

STUB
To Be Torn Off By a Board Member

NON-PARTISAN CANDIDATES AND MEASURES

SAMPLE

PRIMARY ELECTION BALLOT FOR THE
NON-PARTISAN CANDIDATES AND MEASURES
AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION TO BE HELD
Tuesday, May 15, 1990 from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
MORROW COUNTY, OREGON

Mark a CROSS (X) or a CHECK MARK (✓) in the voting square between the number and name of each candidate voted for.

NON-PARTISAN CANDIDATES

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION VOTE FOR ONE

- 40 JOHN W ERICKSON
- 41 MARK E LUEDTKE
- 42 NORMA PAULUS
- 43 RUTH N WILLIS
- 44 CLIFF WINKLER

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, POSITION 1 VOTE FOR ONE

- 45 RICHARD L UNIS INCUMBENT

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, POSITION 7 VOTE FOR ONE

- 46 ROBERT E JONES INCUMBENT

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, POSITION 2 VOTE FOR ONE

- 47 WALT EDMONDS INCUMBENT

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, POSITION 7 VOTE FOR ONE

- 48 JOHN H BUTTLER INCUMBENT

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, POSITION 8 VOTE FOR ONE

- 49 GEORGE M JOSEPH INCUMBENT

JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, 6TH DISTRICT, POS. 1 VOTE FOR ONE

- 50 ROBERT B ABRAMS INCUMBENT

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, MORROW COUNTY VOTE FOR ONE

- 51 JEFF M WALLACE

STATE

REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

MEASURE NO. 1

PERMITS USING LOCAL VEHICLE TAXES FOR TRANSIT IF VOTERS APPROVE

QUESTION: Shall constitution allow voters of counties, transportation districts to authorize use of local motor vehicle tax revenues for mass transit?

EXPLANATION: Amends state constitution. Allows voters of authorize counties, public transportation districts to use local vehicle tax revenues for mass transit facilities and vehicles, including light rail and busses, in addition to highways, roads and streets. Use of local vehicle tax revenues for mass transit requires majority vote in county or district. Amendment affects only use of revenues from vehicle taxes levied by counties and districts. Taxes subject to limitation by state law. Legislature may require procedures for expenditure of such revenues on regional basis.

- YES
- NO

MEASURE NO. 2

AMENDS CONSTITUTION: ALLOWS POLLUTION CONTROL BOND USE FOR RELATED ACTIVITIES

QUESTION: Shall state constitution authorize use of pollution and waste control bond proceeds for "activities related to" pollution and waste control?

EXPLANATION: Amends state constitution. Constitution now allows use of general obligation bond proceeds for pollution and waste control "facilities." Amendment would permit the additional use of such bonds for "activities related to" pollution and waste control. Constitution now requires that facilities, for which such bond proceeds are advanced, be at least 70 percent self-supporting and self-liquidating. Amendment would exclude, from this requirement, activities for which such funds are advanced and facilities for collection, treatment, dilution, removal and disposal of hazardous substances.

- YES
- NO

MEASURE NO. 3

AMENDS STATE CONSTITUTION REQUIRES ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS OF LIMITED DURATION

QUESTION: Shall state constitution require legislative assembly to meet annually instead of biennially and limit number of days in legislative session?

EXPLANATION: Amends Oregon Constitution. Requires legislature to meet annually instead of biennially. Changes commencement of session from second Monday of September to second Monday of January. Unless extended, limits length of session to 135 calendar days in odd-number years, 45 in even-number years. On two-thirds vote of each house, allows extension for five calendar day intervals. Requires multiple extensions to run consecutively, except for Sundays. Measures introduced and not passed in one session do not carry over to following session.

- YES
- NO

MEASURE NO. 4

(FOR COOS COUNTY ONLY)

MEASURE NO. 5A

ADVISORY VOTE: CHANGING THE SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM

QUESTION: Do you want to change the current system of financing K-12 schools in Oregon?

EXPLANATION: Would advise the Legislature to work on major changes to Oregon's school finance system for kindergarten through 12th grade. Today, schools get most of their money from local property taxes. Property taxes pay an average of 57% of school costs. Statewide, property taxes for school operations average about \$16 per thousand of property value. The state pays an average of 30% of current school operating costs from the General Fund, which comes mainly from income taxes. Districts also get money from some other sources.

- YES
- NO

MEASURE NO. 5B

ADVISORY VOTE: INCOME TAX INCREASE REDUCING HOMEOWNER SCHOOL PROPERTY TAXES

QUESTION: Would you support a personal income tax increase to reduce K-12 school operating property taxes for homeowners?

EXPLANATION: Where Money Comes From: Increases personal income tax rates:
from 5% to 5.8%
from 7% to 8%
from 9% to 10.4%

Projected Relief: Raises about \$435 million. Reduces school operating property taxes for homeowners by average of 50%.

Where Money Goes: Exempts half of the first \$70,000 in value of owner-occupied home from school operating property taxes. Provides equivalent relief to renters.

In Constitution: Homestead exemption. Where money goes. New limits on growth of property taxes.

- YES
- NO

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MEASURE NO. 5C

ADVISORY VOTE: INCOME TAX INCREASE ELIMINATING HOMEOWNER SCHOOL PROPERTY TAXES

QUESTION: Would you support a personal income tax increase to eliminate all K-12 school operating property taxes for homeowners?

EXPLANATION: Where Money Comes From: Increases 9% top personal income tax rate to:
12% for joint income between \$15,000 and \$20,000
14% above \$20,000

Projected Relief: Raises about \$980 million. Eliminates current school operating property taxes for homeowners.

Where Money Goes: Replaces homeowner school property taxes. Provides equivalent relief to renters. Where money goes. New limits on growth of property taxes.

- YES
- NO

MEASURE NO. 5D

ADVISORY VOTE: SALES TAX REDUCING SCHOOL PROPERTY TAXES

QUESTION: Would you support a 4% sales tax on most goods to reduce K-12 school operating property taxes?

EXPLANATION: Where Money Comes From: 4% retail sales tax on most goods. Exempts all services, prescriptions, food for home consumption, utilities, and housing.

Projected Relief: Raises about \$900 million. Reduces school operating property taxes for all property owners by an average of 50%.

Where Money Goes: Reduces school property taxes. Provides rent relief and low income credit.

In Constitution: Maximum sales tax rate of 4%. Exemptions. Where money goes. Ban on local sales tax. New limits on growth of property taxes.

- YES
- NO

MEASURE NO. 5E

ADVISORY VOTE: SALES TAX ELIMINATING SCHOOL PROPERTY TAXES

QUESTION: Would you support a 5% sales tax on goods and services to eliminate K-12 school operating property taxes?

EXPLANATION: Where Money Comes From: 5% retail sales tax on most goods and most services. Exempts medical services, prescriptions, food for home consumption, utilities, and housing.

Projected Relief: Raises about \$1.8 billion. Eliminates current school operating property taxes for all property owners.

Where Money Goes: Replaces school property taxes. Provides rent relief and low income credit.

In Constitution: Maximum sales tax rate of 5%. Exemptions. Where money goes. Ban on local sales tax. New limits on growth of property taxes.

- YES
- NO

Morrow County School District

SAMPLE

PRIMARY ELECTION BALLOT
MEASURE
AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION TO BE HELD
Tuesday, May 15, 1990 from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
MORROW COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
PRECINCT NO.

Mark a CROSS (X) or a CHECK MARK (✓) in the voting square before the word "YES" or the word "NO".

MEASURE NO. 25-1

UP TO DATE TAX BASE

QUESTION: Shall Morrow County School District's tax base be increased in 1990-91 to \$8,645,151 from the current base of \$994,272?

EXPLANATION: The District's present tax base is a carry over from many years ago. For the past several years, the tax base has provided less than 10% of the money required to operate schools for one year. The purpose of this measure is to establish a realistic tax base of \$8,645,151. This amount is the "safety net" levy for the current school year. The budget committee has approved this amount for a levy and a tax base for 1990-91. If this measure is approved, the school district will be subject to the 6% Constitutional limitation and cannot exceed this limit unless the voters approve the specific amount above the limit.

- YES
- NO