



 **Measure 95**

NO: Attempts to gauge "teacher performance" by requiring measurement of "student learning," and would base teachers' salaries on that "performance." Teacher performance can't be measured that easily, and pay should be based on skills and education.


Measure 96


YES: Prohibits the Legislature from making it harder for citizens to put constitutional amendments on the ballot. We support this because everyone should have an equal opportunity to put measures on the ballot. But citizens need to be more careful to not tinker with the Oregon Constitution for every private agenda.


Measure 97


YES: Stops farmers and ranchers from using body-gripping traps and poisons until after they've tried other methods. This is humane and rational, and animal owners can still get a permit to use traps from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

 **Measure 98**


NO: Bars public employees from using payroll deduction to give money for political purposes, just because the state's payroll department would have to process those payroll deductions. Again, similar to Measure 92, this singles out one group of people and makes it harder for them to participate. That's not democracy.


Measure 99


YES: Creates a state commission to regulate home care workers for the elderly and disabled. The commission would be sure that home care workers are properly trained and registered, and would represent home care workers for collective bargaining purposes. This is a win for the elderly and disabled and a win for home care workers. Only Satan would oppose this measure.


Measure 1


YES: Similar to Measure 84, this makes the Legislature cough up money when they make demands. Measure 1 says that if the Legislature sets school quality goals, it must provide funding to meet those goals. Simple and fair.


 **Measure 2**

NO: Another measure overly complicating our lawmaking process. Measure 2 says that if 10,000 voters get upset about an administrative rule and sign a petition, the Legislature would have to review and vote on the rule. It's easy to get 10,000 people upset about damn near anything in Oregon. If we can so easily double- and triple-guess our government, it can't work effectively.


Measure 3

YES: Requires a criminal conviction before seizing private property. Currently, the government can seize a citizen's property if they think it was used in a crime, even if the citizen has not yet been arrested or convicted. Gee, do you think we should be sure they're guilty before we take their stuff?


Measure 4


YES: Would establish a trust fund for the tobacco settlement money, just like Measure 89. But unlike 89, this measure would use the money only for the Oregon Health Plan. Either way, Measure 89 or 4, we think protecting the settlement money and using it for health-related services is a good idea. If both measures pass, the one receiving the largest percentage of "yes" votes would become law. But if half of the state votes "yes" on one measure and "no" on the other, they could both fail. Best vote for both of them.

Measure 5


YES: Requires unlicensed gun sellers to perform background checks — just like licensed dealers do. This is simple: Everyone selling a gun in Oregon should be required to do a background check on the person buying the gun.

Measure 6



YES: Moves Oregon toward real campaign finance reform. This measure establishes a campaign fund, so that if candidates for state offices voluntarily limit spending and show public support for their candidacy, they receive money from the state. The money for this fund comes from eliminating the tax deduction taken by businesses and wealthy individuals for huge campaign contributions. Even better, if a candidate's opponent refuses to abide by the spending limits, the candidate gets additional money to match the uncooperative opponent. This measure is a step in the right direction, and it shows how clear and concise a law can be if it's written by an experienced professional, instead of by Bill Sizemore.

 **Measure 7**

NO: Requires state and local governments to pay property owners if anything the government does can be shown to reduce the property value. In other words, if the state establishes a nature reserve near someone's land, and the owner cries that the development value of that land is reduced as a result, the state would have to pay them — for development that hasn't happened. Taking private property currently requires compensation. Claiming value reduction is too broad. This would cost state and local governments \$5.4 billion. Yes, *billion*.


 **Measure 8**

NO: Limits the state's spending ability — to 15 percent of the state's income in the last two years. Every two years, the state budgets for the next two years. Sometimes investments need to be made. The Legislature should have the flexibility to spend more than 15 percent if needed. Voters could pass a law if they want a balanced budget, but this constitutional amendment is unnecessary and severe. Measure 8 would reduce our spending ability by \$5.7 billion. How would we fund higher education?


 **Measure 9**

NO: Would prohibit public schools from "encouraging, promoting or sanctioning" homosexuality. The vaguely written Measure 9 isn't about protecting children or fairness in curriculum. It's about the OCA wanting homosexuals scared, silent and suppressed. The OCA has toned down the wording of its recent measures to avoid the charges of bigotry and hate-mongering it inspired in past years. However, Measure 9 is the same bigotry, just in a nice, shiny "protect our kids" package.

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