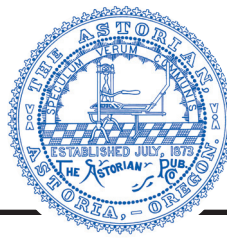


OPINION



the Astorian

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Founded in 1873

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GUEST COLUMN

Oregon has new money, old problems

8:02 a.m. Wednesday: State economists Mark McMullen and Josh Lehner begin updating the Legislature's tax committees on how Oregon's economy and state revenues are faring. These economic and revenue forecasts are released every three months.

8:05 a.m.: State House Speaker Dan Rayfield, D-Corvallis, responds to the forecasts by issuing a statement calling for investing more in schools, workers' skills training, small businesses, child care, family assistance and mental health care.



DICK HUGHES

8:09 a.m.: During the economists' presentation, McMullen notes the continuing high inflation and warns, "Inflationary booms traditionally do not end well."

8:12 a.m.: House Majority Leader Julie Fahey, D-Eugene, issues a statement calling for investing in child care, housing and homelessness programs, and health care.

8:28 a.m.: Senate Republican Leader

Tim Knopp, of Bend, issues a statement saying the state has more than \$900 million in extra revenue and should spend \$60 million of it for Oregon State Police to combat crime and \$50 million for forest thinning to prevent wildfires.

8:34 a.m.: Gov. Kate Brown issues a statement urging big investments in housing, child care, workers, business and community safety.

8:47 a.m.: The economists give the bottom line to the tax committee members. The Legislature will have \$804 million more to spend during the 2021-23 budget period than was estimated three months ago.

So, dear readers, did you find it interesting — as I did — that the governor and legislative leaders were spending the surplus even before it officially was announced? They're given a heads-up about the forecasts' content. The forecasts themselves are nonpartisan, incorporating data from varied sources and advisers.

Not surprisingly, the politicians' responses, and others that followed throughout the day, fell along ideological lines. So did the questions that Democratic, Republican and Independent members of the tax committees asked the economists during the 90-minute videoconference.

Among the folks also issuing statements about how to spend the money were Senate President Peter Courtney, D-Salem; Senate Majority Leader Rob Wagner, D-Lake Oswego; Stacy Chamberlain, president of Oregon AFSCME; and Reed Scott-Schwalbach, president of the Oregon Education Association.

House Republican Leader Vikki Breese-Iverson, of Prineville, went the other way, saying: "More money for the state is not the same thing as good news for Oregonians."

Higher prices: Inflation helped bring in some of those extra tax dollars. Inflation also could consume much of them, as Republicans noted. On Thursday, the U.S. Department of Labor said that inflation was the highest since the 1980s.

By the way, when we bought our house for \$56,000 in



Jennie Dalgas/Wonders Early Learning Center

The lack of child care can impede job growth.

1983, our mortgage interest rate was 12.125%. We were thankful the rate wasn't higher.

As FiveThirtyEight.com reported on Thursday, inflation has a variety of causes, sometimes including such government spending as the pandemic relief payments. However, Democrats and Republicans alike get it wrong when they point partisan fingers at single causes.

And as McMullen alluded to, there are legitimate concerns about a potential recession ahead.

Fiscal wisdom: Sen. Lee Beyer, D-Springfield, chairs the Senate Finance and Revenue Committee. He concluded Wednesday's meeting by saying: "Nice to have more money and sometimes bad to have more money. The appetite for expenditures grow(s) and the real trick will be on the revenue-fiscal side ... to use that money wisely, I think, on one-time expenses."

Finding housing: Housing availability and affordability are a crisis throughout Oregon. Beyer pointed out that housing costs are lower in Ohio, where Intel's plan to build two huge chip factories has rattled Oregon politicians and business leaders. Economist Lehner noted that housing is a greater issue in Eastern Oregon than in much of rural America.

Oregon legislators are talking about spending more on housing programs and ways to prevent homelessness. But I haven't heard much about addressing the high costs of acquiring land, especially in the Portland metro area, and the development fees charged by local governments.

The economists' written report states: "Oregon has underbuilt housing by 111,000 units in recent decades. Unfortunately the industry is running into supply side

constraints. In general these include the lack of financing, particularly for land acquisition, development, and construction loans, which contributes to the low supply of available land and buildable lots. Layered on top of those are local land use, zoning and parking requirements, permitting processes and design reviews, and the like which are generally well-intentioned, but can reduce the timeliness and number of units being built. Furthermore labor is tight, particularly for an industry that has seen zero productivity increases in recent generations.

Legislators' pay: Since the state's founding, Oregon has hewed to the concept of the citizen-legislator — part-time lawmakers who come to Salem for a few months and then return home to their regular jobs and resume their community lives. The pay has been correspondingly low, although it's gone up in recent years, while the workload has expanded as Oregon's population has grown.

Some people want to raise legislators' pay, and provide a child care stipend, so they won't need another job. That could diversify the 90-member Legislature, which is tilted toward individuals who are retired or have family situations and good-paying jobs that allow them to be away during legislative sessions.

Senate Bill 1566 would take the legislative salary from \$32,839 to about \$57,000 and provide a \$1,000 monthly child care allowance for children under age 13. All the sponsors are Democrats, except for Rep. Greg Smith, R-Heppner.

House Speaker Rayfield is following the example of his predecessor, Speaker Tina Kotek, and trying to hold weekly media availabilities. On Monday, I asked him about the salary proposal. Rayfield said he had not yet read the Senate bill but described it as requiring a pretty big conversation and having the goal of reducing barriers to serving in office. He said it was not a move toward a full-time Legislature.

By the way, while perusing Oregon Department of Revenue manuals for help in preparing my 2021 income taxes, I came across this item: "Oregon law exempts legislators' compensation for the performance of official duties (legislative salary and expense allowance) from Oregon income tax. This subtraction is available only to members of the Oregon Legislative Assembly who served during the tax year."

Child care and public safety: Law enforcement agencies across the country have difficulty recruiting and retaining officers, especially women. Meanwhile, research shows that female police officers are less likely to use deadly force while being just as capable as male officers in carrying out their duties.

One way for an employer to attract and keep employees is through family-friendly workplace policies, including offering child care (as my wife's employer initially did in the 1980s). What would happen if Oregon invested some of its newfound money in onsite child care for front-line workers of all types?

Dick Hughes has been covering the Oregon political scene since 1976.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Make room

Living in mainland paradise as we do, there should be no surprise it's very difficult for anyone to find affordable housing.

Whether it's from history or from being brought up with "Star Trek," I know that the wants of a few never outweigh the needs of the many. Our society is so spoiled that we have forgotten it takes a village to raise a child, and a community to raise the parent.

Today, our understanding of engineering has made it possible to take an out-of-the-box look at our Heritage Square project. We can make the building the jewel of the Northwest if we, as a community, can learn to put the needs of the many ahead of the wants of a few.

Our population is growing. More people will need a place to live. We must accept the inevitable that our secret is out, and we need to find room for our new neighbors.

TROY HASKELL
Astoria

Accountable

In 1999, Patrick Harned lured a 7-year-old neighbor, Ashley Ann Carlson, into his parents' basement in Astoria, where he sexually abused her and strangled her to death. After a lengthy trial, Judge Philip Nelson sentenced Harned to life in prison without parole because of the threat he would pose to the community.

Gov. Kate Brown, without any notification to the victim's mother or the district attorney's office, issued a surprise commutation of Harned's sentence.

The 2019 law approved by the Legislature made it virtually impossible to try older teenagers, even those who commit particularly violent crimes covered by Measure 11, as adults.

For reasons I cannot understand, a story in The Astorian (Feb. 10) describes Brown's commutation of Harned's sentence and the effect of this law as a "reassessment in light of Oregon's changing policies and attitudes toward criminal justice."

This sounds like political "newspeak" from Brown's office.

Brown's decision to retroactively apply

the law to Harned is only possible because of the unlimited power of pardon and commutation available to her, even though she is leaving office after this year and has the lowest approval rating of any governor in the nation.

Having served as your district attorney from 1994 through 2018, I care deeply about our community and the importance of holding the few who do great violence accountable.

Please consider writing Brown's office a letter telling her if you think letting Harned — who just recently, while in prison, had his name changed to Jessie Davin Payne-Rana — out of prison is a wise and fair idea.

JOSHUA MARQUIS
Astoria



LETTERS WELCOME

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