

Office of the Secretary of State

Bill Bradbury
Secretary of State

Jean Straight
Deputy Secretary of State



Archives Division

Mary Beth Herkert
Director

800 Summer Street NE
Salem OR 97310

503 373 0701

fax 503 373 0953

**Oregon Department of Justice
Administrative Overview
July, 2007**

Introduction

The Department of Justice (DOJ) is the State of Oregon government's law firm and is administered by the State Attorney General.

The Attorney General has control and supervision of all court actions involving the state, state agencies, state officials or employees sued for actions taken in the course and scope of their duties. Besides providing legal services, the Department of Justice also provides other services with law related functions including child support enforcement; technical and investigative assistance to district attorneys; organized crime investigation; consumer protection and charitable trust supervision; and crime-victim compensation. In all, the Department of Justice and the Attorney General have responsibility and authority under more than 350 state statutes.¹

History

The Office of the Attorney General was established in May 20, 1891. The Act of 1891, established the position as an elected office and set the term of service at four-years. In addition, the Act stipulated that the governor would fill a vacancy, if one occurred, until the next general election. Elections are partisan and statewide. Oregon is one of five states where this office was not established by constitution.

Prior to the creation of the office, local general practitioners who were contracted with on a case-by-case basis, carried out the duties of the Attorney General.² With the 1891 Act, the Attorney General's office was in charge of:

- Preparing contracts, bonds and other documents
- Prosecuting or defending matters of interest to the state in the Supreme Court³
- Prosecuting breaches of contract and bonds or contracts in which the state was interested, at the request of the governor, secretary of state, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, or state boards
- Investigating or conducting trials of criminal cases, if requested by the governor otherwise, was usually the duty of the various county district attorneys
- Consulting and advising county district attorneys
- Keeping records of official proceedings and advice given.

¹ Oregon Blue Book Website, http://bluebook.state.or.us/state/executive/justice_dept/justice_dept_history.htm, Accessed 5/17/07.

² Oregon Blue Book Website, http://bluebook.state.or.us/state/executive/justice_dept/justice_dept_history.htm, Accessed 5/17/07.

³ The Court of Appeals was not established until 1969.

In 1947, the Oregon Department of Justice was created with the Attorney General named as department head. It expanded the legal authority of the Attorney General by adding:

- Control and supervision of all civil and legal proceedings in which the state was a party to or held an interest in
- Full control of the legal business of all state agencies
- Jurisdiction, powers and duties of both the Department of Justice and the Attorney General
- Authority for the Attorney General to appoint a Deputy Attorney General authorized to act on the behalf of the Attorney General.

In 1993, the Attorney General was given subpoena powers and in 2003, additional powers were added to help with the investigation and prosecution of organized crime.⁴

Current Organization

The Office of the Attorney General – Administration

The duties of the Office of the Attorney General are to represent the state of Oregon in all legal proceedings involving the state. The Office of the Attorney General provides legal counsel for all state boards, councils, and departments and gives written opinions on legal questions that any government entity within the state may have interest when requested to do so by the governor.

The Deputy Attorney General is responsible for authorizing and/or performing the duties of the Attorney General when the Attorney General is unable to do so or at the request of the Attorney General. The Deputy Attorney General also reviews and responds to citizen petitions requesting records under the Public Records Law.

Appellate Division

The Appellate Division represents the state and its interests in civil, administrative and criminal cases in both state and federal appellate courts. Its main responsibilities are representing the state in Civil/ Administrative Appeals, defense of Criminal Conviction Appeals and Capital litigation.

Civil appeals include cases relating to tort and employment, civil rights, and commercial and environmental, as well as constitutional challenges to state statutes. It also includes juvenile court cases that involve wardship and termination of parental rights due to child abuse or neglect. Administrative appeals include challenges to agency orders and rules.

Defense of Criminal Conviction Appeals includes the direct appeal from a conviction obtained by a district attorney in the circuit court, the state post-conviction appeal and the federal habeas corpus appeal in the federal appellate court. Attorneys in the Appellate Division also provide legal advice to prosecutors throughout the state and create training materials for prosecutors and law-enforcement agencies.⁵ For capital cases involving the death penalty, the Appellate Division handles the post-conviction trial and federal habeas corpus trial proceedings, as well as the appeals.

⁴ Oregon Blue Book Website, http://bluebook.state.or.us/state/executive/justice_dept/justice_dept_history.htm, Accessed 5/17/07.

⁵ Oregon Department of Justice Website, <http://www.doj.state.or.us/about/appellate.shtml>, Accessed 5/10/07.

Attorneys in the Appellate Division also draft and defend ballot titles.

Civil Enforcement Division

The Civil Enforcement Division enforces regulations of commercial and labor markets, civil laws regulating charities and non-profit gaming. It also oversees civil recovery, provides family law services and does consumer protection related to financial and Medicare fraud.

The Charitable Activities section supervises and enforces laws which regulate charitable and certain non-profit organizations, charitable trusts, charitable solicitations and nonprofit gaming (bingo and raffle) operations. Fees collected by this section support its operations. Although the Charitable Activities Section has the ability to initiate civil actions against organizations, most violations are dealt with informally. The administrative rules for this section are outlined in OAR Chapter 137, Division 10.⁶

The Child Advocacy Section litigates cases for the Department of Human Services' Child Welfare Permanent Planning Program including dependency matters and actions to terminate parental rights.⁷

The Child Advocacy Section also provides legal services to DOJ's Division of Child Support Division and the Department of Human Resource's State Office for Services to Children and Families. Services include the establishment and enforcement of child support and paternity orders in cases where children are receiving public assistance. This section also collects delinquent child support payments through wage withholding, garnishment, attachment and contempt.

The Credit and Bankruptcy section collects debts owed to state agencies.

The Financial Fraud Section enforces antitrust laws including price fixing, monopoly and restraint of trade; securities law; civil racketeering; Oregon's Unlawful Trade Practices Act and charitable solicitation laws. Its purpose is to protect consumers from financial loss due to unlawful business practices. The Financial Fraud Section also operates the Consumer Hotline and publishes a consumer protection newsletter to inform consumers about the latest scams.

The Consumer Advisory Council advises the Financial Fraud Section of the Civil Enforcement Division and promotes Consumer Week; coordinates with state, local and federal agencies and studies and researches consumer services. It also advises the executive and legislative branches on consumer matters.⁸ Membership includes two business, two labor and three voluntary consumer agency representatives. Meetings are open to the public and take place quarterly.

The Medicaid Fraud Control Unit is part of a federally subsidized program created to deter and prosecute fraud committed by Medicaid health care service providers. It detects and prosecutes cases of criminal abuse or neglect of patients or residents of health-care facilities who receive Medicaid funds. This unit also investigates and prosecutes patient abuse or neglect and fraudulent billing of other federally funded health care programs that are uncovered during Medicaid investigations. It provides training in health care fraud and patient abuse to law enforcement, community organizations, state and federal agencies and health care provider associations so as to aid in the detection, reporting and deterrence of these issues.⁹

⁶ Oregon Department of Justice Website, <http://www.doj.state.or.us/about/civil.shtml>, Accessed 5/10/07.

⁷ Oregon Department of Justice Website, <http://www.doj.state.or.us/about/civil.shtml>, Accessed 5/10/07.

⁸ Oregon Blue Book Website, http://bluebook.state.or.us/state/executive/justice_dept/justice_dept_subdiv.htm, Accessed 5/10/07.

⁹ Oregon State Archives Records Retention Schedule, November 2006 edition. Pg 21.

Criminal Justice Division

The Criminal Justice Division serves as counsel to the Board on Public Safety Standards and Training and provides training and staff for the Oregon District Attorneys Association and the Governor's Commission on Organized Crime. The Criminal Justice Division has two main sections: the Crime Victims' Assistance Section and the Organized Crime Section.

The District Attorney Assistance Program provides extensive statewide training in the techniques of criminal prosecution to district attorneys and their deputies. This program also provides uniform manuals, law forms, case digests and expert trial assistance and other coordinated services.¹⁰

The Organized Crime Section's main goal is to prevent the infiltration of organized criminal enterprises into Oregon, and to detect and combat existing organized criminal activities in the state. The section is also charged with law-enforcement efforts in organized crime and has established a cooperative network. With the help of local law enforcement this section investigates and prosecutes people and organizations, including public corruption cases involving law enforcement and public officials violating the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act (R.I.C.O.). Additionally, the Organized Crime Section consults with and teaches agencies dealing with investigating and prosecution of R.I.C.O. cases. The rules for this section are outlined in OAR Ch. 137, Division 10.¹¹

The Criminal Intelligence Unit assists state and local agencies in allocating resources in the most effective and cost-efficient manner to halt and prevent crime in their jurisdictions. This unit is also responsible for collecting, storing and disseminating criminal intelligence information to enforcement agencies. These analytical services are provided by studying and monitoring organized crime in Oregon.¹²

Crime Victims Services Division

The Crime Victims Services Division administers six federal grants including the federal Victims of Crime Act, which it awards to public or private non-profit agencies providing services to victims of crimes. This Division also administers the Victim/Witness Assistance program and awards compensation from the Criminal Victims' Compensation Program to innocent victims of crime whom have suffered mental or physical injury in Oregon. Additionally the Crime Victims Services Division administers the Address Confidentiality Program.¹³

The Address Confidentiality Program enables victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking to keep relocation address information confidential. It provides an alternate address for victims when dealing with state and local government agencies, receives participant mail and enables participants to register to vote and apply for marriage licenses without creating public records, which would reveal the participants actual address.¹⁴

¹⁰ Oregon Department of Justice Website, <http://www.doj.state.or.us/about/criminal.shtml>, Accessed 5/10/07.

¹¹ Oregon Department of Justice Website, <http://www.doj.state.or.us/about/criminal.shtml>, Accessed 5/10/07.

¹² Oregon State Archives Website, http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARS_100/OAR_137/137_090.html ORS 180.610(2), (3), and (4). Accessed 5/10/07.

¹³ Oregon State Archives Records Retention Schedule, November 2006 edition. Pg 22.

¹⁴ Oregon Department of Justice Website, <http://www.doj.state.or.us/crimev/confidentiality.shtml>, 2005 Legislation SB 850. Accessed 5/10/07.

The Crime Victims' Compensation Program was established to provide services and financial assistance to innocent victims of violent crimes in Oregon. OAR Ch. 137, Division 76, relates to this program.

The Victim/Witness Assistance program develops community resources and local programs to provide comprehensive services to victims and witnesses of all types of crime with an emphasis on serious crimes against persons and property. These programs are administered either by the district attorney of the county or the city's legal counsel for a city. The main program services are to:

- Inform victims and witnesses of their case status and progress
- Advocate for victims within the criminal justice system
- Assist victims in recovering property damaged or stolen and obtaining restitution or compensation for medical and other expenses incurred as a result of the criminal act
- Prepare victims for court hearings; help with the logistics of court hearings and accompany them to court
- Encourage and facilitate testimony by victims and witnesses to criminal conduct.¹⁵
- Involve victims, when possible, in the decision-making process in the criminal justice system
- Assist victims in getting back property held as evidence
- Assist victims with their claims against the Criminal Injuries Compensation Account.

Division of Child Support

The Division of Child Support establishes paternity and child support orders. It enforces child support obligations for families who are recipients of public assistance. These activities benefit children in need, encourage family self-sufficiency, return money to the public treasury and reduce the state's costs in providing public assistance. This division uses a variety of establishment and enforcement techniques to accomplish these purposes, including streamlined administrative processes and an automated case management system.¹⁶

General Counsel Division

The General Counsel Division provides a broad range of legal services to state agencies and boards and commissions, including day-to-day legal advice necessary for the state's operation. The Division is divided into units, each headed by an attorney-in-charge. The units are: Education, Human Services, Government Services, Natural Resources, Tax and Finance, Public Utility Commission, Business Activities, Labor and Employment.

The Governor's Commission on Organized Crime

The Governor's Commission on Organized Crime investigates organized crime and coordinates information collected. This commission is composed of 16 members designated by their position in Oregon's law enforcement system.

The Trial Division

The Trial Division represents the state and all of its agencies and boards and commissions in state and federal trial courts. It defends all state officers, officials, employees, agents and all elected officers, judges and legislators from tort claims filed against them for acts within the scope of their official duties. The Trial Division handles a wide variety of lawsuits, including tort and employment cases; civil rights cases; commercial, environmental and contamination cases; and constitutional challenges to state statutes and rules.

¹⁵ Oregon Department of Justice Website, www.doj.state.or.us/crimev/doc/oregonadministrativerulesr.doc Accessed 5/10/07.

¹⁶ Oregon Department of Justice Website, http://www.doj.state.or.us/about/child_support.shtml, Accessed 5/10/07.

The Division's Defense of Criminal Convictions (DCC) program defends civil cases challenging the validity of criminal convictions under Oregon's post-conviction relief (PCR) law and federal habeas corpus statutes. It also represents the state in Psychiatric Security Review Board (PSRB) cases brought by residents of the forensics unit at the Oregon State Hospital.

Records of Notable Departmental Investigations

Multnomah County Racketeering 1951-1960

The Attorney General's activities concerning investigations and prosecutions of illegal activities such as gambling and prostitution are documented by the Multnomah County Vice Investigations of 1951-1960. Seattle racketeers found Portland to be an open city, whose officials were willing to tolerate vice in return for receiving payoffs. By 1954, with the help of Teamsters Union Officials and the Multnomah County District Attorney, the Seattle based racketeers were able to operate most of the vice industry in Portland.

However, an article in the 1956 Oregonian newspaper exposed the organized crime and municipal corruption taking place in Portland and shed light on the corrupt Teamster officials' involvement in vice racketeering. The Attorney General investigated and prosecuted those involved as well as aiding the Federal Bureau of Investigation in their prosecution of corrupt Teamster Officials.¹⁷

Rajneeshpuram 1981-1989

The Attorney General investigated Rajneeshpuram, its citizens, business and finances. Rajneeshpuram was briefly incorporated as a town in the 1980's, run by the religious leader Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh. Because the town of Rajneeshpuram was essentially a religious entity, its status as an Oregon town violated the principle of separation of church and state. The community was also in violation of state land use laws and when the State of Oregon invalidated Rajneeshpuram's incorporation as a town in 1983, Rajneeshpuram citizens took over the nearby town of Antelope by voting their own citizens into power in the town government. The group tried to further their control to the whole of Wasco County by poisoning two public officials who ate at an infected a salad bar in The Dalles, Oregon, which is the county seat. The salmonella introduced into the salad bar sickened over 750 people, including some public officials and is the largest germ warfare attack in United States History.¹⁸

Major Achievements

Warner –Lambert, Neurontin Settlement 2004

Oregon was the lead state in a global settlement made on May 13, 2004 against Warner-Lambert, the pharmaceutical manufacturer of Neurontin, a drug FDA approved for use in treating epilepsy. Warner-Lambert violated state and federal law by deceptively pursuing off-label marketing of Neurontin. Prescribing drugs for off-label uses by medical doctors is not illegal but it is illegal for pharmaceutical manufacturers to promote off-label uses of any drugs. Under the terms of the settlement, Warner-Lambert was ordered to pay a federal fine of \$240 million, pay \$152 million

¹⁷ Robert C. Donnelly, Organizing Portland: Organized Crime, Municipal Corruption, and the Teamsters Union. *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, Vol.104, No. 3.

¹⁸ Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajneeshpuram>, Accessed 5/10/07.

in restitution to the states' Medicaid programs and another \$38 million to pay for the states' Attorney General to cover court costs and establish consumer/physician education programs. In addition, Oregon Medicaid programs were scheduled to receive about \$1.3 million in restitution and another \$28 million to fund two education programs. The first educational program relates to a national advertising program that provides consumers and physicians with unbiased information about Neurontin and other prescription drugs. The second program awards grants to government agencies, academic institutions and non-profit organizations providing physicians and consumers with unbiased research information about pharmaceutical products. This settlement with Warner-Lambert also pays \$700,000 to Oregon's Consumer Protection and Education Revolving Account, and funds Oregon's Consumer Protection Program.¹⁹

Oregon Tobacco Settlement 1998

The Tobacco Master Settlement established in 1998, required all of the major tobacco companies to pay \$206 billion over the first 25 years of the settlement to the 46 states involved. The annual payments made to Oregon by the tobacco companies under the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) are added to Oregon's general fund. By 2006, approximately \$540 million had been paid to the state.

There has been continued dispute between the tobacco companies of the MSA and the 46 states including issues over the amount of the payments expected and actually paid by the MSA companies. Those companies that opted not to participate in the MSA have also been forced to pay on an individual basis. Payments made to Oregon have been used to provide anti-tobacco campaigns educating youth on the hazards of tobacco; for programs to prevent the sale of tobacco products to minors; and to cover part of the cost of treating patients with chronic or terminal illnesses from tobacco products use.

The MSA also created the American Legacy Foundation, which ran a national anti-tobacco ad campaign targeting children. The initial campaign was allotted \$200 million to promote its anti-tobacco message to children. The Foundation will supplement MSA provisions that prohibit the tobacco industry from targeting youth in their marketing.²⁰ In March of 2000, Attorney General Hardy Myers appointed the members of the Committee on Kids and Tobacco. The committee was formed after an undercover Department of Justice investigation determined that children were still purchasing tobacco products despite the laws prohibiting tobacco sales to minors. The purpose of this committee is to educate Oregonians about the dangers of underage tobacco use, explain the programs which have been developed to combat tobacco use by minors, as well as take public suggestions on what else could be done.²¹

The Sales and Delivery Restrictions Law (HB 2368, sections 73-82) introduced January 1, 2004 prohibits telephone and internet tobacco sales to minors. This law requires businesses selling tobacco products to Oregonians to obtain a distributors license from the State of Oregon. It also prohibits businesses from making delivery sales of tobacco to minors. Internet tobacco product sales are required to be paid for by credit or debit card only and shipped tobacco products must be shipped in a way that requires an adult signature in order to be delivered.²²

¹⁹ Oregon Department of Justice Website, <http://www.doj.state.or.us/releases/2004/rel051704.shtml>, Accessed 5/10/07.

²⁰ Oregon Department of Justice Website, <http://www.doj.state.or.us/releases/2000/rel020700.shtml>, Accessed 6/7/07.

²¹ Oregon Department of Justice Website, <http://www.doj.state.or.us/releases/2000/rel030800.shtml>, Accessed 6/7/07.

²² Oregon Department of Justice Website, <http://www.doj.state.or.us/releases/2003/rel121603.shtml>, Accessed 6/7/07.

A further step to prevent tobacco product sales to minors took place in January of 2005 with ORS 167.407. This law requires retail businesses that sell tobacco products to keep them in a place where only a store clerk can access them. ORS 167.407 also stipulates that businesses, which sell tobacco products exclusively, must prohibit minors from entering the store. Failure to comply with this law is a Class B violation and can result in a \$350 per day fine until compliance is reached.

Successful Defense of the Oregon Death with Dignity Act in the United States Supreme Court (2006)

In 1994, Oregon became the first state in the nation to legalize “physician-assisted suicide” when the people enacted the Death with Dignity Act (DWDA) through the initiative process. The Attorney General successfully defended the DWDA against constitutional challenges. When U.S. Attorney General, John Ashcroft, attempted to block the implementation of the DWDA, Oregon’s Attorney General filed suit in the United States District Court for the District of Oregon (*Oregon v. Ashcroft*). The District Court ruled in Oregon’s favor, permanently enjoining the U.S. Attorney General from interfering with Oregon’s law.

The United States appealed that decision to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and ultimately to the United States Supreme Court. In January 2006, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled, by a vote of 6 to 3, in favor of Oregon (*Gonzales v. Oregon*). The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the U.S. Attorney General had no authority under the federal Controlled Substances Act which would have prevented Oregon doctors from complying with a request from a competent, terminally-ill, patient for a lethal prescription that the patient could take to end their life in accordance with the DWDA.

Chronology

1891	Statute ²³	Office of The Attorney General created.
1947	SB 229	Department of Justice created and \$127,000 authorized for biennial funding
1957	HB 608	Welfare Recovery Division created
1965	HB 2048	Antitrust Revolving Account established
1971	SB 506	Attorney General authorized to establish Charitable Corporations and Trustees, conduct investigations, use rulemaking and set penalties
	HB 1213	Attorney General authorized to represent agencies in contested cases
	HB 1329	Attorney General powers and duties amended to include the Court of Appeals, along with the Supreme Court, as sites where the Attorney General shall appear in civil or criminal proceedings involving the State of Oregon. Provided for centralized counsel for each state agency, in order to perform legal services for that agency. This act also allowed the appointment of temporary or special Assistant Attorneys General or private, outside counsel, if deemed warranted by the Attorney General.
	HB 1334	Department of Justice Operating Account created
	HB 3037	Consumer Protection Division created to give Attorney General authority to regulate unlawful practices; private right of action is restricted
	HB 1893	Support Enforcement Division pilot project
1973	SB 158	Department of Justice Current Expense Account created
1975	HB 2096	Support Enforcement Division authority expanded and authority detailed
1977	SB 1092	Department of Justice's powers and duties to investigate organized crime outlined
	Ex Order 77-9	The Governor's Commission on Organized Crime established
1983	Ex Order 83-14	The Governor's Commission on Organized Crime continued
	SB 892	Consumer Protection Division's name changed to the Consumer Protection and Services Division, in conjunction with the creation of the Department of Commerce and the Consumer Advisory Council
	SB 5547	Criminal Justice Revolving Account created and funded by

²³ Event occurred prior to bills being numbered. See Page 188 Oregon Laws of 1891.

		assessment on criminal activities.
	HB 2482	Victim/Witness Assistance Program created
1985	HB 2621 SB 30	Department of Justice to certify plain language in contracts Consumer Protection and Services eliminated as a division and statutes referring to the division amended to "Department of Justice."
1987	HB 5526	Department of Justice - Portland Legal Office Petty Cash Account created ²⁴
1993	HB 2246	Attorney General provided subpoena authority in criminal investigations ²⁵
	HB 2376	The Antitrust Revolving Account changed to the Consumer Protection and Education Revolving Account. ²⁶
1999	HB 2236	Control of the state's support enforcement program is transferred from the Department of Human Services to the Department of Justice ²⁷ adding program responsibility to their legal authority.
	ORS 180.340	Name of the Support Enforcement Division (SED) changed to the Division of Child Support (DCS) by prior bill.
2003	HB 2340	Control of the state's Child Support Enforcement program is transferred from the Oregon Department of Human Services to the Department of Justice, Support Enforcement Division, later renamed the Division of Child Support. ²⁸
	HB 2094	Codified Master Tobacco Litigation enforcement authority.
2006		Successfully defended the Oregon Death with Dignity Act in the United States Supreme Court in <i>Gonzales v. Oregon</i> .

²⁴ Oregon Blue Book Online, http://www.sos.state.or.us/bbook/state/executive/justice_dept/justice_dept_history. Accessed 4/5/2007.

²⁵ Oregon Blue Book Online, http://www.sos.state.or.us/bbook/state/executive/justice_dept/justice_dept_history. Accessed 4/5/2007.

²⁶ Oregon Blue Book Online, http://www.sos.state.or.us/bbook/state/executive/justice_dept/justice_dept_history. Accessed 4/5/2007.

²⁷ <http://www.leg.state.or.us/99orlaws/sess0800.dir/0839ses.html>. Accessed 6/12/07.

²⁸ <http://www.leg.state.or.us/03orlaws/sess0001.dir/0073ses.htm>. Accessed 6/12/07.

Oregon's Attorneys General

George E. Chamberlain (D)	Served from 5/20/1891 to 1/4/1895
Cicero M. Idleman (R)	Served from 1/14/1895 to 1/9/1899
D.R.N Blackburn (R)	Served from 1/9/1899 to 1/12/1903
Andrew M. Crawford (R)	Served from 1/13/1903 to 1/3/1915
George M. Brown (R)	Served from 1/4/1915 to 10/14/1920
Isaac H. VanWinkle (R)	Served from 10/14/1920 to 12/14/1943
George Neuner (R)	Served from 12/21/1943 to 1/5/1953
Robert Y. Thornton (D)	Served from 1/5/1953 to 5/20/1969
Lee Johnson (R)	Served from 5/20/1969 to 1/3/1977
James Redden (D)	Served from 1/3/1977 to 3/24/1980
James M. Brown (D)	Served from 3/24/1980 to 1/4/1981
David B. Frohnmayer (R)	Served from 1/5/1981 to 12/31/1991
Charles S. Crookham (R)	Served from 1/2/1992 to 1/3/1993
Ted Kulongoski (D)	Served from 1/4/1993 to 1/4/1997
Hardy Myers (D)	Served from 1/6/1997 to present

Organizational Chart

