The voters’ ballot measure guide: Why we do it & how we do it

Our faith traditions call us to be thoughtful and active advocates for peace, social justice, human dignity and environmental stewardship. Through reflection on core principles, understanding of the political process, and knowledge of the issues, EMO seeks to empower people of faith and all Oregonians to fulfill their role in the democratic process.

This voters’ guide to the ballot measures for the 2018 Oregon general election is provided as an educational resource approved by the Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon (EMO) board of directors, based on the recommendations of the Public Policy Advocacy Committee (PPAC).

The Nov. 6 general election, like all elections, is important for people of faith and for all Oregonians. The production of this guide follows a tradition established by one of EMO’s predecessor bodies—the Oregon Council of Churches—over 40 years ago, and is continued by EMO today. In it, we provide information, analysis and recommendations for the five measures on the state ballot. We hope our discussion of the ballot measures will provide valuable insights for Oregon’s voters, especially for people of faith.

We are finally of one nature and one flesh and one grief and one hope. In Christ’s sight, if we fail in love, we fail in all things else.”

Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon has adopted a Statement of Social Principles that guides our public policy work. In this statement, we recognize the value of religious involvement in civic affairs and the governmental process, and we identify core principles and areas of social concern:

We affirm the value of love, the respect of all life, and the dignity of every human being ... In our public witness we embrace compassion and forgiveness in all relationships, non-violence, and working in constructive and creative ways to make a better world. We commit ourselves to a society in which all persons are free to live together in peace and harmony. We affirm an inclusive community for nurturing the shared life of humankind.

As we prayerfully engage in a discussion regarding each ballot measure, we consider arguments for and against each measure, and reliance on the Scriptures, our social principles, our past positions on similar measures, and dialogue and deliberation in our Public Policy Advocacy Committee and among the EMO board of directors. We ask that you, also, prayerfully consider the wisdom of your own tradition and engage in a thoughtful process of discernment in exercising your civic duty to vote.

The EMO Statement of Social Principles identifies six key areas of social concern: Peace and Global Justice, Human Rights and Religious Freedom, Environmental Stewardship, Economic Justice, Family and Community Well-being, and Public Witness and the Common Good. In our discussions of the individual ballot measures found in this guide, we identify which area, or areas, of social concern relates to each measure. The complete statement of social principles can be found on our website at emoregon.org/advocacy-action.

Register to vote online or by mail
Any Oregon resident who is at least 18 years old on Election Day is eligible to vote, but voter registration is required. You may register online on the Oregon Secretary of State website at sos.oregon.gov/voting or turn in a voter registration card to any county election office within five calendar days after signing the card. The last day to register is Oct. 16. A registered voter who has moved, changed address or changed name must re-register. This information may be updated through Election Day at a county election office or on the website previously listed.

The Nov. 6, 2018, election is a statewide general election and will be vote by mail. Ballots will be mailed to voters between Oct. 17 and 23. The ballots must be returned in person or by mail to a county election office by 8 p.m. on Nov. 6.

Ballot Measure Forums
A current schedule of EMO Ballot Measure Forums is posted on EMO’s website at emoregon.org. If you would like to schedule a forum at your congregation or organization, please contact Britt Conroy, director of Public Policy Advocacy, at (541) 602-2050, or bconroy@emoregon.org.

Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon is a statewide association of Christian denominations, congregations, ecumenical organizations, and interfaith partners working together to improve the lives of Oregonians through community ministry, ecumenical and interreligious dialogue, creation justice, and public policy advocacy.

The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Portland in Oregon abstained from EMO’s deliberations regarding the November ballot measures. The Archdiocese releases all public policy statements through the Oregon Catholic Conference.

Download the 2018 Voters’ Guide to Oregon Ballot Measures
Since 1978, Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon (EMO) has produced high-quality ballot measure guides with recommendations from a faith-based perspective for Oregon voters. The guide is an informative tool used by many, including non-religious groups.

The 2018 Voters’ Guide to Oregon Ballot Measures is available as a free PDF download on EMO’s website at emoregon.org.
Measure 103

Constitutional Amendment—Bans Tax on Groceries

Summary & Analysis

Measure 103 is a constitutional amendment that will prohibit state and local governments from adopting, approving or enacting any "tax, fee or other assessment" on the sale or distribution of groceries, as defined above.

The principle funders of the campaign to pass Measure 103 are Albertsons-Safeway, Kroger, Costco and the NW Grocery Association. These proponents argue that a tax on groceries is unfair, regressive and impacts those living in poverty or on fixed incomes. They argue that Measure 103 will proactively prohibit any future efforts to tax groceries. The measure is designed to prevent taxes on soda—such as the initiative drafted by health care advocates in Multnomah County that failed to qualify for the 2018 ballot—and to guard against any future gross receipts tax applying to the sale and distribution of groceries, as defined above.

Opponents argue that Measure 103 is not about limiting the cost of food, but rather an attempt by the above corporations to freeze in the Oregon Constitution their current favorable corporate tax treatments. For example, the Oregon attorney general’s office noted that, under its interpretation of Measure 103, a company whose business involves the "sale or distribution of groceries," as defined above, could avoid any future increase to the corporate minimum tax, currently capped at $100,000. Similarly, opponents argue that this constitutional amendment would apply to weight-mile and fuel taxes passed by the Oregon Legislature in 2017 and to future efforts to incentivize greater fuel efficiency and to reduce climate pollution tied to the transportation sector.

Furthermore, opponents argue that Measure 103 is poorly written and could prove costly for state and local governments to implement. Because it is a constitutional amendment, the Legislature will be prohibited from making modifications, as the courts determine currently unknown or disputed implications of this measure. Finally, opponents argue that there are no similar provisions in any other state constitution.

Financial Impact

The financial impact is indeterminate.

EMO Recommendation

Vote “NO” on Measure 103, based on the EMO social principles of Economic Justice and Family & Community Well-Being. As members of faith communities across Oregon, we see the daily burden that low-income families and individuals face across our state. Our ability to provide these families with food and personal necessities is affordable, but we need it. EMO will continue to work to ensure that the state has access to housing, and deliver appropriate mental health care for those who need it. EMO will continue to work to ensure food and personal necessities are affordable, but exempting industry segments from any prospect of tax reform will only make it more difficult to solve the problems of individuals in need.

"Responsive to human needs and aspirations." Measure 102 will provide local governments with another tool to address the housing crisis in a fiscally sound manner. For Portland metro area voters, the EMO board also recommends a “YES” vote on housing bond measure Metro 26-199. Read more about this measure and why EMO has endorsed it at emoregon.org.

Learn to do good; seek justice, rescue the oppressed, plead for the widow. —ISAIAH 1:17

Fall 2018 Voters’ Guide to the Oregon Ballot Measures

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Measure 104

Constitutional Amendment—Defines Raising Revenue for Three-Fifths Vote Requirement

Summary & Analysis
Today, Oregon’s constitution requires a 60 percent (three-fifths) affirmative vote in both chambers of our legislature to raise taxes. The Oregon Supreme Court has ruled that this 60 percent requirement does not include the elimination or reduction of existing deductions or tax credits. In addition, the current law does not require a 60 percent vote to adjust fees like the cost of entry to a state park.

Proponents of Measure 105 believe the measure appeals to racism and fear and dehumanizes instead of welcomes the stranger. They worry that the measure will make Oregon’s immigrant community fearful of law enforcement, meaning immigrants will be less likely to call local police personnel, funds, equipment and resources to take on non-local law enforcement duties.

Opponents of Measure 105 would repeal a 1987 state statute that prohibits state and local law enforcement from using “money, equipment or personnel for the purpose of detecting or apprehending persons whose only violation of the law” is that of federal immigration law.

The original legislation was based on a 1977 incident in Independence, Ore., when, without showing a warrant or identifying themselves, three Polk County sheriff’s deputies began interrogating men about their citizenship status. A subsequent class action lawsuit alleged that the law enforcement officers had “engaged in a pattern and practice of stopping, detaining, interrogating, searching and harassing” people because of the color of their skin and because they were of Mexican descent.

Proponents argue that the repeal of this 1987 law would threaten the budgets of local governments through the “deputizing” of police. And opponents note that existing law still allows local law enforcement to partner with federal immigration authorities if an individual is arrested for any criminal offense or is the target of a criminal investigation.

Financial Impact
The financial impact is indeterminate.

EMO Recommendation
Vote “NO” on Measure 105, based on the following EMO social principles: Economic Justice, “We are called to ‘love justice’ and to act in solidarity with those on the margins”; Human Rights & Religious Freedom, “We abhor … treatment that erodes human dignity”; and Family & Community Well-Being, “EMO is committed to promote both the welfare of all children and the overall health and economic stability of families and communities.”

Today, we stand with all of our neighbors, including immigrants without documentation. Our fellow Oregonians are caught in an unjust and broken immigration system. Faith communities will not be silent—Measure 105 could open the door to serious civil rights violations, waste local law enforcement dollars and tear families apart.

For I was hungry and you gave me food; I was thirsty and you gave me drink; I was a stranger and you took me in.—MATTHEW 25:35.

Note: The estimates of financial impact in this guide come from the Secretary of State.

Measure 105

Statutory Initiative—Repeals Sanctuary State Law

Summary & Analysis
Measure 105 would repeal a 1987 state statute that prohibits state and local law enforcement from using “money, equipment or personnel for the purpose of detecting or apprehending persons whose only violation of the law” is that of federal immigration law.

The Oregon Legislature passed the 1987 anti-profiling law by a combined vote of 87-2, in part to prevent racial profiling and harassment, and in part to prevent local law enforcement agencies from using their resources to take on non-local law enforcement duties.

Proponents of Measure 105 have expressed concerns about overpopulation in Oregon and how immigration has environmental, economic, political and social impacts on our state. Proponents have also stated that they are concerned about crimes committed by those without legal authorization to be in the United States and that local law enforcement should be given permission to enforce all laws, including federal immigration laws.

Opponents of Measure 105 believe the measure appeals to racism and fear and dehumanizes instead of welcomes the stranger. They worry that the measure will make Oregon’s immigrant community fearful of law enforcement, meaning immigrants will be less likely to call the police for help, report a crime or serve as a witness in a criminal investigation.

Opponents also argue that the repeal of this 1987 law would threaten the budgets of local governments through the “deputizing” of police. And opponents note that existing law still allows local law enforcement to partner with federal immigration authorities if an individual is arrested for any criminal offense or is the target of a criminal investigation.

Financial Impact
The financial impact to state and local government revenue and expenditures is indeterminate.

EMO Recommendation
Vote “NO” on Measure 104, based on the EMO social principles of Economic Justice and Family & Community Well-Being. If passed, over time Measure 104 will reduce revenue for schools, health care and services needed by the vulnerable. It will protect those who have been able or will be able to secure tax breaks, which have historically benefitted wealthier Oregonians and large corporations. This threatens to expand the wealth gap, while making it harder to fund the priorities of the middle class and lowest-income earners.

Let justice roll down like waters and righteousness like an everflowing stream.—AMOS 5:24.
EMO’s Approach to Measure 106

EMO 106 is, in the most direct sense, about whether public funds should be spent on abortions. However, the EMO board of directors is clear in its belief that this measure is ultimately about the morality and justness of abortion itself. As an organization, EMO believes our most valuable contribution to the discussion around Measure 106 is as a bricklayer, building a pathway for understanding and empathy between people of faith with opposing views on abortion. In the remarks below, EMO references the measure’s focus on taxpayer funding for abortion, but largely focuses on the shared values and beliefs that connect those inclined to support and to oppose this measure.

An Invitation

Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon extends an invitation to delve deeply into the sincerely-held, faith-based values that lead people of faith to support or oppose the public funding of abortion. An unborn child who is wanted by the mother-to-be represents a miraculous gift from God, while an unwanted pregnancy is a very real crisis for a woman, especially a woman bearing the brunt of unfair power structures, economic injustice and discrimination in our society.

People of faith who argue against public funding of abortion believe that anti-abortion policies support God’s wish that the moral imperatives of economic justice, personal dignity, self-determination and bodily integrity apply to the human fetus. These people of faith believe that abortion itself denies ongoing life to a human being, marginalizing a voiceless segment of our community through an “otherization” that denies the humanity of the human fetus. They believe other approaches must address the needs of the woman who is in crisis, and abortion is not the best way to walk with her in faith and love.

People of faith who support public funding of abortion believe that access to abortion supports God’s wish that all women are granted true economic justice, personal dignity, self-determination and bodily integrity. To deny women access to abortion rights further marginalizes women, especially those living in poverty. A decision to become a parent, as well as when and under what circumstances, is deeply personal and should be left to a woman to discern for herself in consultation with her family, her faith and others she may bring into the conversation.

The EMO board of directors believes all people of faith are called to view this issue through a lens of justice and compassion and to recognize the needs of the woman who is in crisis, and has no chance of proceeding normally to birth and that could prove fatal to the mother.

The State of Oregon estimates that one-fourth (or 1,250 per year) of those pregnancies that would have resulted in abortion under existing law would instead result in live births.

Supporters of Measure 106 argue:

- This measure will result in the saving of human life by reducing the number of abortions in Oregon by 1,250 per year.
- Abortion is a matter of justice, peace, economic and civil rights, as life itself must first be protected if any and all other rights are to be enjoyed.
- Abortion devalues and violates human life and fails to recognize the human dignity of the individual who has yet to be born. God’s love does not differentiate between the newly conceived infant still in his or her mother’s womb and the child, young person, adult or elderly person. God’s image and likeness are in each.
- The state exists to protect its people, applying these protections to all equally. If government not only fails to protect all people, but instead actively funds aborting the life of an unborn child, it is violating its core responsibility and founding principles.
- Similarly, proponents of Measure 106 argue that taxpayers should be able to expect that their tax dollars will not pay for what they consider to be morally reprehensible acts such as abortion.
- The measure makes reasonable exceptions for ectopic pregnancy and for pregnant women in danger of death due to their physical condition.

Opponents of Measure 106 argue:

- A just society should treat every person equally regardless of sex, color or economic status; therefore, all women should have access to abortion without charge. But Measure 106 is inequitable, preventing low-income women who are covered by Medicaid from having access to abortion without charge, while women who receive their health care coverage through their non-governmental workplace or who purchase health insurance on the private market would have such access. A low-income woman who cannot afford an abortion under the passage of Measure 106 will find it more difficult to achieve social, economic and political parity with those who have not endured such a burden.
- Measure 106 will prevent women who are undocumented to receive publicly funded abortions, further marginalizing our immigrant neighbors.
- Measure 106 does not provide guaranteed exceptions in the cases of rape or incest to the prohibition of state funding for abortions, but rather only provides such exceptions if and when federal law requires state funding for such abortions. Currently, there is no federal requirement, thus the official ballot measure summary reads, “No exception for pregnancy resulting in rape or incest.”
- Reducing access to abortion will increase the likelihood that women will die from illegal and unsafe abortion procedures.
- Reducing access to abortion will increase the likelihood of women suffering harm or dying from complications during pregnancy or childbirth. The United States has the highest rate of maternal mortality in the developed world. Oregon, though far better than the U.S. average, still has a harm rate of 13 incidents per 1,000 deliveries, while 12.8 Oregon women die per 100,000 births. Finally, nationally, the risk of pregnancy-related deaths for black women is three to four times higher than white women.

Financial Impact

The state estimates that Measure 106 will result in 1,250 additional births per year. State savings from the prohibition of public funding of abortions is estimated to be $2.9 million per year. Additional state costs from the increased utilization of government food, health care and nutrition services by children who would not otherwise have been born is estimated to be $22.2 million per year. The result is a net increase in state government expenditures of $19.3 million per year.

It is anticipated that Oregon will receive additional federal matching dollars of $14.5 million per year to supplant the above increase in state funding for food, health care and nutrition services.

EMO Recommendation

The Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon board of directors encourages your prayerful discernment of this difficult issue.

And what does the Lord require of you … but to do justice, to love kindness, and to walk humbly with your God.

—MICAH 6:8