

1960

## COMPENSATION OF LEGISLATORS

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A YES vote is recommended.

DONALD L. GRUNSKY, State Senator  
Santa Cruz and San Benito Counties  
Chairman, Senate Fact Finding  
Committee on Education  
ERNEST R. GEDDES, Assemblyman  
49th District  
California Legislature

**Argument Against Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1 (1960 First Extraordinary Session)**

The desire of officials to freeze themselves into their jobs is not only undemocratic, but also

shows a lack of confidence in their own worth. If their work in the job proves their ability, they can be assured that a thankful people will see that they continue in office. On the other hand if they are lacking in capacity they can then be replaced. A United States Congressman holds office for 2 years, so 4 years should be ample for members of the Board of Trustees. VOTE NO.

WM. T. McMANUS  
9461 Vons Drive  
Garden Grove, California

**COMPENSATION OF LEGISLATORS. Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 31.**

Sets salary of members of the State Legislature at \$750 per month. Provides that increased compensation provided by this amendment shall not increase retirement benefits for those legislators already retired.

<b>YES</b>	
<b>NO</b>	

5

(For Full Text of Measure, See Page 6, Part II)

**analysis by the Legislative Counsel**

This measure would amend Section 2(b) of Article IV of the Constitution to increase the monthly compensation paid to Members of the Legislature from \$500 to \$750.

The constitutional amendment would provide, also, that the retirement benefits payable to persons who have retired under the Legislators' Retirement System prior to the operative date of the measure shall not be increased as the result of such increased compensation. The operative date of this amendment, if adopted by the voters, will be November 8, 1960.

Under the Legislators' Retirement System retirement allowances are based upon the compensation payable, at the time the allowances fall due, to the current incumbent of the office (Sec. 9359.1, Gov. C.). Thus, under the existing law if the compensation of Members of the Legislature is increased, the retirement allowances paid to retired legislators under the Legislators' Retirement System would be automatically increased. This measure would prevent such an increased retirement allowance for former legislators who have retired prior to November 8, 1960.

**Argument in Favor of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 31**

California legislators are among the most underpaid lawmakers in the nation, according to a survey conducted under supervision of the Citizens Legislative Advisory Commission.

The Citizens Legislative Advisory Commission is composed of a cross section of the press, business, industry, labor, the professions, educators, and legislative representatives. These citizens have had considerable experience with state legislation. Their task was to suggest ways and means to improve the legislative process.

As part of the assignment, the Commission employed a professional survey organization to interview the state legislators, press, legislative representatives, and others who could testify from first-hand knowledge what the job of being an

Assemblyman or Senator in California really requires in the way of time and ability.

Based upon this factual study, the Commission found:

1. The tremendous growth of California is without parallel in the entire United States, and this factor alone makes the legislative work load very heavy. Growth is constant, not intermittent, and the Legislature must keep pace to keep State government responsive to the needs of the people.

2. Combined with the growth of the state as a whole has come an unbelievable expansion of metropolitan areas which present a greater number and variety of legislative problems.

3. Legislators in these metropolitan districts have a full-time job—attending to the problems of their districts and looking after the needs of their constituents. The survey showed that almost all of our Assemblymen and Senators spend three-fourths or more of their time on the job.

4. Increasing demands on the time of the average legislator is causing many good men to leave the office. To do the job right means that a professional man must sacrifice his practice and the man engaged in any business must depend upon others to carry on for him. While the satisfaction of public service, well performed, is rewarding, it will not pay the family's bills, nor will it compensate for the two homes a legislator must maintain during much of his term of office.

Good men and women should not be forced to give up public service in the Legislature because they cannot afford the financial sacrifice. Democracy shortchanges itself when it allows this to happen. It discredits the very branch of State government which is directly representative of and responsive to the people.

The Citizens Legislative Advisory Commission, after long study of the problem, felt that a step in the right direction was to reduce the financial sacrifice involved in the legislative job by increasing the pay. Thereby it is hoped that good men can run for the office and can continue in office when elected.

It was for this reason, and as a result of a study of the job of being a legislator in California,

that in 1958 the Commission recommended an increase in compensation to \$750 per month.

A "yes" vote on Proposition No. 5 will cost e in the way of money, but will return hand- dividends in good government.  
Vote "YES" on Proposition No. 5.

MAX EDDY UTT, Chairman  
Citizens Legislative Advisory  
Commission

ROBERT G. SPROUL  
University of California

THOS. L. PITTS  
Secretary-Treasurer  
California Labor Federation,  
AFL-CIO

**Argument Against Senate Constitutional  
Amendment No. 31**

At a time when State expenditures and taxes are at an all-time high, the voters are being asked to increase the salary of State legislators from \$500 to \$750 per month, or from \$6,000 to \$9,000 per year. This is a 50% raise over the 66% increase granted in 1954. In other words, in 1951 the law was amended to grant State legislators \$3,600 per year, or \$300 per month. In 1954, the law was amended again to raise the legislator's pay to \$6,000 per year or \$500 per month, whether the legislature is in session or not. Now, by this proposition the legislators propose to increase their salaries from the current \$500 to \$750 per month. If the proposition is adopted, the result be a 150% pay increase for the legislators o 1951. This is too high.

The legislator's job is only part-time. The proposition would be more justifiable if it proposed to make the legislator's job full-time, but it doesn't.

I believe the voters of California do not want their State legislators to become highly paid,

professional, career-type politicians at public expense, all on a part-time basis. The position of legislator should be one of public service and duty, and not a money-making job.

As the law now stands, California State legislators are treated well financially. They get office expenses, mileage, death benefits, and a superior retirement payment, on their part-time job.

Currently, the legislator gets a salary of \$500 per month, for each month of his elected term. He contributes 4% of his salary to his retirement system. After only 15 years of service and at the age of 63 years, the legislator's retirement payment is \$375 per month. This proposition in effect would increase the retirement payments to legislators with 15 years service to the very generous amount of \$565 per month, at age 63. The maximum comparable benefits under Social Security is \$127 per month, for a single man.

Under present law, it is permitted for legislators to hold other positions at the same time that they are legislators. In fact, most of them do that. For example, a legislator may be a public school teacher and receive both salaries at the same time.

In addition, it is common for legislators to draw as much as \$20,000 during a term for committee work alone.

I believe the proponents of this proposition have not shown justification for the 50% pay increase they are asking for legislators. The voters should study this matter and demand a full debate on this proposition. I believe the proposition should not receive a "Yes" vote, unless the voter is convinced he wants part-time, highly paid, professional, career politicians as State Legislators.

Vote "No" on this proposition.

Submitted by,

RICHARD M. FRISK  
Teacher and Attorney

**ASSESSMENT OF GOLF COURSES. Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 29.**

**6**

Establishes manner in which non-profit golf courses should be assessed for purposes of taxation.

YES	
NO	

(For Full Text of Measure, See Page 7, Part II)

**Analysis by the Legislative Counsel**

This constitutional amendment would add Section 2.6 to Article XIII of the Constitution. It would prohibit an assessor, in assessing real property for taxation, from considering any factors other than those related to its use for golf course purposes if (a) the property consists of one parcel of ten acres or more and (b) it has been used exclusively for nonprofit golf course purposes for at least two successive years. The measure would not, however, preclude the assessor from considering the existence of any minerals (including oil and gas), mines or quarries in assessing the property.

**Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional  
Amendment No. 29**

ow would you like the golf courses nearest ar home to be converted into noisy factory

layouts, clamorous supermarkets, traffic-jammed shopping centers, or brick-and-mortar apartment units?

Proposition 6 is designed to save these courses and their benefits to you and your family as wooded, planted, open space areas giving green-belt breathing space to California's growing cities.

Proposition 6 provides clarification of assessment and taxation for these privately-paid-for parks, which under present short-sighted assessment practices are being taxed out of existence and taxed into overbuilt industrial and commercial developments.

Here's why Californians should vote YES:

1. TAX ELIMINATION OF NON-PROFIT COURSES WILL RAISE YOUR TAXES by forcing your county or city to assume and operate

to any person named herein owning property of the value of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or more, or where the wife of such soldier or sailor owns property of the value of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or more. No exemption shall be made under the provisions of this section of the property of a person who is not legal resident of the State; provided, however, all real property owned by the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic and all property owned by the California Soldiers Widows Home Association shall be exempt from taxation.

The Legislature may exempt from taxation, in whole or in part, the property, constituting a home, of every resident of this State who, by reason of his military or naval service, is qualified for the exemption provided in the first paragraph of this section, without regard to any limitation contained therein on the value of property owned by such person or his wife, and who, by reason of a permanent and total service-connected disability incurred in such military or naval service due to the loss, or loss of use, as the result of amputation, ankylosis, progressive muscular dystrophies, or paralysis, of both lower extremities, such as to preclude locomotion without the aid of braces, crutches, canes, or a wheelchair, has received assistance from the Government of the United States in the acquisition of such property, except that such exemption shall not extend to more than one home nor exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for any person or for any person and his spouse. This exemption shall be in lieu of the exemption provided in the first paragraph of this section.

Second—That Section 11¼a be added to Article XIII, to read:

**Sec. 11¼a.** The Legislature may exempt from taxation, in whole or in part, the property, constituting a home, of every resident of this State who, by reason of his military or naval service, is qualified for the exemption provided in Section 11¼ of this article, without regard to any limitation contained therein on the value of property owned by such person or his wife, and who, by reason of a permanent and total service-connected disability incurred in such military or naval service due to the loss, or loss of use, as the result of amputation, ankylosis, progressive muscular dystrophies, or paralysis, of both lower extremities, such as to preclude locomotion without the aid of braces, crutches, canes, or a wheelchair, has received assistance from the Government of the United States in the acquisition of such property; except that such exemption shall not extend to more than one home nor exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for any person or for any person and his spouse. This exemption shall be in lieu of the exemption provided in Section 11¼ of this article.

Where such totally disabled person sells or otherwise disposes of such property and thereafter acquires, with or without the assistance of the Government of the United States, any other property which such totally disabled person occupies habitually as a home, the exemption allowed pursuant to the first paragraph of this section shall be allowed to such other property.

**TERMS OF OFFICE. Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1 (1960 First Extraordinary Session).** Permits Legislature to provide terms of office not to exceed **4** eight years for members of any state agency created by it to administer the State College System of California.

YES	
NO	

(This proposed amendment expressly amends an existing section of the Constitution; therefore **NEW PROVISIONS** proposed to be **INSERTED** are printed in **BLACK-FACED TYPE**.)

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE XX**

**SEC. 16.** When the term of any officer or commissioner is not provided for in this Constitution, the term of such officer or commissioner may be declared by law; and, if not so declared, such officer or commissioner shall hold his position as such officer or commissioner during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment; but in no case shall such term exceed four years; provided, however, that in the case of any officer or employee of

any municipality governed under a legally adopted charter, the provisions of such charter with reference to the tenure of office or the dismissal from office of any such officer or employee shall control; and provided further, that the term of office of any person heretofore or hereafter appointed to hold office or employment during good behavior under civil service laws of the State or of any political division thereof shall not be limited by this section.

The Legislature may provide terms of office for not to exceed eight years for the members of any state agency created by it in the field of public higher education which is charged with the management, administration, and control of the State College System of California.

**COMPENSATION OF LEGISLATORS. Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 31.** Sets salary of members of the State Legislature at \$750 per month. Provides that increased compensation provided by this amendment shall not increase retirement benefits for those legislators already retired.

YES	
NO	

(This proposed amendment expressly amends an existing section of the Constitution; therefore **EXISTING PROVISIONS** proposed to be **DELETED** are printed in **STRIKEOUT TYPE**, and **NEW PROVISIONS** proposed to be **INSERTED** are printed in **BLACK-FACED TYPE**.)

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE IV**

That the first paragraph of subdivision (b) of Section 2 of Article IV be amended to read:

(b) Each Member of the Legislature shall receive for his services the sum of ~~five~~ hundred dol-

less (\$500) seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750) for each month of the term for which he is elected.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution or of law, the increased compensation for Members of the Legislature resulting from this amendment to this subdivision as proposed by the Legislature at its 1959 Regular Session

shall not be considered in computing the retirement benefits under the Legislators' Retirement System of any person who has retired under that system prior to the operative date of said amendment and the retirement benefits payable to such retired members shall not be increased as the result of such increased compensation.

**ASSESSMENT OF GOLF COURSES.** Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 29.

**6**

Establishes manner in which non-profit golf courses should be assessed for purposes of taxation.

YES	
NO	

(This proposed amendment does not expressly amend any existing section of the Constitution, but adds a new section thereto; therefore, the provisions thereof are printed in **BLACK-FACED TYPE** to indicate that they are **NEW**.)

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE XIII**

Sec. 2.6. In assessing real property consisting of one parcel of 10 acres or more and used ex-

clusively for nonprofit golf course purposes for at least two successive years prior to the assessment, the assessor shall consider no factors other than those relative to such use. He may, however, take into consideration the existence of any mines, minerals and quarries in the property, including, but not limited to oil, gas and other hydrocarbon substances.

**CHIROPRACTORS.** Amendment To Chiropractic Initiative Act, Submitted By Legislature.

**7**

Permits two, rather than one, board members from same chiropractic school or college to be members of board at same time. Provides that Legislature may fix fees of applicants and licensees and per diem compensation payable to board members.

YES	
NO	

(This proposed law expressly amends an existing law and adds new provisions to the law; therefore **EXISTING PROVISIONS** proposed to be **DELETED** are printed in **STRIKEOUT TYPE**; and **NEW PROVISIONS** proposed to be **ADDED** are printed in **BLACK-FACED TYPE**.)

**PROPOSED LAW**

An act to amend an initiative act entitled "An act prescribing the terms upon which licenses may be issued to practitioners of chiropractic, creating the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners and declaring its powers and duties, prescribing penalties for violation hereof, and repealing all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith," approved by electors November 7, 1922, by amending Section 1 thereof and adding Section 12.5 thereto, relating to practice of chiropractic, said amendment to take effect upon the approval thereof by the electors, and providing for the submission thereof to the electors pursuant to Section 1b of Article IV of the State Constitution.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 1 of the act cited in the title is amended to read:

Section 1. A board is hereby created to be known as the "State Board of Chiropractic Examiners," hereinafter referred to as the board, which shall consist of five members, citizens of the State of California, appointed by the Governor. Each member must have pursued a resident course in a regularly incorporated chiropractic school or college, and must be a graduate thereof and hold a diploma therefrom.

Each member of the board first appointed hereunder shall have practiced chiropractic in the State

of California for a period of three years next preceding the date upon which this act takes effect, thereafter appointees shall be licentiates hereunder. **No Not more than two persons shall serve simultaneously as members of said board, whose first diplomas were issued by the same school or college of chiropractic, nor shall more than two members be residents of any one county of the State. And no person connected with any chiropractic school or college shall be eligible to appointment as a member of the board. Each member of the board, except the secretary, shall receive a per diem of ten dollars (\$10) for each day during which he is actually engaged in the discharge of his duties, together with his actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred in connection with the performance of the duties of his office, such per diem traveling expenses and other incidental expenses of the board or of its members to be paid out of the funds of the board hereinafter defined and not from the State's taxes.**

Sec. 2. Section 12.5 is added to said act, to read:

Sec. 12.5. The Legislature may by law fix the amounts of the fees payable by applicants and licensees and the amount of the per diem compensation payable to members of the board.

Sec. 3. Sections 1 and 2 of this act shall become effective only when submitted to and approved by the electors, pursuant to Section 1b of Article IV of the Constitution of the State.

Sec. 4. Sections 1 and 2 of this act shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection at the next succeeding general election occurring at any time subsequent to 130 days after this section takes effect, or at any state-wide special election which may be called by the Gov-