

52

STATE OF OREGON

Voters' Pamphlet

OREGON
COLLECTION

**Constitutional Amendments
and
Nonpartisan Offices**

Primary Nominating Election
May 28, 1974



Compiled and Distributed by
CLAY MYERS
Secretary of State

INFORMATION STATEMENT

(1) Requirements for a citizen to qualify as a voter:

Citizen of the United States.

Eighteen or more years of age.

Registered as an elector with the County Clerk or official registrar at least 30 days before election.

(2) Voting by absentee ballot.

You may apply for an absentee ballot if:

You are a registered voter. ("Service voters" are automatically registered by following the service voting procedure.)

You have reason to believe you will be absent from your county on election day.

You live more than 15 miles from your polling place.

You will be physically unable for any reason to attend the election.

"Service voter" means a citizen of the State of Oregon absent from the place of his residence and: serving in the Armed Forces or Merchant Marine of the United States, or temporarily residing outside the United States and the District of Columbia.

Application for the ballot may be filed with, or mailed to the County Clerk at any time within 60 days preceding the Primary election, March 29—May 28, 1974 (Service voters, after January 1 of election year).

Application includes:

Your signature.

Address or precinct number.

Statement relating why applicant is physically unable to attend the election personally.

Address to which ballot will be mailed.

Ballot, when voted by elector, must be returned to County Clerk not later than 8 p.m. on election day.

(3) A voter may obtain from his County Clerk a certificate of registration if he:

Changes residence within his precinct, county or to another county within 60 days prior to the ensuing election and has not re-registered. (Certificate is presented to his election board.)

Is absent from his county on election day. (Certificate may be presented to the election board in any county in the state. Elector may vote only for state and district offices.)

(4) A voter is required to reregister if he:

Changes address by moving within his precinct or moves to another precinct or county, or his residence address is changed for any reason.

Changes party registration.

Changes name.

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE VOTERS' PAMPHLET IS WRITTEN BY THE CANDIDATES, BY COMMITTEES, AND BY SUPPORTERS OR OPPONENTS OF BALLOT MEASURES. UNDER OREGON LAW, THE SECRETARY OF STATE COMPILES AND PUBLISHES THE STATEMENTS SUPPLIED TO HIM.

(See back of book for list of candidates)

Measure No. 1

Income, Corporate Tax, School Support Increase

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly as Chapter 326, Oregon Laws 1973 (House Bill 2314).

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to Chapter 733, Oregon Laws 1973

That portion of Ballot Measure No. 1 affecting the financing of schools would:

1. Substantially increase the dollar amount of state funds appropriated for the support of elementary and secondary education;
2. Substitute a revised formula for the distribution of such funds by the state to local school districts; and
3. Repeal the existing equalization program that operates on a regional basis through the Intermediate Education Districts.

The legislative intent and purpose of this change is to increase the State of Oregon's share of school operating expenses by substituting state revenues for local property tax revenues. It is not for the purpose of either increasing or decreasing the total amount of funds available for schools.

In the 1973-75 biennium, the state appropriation for the Basic School Support Fund was \$314,216,000 (approximately 28% of statewide school operating expenditures in 1973-74). Under the provisions of Ballot Measure No. 1, the biennial appropriation in 1975-77 would be \$548,445,000 (approximately 43% of statewide school operating expenditures in each year)—an increase of \$234,629,000 or 75%. Of this increase, \$208 million would derive from the combined tax changes proposed in Ballot Measure No. 1, with the remaining \$26.2 million coming from existing revenue sources. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the effect on revenue sources of increasing the amount of state support for schools.

FIGURE I
1973-74
PRESENT SYSTEM

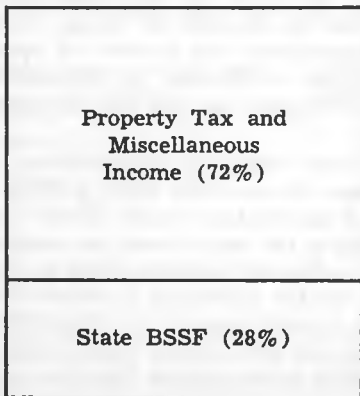
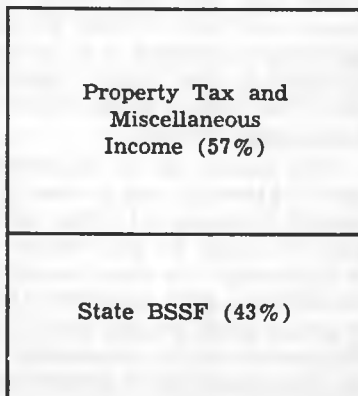


FIGURE II
MEASURE NO. 1



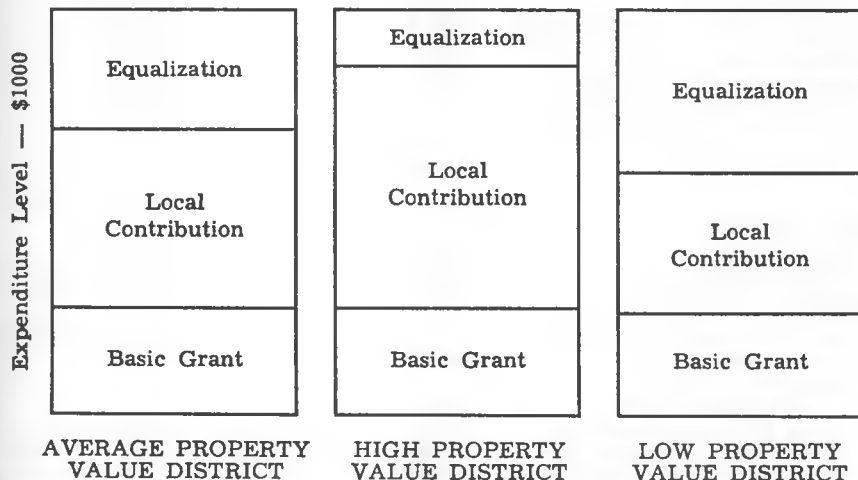
The biennial appropriation would be divided with \$266,235,000 for 1975-76 and \$282,210,000 for 1976-77. It is anticipated that this would raise the level of state support from an estimated 30% of approved expenditures statewide in 1974-75 to approximately 43% of approved expenditures in each year of the 1975-77 biennium. Funds appropriated would be distributed to school districts as transportation grants, grants for growth and declining enrollment, basic grants, and equalization.

1. **TRANSPORTATION GRANT.** From a fixed sum set aside for transportation purposes, each district would receive a percentage of its approved home-to-school pupil transportation costs. Although the amount available could fluctuate from one year to the next, it is estimated the grant would approximate 50% of each district's approved transportation costs.
2. **GROWTH AND DECLINING ENROLLMENT GRANTS.** A portion of the funds appropriated would be distributed to assist districts because of an increase or a decline in the number of pupils from one year to the next. In districts experiencing growth, the grant for each growth pupil would be equal to the basic grant. For those districts experiencing declining enrollment, the grant for each pupil lost would be equal to three-fourths of the basic grant.
3. **BASIC GRANT.** Each district would receive a basic grant amounting to \$250 for each student in grades 1-8, \$325 for each student in grades 9-12, and \$125 for each kindergarten student during the previous year.
4. **EQUALIZATION GRANT.** The remainder of the funds available would be distributed to equalize the tax effort local school districts must make in support of the program conducted. This means that districts with like levels of expenditures would be reimbursed from state funds as if they had made a common tax effort in the prior year.

Distribution would be on a reimbursable basis, recognizing the level of per pupil expenditures locally determined by the district during the previous year. The formula utilizes a two-tier approach towards equalization of approved expenditures. The first tier would recognize expenditures up to \$800 per student in grades 1-8 and \$1040 per student in grades 9-12. The state would compute the local tax effort each district would have had to make for each level of expenditure chosen. If that tax effort, combined with certain nonproperty tax sources of revenue available to the district, was insufficient to finance the expenditures made, the district would receive the difference as first tier equalization money from the state.

The second tier of equalization would recognize expenditures from \$800 to \$1000 for each student in grades 1-8 and from \$1040 to \$1300 per student in grades 9-12. The manner of distribution would remain essentially the same in that districts spending the same would be computed to have made the same property tax effort. A district would be reimbursed from state equalization funds for the difference between its expenditure level and the amount which it could raise at its computed rate. The second tier of equalization would be less heavily appropriated by the state, resulting in greater local effort at the second tier than at the first tier.

In the following example, an average property value per pupil district, a high property value per pupil district, and a low property value per pupil district each spent \$1000 per pupil in grades 1-8 and \$1300 per pupil in grades 9-12. The graph shows the source of funds to support this expenditure.



Since each of these districts spent the same amount per pupil, each district's equalization is computed on the basis that each should make a local tax levy at the same tax rate—approximately \$12 per \$1000 of true cash value in this example. This will raise more than the average in the rich district and less than the average in the poor district. The formula (Expenditure level - basic grant - local contribution - equalization grant) will result in a greater than average amount of equalization for the rich district. Some districts will be of sufficient wealth that they will be able to support the program at less than the state required rate and will not receive equalization funds as a result.

1973-74 ACTUAL SCHOOL TAX RATE
AND ESTIMATED TAX RATE UNDER HB 2314

County, Name and Number of District	1973-74 Current School Tax Rate	1973-74 School Tax Rate @ 42% if HB 2314 had been operating
BAKER		
Baker 5J	\$13.99	\$11.84
Huntington 16J	12.46	10.49
Hereford-Unity 30J	15.77	14.64
Pine Eagle 61	12.44	9.41
BENTON		
Oak Grove 4 (Linn UH8J)	17.67	18.33
Alsea 7J	15.27	8.85

The number appearing in parentheses is the union high district of which the elementary district is a component. If an elementary district is a component of more than one UH, only the predominant UH is shown.

County, Name and Number of District	1973-74 Current School Tax Rate	1973-74 School Tax Rate @ 42% if HB 2314 had been operating
BENTON (continued)		
Philomath 17J	\$18.97	\$14.84
Belfountain 23 (Benton UH1J)	16.37	11.07
Irish Bend 24 (Benton UH1J)	16.44	11.26
Monroe 25J (Benton UH1J)	19.02	16.42
Alpine 26 (Benton UH1J)	15.52	12.46
North Albany 34 (Linn UH8J)	17.27	17.73
Fairmount 43 (Linn UH8J)	18.61	15.75
Fir Grove 74 (Linn UH8J)	14.88	15.08
Corvallis 509J	23.53	17.77
CLACKAMAS		
West Linn 3J	22.04	16.19
Lake Oswego 7J	20.80	15.84
North Clackamas 12	19.08	14.31
Welches 13 (Clackamas UH2)	13.35	10.72
Dickey Prairie 25 (Clackamas UH4)	10.25	7.17
Damascus-Union 26 (Multnomah UH2J)	20.01	17.92
Carus 29 (Clackamas UH1)	27.34	23.08
Clarkes 32 (Clackamas UH4)	20.62	18.44
Molalla 35 (Clackamas UH4)	16.40	13.63
Boring 44 (Clackamas UH2)	21.61	17.55
Bull Run 45 (Clackamas UH2)	18.79	16.49
Sandy 46 (Clackamas UH2)	19.11	16.67
Colton 53	18.01	12.40
Oregon City 62	16.27	12.62
Butte Creek 67J (Clackamas UH4)	15.38	11.38
Shubel 80 (Clackamas UH4)	16.88	13.38
Mulino 84 (Clackamas UH4)	16.35	13.04
Canby 86 (Clackamas UH1)	14.96	11.33
Maple Grove 87 (Clackamas UH4)	11.52	8.51
Ninety One 91 (Clackamas UH1)	14.64	11.92
Rural Dell 92 (Clackamas UH4)	16.22	11.51
Cottrell 107 (Clackamas UH2)	25.55	23.04
Estacada 108 (Clackamas UH6)	17.85	13.75
Gladstone 115	20.94	16.73
Redland 116 (Clackamas UH6)	16.94	13.87
Three Lynx 123 (Clackamas UH6)	13.86	11.38
CLATSOP		
Astoria 1	16.35	14.06
Lewis & Clark 5	13.67	11.40
Jewell 8	14.29	9.35
Seaside 10	14.36	11.79
Olney 11	12.97	10.18
Warrenton 30	17.73	14.43

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County, Name and Number of District	1973-74 Current School Tax Rate	1973-74 School Tax Rate @ 42% if HB 2314 had been operating
COLUMBIA		
Scappoose 1J	\$17.80	\$16.96
Clatskanie 5J	16.21	13.87
Rainier 13	12.11	7.73
Vernonia 47J	10.32	9.28
St. Helens 502	14.16	13.11
COOS		
Coquille 8	17.01	11.50
Coos Bay 9	20.46	14.35
North Bend 13	19.95	14.00
Powers 31	22.34	15.07
Myrtle Point 41	13.67	7.71
Bandon 54	17.76	12.11
CROOK		
Crook County Unit	12.97	8.94
CURRY		
Port Orford-Langlois 2J	15.62	13.32
Gold Beach 3 (Curry UH1)	13.92	12.24
Agness 4 (Curry UH1)	11.11	8.85
Ophir 12 (Curry UH1)	19.92	15.02
Pistol River 16	9.43	8.37
Brookings Harbor 17	17.88	14.67
Upper Chetco 23	12.51	11.14
DESCHUTES		
Bend 1	16.45	12.68
Redmond 2J	21.09	17.94
Sisters 6	12.74	10.92
Brothers 15	5.28	1.71
DOUGLAS		
Oakland 1	10.52	7.66
Roseburg 4	11.85	9.54
Glide 12	10.46	7.06
Days Creek 15	14.01	9.52
South Umpqua 19	10.39	10.95
Camas Valley 21	11.11	7.47
North Douglas 22	16.37	11.59
Yoncalla 32	14.82	10.41
Elkton 34	10.58	6.58
Umpqua 45	6.69	2.87
Riddle 70	11.06	8.19
Glendale 77	16.23	11.66
Reedsport 105	13.76	11.65
Winston-Dillard 116	12.34	10.15
Ash Valley 125	8.12	3.84
Sutherlin 130	5.78	6.26

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GILLIAM		
Arlington 3	\$14.94	\$12.59
Olex 11	11.64	7.83
Condon 25J	15.03	16.59
GRANT		
John Day 3	15.63	9.81
Prairie City 4	14.72	10.62
Mt. Vernon 6	16.18	14.92
Monument 8	13.15	12.72
Dayville 16J	6.85	6.71
Long Creek 17	12.85	13.13
HARNEY		
Burns 1 (Harney UH2)	19.88	19.28
Crane 4 (Harney UH1J)	19.45	13.23
Pine Creek 5 (Harney UH1J)	18.55	9.24
Diamond 7 (Harney UH1J)	18.86	11.30
Suntex 10 (Harney UH2)	18.29	6.83
Drewsey 13 (Harney UH1J)	18.17	13.85
Frenchglen 16 (Harney UH1J)	18.11	6.88
Lawen 18 (Harney UH1J)	18.89	7.25
Double O 28 (Harney UH2)	18.05	11.21
Andrews 29 (Harney UH1J)	17.83	11.42
Hines 30 (Harney UH2)	20.48	13.93
Sodhouse 32 (Harney UH1J)	17.83	5.11
Fields 33 (Harney UH1J)	20.74	19.80
Trout Creek 53 (Harney UH1J)	17.83	10.33
HOOD RIVER		
Hood River 1	20.25	14.13
JACKSON		
Phoenix 4	17.14	12.98
Ashland 5	18.21	14.06
Central Point 6	15.40	12.15
Eagle Point 9	18.07	13.51
Rogue River 35	14.78	11.33
Applegate 40	17.12	12.68
Prospect 59	18.42	12.71
Butte Falls 91	13.72	11.40
Pinehurst 94	11.11	7.47
Medford 549	16.24	11.72
JEFFERSON		
Culver 4	14.48	12.89
Ashwood 8	13.40	7.63
Black Butte 41	8.80	4.18
Madras 509J	12.18	11.79
JOSEPHINE		
Grants Pass 7	14.37	10.16
Josephine County Unit	12.48	9.33

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County, Name and Number of District	1973-74 Current School Tax Rate	1973-74 School Tax Rate @ 42% if HB 2314 had been operating
KLAMATH		
Klamath Falls 1 (Klamath UH2)	\$14.22	\$10.70
Klamath County Unit	8.25	7.53
LAKE		
Union 5	6.92	6.66
Lakeview 7	9.52	8.99
Paisley 11	6.10	3.57
Silver Lake 14	3.78	1.14
Plush 18	5.02	1.33
Adel 21	6.51	3.50
Fort Rock 24	3.81	0.68
LANE		
Pleasant Hill 1	19.00	15.00
Eugene 4J	20.45	14.59
Springfield 19	20.41	15.73
Fern Ridge 28J	16.73	17.33
Mapleton 32	20.93	15.27
Creswell 40	16.88	14.26
South Lane 45J	16.10	11.36
Bethel 52	21.60	16.30
Crow-Applegate 66	19.85	15.88
McKenzie 68	14.95	8.16
Junction City 69	16.32	12.95
Lowell 71	18.80	13.30
Oakridge 76	15.87	10.92
Marcola 79	18.00	12.96
Blachly 90	22.56	16.13
Siuslaw 97J	18.20	13.45
LINCOLN		
Lincoln County Unit	8.28	7.61
LINN		
Griggs 4 (Linn UH1)	15.68	12.48
Albany 5 (Linn UH8J)	20.97	17.69
Price 6 (Linn UH8J)	13.94	12.56
Sodaville 13 (Linn UH1)	9.86	12.59
Grand Prairie 14 (Linn UH8J)	16.65	16.60
Oak Creek 15 (Linn UH8J)	16.68	14.26
Lebanon 16 (Linn UH1)	16.59	12.66
Knox Butte 19 (Linn UH8J)	13.81	14.54
Dever 20 (Linn UH8J)	17.41	15.23
Riverside 24 (Linn UH8J)	17.18	13.99
McFarland 25 (Linn UH8J)	16.94	14.66
Tangent 26 (Linn UH8J)	17.59	15.15
Mari-Linn 29J (Marion UH4J)	15.93	12.73
Sandridge 30 (Linn UH1)	17.39	15.48
Millersburg 32 (Linn UH8J)	14.53	10.79
Hamilton Creek 33 (Linn UH1)	14.11	14.47
Oakville 36 (Linn UH8J)	16.13	13.94

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LINN (continued)		
Harrisburg 42J (Linn UH5J)	\$16.44	\$13.49
Harris 46 (Linn UH5J)	17.92	14.45
Sweet Home 55	15.97	11.94
Wyatt 63J (Linn UH5J)	19.22	16.82
Lacomb 73 (Linn UH1)	11.93	11.34
Denny 78 (Linn UH1)	13.68	10.68
Gore 81 (Linn UH1)	13.26	10.76
Crowfoot 89 (Linn UH1)	16.26	12.77
Scio 95	11.06	11.83
Tennessee 102 (Linn UH1)	13.90	11.60
Crabtree 110 (Linn UH8J)	16.88	15.20
Lakeview 114 (Linn UH8J)	18.87	17.87
Lourdes 124	16.15	11.99
Mill City 129J	11.19	6.30
Clover Ridge 136 (Linn UH8J)	14.69	11.77
Central Linn 552	14.09	9.80
MALHEUR		
Brogan 1 (Malheur UH3)	14.33	9.73
Rockville 2	19.84	17.34
Jordan Valley 3 (Malheur UH1)	12.11	8.11
Ontario 8	14.12	10.81
Juntura 12	12.72	8.37
Vale 15 (Malheur UH3)	14.29	10.58
Nyssa 26	13.66	10.54
Annex 29	10.91	7.42
Willowcreek 42 (Malheur UH3)	10.59	6.89
McDermitt 51	7.26	2.06
Adrian 61	14.23	9.70
Harper 66	16.91	12.93
Arock 81	13.12	8.34
MARION		
Silverton 4 (Marion UH7J)	17.01	16.00
Sublimity 7 (Marion UH4J)	16.21	14.51
Evergreen 10 (Marion UH7J)	11.67	12.45
Aumsville 11 (Marion UH5)	19.51	19.23
Pioneer 13 (Marion UH1)	13.33	9.42
Jefferson 14J	14.55	13.91
North Marion 15	15.62	13.88
Marion 20 (Marion UH5)	17.14	18.22
Salem 24J	18.78	13.30
Brooks 31 (Marion UH1)	17.99	13.20
Victor Point 42 (Marion UH7J)	13.14	10.21
St. Paul 45	21.09	15.38
Pratum 50	14.46	10.05
North Howell 51 (Marion UH1)	14.59	12.02
Eldriedge 60 (Marion UH1)	17.07	12.15
West Stayton 61 (Marion UH5)	19.88	18.21
Bethany 63 (Marion UH7J)	11.82	9.34

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County, Name and Number of District	1973-74 Current School Tax Rate	1973-74 School Tax Rate @ 42% if HB 2314 had been operating
MARION (continued)		
Scotts Mills 73J (Marion UH7J)	\$14.95	\$15.22
Gervais 76 (Marion UH1)	16.68	15.16
Stayton 77J (Marion UH4J)	19.69	15.02
Turner 79 (Marion UH5)	19.48	18.80
Parkersville 82 (Marion UH1)	14.63	11.17
Mt. Angel 91	13.47	15.74
Silver Crest 93 (Marion UH7J)	14.21	13.05
Woodburn 103	17.97	13.18
Detroit 123J	23.70	18.39
North Santiam 126 (Marion UH5)	17.14	13.91
Buena Crest 134 (Marion UH1)	14.46	9.55
Monitor 142J (Marion UH7J)	13.49	14.61
Cloverdale 144 (Marion UH5)	17.85	15.58
Central Howell 540 (Marion UH7J)	13.30	10.35
MORROW		
Morrow 1	13.01	12.38
MULTNOMAH		
Portland 1J	13.65	12.09
Parkrose 3	15.81	11.54
Gresham 4 (Multnomah UH2J)	19.95	17.26
Orient 6J (Multnomah UH2J)	17.56	16.94
Reynolds 7	17.07	13.71
Pleasant Valley 15J (Multnomah UH2J)	16.04	12.54
Sauvie Island 19	13.70	11.51
Rockwood 27 (Multnomah UH2J)	18.34	15.33
Lynch 28 (Multnomah UH2J)	17.07	15.05
Corbett 39	18.59	16.04
David Douglas 20	17.06	12.98
Bonneville 46	17.08	12.19
Riverdale 51J	20.58	19.06
POLK		
Dallas 2	16.99	11.76
Central 13J	16.39	12.06
Perrydale 21	18.80	16.27
Falls City 57	14.13	6.34
Valsetz 62	15.69	8.29
SHERMAN		
Rufus 3 (Sherman UH1)	13.29	13.37
Wasco 7 (Sherman UH1)	13.73	13.82
Kent 9J (Sherman UH1)	11.39	10.25
Moro 17 (Sherman UH1)	13.49	13.01
Grass Valley 23 (Sherman UH1)	15.15	14.05

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County, Name and Number of District	1973-74 Current School Tax Rate	1973-74 School Tax Rate @ 42% if HB 2314 had been operating
TILLAMOOK		
Beaver 8 (Tillamook UH3)	\$ 9.93	\$ 8.51
Tillamook 9	16.15	14.32
Hebo 13J (Tillamook UH3)	10.36	8.93
Cloverdale 22 (Tillamook UH3)	12.13	9.93
Neah-Kah-Nie 56	10.55	9.26
UMATILLA		
Helix 1	18.86	11.00
Pilot Rock 2	20.06	14.02
Tum-A-Lum 4 (Umatilla UH3)	17.58	12.23
Echo 5	21.46	17.08
Umatilla 6	19.65	13.66
Hermiston 8	19.37	17.31
Ferndale 10 (Umatilla UH3)	16.34	14.08
Umapine 13	25.17	20.19
Pendleton 16	19.82	13.78
Weston 19	21.16	16.91
Athena 29	21.83	15.98
Milton-Freewater 31 (Umatilla UH3)	16.45	12.52
Stanfield 61	23.00	16.36
Ukiah 80	18.91	14.76
UNION		
LaGrande 1	14.00	10.24
Union 5	15.59	12.30
North Powder 8J	15.18	12.29
Imbler 11	16.01	12.02
Cove 15	17.80	12.78
Elgin 23	17.51	13.22
WALLOWA		
Joseph 6	11.65	6.89
Wallowa 12	11.80	15.13
Enterprise 21	11.32	15.15
Flora 32	10.27	3.11
Troy 54	10.04	15.39
WASCO		
Chenowith 9	24.03	20.70
The Dalles 12	17.55	13.51
Petersburg 14	11.54	8.37
Dufur 29	17.11	14.73
Tygh Valley 40 (Wasco UH1)	15.05	11.98
Wamic 42 (Wasco UH1)	16.69	14.37
Antelope 50J	8.71	4.12
Maupin 84 (Wasco UH1)	14.73	12.08

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County, Name and Number of District	1973-74 Current School Tax Rate	1973-74 School Tax Rate @ 42% if HB 2314 had been operating
WASHINGTON		
West Union 1 (Washington UH3J)	\$16.88	\$12.67
Hillsboro 7 (Washington UH3J)	19.43	14.61
Banks 13	18.42	14.12
Forest Grove 15	18.39	13.43
Tigard 23J	17.16	14.81
Reedville 29 (Washington UH3J)	20.22	15.33
Groner 39 (Washington UH3J)	18.94	14.05
Beaverton 48J	21.15	15.83
Farmington View 58J (Washington UH3J)	16.37	12.42
North Plains 70 (Washington UH3J)	18.12	13.46
Sherwood 88J	19.40	14.76
Gaston 511J	26.07	18.96
WHEELER		
Spray 1	12.68	9.87
Fossil 21	12.44	9.00
Mitchell 55	12.44	12.12
YAMHILL		
Amity 4J	20.10	16.04
Dayton 8	15.29	14.30
Carlton 11 (Yamhill UH1)	12.74	10.72
Yamhill 16 (Yamhill UH1)	14.82	13.78
Newberg 29J	19.25	13.65
Willamina 30J	14.36	9.09
McMinnville 40	21.42	15.14
Sheridan 48J	14.42	13.61

The number appearing in parentheses is the union high district of which the elementary district is a component. If an elementary district is a component of more than one UH, only the predominant UH is shown.

Explanation of Measure No. 1

Measure 1 provides for changes in the personal income tax and corporate income tax laws and in the method of state support for basic elementary and secondary education. The following revenue raising provisions will apply to income earned in 1975, if approved by voters:

1. Personal income tax rates will be increased 1 percentage point according to the following schedule:

<u>Taxable Income</u>	<u>Current Tax</u>	<u>Proposed Tax</u>
Not over \$1,000	4% of taxable income	4% of taxable income
Over \$1,000, but not over \$2,000	\$ 40 plus 5% of excess over \$1,000	\$ 40 plus 6% of excess over \$1,000
Over \$2,000 but not over \$4,000	\$ 90 plus 6% of excess over \$2,000	\$100 plus 7% of excess over \$2,000
Over \$4,000 but not over \$6,000	\$210 plus 7% of excess over \$4,000	\$240 plus 8% of excess over \$4,000
Over \$6,000 but not over \$7,000	\$350 plus 8% of excess over \$6,000	\$400 plus 9% of excess over \$6,000
Over \$7,000 but not over \$8,000	\$350 plus 8% of excess over \$6,000	\$490 plus 10% of excess over \$7,000
Over \$8,000	\$510 plus 9% of excess over \$8,000	\$590 plus 11% of excess over \$8,000
Over \$10,000	\$690 plus 10% of excess over \$10,000	

The increase in rates will raise approximately \$110 million in the 1975-77 biennium.

2. New graduated corporate excise tax rates will apply uniformly to general corporate businesses and to banks and financial institutions. The present corporate tax rate is a flat 6 percent, except that banks and financial institutions pay a rate of 8 percent. Banks and financial institutions will no longer be exempt from paying certain local taxes because they will be subject to the same corporate excise tax rate as other corporations. The current and proposed corporate rates are as follows:

<u>Taxable Income</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Proposed Corporate Excise Tax</u>
Not over \$1,000	6%	4% of taxable income
Over \$1,000 but not over \$2,000	6%	\$ 40 plus 5% of the excess over \$1,000
Over \$2,000 but not over \$4,000	6%	\$ 90 plus 6% of the excess over \$2,000
Over \$4,000 but not over \$6,000	6%	\$210 plus 7% of the excess over \$4,000
Over \$6,000 but not over \$8,000	6%	\$350 plus 8% of the excess over \$6,000
Over \$8,000	6%	\$510 plus 9% of the excess over \$8,000

The minimum corporate excise tax will continue to be \$10; also the personal property tax offset applied to corporations will be eliminated. Anticipated revenue from the changes in rates will be \$34 million for the 1975-77 biennium; elimination of the corporation personal property tax offset will provide an additional \$10 million.

3. There will continue to be a \$3,000 limit on the amount of federal income taxes that can be deducted from adjusted gross income in computing state taxable income. This will generally affect only taxpayers earning incomes above \$18,000. Anticipated revenue for the 1975-77 biennium is approximately \$54 million.
4. The personal income tax rates will be adjusted so that the return of an unmarried individual is treated the same as a joint return of husband and wife and eliminating existing different tax treatment for single and married persons.

The total revenue to be raised by the above provisions for the 1975-77 biennium is \$208 million. These funds are necessary to pay for the new school finance program included in this measure.

SENATOR VERNON COOK
REPRESENTATIVE HOWARD CHERRY
REPRESENTATIVE PAUL WALDEN

Measure No. 1**Income, Corporate Tax, School Support Increase****Argument in Favor****Submitted by Oregon School Boards Association**

WHAT DOES BALLOT MEASURE NO. 1 DO? Ballot Measure 1 would substantially increase the level of state financial aid to local school districts to reduce the heavy dependency on local property taxes to support elementary and high school programs. It would create a new financial formula under which this state aid would be distributed to local school districts. In order to provide the necessary state funds to raise state financial support it would increase corporate and personal income taxes.

DOES THIS MEASURE REFORM SCHOOL FINANCE? Yes. A major issue in reform of school finance is whether income taxes or property taxes are a more equitable basis for funding elementary and secondary education. While both income and property taxes probably must be used, it is generally conceded that taxes on income are more fair than those on property. This measure would increase the percentage of support for school programs from income taxes in order to reduce the reliance on local property taxes.

Another major issue of reform is equalization of property taxes between districts in order to guarantee that every child can have the same quality program. This measure would eliminate the intermediate education district equalization function (approximately \$110 million in property taxes were levied for this purpose in 1973-74 and only \$11.5 million of this amount actually had equalization impact) while retaining the education program and support services provided by the IED. This means that all equalization would be provided by the state through a new distribution program. Some districts, such as Portland, that do not benefit greatly from state equalization will still gain from repeal of the IED equalization.

SPECIFICALLY, HOW MUCH WILL INCOME TAXES INCREASE? Personal income tax rates will change from a range of 4-10% to 4-11%. This will raise an additional \$110 million. Corporate taxes will be increased \$44 million. The 1974 limitation of \$3,000 on the amount of federal income taxes that can be deducted from income in computing state income taxes will be continued and provide an estimated \$54 million in state revenues for the two years (it is estimated this change affects only those individuals earning over \$16,000).

HOW WILL THIS MONEY BE DISTRIBUTED? The current appropriation of \$314 million for the Basic School Support Fund would be increased an additional \$234 million (\$26 million from existing state revenues plus the \$208 million in new revenue) if Ballot Measure 1 is enacted. Every school district would receive an annual flat grant of \$125 per kindergarten pupil, \$250 per elementary pupil, and \$325 per high school pupil. State money would also be used to help districts finance transportation costs, increased enrollment and declining enrollment. The state will use the funds remaining after these costs are met to help districts with lower property values fund their program up to a maximum of \$1,000 for elementary and \$1,300 for high school pupils. These latter funds would be distributed in such a way that every school district could spend the same per pupil amount with assurance that the local property tax rate would not exceed a maximum rate. This is known as equalization. Program costs above the maximum per pupil figure would be financed totally from local sources.

DOES THIS MEAN THAT SOME DISTRICTS WILL GET MORE STATE MONEY THAN OTHERS? Yes. This is designed to allow districts with low property wealth to spend as much as districts with high property values, but with less spread in the property tax rate. The low wealth district will be able to afford the same educational opportunity for their children as high wealth districts.

ISN'T THIS CONTROVERSIAL? Yes, and justifiably so. Some argue that property values are not a fair measure of ability to support schools. Others state that heavy demands from cities and counties cause their total taxes to be high even if their school's taxes are low. However, the state has greater responsibility, because of constitutional provisions, for education than for most city and county functions. Those who support this program argue the state should guarantee more equal educational opportunity with more equal burden on those who pay the bill. In fact, in several states the courts have held that education of children cannot depend on the wealth of the local school district but must consider the wealth of the state as a whole. A court case is pending in Oregon on this very issue.

IF THE DISTRIBUTION FORMULA PROVES TO BE UNFAIR CAN IT BE CHANGED? Again, the answer is "yes." If the 1975 legislature finds that inequities will result from the distribution program, then it can be changed. In fact, some groups, such as the Oregon School Boards Association, are supporting the measure with this understanding.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO SCHOOL SUPPORT IF BALLOT MEASURE 1 DOES NOT PASS? The 1973 legislature was able to significantly increase state support by using available state funds and several "one-time" revenue sources. This enabled many school districts to reduce the property tax rate necessary to fund schools this year. The use of "one-time" revenues this biennium will make it difficult to maintain the current level of state support during the next biennium. Although Ballot Measure 1 will significantly increase the level of state school support, the alternatives to its passage may be a decline below current levels in such support and a subsequent property tax increase.

IN CONCLUSION, at its last statewide convention, the Oregon School Boards Association, with some dissent, endorsed Ballot Measure No. 1 as an honest attempt to develop a balanced school finance program within the traditional reliance on income taxes and property taxes in Oregon. The revenue program was intended by the legislature to provide 50 percent state level support of local school district operating costs. While it falls somewhat short of this goal due to inflation and other recent economic factors, it does move substantially in this direction and provides a clear cut alternative to the existing school finance structure.

This measure places the question squarely before the voters whether a higher percentage of the cost of elementary and secondary education should be funded from income taxes or if we should continue a heavy reliance on local property taxes. In the argument over who should pay for governmental services, the point can be made that there is a slight shift from business to individuals in the proportion of state level support for schools coming from the new revenues that would be generated by this measure. However, the point should also be made that this shift is more than offset by the increase in homeowner and renter property tax relief enacted by the 1973 legislature.

On balance, this measure appears to offer an opportunity for real improvement in the financing of public education in Oregon.

Submitted by Oregon School Boards Association,

ROD A. MOORE, President

Measure No. 1**Income, Corporate Tax, School Support Increase****Argument in Favor****Submitted by the Oregon Education Association**

Ballot Measure Number One represents a unique opportunity for Oregon voters, as for the first time it allows a clear determination as to how elementary and secondary education should be financed.

During recent years, between 70 and 80 percent of school costs have been financed from local property tax sources with the remainder from the State General Fund. Ballot Measure One proposes that the local share be reduced to approximately 50 percent with the remainder to be financed by the state.

The measure is different than other school finance proposals that have been submitted in recent years, as it contains no restrictions on the ability of local voters and it provides no new authority for levying local property taxes. In other words, local voters will still make the determination as to how their schools will operate and how much local property tax will be levied in their support.

The funds to provide the additional state support will be obtained from a revised personal and corporate tax structure. It is true that under such a structure, individuals with high incomes will frequently pay more than under the present system; however, it is also true that individuals with less ability will pay substantially less.

Specifically, the existing income tax rate structure which ranges from 4 percent to 10 percent, depending on an individual's income would be amended to a rate structure ranging from 4 percent to 11 percent. In addition, the present \$3,000 limitation on the amount of federal tax that can be used as an offset against state taxable income would be continued.

Corporate and business excise tax collections would be determined from a graduated tax table with rates ranging from 4 to 9 percent. This would replace the present 6 percent tax on corporations and 8 percent on banks and financial institutions.

The measure also presents a revised system for distributing the state funds to school districts. Under the existing system, most of the funds are distributed on a flat grant basis depending on the number of students enrolled in the district. The obvious result is that some districts must levy substantially more property tax in order to obtain the same kind of program as their wealthier neighbors.

The new program attempts to guarantee that every district can provide at least a basic education program for all of its students with approximately the same tax effort.

Obviously, the new program will not correct all tax inequities, nor should it be expected to. The special tax problems of metropolitan areas will only be partially relieved and will have to be dealt with in other ways by the State Legislative Assembly.

In summary, the measure simply transfers some of the existing property tax burden to an income tax structure that is based on the ability to pay. It does not provide new spendable revenue for school districts. That decision must still be made by the taxpayers of each local school district.

STEVE KENNEY, President
Oregon Education Association
6900 SW Haines Road
Tigard, Oregon 97223

Measure No. 1

Income, Corporate Tax, School Support Increase

Argument in Favor

Submitted by Senator Vern Cook

I intend to support Measure One. Here's why.

During the 1973 Regular Session, after the defeat of the Governor's Tax Plan, I resumed the Chairmanship of the Senate Revenue Committee. Thereafter I was appointed Co-Chairman of the Conference Committee which came out with three major pieces of legislation dealing with property tax relief and schools.

The first of these measures, The Homeowners and Renters Property Tax Relief Act of 1973, was adopted and put into effect by the legislature. Since this measure more than quadrupled the amount of General Fund tax money to be used to reduce property taxes, it was not likely to be objected to by anyone. We just passed it. We didn't expect anyone to try to refer it and no one did. It became the law.

The second of the measures was H.J.R. 72, amended at the special session by S.J.R. 46, appears elsewhere in this pamphlet as Measure 3. This proposes a new method for establishing and changing school tax bases and is explained on page 38. Since it was a constitutional amendment it had to be referred to the people.

The third measure, this measure, was contained in House Bill 2314. Since it involved an increase in income taxes for some, we believed it should be referred to the people for their approval. We could have adopted it finally, subject only to the peoples' right of referral.

I supported all three measures and still do. I believe they are all a part of the same problem, that is, homeowners, renters and business property tax relief and school finance.

Measure One would equalize educational opportunity to the extent that the provision of money can do that. Based upon 1973-74 figures, for a maximum expenditure of \$12.50 per thousand dollars worth of property, \$1,000 would be made available for each grade school child's education and \$1,300 for each high school student's education. In about 20 percent of the districts containing about five percent of the children less than a \$12.50 levy would be required to do this. An estimated 43 percent of all school operating costs would be funded at the state level if this measure is approved, an increase from the 30 percent being provided in 1973-74.

While people and most corporations will have tax increases resulting from this measure, in most cases, the income tax increases will be substantially less than the property tax reductions received under the combined Homeowners and Renters Property Tax Relief Act and the property tax reduction resulting from this measure.

I recommend a Yes vote on Measure One.

SENATOR VERN COOK,
Senate Revenue Committee Chairman.

Measure No. 1**Income, Corporate Tax, School Support Increase****Argument in Opposition****Submitted by Senator Ted Hallock****1. HIGHER INCOME TAXES—NO PROPERTY TAX RELIEF**

Personal income taxes are being raised by over 19%. The revenue from the income tax increase will be distributed from the state to the local school districts with no requirement that it be used to reduce local property taxes.

2. HIGHER SCHOOL SPENDING

All of the money from the higher income taxes could be used for higher spending. School districts now increase their spending by 10% per year. Measure #1 would allow them to increase their spending by an additional 15%.

3. THIRTY-FOUR MILLION DOLLAR SHIFT IN TAX LIABILITY FROM BUSINESS TO HOMEOWNERS AND RENTERS.

The Department of Revenue has calculated that there is a \$34 million tax shift from business property to other classes of property (homeowners and renters). Should we give business a tax break in order to finance our schools?

FACTS ABOUT MEASURE #1

1. Does Measure #1 put a limit on the amount of property tax a person pays? . . . NO
2. Does Measure #1 limit the amount of money a school district can spend? . . . NO
3. How much could school districts increase their spending (state-wide average) if Measure #1 passes? . . . 15% HIGHER THAN THEIR ESTIMATED 10% INCREASE.
4. Who benefits from the tax program? . . . BUSINESS: THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE HAS CALCULATED A \$34 MILLION TAX SHIFT FROM BUSINESS TO HOMEOWNERS AND RENTERS.
5. What effect does Measure #1 have on the Portland School District and tax payer? . . . THE PORTLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT HAS 13.3% OF THE PUPILS IN THE STATE; IT CURRENTLY RECEIVES 10.6% OF THE STATE'S BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT FUND. UNDER MEASURE #1 IT WOULD RECEIVE ONLY 8.6% OF THE STATE'S BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT FUND.

SENATOR TED HALLOCK

Measure No. 1

Income, Corporate Tax, School Support Increase

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 chapter 317.

SECTION 2. The amount of tax shall be determined in accordance with the following table:

If the net income is:	The tax is:
Not over \$1,000	4% of taxable income
Over \$1,000 but not over \$2,000	\$40 plus 5% of the excess over \$1,000
Over \$2,000 but not over \$4,000	\$90 plus 6% of the excess over \$2,000
Over \$4,000 but not over \$6,000	\$210 plus 7% of the excess over \$4,000
Over \$6,000 but not over \$8,000	\$350 plus 8% of the excess over \$6,000
Over \$8,000	\$510 plus 9% of the excess over \$8,000

Section 3. ORS 317.070 is amended to read:

317.070. [(1)] **Every financial corporation, bank, national banking association, every production credit association, building and loan association, savings and loan association and mutual savings bank, located within the limits of this state, every centrally assessed corporation, the property of which is assessed by the Department of Revenue under ORS 308.505 to 308.730, and every mercantile, manufacturing and business corporation doing or authorized to do business within this state, except as provided in ORS 317.080 to 317.090, shall annually pay to this state, for the privilege of carrying on or doing business by it within this state, an excise tax according to or measured by its net income, to be computed in the manner provided by this chapter, at the [rate of six percent] rates provided in section 2 of this 1973 Act.**

[(2) (a) *Each corporation subject to subsection (1) of this section which is engaged in this state or elsewhere in manufacturing, processing or assembling materials into finished products for purposes of sale is entitled to an offset of certain personal property taxes against the tax imposed by subsection (1) of this section.*]

[(b) *The offset shall be either (A) the amount of taxes assessed to it pursuant to ORS chapter 308 and actually paid by it upon its properly classified tangible personal property and allocable to its raw materials and other materials which become a part of the finished product, goods in process and finished goods produced by it and held for sale as described in the preceding paragraph or (B) such taxes in an amount equal to one-third of its excise tax payable under this chapter, whichever is the lesser. The amount of the offset shall be diminished by any discount allowed and shall not be increased by any interest charged under ORS 311.505 or 311.515.*]

[(3) *Except as hereinafter provided in this section, each corporation subject to subsection (1) of this section is entitled also to an offset against the*

tax imposed by subsection (1) of this section equal to the amount of personal property taxes assessed to and paid by it on any of the following property:]

[(a) Ores, metals or metal sources shipped from outside Oregon to the corporation's plant within Oregon for reduction or refinement by electrolytic process, which are in storage awaiting such reduction or refinement or which are in the process of electrolytic reduction or refinement.]

[(b) Metals in molded or bar form after reduction or refinement into such form by electrolytic process.]

[Taxes used as an offset under subsection (2) of this section shall not be allowed as an offset under this subsection.]

[(4) If a corporation uses any of the offset provisions of this section, no personal property taxes of the kind described in this section shall be allowed as a deduction under ORS 317.265.]

[(5) If any personal property taxes used as an offset under subsection (2) or (3) of this section are refunded by a county to the taxpayer, this fact shall be immediately reported by the taxpayer to the department. A tax equal to the offset allowed for the taxes shall be due and payable from the taxpayer upon notice and demand from the department. In addition to the tax, interest at the rate of two-thirds of one percent of the tax per month or fraction thereof shall be added to and collected from the date the return on which the taxpayer claimed the offset was required to be filed, to the date of payment. If the amount of tax and interest thereon is not paid within 30 days from the date of notice and demand, the tax shall be delinquent and the taxpayer shall be subject to all penalties for delinquent corporate excise taxes. The notice and demand shall be given by the department within one year of notification by the taxpayer of the refund. For purposes of appeal, the notice and demand shall be considered an assessment by the Department of Revenue. Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 314.405 and 314.410, if the taxpayer does not notify the department of the refund, the notice and demand by the department may be given at any time.]

Section 4. ORS 318.020 is amended to read:

318.020. (1) There hereby is imposed upon every corporation for each taxable year a tax at the [rate of eight percent] rates provided in section 2 of this 1973 Act upon its net income derived from sources within this state [after August 3, 1955,] other than income for which the corporation is subject to the tax imposed by the Corporation Excise Tax Law of 1929 (ORS chapter 317) according to or measured by its net income. [For tax years beginning on and after January 1, 1957, the tax rate shall be six percent.]

(2) Income from sources within this state includes income from tangible or intangible property located or having a situs in this state and income from any activities carried on in this state, regardless of whether carried on in intrastate, interstate or foreign commerce.

[(3) The 1961 amendments to this section shall apply to net income derived from sources within this state after August 3, 1955.]

Section 5. ORS 317.090 is amended to read:

317.090. Each taxpayer named in ORS [317.055, 317.060 and] 317.070 shall pay annually to the state, for the privilege of carrying on or doing business by it within this state, a minimum tax of \$10; except that before January 1, 1932, the minimum tax is \$25. The minimum tax shall not be apportionable (except in the case of a change of accounting periods) and, for tax years beginning December 31, 1944, shall not be reduced by reason of any discount under OCLA 110-1523, as amended by section 1, chapter 438, Oregon Laws 1943, or any other discount authorized under any section of the excise tax law, but shall be payable in full for any part of the year during which a corporation is subject to tax.

Section 6. ORS 316.037 is amended to read:

316.037. A tax is imposed for each taxable year on the entire taxable income for every resident of this state and on the taxable income of every non-resident that is derived from sources within 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% of taxable income]
[Over \$500 but not over \$1,000	\$20 plus 5% of the excess over \$500]
[Over \$1,000 but not over \$2,000	\$45 plus 6% of the excess over \$1,000]
[Over \$2,000 but not over \$3,000	\$105 plus 7% of the excess over \$2,000]
[Over \$3,000 but not over \$4,000	\$175 plus 8% of the excess over \$3,000]
[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]

If the taxable income is:	The tax is:
Not over \$500	4% of taxable income
Over \$500 but not over \$1,000	\$20 plus 6% of the excess over \$500
Over \$1,000 but not over \$2,000	\$50 plus 7% of the excess over \$1,000
Over \$2,000 but not over \$3,000	\$120 plus 8% of the excess over \$2,000
Over \$3,000 but not over \$3,500	\$200 plus 9% of the excess over \$3,000
Over \$3,500 but not over \$4,000	\$245 plus 10% of the excess over \$3,500
Over \$4,000	\$295 plus 11% of the excess over \$4,000

SECTION 7. Section 8 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS chapter 316.

SECTION 8. (1) In addition to the adjustments to federal taxable income required by ORS 316.067, there shall be added to federal taxable income the amount of any federal income taxes in excess of \$3,000, accrued by the taxpayer during the taxable year as described in ORS 316.072, less the amount of any refund of federal taxes previously accrued for which the tax benefit was received.

(2) In addition to the adjustments required by ORS 316.117, the taxable income of a nonresident individual shall add to his taxable income a proportion of any accrued federal income taxes as computed under ORS 316.072 in excess of \$3,000 in the proportion provided in subsection (6) of ORS 316.117.

Section 9. ORS 316.042 is amended to read:

316.042. In the case of a joint return of husband and wife, pursuant to subsection (2) of ORS 316.122 or pursuant to ORS 316.367, the tax imposed by ORS 316.037 shall be twice the tax which would be imposed if the taxable income were cut in half. For purposes of this section, a return of a head of

household or a surviving spouse, as defined in [subsection (b) of section and subsection (b) of] section 2 of the Internal Revenue Code, and a return of an unmarried individual shall be treated as a joint return of husband and wife.

Section 10. ORS 327.006 is amended to read:

327.006. As used in ORS 327.006 to 327.133:

(1) "Adjustment receipts" means all moneys received by school districts for handicapped under ORS 343.281, for mentally retarded under ORS 343.460 and 343.470, for disadvantaged under ORS 343.650 to 343.680, for emotionally handicapped under ORS 343.535 and 343.540, for vocational education if such moneys are distributed by or through the state for support of operational costs incurred by districts in offering vocational education, from the Common School Fund and Federal Forest Reserve Receipts allocated to schools under ORS 294.060.

[(1)] (2) "Aggregate days membership" means the sum of days present and absent, according to the rules of the State Board of Education, of all pupils when school is actually in session during a certain period. The aggregate days membership of kindergarten pupils shall be calculated on the basis of a half-day program.

[(2)] (3) "Average daily membership" means the aggregate days membership of a school during a certain period divided by the number of days the school was actually in session during the same period. However, if a district school board adopts a class schedule that operates throughout the year for all or any schools in the district, average daily membership shall be computed by the Department of Education so that the resulting average daily membership will not be higher or lower than if the board had not adopted such schedule.

[(3)] (4) "Building reserves" means any funds levied by authority of ORS 280.040 to 280.140.]

(4) "Capital outlay" means any expenditure by a school district for materials of any sort, except replacements, which increase the value of the school plant or equipment.

(5) "Debt service" means any payment made by a school district as a result of the issuance of bonds or negotiable interest-bearing warrants authorized by the voters of the district.

(6) "Kindergarten" means a kindergarten program that conforms to the standards and rules of the State Board of Education.

[(6)] (7) "Net operating expenditures" means the sum of the General Fund expenditures of a school district in kindergarten [grades 1] through grade 12 for administration, instruction, attendance and health services, operation of plant, maintenance of plant, [and] fixed charges, and tuition for resident students attending in another district, as determined in accordance with the rules of the State Board of Education, but net operating expenditures does not include [building reserves,] capital outlay, [or] debt service, food services, student activities, community services, transportation or expenses incurred for nonresident pupils.

(8) Unless otherwise provided by law, "program support level" means \$250 per weighted resident pupil.

[(7)] (9) "Resident pupil" means any pupil whose legal school residence is within the boundaries of a school district reporting him, if the district is legally responsible for his education, except that "resident pupil" does not include a pupil who pays tuition or for whom the parent pays tuition or for whom the district does not pay tuition.

[(8)] (10) "Standard school" means a school meeting the standards set by the rules of the State Board of Education.

[(9)] (11) "True cash value" means the amount obtained by dividing the assessed value of the property within the district, as shown upon the assessment roll as of January 1 of the calendar year in which the last preceding fiscal year of the school district commenced for which a valuation has been certified pursuant to ORS 311.105, by the appropriate assessment ratio or ratios, as shown in the statement filed by the Department of Revenue with the Secretary of State pursuant to ORS 309.370. However, where schools for all 12 grades are not operated or provided for by the same district, seven and one-half percent of the true cash value shall be attributed to a district for each grade from the first through the eighth and 10 percent of the true cash value shall be attributed to a district for each grade from the 9th through the 12th.

[(10)] (12) "Weighted resident pupils" means the sum of the total resident pupils in average daily membership in grades 9 through 12 in the district multiplied by 1.3 plus the total of the resident pupils in average daily membership in the district in [grades 1] kindergarten through grade eight. "Per weighted resident pupil" means the applicable dividend divided by the number attained by the computation of weighted resident pupils under this subsection.

Section 11. ORS 327.010 is amended to read:

327.010. (1) The Basic School Support Fund shall be used exclusively for the improvement and support of standard public elementary and secondary schools and shall be distributed to equalize educational opportunities and conserve and improve the standards of public elementary and secondary education. Distribution shall be made to school districts which meet all legal requirements and which maintain and operate a standard school or which contract with another standard district for the education of its students.

(2) The Basic School Support Fund [hereby] is appropriated for carrying out the provisions of ORS 327.035, 327.042 [, 327.059 and 327.063] and sections 14 to 16 of this 1973 Act.

(3) Unless otherwise provided by law, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall allocate moneys appropriated to the Basic School Support Fund as follows:

(a) For transportation apportionments, an amount sufficient to make transportation apportionments under ORS 327.035.

(b) For apportionments under ORS 327.042, the amount necessary to make those apportionments.

(c) For basic apportionments under section 14 of this 1973 Act, an amount sufficient to make the district basic apportionments as required by the formula in section 14 of this 1973 Act.

(d) For the first tier apportionments under section 15 of this 1973 Act, 85 percent of the moneys remaining in the Basic School Support Fund after the amounts in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this subsection have been deducted, but not to exceed 60 percent of the total approved first tier programs of all districts in the state.

(e) For second tier apportionments under section 16 of this 1973 Act, the balance remaining in the Basic School Support Fund, after the amounts in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this subsection have been deducted, not to exceed 40 percent of the total approved second tier programs of all districts in the state.

Section 12. ORS 327.042 is amended to read:

327.042. [(1) Of the moneys in the Basic School Support Fund, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall set aside to be distributed in accordance with subsections (2) and (3) of this section a sum equal to 1.7

percent of the Basic School Support Fund after the apportionment under ORS 327.035 has been deducted.]

[(2)] (1) There shall be apportioned to each school district [such proportion of the amount set aside for the year under subsection (1) of this section as the increase in weighted resident pupils in the district bears to the total increase in weighted resident pupils in all districts which have an increase in weighted resident pupils. However, no school district shall receive under this section more than \$200 per] the program support level for each additional weighted resident pupil reported for the current year in excess of the number reported over the previous year. The amount so determined is the growth apportionment for each school district. [The amount remaining in the special account after the distribution in each year shall be returned to the Basic School Support Fund to be apportioned in the following year.]

[(3)] (2) For the purposes of subsection [(2)] (1) of this section, the increase in weighted resident pupils shall be determined by subtracting the number of weighted resident pupils in the previous school year as shown by the final report of the district for that year from the number of weighted resident pupils in the district in the quarter ending December 31 of the current school year as shown by the December quarterly report required under ORS 327.133.

(3) There shall be apportioned to each school district the program support level multiplied by the product of the decrease in weighted resident pupils times 75 percent.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3) of this section, the number of decrease in weighted resident pupils shall be determined by subtracting the number of weighted resident pupils in the district in the quarter ending December 31 of the current school year as shown by the December quarterly report required under ORS 327.133 from the number of weighted resident pupils in the previous school year as shown by the final report of the district for that school year.

SECTION 13. Sections 14 to 16 of this Act are added to and made a part of ORS 327.006 to 327.137.

SECTION 14. (1) Except as provided in ORS 327.075 and subsection (2) of this section, there shall be a basic apportionment annually to each school district from the Basic School Support Fund in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{District Basic Apportionment} = \frac{\text{Program Support Level}}{\text{District Weighted Resident Pupils}} \times \text{Weighted Resident Pupils}$$

(2) If a district's net operating expenditures are less than the district's basic apportionment, the district's net operating expenditures shall be used in lieu of the product of the program support level multiplied by the weighted resident pupils in the formula in subsection (1) of this section.

SECTION 15. (1) Each school district, the net operating expenditures of which exceed the program support level, shall be apportioned annually an amount from the Basic School Support Fund computed in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{First Tier Apportionments} = \frac{\text{Approved First Tier Program}}{\text{District Required Effort}} \times \frac{\text{Adjustment Receipts} - \text{District True Cash Value}}$$

(2) Except as provided in ORS 327.075, "approved first tier program" means the lesser of the amounts computed as follows:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Approved} \\ \text{First} \\ \text{Tier} \\ \text{Program} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{District} \\ \text{Net} \\ \text{Operating} \\ \text{Expenditures} \end{array} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Program} \\ \text{Support} \\ \text{Level} \end{array} \right\} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{District} \\ \text{Weighted} \\ \text{Resident} \\ \text{Pupils} \end{array}$$

or

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Approved First} \\ \text{Tier Program} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \$550 \times \text{District} \\ \text{Weighted Resident Pupils} \end{array}$$

(3) For purposes of this section, the district required effort shall be computed in accordance with the following formula:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{District} \\ \text{Required} \\ \text{Effort} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Approved First} \\ \text{Tier Program} \\ \text{Per Weighted} \\ \text{Resident Pupil} \end{array} \times .01 \times \begin{array}{l} \text{State Required} \\ \text{Rate Per} \\ \text{\$100 Expenditure} \end{array}$$

(4) The state required rate per \$100 expenditure for the first tier formula means the amount computed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction so that within practical limits the amount available for distribution under this section is fully apportioned at the highest uniform millage rate.

SECTION 16. (1) Each school district, the net operating expenditures of which exceed the approved first tier program, shall be apportioned annually an amount from the Basic School Support Fund in accordance with the following formula:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Second Tier} \\ \text{Apportionment} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Approved} \\ \text{Second Tier} \\ \text{Program} \end{array} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{District} \\ \text{Required} \\ \text{Effort} \end{array} \right\} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{District} \\ \text{True Cash} \\ \text{Value} \end{array}$$

(2) Except as provided in ORS 327.075, "approved second tier program" means \$200 multiplied by the district weighted resident pupils or the amount computed by the following formula, whichever is the lesser:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Approved} \\ \text{Second Tier} \\ \text{Program} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{District} \\ \text{Net} \\ \text{Operating} \\ \text{Expenditures} \end{array} - \begin{array}{l} \text{First Tier} \\ \text{Approved} \\ \text{Program} \end{array} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Program} \\ \text{Support} \\ \text{Level} \end{array} \right\} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{District} \\ \text{Weighted} \\ \text{Resident} \\ \text{Pupils} \end{array}$$

(3) For purposes of this section, the district required effort shall be computed in accordance with the following formula:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{District} \\ \text{Required} \\ \text{Effort} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Approved Second} \\ \text{Tier Program} \\ \text{Per Weighted} \\ \text{Resident Pupil} \end{array} \times .01 \times \begin{array}{l} \text{State Required} \\ \text{Rate Per} \\ \text{\$100} \\ \text{Expenditure} \end{array}$$

(4) The state required rate per \$100 expenditure for the second tier formula shall be computed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction so that within practical limits the amount available for distribution under this section is fully apportioned at the highest uniform millage rate.

SECTION 17. (1) If any school district receives less moneys from the Basic School Support Fund for the school year 1975-76 than it received for the school year 1974-75, out of the moneys appropriated therefor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall pay to that district the difference between the amount it received from the Basic School Support Fund for the school year 1974-75 and the amount it receives for the school year 1975-76.

(2) If the amount appropriated is insufficient to make the payments required by subsection (1) of this section, then each district shall receive its pro-rata share. In the event the amount appropriated exceeds the amount

necessary to make the payments required by subsection (1) of this section, the moneys remaining shall be returned to the Basic School Support Fund.

Section 18. ORS 327.133 is amended to read:

327.133. (1) Each school district, other than an intermediate education district, shall file with the Superintendent of Public Instruction:

(a) By [September 30] July 15 of each year, an annual report covering the school year ending on the preceding June 30; and

(b) By January [31] 15 of each year, a December quarterly report covering the quarter of the current school year commencing October 1 and ending December 31.

(2) Each such report shall show the average daily membership of resident pupils of the district for the period covered and shall also contain such other information as the Superintendent of Public Instruction may require.

Section 19. ORS 327.072 is amended to read:

327.072. (1) Except as otherwise specifically provided in ORS 327.042 [and 327.730], the amount of the various apportionments provided in ORS 327.042, [327.059, 327.063 and] 327.075 and sections 14 to 16 of this 1973 Act shall be determined from data contained in the reports of the several school districts for the year ending June 30 prior to the time of making such apportionment.

(2) All funds remaining after apportionment as provided in ORS 327.035, 327.042, 327.075 and sections 14 to 16 of this 1973 Act shall be added to the amount of the Basic School Support Fund to be apportioned the following year.

Section 20. ORS 327.075 is amended to read:

327.075. [(1) *The cost of the basic education program shall be determined for each year of every biennium after first adjusting the factor of \$230 by multiplying it by the ratio obtained by dividing (a) the net operating expenditure per weighted resident pupil for all districts having a school census of 1,000 or over which maintain, under a single board for the entire area, education in grades 1 through 12 for the first year of the preceding biennium by (b) a like expenditure for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1955. The ratio shall be computed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in accordance with the rules of the State Board of Education.*]

[(2) (a)] (1) The program support level [cost of the basic education program] may be computed in a different manner in the case of a school which is approved as qualified for a small school correction.

[(b)] (2) A school may qualify for a small school correction if the average daily membership in grades one through eight or in grades 9 through 12 is below 100 and the State Board of Education, after receiving not later than August 1 a petition from the school district board, determines that the school's continued existence is justified because of physiographic conditions which make transportation to another school not feasible or because of sparsity of population. Where sparsity of population is the determining factor, no elementary school shall qualify if it is within 10 miles by the nearest traveled road from another elementary school and no high school shall be considered if it is located within 15 miles by the nearest traveled road from another high school. Where a school's continued existence is found not to be justified because of its proximity to another school, the district operating that school shall be notified in writing by the State Board of Education that, for the purpose of distributing basic school support moneys, it will not be considered eligible for the small school correction as defined in this subsection. Such notice shall be sent to school districts not later than September 30, with the advice that this provision of law shall take effect in the following school year, unless an appeal, setting forth reasons why such action should not be

taken, is submitted within 30 days of receipt of the notice by the school district to the State Board of Education and is approved by that body. Upon receipt of such appeal, the State Board of Education shall review the reasons set forth in such appeal and, if it deems it necessary, may direct the Department of Education to hold a hearing to help determine if the district's continued existence is necessary. Not earlier than 60 days nor later than 90 days after receipt of the written appeal, the State Board of Education shall notify the district if its appeal has been approved or disapproved.

[(c)] (3) The amount of the small school correction shall be adjusted annually by the State Board of Education in a manner consistent with [the change] changes in the program support level. [basic education program level.]

[(d)] (4) In the basic apportionment formula in section 14 of this 1973 Act, the amount of the small school correction shall be added to the [cost of the basic education program for the school district.] product of the program support level multiplied by the weighted resident pupils. However, when a school is approved as qualified for a small school correction, the computation of the weighted resident pupils of the school district, for the purposes of [this section] section 14 of this 1973 Act, shall not take into consideration the pupils in the school approved as qualified for the small school correction.

Section 21. ORS 327.095 is amended to read:

327.095. Funds due school districts under ORS 327.035 [, 327.059] and [327.063] sections 14 to 16 of this 1973 Act shall be paid approximately 25 percent on August 15, approximately 25 percent on November 15, approximately 25 percent on February 15 and the balance on May 15. [An equitable apportionment based on the most recent data available shall be made on August 15, November 15 and February 15.] If such payments are too high or too low, appropriate adjustments shall be made in the May 15 payments. However, if the reports required by ORS 327.133 have not been received from any district when due, no further apportionments shall be made to such district until such reports are filed.

Section 22. ORS 327.137 is amended to read:

327.137. Every common or union high school district shall file a copy of its audit statement with the Department of Education within six months of the end of the fiscal year for which the audit is required. Any district failing to file a copy of its report may be excluded from the computation necessary for the apportionment authorized by [ORS 327.063] sections 15 and 16 of this 1973 Act for the school year in which the audit is conducted and, if excluded, shall not be entitled to receive any funds distributed under [ORS 327.063] sections 14 to 16 of this 1973 Act for that school year.

SECTION 23. ORS 327.137 is added to and made a part of ORS 327.006 to 327.133.

Section 24. ORS 343.660 is amended to read:

343.660. The district school board of any school district in which the regular school program is inadequate for the educational needs of disadvantaged children may provide facilities and services for such children during and outside of regular school hours and regular school days. [However, when the facilities and services include a kindergarten, a school district with fewer than 20,000 children of school age must submit the question of establishing kindergartens to the qualified voters of the district for approval under ORS 336.105.]

SECTION 25. (1) On or before October 15 the county assessor shall report property valuations of the school districts within the county to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The report shall be made on a form approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(2) If the report referred to in subsection (1) of this section is not filed on or before October 15, the Superintendent of Public Instruction may exclude from first and second tier apportionments school districts within the county whose report has not been filed.

Section 26. ORS 334.125 is amended to read:

334.125. (1) The intermediate education district is a body corporate.

(2) The intermediate education district board is authorized to transact all business coming within the jurisdiction of the intermediate education district and may sue and be sued.

(3) The intermediate education district board shall perform all duties required by law, including but not limited to:

- [(a) Distribution of such school funds as it is empowered to apportion;]
- [(b)] (a) Conduct of audits;
- [(c)] (b) Duties as district boundary board;
- [(d)] (c) Budget and tax levying duties;
- [(e)] (d) Curriculum improvement;
- [(f)] (e) Registration of contracts and teaching and health certificates;

and

- [(g)] (f) Special education programs.

(4) The intermediate education district board may employ and fix the compensation of such personnel as it considers necessary for carrying out duties of the board.

(5) The intermediate education district board may make such rules as it considers necessary to carry out the duties of the board.

SECTION 27. (1) The limitations imposed by subsection (2) of this section do not apply:

(a) If a new tax base is adopted by an intermediate education district pursuant to paragraph (b), subsection (2), section 11, Article XI of the Oregon Constitution which is in excess of the limitation.

(b) For any year in which an amount is voted in excess of the limitation imposed by subsection (2) of this section whether within or without the tax base of the intermediate education district.

(2) For the fiscal year 1975-76, an intermediate education district shall not levy an amount greater than the amount levied in 1974-75 plus six percent less the amount levied for equalization purposes under ORS 334.260 (1971 Replacement Part) or less the amount levied for distribution to other school districts under ORS 334.350 to 334.400 (1971 Replacement Part). For each subsequent year, an intermediate education district shall not levy an amount greater than the amount levied in the preceding year, exclusive of that levy specifically authorized by a vote of the people, plus six percent thereof.

(3) This section is repealed effective June 30, 1978.

Section 28. ORS 294.440 is amended to read:

294.440. Whenever the board of directors of any school district or the board of education of any community college district has declared the existence of an emergency necessitating a greater expenditure of public money for any specific purpose or purposes than the amount appropriated therefor in order to provide or maintain and operate, or both, adequate school or college facilities, supplies and personnel for the proper instruction of the pupils who are attending or will attend the public schools or college within such district during the remainder of the budget year, such board may make excess expenditures for such specific purpose or purposes beyond the amount appropriated therefor to the extent that all funds for such excess expenditures are [(1)] advanced or committed to such district by apportionment, grant, contribution or allocation from the United States, or any agency thereof. In

connection therewith, the district may enter into and carry out any plan of financing sponsored by the United States, or any agency thereof, upon such terms and conditions and subject to such lawful rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the United States, or a proper agency thereof [;].

[(2) Made available to a common or union high school district by the intermediate education district board from an emergency aid fund established under ORS 334.370 or from a distressed school district fund established under ORS 334.290.]

SECTION 29. In addition to and not in lieu of other appropriations there is appropriated to the Basic School Support Fund, for the biennium beginning July 1, 1975, out of the General Fund, the sum of \$548,445,000 for the purposes of ORS 327.006 to 327.133, to be distributed as follows:

- (1) For 1975-76 \$266,235,000
(out of which \$500,000 shall be apportioned under section 17 of this Act.)
- (2) For 1976-77 \$282,210,000.

SECTION 30. ORS 327.053, 327.059, 327.063, 334.250, 334.260, 334.270, 334.280, 334.290, 334.295, 334.300, 334.310, 334.320, 334.330, 334.350, 334.360, 334.370, 334.380, 334.390, 334.400, 334.410, 334.450, 336.105 and chapter —, Oregon Laws 1973 (Enrolled House Bill 3241) are repealed.

SECTION 30a. If House Bill 2037 (1973 regular session) becomes law, then section 50, chapter —, Oregon Laws 1973 (Enrolled House Bill 2037) is repealed.

SECTION 31. ORS 317.055, 317.060 and 317.065 are repealed.

SECTION 32. If approved by the people at the next state-wide primary election section 2 of this Act, the amendments to ORS 317.070, 317.090 and 318.020 by sections 3 to 5 of this Act and the repeal of ORS 317.055, 317.060 and 317.065 by section 31 of this Act apply to tax years beginning on and after January 1, 1975. For prior taxable years the law applicable to such years shall continue to apply.

SECTION 33. If approved by the people at the next state-wide primary election, the amendments, repeals and new provisions by sections 10 to 30a of this Act take effect July 1, 1975.

SECTION 34. If approved by the people at the next state-wide primary election, section 8 of this Act and the amendments to ORS 316.037 and 316.042 by sections 6 and 9 of this Act apply to tax years beginning on and after January 1, 1975.

SECTION 35. This Act shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held at the same time as the next regular state-wide primary election.

NOTE: Matter in bold face in an amended section is new; matter [italic and bracketed] is existing law to be omitted; complete new sections begin with **SECTION** .

BALLOT TITLE

INCOME, CORPORATE TAX, SCHOOL SUPPORT INCREASE—
1 Purpose: Beginning in 1975, increases personal income tax rates by 1% for most taxpayers, eliminates federal tax deduction in excess of \$3,000 and permits single taxpayer to use married taxpayer income tax return rates. Changes corporation tax laws to graduate income tax with a net tax increase for most corporations. Increases state basic school support for local school districts and changes distribution to school districts.

YES

NO

Measure No. 2**Highway Fund Use for Mass Transit**

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly as House Joint Resolution 7 pursuant to section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation**By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

This proposal, if passed, would amend Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Oregon to permit use of motor vehicle fuel taxes and any taxes or excises levied on the ownership, operation or use of motor vehicles collected in the State of Oregon to be used for mass transit systems and for financial assistance to persons or property displaced by highway or mass transit construction or other work. This proposal suggests a significant change in use of funds, for the State Highway Fund has traditionally been limited to use in the state's highway, park, recreational, scenic or historic site programs. No additional new taxes or increases in existing taxes are proposed in Measure #2.

Mass transit systems to be assisted by this proposal could include state-wide bus systems, rail or air passenger service, as well as city bus systems.

House Bill 2276, passed by the 1973 legislature and signed by the Governor, will automatically become effective July 1, 1974, or die depending on whether Ballot Measure #2 is passed or defeated. This bill sets out the guidelines to be used to make funds available to public transportation and limits the amounts of funds to eight per cent of the total motor vehicle fuel and registration taxes. It further stipulates that the total expended on mass transit is not to exceed the total of registration fee collections for motor vehicles. These limitations on the amount of the highway funds that may be used for mass transit are only statutory limitations and may be changed by future legislative or initiative action.

House Bill 2276 establishes the regulations under which the Department of Transportation or another designated agency may draft proposals, accept proposals from cities, counties, or other governmental units, and establish priorities for funding. It also requires that both the need for a system of public transportation and the economic, social, and environmental impact of the proposed system be considered in evaluation of proposals. The bill provides that funds will be available to assist existing publicly owned systems and to assist in the beginning of new systems throughout the state.

ESTHER L. LOY
ROBERT H. McKELLAR
EARL PRYOR
WILLIAM E. ROBERTS
JACK R. KALINOSKI

Measure No. 2

Highway Fund Use for Mass Transit

Argument in Favor

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

WHY BALLOT MEASURE #2

Ballot measure #2 converts a small portion of yesterday's highway fund into today's transportation fund. It allows local communities throughout the state to use funds collected from existing gas and motor vehicle registration taxes for public transportation projects. **REQUIRES NO NEW TAXES.**

WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM BALLOT MEASURE #2

All Oregonians will benefit if you vote "YES." This is a means to finance expanded bus service in major urban areas, to improve interurban public transportation in the Willamette Valley, to improve rural intercity bus service. Funds can be used for mini-bus programs, dial-a-bus, public parking, rail or air passenger service, improvement of bridges, roads, or intersections, or other programs that meet the needs of the community involved. Funds are allocated fairly to each area of the state by the companion bill, HB 2276, which sets up the regulations for using these funds.

Many Oregonians must use public transportation to travel at all . . . the young, the poor, the infirm, the elderly.

VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE #2—SAVE MONEY AND GAS

Public transportation moves people more efficiently than private cars. The American Transit Association estimates that a single lane of roadway can carry 1,575 people per hour in cars on surface streets; 9,000 people per hour can be carried in buses on those same streets and the buses don't have to be parked at the destination.

If more buses run, fewer cars need to and gas is saved to be used to run businesses, to keep trucks moving, to run tractors, and even to make well-deserved vacation trips.

WILL ANYONE SUFFER FROM BALLOT MEASURE #2

NO. Only 8% of the highway fund can be used for systems of public transportation. The remaining 92% is still dedicated to the traditional highway, public park, and scenic purposes. In any area where the critical transportation need is for improved roads, transportation funds can even be used in that way. No new taxes will be levied.

WHO SUPPORTS BALLOT MEASURE #2

The Governor presented this program to the legislature where it passed by two to one. It has the unanimous endorsement of the Oregon Transportation Commission, support from mayors of cities throughout the state, and bipartisan support from most civic, business and union leaders.

PASSAGE OF BALLOT MEASURE #2 HELPS PROTECT FREEDOM OF MOBILITY IN A SENSIBLE AND EFFECTIVE WAY. IT IS A LOGICAL EXTENSION OF THE MANDATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION TO PROVIDE SAFE AND EFFICIENT TRANSPORTATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

Measure No. 2

Highway Fund Use for Mass Transit Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

It is a popular notion today that mass transit systems offer the solution to the current fuel crisis just as it was a popular idea during the last regular session of the Legislature that mass transit systems could solve the air pollution problems in metropolitan areas.

Most Oregonians agree that work should be done to evaluate mass transit systems to determine if they, in fact, will help solve our problems in a reasonable length of time at a reasonable cost.

Many Oregonians, however, disagree on how to finance studies, evaluation and implementation of such proposed systems.

The Legislature, too, was divided on this question so they passed HJR 7 and referred the question to the public in the form of Ballot Measure #2 to determine if the public wishes to use dedicated road-user contributed funds to finance mass transit.

There are those of us who believe that Ballot Measure #2, in its enthusiasm, goes too far, too fast.

Paragraph 1. Section 3(2). Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, if amended by the public voting on this ballot measure, would provide that the proceeds from motor vehicle fuel and registration taxes be used exclusively for ANY of the listed purposes in place of the time-tested wording which has guaranteed, since 1942, that the taxes be used for ALL the specific purposes authorized by the people.

Please consider these points:

- 1—Language of the proposed amendment would make it possible to use all the money for only one of the listed purposes. While not probable, the way would be open to use all or most of the money for highways or mass transit or parks or any of the items. The traditional safeguards would be removed.
- 2—Since there is no provision for additional funds in the proposal, funds available would not go around to all projects and some would suffer. Road and street maintenance, perhaps? Or, maybe parks? State police protection?
- 3—The current fuel shortage and reduced fuel consumption has resulted in less than the expected funds collected and is already placing many much-needed and long-sought-after projects on the "no funds available" list.
- 4—Until now, the construction of Oregon's freeway system (one of the best in the Nation) has been a high priority. Now, however, attention is turning to improvement of Oregon's non-interstate road and street system—both urban and rural. If Ballot Measure #2 passes, will funds be available for even modest maintenance much less the improvements citizens have been requesting?
- 5—With millions of dollars already available from local, State and Federal governments and the taxing capabilities of mass transit districts, the question must be asked, "Do we want to add diversion of road user contributions as an additional source of funds?" Many Oregonians think not!
- 6—Under the proposed Federal Transit Plan, for example, Portland would receive \$66.7 million on top of the \$31.2 million received over the last five years and there is an additional \$6.6 million for the rest of Oregon. Add to this, the other sources of funds for a mass transit system which presently exists only in the form of Portland's Tri-Met and in the minds of the planners, and the question then is, "What, specifically, is the money needed for and is it, in fact, needed at all?"

There is serious doubt in the minds of many that the public's road-user tax contributions should be used for any purpose other than to continue the orderly maintenance and development of roads, streets, highways, parks, State Police protection and the other authorized purposes.

In conclusion, many Oregonians are reluctant to dramatically amend the Constitution, in the manner proposed, giving Legislators, in effect, a "blank check" to shift funds from the already underfinanced programs in existence to unspecified programs for the future.

There is no intent here to say that mass transit is not important. It is! We do say, however, that Ballot Measure #2 is not the way to finance its development.

Measure No. 2

Highway Fund Use for Mass Transit

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

Paragraph 1. Section 3, Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is amended to read:

Sec. 3. (1) No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law, and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same to which only it shall be applied.

(2) The proceeds from any tax levied on, with respect to [,] or measured by, the storage, withdrawal, use, sale, distribution, importation or receipt of motor vehicle fuel or any other product used for the propulsion of motor vehicles, and the proceeds from any tax or excise levied on the ownership, operation or use of motor vehicles shall, after providing for the cost of administration and any refunds or credits authorized by law, be used exclusively for any of the following purposes:

(a) The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair, maintenance, operation, use [and], policing and planning of public highways, roads and streets within the State of Oregon, and systems and facilities for the mass transportation of passengers and the transportation of property incidental to the mass transportation of passengers within the State of Oregon; and

(b) Financial assistance for displacement of persons or property caused by such acquisition, construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair, maintenance, operation, use and policing; and [including]

(c) The retirement of bonds for the payment of which such revenues have been pledged [, and also may be used for]; and

(d) The acquisition, development, maintenance, care [and], use and planning of parks, recreational, scenic or other historic places; and [for]

(e) The publicizing of any of the foregoing uses and things.

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

NOTE: Matter in bold face in an amended section is new; matter [italic and bracketed] is existing law to be omitted; complete new sections begin with SECTION .

BALLOT TITLE

HIGHWAY FUND USE FOR MASS TRANSIT—Purpose: This **2** constitutional amendment would permit use of motor vehicle fuel and registration tax money, now limited to highway, park, recreational, scenic and historical uses, for mass transit systems and for financial assistance to persons or property displaced by highway or mass transit construction or other work.

YES NO

Measure No. 3**New School District Tax Base Limitation**

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly (1974 special session) as Senate Joint Resolution 46 pursuant to section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation**By Committee Designated Pursuant to Chapter 68, Oregon Laws 1974**

Ballot Measure #3 amends the Oregon Constitution by setting up a new type of tax base for the schools of Oregon.

The present tax base for schools and other tax supported districts is based on local property tax voted by the voters of the district and may increase 6% a year. The involved district board may levy up to this limit without a vote of the people. The present Constitution allows a vote of the people on a year by year basis in excess of the existing tax base.

If approved by the voters, Ballot Measure #3 would repeal the present constitutional limitation governing taxing authority of local school districts and substitute taxing authority for such districts subject to the following constitutional provisions:

1. Beginning with the 1975-76 school year, each local school district board could extend a tax levy, exclusive of bonded debt and serial levies, in an amount computed as follows:
 - a. The total local property tax levied for schools in the district except bonds and serial levies for capital improvements.
 - b. Plus, the school support from the state, including but not limited to the Common School Fund and the Basic School Support Fund received for the year 1974-75;
 - c. Plus, the receipts from the County School Fund for 1974-75;
 - d. Plus, the beginning cash balance less the unappropriated balance in all funds for which a levy was made in 1974-75, excluding bonded debt and serial levy funds;
 - e. Plus 5.5% of the sum of a + b + c + d above.
2. Subsequent to 1975-76, the taxing authority of the district would increase at the rate of 5.5% per year.
3. There would be no provision to vote an annual levy in excess of the limitation.
4. A new tax base limitation could be approved by a majority of the district's qualified voters. Such elections could only be held two times during any year after December 31, 1974, or at such other times as prescribed by law.
5. The taxing authority of the local district would not be reduced because the district levied a lesser amount than was permitted by its limitation or because the levy had been reduced by tax offsets against that levy.
6. After June 30, 1975, unless otherwise prescribed by the Legislative Assembly, local district funds, derived from the Basic School Support Fund, the Common School Fund, and the County School Fund would be applied to reduce the levy made by the district.
7. The entire state or any division of the state could be formed into districts for the sole purpose of levying a tax over the district to be distributed as a tax reduction to local school districts for the purpose of equalizing school support from larger areas than existing districts.

**SENATOR VICTOR ATIYEH
REPRESENTATIVE HOWARD CHERRY
REPRESENTATIVE LLOYD KINSEY**

Measure No. 3

New School District Tax Base Limitation

Argument in Favor

By Committee Designated Pursuant to Chapter 68, Oregon Laws 1974

1. A realistic tax base is established with a moderate increase each year. This is both a guarantee and a spending limitation. The most important effect of this is that it eliminates the present situation where a levy must be passed by the voters in order to have school the following year. In the event that an election is lost, the school will still have the amount of the previous base plus 5.5% and can continue school.
2. A district may increase its tax base if the limitation makes it inadequate. Their tax base may be increased by a vote of the people twice a year. The legislature may authorize an increase in the number of elections per year.
3. It is very unlikely that property taxes would go up without a vote of the people because state revenue sources (e.g. Basic School Support Fund) have historically been increasing at a rate exceeding 5.5%.
4. Limits elections. No election is required to maintain a stable financial base for local schools. If the school district wants to exceed the tax base only two elections are allowed. Tax dollars are not wasted on 5 or 6 elections.
5. Educational equity. Under Measure #3, the legislature would be able to provide a tax base for educational taxing units which raise revenue for equalization purposes. All revenues raised under this tax base must be used to reduce the local school district property tax levy.
6. Ballot Measure #3 requires that all state and local money be used to reduce local school district property taxes unless otherwise prescribed by the legislature.
7. Ballot Measure #3 represents a compromise between those who want a rigid restriction on school spending and those who believe that flexibility must exist to meet changing conditions.

Measure No. 3**New School District Tax Base Limitation****Argument in Favor****Submitted By Senator Vern Cook**

Earlier in this pamphlet I explained my support for Measure One. This is the second measure referred to in that argument.

On the ballot this is Measure Three and I support it.

Measure Three will bring stability to elementary and secondary school financing and will be a desirable change in the basic law of educational finance.

Our present tax base provision, allowing a six percent increase in the property tax levy annually, was good and reasonable in 1916, the year it was adopted. It was based on the premise that 100 percent of funds for schools would come from the property tax. The voters believed that an increase of six percent annually in the property tax levy would be sufficient to cover inflation and pupil growth. They were right.

Until World War II, the system worked fine. Schools were entirely financed by property taxes. Due to high infant mortality, school populations did not increase too fast, especially during the depression years from 1929 to 1942 when the birth rate was low.

When the boys came home from the great war, however, the birth rate increased and we solved many of the problems of infant mortality. This change was accompanied by the movement away from the property tax which began in 1947 when the people approved of a state financed basic school support system. In 1974-75 over 30 percent of these costs will be borne by income tax payers, not property tax payers.

In some years in the past the percentage borne by nonproperty tax payers has risen to as high as 43 percent. As a result, fewer and fewer school districts have a property tax base sufficient to operate an educational system. In 1973 only 12 out of 339 Oregon school districts had an adequate tax base. The rest were required to go to the electorate for approval of their annual tax levy.

Measure Three would allow a 5.5 percent increase in expenditures over the previous year's expenditures. The increase would be based on expenditures, not the previous year's tax levy as is provided in our present constitutional provision. This should provide sufficient funds to cover all normal inflationary costs and school enrollment increases. Only where there is a major program change or great curriculum or program enrichment will an annual election be necessary. It will bring great stability to our school system.

If you believe that it's desirable for schools to be able to operate without an annual election except where there are material changes in circumstances, you should vote Yes on Measure Three. If you believe we should have annual elections to approve of the school's annual budget, regardless of whether or not there is a change, you should vote No. I intend to vote YES.

SENATOR VERN COOK,
Chairman of the Senate Revenue Committee.

Measure No. 3

New School District Tax Base Limitation

Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to Chapter 68, Oregon Laws 1974

1. **PROPERTY TAXES MAY GO UP WITHOUT A VOTE.** If state or county support to a local school district goes down, property taxes in that district could go up "automatically"—without a vote of the people in that school district.
2. **NO GUARANTEE OF TAX REDUCTION THROUGH INCREASED STATE SUPPORT.** The legislature is not required to make state money an offset against local property taxes. If it does not make an offset, state money could be used by school districts to increase expenditures more than their already high rate of increase.
3. **STATE AUTHORITY TO CREATE OR INCREASE TAX BASES.** The state could establish tax bases for taxing units other than local school districts. However, this money must be used to reduce the local district's property tax levy.
4. **LOCAL CONTROL LOST.** Local school districts now have the authority to establish new tax bases . . . and the voters in many districts have turned down new tax bases. Why should a state-wide vote require those school districts that do not want a new tax base to have one?
5. **ATTEMPT TO SIDE-STEP MAJORITY OF VOTERS.** Currently, if a school district wants to establish a new tax base, it must submit the question to the voters at a state-wide general or primary election when the voter turnout is high. Under Measure #3, school boards could submit the question of establishing a new tax base at any time.

Measure No. 3**New School District Tax Base Limitation****Argument in Opposition****Submitted by Women's Legislative Council**

If you believe that EVERY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN THE STATE needs a NEW AND BIGGER SCHOOL PROPERTY TAX BASE, you should vote 'yes'.

HOWEVER, if you believe in LOCAL CONTROL OF SCHOOL BUDGETS, and in the TAXPAYER'S RIGHT TO DETERMINE 1) IF A NEW SCHOOL PROPERTY TAX BASE IS NEEDED IN HIS OWN DISTRICT AND 2) THE AMOUNT OF THE NEW TAX BASE—

YOU SHOULD VOTE "NO"!

MEASURE 3, A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, CREATES A NEW SCHOOL PROPERTY TAX BASE FOR EACH SCHOOL DISTRICT AUTOMATICALLY.

- The amount of the new school property tax base is the total 1975-1976 operational school budget, plus 5½% automatic increase in each following year, without a vote of the people.

AN EXAMPLE of the 'before' and 'after' EFFECT OF MEASURE 3 ON TAX MONIES FOR SCHOOLS:

Operational Budget 20,000,000	Present Tax Base 5,000,000	Automatic Increase 6% 300,000
Operational Budget 20,000,000	Present Tax Base 20,000,000	Automatic Increase 5½% 1,100,000

IF MEASURE 3 PASSES, YOU LOSE YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE ON BUDGET ELECTIONS

- because they will be abolished. You will be allowed to vote in school elections to further increase school property tax bases. These elections may be held twice in a single year.

ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS WILL BE FORCED TO ESTABLISH NEW SCHOOL PROPERTY TAX BASES, WHETHER NEEDED OR WANTED, IF MEASURE 3 PASSES.

- There is nothing in Measure 3 that guarantees increased state support of schools.

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 3 AND KEEP YOUR RIGHT TO DETERMINE THE AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU WANT TO SPEND ON SCHOOLS IN YOUR DISTRICT.

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 3

Women's Legislative Council
P.O. Box 19353
Portland, Oregon 97219

Measure No. 3

New School District Tax Base Limitation

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

Paragraph 1. House Joint Resolution 72, Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly, Regular Session, is rescinded.

Paragraph 2. The Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by creating a new section to be added to and made a part of Article XI and to read:

SECTION 11a. (1) As used in this section "school district" is a district providing public education or educational services for grades 12 or below, excepting intermediate education districts and community college districts.

(2) Notwithstanding section 11, Article XI of this Constitution, and except as provided in subsections (6) to (9) of this section, no school district shall exercise the power to levy an ad valorem tax in any year so as to raise a greater amount of revenue than its tax base limitation, as defined in subsections (3) to (5) of this section. The portion of any ad valorem tax levied in excess of any limitation imposed by this section shall be void. After June 30, 1975, there shall be offset against any tax levied by the school district for any year an amount equal to the school support of the school district for that year by the state or any political subdivision thereof unless otherwise prescribed by the Legislative Assembly and any other support as defined by law.

(3) The tax base limitation of a school district for years following 1975-1976 shall be its tax base for the preceding year plus an additional amount specified in subsection (4) of this section, except that a new tax base limitation may be approved by a majority of qualified voters of the school district voting at an election, held as specified by subsection (6) of this section, on the question submitted to them in a form specifying in dollars and cents the amount of the tax base limitation otherwise in effect under this section and the amount of the new tax base limitation submitted for approval. A new tax base limitation so approved by the voters shall increase as any other tax base limitation authorized under this section. A tax base limitation is not reduced because a school district levies a lesser amount than permitted by such tax base limitation, or because amounts are offset against the levy of the school district under subsection (2) of this section.

(4) The tax base limitation of a school district shall increase each year by an amount equal to five and one-half percent of the tax base limitation of the school district for the year immediately preceding the current year.

(5) The tax base limitation of a school district for the year 1975-1976 shall be:

(a) The total levy of the school district as certified to the county assessor for the fiscal year 1974-1975, exclusive of the tax levy for those items listed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (9) of this section; plus

(b) The school support from the state for all educational purposes for grades 12 and below, including but not limited to the Common School Fund and Basic School Support Fund, received within the school district for the year 1974-1975, as defined by law; plus

(c) The receipts of the school district from the county school fund for the year 1974-1975; plus or minus

(d) The sum of the budgeted cash on hand (if on the cash basis of accounting) or net working capital (if on the accrual basis of accounting) on July 1, 1974, less the sum of the unappropriated ending fund balances for all funds for which taxes are levied exclusive of the tax levy for those items listed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (9) of this section contained in the 1974-1975 budget; plus

(e) Five and one-half percent of the sum of paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this subsection.

(6) Notwithstanding section 11, Article XI of this Constitution, and subsections (2) to (5) of this section, a school district may increase its tax base limitation if the amount of such increase is approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the school district voting on the question submitted to them in a form prescribed by law. After December 31, 1974, and except as otherwise prescribed by law not more than two tax base elections shall be held during any year.

(7) Notwithstanding section 11, Article XI of this Constitution, and subsections (2) to (5) of this section, during the year following an annexation, merger or consolidation, the tax base limitation of a school district shall be determined in a manner consistent with this section as prescribed by law.

(8) Notwithstanding section 11, Article XI of this Constitution, and subsections (2) to (5) of this section, the Legislative Assembly by law may prescribe a method to establish or increase a tax base for any other educational taxing unit to permit the raising of revenue to be used as an offset against levies made by school districts.

(9) The limitations imposed by this section do not apply in the case of:

(a) Levies for the retirement of bonded or other indebtedness and payment of the interest thereon, where such indebtedness is authorized by the qualified voters of the district; or

(b) Serial levies as prescribed by law and as authorized by the qualified voters of the district.

Paragraph 3. The amendment proposed by paragraph 2 of this resolution shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next regular primary election held throughout the state.

NOTE: Matter in bold face in an amended section is new; matter [italic and bracketed] is existing law to be omitted; complete new sections begin with **SECTION**.

BALLOT TITLE

NEW SCHOOL DISTRICT TAX BASE LIMITATION—Purpose:

3 Constitutional amendment creating new property tax limitation for school districts and repealing existing 6% limitation for school districts. Commencing in 1975 school district tax bases would increase by 5½% per year. The beginning tax base would be the 1974 budget excluding expenditures made from federal funds, serial and bond levies. Future school tax base increases can only be authorized by voters and school districts cannot have more than two tax base elections in single year.

YES

NO

Measure No. 4**Authorizes Bonds for Water Development Fund**

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly as Senate Joint Resolution 38 as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation**By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210**

Ballot Measure No. 4 is a constitutional amendment creating a new article designated as Article XI-I which creates a Water Development Fund and which authorizes the State of Oregon to sell general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed 1½% of the true cash value of all the property in the state to establish this fund.

Money from this fund could be loaned (subject to repayment with interest) to finance:

- (1) Construction, operation and maintenance of irrigation projects. Land on which the developments occur must be owned by Oregon resident individuals or corporations, profit or nonprofit, or organizations subject to the laws of the State of Oregon;
- or for
- (2) Purchase of bonds or other obligations issued to pay for community water supply systems. Eligible recipients are limited to municipal units; i.e., cities, counties or combinations thereof.

The sale of refunding bonds is authorized, but the sum of the outstanding original bonds and the refunding bonds shall not exceed the 1½% limit.

Ad valorem taxes shall be levied annually upon all the taxable property in the state in sufficient amount to provide for payment of principal and interest on these bonds, but the legislature may provide other revenues to supplement or replace, in whole or in part, such tax levies. REFER TO THE LAST PARAGRAPH FOR FURTHER EXPLANATION.

Legislation shall be enacted to carry out the provisions of this amendment.

This legislation, Senate Bill 861, has already been enacted and automatically goes into effect by adoption of the above constitutional amendment.

Authorities, procedures and restrictions are prescribed for funding certain water projects. Source of funding will be from sale of bonds authorized by the above constitutional amendment. The State Treasurer is to sell the bonds and set the interest rate for all bonds that are sold.

Half of the money would be available for irrigation projects through loans made by the State Engineer at such rate of interest as he determines is necessary to provide adequate funds to recover his expenses for administering this Act. Loans would be secured by a first lien on the irrigated land. The project must be feasible from practical and economic standpoint and the agricultural potential confirmed. Loans to corporations or cooperatives would be only to those whose principal income is from farming.

The other half of the money in the fund would be available for construction of community water supply systems by application of any governmental unit to the Administrator of the Health Division of the Department of Human Resources. The administrator would enter into a contract for the acquisition of the applicant's bonds or other obligations.

The Governor must approve the applications for both irrigation developments and community water systems before funds could be made available.

All repayments of principal, interest and prescribed fees will be made to the Water Development Administration and Bond Sinking Fund which shall be kept separate and distinct from the state General Fund.

Repayments of state bonds and the interest thereon shall be made from this fund. IF THE INCOMING MONEY IS NOT AMPLE TO MEET THE REPAYMENT OBLIGATIONS, THE AD VALOREM TAX OR APPROPRIATION AS MENTIONED ABOVE SHALL BE INSTITUTED TO DEFRAY THE DEFICIENCY.

WALTER ERICKSEN
THOMAS P. BAYS
ANDREW SCHMIDT
MRS. ROBERT GREENLEE
MARVIN SHEARER

Measure No. 4
Authorizes Bonds for Water Development Fund
Argument in Favor

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

By enactment of Ballot Measure No. 4, an amendment (SJR 38) to the State Constitution, Oregon will join neighboring states in providing funding capability for water developments—both for irrigation and community water supply systems.

IRRIGATION EXPANDS FOOD PRODUCTION

Irrigation developments expand income potential—on the land itself—in the adjacent communities—and throughout the state. New irrigation is economic development. It will create job opportunities allowing young families to remain in their home communities rather than being forced to move to already crowded metropolitan areas.

Ballot Measure No. 4 fits into irrigation development by assisting in financing new and expanding irrigation projects—the costs of which can mount to tens of thousands of dollars. In the past, federal financing has been the mainstay for much of the development. But that source is dwindling. Ballot Measure No. 4 will provide a complementary substitute responsive to Oregon's needs.

By no means are the development programs allowed under this measure limited to large projects. The program's flexibility allows it to serve the individual farmer in his development planning.

In Oregon, adding irrigation to land increases production. This means more food to meet the needs of a growing population. Some of the food items can be exported and will provide foreign exchange to aid in our balance of trade.

WATER SUPPLY PROBLEMS FACE MANY COMMUNITIES

The Act recognizes a second important need—domestic water supply. Many communities lack an adequate water supply to meet present and future growth requirements as well as water quality standards. More than one-third of the 500 water supply systems which serve 10 or more families each require considerable betterment of facilities. Most certainly, an adequate water supply is essential for every community, town, city and county throughout the state.

Ballot Measure No. 4 can aid in financing new and expanded water supply systems for the betterment of Oregon communities.

OREGON LAGS IN STATE SUPPORT

Oregon lags in the area of providing assistance in water development. A nearby state, Utah, has used an irrigation load program for approximately 20 years. Wyoming's irrigation program has operated since 1965. Idaho has a program directed toward the starting of projects. All have had successful repayment experiences.

Our neighboring state, Washington, is developing assistance programs. Approximately \$25 million will be available for irrigation developments and \$50 million is designated for urban water projects.

Ballot Measure No. 4 authorizes the sale of bonds for financing water developments. The financing programs, through a companion enabling law, are designated to be financially self-sustaining, requiring little or no tax or legislative fiscal support. If well managed, it can be as successful as the Oregon veteran's home program which has required no tax or fiscal support after the early days of its inception.

Ballot Measure No. 4 provides an aid in using Oregon's water—on Oregon's land—in Oregon's communities—for Oregon's people.

Vote YES on Ballot Measure No. 4

Measure No. 4

Authorizes Bonds for Water Development Fund

Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to ORS 254.210

Taxpayers should vote against Measure No. 4:

1. There is no need for the state to bond itself as provided in this measure to fund irrigation development loans. The extensive irrigation developments along the Columbia River in Oregon and Washington under construction or planned are being financed competitively by existing sources.

2. Besides the Bureau of Reclamation projects, financing is available for irrigation projects which are feasible from an economic standpoint from the Farmers Home Administration, Federal Land Bank, insurance companies, banks, loan associations and other means. Irrigation districts sell municipal bonds for developments and improvements.

3. The taxpayer has just rid himself of billions of dollars in farm subsidies. Let's let agriculture carry on proudly, independent of handouts, subsidized programs or special favors. Hopefully, farmers may be able to live again without surpluses and depressed prices such as we have seen for many years.

4. First liens would be required on all lands served by the project. This means that all existing liens would have to be cleared to qualify for a loan. Money from the water development fund cannot be used to refinance existing mortgages. We have been unable to find any loan agency willing to subordinate their position as first mortgage holder.

5. The interest rate on these irrigation loans is indefinite.

6. Community water supply systems can be financed now by municipal bond sales or water facility loans from the Farmers Home Administration and other sources. Federal grants and revenue sharing already aid these projects.

7. This legislation allows the state to sell \$373 million of bonds. Does the taxpayer wish to underwrite this? In the language of SB 861?

Measure No. 4**Authorizes Bonds for Water Development Fund****Be It Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:**

Paragraph 1. The Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by creating a new Article to be known as Article XI-1 and to read:

ARTICLE XI-1

SECTION 1. Notwithstanding the limits contained in sections 7 and 8, Article XI of this Constitution, the credit of the State of Oregon may be loaned and indebtedness incurred in an amount not to exceed one and one-half percent of the true cash value of all the property in the state for the purpose of creating a fund to be known as the Water Development Fund. Such fund shall be used:

(1) To provide funds to be advanced for the construction, and, when necessary for the security of the state, the operation and maintenance of irrigation projects and water development projects to and upon lands owned by residents of the State of Oregon and for the acquisition of easements and rights of way for water development projects authorized by the laws of the United States. As used in this subsection, "residents" includes both natural persons and any corporation or cooperative, either for profit or nonprofit, or municipal or quasi-municipal, or other body subject to the laws of the State of Oregon.

(2) To provide funds to be advanced for the acquisition, by purchase, loan or otherwise, of bonds, notes or other obligations of any municipal corporation, city or county of the State of Oregon, or combinations thereof, issued or made for the planning, acquisition, construction, alteration or improvement of facilities for community water supply systems, as defined by law, in this state.

SECTION 2. Bonds of the State of Oregon containing a direct promise on behalf of the state to pay the face value thereof, with the interest therein provided for, may be issued to an amount authorized by section 1 of this Article for the purpose of creating such fund. The bonds shall be a direct obligation of the state and shall be in such form and shall run for such periods of time and bear such rates of interest as provided by statute.

SECTION 3. Notwithstanding the limitation contained in section 10, Article XI of this Constitution, municipal corporations, cities or counties of the State of Oregon, or combinations thereof, may receive funds referred to in subsection (1) of section 1 of this Article through disposition to the state, by sale, loan or otherwise, of bonds, notes or other obligations issued or made for the purpose set forth in subsection (1) of section 1 of this Article.

SECTION 4. Refunding bonds may be issued and sold to refund any bonds issued under authority of sections 1 and 2 of this Article. There may be issued and outstanding at any time bonds aggregating the amount authorized by section 1 of this Article but at no time shall the total of all bonds outstanding, including refunding bonds, exceed the amount so authorized.

SECTION 5. Ad valorem taxes shall be levied annually upon all the taxable property in the State of Oregon in sufficient amount to provide for the payment of principal and interest of the bonds issued pursuant to this Article. The Legislative Assembly may provide other revenues to supplement or replace, in whole or in part, such tax levies.

SECTION 6. The Legislative Assembly shall enact legislation to carry out the provisions of this Article. This Article supersedes any conflicting provision of a county or city charter or act of incorporation.

Paragraph 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at a special election held throughout the state on the same date as the next regular statewide primary election.

NOTE: Matter in bold face in an amended section is new; matter [*italic and bracketed*] is existing law to be omitted; complete new sections begin with **SECTION** .

BALLOT TITLE

AUTHORIZES BONDS FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT FUND—

4 Purpose: This constitutional amendment authorizes the state to issue, sell and refinance bonds, up to 1½% of true cash value of all property in the state, to create the Water Development Fund. Proceeds would finance loans for construction of municipal and private irrigation and water development projects, and for their operation and maintenance when necessary for state security. The bonds would be funded as the legislature may provide, or by state-wide ad valorem taxes.

"ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECTS: Based on an estimate of Oregon's 1975 taxable property, this constitutional amendment would establish a maximum bonding limitation of \$406 million for the Water Development Fund."

YES

NO

Measure No. 5**Increases Veterans' Loan Bonding Authority**

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly as House Joint Resolution 12 as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation**By Committee Designated Pursuant to Chapter 22, Oregon Laws 1974**

The Department of Veterans' Affairs periodically sells bonds to obtain funds to loan to veterans, and to certain widows and wives of servicemen, under the Oregon veterans' farm and home loan program. But the state Constitution sets a limit on the amount of bonds that may be sold for this purpose, and the limit now has virtually been reached.

The demand for veterans' loans is far exceeding the department's estimates, and loans in 1973 amounted to a record \$225 million, or 56 percent above the previous year.

If Measure No. 5 fails, only a small fraction of this demand can be met—out of veterans' loan repayments, from which first must come the payment of principal and interest on bonds, the annual veterans' property taxes, and administrative and other costs.

If Measure No. 5 passes, it will enable the department to issue, as needed, approximately \$497 million in additional loan bonds to obtain funds to meet the continuing demand for veterans' loans. These bonds are self-liquidating, there is no cost to the taxpayers.

The issuance of veterans' loan bonds bring eastern money into Oregon and this benefits the state. And it benefits the veterans of Oregon who served their country, by making them tax-paying, home-owning citizens in their communities.

WILLIAM C. DYER, JR.
ANDREW J. BROWN
JOHN LEAHY
BUD INKSTER
CLARKE BROWN

Measure No. 5

Increases Veterans' Loan Bonding Authority

Argument in Favor

By Committee Designated Pursuant to Chapter 22, Oregon Laws 1974

The purpose of this measure is to increase the bonding limits of the Oregon War Veterans' Fund from 4 percent to 6 percent of the true cash value of all the property in the state. The bonds are self-liquidating—they cost the taxpayer nothing—and the program operates at a profit.

This is the fund from which the money comes to make loans to Oregon war veterans, and to certain widows and wives of servicemen, for the acquisition of homes and farms. All this money is repaid by the veterans, plus interest, and repayment of the bonds is assured from the loan repayments. In the 28 years of the loan program, not only have all the bonds been retired as they came due, but earnings after all administrative expenses have amounted to more than \$27 million.

Additional funds are necessary to help ease Oregon's housing shortage. Passage of Measure No. 5 will assure bringing low-cost eastern funds into Oregon to help alleviate this shortage. If Measure No. 5 passes, it will enable the Department of Veterans' Affairs to issue, as needed, approximately \$497 million in additional loan bonds in order to make more funds available for loans.

Measure No. 5**Increases Veterans' Loan Bonding Authority****Argument in Opposition****By Committee Designated Pursuant to Chapter 22, Oregon Laws 1974**

The Oregon War Veterans' Loan Fund like most government programs creates nothing but allocates the resources of the state to the advantage of some without benefit to others.

The program uses the credit of all Oregon taxpayers to attract investment funds at low rates and passes this advantage on to a select group. The further increase in this demand that Measure 5 permits can cause the cost of money to increase especially to those who must find their home loan funds without assistance from the state. It becomes more difficult for lending institutions in the private sector to attract low cost funds to Oregon in competition with the state credit.

The national mandate away from a citizen soldier armed force to a professional one of properly paid volunteers with benefits equal to and exceeding those of other taxpayers dictates a phasing out of the citizen soldier bonus-benefits program rather than an increase in such programs. The disappearance of selective service suggests disappearance of selective benefits.

Unhappily funds approved for the benefit of veterans have been diverted in the past for objectives such as acquiring the Boardman Space Age Industrial Park, a controversy in itself, without considering the use of veterans' loan funds for its purchase.

Frequently the benefits that accrue to the home building and lumber industry from this program are used to support the use of additional funds. Support of any Oregon industry deserves consideration on the industry merits and should not be hidden or hampered in the requirements of another special interests program.

And finally there has been no shortage of funds for home building in Oregon. These funds have increased in cost as have the veteran loan interest rates but very much as all living costs including continually bigger government.

Citizens often complain against the government becoming larger and larger but seldom do they have a chance to vote against a program that can be adequately done by private enterprise. This measure, if approved, is simply a larger government intrusion into private enterprise.

Measure No. 5

Increases Veterans' Loan Bonding Authority

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

Paragraph 1. Section 1, Article XI-A of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is amended to read:

Sec. 1. Notwithstanding the limits contained in section 7, article XI of the Constitution, the credit of the State of Oregon may be loaned and indebtedness incurred in an amount not to exceed [*four*] **six** percent of the true cash value of all the property in the state, for the purpose of creating a fund, to be known as the "Oregon War Veterans' Fund," to be advanced for the acquisition of farms and homes for the benefit of male and female residents of the State of Oregon who served in the Armed Forces of the United States. Secured repayment thereof shall be and is a prerequisite to the advancement of money from such fund.

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

NOTE: Matter in bold face in an amended section is new; matter [*italic and bracketed*] is existing law to be omitted; complete new sections begin with **SECTION** .

BALLOT TITLE

INCREASES VETERANS' LOAN BONDING AUTHORITY—

5 Purpose: This constitutional amendment increases the amount of indebtedness which the state may incur for the Oregon War Veterans' Fund, proceeds of which are used for farm and home loans to veterans, from four percent of true cash value of all property in the state, to **six** percent of such value.

"ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECTS: Based on an estimate of Oregon's 1974 taxable property, this constitutional amendment would increase the maximum bonding limitation by \$497 million for the Oregon War Veterans' Fund."

YES NO

Measure No. 6

Permits Legislature to Call Special Session

Referred by the Fifty-seventh Legislative Assembly as House Joint Resolution 81 as provided by section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution of Oregon.

Explanation

By Committee Designated Pursuant to Chapter 68, Oregon Laws 1974

In the event of an emergency, Measure 6 would permit a majority of the members of both houses of the Legislative Assembly to convene in special session if 31 Representatives and 16 Senators filed a written request for such a session.

Measure 6 would update a century-old provision of the Oregon Constitution and provide the necessary machinery for the legislative branch to respond to emergencies affecting state government.

Under the present constitutional restrictions, the Legislative Assembly may meet only once every two years, in January of each odd-numbered year, and on those occasions when the Governor orders an extraordinary session. Thus, the legislative branch currently is unable to meet when its members and the citizens they represent become convinced that a crisis affecting state government exists unless the Governor agrees.

For example, the present system prohibits an appropriate legislative response when a fiscal crisis develops. Because your legislators are prevented from a timely budget revision, and because of the growing impact of federal funding, policy is being set by appointed rather than elected officials at both state and federal levels.

In providing an additional means whereby the Legislative Assembly could be convened, Measure 6 imposes procedural safeguards. It would require the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives to convene a special session only after receiving individual written requests from the majority of the members of each House. Accordingly, a total of at least 47 separate, written requests from 31 or more Representatives and 16 or more State Senators would have to be received before a session could be convened. The legislators are empowered to file such requests only in the event of an emergency. Measure 6 neither requires nor authorizes annual sessions.

The Oregon system of government provides for separate legislative and executive branches of government, each to act as a check on the other. However, the provision that only the head of the executive branch can summon a special session makes no sense. It gives the executive branch power over the legislative branch. After a regular biennial session is adjourned, the law-making branch can function only if the Governor, who is head of the executive branch, calls it back. If he chooses not to do so, he may act without the passage of laws to control or direct his actions. This power could be abused.

This ballot measure would not change the constitutional requirement that the Legislative Assembly convene in January of odd-numbered years for a regular session. The Governor's power to call a special session also would remain the same.

Measure 6 would add to these provisions a single method whereby in the event of an emergency a majority of the members of each house could convene a special session after adjournment of a regular session. It would equip the Legislative Assembly to meet modern day emergency problems in a timely fashion.

Sen. Edward N. Fadeley, Eugene
Rep. Richard O. Eymann, Mohawk
Rep. Bernard (Bud) Byers, Lebanon

Measure No. 6

Permits Legislature to Call Special Session

Argument in Favor

By Committee Designated Pursuant to Chapter 68, Oregon Laws 1974

When our state's Constitution was approved 115 years ago, the biennial system of convening the legislative branch of government was adequate to insure that the state's business was conducted in a prompt and proper fashion by the legislature. However, the arrangement no longer permits the legislature to respond when a crisis arises and emergencies arise with increasing frequency in a rapidly growing state and a complex, industrial nation, dependent upon resources from all parts of the globe. The Governor responds as best he can to such emergencies, acting on occasion without the authority of laws duly passed. This practice violates the spirit of a democratic form of government. It is susceptible of abuse. Only if the legislature has the power to call itself into emergency session, may the legislative branch act as a proper check, to balance the power of the executive branch and to prevent abuse of power by the executive branch.

Measure 6 would permit a majority of the members of each house to require that a special session be convened in the event of an emergency. This could not happen until after at least 31 of the 60 Representatives and 16 of the 30 Senators had filed written requests that a special session be called. Such sessions would not be called upon mere whim. Legislators will be judged by what they deem a legitimate emergency.

The legislature has historically demonstrated great reluctance to meet in special session when less than an emergency or crisis situation exists. The legislature has been in special session only 15 times in the past 115 years. However, four of those have occurred since 1963.

Increased social and technological demands on state government require an ability to respond more quickly and flexibly. For example, the energy crisis found the state unable to respond adequately until a special session could be convened.

Rather than resort to the rigidity of fixed annual sessions, or a multiplicity of frequent short sessions to meet such problems, the Legislative Assembly has concluded that giving the legislature the ability to respond to genuine, unanticipated problems is the best and most appropriate solution.

Measure No. 6**Permits Legislature to Call Special Session****Argument in Favor****Submitted by the House Select Committee on Energy****VOTE YES FOR MEASURE 6!**

Measure 6 is a proposed amendment to the Constitution of Oregon to help the people of our state deal with crippling emergency situations like the Energy Crisis.

MEASURE 6 MEANS MAJORITY RULE!

Measure 6 will not permit the legislature to convene itself on a frivolous whim. Measure 6 requires the concerted, written requests of a majority of the legislators—at least 47 Representatives and Senators. Moreover, Measure 6 provides that they may only call a special session in the event an actual emergency arises.

MEASURE 6 PREVENTS EXECUTIVE ABUSE

Measure 6 was referred to YOU—the voters—as a necessary complement to the energy emergency bill enacted this year.

That bill gives the Governor unusual authority to deal with energy emergencies. Measure 6 gives the legislature the ability to convene in the event of an emergency and serve as YOUR watch dog to make sure the Governor does not abuse that unusual authority.

VOTE FOR A SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES IN STATE GOVERNMENT.

Vote YES for Measure 6!**House Select Committee on Energy**

Al Densmore, Medford, Chairman

Bernard (Bud) Byers, Lebanon

George Cole, Seaside

Richard O. Eymann, Mohawk

Nancie Fadeley, Springfield

Lewis Hampton, Beaverton

Stephen Kafoury, Portland

Gordon Macpherson, Waldport

Norma Paulus, Salem

Measure No. 6**Permits Legislature to Call Special Session****Argument in Favor****Submitted by the League for a Citizen's Legislature**

Vote YES for #6! Vote YES for responsive government!

#6 EQUIPS YOUR GOVERNMENT TO MEET EMERGENCIES

Three energy emergencies have threatened Oregon this year.

Last fall, Oregon was dangerously short of electricity.

Next, a shortage of petroleum threatened to close down industries, throw people out of work, leave homes unheated.

During the winter, Oregonians suffered with scant allocations of gasoline, waiting in 2-hour lines to buy meager amounts of gas necessary to get to work, to market, to medical care.

Finally the Governor summoned the legislature for a short special session. He obtained limited authority to take emergency actions for 30 days, without the enactment of law.

PREVENT LEGISLATIVE PARALYSIS

Giving any executive such power, unchecked by law, is foreign to our system of government. But it was necessary because the legislature cannot give itself the power to meet in short emergency sessions. Only YOU, by voting YES for Measure 6, can give that power and prevent legislative paralysis!

Only YOU, by voting YES can guarantee the democratic way—A GOVERNMENT OF LAW—with the Governor and all other public officials subject to laws enacted by YOUR elected representatives.

A YES vote for Measure 6 will permit YOUR representatives to meet when necessary, and pass laws when necessary, to solve the genuine emergency problems which confront this state from time to time.

MAKE GOVERNMENT RESPOND TO YOU

When your house is burning down, you want the fire department to come at once. When you are the victim of burglary, you want the police immediately. When your state is beset by crisis, catastrophe, emergencies which cry out for decisive action, legislators should respond just as promptly. Give them that ability, by voting YES on Measure 6. Don't let Oregon flounder in times of crisis.

Vote YES for #6! Vote YES for a CITIZEN'S Legislature!

Eric Allen
Polly Casterline
Nina Cleveland
Charles Davis
Al Flegel
Irvin H. Fletcher
Neil Goldschmidt
Rev. Bertram F. Griffin
Ruth Hagenstein
Stafford Hansell
Edward C. Harms, Jr.
George Layman
Hans Linde

Nancy Hayward
Don H. Marmaduke
Stephen McCarthy
Connie McCready
Warren McMinnimee
Paul R. Meyer
Dale Parnell
Rev. Robert Peters
Henry R. Rancourt
Bettye J. Remington
Joe Richards
Glen M. Stadler
Donald J. Sterling, Jr.

• League for a Citizens' Legislature •

Measure No. 6**Permits Legislature to Call Special Session****Argument in Favor****VOTE YES for Measure 6!****VOTE YES for Measure 6!****MEASURE 6 IS A NECESSARY AMENDMENT OF
THE CONSTITUTION OF OREGON**

Measure 6 will permit the legislature to convene in times of necessity, emergency or crisis. It will permit YOUR representatives—elected by the people—from the cities, towns and communities of Oregon, to meet together to accomplish the people's business.

MEASURE 6 WILL CURE A DEFECT IN THE OREGON SYSTEM

At the present time, the legislature can only meet every two years—in January of each odd-numbered year—and on those occasions when the Governor sees fit to call a special session.

The legislature cannot meet when YOU, the citizens, decide that the people need to pass laws to deal with unusual, unanticipated emergencies.

TO KEEP A CITIZEN'S LEGISLATURE, WE NEED MEASURE 6

Measure 6 will provide a constrained means of convening short, economical emergency sessions to deal with unexpected events. This flexibility will encourage shortened and efficient regular sessions. It will permit a true citizen's legislature to flourish, guaranteeing the form of government YOU want.

WITH MEASURE 6, THE PEOPLE ARE IN CHARGE

Measure 6 will give YOU and the legislative branch which represented YOU, the necessary check on executive power, to make sure that such power is not misused.

Measure 6 will balance power in state government, with YOU—the people—holding the scale!

Jason Boe, President of the Senate
Richard O. Eymann, Speaker of the House
Clay Myers, Secretary of State
James A. Redden, State Treasurer
Betty Roberts, State Senator
Robert W. Straub

VOTE YES for Measure 6!**VOTE YES for Measure 6!**

Measure No. 6

Permits Legislature to Call Special Session

Argument in Opposition

By Committee Designated Pursuant to Chapter 68, Oregon Laws 1974

Senate Bill 978 required the same committee to submit the ballot explanation and the arguments pro and con on Measure 6. Although the undersigned voted in favor of the proposition, the arguments given against such a proposal are as follows:

1. Measure 6 does not give the Legislative Assembly complete freedom to convene at will, but instead hamstring the members by requiring that they may convene only in the event of an emergency.

2. A better and more orderly reform of government would provide for more regular sessions where, for example, legislators could meet annually or a week each month or during the months of February, May and October, thereby being able to confront most emergencies in a timely manner.

3. "Emergency" is not defined and legislators will place too broad an interpretation on its meaning, using Measure 6 as a means of establishing frequent special sessions.

4. Unless the length of regular sessions is also shortened, Measure 6 will increase legislative costs.

5. More bills will be introduced unless members restrict the number introduced in regular sessions.

Measure No. 6**Permits Legislature to Call Special Session****Argument in Opposition****By The Women's Legislative Council**

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again!"

Virtually the same measure was VOTED DOWN BY OREGONIANS in May 1970 (new Constitution), November 1970, and again in May 1972.

MEASURE 6 will allow and encourage ANNUAL SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE, by permitting the legislature to call itself into session whenever a majority of each house so desires.

MEASURE 6 DOES NOT RESTRICT THE LENGTH OF A SPECIAL SESSION.

MEASURE 6 DOES NOT RESTRICT THE SUBJECT MATTER OF SUCH A SESSION.

ANNUAL SESSIONS WILL MEAN:

1. Double cost to the taxpayers for salaries and staff. (For example, the 1969 Regular Session incurred direct costs of approximately \$12,000 per day.)
2. More bills introduced.
3. More laws and regulations passed.

VOTE "NO" ON ANNUAL SESSIONS**VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE 6**

The Women's Legislative Council
P.O. Box 19353, Portland, Oregon 97219

Measure No. 6

Permits Legislature to Call Special Session

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

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

SECTION 10a. In addition to the occasions when the Governor convenes the Legislative Assembly by proclamation as provided in section 12 of Article V of this Constitution, in the event of an emergency the Legislative Assembly shall be convened by the presiding officers of both Houses at the Capitol of the State at times other than required by section 10 of this Article upon the written request of the majority of the members of each House to commence within five days after receipt of the minimum requisite number of requests.

Paragraph 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held on the same date as the state-wide primary election in 1974.

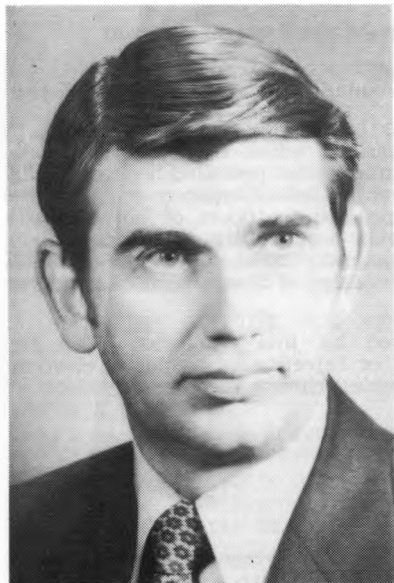
NOTE: Matter in bold face in an amended section is new; matter [italic and bracketed] is existing law to be omitted; complete new sections begin with **SECTION** .

BALLOT TITLE

PERMITS LEGISLATURE TO CALL SPECIAL SESSION—Purpose: The Constitution now permits special sessions to be called only by the Governor. This measure would amend the Constitution to permit the legislature to call itself into special session. The legislature would be convened by its presiding officers within five days after receiving written requests from a majority of members of each House.

YES NO

Nonpartisan

VERNE A. DUNCAN**For Superintendent of Public Instruction**

VERNE DUNCAN, born April 6, 1934 in McMinnville, Oregon, is Superintendent of the Clackamas County Intermediate Education District.

DUNCAN, after attending McMinnville public schools and Linfield College, began teaching in Idaho at age 20. He has taught and been an administrator at all levels. He then became the superintendent of schools.

DUNCAN was elected to the Idaho House of Representatives, where he became chairman of the economic affairs committee. He was selected as the Outstanding Young Educator of the state in 1966. DUNCAN then returned to Oregon and completed his Ph.D. in educational administration at the University of Oregon.

DUNCAN became a member of the faculty at the University of Oregon. He remained in that position until he returned to public school work in 1970. He continues as an adjunct professor of educational administration. He comes from a family of educators. His grandfather, S. S. Duncan, served as Yamhill County superintendent and was an Oregon educator for nearly fifty years. DUNCAN has always been active in community affairs. He is a senior officer in the U.S. Army Reserve. He has served in state and national advisory roles within his profession. He is the immediate past president of the State Intermediate and County School Superintendents' Association, and currently serves as an appointive of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House on the Oregon Legislative Improvements Committee. VERNE DUNCAN has served as a consultant to numerous Oregon school districts. Constantly seeking more knowledge to add to his already proven ability, VERNE DUNCAN is a candidate for a masters degree in Business Administration at the University of Portland. He is married to the former Donna Nichols of Ironside, Oregon. They have two children, Annette and Christine and reside near Milwaukie.

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by DUNCAN FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT COMMITTEE, Terry G. Hannon, Secretary-Treasurer)

• **VERNE DUNCAN SUPPORTS BETTER SCHOOL BUSINESS PRACTICES**

While he recognizes that many school districts, generally the largest business operation in a community, are utilizing good business procedures, he would continue to emphasize programs offering assistance to those districts in need of business guidance. He believes that many of the suggestions of the Business Task Force are excellent and should be given further consideration. He insists on **TIGHT BUDGETING** and receiving full value for every tax dollar invested in education.

• **VERNE DUNCAN CITES READING AS HIS TOP ACADEMIC PRIORITY**

There are those who claim that "Johnny can't read". Too often this is true. Schools are improving their programs. He would give top priority to assisting schools in continuing to make the Oregon reading program one of the best in the nation.

• **VERNE DUNCAN SUPPORTS LOCAL CONTROL OF SCHOOLS**

He believes in the importance of local people making their own decisions. We realize that some decisions must be made at the state level, but there must be input from local citizens, board members and educators. Just as war is too important to be left to the generals, education is too important to be left to the educators. Education is too close to the hearts of every parent, too vital to the future of our country and all of its citizens to be delegated.

• **VERNE DUNCAN SUPPORTS THE OREGON CAREER EDUCATION PROGRAM**

He is proud of the outstanding record held by Oregon for the development of a career education program. Oregon has become a forerunner in this area of preparing students to cope with the real world and he would continue strong support and leadership in these programs.

• **VERNE DUNCAN BELIEVES IN RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP TRAINING**

He believes that students must have an understanding of our democratic process. We have developed intelligent, questioning students who can no longer be convinced by words—they must see things happening. With the riots and other related activities of frustration over we see a new willingness of students to work within the system for the needed changes. We must accept the responsibility to work with them and help them make the system work. Because of his interest and participation in government, **VERNE DUNCAN** would work hard toward this end.

• **VERNE DUNCAN WOULD MAKE A GREAT STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**

(This information furnished by **DUNCAN FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT COMMITTEE**, Terry G. Hannon, Secretary-Treasurer)

Nonpartisan

JESSE FASOLD**For Superintendent of Public Instruction**

- JESSE FASOLD was appointed by Governor McCall to succeed Dale Parnell as State Superintendent of Public Instruction as of April 1. Prior to this appointment he was an Associate Superintendent. JESSE FASOLD has the experience to serve as Oregon's top elected educational leader.
- JESSE FASOLD was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction in July 1965. He served as interim Superintendent of Public Instruction from April to July 1968. His educational leadership is recognized state- and nation-wide. His 26 years of public service includes 21 years as an administrator in Oregon.
- During his 9 years of state-level service, JESSE FASOLD has also been responsible for the administration of the State Schools for the Blind and Deaf. He has been directly involved in improving education for the handicapped.

- JESSE FASOLD was superintendent of South Lane School District, 1960-65, and superintendent of Cottage Grove Elementary School District, 1953-60. He was a classroom teacher for 5 years prior to 1953.
- JESSE FASOLD holds an A.B. degree from Colorado State College, an M.A. from the University of Colorado, and has completed the 6-year program in educational administration at the University of Oregon and all course requirements for the doctorate.
- He is a U.S. Marine Corps veteran and served overseas in World War II.
- He was born April 27, 1918; is married and has 3 children.

JESSE FASOLD CARES ABOUT YOUNG PEOPLE

- Students are what education is all about. Oregon's educational system exists to serve young people and adults—to provide the training individuals need. That is why JESSE FASOLD will continue to develop programs aimed at giving students the skills they need to compete in today's world of work and cope with the emerging problems in our society.
- The Superintendent of Public Instruction, as Oregon's top elected educational leader must administer state-level programs that directly affect one-half million elementary and high school students and 150,000 community college students. This responsibility requires an exceptionally well qualified and experienced State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ELECT JESSE FASOLD
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Fasold for Superintendent Committee,
 Robert Humphreys, Treasurer.)

ELECT JESSE FASOLD
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

JESSE FASOLD knows that the future of Oregon depends on a well-managed educational system that is responsive to the real-life needs of people of all ages. He feels that education is everybody's concern. He believes that Oregon's emphasis on local control of schools must be continued. His priorities would be to work with local school officials—board members, administrators, teachers—to achieve the following:

- **IMPROVED EARLY CHILDHOOD AND PRIMARY EDUCATION**—A solid foundation must be built to insure that each child will acquire the basic skills. Every child must be able to read, write, and compute before leaving the primary grades.
- **GREATER EMPHASIS ON RESPONSIBILITY**—Children must acquire a concern and respect for others, to develop responsible attitudes and skills relating to government, the economy and environment, and to acquire knowledge of the principles by which moral choices must be made.
- **CONTINUED EXPANSION OF CAREER EDUCATION**—Opportunities must be increased for learners to develop career awareness and to explore the various clusters of occupations, to identify their own talents and interests, and to engage in selected occupational training programs.
- **A CLOSED COMMUNICATION GAP**—Open communication must be established among students, board members, parents, teachers, administrators, and State Department of Education staff; schools must be helped to assess local education needs and involve their communities in deciding how to meet these needs.
- **CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT IN FINANCING OF OREGON EDUCATION**—The financial stability of each school district must be improved. Our finance system must be reviewed and legislation proposed for a revised system of school finance.
- **IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES**—Educational programs must be audited to help schools achieve greater accountability for student performance and instructional programs.
- **EXPANDED COMMUNITY COLLEGE OPPORTUNITIES**—Program support for community colleges must be increased to enable them to maintain an open-door policy. Post high school career opportunities must be within financial and geographical reach of all Oregonians.

Oregon needs an experienced man in the State Superintendent's job during these critical times.

For your children's sake, provide experienced leadership for Oregon's schools and community colleges.

JESSE FASOLD IS THAT MAN

A great state must have a well-managed educational system responsive to the needs of all people. The quality of life in Oregon involves the quality of Oregon education.

ELECT JESSE FASOLD — HE'S QUALIFIED

(This information furnished by Fasold for Superintendent Committee,
Robert Humphreys, Treasurer.)

Nonpartisan

L. PAT GRAHAM**For Superintendent of Public Instruction**

DATE OF BIRTH: June 11, 1914
 OCCUPATION: Educator
 EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:
 PREPARATION: B.A., Minot State
 Teachers College, N. D.
 Majors: Soc. St. & Eng.
 Minor: Mathematics
 M.A., Willamette Univ. 1953
 Major: Psychology
 Minors: Education/Counseling
 Credit hours beyond degrees: 35
 CREDENTIALS: 5-year Secondary
 Certificate
 Administrative Certificate
 Elementary Certificate
 Counseling qualifications
 EXPERIENCE: College teaching—
 Math
 High School—Eng., Math, P.E.
 Elementary
 Junior High—over 20 yrs, Salem
 1972—one year, Willamette Uni-
 versity Education Dept., class-
 room teaching supervision of
 student teachers in Salem Pub-
 lic Schools, seminars and re-
 search.

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES:

Dramatics: Coached one act and three act plays.
 Chairman of Math Dept., 20 years, Salem Junior Highs.
 Chairman of textbook commission for math dept., 20 years.
 Chairman of Open House, 10 years.
 Art Contest, school and State Fair.
 Supervision of Student Affairs.
 Building Representative, 2 terms.
 Special Projects: Written, approved, and taught class for remedial stu-
 dents.
 Team teaching leader and supervisor.

PROFESSIONAL:

N.E.A., O.E.A., S.E.A., Oregon Teachers of Mathematics

CHURCH:

First Presbyterian

STATEMENT: My immediate effort would be to continue and support the newly revised educational goals, adopted by the State Board. Based on the new goals, is a list of priority needs, developed and adopted by the board. This phase merits support.

I believe more citizens and especially parents should be given an opportunity to become involved in government. Support from citizens through legislation for better educational programs should be encouraged.

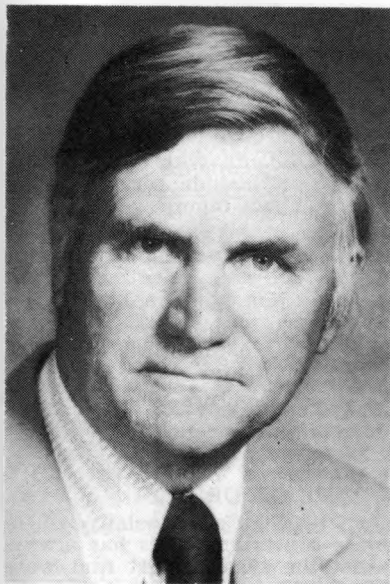
I am anxious to take part in a review of what is right, what is wrong, and what needs to be done in the future to insure educational excellence for the youth of our State.

(This information furnished by L. Pat Graham)

Nonpartisan

HOLDEN ROUTLEDGE McTAGGART

For Superintendent of Public Instruction



MCTAGGART'S OCCUPATION:

Businessman

MCTAGGART'S EDUCATION:

Graduate of Lincoln H.S., Portland
Studies at UCLA in media
Undergraduate studies at OSU
Business administration
Engineering
B. S. degree in Education, OSU
Trades and Industry
Post graduate courses
University of Oregon
Portland State College
Mt. Hood Community College

MCTAGGART'S FAMILY:

Born December 7, 1920, son of a minister and a nurse. Married in 1942 to Corinne Harpham, now a home economics teacher and immediate past president of the Department of Home Economics of the Oregon Education Association. They have three grown children: Heather McTaggart Grieve, a certified teacher; Briar, 23; and Turf, 21, both journeyman carpenters.

MCTAGGART'S BACKGROUND OF INSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Teacher of vocational classes at the Community College level
Trainer of union apprentices on construction projects
FAA certified flight instructor
FAA certified ground school instructor
Training officer, Roseburg squadron, Civil Air Patrol
4-H Club leader
Instrumental in developing curriculum for vocational drafting programs, for Oregon schools
Worked in production of educational training films, U. S. Army Engineers

MCTAGGART'S OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:

Ownership of building design and construction companies
Licensed real estate broker and insurance agent
Partnership in ranch
Federal airways operational specialist
Construction superintendent and project manager for several companies
Construction of schools, hospitals, banks, commercial buildings, mill, and large apartment complexes
Currently owner-manager of income properties

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(This information furnished by McTaggart for State Superintendent of Public Instruction Committee)

MCTAGGART'S MILITARY SERVICE:

Veteran of World War II, serving 3 years with the Corps of Engineers in the Aleutian Islands and at the Engineering Headquarters at Ft. Belvoir, Virginia. Past Commander, Roseburg squadron, Civil Air Patrol.

MCTAGGART'S AIMS IN EDUCATION

- Cut school design and construction costs
- Relieve the tax burden on property owners and renters
- Obtain more Federal money for schools, retaining local control
- Implement and improve educational programs through legislation
- Base school curriculum on the needs of the students, with consideration for the expanded community. Programs must include service to the handicapped, disadvantaged, minorities, and all others with special needs
- Inspire Oregon citizens to become involved in cost cutting without reducing educational quality
- Motivate students to participate more in their own educational decisions
- Continue to improve career education. Develop employable graduates with vision and give visionary students a base of practical work experience
- Invite closer contacts between schools and communities
- Provide programs to aid each and every student in reaching independence

MCTAGGART'S STATEMENT TO THE VOTERS OF OREGON

"My background is the broadest of any candidate's, especially where costs are concerned. Maintaining quality while controlling costs has always been a major work of my life. I believe that the system must find ways from within to provide to students the maximum benefits for every tax payer's dollar invested.

Overall imaginative management, using the best qualified experts for program development, will assure all of Oregon's children both economical and nationally acclaimed superior education. The forward-looking new goals for high school graduation will help assure each student a solid educational background of practical knowledge as well as of academic achievement. Schools must consider and be concerned with national problems, such as environmental issues, energy problems, and taxation, thus preparing students for effective citizenship.

My working background has given me wide experience in liaison work in coordinating the legal, engineering, architectural, contractual, regulatory, financial, and labor interests to achieve successful results. This ability to work harmoniously with all persons and factions is an important strength needed by the state superintendent of public instruction. My education plus my experience in coordinating diversified efforts toward a common goal qualifies me best for this position of leadership.

Cost is the most threatening single problem in education today. Oregon has excellent professionals in education. What we need now is a shrewd, cost-conscious manager to effect the savings you need without sacrificing the quality of education your children deserve."

(This information furnished by McTaggart for State Superintendent of Public Instruction Committee)

Nonpartisan

LEROY D. OWENS**For Superintendent of Public Instruction**

Date of birth: March 7, 1934.

Occupation: Educator

Education: Doctor of Education degree with emphasis on curriculum and instruction and educational administration, University of Oregon, 1973; Master's degree in school administration, University of Idaho, 1961; Bachelor of Science in Education with emphasis on social science and economics, University of Idaho, 1956.

LeRoy Owens has wide experience as a teacher and administrator at public school, community college, university and adult education levels. He has taught social studies, history and reading to eighth graders and has been a junior high school vice principal. He taught practical politics to community college and university students, worked as an educational planner in public schools and a community college, has directed in-service teacher and counselor training workshops, and has taught and organized self-help seminars for older citizens. A man of the people, he

has worked as a lumber mill worker, railroad gandy dancer, milk delivery-man, and warehouseman.

LeRoy Owens served in the House of Representatives from 1971 to 1973 and was a member of the Health, Education and Welfare and Natural Resources Committees.

LeRoy Owens is an Army veteran. He served in the Infantry, two years on active duty and 10 years in the Reserves. He worked up through the enlisted ranks to captain and was a training officer, company commander and battalion commandant.

LeRoy Owens is a family man. He and his wife, Mary Jo, have 4 children: David, Diane, Douglas and Dan—who are of high school and junior high age.

LEROY OWENS BELIEVES:

THAT too large a portion of educational costs are borne by family homeowners of modest income;

THAT it is unfair for wealthy school districts to have better schools than middle and working class communities; **THAT**, considering the amount of money being spent on education in Oregon, there should be no poor schools;

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by LeRoy Owens for State Superintendent of Public Instruction Comm., Alea G. deJung, Coordinator)

THAT textbooks should reflect the highest ideals of Oregonians, without prejudice by race, creed or sex;

THAT parents and taxpayers should not be told how education is going to be, but rather they must be asked what it should be;

THAT a superintendent is needed who can be more representative of the people who pay the bills;

THAT, because schools have changed dramatically since today's parents were in the classroom, parents and taxpayers are entitled to an explanation of why their tax dollars are being spent the way they are; THAT it's not enough to say, "Here it is, accept it!"

THAT a superintendent is needed who will fight for what he believes is right, and give the public a full explanation for what he believes is wrong;

THAT a superintendent is needed who, because he has had the experience of being a legislator, has the inside knowledge necessary to work effectively with the Legislature and the Governor's Office to be sure that education gets a fair shake;

THAT a superintendent with an open mind is needed, one who is not locked by personal and political loyalties to the policies of previous administrations; THAT a superintendent is needed who is open to doing things differently as needs change.

THAT a superintendent is needed who has the specialized experience necessary to offer in-service training required to help the State Department of Education staff to become more responsive and effective assistants to Oregon's school districts;

THAT a superintendent is needed who has demonstrated his commitment to the educational field and academic achievement by earning the doctoral degree;

THAT a superintendent is needed who will offer leadership in problem-solving by seeking solutions at the grass roots level, with all the people given opportunities to offer suggestions.

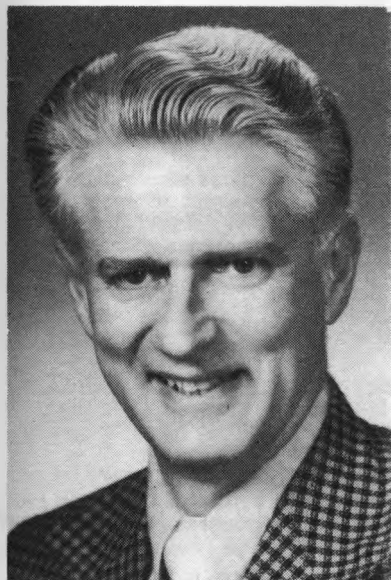
LeRoy Owens promises to be the most open, accessible superintendent ever to hold the office. He wants to know what the citizens feel about their schools. He encourages you to call him directly to express your concerns. He wants your help and your ideas. Call LeRoy Owens at Eugene: 344-7705 or 342-6947.

LeRoy Owens, if elected, will institute a toll-free telephone in his office to assure citizens a direct line of access to him. He knows that too often parents do not know who to ask for help or who to contact for answers to important school questions. He wants his office to open better, more direct communications between the home and the school.

LeRoy Owens for State Superintendent of Public Instruction Committee
2262 E. 15th
Eugene, Oregon 97403

(This information furnished by LeRoy Owens for State Superintendent of Public Instruction Comm., Alea G. deJung, Coordinator)

Nonpartisan

CARL W. SALSER**For Superintendent of Public Instruction**

Date of Birth: August 16, 1921

Occupation: Executive Director, Educational Research Associates, Portland, Oregon 97205.

Educational Background: Bachelor and Masters Degrees from Oregon State University

Occupational Background: Approximately 19 years of teaching and school administration experience; six years of business experience independent of education.

Prior Governmental Experience: 5½ years of active duty, Navy; 16 years of Naval Reserve.

THE TAXPAYERS' COMMITTEE FOR RESPONSIBLE EDUCATION . . .
 endorses and sponsors **CARL W. SALSER** for **STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION** for the following reasons:

BACKGROUND—He is an innovative leader in the field of education, whose ideas and systems of instruction currently are being used in thousands of schools throughout the United States.

- He has taught high school students, collegiate undergraduates, and graduate students (also military and adult education classes); and he has conducted teacher workshops across the country.

- He is an experienced private school administrator, with approximately 15 years of extensive business/education experience.

- He is the author, co-author, or editor of more than 50 educational programs, texts, syllabuses, and guides.

- For the past eight years, he has been the Executive Director of Educational Research Associates, a Portland-based, non-profit educational research and development corporation.

FISCAL AWARENESS—For ten years—from February 1963 through February 1973, Carl Salser was one of the few voices in the State of Oregon to speak out against increasing waste, duplication, and proliferation in the field of education. During that time, he wrote dozens of articles, in an effort to

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by The Taxpayers' Committee for Responsible Education, Marvin Hempel, Chairman)

warn the public concerning spiraling costs in the field of public education—and what such costs would mean to the average taxpayer. Because his warnings went unheeded, expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools (throughout the nation) increased 168.8 per cent—while school enrollments increased approximately 27.4 per cent.

- During this same period, he tried to warn taxpayers that the duplication and proliferation of facilities also would result in the closing of countless private schools—elementary, secondary, and collegiate—which it has done, and is doing, even now. As a result, thousands of students in Oregon (and millions throughout the nation) today must be serviced by public institutions—at additional public expense.

EDUCATIONAL AWARENESS—Since 1962, Carl Salser has stressed the fact that our educational system is geared to the past, a format of rectangular classrooms in which students endeavor to progress (in virtual lock-step) through a veritable obstacle course of pitfalls—which includes much memorization and little real learning.

- He realized very early (a fact since confirmed by national research) that individual learning rates are like fingerprints—no two are alike; and therefore, no two students should be expected to learn at the same “rate” or even in the same way.

- He recognizes that the world is changing too rapidly, that the accumulation of knowledge is far too great for a teacher “to know it all”; that, in short, teachers must become “experts in learning”—and not mere “repeaters of facts.”

- He believes that schools and teachers must become **STUDENT CENTERED**, rather than institution or organization centered; that the student has become the “lost” or “forgotten” factor in our educational system.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGE:

- 1) Special Citizens' Committees for Education—completely separate from, independent of, and uninfluenced by school boards, school administrators, and educators in general.

- 2) Research Centers for Education—administered and supervised by citizens who either are appointed by the Special Citizens' Committees for Education or directly elected by the people.

- 3) The promotion of greater public involvement in education, in realistic ways, instead of merely supporting the desires of educators.

- 4) Provide services to local districts that will help them become more receptive to local (community) needs and those of individual students.

- 5) Reorganization of State Department services so that “input” from all sectors of the public can be put to maximum use in bringing about desired changes.

- 6) Supply legislators with guidelines for legislation that will enable the State Department of Education to become more responsive to individual and local needs, rather than acting as an autocratic and independent agency.

- 7) Furnish specifications and guidelines for the use of materials that will help teachers and students achieve the greatest possible productivity in the learning process.

- 8) Encourage our schools—administrators, teachers, and students alike—to concentrate **MORE** on career and/or vocational training and **LESS** on a college education for the mere sake of a college education—in view of the fact that 75 to 80 per cent of tomorrow's job opportunities will not call for a college or university degree, or even for training at such institutions.

(This information furnished by The Taxpayers' Committee for Responsible Education, Marvin Hempel, Chairman)

Nonpartisan

BERKELEY LENT**For Judge of the Supreme Court, Position No. 1**

Ours is a government of laws, not men. But in the last two years Americans have become acutely aware that they must do a thorough job of assessing which men and women will make the laws, enforce them, and interpret them . . . without favoritism of any kind.

America has had enough injustice.

Berkeley Lent believes in applying the law without malice or bias toward anyone . . . rich or poor, high official or ditchdigger. That's one reason why he's a good State Circuit Judge. In 2-½ years on the bench, not one of his decisions had been reversed by our Supreme Court.

Judge Lent spent time getting ready to be a judge. Ten years as a State

Representative and Senator, leading fights for the average Oregonian—against a sales tax, against a “raid” on the veterans’ home loan fund, for meaningful civil rights, for mass transportation’s birth, for more state aid to schools and lower property taxes.

Former Republican Representative Edward Branchfield—long a key aid to Gov. McCall—wrote prior to Judge Lent’s 1968 election: “Your ability . . . helps to make certain that bills which do pass will be good laws”.

Democratic Senate President E. D. Potts wrote: Lent’s “common sense . . . will not go unnoticed by the people who have entrusted you with their public affairs”.

Judge Lent won both Portland newspapers’ endorsements during his 1968 election campaign. The Oregonian: “. . . talented attorney . . .”. The Oregon Journal: “. . . fine legal mind and general legislative talent . . .”.

Senator Lent became Judge Lent when Republican Governor Tom McCall appointed him to the Circuit Court . . . chose Lent while he was serving as Democratic Majority Leader of the State Senate in May, 1971.

(This information furnished by Elect Judge Lent Committee
Edwin A. York, Treasurer)

His nickname is "Bud". He's not a stuffed-shirt, not an "establishment" plaything. Lent knows what it's like to be poor and grub for every dime. Born Sept. 22, 1921, he was raised in the Portland neighborhood which has born his family's name for 115 years . . . Lents.

Bud Lent worked as a millhand, on the docks, and as a dishwasher; worked himself through college over 9 years (with time out for the U.S. Navy combat service during World War II). He won his legal degree from Willamette University, in 1950. He and his wife Joan have raised seven children, 2 sons and 5 daughters; the youngest is 11.

As a lawyer, Judge Lent began practice as a member of the Bonneville Power Administration staff, then joined Portland attorneys specializing in representing injured workmen. He has held impressive posts: member of Oregon's Criminal Law Revision Commission; President of the Western Trial Lawyers Assn.; an officer of the Multnomah Bar Assn.; chairman of the Oregon State Bar's Civil Rights Committee.

He is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post #1442; of the B.P.O.E. Lodge #142, and the Irvington Club.

Judge Lent has crammed all of the experience a Supreme Court Justice needs into 52 vigorous years. His opponent, Justice McAllister, has been on the Supreme Court for 17 years, and is one of the three oldest of Oregon's 118 district, circuit, and appellate judges, born in 1905. He is eligible for full retirement benefits.

Judge Lent is not allied with any vested-interest or special economic group, and has filed a financial statement with the Secretary of State, disclosing his complete assets and liabilities.

As a guiding precept, sitting in judgment on his fellow citizens, Judge Lent believes in "Faster justice. Simpler justice. But justice for all . . . regardless of position or wealth."

Courts must work harder to insure fairer treatment of every person, and to make sure that no person is favored before the law. To sit in judgment, impartially, takes a balanced, experienced-but-youthful jurist.

Berkeley Lent is just that. No more, no less. He merits your vote for election to Oregon's Supreme Court. You will have made a wise choice in this time of uncertainty over who will uphold the law.

Required biographical information: Date of birth—September 22, 1921

Occupation: Oregon State Circuit Judge

Education and Occupational background: Law degree. Lawyer from 1950 to 1971. Prior governmental experience: State legislature ten years.

(This information furnished by Elect Judge Lent Committee
Edwin A. York, Treasurer)

Nonpartisan

WM. M. McALLISTER**For Judge of the Supreme Court, Position No. 1**

Wm. M. McAllister has been a judge of the Supreme Court of Oregon since August 1956. He was born in Portland on November 2, 1905, and attended elementary and high school in Portland and Gresham. He graduated from Willamette University College of Law and practiced law in Medford from 1931 until his appointment to the Supreme Court in 1956.

Judge McAllister served in the legislature as a representative from Jackson county from 1937 until 1944 and was speaker of the house in the 1943 session. After his return from military service he also served as a senator from Jackson county in the 1949 session.

In World War II Judge McAllister served from September 1943 until April 1946 in the Army of the United States, principally in the European theater of operations.

Wm. M. McAllister has a distinguished record of service as a judge of the Supreme Court of Oregon and has become a nationally recognized leader in the field of judicial administration. He has worked vigorously to eliminate delay in the courts of Oregon and to insure high ethical standards of conduct by lawyers and judges.

When Judge McAllister was chief justice from 1959 to 1967 the court soon cleared up a badly congested docket and since then has kept its docket current. Under his leadership, delay in the trial of cases in the circuit courts also was substantially eliminated and the dockets of those courts have since been maintained in an excellent condition.

Judge McAllister was chairman of the Conference of Chief Justices of the United States in 1964-1965 and was chairman of the Section of Judicial Administration of the American Bar Association in 1968-1969.

In 1972 the American Bar Association created a new membership-at-large on its Board of Governors to be filled by an active judge. In 1973 Judge McAllister was the first judge elected to fill that position and is now serving a 3-year term as one of 17 members of the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association.

Judge McAllister should be re-elected for another term on the Supreme Court.

(This information furnished by Re-elect Judge McAllister Committee, Howell Appling, Jr., and Gladys M. Everett, Co-Chairmen)

Nonpartisan

JASON LEE**For Judge of the Court of Appeals, Position No. 6****JASON LEE**

the ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS. In 1946 I resumed legal work with JUSTICE, handling appellate cases. In 1948 I was assigned to the U.S. ATTORNEY in PORTLAND where I did trial work. I accepted a position in 1949 with the TAX COMMISSION in SALEM. In 1952 I opened my law office in Salem and served as part-time DEPUTY, MARION COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY until 1954. I have engaged in FULL-TIME LAW PRACTICE, handling cases throughout Oregon, for the PAST 20 YEARS and am admitted to:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. U. S. Supreme Court | 4. Oregon Supreme Court |
| 2. U. S. Court of Claims | 5. U. S. District Court for Oregon |
| 3. U. S. Court of Custom
Patent Appeals | 6. U. S. Court of Appeals, 1st, 5th,
and 10th Circuits |

Voter's Pamphlet copy is usually written by a campaign chairman. For reasons mentioned on the NEXT PAGE, I have personally written the foregoing at risk of over use of the "perpendicular pronoun".

I am not perfect (show me who is) but with the above qualifications and my love of the law, I submit to YOU my candidacy for this office.

Sincerely yours, JASON LEE

BALLOT SLOGAN
HIGHLY QUALIFIED — 30 YEARS LEGAL EXPERIENCE.
YOU be the JUDGE!

(Concluded on following page)

(This information furnished by Jason Lee)

BORN: June 2, 1915 on an Oregon farm.

(Because many people have inquired regarding my ancestry, please let me tell YOU, too: My great-grandfather Rev. Nicholas Lee settled in the Willamette Valley in 1847. He founded the Dallas Methodist Church. There are no living descendants of Rev. Jason Lee.)

I am a past State President of the Sons and Daughters of Oregon Pioneers and a past Jr. 1ST CITIZEN OF SALEM. As Lincoln said: "It is not important who the grandfather was but what the grandson is!"

OCCUPATION: LAWYER, SALEM, OREGON.

EDUCATION: DOCTOR OF JURISPRUDENCE, U. of O., 1939; Tax Course, U. of N. Y., 1947.

BACKGROUND: I commenced law practice in EUGENE in 1940. In 1941 I was selected as an attorney with the U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE in WASHINGTON D. C. During WW II, I took military leave to serve in the ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS. In 1946 I resumed legal work with JUSTICE, handling appellate cases. In 1948 I was assigned to the U.S. ATTORNEY in PORTLAND where I did trial work. I accepted a position in 1949 with the TAX COMMISSION in SALEM. In 1952 I opened my law office in Salem and served as part-time DEPUTY, MARION COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY until 1954. I have engaged in FULL-TIME LAW PRACTICE, handling cases throughout Oregon, for the PAST 20 YEARS and am admitted to:

D E C L A R A T I O N

of

JASON LEE

It is of PRIMARY IMPORTANCE to me, and of RIGHTFUL CONCERN TO YOU in these "troubled times", that the Judge you elect to the Court of Appeals is TOTALLY FREE from any obligations.

To strictly avoid becoming obligated to anyone, I have, at my own expense, purchased this "optional extra page" in YOUR Voter's Pamphlet to give YOU the following

P L E D G E S

1. I will NOT accept any campaign contributions;
2. I will NOT incur personal obligations through use of campaign committees;
3. I will NOT clutter the landscape with billboards;
4. I will NOT seek other lawyers' votes in the Bar poll;
5. I WILL maintain complete judicial independence and faithfully support the Constitutions and laws of Oregon and the United States.

Has my opponent given you these assurances?

My opponent has NEVER been ELECTED to this office.

Oregon law gives YOU, and ONLY YOU, the power to fill this position for a full term.

This is YOUR OPPORTUNITY to INSURE that Oregon Justice is TOTALLY FREE from any influence or "system of appointment".

SAFEGUARD IMPARTIAL JUSTICE in Oregon by casting YOUR VOTE in the Primary Election, TUESDAY, May 28, 1974.

Respectfully submitted,
JASON LEE

BALLOT SLOGAN

**HIGHLY QUALIFIED — 30 YEARS LEGAL EXPERIENCE.
YOU be the JUDGE!**

(This information furnished by Jason Lee)

Nonpartisan

JACOB TANZER**For Judge of the Court of Appeals, Position No. 6****JACOB TANZER**

Present Judge, Court of Appeals

LOOK AT JUDGE TANZER'S RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:**A PROVEN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR**

- Served as first Director of Oregon Department of Human Resources.
- Named Oregon's Outstanding Public Servant, 1973, by Oregon United Appeal.
- Led national fight to save child care for working mothers and other programs for children.
- First Chairman, Oregon Law Enforcement Council.

A RESPECTED PUBLIC LAWYER

- Trial attorney, United States Department of Justice, Organized Crime Section and Civil Rights Division.
- Chief Appeals Deputy District Attorney for Multnomah County.
- Oregon's first Solicitor General; successfully defended Oregon jury system in U.S. Supreme Court and argued more cases to Oregon Supreme Court than any lawyer in the history of that court.
- Twice chairman, Oregon State Bar Committee on Criminal Law.
- Professor (part-time), Criminal Law, Northwestern Law School at Lewis & Clark College.

KEEP JUDGE TANZER ON THE COURT OF APPEALS

(This information furnished by The Committee to Retain
Judge Jacob Tanzer)

This is what the OREGON JOURNAL said about Judge Tanzer when he joined the Court of Appeals:

"Gov. Tom McCall . . . has placed on the state's second highest bench a man impressively qualified for a major judicial office.

". . . His background, his scholarly interest in the law and his temperament make him well suited for the new seat on the Court of Appeals." (Editorial, Sept. 20, 1973)

Judge Tanzer has proved to be a hard-working, fair, common-sense jurist who has earned high respect. His performance on the job merits your vote.

Judge Tanzer was born Feb. 13, 1935, attended Grant High School (Portland), Stanford University, Reed College and received his B.A. and LL.B. degrees from University of Oregon Law School.

Nonpartisan

ARTHUR R. BARROWS

**For Judge of the Circuit Court, Sixth Judicial District
Position No. 2**



Arthur R. Barrows was born May 20, 1920, and has been a practicing lawyer in Umatilla County since November of 1953. He graduated from Hillsboro Union High School, Hillsboro, Oregon; attended Multnomah Junior College, Portland, Oregon, and Willamette University, Salem, Oregon. He received his Bachelor of Laws Degree from Northwestern School of Law, Portland, Oregon in June of 1953 and was admitted to the Oregon State Bar that year. From January, 1959, until November of 1967, he served as Deputy District Attorney for Umatilla County. In May of 1968 he was appointed municipal judge of the City of Pendleton. He is a member of the American Trial Lawyers Association and is an instructor of Criminal Law at Blue Mountain Community College, Pendleton, Oregon Police Science program.

If elected to the position of Circuit Judge, I pledge prompt, fair and courteous consideration to everyone.

(This information furnished by Arthur R. Barrows)

Nonpartisan

HENRY KAYE**For Judge of the Circuit Court, Sixth Judicial District
Position No. 2**

Date of Birth: December 21, 1910

Occupation: Attorney-Judge

Education: Doctor of Jurisprudence Degree from University of Washington

Occupational Background:

Private Law Practice—20 years

Judicial Experience—14 years

Judge Kaye was in private law practice in Milton-Freewater, Oregon, from June, 1939, to July 1, 1960, when he was appointed District Judge for Umatilla County. He was elected to this office in 1960 and re-elected in 1966.

Judge Kaye was appointed Circuit Court Judge, Department 2, Sixth Judicial District, in 1967 and elected for a six year term in 1968. This district includes Umatilla and Morrow Counties.

Judge Kaye is a Past President of the Oregon District Court Judges' Association and presently is Treasurer of the Circuit Court Judges' Association of Oregon.

Judge Kaye has been active in community affairs. He is a past member of the American Red Cross Board; United Fund Board; a member of Pendleton Elks Lodge; American Legion and Masonic affiliated bodies.

Judge Kaye has been active on Oregon State Bar Association committees. He is presently a member of the committee drafting Uniform Jury Instructions in criminal cases. Judge Kaye was a member of the Task Force which prepared the Involuntary Commitment Law to State Institutions. He is presently chairman of the Oregon Mental Health Advisory Board. He is a member of the 6th Judicial Bar Association, Oregon State Bar Association and American Bar Association.

Judge Kaye submits fourteen years of judicial experience for your consideration.

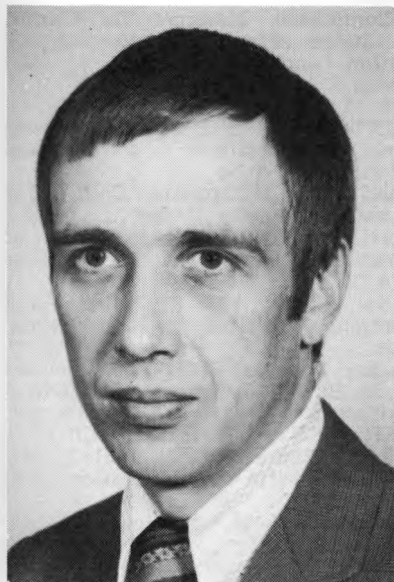
"Retain Judicial Experience"

(This information furnished by Henry Kaye)

Nonpartisan

F. E. (ED) GLENN

For Judge of the Circuit Court, Tenth Judicial District



Date of Birth: March 12, 1941
Enterprise, OR

Occupation: Attorney at Law

Education & occupational background:

Grade & High School: Lostine, OR, graduated 1959; Undergraduate work—EOSC and U of O; B.S. U of O 1969, J.D., U of O School of Law 1971; U.S. Army 1963-65; Deputy Public Defender for Oregon, 1971-72; Union & Wallowa Counties Public Defender 1972-73; Presently in Private Practice.

Prior Governmental Service:

Director and Teacher Salary Negotiator, School District No. 1, La Grande, OR, 1974.

F. E. "Ed" Glenn proposes to substantially cut the time required in litigation with the following measures:

- Double the regular visits to Wallowa County
- Increase motion days in Union County
- Hold pre-trial conferences
- Maintain a short notice docket.
- Dispose of criminal cases within 30 days

Ed will provide justice to all litigants by:

- Relying on his local background
- Insisting upon effective rehabilitation for criminal offenders.
- Imposing bench parole in appropriate cases.
- Mobilizing all the resources of the community in Juvenile Cases.
- Maintaining contact with the community
- Minimizing court costs both to litigants and taxpayers.

Ed is qualified to do the job:

- Long time local resident—worked on the farm, in the woods, on the railroad.
- Experienced and competent in the appellate courts
- Recognizes the need for effective rehabilitation of habitual criminals.

(This information furnished by H. J. Schnell, Treasurer, F. E. "Ed" Glenn for Circuit Court Judge Committee)

Nonpartisan

D. DALE MAMMEN

For Judge of the Circuit Court, Tenth Judicial District, Position No. 1



The Committee: Mammen for Circuit Court Judge offers the following information and endorsement of Mr. Mammen.

BORN: Mar. 22, 1939, Weiser, Idaho

EDUCATION: 1961, BA, Political Science and Business Administration, College of Idaho

—1967, JD, Willamette College of Law, Willamette University

—1971, Graduate, National College of District Attorneys, Houston, Texas

PRIVATE EXPERIENCE:

—Law Clerk, 1965-67, Clark and Marsh, Attorneys at Law, Salem, Or.

—Legal Practice, 1967-71, Associate with Burleigh, Carey, and Gooding, Attorneys at Law, La Grande, Or.

GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE:

—Claims Representative, 1961-64, Social Security Administration, Salem, Or.

—Judge, 1968-71, Municipal Court, La Grande, Or.

—District Attorney, 1971 to Date, Union County, Or.

PERSONAL STATEMENT BY MAMMEN:

JUSTICE UNDER LAW sums up my ideals, hopes, and aspirations of America. The men who have served as Circuit Court Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, Union and Wallowa Counties, have dignified this office by upholding the ideals of the American legal system. It is with awe and humility that I seek this office, knowing well the great responsibility that goes with this position.

One of the most difficult roles of the judge is that of dealing with persons accused with crime. I believe that justice should be administered rapidly for "Justice delayed is justice denied" and that persons connected with criminal activity should be dealt with firmly and decisively. As a judge, with experience as a prosecutor, I believe that persons convicted of a crime (and those who might be inclined to commit a crime) should know and understand that in Union and Wallowa Counties "Crime does not pay". However, criminal sentences must be such as to give full consideration to the ultimate goal of justice—rehabilitation of the aberrant persons.

COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT:

Aside from preparing himself for the legal aspects of this office, Mr. Mammen has involved himself in community life so that he knows well the people whom he would serve. He is not only a member of, but is active in Rotary, the Presbyterian Church, Community Concert Association, United Good Neighbors, EOSC Campus Ministries, and Chamber of Commerce. All this has given him broad opportunity to know and understand human beings. We feel that Mammen understands people as well as law.

(This information furnished by Alvin R. Kaiser, Chairmen Committee: Mammen for Circuit Court Judge)

Nonpartisan

WARNER V. WASLEY**For Judge of the Circuit Court, Tenth Judicial District
Position No. 1**

Warner V. Wasley is married and the father of two children. His date of birth is September 7, 1942. He received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1964 and was then employed by the U.S. Treasury Department as a National Bank Examiner. He received a Doctor of Jurisprudence Degree from the University of Oregon Law School in 1968 and has been engaged in the private practice of law in La Grande since that time. He also serves as attorney for the cities of La Grande, Elgin, and Imbler.

Warner Wasley has demonstrated a vital concern for human welfare through his many community activities. He serves on the Governor's Commission on Youth for Union, Wallowa, and Baker Counties; he is a member of the Executive Council of the Northeastern Oregon Law Enforcement Council and is chairman of the Courts and Justice Subcommittee; he is a member of the advisory board of the Union County

Mental Health Clinic; he served as legal advisor for the Mountain View Boys' Ranch; he is a member of the Family and Juvenile Law Committee for the Oregon State Bar Association; he served as chairman of the Professional Division of the United Good Neighbors Campaign for La Grande; he is vice-president of the Union-Wallowa County Bar Association.

Warner Wasley has broad practical experience in all areas of law that come before the circuit court: family and juvenile matters, cases involving contract disputes and corporation problems, alleged criminal violations, insurance and probate matters. He has experience in coordinating the resources of the community for the benefit of children who come before the juvenile court. Since entering practice, he has kept informed on changes in the law by attending Continuing Legal Education sessions sponsored by the Oregon State Bar Association. He has shown that he is willing to work hard for the betterment of the community and its judicial system.

Warner Wasley believes that the actions of the circuit judge vitally affect community order. As judge, his decisions would be fair and impartial and would maintain the respect of the people for our judicial system. If elected to the position of circuit judge, Warner V. Wasley will bring to the bench the qualities of honesty, integrity, knowledge, experience, and concern.

(This information furnished by Warner V. Wasley for Circuit Judge
Committee, Stuart F. Wylde, Chairman)

Nonpartisan

HERMAN F. SMITH**For Judge of the Circuit Court, Thirteenth District, Position No. 2****Herman F. (Bud) Smith**

Born at Portland, Oregon June 26, 1925. A practicing Lawyer and Municipal Judge.

Between graduation from Beaverton, Oregon High School and time spent as an infantryman in the U.S. Army during World War II and while attending College and Law School, Mr. Smith worked as a laborer on various jobs.

He attended the University of Oregon for pre-law education and received his law degree from Northwestern College of Law in Portland, Oregon. Admitted to the Oregon Bar in 1954 and joined the law firm of Maxwell & Goddard at Klamath Falls that year. Later he formed a law partnership with David E. Card and has practiced as a sole practitioner since the death of Mr. Card.

Bud Smith has had 20 years of active general office and trial experience. During this time he has served on the Oregon State Bar Committee on the Economics of Law Practice and was a member of the Probate Law Revision Committee. He presently serves on the Oregon State Bar Administrative Law Committee.

Mr. Smith has acted as Municipal Court Judge for the City of Klamath Falls, Oregon since 1968.

HIS PLEDGE IS:

To create for Klamath County

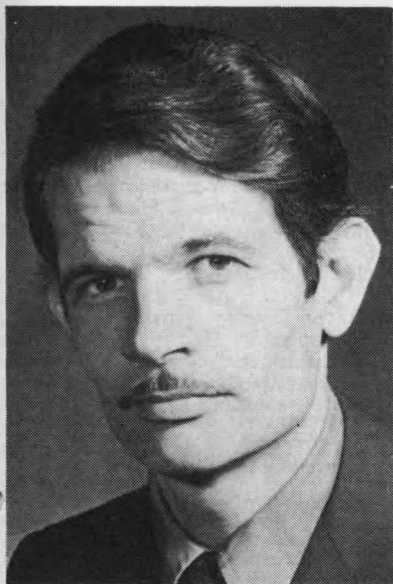
—A Circuit Court in which the lawyers can practice with dignity and confidence.

—A Circuit Court in which litigants can be assured of an early, orderly and equitable determination of their cases according to the law.

—A Circuit Court which will merit the respect, and will reflect the pride, of the people in the county which it serves.

(This information furnished by Committee to Elect Smith Circuit Judge, David R. Vandenberg, Treasurer.)

Nonpartisan

DAVID R. DIERDORFF**For Judge of the District Court, Deschutes County**

Dave Dierdorff was born in Portland on Feb. 2, 1938, and attended public schools there. After serving 3 years as an enlisted Marine, he received his Bachelor's degree in 1962 and his law degree in 1965, both from Stanford. While at Stanford, he was active in student government and athletics.

Following graduation, Dave returned to Oregon and was associated with a law firm in Bend. Dierdorff served as District Attorney of Jefferson County in 1967-68. He then returned to the private practice of law in Bend. Dave, his wife Sue and their three children live on a small farm near Tumalo.

Dave Dierdorff is a member of the Law Improvement Committee of the State of Oregon, the Legislative Improvements Committee (staffing subcommittee) and many professional associations.

WE BELIEVE YOU SHOULD HAVE A CHOICE:

Dave Dierdorff was nominated for this position by petitions signed by citizens from every walk of life—policemen, lawyers, union members, businessmen, housewives, students, educators—who felt that you, the voter, should have a choice for this important public office. Dierdorff will use his best efforts to fairly and honestly perform the duties of the office, remembering always that ours is a government of laws, not of men, and it is the judicial system which must guarantee this.

DAVE DIERDORFF HAS THE EXPERIENCE TO BE A GOOD JUDGE:

During nearly nine years as a practicing attorney, Dierdorff has prosecuted and defended all manner of criminal cases. He has represented plaintiffs and defendants in civil cases. He has appeared in Federal Court and before the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of Oregon. He has contributed to comprehensive revisions of our laws, such as the recently enacted banking code and the latest revisions to the probate code. He has also worked with administrative agencies and local governments. During all those years of practical experience, Dave Dierdorff has developed the broad experience and knowledge a working judge must have to fairly and intelligently perform his duties.

(This information furnished by Citizens for Dierdorff, Richard E. Forcum and Max W. Higbee, Co-chairmen)

Nonpartisan

JOSEPH J. THALHOFER**For Judge of the District Court, Deschutes County**

EDUCATION AND FAMILY: District Judge Joseph J. Thalhofer, age 50, was born April 4, 1924 in Klamath Falls, Oregon. Graduated from Crook County High School in Prineville in 1942, valedictorian and student body president. Worked his way through Harvard College and Harvard Law School with the aid of a freshman scholarship, the GI Bill and his wife. Married the former Ruth Rickman of Powell Butte in 1948. Six children, ages 9 to 23. Address: Rt. 3, Box 110, Bend.

LAWYER: Admitted to Oregon State Bar in 1952. Deputy district attorney in Klamath County until December, 1953. Practiced in Redmond with the firm of Cunning & Brewster until election as first district judge for Deschutes County in November, 1956. Re-elected in 1962 and 1968.

FIRST DISTRICT JUDGE: Deschutes County District Court has run efficiently and economically since Judge Thalhofer took office in 1957. The annual case load of civil, small claims, traffic and criminal cases has grown to a total of 6,491 in 1973. Judge Thal-

hofer's aim is to try cases, either with or without juries, within a few weeks after they are ready for trial and to decide issues without delay. There is no backlog of cases waiting for trial. Judge Thalhofer has also sat as district judge in Klamath, Jackson, Lane, Linn, Umatilla and Washington counties. Only one active district judge in Oregon has served longer than Judge Thalhofer.

PROBATE JUDGE: In Deschutes County, since 1957, and in Crook and Jefferson as circuit judge pro tem, since 1970, Judge Thalhofer supervises probate matters. From 1960, when statewide statistical reporting was begun, Deschutes County has always rated at or near the top of the list for the smallest percentage of decedents' estates pending for more than three years. Crook and Jefferson compare favorably with Deschutes since 1970.

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Past president of District Judges Association, Bend Lions Club, Deschutes United Fund (Bend) and American Red Cross Chapter. Seven-galloneer blood donor, 1973. More than 12 years service on four Oregon State Bar committees since 1954.

Member of Central Oregon Bar Assoc., American Bar Assoc., American Judicature Society, Central Oregon Law Enforcement Council, Crook-Deschutes Council on Alcoholism, American Legion, Knights of Columbus and Bend Chamber of Commerce. Retired from Oregon National Guard, 1974.

YOUTH WORK: Coached Bend Little League and Babe Ruth baseball for 13 years. Active in Boy Scouting 17 years (seven years as cubmaster). Awarded Silver Beaver by Modoc Area Council in 1966.

RE-ELECT DISTRICT JUDGE JOSEPH J. THALHOFER

(This information furnished by Joseph J. Thalhofer)

Nonpartisan

WAYNE H. BLAIR

For Judge of the District Court, Klamath County



PERSONAL DATA:

Born October 2, 1928

Occupation: Judge, Klamath County District Court

Educational Background: Graduated Salem High School 1946

U.S. Army, 1946-1948—K-9 Corps, Sandia Base, New Mexico

Pre-law, University of Oregon, Phi Eta Sigma, scholastic honorary

Bachelor's Degree in law, Denver University, 1952, finishing first in class.

Law Degree, Willamette University 1954, associate editor, Willamette Series of Legal Handbooks.

Passed bar examination and was admitted to the practice of law before the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon in 1954.

Participated in American Bar Association Traffic Court Program in 1969, and completed the Special Court School of the National College of the State Judiciary in 1972.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:

Following graduation from law school, worked as clerk to the Chief Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court; was associated in the practice of law with the firm of Yokom and Campbell, John Day, Oregon, 1955-1956; then worked for the State Department of Education in Salem and Chiloquin as legal advisor to the Klamath Indian Termination Program. 1958 to 1968 Trust Officer, First National Bank of Oregon, Klamath Falls Trust Branch. Was elected District Judge in 1968 and took office in January, 1969.

Judge Blair, his wife, Adelaide, and daughter, Elisabeth, live at 164 Dahlia, Klamath Falls, Oregon. A son, David, is in his second year at Concordia Lutheran College. A daughter, Debi, lives with her two children in Eugene, where her husband attends the University of Oregon.

From 1969 to 1973 the case load in Klamath County District Court has nearly doubled. The disposition rate, as well as the filing rate is the highest in the State.

Since taking office, Judge Blair has improved both the efficiency and usefulness of the District Court. We need Judge Blair to continue his outstanding efforts to make this Court one of the best in the State.

(This information furnished by Phillip D. Parsons, Chairman,
Wayne H. Blair for District Judge Committee)

Nonpartisan

MICHAEL L. BRANT**For Judge of the District Court, Klamath County**

Michael L. Brant, attorney, is in private practice in Klamath Falls. He has served as Pro Tempore District Court Judge in Klamath County since June 1972 and was Deputy District Attorney 1½ years.

Born July 20, 1928

Graduate of Lincoln High School,
Portland

Attended Oregon State University

Juris Doctor Degree, Northwestern
School of Law, Lewis and Clark
College

Admitted to practice in all Oregon
State Courts and United States
District Court for Oregon

"Mike" served in the U. S. Navy, was a salesman for Del Monte Meat Co. 5 years and worked for United Airlines 15 years prior to becoming a lawyer.

**MICHAEL L. BRANT SHOULD BE ELECTED DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
BECAUSE**

Mike is dedicated to efficient and fair administration of justice and will:

Endeavor to regain for the Court the respect upon which our system of justice is based;

Process all matters before the Court in an efficient and orderly manner;

Reduce the backlog of cases pending in District Court, which will result in lower cost to the taxpayer;

Devote his full time, ability and experience to the duties and responsibilities of District Court Judge.

His experience as Pro Tempore District Judge, Deputy District Attorney, private practitioner, and 12 years in office management and supervision for United Airlines will enable him to be the more efficient and fair District Court Judge.

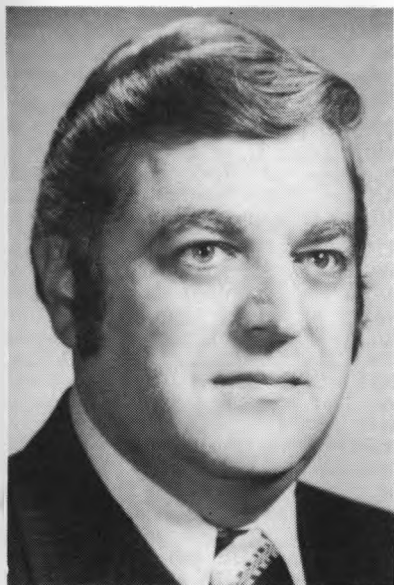
Mike and the former Laura Lou Hill of Merrill were married in 1955. They live near Merrill with their two sons, Steven and Jeffrey. Mike is a member of the Oregon State Bar Association, American Bar Association, the Association of Trial Lawyers of America, Klamath County Bar Association, Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity, AF & AM Masonic Lodge, BPOE Elks Lodge, Lions International, and a director of the Klamath Council on Alcoholism.

(This information furnished by the Committee to Elect Michael L. Brant,
Linda Powell, Chairman)

Nonpartisan

DON S. DANA

For Judge of the District Court, Marion County, Department No. 1



Decide on

DON S. DANA

**Marion County District Judge
Position I**

Justice with Dignity

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Date of Birth: August 12, 1941

Occupation: Attorney at Law, Private Practice

Educational Background:

Doctor of Jurisprudence—Willamette University, 1969

Bachelor of Arts—Union College, Lincoln, Neb., 1966

High School Diploma—South Lancaster Academy, Mass., 1960

Occupational Background—Governmental Experience:

Project Director, Legislative Interim Juvenile Code Committee, November 1971 to January 1973

Deputy District Attorney, Marion County, September 1969 to November 1971

Northgate Neighborhood Association—Current Vice Chairman; former Secretary

Washington Local School Advisory Committee Chairman

Marion County needs a traffic court that is courteous, efficient and convenient; a court that listens. Marion County needs a court that operates **FOR THE PEOPLE**, not for itself. Take this opportunity to choose your Judge and not just approve an appointee. Let your vote count for Justice with Dignity.

(This information furnished by Don S. Dana)

Nonpartisan

ALBIN W. NORBLAD**For Judge of the District Court, Marion County, Department No. 1**

PERSONAL—Judge Norblad was born March 15, 1939 in Astoria. He was raised in Stayton, was honorably discharged from the Army in 1958. He is married and member of the Presbyterian Church.

EDUCATION—Judge Norblad has a BS degree from U. of Oregon, earned a Doctorate of Jurisprudence from Willamette, is a graduate of National College of State Judiciary.

PROFESSIONAL—Appointed to District bench Feb. 1973. Member of Comm. on Criminal Justice, Information System & Judicial Conduct Study Comm., Chairman District Court Traffic Offense Study Comm., Clerk of US District Court in Portland 1964-65; Deputy Dist. Atty., Civil & Criminal Div., Marion County 1965-69; Attorney 1969-73; Jefferson and Sublimity Municipal Judge 1970-73; Circuit Court Judge Pro Tem 1973-74. Judge Norblad admitted to practice before US Supreme Court, US 9th Circuit Court of Appeals and US District Court of Oregon.

EXPERIENCE SHOWS JUDGE ALBIN W. NORBLAD IS FIRM AND FAIR

An experienced jurist, Judge Albin W. Norblad is currently Presiding Judge of the Marion County District Court.

While known for firmness, Judge Norblad is a completely fair person who offers total judicial courtesy to all who appear in his Court. Judge Norblad is recognized as a hard worker who consistently exhibits concern for both the rights of the public and all litigants.

His high standing in the legal profession was amply illustrated when he was the Marion County Bar's overwhelming choice for the position of District Judge prior to his appointment by Governor Tom McCall.

Since assuming the duties of District Judge he has considered literally thousands of cases and has shown rare ability to handle a variety of complex problems. When Judge Norblad went to the bench, the court docket was more than nine months behind schedule. Through consistent attention to duty this docket is now current and there is no undue delay in trials.

Judge Norblad's objective in the District Court have been to rapidly and fairly handle cases and to prevent appearance of those charged in criminal cases as repeat offenders. Your vote for Judge Norblad is a vote for continued efficient and effective operation of the Marion County District Court.

(This information furnished by E. O. Stadter, Jr. Chairman
Committee to Elect Judge Norblad)

Nonpartisan

CLARKE C. BROWN

For Judge of the District Court, Marion County, Department No. 2



Born June 11, 1921

Occupation: Senior Partner, Brown, Schlegel, Milbank, Wheeler & Jarman, Attorneys

Education: Graduated Clatskanie High School

Pre-Law: Univ. of Oregon, Willamette University, Columbia University

Law: Willamette University College of Law (JD. 1948)

Background: U.S. Navy (1941-1945); Claims Manager (1948-1950); U.S. Navy, Korea (1950-1953); Assistant Corporation Commissioner, State of Oregon (1954-1959); Legal Counsel, Judiciary Committee, House of Reps, State of Oregon (1959-1960); Active Practice of Law (1960-)

CLARKE BROWN is qualified for the position of District Court Judge. He is Senior Partner of his firm, a respected attorney by the public, his fellow attorneys and the Courts.

CLARKE BROWN is qualified by his high ethical standards, his knowledge of the law and his judicial temperament.

CLARKE BROWN is active in his city's affairs, his county's affairs, his state's affairs and his country's affairs. He has served on numerous local and state committees. He is a veteran of both World War II and the Korean Conflict, having served as both an enlisted man and officer.

CLARKE BROWN is married, has three children and four grandchildren. He resides at 1167 Kashmir Drive, S. Salem, Oregon. He has lived in Marion County since 1945.

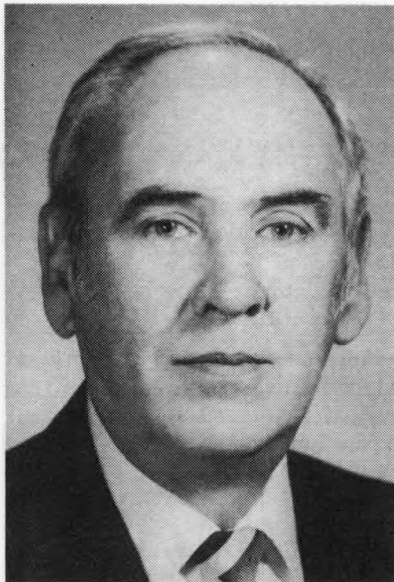
CLARKE BROWN has the ability to courteously listen to the public and to act in a courteous manner on the Bench.

CLARKE BROWN is FAIR, IMPARTIAL and COURTEOUS.

CLARKE BROWN will be a great Judge.

(This information furnished by Brown for Judge Comm.,
Judge Rex Hartley, Chmn.)

Nonpartisan

THOMAS W. HANSEN**For Judge of the District Court, Marion County, Department No. 2**

PRIOR SERVICE—Judge Thomas Hansen was appointed to office by Gov. Mark Hatfield in 1961. He has been re-elected to the office twice and has now served in this capacity for more than 12 years. Previously he was a Deputy District Attorney for more than four years. Judge Hansen was presiding Judge of the District Court and served as Circuit Court Judge Pro Tem. He has been staff Judge Advocate of a reserve Air Force unit. Total Service 31 years.

PERSONAL—Judge Hansen was born March 19, 1918 in Portland, Ore. He has been married for 23 years and has one son.

MILITARY—As a fighter pilot in the South Pacific in WWII he flew 113 missions. He is now a retired U.S. Air Force Lt. Colonel.

EDUCATION—Judge Hansen is a graduate of the Willamette University College of Law.

PROFESSIONAL—Member of Oregon State Bar since Sept. 1950. Admitted to practice in Federal District Court for Oregon, U.S. Court of Military Appeals,

Supreme Court of the U.S., Member American Judicature Society, Marion County and Oregon State Bar. Judge Hansen is a past president of the District Judges Assn. He also worked with the Marion-Polk-Yamhill Alcohol Counseling Service and has been a member of that same tri-county Law Enforcement Committee. Judge Hansen has also served on the Oregon Judicial Council.

Judge Thomas Hansen brings to the Marion County District Court an unusual combination of broad experience and exceptional ability.

A life-long Oregonian, Judge Hansen has conducted judicial affairs in the District Court for the past 12 years with compassion, firmness and dispatch.

As the incumbent Judge, he can point with pride to the fact that the District Court docket is absolutely current. This remarkable achievement has been accomplished despite a dramatic increase in the District Court case load. The record shows that the case load in District Court totaled 11,791 in 1968. By 1973 this had increased to a record total of 32,500 cases.

Judge Hansen has been able to absorb increased work because he is an unusually dedicated man who believes that justice delayed is justice denied. He believes that all cases should be handled as promptly as possible without undue red tape and delays.

Judge Hansen pledges continued efforts to speed the court's work. He respectfully requests your support on election day.

(This information furnished by Committee to Re-elect Judge Thomas Hansen Robert L. Elfstrom, Sr., George R. Duncan Sr., Ann Smith, Thomas Kay, Co-Chairmen)

Measure No. 7

Home Rule Charter for Marion County

Explanation

The purpose of a home rule charter is to make available to the people of a county local determination of county affairs to the fullest extent permissible under the constitution and laws of the State of Oregon.

The proposed Marion County charter would: (a) retain a three member Board of County Commissioners, elected for four years, and delegate to them additional authority and the ultimate responsibility for the functions of county government; (b) reorganize county administrative functions; (c) guarantee continuance of ordinance making power at the county level to allow responsive local government.

The number of elected department heads would be reduced. Under the proposed charter the full-time board of commissioners and the sheriff would continue to be elected and a two years' residence in the county would be a qualification for candidacy. The clerk, assessor, treasurer, and surveyor would not be elected and the reorganization would place their functions in administrative departments. Departments established by the charter would be: (1) FINANCE AND TAXATION, which would include functions of the treasurer and the present tax collection duties of the sheriff; (2) RECORDS AND ELECTIONS; (3) HEALTH AND SANITATION; (4) PUBLIC WORKS; (5) LAW ENFORCEMENT; headed by the elected sheriff (6) ASSESSMENT; and (7) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION. The heads of all departments except Law Enforcement would be appointed by the commissioners. Administrative flexibility would be provided by the authorization of additional departments, but changes to departments listed above would have to be approved by vote of the people.

Adoption of an ordinance would require public notice and a period of thirteen days between the first and final reading of the ordinance. In an emergency the commissioners could enact immediate legislation that would expire at the end of 61 days. No new Marion County revenue taxation would take effect unless approved by the people of the the county at a statewide primary or general election.

In addition, the charter provides for an inter-governmental review committee, appointed by the commissioners to review annually the county involvement with OTHER units of government.

The charter makes no change in present budget procedure. It does not effect the present civil service system for county employees. It provides for orderly change-over from the present system. Additionally, it makes provision for charter amendment, revision and/or repeal by citizen action at the local level, and makes no change in the initiative and referendum powers of the people.

This charter, if adopted, would be effective on and after the first Monday in January, 1975.

MARIAN M. CHURCHILL, RAY E. LAUDERDALE, DONALD L. HERRING

Ch. 3 Sec. 1

Ch. 4 Sec. 4

Ch. 3 Sec. 8

Ch. 4 Sec. 2

Ch. 5 Sec. 1

Ch. 4 Sec. 1

Ch. 4 Sec. 3

Ch. 4 Sec. 4

Ch. 3 Sec 8(b)

Ch. 3 Sec. 8(e)

Ch. 6 Sec. 3

Ch. 8 Sec. 1

Ch. 7 Sec. 4

Ch. 8 Sec. 3

Measure No. 7

Home Rule Charter for Marion County

Argument in Favor

By votes of the people in 1958 and 1960, the Constitution of the State of Oregon was amended to direct the Legislative Assembly to "... provide by law a method whereby the legal voters of any county ... may adopt, amend, revise or repeal a county charter." This constitutional provision, Section 10, Article VI, further says that such charter "... shall prescribe the organization of the county government." It also states that the initiative and referendum powers are reserved to the voters in connection with the charter and legislation passed pursuant thereto.

The proposed home rule charter for Marion County does two things:

1. It provides, in Chapter II, Sections 1 and 2, that, subject to the federal and state constitutions and overriding federal and state laws, "... the people of Marion County shall have authority over matters of county concern ..." and "... all powers necessary or convenient for the conduct of their affairs."

It is important to note that these powers are to "... the people ..." and not to some governmental authority. The people then, in Chapter II, Section 3, retaining the initiative and referendum safeguards, delegate to the Board of County Commissioners "... the legislative and administrative authority of the county."

The authority granted the Board is then limited by:

- a. Prohibiting the levying of any tax unless it is approved by the voters at an election;
 - b. Prescribing procedural rules for the conduct of county business and the enactment of county legislation;
 - c. Prescribing the general duties of county administrative departments and prohibiting the combination or abolition of the major departments;
 - d. Providing that, as to intergovernmental relations, the Board of County Commissioners "... is charged with the duty to establish policy for the county, and said power shall not be delegated ..." and making county participation in regional governmental organizations subject to review by a citizens' committee; and
 - e. Providing that only the voters, and not the governing body, may amend or repeal the charter.
2. It establishes an organization of county government whereby the three commissioners and the sheriff would be elective, as they now are, and other department heads would be appointed by the Board of Commissioners. This places full responsibility for all county administration, except law enforcement, with the elected commissioners. Not only must each of them stand for election every four years, but he cannot "pass the buck" by blaming administrative deficiencies or problems on another elected official. Budgeting responsibility lies with the commissioners, whose performance can be measured by the results obtained with the budgeted funds.

The nine members of the Marion County Charter Study Committee, after some twenty months of concentrated consideration of Marion County government and the proposed charter, unanimously recommend its passage because it would:

1. Tend to reduce erosion of local governmental control to state and federal levels by a reservation of authority in the people of the county, without relying on the state legislature to either grant or withdraw such authority as successive legislative assemblies might choose;
2. Establish a policy of restriction upon delegation of county powers to any inter-governmental cooperation body; and
3. Provide a more responsive, responsible and flexible organization of county government to meet the needs of the people of Marion County.

Signed: MARION COUNTY CHARTER STUDY COMMITTEE

George R. Duncan, Jr., Chairman (Stayton); Robert G. Brady, Jr. (Salem); Don Davidson (St. Paul); Larry Epping (Salem); J. Wallace Gutzler (Woodburn); Robert H. Hamilton (Salem); Rex Hartley (Jefferson); Hattie Kremen (Salem) and Caroline Neuwirth (Silverton).

Measure No. 7

Home Rule Charter for Marion County

Argument in Opposition

The Charter provides for:

Election of the Sheriff and three County Commissioners.

Appointment by the Commissioners of all other county officers and employees.

Abolition of the traditional county offices and the regrouping of their functions under six department heads.

The County Commissioners to fix their own salaries and those of all employees.

The Commissioners to make the laws governing the county and its people.

Recall of the County Commissioners.

Repeal of the Charter.

Citizens come into closest contact with government at the local level. There it should be extremely sensitive to their problems, to their needs, and be ever anxious to avert hardship, increase efficiency and avoid exorbitant taxation.

Under the proposed charter, the Department Heads are responsible to and under the thumb of the County Commissioners. Unless they carry out their orders, they will be discharged. To oppose the County Commissioners is to invite disaster. The Charter makes them AUTOMATONS OF BUREAUCRACY.

Elected Department Heads would be responsible to the people who elected them and much more responsive to their needs, their problems and their wishes. Furthermore, they would constitute an effective check and balance on the County Commissioners. This is the fundamental reason the Charter is designed to eliminate them.

The keystone of democracy is the citizen's right to vote. It is his only effective voice in his government. It should not be taken from him by any charter, however artfully worded. YOUR VOTE IS YOUR BIRTHRIGHT; DO NOT GIVE IT UP FOR A MESS OF PORRIDGE.

It is possible to recall a County Commissioner. Based on the statistics of the election of 1970, this would require 7,855 unrejected signatures. In order to obtain this number, the citizens would have to obtain approximately one third more or 2,618, making a total of approximately 10,473. As a practical matter, the Commissioners are effectively insulated against recall.

To provoke an election for the repeal of the Charter, the citizens would have to obtain 6,782 qualified signatures based on the 1970 statistics. To do this they would have to obtain approximately one third more or 2,261, making a total of 9,043, just to get the measure on the ballot.

Relief by way of recall, relief by way of repeal of the charter is theoretical rather than real.

Home Rule pertains to the power to enact home laws and ordinances. This is in no way connected with your right to vote. Home Rule is the feather on the trout fly.

The last regular Oregon Legislature passed Chapter 282, House Bill 3009, which gave the Commissioners power to exercise by ordinance "authority within the county over matters of county concern, to the fullest extent allowed by the Constitutions and laws of the United States and of this State." You do not have to surrender anything to have the benefits of Home Rule.

FELLOW CITIZENS, the choice is yours—BUREAUCRACY UNLIMITED OR YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE.

CHARLES W. CREIGHTON, JR.
1498 Marion Street, N.E.
Salem, Oregon

Measure No. 7**Home Rule Charter For Marion County****PREAMBLE**

We, the people of Marion County, Oregon, in recognition of the dual role of the county as a unit of local government and as a political subdivision of the state, and in order to avail ourselves of local determination in county affairs to the fullest extent possible under the constitution and laws of the state, by this charter confer upon the county the following powers, subject it to the following restrictions and prescribe for it the following procedures and governmental structures:

CHAPTER I PRELIMINARIES

Section 1 **NAME.** The name of the county as it operates under this charter shall continue to be Marion County.

Section 2 **NATURE AND LEGAL CAPACITY.** From the time that this charter takes effect the county shall continue to be a political subdivision of the state and a body politic and corporate.

Section 3 **BOUNDARIES.** The boundaries of the county as it operates under this charter shall be the boundaries now or hereafter prescribed for the county by the laws of the State of Oregon.

Section 4 **COUNTY SEAT.** The seat of government of the county as it operates under this charter shall continue to be in the City of Salem.

CHAPTER II POWERS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTY

Section 1 **GENERAL GRANT OF POWERS.** Except as this charter provides to the contrary, the people of Marion County shall have authority over matters of county concern to the fullest extent granted or allowed by the laws of the United States and of the State of Oregon, as fully as if each power comprised in that general authority were specifically granted by this charter.

Section 2 **CONSTRUCTION OF POWERS.** The charter shall be liberally construed to the end that, within the limits imposed by the charter and by the laws of the United States and of the state, the people of Marion County shall have all powers necessary or convenient for the conduct of their affairs, consistent with the authority awarded to counties under the statutes and constitution of the State of Oregon. The powers shall be construed to be continuing powers. In this charter, no mention of a particular power or enumeration of similar powers shall be construed to be exclusive or to restrict the authority that the people of the county would have if the particular power were not mentioned or the similar powers were not enumerated.

Section 3 **DELEGATION OF POWERS.** Except as this charter provides to the contrary, and subject to the initiative and referendum powers residing in the people of the county, the legislative and administrative authority of the county is delegated to and vested in the Board of County Commissioners.

Section 4 **LIMITATION ON TAXING POWER.** Under no circumstances shall section 3 of this Chapter be construed to grant to the governing body of the county the power to levy or impose new revenue taxes, not in effect on the final effective date of this charter, on any subject in Marion County, unless such tax proposal shall be referred to and approved by a vote of the people of Marion County at a statewide primary or general election.

CHAPTER III BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Section 1 MEMBERSHIP, ELECTION AND TENURE.

- (a) The Board of County Commissioners, hereinafter called "the Board," shall consist of three county commissioners.
- (b) Each commissioner shall be elected to a numbered position from the county at large for a four year term.
- (c) One commissioner shall be elected at each persidential election and two commissioners at the following general election.
- (d) In 1974, two commissioners shall be elected to positions number 1 and 2. In 1976, one commissioner shall be elected to position number 3.

Section 2 BOARD CHAIRMAN.

- (a) At its first regular meeting each year, the Board shall designate one of its members its chairman and one its vice-chairman for that year.
- (b) The chairman, or in his absence the vice-chairman, shall:
 - (1) preside over the meetings of the Board,
 - (2) have a vote on all questions before it, and
 - (3) have authority to:
 - (i) preserve order at Board meetings,
 - (ii) enforce the rules of the Board, and
 - (iii) determine the order of Board Business under the rules of the Board.

Section 3 FULL-TIME RESPONSIBILITY OF COMMISSIONERS. While serving as a member of the Board, a county commissioner shall devote full time to his office.

Section 4 QUORUM. A majority of the commissioners in office shall constitute a quorum for the Board's business.

Section 5 MEETINGS.

- (a) The Board shall adopt rules governing its meetings.
- (b) The rules may prescribe one or more modes of compelling the attendance of commissioners at Board meetings.
- (c) The Board shall meet regularly in a public place in the county at least twice each month at times and places designated in the rules.
- (d) The Board may meet specially on call of the Chairman or a majority of the commissioners in office, provided written notice of the meeting is received personally by or delivered at the residence of each member not later than eight hours before the time of the meeting. Special meetings may also be held at any time by unanimous consent of the Board.
- (e) No action by the Board may have legal effect unless the motion for the action and the vote by which the motion is approved or rejected take place at proceedings open to the public.

Section 6 RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS. The Board shall require the Department of Records and Elections to maintain a public record of its proceedings. Upon the request of a member of the Board that the individual votes on a question before the Board be recorded, the votes shall be so recorded. The final vote of each commissioner on all ordinances before the Board shall be so recorded.

Section 7 VOTE NECESSARY FOR BOARD ACTION. Except as this charter provides to the contrary, the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Board shall be necessary to decide any question before the Board.

Section 8 ORDINANCE PROCEDURE.

- (a) The ordaining clause of an ordinance adopted by the Board and not referred to the voters shall read, "The Board of County Commissioners of Marion County ordains:". The ordaining clause of an ordinance referred to the voters shall read, "The People of Marion County ordain:".
- (b) Except as this section provides to the contrary, before an ordinance is adopted, it shall be fully and distinctly read in regular meeting of the Board on two different days at least 13 days apart. Notice of such ordinance shall be given by publication of its content in summary form in a newspaper of general circulation in the county not less than 48 hours after its introduction. The Board may, at its discretion or upon specific request, provide additional information copies to other news outlets. The Board may direct that either or both of the readings of the ordinance be by title only
- (1) if a copy of the ordinance is provided for each member of the Board when the ordinance is introduced, and
 - (2) if, throughout the business hours after the ordinance is introduced and before it is adopted, copies of it are available for public inspection in the office of the Board.

An ordinance adopted after being read by title only may have no legal effect if any section incorporating a substantial change in the ordinance as introduced is not read fully and distinctly in regular meeting of the Board at least 13 days prior to the adoption of the ordinance.

- (c) Upon adoption of an ordinance by the Board
- (1) the Chairman of the Board and
 - (2) the person who serves as recording secretary of the Board at the session at which the Board approves the ordinance
- shall sign the ordinance and indicate the date of its adoption and indicate each vote as specified in Chapter III, Section 6.
- (d) Unless an ordinance specifies a later date of effect,
- (1) if the Board adopts it in the exercise of the police power and for the purpose of meeting an emergency, it may take effect immediately upon being so adopted as provided in subsection (e);
 - (2) if it is a nonemergency ordinance not referred to the voters, it shall take effect on the 30th day after it is adopted; and
 - (3) if it is adopted by the voters, it shall take effect immediately upon being so adopted.
- (e) An ordinance enacted by the Board for the purpose of meeting an emergency may be introduced, read once, and put on its final passage at a single meeting by a unanimous vote of all members of the Board present at the meeting, and may take effect immediately upon being so approved. Such an ordinance shall stand repealed on the sixty-first day following its enactment and may not be re-enacted as an emergency ordinance.

Section 9 RECORDING, CODIFICATION AND PRINTING.

- (a) Each ordinance, after adoption, shall be given a serial number and together with the date of adoption and the designation of the adopt-

ing authority, shall be entered in a properly indexed book kept for that purpose and made available to the public.

- (b) Within three years after the adoption of this charter the Board of County Commissioners shall cause all county ordinances to be codified. Such a codification shall be subject to annual review and revision in order that its accuracy and completeness may be assured. It shall be annually updated and furnished to all county officers and made available at cost to the public.

CHAPTER IV ADMINISTRATION

Section 1 ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

- (a) For the purposes of carrying out the policies of the county and administering its affairs, the following administrative departments are hereby established and shall, except as the Board prescribes to the contrary under the provisions of this charter, have the following functions:
- (1) The Department of Finance and Taxation shall have the functions of the county treasurer under existing state law, the financial functions of the county clerk under existing state law that are not allocated to the Department of Records and Elections and the function of the county sheriff under existing state law pertaining to tax collection;
 - (2) The Department of Records and Elections shall have the functions of the county clerk under existing state law regarding elections, recording, filing and the courts;
 - (3) The Department of Health and Sanitation shall have the functions prescribed by existing state law for the county health officer, the county sanitarian and the county board of health;
 - (4) The Department of Public Works shall have the functions of the county engineer and the county surveyor under existing state law and all road, highway, service district functions of the county and any other public utility or service functions authorized to counties by present or future state law;
 - (5) The Department of Law Enforcement shall have the functions of the sheriff under existing state law, except the functions of the sheriff regarding the collection of taxes;
 - (6) The Department of Assessment shall have the functions of the assessor under existing state law;
 - (7) The Department of General Administration shall have whatever functions the Board prescribes for it.
- (b) On or before January 1, 1975, the Board shall take whatever action is necessary to place in operation the departments established by this section.

Section 2 ELECTIVE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS.

- (a) The elective administrative officers of the county shall consist of the three county commissioners and the sheriff.
- (b) The sheriff shall have charge of the Department of Law Enforcement. The term of office for sheriff shall be four years.

Section 3. APPOINTIVE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES. Except as this charter provides to the contrary,

- (a) each administrative department of the county shall include whatever offices and positions the Board establishes in the department;

- (b) all administrative officers and employees of the county other than elective administrative officers shall be appointed by the Board or pursuant to its authority;
- (c) the functions of each administrative officer and employee of the county shall be whatever functions the Board prescribes except as may be otherwise required by law.

Section 4 CHANGES IN ADMINSTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

- (a) Except as to any department established by this charter, the Board may:
 - (1) establish and prescribe the functions of additional administrative departments,
 - (2) combine any two or more such additional departments into a single such deaprtment,
 - (3) separate departments so combined, and
 - (4) abolish any such additional administrative department.
- (b) Except as to any department headed by an elective official, the Board shall:
 - (1) prescribe the functions, consistent with the general functions established by this charter, of each department, and
 - (2) allocate to whatever department of the county the Board determines any function of a county officer or agency prescribed by state law but not allocated to any county officer or agency by this charter.

CHAPTER V PERSONNEL

Section 1 QUALIFICATION.

- (a) To qualify for an elective office, a person shall be, and shall have been for a period of two years immediately preceding filing for election for the office, a registered voter and continuous resident and inhabitant of the county and shall comply with any provisions of state law and of this charter concerning qualifications of this office.
- (b) To qualify for an appointive office or position of the county, a person shall have whatever qualifications state law and the Board prescribe for the office or position.

Section 2 VACANCIES IN OFFICE.

- (a) An office shall be deemed vacant for any cause provided by state law as it now reads or is hereafter amended.
- (b) In addition, with reference to a county commissioner, said office shall be deemed vacant
 - (1) upon his absence from the county for 30 consecutive days without the consent of the other two commissioners or his absence from meetings of the Board of County Commissioners for 60 consecutive days without like consent and
 - (2) upon a declaration by the Board of such vacancy.

Section 3 FILLING OF VACANCIES.

- (a) A vacancy in an elective office of the county shall be filled in the manner prescribed by state law.
- (b) In the case of one vacancy on the Board of Commissioners, the remaining members of the Board shall, within 30 days, appoint a suitable successor who shall be qualified under section 1 of this

chapter and under the law to serve until a person is elected and qualified as the result of the next general election. A person then elected to the Board shall serve for the balance of the unexpired term of the position to which elected.

- (c) A vacancy in an appointive office of the county shall be filled by the Board or pursuant to its authority.

Section 4 COMPENSATION. The salary or wage of county officers or employees, including elected officers, shall be as provided by state law and fixed by the Board subject to the approval of the Budget Committee and shall comprise their full compensation for county service.

CHAPTER VI INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Section 1 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. From time to time the Board may, on such terms as it deems to be in the best interests of the county, arrange by contract for one or more functions or duties of the county to be performed in cooperation with or by one or more other governmental units and for the county to perform functions or duties for other governmental units, provided any function thus performed is a matter of county concern.

Section 2 STATEMENT OF POLICY. As the governing body of the county, the Board is charged with the duty to establish policy for the county, and said power shall not be delegated to any other agency.

Section 3 INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE. An advisory committee of 9 citizens, as representative as reasonably possible of the various geographic, economic, occupational, ethnic and population segments of Marion County, shall be appointed by the Board to review county participation in and the operation of regional council of governments and any other multi-jurisdictional agency with which the county contracts. This review shall be, but will not be limited to, at least once a year. The advisory committee shall present its written report at a regular meeting of the Board on or before March 15 of each year and such report shall be filed with the Department of Records and Elections. Additional reviews and reports may be called for at the request of the Board or at the request of a quorum of the Review Committee.

CHAPTER VII ELECTIONS

Section 1 NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF COUNTY OFFICERS. Except as this charter provides to the contrary, the manner of nominating and electing candidates for elective county offices shall be the manner now or hereafter prescribed by the laws of the state for nominating and electing county officers in general.

Section 2 RECALL. An elective officer of the county may be recalled in the manner, and with the effect, now or hereafter prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the state.

Section 3. ELECTIONS ON COUNTY PROPOSITIONS. Except as this charter or legislation enacted pursuant to it provides to the contrary,

- (a) the manner of conducting an election on a proposition concerning the county shall be the manner now or hereafter prescribed by the laws of the state for an election in the county on the proposition, and
- (b) the manner of exercising the initiative and referendum on a proposition concerning the county shall be the manner now or hereafter prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of Oregon.

Section 4 CHARTER AMENDMENT AND REPEAL.

- (a) This charter may be amended or repealed by the voters of the county at the next regular statewide election or any prior special election legally called under the laws of the State of Oregon following the certification of the initiative petition.
- (b) An initiative petition to submit a charter amendment or repeal to the voters shall be filed with the Department of Records and Elections at least 4 months before the election at which the measure is to come before the voters.
- (c) The number of signatures of registered voters required on a petition to amend this charter shall be at least 8 percent of the total number of voters of the county who voted for the position of Governor of the state in the last general election at which this office was filled for a four year term.
- (d) The number of signatures of registered voters required on a petition to repeal this charter shall be at least 15 percent of the total number of voters of the county who voted for the position of Governor of the state in the last general election at which this office was filled for a four year term.
- (e) An ordinance to refer a charter amendment or revision to the voters shall be enacted at least 4 months before the election at which the measure is to come before the voters.

CHAPTER VIII TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Section 1 CONTINUATION OF TERMS OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES.

- (a) The county commissioners and the sheriff who are in office at the time this charter takes effect may continue in their respective offices for the terms to which they have been elected.
- (b) The terms of office of the county clerk, county treasurer, county assessor and county surveyor
 - (1) who are in office on the final effective date of this charter or
 - (2) who are appointed to fill vacancies that occur
 - (i) after adoption of the charter and
 - (ii) before the final effective date of the charter
 shall continue for such time as the Board of County Commissioners determines. None of these four offices shall be filled at the general November election in 1974.
- (c) Until the Board of Commissioners provides to the contrary,
 - (1) the county clerk shall be the head of the Department of Records and Elections,
 - (2) the county treasurer shall be the head of the Department of Finance and Taxation,
 - (3) the county assessor shall be the head of the Department of Assessment, and
 - (4) the county surveyor shall continue to perform the duties of county surveyor as prescribed by law.

Section 2 EXISTING LEGISLATION CONTINUED. All legislation of the county

- (a) consistent with this charter and
 - (b) in force when it takes effect
- shall remain in effect until amended or repealed.

Section 3. EFFECTIVE DATE. This charter shall take effect on the first Monday in January, 1975. Those portions of this chapter pertaining to the general November election of 1974 will be considered to be in effect at the time of that election.

Section 4 SAVINGS CLAUSE. If any chapter, section or sentence of this charter is declared unconstitutional or invalid, it is the intent of the people of Marion County that the remaining provisions of this charter shall remain in effect.

BALLOT TITLE

HOME RULE CHARTER FOR MARION COUNTY—Charter	YES <input type="checkbox"/>
7 conferring authority over matters of County concern to the people of Marion County. Delegation of said authority and prescribing governmental structure and procedures.	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

Nonpartisan

ROBERT E. LINDSEY
For Mayor, City of Salem



BORN: Bakersfield, California,
September 16, 1927.
Raised on a farm in
Montana.

OCCUPATION: Dentist

EDUCATION: Graduated from Great
Falls High School in
1945. Took pre-dental
training at Great Falls
College. Graduated
from Creighton Univer-
sity School of Dentis-
try, Omaha, Nebraska
in 1957.

**MILITARY
SERVICE:** Served 30 months
(prior to entering den-
tal school) in the U.S.
Army, including time
in the Korean forces.

FAMILY: Married and has six
children, two girls and
four boys.

Opened dental office in Salem in July 1957.

Has served on a variety of committees of the Marion-Polk-Yamhill Dental Society and is currently a member of the International Association of Orthodontists. Organized and promoted the dental assistant school at Chemeketa Community College.

Dr. Lindsey has served as chairman of the Catholic Center for Community Services and the Queen of Peace Catholic Church Advisory Board and is a member of Catholic Charities of Oregon.

He was elected to the Salem City Council in 1967. In 1971 he was elected Council President. He entered the office of Mayor in January, 1973. While on the Council he served on the sidewalk program, Humane Society Shelter Committee, housing and sign code programs, was active in the revenue and assessment areas, represented the Council on a trip to Flint, Michigan to study the Community Schools program, and promoted neighborhood planning.

Dr. Lindsey was chairman of the committee which successfully campaigned to fluoridate Salem's water. In 1962-63, he was President of the South Salem Chamber of Commerce, member of the Marion County Sewer District and of the South Salem Annexation Committee.

People in the process—Neighborhood Planning has become the way to share in our destiny.

Balanced transportation systems—a key issue.

The Comprehensive Plan, urban growth plan—programs to conserve and protect our resources and life style.

(This information furnished by Robert Lindsey)

Nonpartisan

EDWIN J. STILLINGS**For Alderman, Ward No. 2, City of Salem**

DATE OF BIRTH: May 18, 1921

OCCUPATION: College Teacher

EDUCATIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Graduate of Hiram College and the University of Chicago. Teacher of government and politics at Willamette University since 1959.

PREVIOUS GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Served seven years as a member of the Salem Civil Service Commission, a year and a half as a member of the Marion-Polk Local Government Boundary Commission, and since January 1971, as a member of the Salem City Council.

ED STILLINGS SUPPORTS—• **OPEN GOVERNMENT**

Ed's first objective as a member of the City Council was to have the council's noon work sessions become REAL public meetings in a location comfortable to any interested visitor.

He has consistently held that city business should be conducted in public and that private interests should be subordinated to the community good.

• **CITIZEN PARTICIPATION**

As the Chairman of the Salem Area Transportation Study Coordinating Committee, Ed has welcomed citizen contributions to transportation policies and plans. He enthusiastically supports neighborhood planning as a means of involving as many citizens as possible in decisions that affect their lives and property.

• **NEIGHBORHOOD LIVEABILITY**

Ed regards a major goal of land use planning to be the protection of neighborhood environments from traffic congestion, from the intrusion of incompatible land uses, and from the blight of UNSIGHTLY commercial-office and multi-family construction. He believes that sound development can be in the public interest as well as in harmony with neighborhood preferences.

• **IMPROVED MASS TRANSPORTATION**

As a strong advocate of improved bus service, Ed will continue to work for more bus routes, shorter waiting times, evening and Sunday service, and greater convenience for the rider. He believes that more adequate public transportation is essential as we move into an era of energy shortages.

ED STILLINGS BELIEVES that the people of Salem have the courage to tackle the problems that confront a growing urban area. By working together through their city government, their future can have much promise. He needs your continued support!

(This information furnished by Edwin J. Stillings)

Nonpartisan

DEWEY A. RAND JR.

For Alderman, Ward No. 4, City of Salem



BORN: October 30, 1926, Portland, Or.

OCCUPATION: Since 1955, Secretary-Treasurer Press Publishing Co., Inc., Salem, which includes CAPITAL PRESS, agricultural weekly newspaper & Commercial Printing.

EDUCATION: Bachelor of Science Degree (journalism), University of Oregon, Eugene (1950)

FAMILY: Married to Phyllis Ann (Howard) also of Portland. Children, David 22, serving in U.S. Army, Warren 20, music student, Eugene, Jim, 11 at home. Resident 554 Snow White Way S.E.

DEWEY A. RAND JR., was President, Salem Planning Commission 1973, vice-president 1972, commission member, 1970-71. Served on Capitol Planning Commission in 1973. Member, Salem Planning Area Advisory Committee. Chaired a special committee of Salem City Council. Marion and Polk Commissioners. School District 24J representatives and others to study adoption and effect of the Urban Growth Boundary.

Member, Salem Hospital Board of Trustees (since August 1973)

Served five years as board member and was board president (1970-71), Salem Area Family Counseling Service.

Member, Citizen's Housing Code Review Committee, City of Salem (1969).

Served as a member Salem School District 24J September 1967-May 1968.

Elected to Board of Directors, Salem Area Chamber of Commerce (1967-69).

Member, Marion County Home Rule Charter Study Committee (1960-61).

Veteran World War II & Korea. Active in US Army Reserve 24 years. (lieutenant colonel).

DEWEY A. RAND JR is keenly interested in future of the Salem area, vitally concerned with implementation of Salem Comprehensive Plan, Urban Growth Boundary, advocate of Neighborhood Advisory Groups. He would bring an **EXPERIENCED-RESPONSIVE** vote to the Council for Ward 4.

(This information furnished by RAND for Alderman Committee)

Nonpartisan

ELLEN C. LOWE

For Alderman, Ward No. 6, City of Salem



DATE OF BIRTH: November 24, 1930.

OCCUPATION: Wife and mother.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Willamette University and University of Oregon. Bachelor degree in Political Science.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Municipal Reference Librarian, U. of O., Teacher, Parkrose and Leslie Junior Highs and McNary High.

GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Elected to Salem City Council, 1972. Salem rep. Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority Board, 1973-74. Community Development Committee of National League of Cities, 1974. Salem Area Transit Task Force, chairman, 1974. Appointed by Governor McCall to Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Commission, 1971-75, and as chairman of the Governor's Community Services Committee, 1973-74. Salem Planning Commission, 1969-72. Civic Center Committee, 1968.

ELLEN LOWE is married to Eugene Lowe, a Salem native and businessman. Their two children are Kathy, a sophomore at Mills College, and Roger, a sophomore at North Salem. They have lived at 2010 21 Street, N.E., the past 11 years.

ELLEN LOWE was honored for her community service as a Distinguished Alumna of Willamette University in 1972. This year a fellowship was named in her honor by the Salem branch, American Association of University Women. Ellen belongs to the League of Women Voters, AAUW and St. Mark Lutheran.

ELLEN LOWE has demonstrated her support for the integrity of residential neighborhoods. She participates in the Lansing and Hoover Neighborhood Associations and is encouraging the organizational efforts in Englewood. Northeast Salem is very important to the Lowe family.

ELLEN LOWE seeks responsive but fiscally responsible government. Ellen supports the extension of neighborhood planning services to all neighborhoods, the recognition of a bus system as a basic urban service and a shift in emphasis to neighborhood parks.

ELLEN LOWE has the time and the interest to make our community her full time job. Ellen appreciates your past support and seeks your commitment and advice so she may continue to serve responsively and creatively.

RETAIN ELLEN LOWE ON THE SALEM CITY COUNCIL

(This information furnished by Committee to Re-Elect Ellen Lowe)

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CANDIDATES

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—(Vote for One)—
Verne A. Duncan, Jesse Fasold, L. Pat Graham, John Robert Lemon, Holden Routledge McTaggart, LeRoy D. Owens, Ralph C. Rands, Carl W. Salser.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, POSITION 1—(Vote for One)—
Berkeley Lent, Wm. M. McAllister.

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, POSITION 6—(Vote for One)—
Jason Lee, Jacob Tanzer.

JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT 6, POSITION 2, Morrow and Umatilla Counties—(Vote for One)—Arthur R. Barrows, Henry Kaye.

JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT 10, Union and Wallowa Counties—(Vote for One)—F. E. (Ed) Glenn, D. Dale Mammen, Warner V. Wasley.

JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT 13, POSITION 2, Klamath County—(Vote for One)—Donald A. W. Piper, Herman F. Smith.

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, DESCHUTES COUNTY—(Vote for One)—David R. Dierdorff, Joseph J. Thalhofer.

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, KLAMATH COUNTY—(Vote for One)—Wayne H. Blair, Michael L. Brant.

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, DEPARTMENT 1, MARION COUNTY—(Vote for One)—William J. Brooks, Don S. Dana, Albin W. Norblad.

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, DEPARTMENT 2, MARION COUNTY—(Vote for One)—Clarke C. Brown, Thomas W. Hansen.

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 Sherman, Wasco,
 Morrow, Umatilla,
 Clackamas, Marion

Voting Place Location Shown Above Address
 Precinct Number Follows Voter's Name

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