

1972

BLIND VETERANS TAX EXEMPTION

Follow this and additional works at: http://repository.uchastings.edu/ca_ballot_props

Recommended Citation

BLIND VETERANS TAX EXEMPTION California Proposition 10 (1972).
http://repository.uchastings.edu/ca_ballot_props/760

This Proposition is brought to you for free and open access by the California Ballot Propositions and Initiatives at UC Hastings Scholarship Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Propositions by an authorized administrator of UC Hastings Scholarship Repository. For more information, please contact marcusc@uchastings.edu.

sole reliance on the property tax for this purpose. Proposition No. 9 by easing the passage of school bond issues places such sole reliance on the property tax since school bonds are 100% repayable from the property tax.

Proposition 2, which passed on the June 1972 ballot, provides funds from other than property tax sources, i.e., a fund of \$250 million dollars to be matched in stipulated amounts from local resources, specifically for the replacement of earthquake prone schools. The State Allocation Board has estimated that this will take care of 60 to 65% of the school replacement required in California and priority allocations will be made. If the funds provided by Proposition 2 are exhausted, some similar alternative to the property tax should be developed and used for this purpose.

There are outstanding in California today a total of 4.7 billion dollars of school district bonds—approved in each case by two-thirds of the voters of the local districts. The average property tax rate in the past 15 years has risen from \$6.72 to \$11.43, and if the trend continues in the next 15 years, the average will reach \$22.75.

This proposal sets a bad precedent.

A "No" vote is recommended on Proposition No. 9.

CLARK L. BRADLEY
State Senator, 14th District

**Rebuttal to Argument Against
Proposition 9**

The issue is a simple one. More than 1,500 unsafe school buildings in California will

have to be abandoned or made safe by mid-1975 if they are not brought up to earthquake resistant standards. The children in many of these buildings will be transported elsewhere, creating educational chaos for them and their parents.

We agree with Senator Bradley that the state has made \$250-million available to local school districts, but that money is "to be matched in stipulated amounts from local resources." The problem, of course, is that local school districts cannot qualify for the state's matching-funds unless the district can vote its own bond funds.

We are asking a local vote—by simple majority—to get the necessary matching money. There is no other alternative to school districts for replacing these older school buildings. The payments would be spread out over the lifetime of the buildings.

Proponents of Proposition 9 are simply asking that in the situation where the lives and safety of school children are at stake, and ONLY in that situation, the vote requirement for safe schools be a simple majority.

To fail to give a majority of local voters the option to protect their children is an abdication of the democratic process.

GEORGE R. MOSCONE
State Senator, 10th District
WILSON RILES
State Superintendent of
Public Instruction
LEROY GREENE
Assemblyman, 3rd District

10 **BLIND VETERANS TAX EXEMPTION. Legislative Constitutional Amendment.** Permits Legislature to increase property tax exemption from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for veterans who are blind due to service-connected disabilities. Financial impact: Nominal decrease in local government revenues.

YES	
NO	

(For Full Text of Measure, See Page 11, Part II)

General Analysis by the Legislative Counsel

A "Yes" vote on this legislative constitutional amendment is a vote to authorize the Legislature to exempt the homes of blind California veterans from property taxation to the amount of \$10,000, rather than \$5,000.

A "No" vote is a vote against increasing this authorized exemption from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

For further details, see below.

**Detailed Analysis by the
Legislative Counsel**

This measure would authorize the Legislature to increase the amount of the exemption for homes of California blind veterans,

(Continued on page 26, column 1)

Cost Analysis by the Legislative Analyst

This amendment authorizes the Legislature to increase the blind veterans' property tax exemption from the current maximum of \$5,000 to \$10,000. If this authority is implemented by enabling legislation, it would result in an unestimate, but nominal, reduction in local assessed valuation, for which local governments would not be reimbursed. The number of eligible California veterans is estimated at about 300.

Detailed Analysis by the Legislative Counsel
(Continued from page 25, column 1)

who qualify under the law, from a maximum of \$5,000 to a maximum of \$10,000. A "blind veteran" is defined as one who is blind in both eyes with a visual acuity of 5/200 or less by reason of a permanent and total service-connected disability incurred in the service.

Conflicting Measures

The authority granted by this measure would conflict with the limitations proposed by Proposition 14. If both are approved the one receiving the highest vote will prevail.

Argument in Favor of Proposition 10

Proposition No. 10 amends Section 13b of Article XIII of the Constitution (Taxation) to increase the maximum property tax exemption for permanent and total service-connected blind veterans from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

The present section providing exemption for blind veterans was added to the State Constitution in 1966 (Proposition 9). Ballot arguments indicated the purpose of the addition was to bring blind veterans' exemption in line with paraplegic veterans' exemption. Arguments pointed out that only about 40 persons would benefit from the \$5,000 exemption.

A 1970 amendment extended the exemption to blind veterans who live in cooperative

Statutes Contingent Upon Adoption of Above Measure

If this measure is approved by the Chapter 533 of the Statutes of 1972 amend Section 205.7 of the Revenue and Taxation Code to grant the exemption for the homes of blind veterans in the amount of \$10,000, rather than \$5,000. Chapter 533 does not amend Section 205.8 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, and the exemption for homes of blind veterans owned by corporations will remain at \$5,000.

The text of Chapter 533 of the Statutes of 1972 is on record in the office of the Secretary of State in Sacramento and will be contained in the 1972 published statutes.

housing projects. It also raised the exemption for paraplegics to \$10,000. Proposition No. 10 once again seeks to conform the two exemptions so that blind veterans will receive the same \$10,000 exemption accorded paraplegics.

The Board of Equalization estimates that today about 1,000 veterans take advantage of the paraplegic exemption and blind exemption.

We urge a favorable vote on this Proposition.

CLARK L. BRADLEY
State Senator, 14th District
JOHN STULL
Assemblyman, 80th Dis

RIGHT OF PRIVACY. Legislative Constitutional Amendment. Adds

11 right of privacy to inalienable rights of people. Financial impact: None.

YES

NO

(For Full Text of Measure, See Page 11, Part II)

General Analysis by the Legislative Counsel

A "Yes" vote on this legislative constitutional amendment is a vote to amend the Constitution to include the right of privacy among the inalienable rights set forth therein.

A "No" vote is a vote against specifying the right of privacy as an inalienable right. For further details, see below.

Detailed Analysis by the Legislative Counsel

The Constitution now provides that all men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which
(Continued in column 2)

Cost Analysis by the Legislative Analyst

The right to privacy, which this initiative adds to other existing enumerated constitutional rights, does not involve any significant fiscal considerations.

(Continued from column 1)

are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

This measure, if adopted, would revise the language of this section to list the right of privacy as one of the inalienable rights. It would also make a technical nonsubstantive change in that the reference to "men" in the section would be changed to "people."

Argument in Favor of Proposition 11

The proliferation of government snooping and data collecting is threatening to destroy our traditional freedoms. Government agencies seem to be competing to compile the most extensive sets of dossiers of American citizens. Computerization of records makes

it possible to create "cradle-to-grave" profiles on every American.

At present there are no effective restraints on the information activities of government and business. This amendment creates a . . . and enforceable right of privacy for every Californian.

10	ND VETERANS TAX EXEMPTION. Legislative Constitutional Amendment. Permits Legislature to increase property tax exemption from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for veterans who are blind due to service-connected disabilities. Financial impact: Nominal decrease in local government revenues.	YES	
		NO	

(This amendment proposed by Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 23, 1972 Regular Session, 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 **BOLDFACE TYPE**.)

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO
ARTICLE XIII**

Sec. 1¼b. 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 subdivision (a) of Section 1¼ of this article, without regard to any limitation contained therein on the value of property owned by such person or his spouse, and who, by reason of a permanent and total service-connected disability incurred in such military or naval service is blind in both eyes with visual acuity of

5/200 or less; except that such exemption shall not extend to more than one home nor exceed ~~five ten~~ thousand dollars ~~(\$5,000)~~ **(\$10,000)** for any person or for any person and his spouse. This exemption shall be in lieu of the exemption provided in subdivision (a) of Section 1¼ of this article.

Where such blind 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.

The exemption provided by this section shall apply to the home of such a person which is owned by a corporation of which he is a shareholder, the rights of shareholding in which entitle him to possession of a home owned by the corporation.

~~This section shall apply to such property for the 1965-1966 fiscal year in the manner provided by law.~~

11	RIGHT OF PRIVACY. Legislative Constitutional Amendment. Adds right of privacy to inalienable rights of people. Financial impact: None.	YES	
		NO	

(This amendment proposed by Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 51, 1972 Regular Session, 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 **BOLDFACE TYPE**.)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE I

SECTION 1. All ~~men~~ **people** are by nature free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; and pursuing and obtaining safety, ~~and~~ happiness, **and privacy.**

12	DISABLED VETERANS TAX EXEMPTION. Legislative Constitutional Amendment. Permits Legislature to extend disabled veterans tax exemption to totally disabled persons suffering service-connected loss of both arms, loss of arm and leg, or blindness in both eyes and loss of either arm or leg. Extends exemption to either surviving spouse. Financial impact: Nominal decrease in local government revenues.	YES	
		NO	

(This amendment proposed by Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 59, 1972 Regular Session, 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 **BOLDFACE TYPE**.)

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO
ARTICLE XIII**

Sec. 1¼a. The Legislature may exempt from taxation, in whole or in part, the property, constituting a home, of: