the November 4, 1986 election, this ordinance shall become effective on January 2, 1987.

DATED at Salem, Oregon, this 6th day of August, 1986.

## EXPLANATION

The Marion County Civil Service System was originally approved by the voters of Marion County in November 1961. The act was subsequently amended in November 1978.

The act provides for the establishment of a merit system of personnel management which governs the county's hire, fire, discipline and other related personnel activities. The act also provides for the establishment of a Civil Service Commission, adoption of rules to govern Commission responsibilities and the adoption of Personnel Rules.

The repeal of this act will not eliminate the Civil Service Commission or its authority to conduct hearings and investigations. The repeal of the act will result in a personnel system which is governed by the county's personnel rules as adopted and amended by the Board of Commissioners.

If the act is repealed, employees represented by a collective bargaining agreement may negotiate alternative procedures for resolving discipline and discharge grievances and other appropriate issues relating to the collective bargaining process.

Submitted by: Marion County Board of Commissioners  
Marion County Courthouse  
Salem, Oregon 97301  
Gary Heer, Chairman  
Randall Franke, Commissioner  
Garry Kanz, Commissioner

(Submitted in accordance with Marion County Ordinance No. 731, Section 2.)

NO ARGUMENTS FAVORING OR OPPOSING THIS BALLOT MEASURE WERE FILED WITH THE COUNTY CLERK.

# Measure No. 18 MARION COUNTY

ORDINANCE NO. 733—Submitted to the Electorate of Marion County by the Board of County Commissioners, to be voted on at the General Election, November 4, 1986.

## BALLOT TITLE

### **18 REFERRAL OF ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COUNTY SURVEYOR.**

**QUESTION**—Shall Marion County adopt an Ordinance providing for the appointment of a County Surveyor?

**EXPLANATION**—The 1985 legislature provided Marion County may refer to voters the method of selecting their County Surveyor. Approval of this measure would make the position of County Surveyor appointive rather than elective.

It is anticipated that Marion County will benefit from greater efficiency and utilization of the Surveyor for other public works projects if this measure is approved.

The Ordinance, if approved, would be implemented by January 2, 1989.

YES

NO

ORDINANCE NO. 733—BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR MARION COUNTY, OREGON—In the Matter of Adopting an Ordinance changing the mode of Selection of the County Surveyor in Marion County.

The Marion County Board of Commissioners do hereby ordain as follows:

Whereas, Marion County presently elects the position of County Surveyor;

Whereas, the 1985 Legislature adopted Chapter 756, amending ORS 203.035 which allows the Marion County Board of Commissioners to change the mode of election of the County Surveyor upon approval of the electors at a primary or general election; and

Whereas, the Marion County Surveyor's elected term expires on January 2, 1989, it is now appropriate to address the mode of selection of this position.

NOW THEREFORE, the Marion County Board of Commissioners ordains as follows:

- (1) **Purpose.** The mode of selection of the Marion County Surveyor shall be by appointment of the Marion County Board of Commissioners.
- (2) **Voter Referral.** This ordinance shall be referred to the electors of Marion County at the November, 1986 general election. A copy of the ballot measure for this referral is attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein.
- (3) **Expiration of Incumbent's Term.** The incumbent's term of office expires on January 2, 1989. Upon the passage of this ordinance, the incumbent shall serve the remaining term of office and upon the expiration of the term of office, the Marion County Board of Commissioners will appoint the position of Surveyor. If a vacancy occurs before the expiration of the incumbent's term, the Marion County Board of Commissioners shall fill the remaining unexpired term by appointment.
- (4) **Effective Date.** This ordinance shall take effect upon passage by the approval of a majority of those voting at the general election of November, 1986.

DATED at Salem, Oregon, this 6th day of August, 1986.

## EXPLANATION

The 1985 Legislature amended ORS 203.035 to allow the voters to determine whether the County Surveyor should be changed from an elective to an appointive position. As a result of this legislative change, the Board of Commissioners for Marion County adopted Ordinance 733.

This ordinance refers the question of manner of selection of the County Surveyor to the voters of Marion County. If the voters approve this ordinance, the County Surveyor will in the future be appointed by the Board of Commissioners, in the same way that other County department heads are appointed.

The ordinance also provides that the present County Surveyor shall continue to serve out his term of office, which expires on January 2, 1989. If the incumbent does not complete his present term of office, then the vacancy would be filled by appointment.

The duties of the County Surveyor are set forth in state statute. If the office became appointive, it would become easier to integrate those duties into existing County departments. If the office of County Surveyor remains elective, that integration is difficult because the County cannot require an elected County Surveyor to do more than that set forth in the statute.

The Board of Commissioners has proposed this ordinance in expectation that the County will benefit from greater efficiency and savings.

**Submitted by:** Marion County Board of Commissioners  
Marion County Courthouse  
Salem, Oregon 97301  
Gary Heer, Chairman  
Randall Franke, Commissioner  
Garry Kanz, Commissioner

*(Submitted in accordance with Marion County Ordinance No. 731, Section 2.)*

**NO ARGUMENTS FAVORING OR OPPOSING THIS BALLOT MEASURE WERE FILED WITH THE COUNTY CLERK.**



# Measure No. 19 MARION COUNTY

ORDINANCE NO. 734—Submitted to the Electorate of Marion County by the Board of County Commissioners, to be voted on at the General Election, November 4, 1986.

## BALLOT TITLE

### 19 ESTABLISHING A NEW TAX BASE FOR MARION COUNTY

QUESTION—Shall Marion County levy \$15,525,000 as a new tax base beginning with the 1987 fiscal year?

YES

EXPLANATION—County's existing tax base, \$7,052,457, does not fund basic services. The voters, to maintain services, approved levies: (1982 (one-year), 1983 (three-year), 1986 (two-year). The proposed tax base, \$15,525,000, funds those services presently funded by the two-year levy approved March, 1986, plus the cost of operating the new jail. Some of the covered services are:

NO

**SHERIFF:** 24-hour patrols and substations, Crime Prevention, Youth Services Teams, Community Self-Help.

**EXTENSION:** Agriculture, Gardening, Home Economics, 4-H.

**JUVENILE:** Court School, Community Service, Wood Cutting for Seniors, Restitution to Victims, Child Custody, Divorce Counseling and Mediation.

**HEALTH:** Communicable Disease Control, Well Child Clinics, School Immunizations.

**MOSQUITO AND RAT CONTROL.**

**DISTRICT ATTORNEY:** Full prosecution of misdemeanor and felony offenders, including shoplifting, drunk driving, and theft, as well as more serious crimes. The new tax base is effective in fiscal year 1987. If this measure passes, the County will not levy second-year of the voter approved operating levy.

ORDINANCE NO. 734—BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR MARION COUNTY, OREGON—In the matter of placing a tax base on the ballot for Marion County and calling an election.

### ORDER

This matter came before the Board of Commissioners at its regularly scheduled public meeting of Wednesday, August 6, 1986, to consider placing a tax base levy on the ballot and calling an election for November 4, 1986.

The Board, being required by ORS 310.135 to present to the voters a new tax base, and after consultation with the Marion County Budget Officer, the Board finds as follows:

- (1) That the existing tax base is inadequate to maintain basic County services.
- (2) That as a result the County has sought and received voter approval to levy outside of the existing tax base in 1982 (one-year levy), 1983 (three-year levy), and 1986 (two-year levy).
- (3) That the proposed new tax base of \$15,525,000 would fund only those services presently funded by the existing operating levy approved by the voters on March 25, 1986, plus the anticipated increased operating expenses of the new jail previously approved by the voters in 1985 and scheduled for opening in 1987.
- (4) That the new tax base, if approved, would be effective for the County fiscal year beginning July 1, 1987.
- (5) That if the new tax base is approved, the Board would not levy the second year of the operating levy approved by the voters on March 25, 1986.
- (6) That the tax base, if approved, would provide revenue to continue mandated County operations, basic law enforcement, and public health services at present levels, as provided in the 1986-87 fiscal year budget, plus the costs of operating the new jail when it opens.

Based upon the above findings, determinations and conclusions, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that an election be called for November 4, 1986.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the tax base measure attached hereto and by this reference made a part hereof, be submitted by the Marion County Clerk to the voters at the general election on November 4, 1986.

DATED at Salem, Oregon, this 6th day of August, 1986.

## EXPLANATION

### Tax Base for Marion County

Under current law, counties are required to place a tax base measure before the electorate when they have been operating with supplemental levies in addition to their tax base for 3 of the last 4 years. Marion County has been consistently operating with voter approved supplemental levies since 1980.

The proposed tax base for Marion County is \$15,525,000. This new base will update a tax base that was established in 1916.

The new base would replace the existing tax base of \$7,052,000 and the existing two-year serial levy of \$6,000,000. In addition, the levy will provide funds for operating a new jail which was approved by the voters in November of 1985.

If approved, the county will not levy the second year of a two-year, \$6,000,000 serial levy that is currently in place.

The current operating budget provides for the same level of service that voters have approved for the past 6 years. The county has reduced staffing levels since 1979 and remains committed to sustaining an efficient and economical government. This measure provides for the same level of staffing that is currently in place plus staff to operate the new jail upon completion of construction.

**Submitted by:** Marion County Board of Commissioners  
Marion County Courthouse  
Salem, Oregon 97301  
Gary Heer, Chairman  
Randall Franke, Commissioner  
Garry Kanz, Commissioner

(Submitted in accordance with Marion County Ordinance No. 731, Section 2.)

**NO ARGUMENTS FAVORING OR OPPOSING THIS BALLOT MEASURE WERE FILED WITH THE COUNTY CLERK.**



***The First Woman to Vote in Oregon***

*Abigail Scott Duniway, pictured here at the polls after casting the first ballot by an Oregon woman, is one of this state's most courageous figures. Teacher, writer, editor and poet, she led the fight for women's suffrage in the Northwest.*

*Duniway lived in Oregon for most of her life. From her home base in Portland, she wrote and lectured on the importance of women's right to vote. Moving to Idaho for several years, she successfully pushed for a change in Idaho law, and in 1896, Idaho women received the right to vote. Returning to Oregon, she saw the culmination of her work in an amendment to Oregon's constitution in 1912. The U.S. constitution did not guarantee women the right to vote until 1920. Photo courtesy Oregon Historical Society. Information from **The Dictionary of Oregon History**, Howard McKinley Corning, Editor.*

---

---

# CANDIDATES

---

---

# Political Party Statement

OREGON  
REPUBLICAN PARTY

OREGON REPUBLICAN PARTY  
620 SW 5th Avenue  
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Fellow Oregonians:

In this election, we urge you to give special attention to every candidate's political party affiliation.

There are very basic differences between our two major parties — and those differences have dramatic impact on the decisions a candidate will make once elected.

The primary differences between the parties relate to their beliefs about the role of government in our society.

Republicans are realists. They recognize that government simply cannot be "all things to all people"! Government shouldn't promise what it cannot deliver!

Republicans realize that government closest to home is most responsive and accountable to the people. Republicans understand that the Congress, a huge Committee of 535 people, is very cumbersome and inefficient — and that it must not try to do what state and local government ought to do.

Republicans recognize that the "mainspring" of our economy is the private sector. That's where most jobs and opportunity come from. That's the source of our goods and services — so that in our country "goods line up for people, rather than people line up for goods". It's the private sector that generates tax revenues needed to finance schools, social programs and necessary government services."

Republicans know what government must do, and not do, to assure a dynamic private sector, while protecting our precious environment and public safety.

Republicans believe that effective, strong educational programs go hand-in-hand with a strong economic system — each supporting the other.

Republicans believe in a unique balance of firmness and compassion in dealing with governmental concerns at home and abroad — to protect us from crime at home and threats from abroad, and to provide a helping hand to the truly needy in our country and a beacon of hope and opportunity to the oppressed peoples of the world.

Republicans care — really care — about the welfare, freedom and security of all of our people.

\* \* \* \* \*

The best evidence of what Republicans can do is at the national level. Since 1980, under President Reagan's leadership

- inflation dropped from a raging 13% to less than 3%,
- prime interest rates dropped from a crippling 21% to 8%
- six million new jobs, were created,
- national pride has been restored,
- respect for our country is up all over the world.

Despite such progress, much still needs to be done at the national level.

Unfortunately, Oregon has not kept pace with the rest of the country. The primary reason is Democrat control of the State Legislature and misdirected Democrat influence in the U.S. House of Representatives.

In our political system, the **legislative** bodies make the laws, set policy, spend money and raise taxes. The fact is Democrats have controlled both Houses of the State Legislature for **14 years**, the Senate for **30 years**. In the U.S. House of Representatives, Democrats hold a hefty 3/2 majority. The executive branches are important but the legislative branches have the power!

\* \* \* \* \*

Let's get it right this time! Let's get Oregon back on track! Let's elect Republicans at every level of government — for you, your family, our state and our nation!

- For more information, please contact the Oregon Republican Party at the above address or call 228-0616.

Sincerely,  
Bill Moshofsky  
State Chairman

*(This information furnished by the Oregon Republican Party 620 SW 5th Avenue, #302, Portland, OR 97204.)*

# Political Party Statement

THE DEMOCRATIC  
PARTY OF OREGON

## THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY . . . . . AMERICA'S CHOICE FOR THE FUTURE

**LET'S SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT . . .** In Oregon a majority of voters in 33 out of 36 counties have chosen the Democratic Party as the Party with which they identify. Nationally, three-fourths of all the legislatures, including Oregon, have Democratic majorities. Two-thirds of our nation's governors and mayors are Democrats. Clearly, most Americans look toward the Democratic Party for leadership, for change — for our future.

**LET'S FACE THE ISSUES . . .** We Oregon Democrats believe that in order to meet the challenges of the future we must openly, in Democratic fashion, discuss the issues important to our nation and Oregon. By discussing the issues and by forming a majority consensus, we can craft our future. With legislative support, life will be better for all of us.

The Oregon Democratic Party has **consistently met the challenge**. During March 14-16 in Beaverton, hundreds of Oregon Democrats, after a year's research and study, were called into Convention. A consensus was formed on the issues of our time which resulted in our State Platform — a guide for political action. In contrast, however, **the Oregon Republican Party did not meet the challenge**. It did not hold a Convention. It was understood that they would not hold an issues convention due to in-Party rivalries. There lies the difference. The people of the Democratic Party have taken the lead — again!

The following issue subjects are the opening statements of our Party Platform. Due to space constraints, we can not list the complete Platform. We encourage you to call our Party office to receive your free complete copy.

• **FOREIGN POLICY . . . THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON** supports the right of all nations to live in freedom and dignity under systems of government of their own choice. The interests of the United States and the world community will best be served by a policy which eliminates the threat of nuclear war, promotes human rights, halts the arms race, reduces tensions among world powers, protects the global environment, encourages understanding and cooperation among nations and peoples and promotes world economic development to satisfy basic human needs.

• **FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL AFFAIRS . . . THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON** believes that government is the only institution which speaks for all the people. It is also a protector of order, a guard against the abuse of power and a provider for human needs and opportunities.

• **HUMAN AND LEGAL RIGHTS . . . THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON** is committed to the concepts of individual liberty and social responsibility as equally fundamental to a free society. We reaffirm the central importance of the Bill of Rights to maintain freedom and call for an expansion of those basic guaran-

tees that ensure human dignity. We believe that government must guarantee that no person's rights can be abridged or denied because of race, color, gender, sexual orientation, age, national origin, religion, handicap, marital or financial status.

• **ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES . . . THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON** recognizes that each generation is the caretaker of planet Earth, its environment and natural resources. We are obligated to protect and defend our environment from abuse. We believe that all of us, government and citizenry alike, are responsible for a balanced, thoughtful and caring approach to environmental protection and economic development of our natural resources. Long range planning involving competent environmental impact statements must guide any significant changes proposed by governments, private enterprise or individuals.

• **REVENUE AND TAXATION . . . THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON** believes that the purpose of taxation is to supply the necessary revenues government requires to secure the services its citizens need and want to provide for their general well-being. The tax base must be multifaceted and broad enough to provide governmental financial stability. Deficit spending at the national level must be carefully controlled and limited to national emergencies.

• **BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT . . . THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON** recognizes that business and economic development will increase as a result of a partnership of business, labor and government. We support new business job creation. We support measures that decentralize the inordinate flow of power and wealth into the hands of a few individuals and conglomerates. We encourage responsible business citizenship that respects the consumer, the laborer and the environment.

• **EDUCATION . . . THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON** recognizes the paramount importance of education to a free and prosperous society. We strongly support the provision of accessible, high quality public education for all citizens of Oregon from pre-school through post secondary education. We support efforts to guarantee and enhance the quality of educational opportunities and to secure adequate, stable funding for schools.

• **AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING . . . THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON** believes that agriculture, forestry and fishing provide the main economic base for Oregon. Government should do all that is possible to develop research and education programs to maintain and enhance a competitive production system. Management of these resources — farms, forest land and water bodies — must be maintained within the guidelines of multiple usage, sustained yield and compatibility to the balance of nature.

• **ENERGY AND TRANSPORTATION . . . THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON** believes that energy problems are best met by conservation programs and the use of renewable resources. We believe energy decisions must be made in full public view and with adequate public input. We believe transportation should be available to all people on a safe, clean and inexpensive basis. Our transportation system should be a coordinated effort between business and government to provide an infrastructure for economic development, community and individual needs.

# Political Party Statement

THE DEMOCRATIC  
PARTY OF OREGON

• **CONSUMER AFFAIRS . . . THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON** believes that it is the responsibility of government to provide the consumer with protection in the marketplace, as well as the information necessary to make good consumer choices.

• **LAND USE AND HOUSING . . . THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON** reaffirms its commitment to statewide land use planning. We seek continued efforts to ensure that the land use planning process preserves environmental quality and supports economic development that is compatible with sound water and land use.

• **LABOR . . . THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON** believes that every person has the right to be employed in meaningful, productive work. Our nation's true strength lies in the production of goods and services which promote and build toward constructive and ethical ends. We hold as an inalienable right that in exchange for our high work standards we must be adequately compensated for our labors and that quality work can only be performed in a safe work environment. Access to employment should be open to all and not arbitrarily based on unfair discrimination. We believe that the best condition for quality work production, white or blue collar, is when workers participate directly in management decisions as a team effort. We hold as an absolute right to organize and be represented through collective bargaining. It is the inherent right of every American to hold a job. We oppose any changes in federal or state regulations that dilute existing safety standards.

• **FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS . . . THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON** supports regulation of financial institutions and investments that promote competition and restricts concentration of capital, particularly regulations which ensure reinvestment of local resources to promote stability and development in our communities.

• **ELECTION LAW AND POLITICAL PARTIES . . . THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON** believes that government through the active consent of the governed is the foundation of a democratic society. We support election laws which guarantee the widest possible participation in the electoral process. We believe that political parties are the best vehicles for public participation in government decision-making and that the right to vote is best exercised within our traditional two-party system.

## **THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON WELCOMES YOU!**

If you have not chosen a Party, we offer you a hand of friendship. If you belong to another political Party, we offer you a hand of friendship because we believe we are the Party of inclusion — not exclusion; of human rights — not human abuse; of economic development, hope and jobs — not runaway deficits and despair. We are the Party that stands for a strong national defense — not nuclear holocaust. We are tough on crime yet we will not deprive justice for individuals. We are the Party of hard-working men and women who

still believe that the family is the basis of our free Democratic society. We are patriotic Americans who respect our flag as a symbol of peace, freedom and what is right in the world. We believe that we can make our communities, state, nation and world a better place for our children and their children. These beliefs, as Democrats, we hold as our foundation and strength.

## **WELCOME TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OREGON!**

Our mission is to support and elect candidates who will formulate our beliefs into bills and will fight to see that they become law. We welcome your political action in local and statewide campaigns to elect our candidates.

**REGISTER . . . VOTE!**

**VOTE DEMOCRAT!**

*(This information furnished by the Democratic Party of Oregon, Judy Carnahan, Chairperson, P.O. Box 15057, Salem, OR 97309, 503-370-8200.)*

# Political Party Statement

MARION  
COUNTY

Dear Marion County Voter:

Marion County Democrats believe that every Oregonian must have the opportunity—

- To have a job that provides a living wage for the worker and the workers family.
- To live without fear of nuclear war.
- To a clean environment both at home and at work.
- To an equal opportunity in education, in obtaining a job, on the job, and in housing.
- To be taxed on your ability to pay.
- To protect Oregon's land and water.
- To be treated with dignity and justice.

To put these principles into practice we suggest that you cut out the list below and take it to the polls with you.

VOTE DEMOCRATIC . . . . . VOTE DEMOCRATIC  
VOTE DEMOCRATIC

- RICK BAUMAN . . . . . UNITED STATES SENATE  
BARBARA ROSS . . . . . UNITED STATES  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT . . . . . GOVERNOR  
MARY ROBERTS . . . . . LABOR COMMISSIONER  
JIM HILL . . . . . STATE SENATE DISTRICT 16  
PETER COURTNEY . . . . . STATE SENATE DISTRICT 17  
STEVE STARKOVICH . . . . . STATE SENATE DISTRICT 14  
JEFF GILMOUR . . . . . STATE HOUSE DISTRICT 30  
ROCKY BARILLA . . . . . STATE HOUSE DISTRICT 31  
CARL MYERS . . . . . STATE HOUSE DISTRICT 32  
MIKE KOPETSKI . . . . . STATE HOUSE DISTRICT 33  
JOHN MANLEY . . . . . STATE HOUSE DISTRICT 38  
CHARLES CANNAFAX . . . . . MARION COUNTY  
COMMISSIONER  
ED HILL . . . . . MARION COUNTY ASSESSOR

*(Prepared by Marion County Democratic Central Committee, T. Kyle Dodge,  
Chair, PO Box 13363, Salem, OR 97309.)*

# Political Party Statement

MARION  
COUNTY

## LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF OREGON

**THE LIBERTARIAN ALTERNATIVE:** Only the Libertarian Party consistently calls for an end to government intervention in people's personal lives, in the economy, and in the affairs of other nations.

Liberals are learning that taxes and regulations stifle freedom as much as violations of civil liberties. Conservatives are learning that policing the world stifles freedom as much as economic regulation. Christians are learning that legislating morality is not compatible with a faith of love. People across the political spectrum are learning that the Libertarian approach — personal and economic liberty for all — transcends the politics of the past.

**VOTE LIBERTARIAN FOR CHOICES:** Politicians take money choices away from us, assuming they can choose better.

- Libertarians believe you can choose better charities than the foreign dictators, favored corporations, and welfare bureaucrats that the politicians give your money to.
- Libertarians believe you'll like the lower prices and competitive service that will result from eliminating monopolies and cartels created by politicians — from postal service to cable TV utilities; from milk to mass transit to basic education. Competition will give you more choices and more value.
- Libertarians believe you'll appreciate the advantages of tolerating other's different choices. For example, ending marijuana prohibition for adult users will reduce organized crime, reduce crimes committed to buy black-market marijuana, and take the profits out of pushing pot to our kids.

**VOTE LIBERTARIAN FOR PEACE:** Politicians have deployed U.S. troops worldwide and embroiled us in needless conflicts. Worse, many of our foreign entanglements increase the risks of nuclear war without helping our national interests. Libertarians support:

- No first use of nuclear weapons, and a nuclear freeze as part of serious arms control negotiations.
- Withdrawing U.S. troops from overseas; even President Eisenhower did not intend for U.S. troops to stay in Europe as part of NATO.
- Free trade and immigration among all nations. Economists agree that barriers at our borders harm us much more than they help us.

**VOTE LIBERTARIAN FOR PROSPERITY:** Politicians have tried to create prosperity by taxing and spending, until government now takes nearly half of your income. Instead, politicians have created inflation, recession, and unemployment. Libertarians support:

- Massive cuts in government spending, including the elimination of all subsidies, foreign or domestic.
- Tax reform that reduces the total tax burden, instead of just rearranging it.

**VOTE LIBERTARIAN FOR OUR CHILDREN:** Politicians are destroying our children's future. Libertarians support:

- Constitutional amendments to require a balanced budget and limit tax rates, so that our children won't be crushed by an even greater national debt.
- Vouchers or tax credits to provide all families with alternatives to mediocre and expensive government schools. Alternative schools are often better and cost much less. Competition will invigorate schools and improve education for all.

**VOTE LIBERTARIAN FOR AMERICA:** Only the Libertarian Party advocates the principles of America's founders, of individual rights and a constitutional republic. Freedom is what makes America special, and Libertarians aim to restore it.

**1986 RECOMMENDATIONS:** Oregon's restrictive election laws kept Libertarians off the state-wide ballot this year. You can vote for these Libertarians in local races:

- Ed Marihart, State Representative District 19 (N.E. Portland)
- Steve Dodds, State Representative District 29 (Yamhill County)
- Richard Sharvy, State Representative District 40 (Eugene)
- Bob Fauvre, State Senate District 20 (Eugene)
- Mona Loner, County Commissioner (Yamhill County)
- Bill Goodman, County Treasurer (Yamhill County)

We recommend a YES vote on Measures 5 (marijuana law reform) and 9 (property tax limitation). We recommend a NO vote on Measure 7 (sales tax).

**THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY** began in 1972 and is America's third-largest political party. Fifty Libertarians have been elected to state and local offices nationwide. Hundreds more are running in 1986.

In the past year, Oregon Libertarians helped defeat proposals for a state sales tax, a Eugene city income tax, urban renewal in Newberg, and a Tri-Met income tax. These campaigns saved Oregonians tens of millions of dollars.

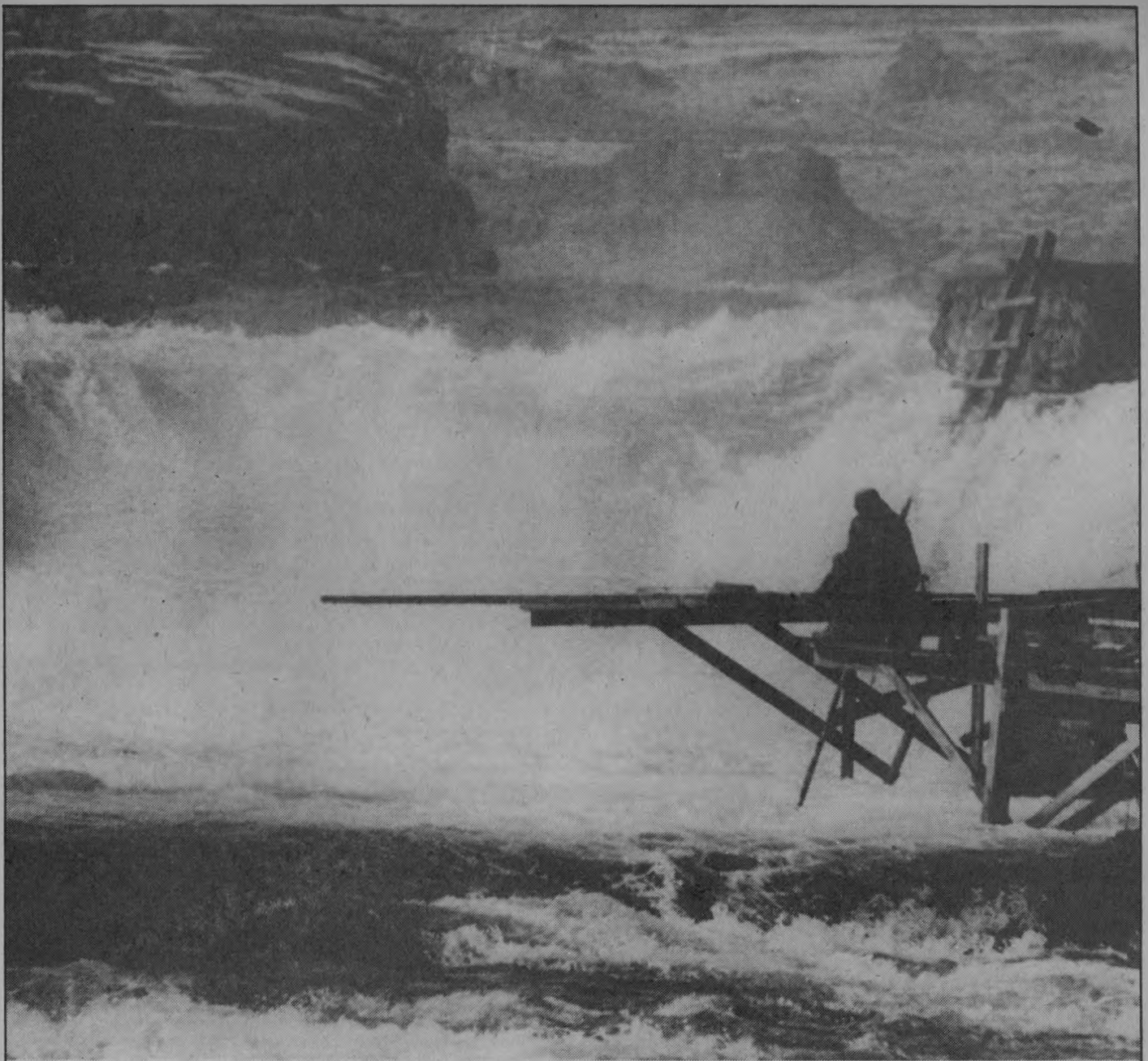
The fight for freedom needs more good people. Consider joining or supporting the Libertarian Party today.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION** about the Libertarian Party, write or call:

**Libertarian Party of Oregon**  
PO Box 1250  
McMinnville, OR 97128  
(503) 232-3511

*(This information furnished by the Libertarian Party of Oregon; Joseph W. Dehn III, Secretary; PO Box 1250, McMinnville, OR 97128.)*





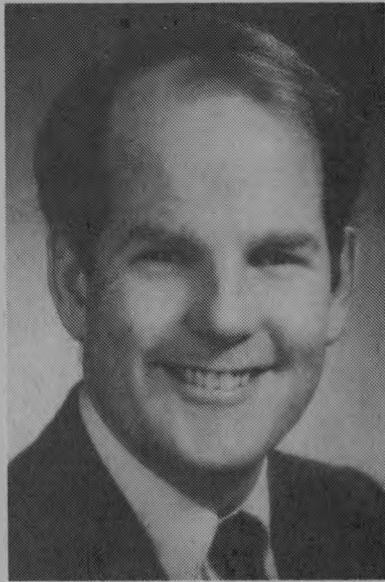
### ***Oregon's Fishing Industry***

*When this Indian fished for salmon at Celilo Falls near The Dalles, the fish were plentiful and the Indians of the Northwest had little fear for their food supply.*

*With hydroelectric development on the Columbia River, poor logging practices, industrial pollution of the ocean, erratic weather patterns and increased competition among commercial, sport and Indian fishing interests, salmon and other fish can no longer be considered unlimited resources.*

*Greater attention to these problems has improved the future of this precious resource. According to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, some fish populations have begun to increase. Recent actions at the state and regional level promise that future resource decisions will take into account the potential impact on fish populations, in an ongoing effort to put fish back into Oregon's rivers and streams. Photo courtesy Oregon Historical Society.*

# United States Senator



**RICK  
BAUMAN**

Democrat

**OCCUPATION:** Oregon State Representative.  
**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Home remodeling; medical research; public health coordinator.  
**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Portland State University, B.S., Biology; University of California, B.A. Anthropology.  
**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Member, Oregon House of Representatives, 1979-1986; Speaker pro tempore, 1983-1986; Ways and Means Committee and Emergency Board, Human Resources subcommittee chair.

### THE PACKWOOD LEGACY

Sometime over the past 18 years Bob Packwood has lost his way. If we continue on the path he has chosen for us, the gifts we leave to our children will be weapons, waste, and debt.

**WEAPONS:** Packwood has supported virtually every new weapons system Caspar Weinberger and his friends have devised. It is time for us as Oregonians to say enough is enough!

**WASTE:** Military and commercial radioactive wastes are growing at a frightening rate. When we needed someone to stand tall and say "No waste dump at Hanford" Bob Packwood was nowhere to be seen.

**DEBT:** Packwood's policies of reckless spending and uncontrolled military budgets has increased the national debt for each Oregonian by \$4,000 since last time we elected him. Enough is enough.

Oregonians, the choice is clear. Yes, Bob Packwood has a lot of clout, but he seems to leave it at his home in Maryland, every time he comes to visit Oregon.

Walking with us, working with us, fighting for us, Rick Bauman has shown his commitment to Oregon.

"Rick Bauman — proud upholder of the Oregon Flag."

. . . Former Governor Tom McCall

*(This information furnished by Rick Bauman for U.S. Senate.)*

### WORKING FOR PEACE AND PROSPERITY

"Whether it's an \$800 coffee pot or \$8 billion for the MX missile system, **our** money is being wasted, jobs are being lost, and the national debt is skyrocketing. Rick Bauman is our best hope to control military spending and to deliver what we need today — a balanced budget and sensible jobs."

. . . Al Jubitz, Truck stop operator, Portland

### ADVOCACY

"Rick Bauman is the foremost advocate for those Oregonians who are most vulnerable . . . the homeless, the poor, the handicapped. As our U.S. Senator, Rick will continue to be our advocate and friend."

. . . Michael Stoops, Human services provider, Portland

### INVENTIVE SPIRIT / STEADY DETERMINATION

"Some people call Rick stubborn. All I know is he spends hours working to improve programs that really help people, like Oregon Project Independence — allowing senior citizens to live in their own homes instead of being forced into nursing homes. I call that **effective.**"

. . . Bob van Houte, Senior activist, Salem

### A WINNING DEMOCRAT

"Not only will he make a great U.S. Senator, Rick Bauman won't forget who he represents in Washington."

. . . Bill Meulesman, Political science professor, Ashland

### A SENATOR FOR ALL OREGONIANS

"Rick Bauman understands that every part of our state is important. He comes to places most politicians ignore — and he comes to listen. Rick is working for us here in Oregon and he will fight for us in Washington, D.C."

. . . Mike Thorne, farmer, State Senator, Pendleton

### RICK BAUMAN'S AGENDA

#### JOBS — MAKE AMERICA STRONG — FROM THE INSIDE:

Rick believes in strengthening America by building up the best in this nation. Policies that improve our highways, our communication systems, our educational networks, our energy systems and our industrial base will put Americans back to work and strengthen our economy. And a strong economy is our most solid defense.

**FIGHT FOR SENIORS AND FAMILIES:** Unlike Bob Packwood Rick will fight to protect the promises we have made to our seniors and to future generations. No one needs to be left behind as we build for a brighter future.

**FAIR TRADE:** It's about time Oregon had a Senator who is on our side. We must insist that Japan's prosperity is not sustained by unemployment lines here in Oregon.

#### NO DUMP AT HANFORD:

We cannot allow East Coast politicians to sacrifice this region's health and welfare. Rick Bauman will speak out for the interests of Northwest residents in opposing Hanford as a permanent nuclear storage site.

CANDIDATE FOR

# United States Senator



**BOB  
PACKWOOD**

Republican

**OCCUPATION:** United States Senator from Oregon.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Practiced law in Portland, 1958 to 1968.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** B.A., Willamette University, 1954; LL.B., New York University School of Law, 1957.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Oregon House of Representatives, elected 1962, 1964, 1966. United States Senate, elected 1968, 1974, 1980.

**PERSONAL:** Born Portland, Oregon 1932. Married Georgie Ober-teuffer, 1964. Children: Bill, 19; Shyla, 15.

"Sen. Bob Packwood breaks from many of his elected peers when it comes to standing by his convictions . . . Packwood's honesty is a fresh change . . . Packwood rides no fences, is not firmly planted in quicksand, and is not easily bent by opposition."  
*(The Observer, La Grande, 1/9/86)*

## LEADERSHIP FOR OREGON

" . . . for the first time in Oregon history, the state's two senators will call the shots on both the tax and spending side of the federal treasury . . . So, we join in the chorus of celebration for Packwood and Hatfield — and for Oregon's new clout in the Senate . . ."  
*(Register-Guard, Eugene 12/1/84)*

"He (Packwood) has arrived at a position of power. He has demonstrated his willingness to use that power for the benefit of his constituents."  
*(The Bulletin, Bend, 5/12/86)*

" . . . he (Packwood) joins Sen. Mark Hatfield . . . giving Oregon one of the most powerful one-two punches in Washington . . . Oregon and the entire country needs that kind of experience and leadership in Washington."  
*(The Observer, La Grande, 5/10/86)*

## COMMITMENT TO OREGON

"Oregon's two senators, Mark O. Hatfield and Bob Packwood, both Republicans, are in positions of substantial authority in the U.S. Senate . . . It is seldom that a state as small as Oregon . . . has this kind of clout in the Senate of the United States . . . Both senators, of course, keep the interests of Oregon very much in the forefront of their thinking . . ."  
*(Mail Tribune, Medford, 12/13/84)*

"Veterans and home builders in Oregon owe Senator Bob Packwood a vote of thanks and confidence. Last week Packwood saved Oregon's Veterans Home Loan program from disaster . . . Senator Packwood fought for Oregon's interest from the start . . . In the end, Packwood took a tough stance in negotiations and hung on until his state's interests were protected."  
*(Springfield News, 6/26/84)*

## Jobs

"The year was one of the most lucrative in terms of U.S. Navy ship repair contracts at Portland yards. New jobs allowed hundreds of employees to go back to work . . . the rise of Oregon's Mark Hatfield and Bob Packwood to the chairmanships of the Senate Appropriations and Finance committees seems to be what really convinced the admirals that Portland was suddenly competitive."  
*(The Oregonian, 12/29/85)*

## The Future

"The (reforestation) trust fund was created in 1980, largely as a result of Oregon Sen. Bob Packwood's efforts . . . Since the trust fund was established, the backlog of unplanted federal timber land in Oregon has been reduced to 7,000 acres from its 1977 level of 286,000 acres."  
*(Gazette-Times, Corvallis, 9/27/84)*

## Growth

"The Coast Guard's 310-foot polar class icebreaker *Glacier* . . . is on its way . . . to a permanent homeport assignment in Portland . . . Originally the Coast Guard planned to base the *Glacier* at Seattle . . . Mark Hatfield and Bob Packwood . . . managed to have the *Glacier* moved to Portland."  
*(The Oregonian, 2/11/85)*

## Learning

"Senator Bob Packwood's successful effort to create an ocean research institute . . . is cause for celebration. And Packwood deserves credit for diligently pushing this project through Congress."  
*(Lincoln County Leader, Newport, 7/11/84)*

*(This information furnished by (Re-elect Packwood Committee.)*

# Representative in Congress

4TH  
DISTRICT



PETER A.  
DeFAZIO

Democrat

**OCCUPATION:** Lane County Commissioner, Springfield District.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Director, Constituent Services for 4th Congressional District; Legislative Assistant, U.S. Congress for Representative Jim Weaver; tree farmer; manager/owner small business; construction worker; honorable discharge USAF.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** University of Oregon, M.S. Public Administration/Gerontology, Tufts University, B.A.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Legislative assistant for veterans and military affairs, Social Security, taxation, Health and Human Services - Washington D.C. office of U.S. Representative Jim Weaver; Chair, Lane County Commissioners; Chair, Lane County Economic Development Committee; National Association of Counties Tax and Finance Committee.

## ONE MAN WITH COURAGE CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Peter DeFazio's record proves that if you take the tough stands and stick to them, you can make a difference.

- **DeFazio stops WPPSS:** While others talked about WPPSS, Peter took action. By filing a suit in Circuit Court, "**DeFazio v. WPPSS**", Pete was instrumental in stopping WPPSS, saving Oregon ratepayers hundreds of millions of dollars.

As a member of the House Interior Committee, Pete will oppose any attempts to raise our electricity rates. He'll fight any effort to sell the Bonneville Power Administration to a private company or make us pay for WPPSS 4 and 5.

- **DeFazio fights tax increases:** Pete led the successful campaign against the City of Eugene income tax. He publicly opposed the 1983 and 1985 sales tax measures.

Pete's opponent told us that "The United States at some point is going to have to look at a Value Added Tax." (*Register-Guard* 5/9/84) **That's a national sales tax.** Pete will fight it.

... (DeFazio) is not a tax and tax, spend and spend Democrat." *Register-Guard* endorsement 5/11/86

- **DeFazio turns in his pay raise:** Even though Lane County faced budget cuts, the Commission voted to raise its pay. Pete opposed that - and continues to turn his pay raise back.

When Government has to tighten its belt, politicians shouldn't raise their own pay. That's why Pete will introduce a bill in Congress to **freeze congressional salaries until the budget is balanced.** Maybe then we'll get results.

## Pete DeFazio Will Put the Fourth Congressional District First

**Stop exporting our logs and jobs:** Log exports mean job exports. If last year's near record log exports had been processed here at home, **twenty thousand** more American millworkers would have been back at work. Pete will work to break down foreign barriers to our finished lumber, end tax breaks that encourage log exports, and stop the export of all public timber.

**Build a stable timber supply:** Shortsighted Federal budget cuts threaten the stable, long term supply of quality timber we need to keep loggers and mill workers on the job. Pete DeFazio will work to restore funding for commercial thinning, reforestation, and tree improvement research. Hundreds of thousands of acres of public forest lands need this investment today to meet our future timber needs.

**Rebuild our coastal fisheries:** Counterproductive regulations that waste fish and needlessly shorten the salmon season for sport and commercial fishermen must go. Foreign fleets are vacuuming fish from our waters. It's time to decrease their quotas and increase their fees. The fees they pay should be dedicated to enhance our fisheries and to encourage new processing plants in our coastal communities.

**Cut the red tape for Oregonians:** If you've been tangled up in the federal bureaucracy's red tape . . .

**Seniors** with Social Security or Medicare problems;

**Veterans** stonewalled by the V.A.;

**Small Business** owners struggling to comply with dense regulations;

... you can count on Pete DeFazio to help. His years of experience as Constituent Services Director for Oregon's Fourth District have proven he can get results. Constituent service is one of Pete's top priorities.

**Invest in education:** If our children are to live better lives they must have access to a good education. Federal cuts to needed education programs have resulted in greater local tax burdens. Federal priorities must be realigned. We must renew our federal commitment to primary and secondary school programs and continue financial aid programs for higher education.

**Cut the federal budget and build an efficient military:** For too long the Pentagon has spent first and thought later. After a five year trillion dollar build up that drained our civilian economy and doubled our national debt, **WE HAVE FEWER COMBAT READY UNITS THAN IN 1980.** We can **cut sixty billion dollars** from this bloated budget and have an even stronger, leaner defense.

**Reduce nuclear arms:** Pete will work for a mutually verifiable ban on nuclear weapons testing — the first step towards stopping the arms race. He will vote against the Star Wars boondoggle. Pete is committed to tough negotiations to achieve meaningful arms reductions.

"... (DeFazio) is creative and concerned with his constituents' needs. At the same time he keeps a sharp eye on our tax dollars . . . and is about as hard a worker as we know." (*Springfield News* endorsement 5/10/86)

**VOTE FOR PETE DEFAZIO — ONE MAN WITH COURAGE WILL MAKE A DIFFERENCE!**

(This information furnished by Peter A. DeFazio.)

# Representative in Congress 4TH DISTRICT



**BRUCE LONG**

Republican

**OCCUPATION:** Douglas County Commissioner, elected 1978, re-elected in 1982.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Retail small business owner; instructor of business courses at Umpqua Community college; national sales training instructor for Litton Industries, Business Systems Division.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** University of Oregon graduate, 1966; one-year post-graduate studies at U. of O. School of Law.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Secretary-Treasurer, O & C Counties, Special Land Use Task Force, Association of Oregon Counties; Western Oregon Health Systems Agency; Oregon Coastal Zone Management Association; Coos-Curry-Douglas Business Development Association; Oregon-Pacific Economic Development Corporation.

Bruce Long, 42, is a fourth generation Oregonian who deeply cares about Oregon. And, he cares about the traditional values that made this nation great. Bruce knows Oregon. He knows the special problems facing each area in the district because he has lived in Eugene, Oakridge, and Roseburg. His wife, Judy, was born in Coos Bay and raised in Eugene. Bruce and Judy have two children, Brion, 11 and Angela, 10. They are a close-knit family, and attend the Emmanuel Baptist Church.

### A PLAN FOR MORE JOBS

Our choice for the next congressman may be the most important decision we make this year. Although part of Oregon is recovering, much of our area remains locked in an economic slump. We need a congressman who will be an outspoken advocate of a vigorous marketplace. . . a proven leader who knows how to balance the need for jobs with the environment.

Bruce Long is that leader. He has done more than just say that Oregon's future can be better. Bruce has given us a strategic plan to restore our area back into prosperity.

- "Among his many attributes is that he's modest, smart, thoughtful, and middle-of-the-road on many issues such as the environment, arms control, defense policy, and tax reform. He has given much thought to a plan to encourage home ownership and promote higher education by exempting from taxes any savings put aside for those purposes. He has a reasonable plan for more reforestation of private woodlands."

- Albany *DEMOCRAT-HERALD*, Nov. 1, 1984-

To get Oregon back on track, we must ensure that existing businesses are thriving. When small business grows, new jobs are

created. As a former small business owner, Bruce Long understands what is needed to achieve a healthy economy. Members of organizations such as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Federation of Independent Business, the North West Timber Association, the Realtors, the Oregon Farm Bureau Federation, and many others, have compared the public records of Bruce Long and his opponent. They concluded that Bruce is the **ONLY** candidate who has the business experience to fully understand their needs.

- "Bruce's congressional candidacy offers business its only opportunity to elect a pro-business candidate in November."

-Richard Lesh, President, U.S. Chamber of Commerce-  
(letter to membership, May 1, 1986)

### A TOUGH, INDEPENDENT THINKER

The federal government is drowning our children's future in a sea of red ink because not enough congressmen can say "no" to the special interests when "no" needs to be said. Bruce Long has proven that he can vote against the special interests. When Douglas County ran into revenue shortfalls, Bruce spearheaded a program to clamp a lid on government spending. In contrast, when Lane County suffered budget problems, his opponent proposed a new county income tax as his solution for balancing that county's shortfall.

- "As a Republican, he is not narrowly partisan, nor is he out rubber-stamping the Reagan Administration, its deficits or its foreign affairs and defense spending excesses. Long is a man with a reputation for voting his own quiet and considered judgment."

-Portland *OREGONIAN*, Sept. 24, 1984-

- "To his credit, Long has not gone begging to, or tried to sell himself as a hard-line supporter of, any special interest."

-Eugene *REGISTER-GUARD*, Oct. 26, 1984-

### A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

Bruce Long has sponsored several innovative programs that have become landmark models for county governments. He co-authored a program to reforest small woodlots--a first-of-its-kind in the nation for local government. He received the "Cooperator of the Year" award from three soil and water conservation districts for his efforts in preventing soil erosion. His Salmon Habitat Improvement Program is recognized by Oregon's Fish & Wildlife Department as an outstanding program for replenishing wild salmon and steelhead runs. And, the tourism plan that he authored has helped to diversify Douglas County's economy.

- "Bruce Long has served Douglas County as a commissioner by doing what he said he would do. He has led that county's efforts to improve and diversify its economy."

-*SPRINGFIELD NEWS*, Oct. 13, 1984-

### A VISION OF A BETTER OREGON

Bruce Long is a public servant who holds a vision of a better future for Oregon. He is a proven leader who has done more than just talk about the problem. . .he has effectively worked to find solutions for correcting the problems.

We have the resources, talent and determination to make Oregon prosperous again. All we need is a leader who can inspire our confidence to forge ahead and make it happen. The choice is ours to make on November 4th.

**BRUCE LONG. . .THE BEST CHOICE FOR A BETTER OREGON.**

(This information furnished by Friends of Bruce Long.)

# Representative in Congress

5TH  
DISTRICT



BARBARA  
ROSS

Democrat

**OCCUPATION:** Benton County Commissioner.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Benton County Commissioner since 1977. Prior to that worked for the Oregon Department of Human Resources, and as a mental health clinic director, a college instructor, and a public school teacher.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** University of Texas, B.A., 1956; M.S.W., 1966.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Chairman, Benton County Board of Commissioners, 1986; Chairman, Oregon Youth Coordinating Council; Community Services Consortium Governing Board; Vice-Chair, Board of Directors, The Oregon Consortium; Senior and Disabled Services Advisory Council; Chairman, Willamette Arts Council.

—ROSS WILL TRULY AND RESPONSIVELY REPRESENT HER CONSTITUENTS IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT

BARBARA ROSS will bring a moderate, practical viewpoint to Congress. She believes in control of the deficit, an effective military defense, quality education, economic revitalization, respect for the environment and concern for individual citizens.

Denny Smith is an extremist who represents only a narrow segment of his constituency and largely ignores the issues that directly affect many of the residents of the Fifth District. He is fond of publicizing situations where he has helped solve an individual constituent's problem but ignores the fact that his voting record in Congress has **caused** problems for the working people, the farmers, the elderly, the poor, and the young people of Oregon.

BARBARA ROSS listens and makes government make sense.

—ROSS KNOWS THE DEFICIT MUST BE CONTROLLED

BARBARA ROSS knows that controlling the deficit is one of the biggest problems facing Congressional lawmakers. For Denny Smith to brag about saving dollars from the cancellation of the Sgt. York gun is an insult to voters' intelligence. His voting record shows his **direct** participation in **doubling** military expenditures during his 5 years in Congress.

BARBARA ROSS will take action to control the deficit in ways that are fair to middle income taxpayers, small business owners, the elderly, and the poor.

Denny Smith has never done that.

—ROSS FAVORS A SENSIBLE MILITARY DEFENSE

BARBARA ROSS believes that an efficient military is essential to the protection of liberty in the U.S. She will examine military budget bills objectively, supporting **necessary** defense expenditures.

But she will say **NO** to Star Wars, runaway military spending and senseless military aid. She opposes aid to the Nicaraguan Contras because it will only bring more violence to that country and increasingly involve U.S. soldiers.

BARBARA ROSS has not lost sight of the need for a more reasonable balance of spending for domestic programs and spending for a sensible defense. A strong America takes more than military spending — it takes a healthy economy and strong families too.

Denny Smith consistently votes in ways that show irresponsible, unquestioning support for runaway military spending at the expense of other programs that make and keep America strong.

—ROSS IS COMMITTED TO QUALITY EDUCATION

BARBARA ROSS knows that education of its people is essential to an effective democracy and a strong economy. Her opponent's commitment to education is alarmingly weak.

Denny Smith has voted for budget cuts in school lunch programs, programs to employ jobless youth, student loan programs and job training programs. His negative approach severely limits the educational and career opportunities available to people from middle income as well as poor families. Smith's short-sighted attitude shows his real ignorance of the fact that investment in education is an investment in the future of Oregon and the nation.

BARBARA ROSS will work hard in Congress to re-establish education as a top priority in our state and country.

Denny Smith has consistently voted to limit educational opportunities for all but the wealthy.

—ROSS RESPECTS THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE PEOPLE WHOSE LIVELIHOOD DEPENDS ON THE LAND

BARBARA ROSS believes that sound environmental protection contributes to Oregon's economic vigor as well as to the quality of life. She has been a leader on environmental issues in Oregon.

Denny Smith voted **against** the 1987 Interior Department Appropriation bill, one of only 51 Members of Congress to do so. Smith's vote meant a vote to **reduce** Oregon jobs in our depressed timber industry, as well as a vote **against** the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service. He has voted against programs for dealing in a timely way with toxic wastes. He has voted against programs that would aid Oregon farmers in their struggle to continue operating family farms.

BARBARA ROSS understands the important connections between environmental and economic issues and the lives of people who live and work on the land.

Denny Smith has enthusiastically supported and voted for the economic policies which have doubled the national debt, endangered air and water quality, decreased land values, and bankrupted farmers and wood products workers in the Fifth District.

—ROSS IS AN EXPERIENCED LEADER

BARBARA ROSS has earned an excellent reputation as an effective administrator. Working with other elected officials, she has developed successful programs in community corrections. She has worked hard to solve problems of transportation systems, public facilities and water quality. She has managed programs for the unemployed, the elderly, and for troubled young people. This hands-on experience is excellent background for understanding the effects of proposed legislation on the lives of Oregonians who live and work in the Fifth Congressional District.

BARBARA ROSS will **listen** to us and **work** for us.

OREGON, IT'S TIME!

(This information furnished by Ross for Congress Committee.)

CANDIDATE FOR

# Representative in Congress 5TH DISTRICT



DENNY SMITH

Republican

OCCUPATION: United States Congressman.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Chairman of Eagle Newspapers, Inc., a family corporation with community newspapers in the Northwest; former copilot for Pan American World Airways; decorated U.S. Air Force pilot.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduated from Oregon public schools and Willamette University.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Member: U.S. House of Representatives, 1981-present; Co-Chairman, Military Reform Caucus; House Committee on the Budget; House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; Veterans Affairs Committee.

The National Taxpayer's Union is a non-partisan organization which grades Congressmen on their votes for lower taxes and against government spending and waste. **This past session, the Taxpayer's Union gave Denny the 8th best score out of 435 members of Congress.**

"FEW CONGRESSMEN HAVE A BETTER FEEL WHEN IT COMES TO SOUND ECONOMICS. WHAT (DENNY) SAYS MAKES SENSE, FOR THERE IS A NEED FOR TAX REFORM AND A BALANCED BUDGET. BUT NOT FOR MORE TAXES TO PROVIDE STILL MORE BLANK CHECKS FOR THE SPENDERS IN WASHINGTON."

—Hillsboro Argus  
10-24-85

"CONGRESSMAN SMITH HAS CLEARLY ESTABLISHED HIMSELF AS A LEADER IN FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE OREGON DELEGATION AND IN THE CONGRESS AS A WHOLE. WE COMMEND HIS ROLE IN MILITARY REFORM AND IN ROOTING OUT WASTE, FRAUD AND ABUSE AT THE PENTAGON AND ELSEWHERE IN GOVERNMENT. MORE CONGRESSMEN SHOULD EMBRACE DENNY SMITH'S CONCERN FOR FISCAL PRUDENCE."

—David Keating  
National Taxpayer's Union  
Executive Vice President  
August 1986

## DENNY SMITH . . . Working For Us

No one works harder on constituent work in Congress than Denny Smith. Whether you're a farmer, a senior citizen, a small businessman, or a concerned taxpayer, Denny is always there, accessible and fighting for us.

"DENNY HAS ENDEARED HIMSELF TO MANY FARMERS IN THIS DISTRICT. HE HELPED WILLAMETTE VALLEY GROWERS WHO WERE IN CONFLICT WITH THE FARM CREDIT SYSTEM AND HAS ESTABLISHED

HIMSELF AS AVAILABLE FOR OTHER FARMING INTERESTS VISITING WASHINGTON, D.C."

—Capital Press  
7-12-85

"DENNY HAS PAID CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION TO HIS HOME DISTRICT. HE'S IN THE DISTRICT EVERY OTHER WEEKEND, OR SO IT SEEMS, HOLDING PUBLIC MEETINGS ON FEDERAL ISSUES AND AN OCCASIONAL SEMINAR ON PARTICULAR TOPICS."

—Albany Democrat-Herald  
3-12-85

"THE NATIONAL STATURE DENNY IS BUILDING TRANSLATES INTO GOOD THINGS FOR OREGON AND GIVES OREGON A STRONGER HAND IN CONGRESS."

—U.S. Senator Mark O. Hatfield  
9-27-85

## DENNY SMITH . . . A Respected National Leader In The Fight Against Military Waste

Denny's belief in a balanced budget, his experience as an Air Force pilot, and his concern for the safety of our soldiers, led him to investigate the spending practices of the Defense Department. **Denny's investigation resulted in the cancellation of the Sgt. York anti-aircraft gun — a weapon that simply didn't work. Denny's efforts saved taxpayers over \$3 billion.**

Denny's military reform efforts have earned him nationwide respect.

"REPRESENTATIVE SMITH'S SINGLE-MINDED AND SINGLE-HANDED WAR AGAINST THE SGT. YORK RATTLED THE ENTIRE DEFENSE POWER STRUCTURE. ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO HAD HELPED PUMP \$1.8 BILLION INTO THE GUN BEFORE IT WAS ADEQUATELY TESTED."

—The Wall Street Journal  
10-13-85

"SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT REFORM CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE 1986 DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION CAME FROM REP. DENNY SMITH . . . WHO IS CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE BIPARTISAN CONGRESSIONAL MILITARY REFORM CAUCUS."

—The Oregonian  
7-1-85

"ONE DAY THOSE SERVED AND SAVED BY A BETTER WEAPON MIGHT TAKE THE TIME TO TIP THEIR HATS TO . . . DENNY SMITH, WHO WAS TO THE SGT. YORK WHAT THE NAMELESS ICEBERG WAS TO THE TITANIC."

—The Washington (D.C.) Times  
8-29-85

"I BELIEVE THE (MILITARY REFORM) CAUCUS WOULD BE BEST SERVED IF THE NEW CHAIRMAN WERE SOMEONE WHO HAD PROVEN HIMSELF AN ACTIVIST ON MILITARY REFORM. I CAN THINK OF NO ONE WHO HAS QUALIFIED HIMSELF BETTER IN THIS REGARD THAN CONGRESSMAN DENNY SMITH."

Senator Gary Hart  
Democrat of Colorado  
Letter to Caucus Members (2-3-85)

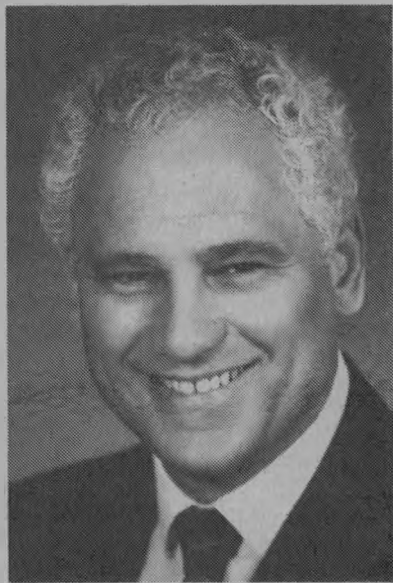
## DENNY SMITH . . . Leading The Fight For Lower Taxes And A Balanced Budget

Denny always speaks out about the dangers of increased government spending and our national deficit. The big spenders in Congress continue to sink our nation deeper into debt. Now, they are finally realizing what Denny and we knew all along — **government must learn to live within a budget.**

DENNY SMITH.  
MAKING US PROUD.  
STANDING UP FOR PRINCIPLE.

LET'S KEEP HIS LEADERSHIP WORKING FOR OREGON.  
(This information furnished by Friends of Denny Smith.)

# Governor



**NEIL  
GOLDSCHMIDT**

Democrat

**OCCUPATION:** Businessman (on leave from NIKE, Inc.).

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Choker-setter and loading dock worker, Summers, 1960-63; Civil Rights Worker, N.A.A.C.P., Mississippi, 1964; Legal Aid Attorney, 1967-69; Commissioner, City of Portland, 1971-72; Mayor, City of Portland, 1973-79; U.S. Secretary of Transportation, 1979-81; President, NIKE Canada, 1984-85; Vice President, NIKE, Inc., 1981-85.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Graduated South Eugene High School, Eugene, Oregon, 1958; Bachelor of Arts, University of Oregon, 1963; J.D. University of California Law School, Boalt Hall, 1967.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Intern, U.S. Senator Maurine Neuberger, 1964; City Commissioner, City of Portland, 1971-72; Mayor, City of Portland, 1973-79; U.S. Secretary of Transportation, 1979-81.

#### IT'S ABOUT WORK.

Not just talk. More work for us — and more opportunities for our children. A state government that works for us.

#### IT'S ABOUT CHANGE.

A change that makes a difference, that takes us back to security, back to hope for the future, back to the basic values that make Oregon a special place.

#### IT'S ABOUT TIME.

Time for The Oregon Comeback. An agenda that unites us.

#### THE TIME IS NOW

**A TIME TO CHOOSE: MORE OF THE SAME, OR A CHANGE THAT MAKES A DIFFERENCE?**

We have a choice. Oregonians' paychecks don't have to keep shrinking compared to what workers take home in other states. We don't have to keep watching Oregon kids leave the state to find jobs . . . We don't have to tolerate rising crime, mismanaged prisons and drugs in our schools . . . We don't have to accept state officials who don't protect the public . . . We don't have to be a doormat for the federal government . . . We don't have to settle for more of the same from leaders who pass the buck and pretend everything is ok.

NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT has the energy and vision to lead the Oregon Comeback, the good sense to listen and the courage to act. NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT has the proven ability to get results. We can have an Oregon Comeback. We can come back to the secure future Oregon deserves.

#### THE OREGON COMEBACK

NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT listens to Oregon. He knows we want change. Not just any change, but change that brings us back to the Oregon values: honesty, hard work, self reliance. That's the Oregon Comeback we want.

**COME BACK TO OPPORTUNITY** — with a Governor who listens and works where things really get done: in local communities across the entire state. Neil Goldschmidt knows all of Oregon must share in the Comeback, or it won't work. As Mayor of Portland, Neil improved the climate for small business and expanded jobs and opportunity in every neighborhood, not just downtown . . . As Secretary of Transportation, Neil saved American jobs at Chrysler Corporation and Oregon jobs in Prineville and Newport. As Vice President of Nike, he met a bottom line and got Oregon-designed products into markets around the globe, and that means more jobs and opportunities for Oregonians. **NOW HE CAN PUT THAT EXPERIENCE TO WORK FOR ALL OF US.**

**COME BACK TO SECURITY** — with a Governor who's ready to be tough on lawbreakers; who'll take charge of the prison system. Neil Goldschmidt believes we can get criminals back behind bars and keep them where they belong. We can make our homes and schoolgrounds safe again. When Neil Goldschmidt was in charge of a police department, the burglary rate went down.

**COME BACK TO INDEPENDENCE** — with a Governor who will fight for Oregon . . . Neil Goldschmidt is tough enough to make it stick when we tell the Federal government "NO WAY" when it tries to dump the nation's nuclear waste at our doorstep. Neil Goldschmidt will have an Oregon plan for federal timberlands.

**COME BACK TO AFFORDABILITY** — with a Governor who leaves money in our pockets and insists that state government work with what it has . . . What will the Oregon Comeback cost? "NOT ONE RED CENT!" says Neil Goldschmidt. Neil reduced property tax rates and the number of city general fund employees in Portland, and has the leadership skills to squeeze results out of Salem instead of squeezing money out of us.

**WE NEED A CHANGE! IT'S TIME FOR LEADERSHIP THAT REMEMBERS THE VALUES THAT MAKE THE REAL OREGON WORK.**

**WE NEED THE RIGHT KIND OF CHANGE: A RETURN TO THE FUTURE THAT OREGON DESERVES.**

**IT'S OUR TIME TO CHOOSE. DON'T TAKE A CHANCE ON MORE OF THE SAME. WE CAN'T AFFORD IT. LET'S CHOOSE CHANGE THAT MAKES A DIFFERENCE.**

**FOR OREGON: NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT FOR GOVERNOR.**

NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT: born and raised in Eugene, where his mom and dad still live. NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT: who worked his way through the University of Oregon and law school setting chokers in the woods and working on a Eugene loading dock. NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT: married Margie Wood, his scoutmaster's daughter. Neil and Margie and their two children live in the same house they bought in 1969. NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT worked in the United States cabinet to bring Federal money home to Boardman, Harney County, Springfield and other Oregon communities. NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT: helped build Nike, one of Oregon's business success stories.

NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT: local community experience. Federal experience. Business experience. Executive experience. Experience listening and solving problems. Experience making things happen. Producing for Oregon. Producing the Oregon Comeback.

**FOR OREGON: NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT FOR GOVERNOR**

*(This information furnished by Neil Goldschmidt for Governor.)*



# Governor



**NORMA  
PAULUS**

Republican

**OCCUPATION:** Lawyer.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Of counsel, Paulus, Rhoten and Lien Law firm, 1985-86; Adjunct law professor, Willamette U. 1985; Secretary of State, 1977-85; Self-employed appellate lawyer, 1962-76; Secretary, Oregon Supreme Court, 1955-61; Legal secretary, Harney County District Attorney, 1950-52.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Willamette University College of Law LL.B. 1962; Burns Union High School, graduated 1950.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Secretary of State, 1977-85; State representative, 1971-77; Member, Salem Human Relations Commission, 1967-71; Marion-Polk Boundary Commission, 1969-71; Presidential appointee to U.S. Commission overseeing 1986 Philippine election; Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services.

**NORMA PAULUS**

**THE LEADER OREGONIANS KNOW. AND TRUST**

The daughter of an impoverished Nebraska dustbowl farmer, NORMA PAULUS moved with her family to Burns at age five. Despite having to work to support herself during high school, she earned top grades and was president of the senior class.

There was no money to send her to college so NORMA PAULUS took a job as a legal secretary to the Harney County district attorney. She later moved to Salem and became legal secretary to two Supreme Court justices.

NORMA PAULUS earned admission to Willamette University law school without having gone to college. She graduated with honors in 1962.

NORMA has been married to Bill Paulus, a Salem attorney, for 28 years and is the mother of two grown children.

She was elected in 1970 to the Oregon Legislature where she served three terms. She was elected Secretary of State in 1976 and re-elected by an overwhelming margin in 1980.

**"NO MATTER WHERE I TRAVEL IN OREGON, IN EVERY NOOK AND CRANNY OF THE STATE, I FIND ENTHUSIASM. I FIND PEOPLE WITH REAL PRIDE IN THEMSELVES AND THEIR COMMUNITIES. ALL THEY ARE WAITING FOR IS DIRECTION — AND I'M READY TO PROVIDE IT."**

**NORMA PAULUS**

**NORMA PAULUS**

**REAL SOLUTIONS TO REAL PROBLEMS**

**Jobs and the economy:**

••NORMA PAULUS has prepared legislation to reform the workers compensation system and the permit process. She will provide leadership to solve the liability insurance crisis.

••NORMA PAULUS has sound, sensible policies to boost Oregon's traditional industries such as timber, agriculture and tourism.

••NORMA PAULUS will call upon the best economic minds in all parts of the state to develop an economic policy that assists our existing businesses, while attracting new business.

**"THE BEST WAY TO ATTRACT NEW BUSINESS IS TO MAKE SURE OUR EXISTING OREGON COMPANIES ARE THRIVING AND PROSPERING."**

**NORMA PAULUS**

**The cost of government:**

••NORMA PAULUS will make government do more with less. She will make government more responsive to the people it serves.

••NORMA PAULUS will fight for reform of the state personnel system which too often rewards mediocrity and stifles innovation.

**"I WILL FIND NEW WAYS TO CONSERVE OUR TAX DOLLARS. WHAT I WILL NOT DO IS DIG DEEPER INTO YOUR POCKETS. I PROMISE YOU THAT."**

**NORMA PAULUS**

**Crime and prison overcrowding:**

••NORMA PAULUS' regional prison proposal — relying on private enterprise for construction, maintenance and security — will provide needed jail space for less money. Her plan for a regional parole board will give the public more control over the criminal justice system.

••NORMA PAULUS will fight for tougher penalties for drug dealers. She will let drug traffickers know Oregon is serious about protecting its young people.

••NORMA PAULUS will make sure public safety is the top priority of the criminal justice system. She will fight for crime victims' rights.

**NORMA PAULUS**

**LEADERSHIP AND EXPERIENCE**

**"(Norma) Paulus' success can be traced to her political style which has emphasized openness, candor and deft bargaining skills."**

*Oregonian 1/3/85*

••NORMA PAULUS stood up to the Rajneeshes when it appeared they were trying to subvert the elections process in Wasco County. She preserved the honesty and integrity of the election process.

••NORMA PAULUS took on powerful special interests and succeeded in establishing Oregon's vote-by-mail system which is being copied throughout the country.

••NORMA PAULUS was chief sponsor of the Willamette Greenway bill passed by the Legislature. She brought together farmers and environmentalists to preserve the quality of the river without destroying good farm land or taking away private property.

••NORMA PAULUS saved the state and counties \$800,000 a biennium by reducing the number of elections from as many as 100 in a year down to six.

**"As secretary of state (Paulus) instituted and carried out changes in the face of opposition thrown up by vested interests. Her determination to do what is right is her best known identification."**

*Daily Astorian 7/9/85*

**"(Paulus) track record in state government, both as a legislator and secretary of state, is impeccable."**

*Eugene Register-Guard 7/3/85*

**NORMA PAULUS**

**PROVEN PERFORMANCE, NOT EMPTY PROMISES.**

Honesty. Integrity. Independence. Innovation. Progressive leadership. These are the qualities for which Oregon has a well-deserved reputation.

And these are the qualities most frequently associated with NORMA PAULUS.

NORMA PAULUS knows Oregon's potential is unlimited. She believes in the quality and value of every part of the state.

NORMA PAULUS has the leadership and experience to build a brighter future for all Oregonians.

**NORMA PAULUS**

**FOR GOVERNOR**

**LEADERSHIP AND EXPERIENCE**

*(This information furnished by Paulus for Governor Committee.)*

# Commissioner, Bureau of Labor & Industries



DAN  
GOODHALL

Republican

**OCCUPATION:** Currently Executive Vice President/Administrator of Special Security Investigators, Inc.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Started as a security guard and patrol officer for family-owned business; worked way through area, division, state and company-wide management levels to the position currently held.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Elementary and high school education in Grants Pass, and in Klamath and Josephine County school districts; attended Southern Oregon State College in Ashland; participated in many business and management-related seminars.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Appointed by Congressman Denny Smith as delegate to the 1986 National White House Conference on Small Business.

## GOODHALL MEANS BUSINESS

Special Security Investigators, Inc. is a family-founded Oregon corporation doing business throughout the Northwest; responsible for approximately 270 employees and services located in over 29 Oregon cities, as well as in Washington and California.

Dan is a member and guardian for the National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB). His experience and knowledge has provided Oregon's business community a strong voice in both state and national legislative affairs. Dan is also a member of the National Chamber of Commerce.

The Board of Advisors recently announced that Dan has been nominated as Outstanding Young Man of America for 1985, an honor that recognizes young men throughout the nation for professional achievement and community service.

Dan is 5th Congressional District Chairman for Citizens for America (CFA). CFA is a bipartisan, grassroots organization committed to ensuring national fiscal reform and to promoting strong foreign policy. This has provided Dan the opportunity to work with the president's cabinet members and to meet directly with President Reagan in the White House.

U.S. Secretary of Labor, William E. Brock has described Dan as "an articulate advocate for his state."

## WHY DAN GOODHALL SHOULD BE OREGON'S NEXT COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

WHAT A VOTE FOR DAN GOODHALL MEANS:

### JOBS

Like all of us, DAN GOODHALL, has a big stake in Oregon's future. He knows that for the business community to flourish

we must create a stable economic climate and work environment and halt the evergrowing cost of doing business in Oregon. He knows jobs have been lost in our lumber, agriculture, fishing and high-tech industries. Most of all he knows that the term "economic development" is more than just a buzz word . . . it is Oregon's single greatest need. True economic development can only occur when business has the opportunity to grow and expand, providing additional jobs for our Oregon work force. Oregon must manage, not spend, its way out of its economic dilemma. **DAN GOODHALL WILL PUT OREGON BACK TO WORK.**

### INDUSTRY

We must commit ourselves to realistic goals and objectives especially in the area of providing jobs for Oregonians. We need to keep our natural resources here as a bargaining chip for world trade, to get the state's economy rolling. Oregon is losing people again; the demand for jobs is not meeting the supply of labor and we are setting ourselves up for the continuation of our current recession in Oregon. DAN GOODHALL will seek conditions to attract new industry while assuring present industry has a profitable future. We must develop a statewide plan to include all of our natural resources to help keep Oregonians at work in Oregon.

### OREGON

As an Oregon native DAN GOODHALL believes in the Oregon tradition, that there are no problems in Oregon that Oregonians cannot fix. He knows it's not healthy to place our state in competition with itself, that a "North versus South" and "East versus West" mentality does nothing for Oregon's future. As a key to this state's economic planning, the Bureau of Labor and Industries must reinvolve Oregonians, soliciting their ideas, goals and objectives. Oregon's elected officials must do more than pay lip service to resolving our state's economic dilemmas. They must be committed to identifying our resources, developing a statewide plan and promoting it. In the business world a laissez-faire attitude is not tolerated. It can be no less for those elected to represent us.

### OUR FUTURE

The Bureau of Labor and Industries' 1986 handbook declares that "the Commissioner takes an active part in state economic planning . . ." Therefore, with direction from the Commissioner, the Bureau is directly responsible for the economic climate of the State of Oregon. The rekindling of Oregon's economy, in fact its very future, may well be determined by Oregon voters when they elect the next Commissioner. The current Commissioner has had eight years to develop policies and practices that extend beyond mere statutory responsibility. Oregon cries for leadership! DAN GOODHALL will provide leadership to assure a future for our families and a state where its most precious resource — OUR CHILDREN — will not have to leave to find their future. He will be active in attracting and keeping business open, using negotiation, not threats. Dan will keep labor working — not unemployed.

DAN GOODHALL is NOT a politician. He is a businessman who will provide sound management practices and policies to this most important position and bring the office out of obscurity.

**ELECT DAN GOODHALL FOR PROGRESSIVE LEADERSHIP, LEADERSHIP BASED ON THE OREGON TRADITION!**

**VOTE FOR DAN GOODHALL  
COMMISSIONER  
Bureau of Labor & Industries  
State of Oregon**

*(This information furnished by Friends of Dan Goodhall Committee.)*

# Commissioner, Bureau of Labor & Industries



MARY  
ROBERTS

Democrat

**OCCUPATION:** Commissioner, Bureau of Labor & Industries.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Community College curriculum consultant; Juvenile Court counselor; social worker; real estate sales.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Master's degree, University of Wisconsin; Bachelor's degree, University of Oregon; National Defense Foreign Language Fellowship, Chinese-Japanese Institute, University of Colorado. West Linn High School.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Serving Oregonians for 14 years--eight years as Commissioner, Bureau of Labor & Industries; six years as State Senator and Representative; President, National Apprenticeship Program; Vice-President, National Association of Government Labor Officials. Member, Oregon Job Training Coordinating Council, Aging Commission.

### MARY ROBERTS--AN EFFICIENT MANAGER

She does more with less. Mary Roberts has proven that harder work, better planning and good management increase efficiency and productivity. Today the bureau does more with 30 percent fewer employees than when she took office. It was running close to a \$250,000 deficit when she started. She balanced the books. Today it is a model of efficiency on a lean budget.

### MARY ROBERTS--EXPERIENCE IN A TOUGH JOB

Roberts' reforms spell efficiency in the bureau's key areas:

1. **Apprenticeship and Training.** Industry demands a skilled work force and the bureau helps make that possible. As industry's needs change, the bureau keeps pace in a unique, public-private partnership. Some 1,400 volunteers contribute, too. Today there are more apprentices working than at any time in recent years.
2. **Civil Rights.** When Roberts took office there was a backlog of 1,600 cases. Some had been languishing in the files for eight years! Now all cases are up-to-date and resolved promptly. Workers and management respect the balance she brings to the decision-making process. This efficiency has won national recognition.
3. **Child Labor Laws.** Roberts persuaded the legislature to strengthen Oregon's child labor laws protecting youngsters entering the world of work. This year, in an aggressive crackdown, she fined a company \$53,000 for 93 violations involving children as young as 11-years-old in door-to-door peddling.
4. **Wage and Hour Laws.** Resolving disputes has earned Roberts a reputation for fairness. Most cases are now resolved without the necessity of court action. The Bureau's Wage & Hour Division has collected nearly \$1,000,000 this year in wages owed to workers.

### MARY ROBERTS--LEADERSHIP FOR OREGON

**A National 'First.'** Roberts expanded a program which informs employers about employment law. State-wide seminars have served more than 3,000 employers this year. She created an employer "hot line" to discuss questions without fear of penalty. More than 2,000 callers use it monthly. This outreach success is a national "first".

**A National 'First.'** Oregon's state labor bureau was the first in the country to win a contract to place youth in Job Corps Centers. That's training for life-long careers.

**A National 'First.'** Oregon's workers are protected if their employer is forced to close down without paying employees the wages they have earned. That's because Roberts led the fight to create the Wage Security Fund, the most comprehensive in the country.

**A National 'First.'** Roberts' Apprentice Marketing Plan, the first of its kind in the U.S., has involved more employers in training for Oregon's future. This plan is now being considered as a national model.

### THANK YOU, MARY ROBERTS

She has earned many awards for her efforts. They include:

- Exemplary Practices Award, American Society for Public Administration, for her efforts in equal opportunity and affirmative action.
- Oregon Woman of the Year, Mary Rieke Award, Oregon Women's Political Caucus, for outstanding public service.
- Liberty Award, Oregon Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, for efforts to preserve religious freedom.
- Certificate of Meritorious Service, U.S. Department of Labor, for nation-wide apprenticeship contributions.
- Elected vice president by her peers of the national organization of state labor commissioners.

### MARY ROBERTS HAS EARNED RE-ELECTION

Mary Roberts is an outstanding public servant. Her record is clear. She is a tight-fisted administrator who has proven herself. She has earned re-election. In contrast to her 26-year-old opponent who has worked primarily in a family-owned security guard business, Mary Roberts, 41, has a solid career in the private sector and in effective public service.

### MARY ROBERTS--A LEADER WE TRUST

When she last sought re-election, every major Oregon newspaper endorsed her. She has won the respect of labor, business and education. A fifth-generation Oregonian with roots in Harney And Coos counties, Mary Roberts knows Oregon. She cares about our needs, is thoughtful and hard working.

### Mary Roberts and Oregon. Let's Keep A Great Team.

(Note--For a complete list of Mary Roberts' many endorsements from business, labor and industry, call (503) 282-8271.)

*(This information furnished by Committee to Re-Elect Mary Roberts.)*

# State Senator 14TH DISTRICT



**BOB  
KINTIGH**

Republican

**OCCUPATION:** Owner/manager, Kintigh's Mountain Home Ranch: a quality producer of Christmas trees, nursery stock, timber and cattle.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Professional forester; consulting forestry firms and BLM.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** B.S. in Forestry, Pennsylvania State University; Master of Forestry, University of California.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Chair, Lane County Plan Advisory Com.; Member, Springfield School Budget Com.; Founder, member and/or director of numerous agricultural and forestry organizations; State Gypsy Moth Steering Committee.

### BOB KINTIGH — BACKGROUND AND VALUES

Bob Kintigh has been a successful small businessman for nearly 30 years. He understands the need for sound resource management and for a positive business climate. He's a dedicated family man who is active in his profession, the community and his church. He has been recognized and honored many times by business and community groups.

### BOB KINTIGH — LEADERSHIP WE CAN TRUST

Bob Kintigh knows that we want better government, not more government. He knows that crime, drugs and unemployment are serious problems in the district. He is opposed to legislation restricting our rights or giving criminals more rights than victims. Bob Kintigh will listen to our concerns and find common sense solutions.

### BOB KINTIGH — KNOWLEDGE AND MATURITY

Bob Kintigh understands the district's economy. He will work to create jobs and stable communities.

### BOB KINTIGH ON CRIME:

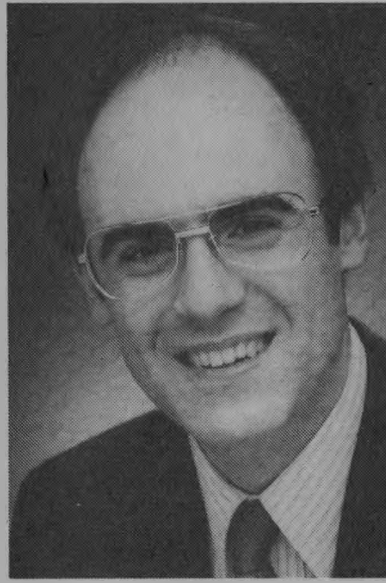
"I support the victims' rights initiative, I oppose early release of criminals with long records and believe our state government should give greater priority to neighborhood security."

### BOB KINTIGH ON JOBS:

"As an employer and business owner, I will have to live with decisions made in Salem. Government should spend less time regulating business, and more time creating an atmosphere that encourages growth, producing jobs."

Vote for Bob Kintigh — He's one of us.

*(This information furnished by Kintigh for Senate Committee.)*



**STEVE  
STARKOVICH**

Democrat

**OCCUPATION:** Legislator, Senate Majority Leader.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Warehouseman, United Grocers; research assistant, University of Washington.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** B.A. with honors, Oregon State University; graduate studies, University of Oregon.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Elected to the Oregon State Senate, 1982. Chaired: Water Policy, Interim Education Committees, Interim Education and Economic Development Subcommittee. Other assignments have included: Trade and Economic Development, Labor, Economic Activities, Education, Energy and Environment Committees, Small Business Finance Subcommittee, Veterans' Task Force.

STEVE STARKOVICH was raised on his family's farm and now lives in Canby. He's been an Outdoor School Counselor, a Little League baseball coach, and, in 1982, was named an Outstanding Young Man of America in recognition of "outstanding professional achievement, superior leadership ability, and exceptional service to the community."

STARKOVICH BELIEVES OREGONIANS should not have to leave Oregon to find work. He believes we need to revive, diversify, and preserve the long-term health of our rural district's economy and our way of life.

### STARKOVICH WILL CONTINUE HIS EFFORTS to:

- Increase local processing of local timber
- Promote tourism, our nursery industry, and our small family farms
- Establish programs to help small business
- Increase support for research and development
- Attract new industry.

STARKOVICH WILL CONTINUE to resist the powerful pressures of the big spenders. He supported:

- Last year's 8% income tax cut
- Conservative state budgets
- More state support for property tax relief and schools.

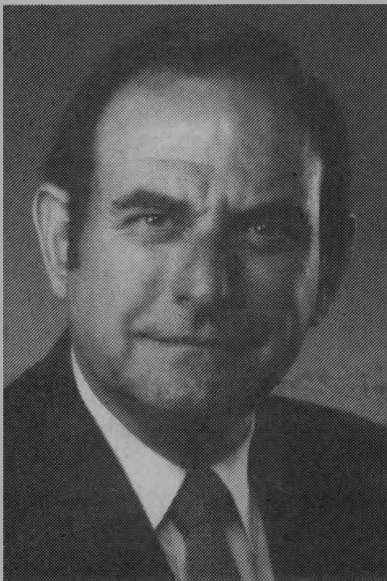
STARKOVICH HAS A BROAD-BASED RECORD from our diverse district. Steve isn't at one extreme or the other on important issues. He listens. His judgement and experience are on our side — on the side of working men and women, consumers, seniors, veterans, small businesspersons, and those in need of public assistance. He has helped constituents from all over our large district. Our Senator works for us!

**RE-ELECT STEVE STARKOVICH OUR STATE SENATOR.**

*(This information furnished by Re-Elect Senator Starkovich Committee; Charles S. Rosenblum, Treasurer.)*

CANDIDATE FOR

**State Senator** 16TH DISTRICT



L. B. DAY

Republican

**OCCUPATION:** Administrator/Secretary-Treasurer Cannery Workers Local 670.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Regional Director U.S. Dept. of Interior 1970; Director Oregon Dept. Environmental Quality 1971; Business Rep. and Public Relations Director Local 670; Master Tire Service; U.S. Navy (Korean conflict).

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Political Science and Economics degree, Willamette University.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** State Representative 1964-70; State Senator 1977-86. Chair Land Conservation & Development Comm. 1973-76.

**COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT:** Chair of Project 90 (Salem development); past Pres. Salem Art Assoc.; member Thos. Kay Historical Soc.; Rotary; Elks; YMCA; American Legion.

"WE STOOD SHOULDER TO SHOULDER . . ." Governor Tom McCall

Those familiar with Senator L. B. Day's record of service find much to praise. One very familiar with it was Governor Tom McCall who said: "L. B. Day . . . gave more to his state in time, agony, and hard work than just about anyone. We stood shoulder to shoulder in many a fight."

That's why Senator Day's slogan "He's not afraid to fight for you" rings true. He is honest, straight-forward and does what he believes is right.

Senator Mark Hatfield: "Senator L. B. Day is a very effective Legislator. Couple his honesty . . . drive and determination . . . experience in government . . . and you have an excellent combination."

**HERE'S WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT L. B. DAY**

City Councilman John Shirley: "Single-handedly getting state funds for Kuebler Road is just one example of many things L. B. has done for Salem."

Democratic State Representative Jeff Gilmour: "Salem and Marion County need effective Legislators and I have personal knowledge of just how effective L. B. Day really is."

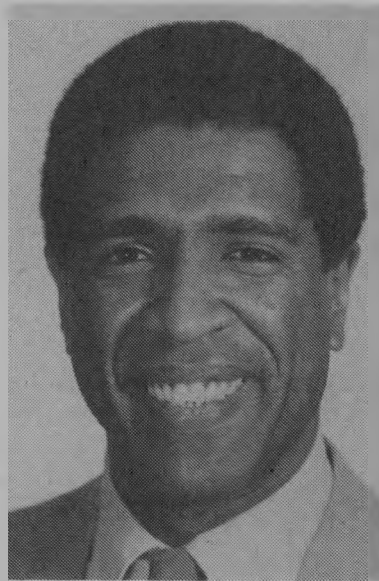
Oregon Farm Bureau: "You are truly a friend of agriculture . . ."

Marilee Churchill, Stayton: "Senator Day was a tremendous help on our Jordan Bridge project."

Stuart Compton: "He has done so much for us . . . it is difficult to measure. We badly need him in the Legislature."

Former Independent Logger Tom Shipler: "He's a solid legislator . . . I particularly agree with his strong opposition to legalization of marijuana."

*(This information furnished by Re-elect L. B. Day Senator Committee.)*



JIM HILL

Democrat

**OCCUPATION:** Marketing director, PEN-NOR Inc.; contractor; personnel consultant, State Farm Insurance Co.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Oregon Asst. Attorney General; hearings officer, Oregon Dept. of Revenue; attorney; independent businessman.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Law Degree; Master of Business Administration Degree; B.A. Economics.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Currently State Representative; Co-Chair, Trade & Econ. Develop. Cttee.; Member, Judiciary Cttee., and Agriculture, Forestry & Natural Resources Cttee.

**LISTENING WITH AN OPEN MIND, SPEAKING WITH A REASONED VOICE, JIM HILL WORKS FOR YOU!**

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & JOBS** — As Co-Chair of the Trade & Econ. Development Committee, **JIM HILL** kept his promise by shaping a comprehensive economic development program, and by getting the "Oregon Marketplace" program enacted, encouraging Oregonians to buy from Oregonians — creating jobs.

**CRIME** — **JIM HILL** sponsored and campaigned for a statewide ballot measure to increase prison space — outside the mid-Willamette Valley, and voted:

- for harsher penalties for child abuse;
- to screen day-care employees for criminal records;
- to increase murder sentences without possibility of early release.

**TAXES** — **JIM HILL** has fought to make our state income tax simpler and fair, and voted to:

- end the surcharge — cutting income taxes by \$140 million; require the Governor to submit a balanced budget — without new taxes;
- continue property-tax relief while working for a stable way to finance our schools — without increasing taxes.

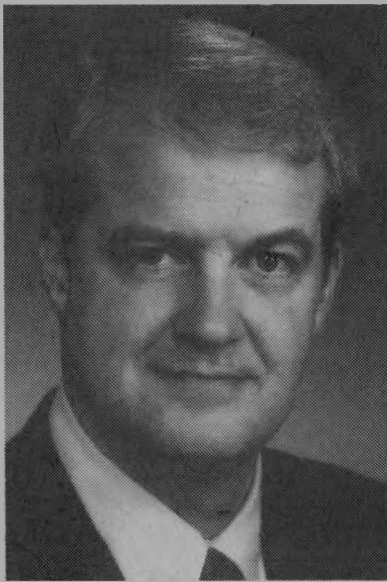
**AS STATE SENATOR, JIM HILL WILL:**

- introduce a comprehensive business retention plan to retain Oregon businesses and jobs;
- continue to fight for more prison space — outside the mid-Willamette Valley;
- make the Senate more responsive to the problems of child abuse and juvenile drug & alcohol abuse;
- work to make sure that insurance rate increases and cancellations are not allowed unless truly justified.

"I've knocked on nearly every door in District 16, and hold regular public issue breakfasts. I have kept my promises and remained accountable to my constituents. Please give me the privilege of being your Senator."

*(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Jim Hill State Senator.)*

# State Senator 17TH DISTRICT



**PETER COURTNEY**

Democrat

**OCCUPATION:** Assistant to the President, Western Oregon State College.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Political Commentator — KPTV (Ch 12) & KSLM; Attorney; State Representative; Hearings Officer, Employment Relations Board; Legal Aid Attorney; Personnel Division, State of Oregon; Law Clerk, Oregon Court of Appeals.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Bachelor's and Master's Degrees in Public Administration, University of Rhode Island; Law Degree, Boston University.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Two-term State Representative, District 33. Six years in local government service: Salem City Council, Mass Transit Board. Chair, Riverfront '85 Committee.

**PERSONAL:** Married to Margie Brenden Courtney. They have two sons.

**CIVIC ACTIVITIES:** YMCA Board of Directors; Red Cross Board of Directors; Mid-Valley Children's Guild.

**NO NEW PRISONS FOR SALEM.**

Three years ago Peter Courtney called Salem "Oregon's penal colony." The Legislature listened. They built a new prison in Pendleton. It helped some, but more is needed. Oregon's most dangerous convicts serve time in prison space here. The problem is, they aren't serving enough time because there isn't enough space.

When new prison space is built, Peter Courtney still thinks it belongs somewhere else. It's not fair for Salem to get the fallout from a system that lets heavy felons off too lightly, then lets them loose in our neighborhoods.

**TOUGHENING LAWS ON CHILD ABUSE.**

It was Peter Courtney who led the legislative battle to make Oregon laws tougher on drunk drivers. Now he wants to make our laws tougher on child abusers. Abuse of this generation's children contributes to abuse that will happen in the next. We must break this sickening cycle now. An astounding number of criminals were abused as children.

**PETER COURTNEY: NOBODY WORKS HARDER!**

As the *Statesman/Journal* said May 6, 1984: "Courtney has been tested again and again, refusing to flinch in the face of tough issues or shrink from new ideas . . . Peter Courtney is one of the most able, best prepared candidates to run for public office. He is bright and courageous. Nobody works harder."

*(This information furnished by Peter Courtney for State Senate.)*



**C.T. (CUB) HOUCK**

Republican

**OCCUPATION:** Small business owner, Houck-Carrow Construction.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Small Business Owner; real estate, insurance, farming and building.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** North Salem High School; B.S. Degree, Oregon State University.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Elected Oregon State Senator 1982; Currently Assistant Senate Republican Leader; President Salem City Council; Chair Salem School Board; Member Oregon Government Ethics Commission; Chair Marion, Polk & Yamhill County Comprehensive Health Planning Group; Member Salem Housing Authority Board; Member Marion-Polk Boundary Commission.

**"Cub Houck does more in an hour than most legislators do in a week."**

Mary Eyre

**"As a legislator . . . (Cub Houck) is knowledgeable, competent and well-respected. He enjoys a solid reputation in Salem."**

*Oregonian*, April 20, 1986

**PROVIDING LEADERSHIP FOR HIS DISTRICT**

- Hand delivered 1200 senior handbooks to seniors who wanted more information on programs and services the state provides.
- Hand delivered 550 child abuse handbooks to parents who wanted more information on child abuse and how to solve it.
- Sponsored 4 public forums on the liability insurance crisis to get more information to help small business people survive.
- Helped Keizer to obtain necessary funding for a badly needed sewer system.
- Blocked the closure of a local prison facility and the unloading of 351 criminals onto Salem's streets.
- Aided in the negotiations between the City of Keizer and the State Highway Dept. for purchase of the Keizer Little League park.

**SENATOR HOUCK VOTES HIS CONSCIENCE**

- No to higher property and income taxes
- No to legislative pay increases and showers

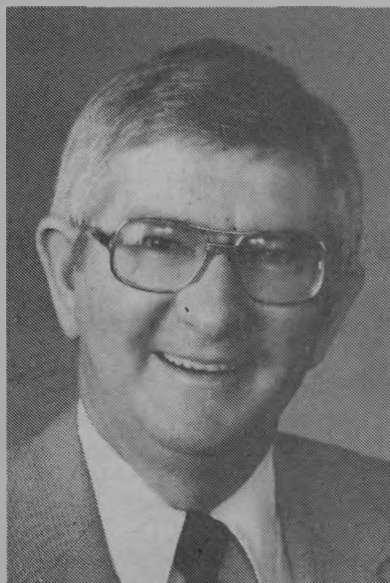
**SENATOR HOUCK'S 1987 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA**

- Work to secure new jobs and stabilize our economy
- Fight to keep a lid on higher property and income taxes
- Strive to solve our local crime problems
- Provide badly needed leadership in dealing with legislative matters in a timely manner to save taxpayers money

**SENATOR CUB HOUCK . . . LEADERSHIP THAT DELIVERS**

*(This information furnished by Friends of Cub Houck.)*

# State Representative 28TH DISTRICT



**DEWEY A. NEWTON**

Democrat

**OCCUPATION:** Legal Counsel, Oregon Optometric Association.  
**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** United Air Lines 1959-1968; lawyer, 1966-present.  
**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** B.S. Portland State University, 1961; J.D. Northwestern College of Law, 1966.  
**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Woodburn City Attorney, 1970-1972; Legislative Committee Counsel and Assistant to the Senate President, 1973-1975; Woodburn Planning Commission 1973; Woodburn Justice Court Judge, 1976-1986.

**DEWEY NEWTON - A KENNEDY DEMOCRAT**

Dewey Newton became actively involved in politics campaigning for the election of President John F. Kennedy in 1960. He still believes the Kennedy credo of "what you can do for your country" should be the test of all those who would seek public office.

**DEWEY NEWTON - IS FOR:**

- Tougher enforcement against violent criminals.
- Lowering property taxes, especially for senior citizens.
- More efficient state government through performance auditing. (HIS OPPONENT, THE INCUMBENT, SAYS HE IS FOR EFFICIENCY, BUT VOTED AGAINST IT.)
- Stabilizing school finance so there are no school closure threats.
- A three member public utility commission to help fight rate increases.
- Helping agriculture, timber and small businesses.

**DEWEY NEWTON - A PERSONAL MESSAGE**

"We are lucky to live in one of the most beautiful parts of the world. We can't improve on what God has given us, but we can and must work together to preserve it and to make our economic, educational and political institutions better."

**DEWEY NEWTON - IS AGAINST**

- Bigger government.
- Putting the Portland/Metro garbage dump in our backyard. (HIS OPPONENT, THE INCUMBENT VOTED TO GIVE THE D.E.Q. THIS AUTHORITY.)
- Legalizing the growth of marijuana.
- The mandatory seat belt law.
- Releasing dangerous offenders into our communities by reducing the size of MacLaren School for Boys. (HIS OPPONENT, THE INCUMBENT, DID'T EVEN VOTE ON IT. HE WAS "EXCUSED FOR BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.") What was more important to us?
- Any more pay raises and showers for legislators like the 1985 Legislature gave itself.

*(This information furnished by Citizens for Newton; Claire Morin Treasurer.)*



**FRED PARKINSON**

Republican

**OCCUPATION:** Pharmacist and drug store owner.  
**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Owner operator Silverton Drug Store for 31 years; owner of Mt. Angel Drug Store for 18 years.  
**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Bachelor of Science Degree in Pharmacy, Idaho State University.  
**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Silverton City Council for six years; Mayor of Silverton two terms; elected State Representative in 1980, 1982 and 1984; House committees: Labor, Business and Consumer Affairs, Energy and Environment, Revenue, and Intergovernmental Affairs.

During his three terms as a State Representative, FRED PARKINSON has maintained that public agencies must learn to live within their means just as the private sector and individuals have.

FRED PARKINSON believes we must stabilize school funding and eliminate the "gun at the head" approach to budget passing. We must keep our schools open. An educated work force is a high priority in expanding and promoting Business growth in our state.

FRED PARKINSON fought increases in taxes that would further discourage the growth of small business and new jobs. With the economy on the upswing, he believes we must continue to improve Oregon's business climate to ensure greater job opportunities.

Surveys this year have shown increasing crime as a priority concern of Oregon citizens. The legislature must give our justice system tools to get tough with criminals.

FRED PARKINSON listens to individuals and has worked with many of them all over the district to help solve their problems. As a retail store operator, he is one of the most accessible of all members of the legislature.

FRED PARKINSON has run a successful business in Silverton for 31 years. He and his wife, Nola, are the parents of five children.

**RE-ELECT FRED PARKINSON SO THAT HIS VOTE CAN CONTINUE TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN MAKING STATE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABLE TO ITS CITIZENS.**

*(This information furnished by Parkinson for State Representative Committee.)*

# State Representative 29TH DISTRICT



SUSAN  
SOKOL  
BLOSSER

Democrat

**OCCUPATION:** Small business owner; founder and director of Sokol-Blosser winery; manager, Sokol-Blosser Vineyards.  
**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Adjunct professor of American History, Linfield College; feature writer, McMinnville News Register; Social studies teacher, Beaverton High School.  
**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Reed College, Master of Arts in Teaching, 1967; Stanford University, B.A., 1966.  
**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Oregon Travel Information Council, Oregon Blue Ribbon Advisory Committee on Work and Families, Dayton School Board, Yamhill County Extension Advisory Council, Dayton High School Vocational Agriculture Advisory Committee.

**SPECIAL HONOR:** U.S. Soil and Water Conservation district of Yamhill County 1983 "Cooperator (Farmer) of the Year"

**PERSONAL:** Married, three children

**WHAT CAN YOU EXPECT FROM SUSAN SOKOL BLOSSER?**

**Small Business** — With her experience in management, marketing and finance, Susan Sokol Blosser understands the issues facing small businesses in our community. She will be their advocate in the State legislature.

**Agriculture** — Susan Sokol Blosser is an active member of the horticulture industry (ornamentals, fruit, nuts and vegetables). This largest and fastest growing segment of agriculture in Oregon is virtually unrepresented in the State legislature. Susan will aggressively promote the development of this agricultural community.

**Education** — As a mother of three school-age children, a former high school teacher and a two-term Dayton School Board member, Susan Sokol Blosser knows how vital education is to the health of Oregon. Susan will work to develop a quality education program that our community can support.

**The District** — Voters in District 29 can expect Susan to be visible and actively working to bring back to the community the programs and resources available from the state. Creating jobs, encouraging tourism, stabilizing education and promoting agriculture will be her top priorities.

**THREE REASONS TO VOTE FOR SUSAN SOKOL BLOSSER**

- Experience in Small Business, Agriculture and Education
- Years of Community Involvement
- Energetic Leadership

*(This information furnished by Friends to Elect Susan Sokol Blosser.)*



STAN  
BUNN

Republican

**OCCUPATION:** Small business owner; attorney.  
**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Farming; adjunct professor George Fox College.  
**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Doctor of Jurisprudence, cum laude, Willamette University College of Law 1973; BA Economics, Willamette University 1969; Lafayette and Dayton schools.  
**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Current State Representative serving fourth term; Oregon Traffic Safety Commission 1979-1981; Chairman Oregon Ethics Commission.  
**FAMILY:** A fourth generation Yamhill County small business owner, Stan Bunn lives near the Dayton family farm with wife Mary and children Mike and Kristine.

**... MAN OF INTEGRITY ...**

"I have known Stan Bunn for twenty years. He is a man of integrity and dedication. I support his re-election."

U.S. Senator Mark O. Hatfield

"Stan Bunn doesn't just talk about reducing government spending; he votes that way."

Floyd Aylor, Dundee

**... TAKES TIME TO LISTEN ...**

"Stan Bunn cares about the people he represents. He takes time to listen to our concerns and gets results we need."

Jim and Mikki Snell, Newberg

"Stan Bunn of Newberg, a very responsive and effective . . . state representative in 1985 . . . compiled an impressive record last year . . ."

*News-Register, McMinnville, 5/9/86*

**... GETS THE JOB DONE ...**

"I've worked with Stan Bunn for four sessions in the Oregon Legislature and I've seen how hard he works. Stan Bunn is a respected and effective leader. There is no doubt that Stan gets the job done right for you in Salem."

State Senator Tony Meeker

"Stan Bunn grew up on a farm and he knows agriculture. He is an aggressive spokesman for farmers in Salem."

Barry House, Dayton

"Liability insurance coverage for our citizens and businesses is the #1 legislative issue. Stan Bunn is leading the effort in Salem to revise insurance laws."

Ezra Koch, McMinnville

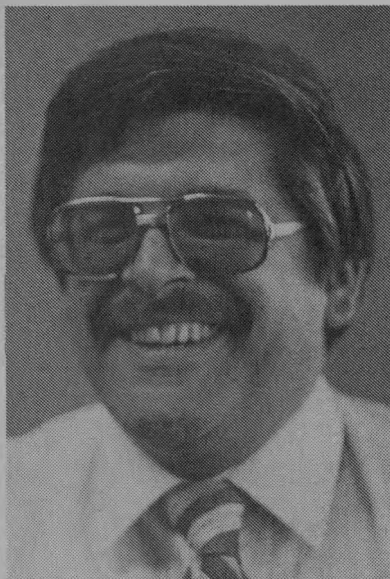
*(This information furnished by Citizens for Stan Bunn.)*



CANDIDATE FOR

# State Representative

29TH  
DISTRICT



J. STEVE  
DODDS

Libertarian

**OCCUPATION:** Electrical Engineer; owner/operator Dodds Engineering & Computer Service, McMinnville.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Self-employed engineer since 1976; engineer, Cascade Steel Rolling Mills, 1973-1976; engineer, City of Portland, 1971-1973; engineer, Reynolds Metals, Troutdale, 1969-1970; summer and college jobs.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Registered Professional Engineer-Oregon, Calif.; BSEE degree, Oregon State University, 1971; Hillsboro High School, 1965.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Member of both Yamhill County and City of McMinnville Building Appeals Boards; Electrical Design Engineer, City of Portland, Public Works Dept., 1971-1973.

Steve Dodds was born: Portland, Oregon, 1947.

**LET'S GET GOVERNMENT BACK TO ITS BASIC FUNCTIONS!**

Government burden is simply too high and its employment at all levels must be reduced. It is out of control (we let it) and continues to feed upon itself.

Government should be only a watchdog, defender of individual rights, and above all the peoples' **servant**. Too often the "public good" and well-intentioned regulation is used as an excuse to undermine individual rights by "protecting" citizens against themselves.

The private sector can easily provide the majority of services and at less cost (competitive). Oregon's economy and employment would be substantially boosted with privatization of government operations. Lower taxes would promote business investment and jobs.

A citizen's responsibility is assumed to be non-existent: sure, it's a good idea to wear seat belts and motorcycle helmets, not use "unapproved" drugs, etc., but to make laws and ever tighter enforcement mechanisms intrudes on all citizens.

Jobs and the work ethic itself can be restored by not **allowing** government to legislate moral issues and trying to "give" all things to all people.

I would like your support to move away from "big brother" government and emphasize individual responsibility. Relieving our lives from this government burden would save us from building more jails and supporting greater bureaucracy, while educating our children better, reducing taxes drastically, and building a better future for Oregon.

I do not support victimless crime laws.

I do support the marijuana initiative.

I do not support a sales tax.

*(This information furnished by Steve Dodds.)*

# State Representative 30TH DISTRICT



**JEFF GILMOUR**

Democrat

**OCCUPATION:** Farmer.  
**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Fourth generation farmer in the same farming community.  
**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Oregon College of Education.  
**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Your state representative since 1973; member, Emergency Board 1979-1986; House Chairman, Joint Committee on Trade & Economic Development, 1983-1984; Co-Chairman, Ways & Means Committee, 1979-1981; member of Ways & Means Committee, 1985-1986; State Employees Benefits Board.

**JEFF GILMOUR**

**A RECORD OF EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT WORK FOR THE PEOPLE OF HOUSE DISTRICT 30**

**JEFF GILMOUR . . . . Respected**

Jeff Gilmour's consistent, common-sense approach to problems has earned him the full respect of Democrats and Republicans alike.

" . . . in desperate need of more legislators with Gilmour's demonstrated ability."

*Oregon Statesman 4/19/86*

**JEFF GILMOUR . . . . Conscientious**

Jeff Gilmour has truly represented the people in his continuing fight to keep taxes down. Over the years he has insisted that government live within its means.

"The Jefferson farmer sees himself as a working man and taxpayer first and then a citizen legislator."

*Oregon Statesman 9/24/84*

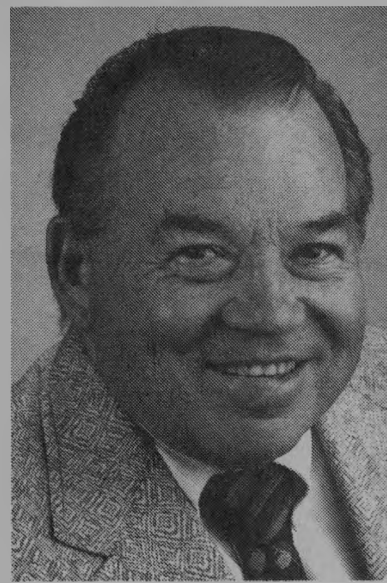
**JEFF GILMOUR . . . . Hard-working**

Jeff Gilmour is a working farmer who has fought hard to protect and represent small businessmen because he knows their success is vital to the economic health of Oregon.

"Gilmour has done a good, responsible job. A combination of seniority and common sense has put the rural Democrat on the Legislative Emergency Board and put him in charge of the Legislature's most important committees.

*Oregon Statesman 4/19/86*

*(This information furnished by Re-elect Jeff Gilmour Committee.)*



**ROBERT H. O'DELL**

Republican

**OCCUPATION:** Real estate and insurance sales; tax preparer.  
**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Stayton Cannery; long haul trucker; roofing contractor; lumber grader.  
**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Graduate of Whittier High School and attended Chemeketa Community College.  
**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** United States Coast Guard, 1957-1961; United States Coast Guard Auxiliary; past division CME officer.

**Community Service:** Chairman of Ducks Unlimited, North Santiam Chapter, member of Santiam Valley Grange, 7th Degree Granger and Mill City Eagles; past president of Salem Chapter, Oregon Tax Consultants Association. Member of Oregon Tax Consultants Association.

We need to return the government to the citizens of Oregon. Let's get common sense back in government.

**TAXES:** We have to stop the continual increases in state tax increases (over \$700 million by the past two legislatures alone).

**GOVERNMENT SPENDING:** There must be tight limits placed on the growth of government spending. The government needs to learn to live within its means, just as the taxpayers already have to do.

Robert O'Dell will fight to change the priorities of government spending. We need jails and the current legislature voted itself pay raises instead. Our schools are in financial trouble and the legislature buys itself personal showers. Robert O'Dell will oppose such wasteful spending of your tax dollars.

**SENIOR CITIZENS:** Robert O'Dell believes that those on fixed incomes should not have to worry about losing their homes to taxes or hospital bills. We have to keep life affordable.

**NATURAL RESOURCES:** We need to use our state resources to create jobs for Oregonians. We can protect true wilderness areas and still have a healthy timber and agricultural economy. Oregon must use its water carefully to promote tourism and farming.

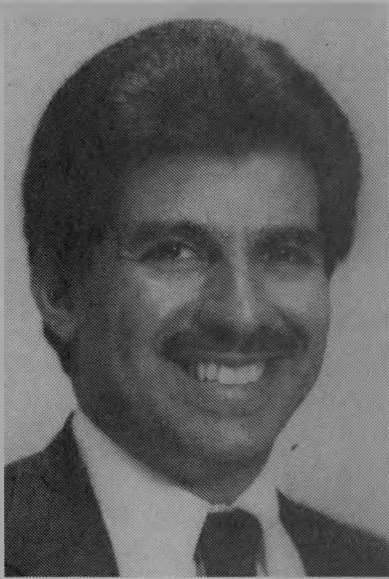
**ECONOMY:** While diversifying the jobs in Oregon, the state must protect the existing jobs and industry that are here. Tax incentives for a healthy economy and more jobs.

**ELECT ROBERT O'DELL**

**STATE REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 30**

*(This information furnished by the Committee to elect Robert O'Dell.)*

# State Representative 31ST DISTRICT



**ROCKY  
BARILLA**

Democrat

**OCCUPATION:** Attorney, Law Professor, and Consultant.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Small business and economic development consultant; education consultant; and attorney (Oregon, 1976).

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Stanford University, M.B.A. Business, 1972; University of Southern California, J.D. Law, 1975; B.A. Mathematics, 1970.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Legal Counsel, Oregon Legislative Committee on Judiciary and Administrator Senate Labor and Senate Education Committees (4 legislative and 2 interim sessions); Special Assistant to the President, Oregon State University; Adjunct Professor, Willamette University Law School; Assistant Adjunct Professor, University of Oregon Law School; Hearings Officer, Employment Division.

**COMMUNITY SERVICE:** United Way Emergency Services Board; SESNA and SCAN neighborhood associations; Salem City Club.

**HONORS:** Oregon Human Development Community Service Award; IEL Education Fellow; Who's Who in the United States (1986).

- **EXPERIENCE**
- **EDUCATION**
- **COMMITMENT**
- **MAKE THEM WORK FOR YOU**

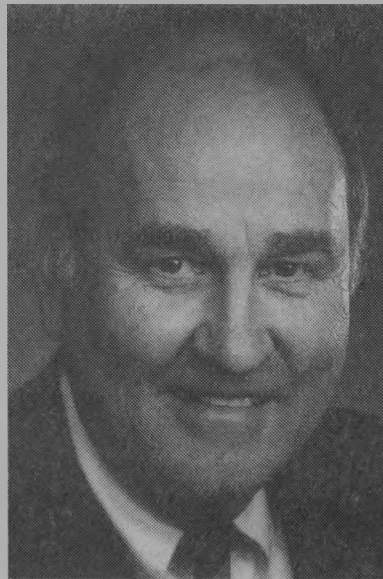
Rocky's extensive legislative experience along with his legal, business, and educational background make him a valuable asset for you in the Legislature!

"... Barilla gets the nod of the Statesman-Journal Editorial Board because of his broad educational and legal background, including his work with the Legislature. He already is familiar with the process and would add a considerable dimension to the expertise of the House." *Statesman-Journal*, April 7, 1986

Rocky will work for:

- **CRIME CONTROL** laws that work. We need to stop the revolving door of our criminal justice system.
- **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT** that adds jobs. We need to support small business (where 60% of all new jobs are created!). We need to promote basic industries that stabilize and diversify our economy.
- **INSURANCE CRISIS** reform. We need to protect Oregonians who have valid injury claims and at the same time ensure that business, the professions, and other entities are able to obtain liability insurance at fair and reasonable prices.
- **SCHOOL FINANCING** that Oregonians support. Oregon's students are Oregon's future. To ensure this future, we need a stable educational funding base.

*(This information furnished by Friends of Rocky Barilla for State Representative; Jim Hatzenbihler, Treasurer.)*



**AL  
RIEBEL**

Republican

**OCCUPATION:** Account Executive, Liberty Northwest Insurance Company.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** President, Homebuilders Insurance Agency; U.S. Navy, 1945-46.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** University of Oregon, B.S. 1950; Grants Pass High.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Elected State Representative 1976, 1978 and 1980. Served on Legislative Committees including Ways & Means, Human Resources, Labor, Legislative Administration, and Council on State Governments.

**COMMUNITY SERVICE:** Salem School Budget Committee, YMCA Board, YWCA Board of Trustees, Founder Citizens for CPR, member Red Cross Board, President South Salem High Boosters, Vestry St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

**FAMILY:** Married to Marianne Bonesteele Riebel. Parents of Molly, Kathy, Jeff, Steven.

**"... A HARD WORKER WHO IS HONESTLY CONCERNED ABOUT PEOPLE ..."**

The background and experience Al Riebel gained during his years of community service combined with six years as State Representative have perfectly prepared him to be a key figure in the 1987 Legislature.

The monumental problems of liability insurance must be faced by the next Legislature. And on that subject Al Riebel is an acknowledged expert.

Adequate jail space and further construction at the prison are also of major concern to Salem and Al Riebel backs the position of Mayor Sue Harris Miller who supports additional prison space, but not in Salem.

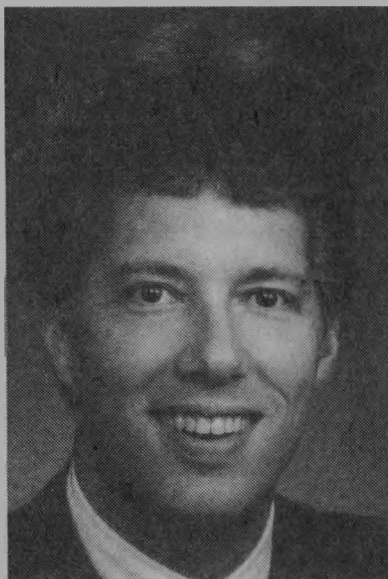
Al Riebel has proven that he is "... a hard worker who is honestly concerned about people." These are qualities needed in the State Legislature and Al Riebel can supply them.

**AL RIEBEL BELIEVES:**

- Criminals should serve full sentences & adequate jail and prison space should be available to make that a certainty.
- The Legislature should stress economic development and help make both Salem and Oregon attractive to job-producing businesses large & small.
- Serious consideration should be given to making Rancho Rajneesh a minimum security prison because it will fill a pressing need at a minimum cost to the taxpayer.
- The Legislature must recognize that income and property taxes are too high and that it must learn to live within its income.

*(This information furnished by Al Riebel for Representative Committee.)*

# State Representative 32ND DISTRICT



**CARL MYERS**

Democrat

**OCCUPATION:** Lawyers, Ramsay, Stein, Feibleman and Myers.  
**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Cannery worker; construction laborer.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Salem Public Schools, graduate, South Salem High, 1965; B.A. University of Oregon, 1969; Law Degree, University of Oregon Law School, 1975.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** U.S. Army, Vietnam War Veteran; Public Service and Information Committee, Oregon State Bar; Salem Expo '86 Committee, Marion County Jail Medical Review Committee.

**CIVIC ACTIVITIES:** President, Oregon Club of Salem; Chairman, Yes for Your Schools Kindergarten Campaign; Member, Salem City Club, Chamber of Commerce, and VFW; volunteer coach, Pioneer Little League.

**PERSONAL:** Age 39, Carl and his wife, Margie, grew up in Salem and own their home.

**CARL MYERS STANDS FOR INVOLVEMENT**

CARL MYERS has represented people, helping them solve their problems at all levels of government; he knows how laws affect us. Carl chaired the fight to get kindergartens in Salem; he was appointed to lead a special committee to review the county jail medical programs; he has been recognized for his outstanding public service.

**CARL MYERS STANDS FOR INTEGRITY**

CARL MYERS will represent the interests of our district with honesty and integrity. Carl's priorities include protecting our children against abuse, getting drugs out of our schools, fighting for safer neighborhoods, controlling state spending through performance auditing, and diversifying our economy. He is a strong advocate who knows how to get things done.

**CARL MYERS STANDS FOR INTELLIGENT SOLUTIONS**

CARL MYERS is concerned about crime. He understands the criminal justice system and knows how the Legislature can do something to help protect the people of Salem.

CARL MYERS will fight to get a realistic solution to our school funding problem. He will take a leadership role in getting Oregon's economy going again. He will take his experience as a businessman to the Capitol, making the reforms necessary to secure Oregon's economic future.

**CARL MYERS, Intelligence, Integrity, and Involvement FOR A CHANGE**

*(This information furnished by Carl Myers for State Representative Committee.)*



**CHUCK SIDES**

Republican

**OCCUPATION:** Small business owner, SMC Property Management.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Small business owner, associate dean of students, teacher, firefighter.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Master's, Bachelor's in Sociology & Counseling; Seattle Pacific University. Graduate, North Salem High, Parrish and Swegle Schools.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** State Representative 1985-86; Labor, Consumer & Business Affairs, Housing & Urban Development, Telephone & Telecommunications Committees; Capitol Planning Commission. Former chairperson, Salem Public Schools Board.

**WHY PEOPLE ARE SUPPORTING CHUCK SIDES . . .**

- Chuck Sides gets things done. I don't get the run-around from him when I need help because he understands the difficulties in keeping a small business operating. --**Dick Withnell**
- Chuck Sides' tireless commitment to our area shown through involvement with Young Life, Hospice, Catholic Community Services Foundation, Salem-Keizer Public Schools, and others tells me why he was selected as commencement speaker by North Salem seniors last Spring. He has my total support. --**Wes Ediger**
- Being personally involved with the Northeast Neighbors, I know there is no one who has worked harder for local residents than Chuck Sides. We need more leaders like him. --**Bruce Rogers**
- As a single parent, my greatest concern is for the safety of my children and our home. When leaders tried to release 350 criminals onto our streets by closing a local prison facility (CDRC), Chuck Sides stood up to the House leadership and forced them to keep the criminals behind bars. --**Linda Kyle**
- Chuck Sides sponsored over 260 students from McKay, North Salem, Parrish, Waldo and other schools to be honorary students and spend a day with him at the Capitol. It gave students a better understanding of how their state government works . . . that is leadership! --**Roy and Lyn Gaylord**
- As retired individuals, we're concerned about people who have to live on a fixed income. Chuck understands this and kept his word by voting against both income tax and legislative salary increases. He's honest and trustworthy . . . that's why we support him. --**Bob and Wanda Blanding**

*(This information furnished by Friends of Chuck Sides.)*

# State Representative

33RD DISTRICT



**MIKE KOPETSKI**

Democrat

**OCCUPATION:** Community Coordinator, Oregon Law-Related Education Project; State Representative.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Administrator to Oregon Legislative Committees; Investigator/Writer for the US Senate Watergate Committee. Worked in construction, a woolen mill, canneries.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Juris Doctor: Northwestern School of Law, Lewis & Clark College, Portland (6/78). Bachelor of Arts, The American University, Washington, DC (6/71). Pendleton High School, Pendleton, Oregon (6/67).

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Investigator/Writer, US Senate Watergate Committee. Administrator of various Oregon Legislative Committees. Consultant: Department of Education, Employment Appeals Board, Office of Governor Straub.

**PERSONAL:** Born October 27, 1949. He and his wife, Linda Sue Zuckerman, live in Keizer. His son, Matthew, is 10.

### **MIKE KOPETSKI KNOWS THERE'S MORE TO A LEGISLATOR'S JOB THAN WRITING LAWS.**

Mike didn't need on-the-job training when elected to the Legislature. A native Oregonian, he already had more than 16 years of professional experience working in national and state government affairs. He became one of last session's most effective legislators, and chaired a subcommittee of Judiciary Committee, the busiest subcommittee at the Capitol.

### **MIKE KOPETSKI MADE A DIFFERENCE FOR US AS OUR STATE REPRESENTATIVE**

Mike made it clear at the Capitol he was there to work for the people he represents in Keizer, West Salem and Salem. He worked to make it tougher to be a criminal here. Mike fought for more state aid to crime victims, and succeeded in making laws tougher on criminals who assault seniors, the handicapped, and who abuse children. Now he's working to get much-needed new state prison space. . . built somewhere else.

### **MIKE KOPETSKI IS EFFECTIVE**

### **BECAUSE HE WORKS SO WELL WITH EVERYONE.**

Mike is the kind of legislator who works equally well with Democrats and Republicans. Active in community programs from senior citizens to child care, Mike's learned to bring people together and solve problems. That's probably why so many groups have endorsed Mike's reelection. They're asking you to join them in keeping Mike Kopetski as our State Representative.

*(This information furnished by Citizens for Kopetski.)*



**ANDY ORCUTT**

Republican

**OCCUPATION:** President of Orcutt's Market, Inc.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Retail grocery.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Lifelong resident of the Keizer/ Salem area, attended local elementary and middle schools and graduated from McNary High School.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Keizer City Councilman since 1983; Solid Waste Management Committee, Chairman; Keizer City Hall Site Committee Member; Salem-Keizer District 24J Vocational Education Study Program Committee Member.

### **ANDY ORCUTT LISTENS TO THE COMMUNITY . . .**

ANDY ORCUTT has a proven track record of listening to the concerns of the community and finding cost-effective, workable solutions.

As the owner-operator of a community business, ANDY ORCUTT understands the burdens placed on individuals as well businesses by the effects of rising taxes and inflation.

### **ANDY ORCUTT HAS KEPT HIS PROMISE TO THE VOTERS . . .**

As a Keizer City Councilman, ANDY ORCUTT has worked hard for the taxpayers to eliminate frills and to use existing resources to provide essential government services.

### **ANDY ORCUTT WILL WORK FOR YOU . . .**

ANDY ORCUTT has carried the same philosophy in operating a successful business to the Keizer City Council where he has been an outspoken and strong advocate for the efficient use of tax dollars.

### **ANDY ORCUTT CAN TAKE THE SAME MESSAGE TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE . . .**

- a concern for those on limited incomes
- the need to live within our means
- appropriate funding for essential services such as schools, police, roads.

### **PUT YOUR VOICE IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE . . .**

**ELECT ANDY ORCUTT, State Representative, District 33**

*(This information furnished by Orcutt for Representative Committee.)*

# State Representative

38TH DISTRICT



**CEDRIC L. HAYDEN**

Republican

**OCCUPATION:** Dentist; State Representative.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Small business owner; timber lot owner; visiting instructor Oregon Health Sciences Center and Community College.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Elementary and high schools in Eugene and Gaston, Oregon; Walla Walla College and University of Oregon, B.S.; Washington University, DMD; Loma Linda University, Masters Public Health; advanced studies in anesthesiology.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** State Representative District 38; House Committees, Transportation, Human Resources, and (interim) Committee on Occupational Diseases; WOHSA Board of Directors; US Navy six years.

**REPRESENTATIVE HAYDEN** has been a school board member, school budget committee chairman, community college instructor, rural health clinic director, hospital board director, and chairman of his church board.

### HAYDEN KEPT HIS WORD

**CEDRIC HAYDEN** has been a well-balanced Legislator. He went to Salem and **KEPT HIS WORD!** When **CEDRIC** promised to hold the line on taxes, he **acted** on it. He worked to eliminate the 8% surcharge on income taxes. He voted against a sales tax. He successfully insisted on a 7.7% income tax **REBATE** to **REDUCE** taxes. He voted **AGAINST** a pay raise for legislators.

### HAYDEN WORKS FOR US

**REPRESENTATIVE HAYDEN** has taken on tough issues. He is a strong advocate helping people deal with state agencies. He has been a problem **SOLVER** "Fix the problem, not the blame", he says.

### SUPPORTED, COMMENDED, OR ENDORSED

Farmers, truckers, seniors, educators, wood products workers, business, sportsmen, realtors, labor, health care professionals, construction workers and others know **REPRESENTATIVE HAYDEN** works hard for all of us.

"The Representative's [**HAYDEN**] contributions support the concept that a politician can also be a statesman."

Mill City *ENTERPRISE* 8/28/86

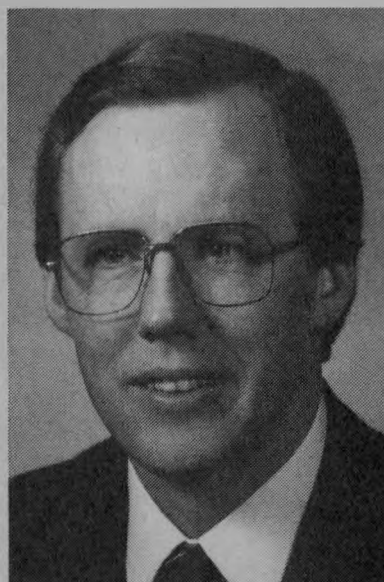
"... he [**HAYDEN**] has impressive credentials..."

Portland *OREGONIAN* 11/13/84

**CEDRIC HAYDEN** cares about District 38. **CEDRIC** and his wife Marilyn live on a timber farm in the Cascades with their six children. This fifth generation Oregon family is committed to a future of jobs and economic vitality in our rural neighborhoods.

### RE-ELECT CEDRIC HAYDEN

*(This information furnished by Re-Elect Cedric Hayden State Representative Committee.)*



**JOHN MANLEY**

Democrat

**OCCUPATION:** Community Development Consultant.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Field Representative for Oregon Downtown Development Association; Project Manager with Oregon Main Street Program; Community Development Coordinator, Molalla; Small Business Owner/Manager; Land Use Development Planner; Carpenter's Helper; Hospital Worker; Janitor; Farm Hand.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** B.A., The Evergreen State College, Olympia, Wa.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Oregon City Economic Development Commission (1982-1983).

**PERSONAL BACKGROUND:** Married, three children, rural homeowner, long time district resident.

### JOHN MANLEY ON THE ISSUES

**JOBS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:** "The backbone of Oregon's economy is still agriculture, timber, tourism and the many locally owned and operated small businesses. The State must help these enterprises grow and create new jobs by working to develop new markets for Oregon products and services within the United States, as well as abroad."

**TAXES AND SCHOOLS:** "The legislature must finally face the task of designing a workable basic school funding system so that the education of our children is not jeopardized by school closures. Government spending must continue to be controlled and the tax system must be made fair and affordable."

**CRIME:** "The 'revolving door' in our jails must be closed. The State must expand both jail facilities and alternative community programs in order to stop repeat offenders and have an effective corrections system. The state needs to expand and guarantee the rights of victims in the criminal process."

**John Manley** has been a small business owner, and has worked to help small communities revitalize their business districts. He assisted with the passage of Economic Improvement District legislation that gave small towns a new tool to aid in their local economic development efforts.

**John Manley's** involvement in the community has included active opposition to the placement of a regional garbage dump on prime farm land in rural Clackamas County. Our interests are his special interests.

**PUT HIS EXPERIENCE TO WORK FOR OUR FUTURE  
VOTE FOR JOHN MANLEY--STATE REPRESENTATIVE**

*(This information furnished by Committee to Elect John Manley.)*

CANDIDATE FOR

County Commissioner

MARION COUNTY POSITION NO. 1



CHARLES CANNEFAX

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Businessman.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: U.S. Navy; farmer; builder/contractor; health service administrator; consultant; Legislative lobbyist.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: High school graduate.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Governmental Affairs Consultant; Community Health Care Lobbyist; Governor's Commission on Mental Health; Governor's Commission on the Handicapped; Marion County Mental Health Task Force.

Cannefax is a husband, father of five and grandfather. He is a twenty year resident and homeowner in Marion County.

Cannefax is dedicated to serving all citizens in Marion County. He will be your effective voice. He can make a difference.

Cannefax will build a bridge between local communities and Marion County. His special interest is the people of Marion County.

Cannefax does not believe precious tax dollars should be wasted on excessive administration.

Cannefax believes cooperation and coordination are necessary to reduce the cost of government and supports private industry.

Cannefax will open Marion County business to the citizens. He will ensure convenient public meetings will be held throughout the county at appropriate times for its citizens.

Cannefax will speak for the citizens on all issues.

Cannefax will be accessible to those in need of help or service.

Cannefax knows how to work with and for people.

ELECT CANNEFAX FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Cannefax is supported by business leaders, educators, farmers, senior citizens and law enforcement from throughout Marion County.

"Charlie is a self-made individual. He has a keen sense of human services and is noted by his open, friendly demeanor. His knowledge of government is unsurpassed. Marion County is indeed fortunate to have such a quality person willing to serve as our County Commissioner." s/Anson Bell

"When I learned Charles Cannefax was willing to serve as our County Commissioner, I was very pleased. It is rare for such a hard working, successful person to offer themselves. He is a truly fine individual. Charles will not get caught up in the non-political squabbles. He is a real leader." s/Shirley Palmer

ELECT CHARLES CANNEFAX FOR MARION COUNTY COMMISSIONER. WE ALL NEED HIS EFFECTIVENESS.

(This information furnished by Committee for elect Charles Cannefax.)



GARRY M. KANZ

Republican

OCCUPATION: Marion County Commissioner.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Eleven years as Assistant to the President, Chemeketa Industries in land use, financial management and industrial development; coach youth recreational activities, past owner of several private Salem businesses.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: North Salem High graduate, University of Montana, B.S., economics major; University of Alberta, graduate coursework in fifth year education; Willamette University, graduate coursework in business management.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: 1985-86 Chaired Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments; 1985-86 Chaired Mid-Willamette Valley Economic Development District; 1981-84 Chaired Marion County Economic Development Advisory Committee; 1982 Co-chaired Solid Waste Advisory Committee; Member Salem Parkway Citizen's Advisory Committee.

Commissioner Garry Kanz has an outstanding county leader record:

- Creation of economic development district.
- Implementing garbage mass burn plant to solve landfill problem.
- Creation of Marion County replacement jail to alleviate overcrowding problem.
- Creation of SBA-503 corporation for small business loan program.

Commissioner Garry Kanz is dedicated to county human services:

- Board director for Marion/Polk/Yamhill Senior Services Agency.
- Board director for Mid-Valley Jobs Council.
- Served as chair for Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments and newly created economic development district.
- Board director Community Action Agency.

Commissioner Garry Kanz believes in his community:

- Coach, grade school recreation basketball, Salem Rec. Program.
- Member East Salem Rotary.
- Board member Creative Arts Assn.
- Member, citizens committee to help boys at Mid-Valley Adolescent Center.
- Member Recreation Youth Task Force, Salem and Salem-Keizer School District.

Commissioner Garry Kanz is known for:

- Reasonable and consistent land use policies and procedures.
- Cost efficient and productive government.
- Hard work and a fresh outlook for Marion County's future.

RE-ELECT COMMISSIONER GARRY KANZ—Retaining strong, quality leadership in Marion County is extremely important. Every citizen deserves this continued, aggressive leadership that Garry has shown. His direct and personal contact with private enterprise and other governmental officials are an asset to Marion County. He maintains an "open door" policy for every citizen in Marion County . . . . . and he listens.

RE-ELECT GARRY KANZ FOR MARION COUNTY COMMISSIONER

(This information furnished by Garry M. Kanz, Re-elect Kanz Commissioner Committee.)

CANDIDATE FOR

# County Commissioner

MARION COUNTY  
POSITION NO. 2



LES  
BAHR

Peoples  
Party of  
Marion County

**OCCUPATION:** Home builder and licensed tax consultant (semi-retired).

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** 35 years accounting; income tax; office management.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Graduated New Rockford, North Dakota, High and Minneapolis Business College.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** City recorder; treasurer; judge; comptroller, Dept. of Motor Vehicles. World War II, four years Atlantic and Pacific Navy; citizen politician.

Maturity, experience, knowledge of government operations and budget plus a great deal of common sense combined with an analytical mind. These are the qualities I can bring to the Marion County Board of Commissioners.

Over the years I have supported tax limitation taking an active part in the activities toward that goal. A person does not get the public recognition and support for that from the bureaucrats and news media because you seldom "win". However you do get results if in no other way than letting the powers that be know they do not have a free ride.

All candidates should have opposition and all governing bodies should have at least one person with a differing political philosophy. That is what keeps democracy on the straight track.

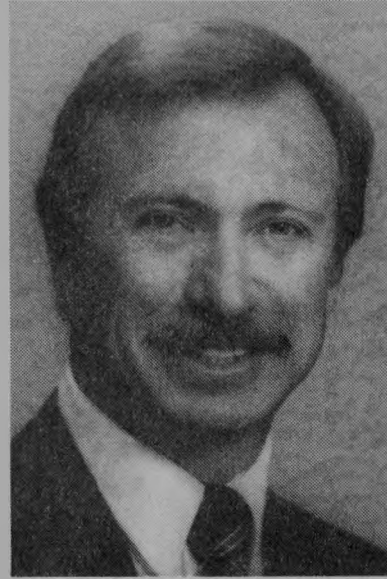
Currently the County Commissioners lose some \$100,000 a year by not turning the property tax collections over to the County Treasurer thus avoiding the 3 to 5 day delay in drawing interest on millions of dollars in tax payments.

With greatly reduced duties the County Clerk draws the same or higher salary.

I oppose a sales tax. My opponent supports it.

I represent the best interest of all the people. Special interest pour thousand of dollars into campaigns expecting the favors and benefits "their" candidate will bestow on them. You will get decisions based on cold facts. And you will get a hard working dedicated citizen working with and for you.

*(This information furnished by Les Bahr.)*



RANDALL  
(RANDY)  
FRANKE

Republican

**OCCUPATION:** Marion County Commissioner.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Raised on the family farm in Marion County; officer in the United States Navy.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Graduated from Gervais Union High School and University of Oregon; earned Masters Degree in Corrections from Oregon College of Education; selected for Harvard University's Program for Senior Executives in State and Local Government.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Since being elected to the Marion County Board of Commissioners in 1978, has served on national, state and local committees including: National Advisory Task Force on Public Transit Needs; Mid-Willamette Valley Jobs Council, Chairman; Salem Area Transit Board of Directors; Western Oregon Health Systems Agency, President; Oregon Prison Overcrowding Project; Governor's Job Training Coordinating Council; Marion County-City of Salem DUII Task Force, Chairman; Mid-Willamette Valley Senior Services Agency, Chairman.

RANDY FRANKE feels we must . . .

**"KEEP COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN TOUCH WITH THE TIMES . . . AND THE PEOPLE IN TOUCH WITH MARION COUNTY."**

RANDY FRANKE believes the rights of victims of crime must be emphasized by the increased use of restitution and other programs.

RANDY FRANKE believes we must actively encourage and promote industrial development which strengthens the economic base of our community and minimizes air, water, and land pollution.

RANDY FRANKE believes a balanced program of recycling, burning waste for its energy value, and conventional landfill disposal, should be encouraged in Marion County.

RANDY FRANKE will listen;

RANDY FRANKE believes . . . **PEOPLE NOT REGULATIONS SOLVE PROBLEMS.**

Let RANDY FRANKE continue to serve you on the Marion County Board of Commissioners.

*(This information furnished by Franke for Commissioner Committee.)*



CANDIDATE FOR

County Assessor MARION COUNTY



DOUG EBNER

Republican

OCCUPATION: Marion County Chief Appraiser from 2/83-2/86. OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Certified Appraiser with State of Oregon since 1969; 3 years as Marion County Chief Deputy Appraiser; 12 years in Marion County Assessment; 6 years in mobile home and personal property assessment; 3 years as sales analyst for market value trends; 1 year with Clackamas County Assessors office; 1 year with Department of Revenue in assessment and appraisal; 2 years as operations foreman for Oregon State Fair.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduate Regis High School Stayton, Oregon; Associates Degree, Real Estate Technology, Salem Tech, now called Chemeketa C.C.; Oregon State Training Certificates in Work Analysis, Supervision and Leadership; International Association of Assessing Officer Training Certificates in Property Appraisals, Income and Market Methods.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, 6 years. Oregon National Guard, 6 years. City of Sublimity Planning Commission. Junior Chamber of Commerce, Treasurer; Marion County's Employers Association, Treasurer; Society for Certified Appraisers of Oregon, President; Silverton Lion's Club, President.

DOUG EBNER, was hired as Chief Deputy Assessor because of his knowledge and experience in all facets of property appraisal, staff management and public rapport. Position abolished by present assessor after announcement of Ebners candidacy.

•Has earned the respect and support of fellow assessors and county officials.

•14 years of hands on assessment and management experience needed to administer a responsive, and responsible office.

•As a 38 year resident of Marion County, Ebner has grown up with your concerns and needed solutions.

•Has personally corrected inequities for Marion County residents without the need for bureaucratic red tape.

•Believes your property tax problems are his problems and wants to solve them.

STATESMEN JOURNAL APRIL 3, 1986:

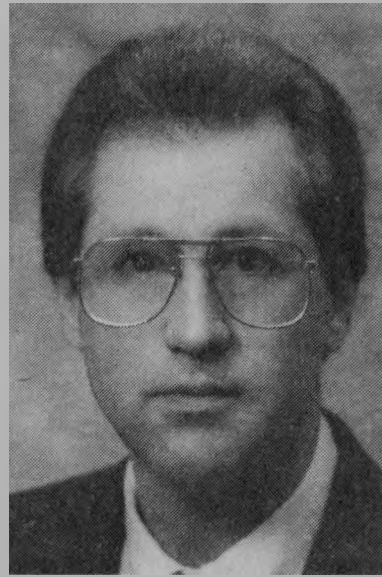
"The Statesmen Journal endorses EBNER in the Republican primary and suggests that Ebners name be written in on Democratic Ballots".

THE STAYTON MAIL, MAY 14, 1986

"Only one of the 4 candidates for Marion County Assessor has the qualifications the job demands. Those who base their votes on the qualifications of the candidates will vote for Ebner in this race."

Join your other Marion County friends and vote EBNER for Assessor.

(This information furnished by Elect Doug Ebner for Assessor Committee.)



ED HILL

Democrat

OCCUPATION: Marion County Assessor.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Licensed Independent Appraiser since 1980; certified appraiser since 1972; Marion County urban, rural appraiser 1979-1982; commercial residential appraiser, United Savings Banks, 1976-1979; urban, rural appraiser, Linn County, 1974-1976; Commercial Bank, manager trainee, 1972-1974; urban appraiser, Polk County, 1972; prior licensed real estate sales; livestock and specialty farming.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Chemeketa Community College, Associate of Science Degree, Real Estate Technology, Certificate of Completion, Office Occupations; Willamette, Oregon and Portland State Universities, Division of Continuing Education; professional appraisal courses Department of Revenue, Society of Real Estate Appraisers, Norm Webb Real Estate.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Elected Assessor, 1982.

ED HILL'S cost accounting, administrative background, with experience in the private sector and other county assessor offices makes him highly qualified to be re-elected.

• ED HILL believes in an open door policy, encourages suggestions, takes time to listen and show you the courtesy due.

• ED HILL has returned dollars to the County Budget. Established a more modern efficient office by his established Sales Department, utilizing computer technology to acquire higher quality appraisals, reducing positions. Monitoring and maintaining market values to reflect economic conditions.

• ED HILL has brought the office to the people by furnishing computer tie-in to government and private industry while cutting expense, and will continue to modernize to Marion County's needs.

• ED HILL has cut appeals to the Board of Equalization, Department of Revenue and higher courts, and will continue to work with the taxpayer to save time and expense by solving problems in-house.

• ED HILL is the Secretary-Treasurer for the Oregon Assessor Association, served on Legislative, Special Legislative, and Education Committee; Chairman of the Real Estate Advisory Board, Chemeketa Community College.

• ED HILL was raised on a century farm in Independence, Oregon. He, his wife Kathy and children, Eric and Erin, have resided in Salem ten years. Ed has been active in Parks and Recreation, Boys and Girls Clubs, and Community School Programs.

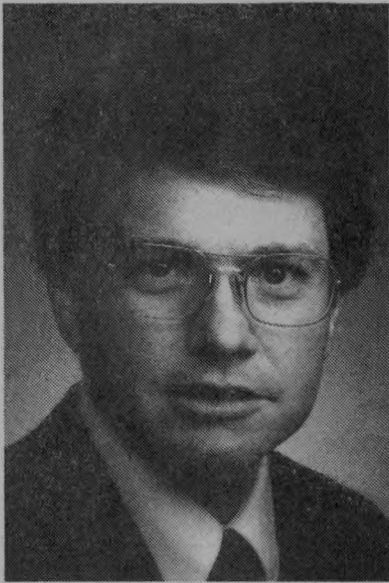
• RE-ELECT PROVEN ABILITY, EXPERIENCE, PROFESSIONALISM

(This information furnished by Committee to Re-Elect Ed Hill Marion County Assessor.)

CANDIDATE FOR

# Judge, District Court

MARION COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT 2



PAUL J.  
LIPSCOMB

Nonpartisan

**OCCUPATION:** Trial lawyer; Salem Municipal Court Judge protem; City of Keizer hearings officer; Marion County Circuit Court arbitrator.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Circuit Court Judge protem; District Court Judge protem.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** B.A., Dartmouth College, cum laude; J.D., Boston University School of Law, cum laude.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Five years as permanent protem judge for Salem Municipal Court; Marion County Circuit Court Judge protem and District Court Judge protem for Polk, Linn, Yamhill, Benton, and Washington Counties.

**PERSONAL:** Age 38. Married 16 years, Paul and Donna Lipscomb have 3 children.

#### LIPSCOMB IS AN EXPERIENCED JUDGE

"Paul has served as a Municipal Judge, protem, in Salem for the last five years. He has done an outstanding job for the City."

Salem Mayor Sue Harris Miller

"Judge Lipscomb performed at all times with a high degree of competency, with an appropriate temperament, and, without exception, was evenhanded in his application of the law."

John Motley, former Salem Prosecutor

#### LIPSCOMB IS A RESPECTED TRIAL LAWYER

- Selected by Oregon Supreme Court as a Circuit and District Court Judge, protem.
- Appointed as a Special Assistant Attorney General.
- Elected to Bd. of Directors, Marion Co. Bar (Lawyer's) Assn. (1980-84).
- Instructor at Willamette Law School in Trial Practice.

#### LIPSCOMB IS SUPPORTED BY

##### LAW ENFORCEMENT

"Paul Lipscomb has an excellent reputation as a fair and impartial judge. He has a tough-minded, no-nonsense approach to crime. We need him in District Court." Marion Co. District Attorney Dale Penn

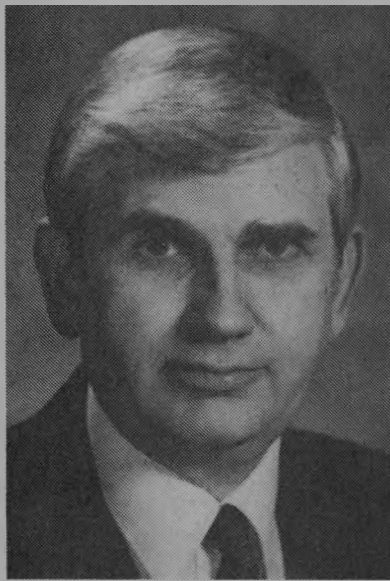
#### LIPSCOMB IS THE BEST CHOICE

- Endorsed by: *Statesman Journal*, "Lipscomb has the training, background and temperament to be a fine judge." 4/4/86; *Keizer Times*, "excellent" 5/15/86; *Silverton Appeal*, "man for the job" 5/13/86; *Stayton Mail*, "best candidate" 5/14/86.
- Overwhelmingly endorsed by Marion County lawyers in Judicial Preference Poll.

#### PAUL LIPSCOMB IS THE MOST EXPERIENCED AND THE BEST QUALIFIED TO SERVE AS OUR DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

(This information furnished by Paul Lipscomb for Judge Committee.)

# Superintendent of Public Instruction



VERNE A. DUNCAN

Nonpartisan

**OCCUPATION:** State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Teacher (elementary, secondary, university); Principal (elementary and secondary); Local School District Superintendent; University of Oregon Professor; Superintendent, Clackamas County ESD.

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:** Ph.D. (Administration), U. of Oregon, 1968; M.B.A. (Business), University of Portland, 1976; M.Ed. (Administration), U. of Idaho, 1964; B.A. (History), Idaho State U., 1960; McMinnville Schools and Linfield College. Additional work at: Columbia, Stanford and Harvard.

**PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:** Idaho House of Representatives (Chairman Economic Affairs Committee); Colonel, U.S. Army Reserves.

**Other Activities:** Member, Oregon Futures Commission; Member, National Advisory Committee for International Education; Chair, National Commission for Credits and Credentials; Board of Directors, Council of Chief State School Officers; National Advisory Board, Close Up (program bringing high school students to Washington, D.C.); Board of Directors, Oregon Historical Society; Life Trustee, Marylhurst College; Commissioner, Education Commission of the States; Elder, Presbyterian Church.

**Personal Data:** Born April 6, 1934, McMinnville. Married to Donna Nichols of Ironside, Oregon (Malheur Co.). Daughters, Christine Duncan and Annette Kirk.

**VERNE A. DUNCAN IS A LEADER WITH A VISION FOR THE FUTURE.**

"Verne was one of our strongest supporters in the national movement for excellence in education. He is a proven leader who has helped Oregon develop one of the finest school systems in the nation." — Terrel Bell, former U.S. Secretary of Education to Ronald Reagan.

"I am determined that before I leave office as State Superintendent we will have built a firm foundation for education in the 21st Century." — Verne Duncan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Verne Duncan's 8-Point Plan led to the development and adoption of the Oregon Action Plan for Excellence which:

- Assures better math and science preparation for high school students.
- Tests students statewide at the 3rd, 5th, 8th and 11th grades in the basic skills.
- Recognizes outstanding achievement by developing state honors diplomas.
- Explores the use of technology in the classroom.
- Reduces the number of students who drop out of school.

- Requires school-by-school profiles so that citizens know how each school performs.

**VERNE DUNCAN IS A LEADER WITH A PROVEN RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT.**

"Oregon offers a relatively stable work force, trained in one of the nation's best public school systems." *Newsweek* magazine, February 25, 1985.

Just look at a few of the accomplishments since Verne Duncan has been in office:

- S.A.T. scores for Oregon students have increased by 20 points.
- Oregon college-bound students are second in the nation among states where more than 20% of the students take the test.
- The number of top school administrators has been decreased by 16%.
- On national comparisons, Oregon has made significant gains in containing per pupil costs.
- More than 50,000 students have earned certificates by participating in the summer reading program.
- Enrollment at Oregon's community colleges reached an all-time high, with one of every eight Oregonians attending.
- More than half of Oregon's school districts have gained stable financial bases.
- All school districts have received help in managing their budgets through Department of Education seminars on "Managing Costs".
- Services for severely handicapped students are available on a regional basis throughout the state.
- Nationally, Oregon has had one of the highest percentages of schools recognized for excellence by the U.S. Department of Education.

**VERNE DUNCAN KNOWS OREGON AND ITS SCHOOLS**

"When I took office I pledged to spend at least one day a week in the schools and communities of this state. I believe it is important to keep in touch at the local level in order to really understand what concerns people." — Verne Duncan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Duncan has kept his promise to visit schools and involve local people in decision-making.

He has:

- Visited almost every school district in the state.
- Established a committee of students to advise him on crucial issues.
- Set up a procedure whereby citizens can appeal to the State Superintendent for resolution of problems.
- Involved thousands of Oregonians in the development of education programs (i.e., the Oregon Action Plan for Excellence).

**VERNE DUNCAN KNOWS THERE IS MORE TO BE DONE**

"While our accomplishments have been impressive and the Action Plan for Excellence sets a course for the future, there are specific areas which still need our attention. Between now and 1991 we must solve the continuing problems of school finance, including school closure and property tax relief, school drop-outs, and the ever-increasing need to attract quality people into the teaching profession. With the continued support of Oregonians, I know we can succeed." — Verne Duncan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

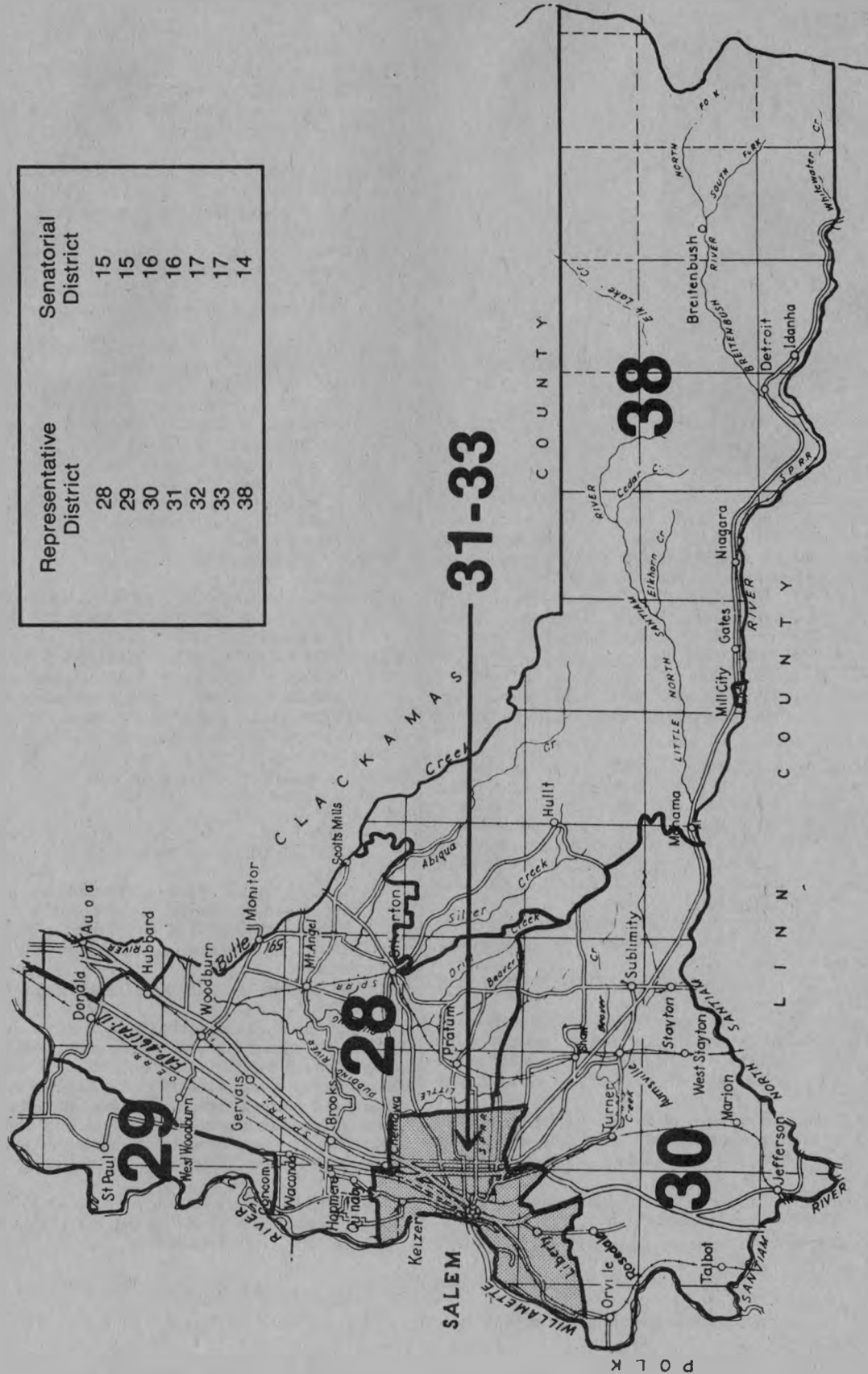
**VERNE DUNCAN HAS A VISION FOR THE FUTURE  
BASED ON THE PROGRESS OF THE PAST  
AND THE SUCCESSES OF THE PRESENT**

*(This information furnished by The Committee to Re-elect Verne Duncan State Superintendent of Public Instruction.)*

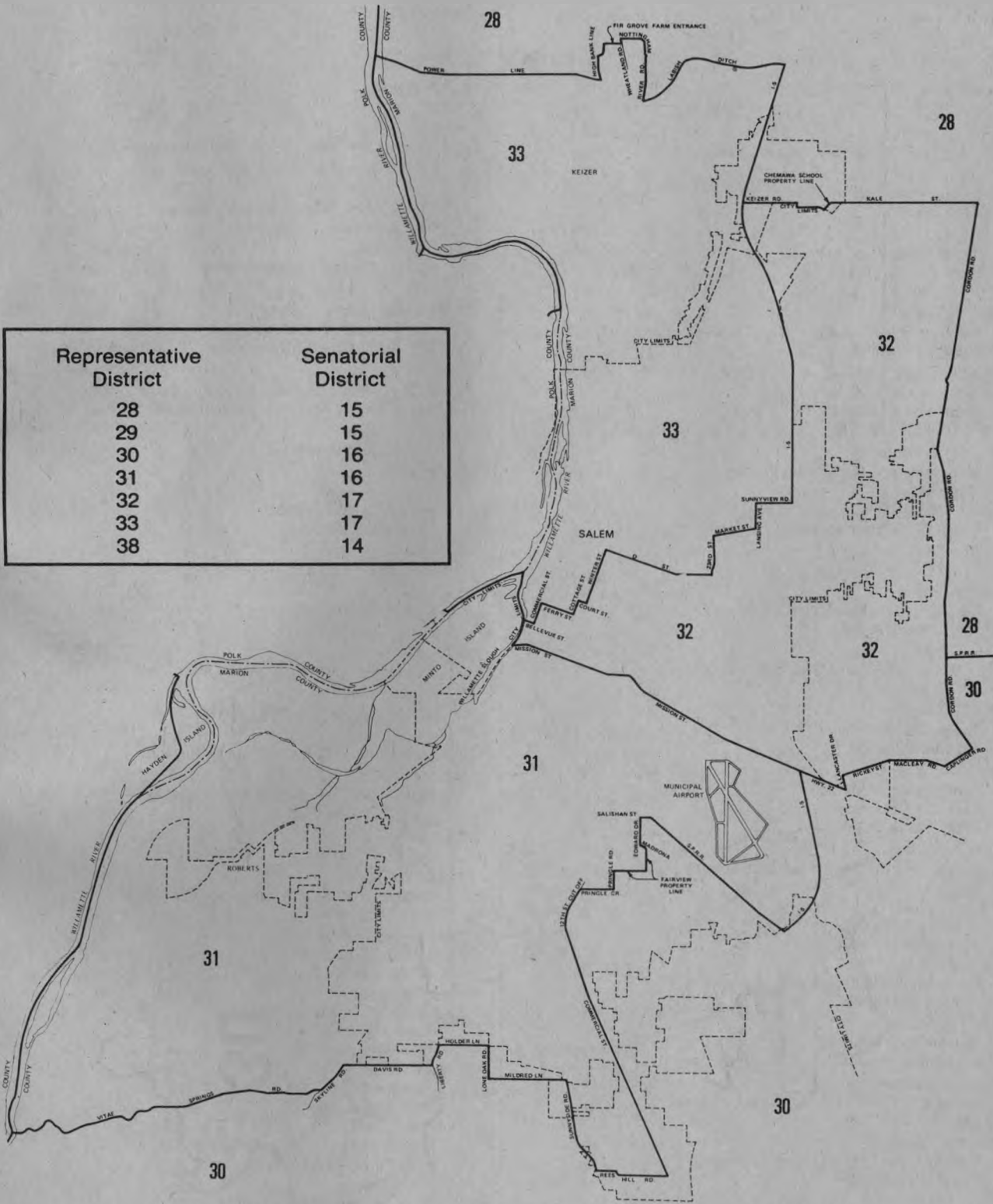
# District Map

MARION COUNTY

Representative District	Senatorial District
28	15
29	15
30	16
31	16
32	17
33	17
38	14



# District Map SALEM AREA (ENLARGEMENT)



Representative District	Senatorial District
28	15
29	15
30	16
31	16
32	17
33	17
38	14

# Precincts & Polling Places

MARION COUNTY

The following list of districts and precincts within those districts is provided to help you identify which U.S. Representative, State Senator and State Representative candidates will be on your ballot at the next election. Find your precinct number or name in the left column. It will identify your representative, senatorial and congressional district in the columns at the right. If you have any questions about which candidates you are eligible to vote for at the next election, please call your county clerk. Some of the polling places designated here as inaccessible to elderly or disabled electors may be accessible by election day. Check published lists of polling places in your local newspaper just prior to election day, or call your county clerk for specific information on your polling place. Hearing impaired persons may call 588-5610 for assistance.

Precincts and Polling Places	State Rep. Dist.	State Sen. Dist.	U.S. Cong. Dist.	Precincts and Polling Places	State Rep. Dist.	State Sen. Dist.	U.S. Cong. Dist.
No. 1—Salem State Capitol Building, East Entrance	32	17	5	* No. 18—Salem Sprague High School, East Gym Entrance 2373 Kubler Rd. S	31	16	5
* No. 2—Salem McKay High School, West Entrance 2440 Lancaster Dr. NE	32	17	5	* No. 19—Salem McKay High School, West Entrance 2440 Lancaster Dr. NE	32	17	5
* No. 3—Salem South Salem High School, Rural Ave. Entrance 1910 Church St. SE	31	16	5	* No. 20—Salem Marion County Health Building 3180 Center St. NE	32	17	5
* No. 4—Salem Sumpter School Multipurpose Room— 525 Rockwood SE	31	16	5	* No. 21—Salem North Salem High School, "D" St. Parking Entrance 765 14th St. NE	32	17	5
* No. 5—Salem South Salem High School, Rural Ave. Entrance 1910 Church St. SE	31	16	5	* No. 22—Salem Salem Mobile Estates—Hazelgreen Rd.	28	15	5
* No. 6—Salem Marion County Health Building 3180 Center St. NE	32	17	5	* No. 23—Salem Parrish Middle School 802 Capitol St. NE	33	17	5
* No. 7—Salem South Salem High School, Rural Ave. Entrance 1910 Church St. SE	31	16	5	No. 24—Salem Parrish Middle School 802 Capitol St. NE	33	17	5
* No. 8—Salem Leslie Middle School, North Entrance— 710 Howard St. SE	31	16	5	* No. 25—Salem Jackman-Long Bldg.—State Fairgrounds	33	17	5
* No. 9—Salem Leslie Middle School, North Entrance— 710 Howard St. SE	31	16	5	* No. 26—Salem Parrish Middle School 802 Capitol St. NE	33	17	5
* No. 10—Salem Judson Middle School 4512 Jones Rd. SE	31	16	5	* No. 27—Salem Jackman-Long Bldg.—State Fairgrounds	33	17	5
* No. 11—Salem South Salem High School, Rural Ave. Entrance 1910 Church St. SE	30	16	5	* No. 28—Salem Jackman-Long Bldg.—State Fairgrounds	33	17	5
* No. 12—Salem Sprague High School, East Gym Entrance 2373 Kubler Rd. S	31	16	5	* No. 29—Salem Jackman-Long Bldg.—State Fairgrounds	33	17	5
* No. 13—Salem Judson Middle School 4512 Jones Rd. SE	31	16	5	* No. 30—Salem Sumpter School, Multipurpose Room —525 Rockwood SE	30	16	5
* No. 14—Salem Leslie Middle School, North Entrance— 710 Howard St. SE	31	16	5	* No. 31—Salem Salem Mobile Estates—Hazelgreen Rd.	32	17	5
* No. 15—Salem Judson Middle School 4512 Jones Road SE	31	16	5	* No. 32—Salem Sprague High School, East Gym Entrance 2373 Kubler Rd. S	31	16	5
* No. 16—Salem Sprague High School, East Gym Entrance 2373 Kubler Rd. S	31	16	5	* No. 33—Salem Judson Middle School 4512 Jones Road SE	31	16	5
* No. 17—Salem Leslie Middle School, North Entrance— 710 Howard St. SE	31	16	5	* No. 34—Salem South Salem High School, Rural Ave. Entrance 1910 Church St. SE	31	16	5
				* No. 35—Salem Paradise Island Mobile Park 3100 Turner Road SE	31	16	5
				* No. 36—Salem Paradise Island Mobile Park 3100 Turner Road SE	30	16	5
				* No. 37—Salem North Salem High School, "D" St. Parking Entrance 765 14th St. NE	30	17	5

\* Handicapped Access  Available

# Precincts & Polling Places

**MARION  
COUNTY**

Precincts and Polling Places	State Rep. Dist.	State Sen. Dist.	U.S. Cong. Dist.	Precincts and Polling Places	State Rep. Dist.	State Sen. Dist.	U.S. Cong. Dist.
* No. 38—Salem North Salem High School, "D" St. Parking Entrance 765 14th St. NE	32	17	5	* No. 66—Salem Chemeketa Community College, Fire Hall 4000 Lancaster Dr. NE	32	17	5
* No. 39—Salem Marion County Courthouse 100 High St. NE	33	17	5	* No. 67—Salem McKay High School, West Entrance 2440 Lancaster Dr. NE	32	17	5
* No. 40—Salem McKay High School, West Entrance 2440 Lancaster Dr. NE	32	17	5	* No. 68—Salem Marion County Health Building 3180 Center St. NE	32	17	5
* No. 41—Salem Sumpter School, Multipurpose Room —525 Rockwood SE	31	16	5	* No. 69—Salem Four Corners School 500 Elma SE	32	17	5
* No. 42—Salem Judson Middle School 4512 Jones Rd. SE	30	16	5	No. 70—Salem Hazelgreen School 5774 Hazelgreen Rd.	28	15	5
* No. 43—Salem Jackman-Long Bldg.—Fairgrounds Road	33	17	5	No. 71—Salem Macleay Community Hall—Macleay Rd.	30	16	5
* No. 44—Salem Sumpter School, Multipurpose Room —525 Rockwood SE	31	16	5	* No. 72—Salem Mary Eyre School—4868 Buffalo Dr. SE	30	16	5
* No. 45—Salem Mary Eyre School—4868 Buffalo Dr. SE	30	16	5	* No. 73—Salem Marion County Justice Court 575 Lancaster Dr. SE	32	17	5
* No. 46—Salem Sumpter School, Multipurpose Room —525 Rockwood SE	30	16	5	* No. 74—Salem Mary Eyre School—4868 Buffalo Dr. SE	32	17	5
* No. 51—Keizer McNary High School 505 Sandy Dr. N	33	17	5	* No. 75—Salem Sprague High School, East Gym Entrance 2373 Kubler Rd. S	30	16	5
* No. 52—Keizer Kennedy School 4912 Noren NE	33	17	5	* No. 76—Salem McKay High School, West Entrance 2440 Lancaster Dr. NE	32	17	5
* No. 53—Keizer Whiteaker Middle School 1605 Lockhaven Dr. NE	33	17	5	* No. 77—Salem Sprague High School, East Gym Entrance 2373 Kubler Rd. S	31	16	5
* No. 54—Keizer McNary High School 505 Sandy Dr. N	33	17	5	* No. 78—Salem Judson Middle School 4512 Jones Road SE	30	16	5
* No. 55—Keizer Kennedy School—4912 Noren NE	33	17	5	* No. 79—Salem Sumpter School, Multipurpose Room —525 Rockwood SE	31	16	5
* No. 56—Keizer McNary High School 505 Sandy Dr. N	33	17	5	* No. 80—Salem Chemeketa Community College, Fire Hall 4000 Lancaster Dr. NE	32	17	5
* No. 57—Keizer McNary High School 505 Sandy Dr. N	33	17	5	* No. 81—Salem Hayesville School 4545 Ward Dr. NE	32	17	5
* No. 58—Keizer Kennedy School—4912 Noren NE	33	17	5	* No. 82—Salem Marion County Fire District #1 300 Cordon Rd. NE	32	17	5
* No. 59—Keizer Gubser School 6610 14th Ave. NE	33	17	5	* No. 83—Salem Chemeketa Community College, Fire Hall 4000 Lancaster Dr. NE	32	17	5
* No. 60—Keizer McNary High School 505 Sandy Dr. NE	33	17	5	* No. 84—Salem Hayesville School 4545 Ward Dr. NE	32	17	5
* No. 61—Keizer Whiteaker Middle School 1605 Lockhaven Dr. NE	33	17	5	* No. 85—Salem Four Corners School 500 Elma SE	30	16	5
* No. 62—Keizer Whiteaker Middle School 1605 Lockhaven Dr. NE	28	15	5	* No. 86—Salem Paradise Island Mobile Park 3100 Turner Rd. SE	31	16	5
				No. 87—Salem Marion County Fire Dist. #1 300 Cordon Rd. NE	28	15	5

\* Handicapped Access  Available

# Precincts & Polling Places

MARION  
COUNTY

Precincts and Polling Places	State Rep. Dist.	State Sen. Dist.	U.S. Cong. Dist.	Precincts and Polling Places	State Rep. Dist.	State Sen. Dist.	U.S. Cong. Dist.
* No. 91—Silverton Robert Frost Elementary School 201 Westfield St.	28	15	5	* No. 114—Stayton Stayton Elementary School 922 N. First Ave.	30	16	5
* No. 92—Silverton Robert Frost Elementary School 201 Westfield St.	38	14	5	* No. 115—Stayton Stayton Middle School 1021 Shaff Rd.	30	16	5
* No. 93—Silverton Robert Frost Elementary School 201 Westfield St.	28	15	5	* No. 117—Mt. Angel Mt. Angel Towers	28	15	5
* No. 94—Silverton Robert Frost Elementary School 201 Westfield St.	28	15	5	* No. 118—Mt. Angel Mt. Angel City Hall	28	15	5
* No. 95—Silverton Silverton Library—410 S. Water	28	15	5	* No. 119—Jefferson Jefferson High School	30	16	5
* No. 96—Scotts Mills Scotts Mills Fire Hall	38	14	5	* No. 120—Jefferson Jefferson High School	30	16	5
No. 97—Silverton Silver Crest School 364 Loar Rd. SE	38	14	5	* No. 121—Mt. Angel Mt. Angel Elementary School Marquam Rd.	28	15	5
No. 98—Sublimity Sublimity City Hall	30	16	5	* No. 123—Woodburn Woodburn Armory—1630 Park Ave.	28	15	5
* No. 99—Silverton Evergreen School 3727 Cascade Highway NE	28	15	5	* No. 124—Woodburn Senior Estates Clubhouse 1776 Country Club Rd.	28	15	5
* No. 100—Aumsville Aumsville School—572 N. 11th	30	16	5	* No. 125—Woodburn Woodburn Armory—1630 Park Ave.	28	15	5
* No. 101—Aumsville Aumsville School—572 N. 11th	30	16	5	* No. 126—Woodburn Woodburn Armory—1630 Park Ave.	28	15	5
* No. 102—Gervais Gervais Union High School	28	15	5	* No. 127—Woodburn Woodburn Armory—1630 Park Ave.	28	15	5
* No. 103—Aurora Aurora Fire Hall	38	14	5	* No. 128—Woodburn Woodburn Armory—1630 Park Ave.	28	15	5
* No. 104—Hubbard Hubbard City Hall	28	15	5	* No. 129—Woodburn Woodburn Armory—1630 Park Ave.	28	15	5
* No. 105—Aurora North Marion Elementary School 20237 Grim Rd. NE	28	15	5	* No. 131—Detroit Detroit City Hall	38	14	5
* No. 106—Turner Cascade Union High School 10226 Marion Rd. SE	30	16	5	No. 132—Mill City State Police Building	30	16	5
No. 107—Mill City State Police Building	38	14	5	* No. 133—Turner Turner Elementary School	30	16	5
* No. 108—Brooks Brooks Fire Station	28	15	5	* No. 134—Turner Turner Elementary School	30	16	5
* No. 109—Silverton Victor Point School 1175 Victor Point Rd. SE	30	16	5	No. 135—Idanha Idanha City Hall	38	14	4
* No. 110—St. Paul St. Paul Community Hall	29	15	5	* No. 136—Gervais Union High School Gervais	29	15	5
* No. 111—Scotts Mills Scotts Mills Fire Hall	28	15	5	* No. 137—Gates City Hall Gates	38	14	5
* No. 112—Central Howell Central Howell School	28	15	5	* No. 207—Mehama Fire Hall Mehama	38	14	5
* No. 113—Stayton Stayton Community Center 233 W. Burnett	30	16	5				

\* Handicapped Access  Available



# INSTRUCTIONS

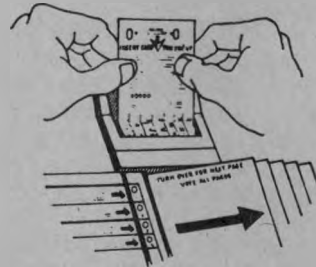
At the General Election of 1986, the voters of Marion County will cast their votes on the equipment illustrated below. This page has been inserted into the Voters' Pamphlet as an aid to those of you who will be using this equipment for the first time.

## HOW TO VOTE A PUNCH CARD BALLOT

**SPECIAL NOTE:**  
IF YOU MAKE A MISTAKE, RETURN  
YOUR CARD AND GET ANOTHER.

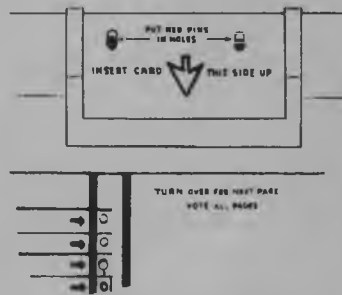
STEP **1**

INSERT THE BALLOT CARD ALL THE  
WAY INTO THE DEVICE



STEP **2**

BE SURE THE TWO SLOTS IN THE  
STUB OF YOUR CARD FIT DOWN  
OVER THE TWO PINS



STEP **3**

TAKE THE PUNCH ATTACHED TO THE  
DEVICE AND PUNCH THROUGH THE  
BALLOT CARD FOR CANDIDATES OF  
YOUR CHOICE. HOLD PUNCH VERTI-  
CAL (STRAIGHT UP). DO NOT USE PEN  
OR PENCIL.

THE BLACK SPOT IN THE  
VOTING CIRCLE SHOWS  
YOU HAVE RECORDED  
YOUR VOTE



STEP **4**

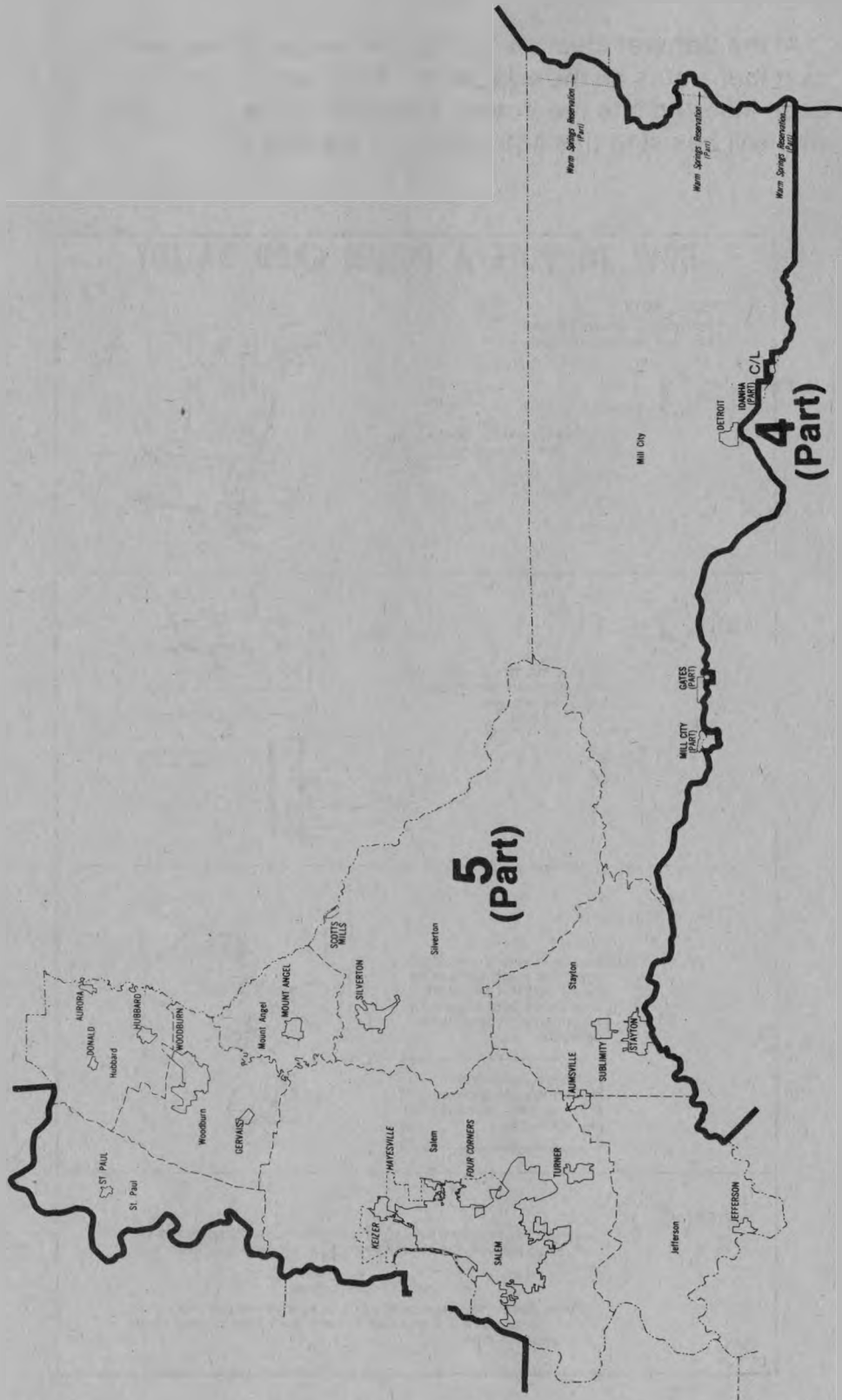
AFTER VOTING, WITHDRAW THE BALLOT CARD AND FOLD THE LONG STUB OVER  
THE VOTED PORTION. THE PRINTED SURFACE OF THE CARD MUST BE ON THE  
INSIDE

### WRITE-IN INSTRUCTIONS

TO VOTE FOR A PERSON NOT ON THE BALLOT, REMOVE THIS CARD FROM THE  
VOTING DEVICE AND PLACE ON A FLAT SURFACE. WRITE IN FULL OFFICE TITLE  
AND CANDIDATE NAME

SSD NO. 117  
MAY 1, 1986

# Congressional District Map MARION COUNTY



# STATE BALLOT

## STATE MEASURES

- No. 1—Deletes Constitutional Requirement That Secretary of State Live in Salem; QUESTION—Shall the constitutional requirement that the Secretary of State live in Salem be deleted? (*Vote Yes or No*)
- No. 2—Constitutional Amendment Revising Legislative District Reapportionment Procedures After Federal Census; QUESTION—Shall legislative district reapportionment procedures after federal census be changed, legislator recall and residence provisions immediately after reapportionment be modified? (*Vote Yes or No*)
- No. 3—Constitutional Amendment Allows Charitable, Fraternal, Religious Organizations to Conduct Raffles; QUESTION—Shall constitution allow charitable, fraternal and religious organizations, including foundations, to hold raffles as well as bingo and lotto games? (*Vote Yes or No*)
- No. 4—Replaces Public Utility Commissioner With Three Member Public Utility Commission; QUESTION—Shall three member Public Utility Commission be created to replace and take on all duties of the Public Utility Commissioner? (*Vote Yes or No*)
- No. 5—Legalizes Private Possession and Growing of Marijuana for Personal Use; QUESTION—Shall law forbid permits, licenses and criminal penalties for possessing or growing marijuana for personal use? (*Vote Yes or No*)
- No. 6—Constitutional Amendment Prohibits State Funding Abortions. Exception: Prevent Mother's Death; QUESTION—Shall Oregon Constitution be amended to prohibit using state monies to fund abortions except to prevent death of the mother? (*Vote Yes or No*)
- No. 7—Constitutional 5% Sales Tax Funds Schools, Reduces Property Tax; QUESTION—Shall 5% sales tax funding schools, reducing some property taxes, limiting property tax rates, providing renter's relief, be imposed? (*Vote Yes or No*)
- No. 8—Prohibits Mandatory Local Measured Telephone Service Except Mobile Phone Service; QUESTION—Shall Public Utility Commissioner be prohibited from requiring local measured telephone service except for land, marine or air mobile service? (*Vote Yes or No*)
- No. 9—Amends Constitution. Limits Property Tax Rates and Assessed Value Increases; QUESTION—Shall constitution set maximum property tax rates (new or increased rates require voter approval), and limit assessed property value increases? (*Vote Yes or No*)
- No. 10—Revises Many Criminal Laws Concerning Victims' Rights, Evidence, Sentencing, Parole; QUESTION—Shall crime victims' rights and role in criminal justice process be expanded, and changes made in prosecution, evidence, sentencing, parole? (*Vote Yes or No*)
- No. 11—Homeowner's, Renter's Property Tax Relief Program; Sales Tax Limitation Measure; QUESTION—Shall constitution exempt part of owner's home value from property tax, require renter's relief, bar sales tax except by initiative? (*Vote Yes or No*)
- No. 12—State Income Tax Changes, Increased Revenue to Property Tax Relief; QUESTION—Shall low bracket personal, corporate income tax rates be reduced, higher bracket rates increased, increased revenue provide property tax relief? (*Vote Yes or No*)
- No. 13—Constitutional Amendment: Twenty Day Pre-Election Voter Registration Cutoff; QUESTION—Shall state constitution require a voter to be registered at least twenty days before an election in order to vote? (*Vote Yes or No*)
- No. 14—Prohibits Nuclear Power Plant Operation Until Permanent Waste Site Licensed; QUESTION—Shall all Oregon nuclear power plant operations be prohibited until the federal government licenses a permanent radioactive waste disposal site? (*Vote Yes or No*)

- No. 15—Supersedes "Radioactive Waste" Definition; Changes Energy Facility Study Payment Procedure; QUESTION—Shall new legal definitions of "radioactive waste" supersede present definition; process for applicant paying facility site study costs be changed? (*Vote Yes or No*)
- No. 16—Phases Out Nuclear Weapons Manufactured With Tax Credits, Civil Penalty; QUESTION—Shall nuclear weapons manufacturers changing to consumer production receive tax credits, nuclear weapons production subjected to civil penalty starting 1990? (*Vote Yes or No*)

## PARTISAN CANDIDATES

(D) denotes Democrat; (I) denotes Independent; (L) denotes Libertarian; (R) denotes Republican.

**UNITED STATES SENATOR**—(*Vote for One*)—Rick Bauman (D); Bob Packwood (R)

**REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, FOURTH DISTRICT**—(*Vote for One*)—Peter A. DeFazio (D); Bruce Long (R)

**REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, FIFTH DISTRICT**—(*Vote for One*)—Barbara Ross (D); Denny Smith (R)

**GOVERNOR**—(*Vote for One*)—Neil Goldschmidt (D); Norma Paulus (R)

**COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES**—(*Vote for One*)—Dan Goodhall (R); Mary Roberts (D)

**STATE SENATOR, FOURTEENTH DISTRICT**—(*Vote for One*)—Bob Kintigh (R); Steve Starkovich (D)

**STATE SENATOR, SIXTEENTH DISTRICT**—(*Vote for One*)—L. B. Day (R); Jim Hill (D)

**STATE SENATOR, SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT**—(*Vote for One*)—Peter Courtney (D); C. T. (Cub) Houck (R)

**STATE REPRESENTATIVE, TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT**—(*Vote for One*)—Dewey A. Newton (D); Fred Parkinson (R)

**STATE REPRESENTATIVE, TWENTY-NINETH DISTRICT**—(*Vote for One*)—Susan Sokol Blosser (D); Stan Bunn (R); J. Steve Dodds (L)

**STATE REPRESENTATIVE, THIRTIETH DISTRICT**—(*Vote for One*)—Jeff Gilmour (D); Robert H. O'Dell (R)

**STATE REPRESENTATIVE, THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT**—(*Vote for One*)—Rocky Barilla (D); Al Riebel (R)

**STATE REPRESENTATIVE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT**—(*Vote for One*)—Carl Myers (D); Chuck Sides (R)

**STATE REPRESENTATIVE, THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT**—(*Vote for One*)—Mike Kopetski (D); Andy Orcutt (R)

**STATE REPRESENTATIVE, THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT**—(*Vote for One*)—Cedric L. Hayden (R); John Manley (D)

## NONPARTISAN CANDIDATES

**JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, MARION COUNTY, DEPARTMENT TWO**—(*Vote for One*)—Paul Lipscomb

**SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**—(*Vote for One*)—Verne A. Duncan

(*This State Ballot is a complete listing of the measures and candidates for the General Election—November 4, 1986—certified by the Secretary of State for the counties covered in this pamphlet.*)

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

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



### ***Going to the Beach***

*If baseball is the national pasttime, our state pasttime surely is going to the beach. This family braved the trip to the coast under more difficult circumstances than most of us endure today. But even when this vintage car was in vogue, Oregonians were assured that they could visit the best of beaches.*

*In 1913, the legislature approved a bill advocated by Governor Oswald West that would maintain public access to Oregon beaches. In 1967, this law was clarified to include "dry sand" as well as "wet sand" beaches. Today, while the public is guaranteed access to the entire beach, about half of the land along the Oregon coast is publicly owned.*

*Oregon's far-sighted action was a first in the nation. Action to preserve public access won admiration of voters and government leaders throughout the nation. Photo courtesy Oregon Historical Society.*

# INDEX

## CANDIDATES

	Page
Bahr, Les .....	128
Barilla, Rocky .....	123
Bauman, Rick .....	106
Blosser, Susan Sokol .....	120
Bunn, Stan .....	120
Cannefax, Charles .....	127
Courtney, Peter .....	118
Day, L. B. ....	117
DeFazio, Peter A. ....	108
Dodds, J. Steve .....	121
Duncan, Verne A. ....	131
Ebner, Doug .....	129
Franke, Randall (Randy) .....	128
Gilmour, Jeff .....	122
Goldschmidt, Neil .....	112
Goodhall, Dan .....	114
Hayden, Cedric L. ....	126
Hill, Ed .....	129
Hill, Jim .....	117
Houck, C. T. (Cub) .....	118
Kanz, Garry M. ....	127
Kintigh, Bob .....	116
Kopetski, Mike .....	125
Lipscomb, Paul .....	130
Long, Bruce .....	109
Manley, John .....	126
Myers, Carl .....	124
Newton, Dewey A. ....	119
O'Dell, Robert H. ....	122
Orcutt, Andy .....	125
Packwood, Bob .....	107
Parkinson, Fred .....	119
Paulus, Norma .....	113
Riebel, Al .....	123
Roberts, Mary .....	115
Ross, Barbara .....	110
Sides, Chuck .....	124
Smith, Denny .....	111
Starkovich, Steve .....	116

*(This index includes only those candidates who appear in the Voters' Pamphlet. See the State Ballot page for a complete listing of all state-certified candidates in your area.)*



***Let 'er Buck***

*A bucking contest on the Fourth of July in 1909 led Pendleton residents to consider a yearly competition. The Northwestern Frontier Exhibition Association organized the Pendleton Round-Up, drawing 4500 spectators its first day.*

*Pendleton's Round-Up blasted into the big time in 1912. Only the second event of its kind in the Western United States, the Round-Up continues to be one of the Northwest's biggest events—a high point for rodeo fans throughout the nation and a boon to our important tourism industry.*

*The classic photo above, taken by Major Moorhouse, courtesy of the Oregon Historical Society, shows cowpoke Jess Stahbl trying to stay on "Grave Digger" in 1916. Information from *The Dictionary of Oregon History* Howard McKinley Corning, Editor.*

# ABSENT VOTER

## IN STATE ABSENT VOTER

You may apply for an absentee ballot with 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 imperative, for comparison purposes.)
2. Your residence address.
3. The address to which the ballot should be mailed, if different from your residence.

**YOUR VOTED ABSENTEE BALLOT MUST BE RECEIVED IN THE OFFICE OF YOUR COUNTY CLERK NO LATER THAN 8 P.M. THE DAY OF THE ELECTION.**

If an elector is physically handicapped, the application is valid for every election held during the calendar year for which the application is received.

While you may apply for and receive an absentee ballot up to 8 p.m. on election day, if your application is received by the county clerk after the 5th day before the election, the county clerk is not required to mail your ballot. If your ballot is not mailed, you must obtain it in person from the county clerk. Therefore, if you apply for an absentee ballot by mail, you must allow enough time to receive the ballot, vote, and return the ballot to the county clerk. **REMEMBER:** Your voted absentee ballot, must be physically in the office of the county clerk by 8 p.m. on the day of the election, or it will not be counted.

## LONG TERM ABSENT VOTER

You may apply for long term absent voter status with your county clerk or the Secretary of State if:

1. You are a resident of this state absent from your place of residence, or
2. You are serving in the Armed Forces or Merchant Marine of the United States, or
3. You are temporarily living outside the territorial limits of the U.S. and the District of Columbia, or
4. You are a spouse or dependent of a long term absent voter. A spouse or dependent of a long term absent voter, not previously a resident of this state who intends to reside in this state, is considered a resident for voting purposes and may vote in the same manner as a long term absent voter.

Your application must be in writing and must include:

1. Your name and current mailing address.
2. A statement that you are a citizen of the U.S.
3. A statement that you will be 18 or older on the day of the election.
4. A statement that your home residence has been in this state for more than 20 days preceding the election, and giving the address of your last home residence.
5. A statement of the facts that qualify you as a long term absent voter.
6. A statement that you are not requesting a ballot from any other state and are not voting in any other manner than by absentee ballot.
7. A designation of your political affiliation if you wish to vote in a primary election.

The U.S. Department of Defense provides Standard Form 76 that complies with these requirements. It is recommended that long term absent voters use this form—available at embassies and military installations—whenever possible.

Your long term absentee ballot application will be valid for all elections held in the calendar year for which it is received.

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

**Special Absentee Ballots:** Any long term absent elector may obtain a special absentee ballot for a primary or general election if the elector believes that:

1. The elector will be residing, stationed or working outside the territorial limits of the United States and the District of Columbia; and
2. The elector will not be able to receive, vote and return a regular absentee ballot by normal mail delivery within the period provided for absentee voting.

A long term absent elector may make application for such a ballot as early as the 90th day before the primary or general election.

If you feel you may need a special absentee ballot, you should contact your county election officer for details.

**REMEMBER, YOUR ABSENTEE BALLOT MUST BE RECEIVED BY YOUR COUNTY CLERK NO LATER THAN 8 P.M. THE DAY OF THE ELECTION.**

## ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATION

PRECINCT NAME/NUMBER		
TODAY'S DATE	ELECTION DATE	
PRINT YOUR NAME CLEARLY		
RESIDENCE STREET ADDRESS		
CITY	COUNTY	ZIP
<b>X</b>		
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT (HANDWRITTEN)		
IF YOU ARE IN THE HANDICAPPED OR SPECIAL VISUAL CATEGORY, CHECK HERE FOR FULL YEAR VALIDITY. <input type="checkbox"/>		
ADDRESS TO WHICH ABSENTEE BALLOT SHOULD BE SENT IF DIFFERENT FROM RESIDENCE ADDRESS:		
STREET ADDRESS		
CITY		
STATE	ZIP	
<b>MAIL THIS APPLICATION TO THE COUNTY CLERK OF THE COUNTY IN WHICH YOU MAINTAIN YOUR HOME RESIDENCE</b>		

# voters' pamphlet



## 9 Marion

STATE OF OREGON GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 4, 1986

SECRETARY OF STATE  
Barbara Roberts  
State Capitol Building  
Salem, Oregon 97310

BULK RATE  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Portland, OR

RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMER LOCAL

**RECYCLE** this material and **SAVE** tax dollars.  
Leave your pamphlet at your polling place on election day.