| 1 | | BOARD OF EQUALIZATION |
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| 3 | TRANSCRIPTION OF RECORDED BOARD MEETING | |
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| 5 | | JANUARY 14, 2021 |
| 6 | | SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | Present: | ANTONIO VAZQUEZ, Chair |
| 9 | | MIKE SCHAEFER, Vice Chair |
| 10 | | TED GAINES, Board Member |
| 11 | | MALIA M. COHEN, Board Member |
| 12 | | YVETTE STOWERS, Deputy Controller |
| 13 | | BRENDA FLEMING, Executive Director |
| 14 | | RICHARD MOON, Counsel |
| 15 | | DAVID YEUNG, Deputy Director |
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TRANSCRIBED RECORDED BOARD MEETING

January 14, 2021

MR. VAZQUEZ: We'll go ahead and officially open this meeting. Just a quick reminder. If you're not speaking, please mute your mics. Because otherwise, we're going to get a lot of back feed here from the microphones.

With that, Ms. Taylor, if you'd please call the roll.

- MS. TAYLOR: Good morning, Chairman Vazquez.
- MR. VAZQUEZ: Good morning.
- 12 | MR. GAINES: I guess the whole team.
- 13 | MS. TAYLOR: Vice Chair Schaefer.
- 14 MR. SCHAEFER: Here.

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- 15 MS. TAYLOR: Member Gaines.
- 16 | MR. GAINES: Here.
- 17 MS. TAYLOR: Member Cohen.
- 18 MS. COHEN: Present.
- 19 MS. TAYLOR: Deputy Controller Stowers.
- 20 MS. STOWERS: Here.
- 21 MR. VAZQUEZ: So we have a full group here.
- 22 | Everybody's in attendance. With that, let me start off
- 23 | with our pledge allegiance. If I can get you all to
- 24 | stand, and we'll begin with the pledge allegiance.
- 25 | (Indiscernible).

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands. One nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

(indiscernible), because I knocked it over here yesterday. Members, just, once again, real quickly, let me just remind us all that we are all on a shared line. And today, I understand we have some added participants and guests that will be on the same line with us. So for those especially new that have joined us today for this -- for their presentations, just a quick reminder that -- to be patient with us. In the -- because we're all on the same -- and sharing the same line, I ask you that you all please identify yourself and be recognized before you speak, so our transcriptionist can clearly hear and properly record this meeting.

So with that, let me ask Ms. Taylor if she would please announce our first order of business.

MS. TAYLOR: Our first order of business is an announcement regarding public teleconference participation. Good morning and thank you for joining today's Board of Equalization's meeting via teleconference. Throughout the duration of today's meeting, you will be -- primarily be in a listen-only mode. As you may know from our public agenda notice and

our website, we have requested that individuals who wish to make a public comment fill out the public comment submission form found on our additional information webpage in advance of today's meeting, or alternatively, participate in today's meeting by providing your public comment live.

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After the presentation of an item has concluded, we will begin by identifying any public comment requests that have been received by our board proceeding staff, with the AT&T Operator providing directions for you to identify yourself. After all known public commenters have been called, the operator will also provide public comment instructions to individuals participating via teleconference.

Accordingly, if you intend to make a public comment today, we recommend dialing into the meeting on the teleconference line, as the audio broadcast on our website experiences a one-to-three-minute delay. When giving a public comment, please limit your remarks to three minutes. We ask that everyone who is not intending to make a public comment please mute their line or minimize background noise. If there are technical difficulties when we are in the public comment portion of our meeting, we will do our best to read submitted comments into the record at appropriate times. Thank you

for your patience and understanding.

Our first order of business will be item M, Public Policy Hearing, 1.a.A, Proposition 19 implementation, Part 1, strike team reports on the Proposition 19, the Home Protection for Seniors, Severely Disabled, Families, and the Victims of Wildfire or Natural Disasters Act of 2020. This item will be presented by Chairman Vazquez.

Hello?

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you. With that, members, let me just, before I begin with my opening remarks, just once again thank you, especially the staff and the members' staff for all your support and in working with me this last year as the chair, and looking forward to continuing working with you as I begin my second year as the chair. And just wanted to thank everybody, especially the staff members, because I know I've -- I'm sure I've put you through a lot of headaches through this last year. But, you know, we've had some very challenging times given, you know, the situation with COVID, and everything else that we have on our agenda.

So with that, I just wanted to begin the new year one, wishing everybody good health, and hopefully we'll get past this COVID here soon now with the vaccination moving forward, because I know many of us are probably getting -- are having this cabin fever, and are -- just

can't wait to reunite with us -- with our members -- especially our members, in person and the public.

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But today, we are ready to begin, I believe, a very exciting and interesting but well, it looks like, as I'm looking at this Proposition 19 -- and I know many of you have looked at the information and have read the staff reports and all the documents that we received. And it's pretty intense. But let's get -- we'll get started here. On this hearing today, we're really looking to listen and discuss these reports and concerns, these deadlines, these legislative proposals, and the next steps needed for the successful implementation of Prop 19 in about thirty days.

I heard from assessors that this is the biggest change in our property tax system since Prop 13, which was back in 1978. It changed five parts of the state constitution, and as we will hear today, it will require revisions to four to five different statutes and several property tax rules, as well as the production of seven to ten new or revised forms, letters to the assessors, LTAs. Most important, this law impacts thousands of people -- almost 70,000 people -- annually, who would transfer their property to a child or grandchild, and more than 10,000 annually who want to transfer the base year value of their home to a replacement home elsewhere in the

state.

Today's hearing provides an opportunity for everyone to ask questions, voice concerns, and provide input.

This is critical to the board, assessors, and the legislature to help us to craft the best possible legislation rules, guidance, and forms, in a short time we have. For this reason, we will be in listening and question-and-answer mode today and will record and document all input.

This gives us time to consider all we've heard and learned overnight and return tomorrow with a well-informed action item and motions we need to take so that we can enter a proposal into the legislative process next week. For anyone listening or wanting to participate today, we will take up tomorrow item M.1.b., board Member discussion and action on strike team reports, sub items 1, 2, 3, and 4, on page 3 of the agenda.

Members, I would like to give now the opportunity for any members to make any opening remarks if they choose to before we begin. Hearing and seeing none, I will go ahead.

We will now proceed with part 1.a., the strike team reports on the Proposition 19. During this part of today's hearing, we have five reports on five different aspects of the implementation of Prop 19, delivered by

the speakers who are listed on page 2 of our agenda.

After the Board Members have finished their questions and discussion with the speakers, we will open the lines for public comments. Please try to keep your input and concerns focused on the topic as shown on the agenda to the extent possible. Thank you.

Ms. Taylor, if you would please first call the first subitem?

MS. TAYLOR: Thank you. The first subitem is M.1.a.1.1A1,

the Legal Analysis of Current Law and Applicable Guidance, presented by Mr. Moon.

Mr. Moon?

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MR. MOON: Hi, this is Richard Moon. Good morning, Chairman Vazquez and members of the board. I'm with the legal department, and I'm here to present the legal memorandum that's attached to the public agenda notice that discusses Prop 19. As you know, Prop 19 was approved on November 3rd by the voters, and for property tax assessment purposes, there were two main parts dealing with two different property tax provisions.

The -- one was the base year value transfer provisions, and one was the parent/child, grandparent/grandchild exclusions.

There are a number of questions that Prop 19 leaves

25 unanswered or ambiguous but that need to be answered so

that it can be properly implemented and administered.

And because BOE has the authority and responsibility to prescribe rules and regulations to govern assessors when assessing, and also to prepare and issue instructions to promote uniformity when assessing property, BOE is required to analyze and interpret Prop 19 and issue guidance to assessors so that its provisions can be uniformly and most effectively administered.

The legal memo before you, as well as, really, all of the strike teams and -- and this meeting in general is in fulfillment of those requirements. I won't go through all of the details of the specific changes Prop 19 made, since you -- you already have that information from past meetings. But the matrix that's been produced, and again, is part of this -- the agenda notice, and that everyone is now familiar with, highlighted a number of questions raised by the County Assessed Properties
Division, and also the California Assessor's Association, that need to be answered.

And this memo answers what was perceived to be the most pressing of those questions, again, so that the proposition can be properly implemented and administered. In answering those questions, the general interpretational principle we're required to follow is to effectuate the intent of the legislature. And the best

evidence of that intent is the actual words of the provision.

For Prop 19, the legislature's intent is expressly stated, and for the base -- base year value transfer provisions, that intent was to limit property tax increases on primary residences by removing unfair location restrictions on certain types of homeowners. And for the -- for the Prop -- for the -- for the parent/child and grandparent/grandchild exclusion provisions, the intent was to limit property tax increases on family homes, use of the primary residence by protecting the rights of parents and grandparents to pass on their family home to their children and grandchildren for continued use as a primary residence, while eliminating what -- what the expressed language calls unfair tax loopholes used by some.

Where necessary, we also look at legislative analysis, ballot arguments, and other extrinsic documents. Turning to the specific questions addressed, they're broken into two groups, mirroring the two exclusions dealt with by Prop 19: again, the base year value transfer provisions, and the parent/child and grandparent/grandchild exclusion provisions.

For the base year value transfer provisions, there were four question and answers regarding timing and

qualification. And the most important question perhaps of these was the question of whether both the sale and purchase of a primary residence needed to be after April 1, 2021, which is the operative date. The answer that we came up with based on the explicit text is that -- is that it's the transfer that's important, and that transfer needs to be done after April 1, 2021. And this means that as long as either the sale of the primary residence or the purchase of the replacement primary residence is done after that date, it will qualify.

And of course, that's assuming that all of the other requirements are also met. For the parent/child exclusion and the grandparent/grandchild exclusions, the memo addresses seven different questions. And one important question was whether the family home needed to continue as the family home of all of the children. The text of Prop 19 does not answer that question explicitly, but we believe as long as one child maintains the home as the family home, that requirement is satisfied.

We also believe that if the family home is no longer maintained as the family home, the exclusion will be lost. But also, that any child who initially received a portion of the family home can make it his or her family home and not lose the exclusion. So just as an example, if a parent were to pass and give the family home to her

three children, there's a que -- question of whether it's enough to have only one of the children maintain the property as the family home, or whether all three must use the family home -- must use the home as the family home. Again, the text of Prop 19 is unclear, but we believe that as long as one of the three make it their family home, that that -- the transfer will qualify for the new exclusion.

After living in the family home -- again, as an example -- for five years, if that initial child who made the home the family home moves out and decides to rent the property to a third party, the exclusion would then be lost. But if instead, another one of the three children decided to move in and make it their family home after the first child moved out, the exclusion could be maintained.

We recognize that there are still many questions that need to be answered, and CAPD and legal are working to answer those questions, and we'll publish further guidance at a -- at a later date. And we anticipate that the answering of questions -- and questions such as these will come up and will be an ongoing process, and guidance covering var -- various topics will be issued from time to time. And I'm happy to take any questions that you may have.

MR. SCHAEFER: Vice Chair Schaefer. I have a question.

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MR. VAZQUEZ: Yes, yes, thank you, Mr. Moon, that was great.

And let me start with Vice Chair Schaefer.

MR. SCHAEFER: Mr. Moon, have you seen the letter from the California Farm Bureau Federation to many of us, raising a couple of questions? It's a three-page letter that I was just presented with this morning.

MR. MOON: Yeah, I -- I believe I have -- I have -- I have seen that letter. And the question that they have -- or at least the main question, or what I perceived to be the main question in that letter, is addressed in the legal memo. So their question was regarding family farms and whether there needed to be a principal residence or a family home on that fam -- family farm in order for the farm to qualify, and based on the language in the proposition, the legal memorandum concludes that it is not necessary to have a principal residence on the family farm.

MR. SCHAEFER: Okay. Thank you, I have one other question. How do we police the activities of these three children moving in, moving out, et cetera. I mean, do we have a -- a deputy member of the -- of our staff who oversees babysitting, or what happens with one of these

claimed exemptions? Or do we rely on them to self-report to us? Or neighbors tattle on them? Just how do we know it's going on?

MR. MOON: Yeah, that -- that -- well, that's the great question, because that's one of the many details that's not expressly addressed in the proposition. And so that will be a consideration in the draft legislation. And I -- and I believe there's a provision in the draft legislation that allows the assessor to ask for information and requires a -- a child who makes the home the family home if they -- if it's no longer the family home, to -- to report that to the assessor.

And of course, as the proposition is administered, and as assessors learn how things are going, and what -- and what would or would not be helpful to administering the proposition, you know, that could be added to regulations or -- or legislation.

MR. SCHAEFER: Well I -- I might like to see the assessor required to annually or -- or you know, every three years, some period of time, make an inquiry to assess -- just to determine what's at -- the facts are. Okay?

MR. MOON: Yes.

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MR. SCHAEFER: Thank you.

MR. GAINES: This is Member Gaines. Could I ask --

MR. VAZQUEZ: Member Gaines, yes, go ahead. I know you had some questions as well.

MR. GAINES: Yeah, I just want to thank Mr. Moon for the clarity on the family farm issue, that it -- it is a -- a parcel that could be passed on. Because we have so many family farms here, and the interpretation from the very beginning by the farming community -- the farm bureau and others was that these parcels could be passed down in the family. The other clarification is that there's a limit on this, of a million dollars. But that would apply per parcel, because you have many farms where they acquire different parcels, over maybe even decades of time. And so that's a very important aspect, that that million-dollar limit would be applied per parcel.

So yeah, thank you for your presentation. I appreciate it.

MS. STOWERS: Chairman Vazquez, this is Deputy Controller Stowers.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Yeah. Ms. Stowers, go ahead.

MS. STOWERS: Kind of going on with the family farm, I do appreciate the analysis, and the entire legal analysis. So -- and you're saying that you don't have to have it -- your primary residence for the family farm to qualify. So that legal advice is in direct conflict with that LTA that we issued late last year. So I would like

to know, what are the plans to correct that LTA or send out an additional LTA on that issue?

MR. MOON: So I know that we are -- there is in the works, I guess for lack of a better way to -- to describe it, an -- an LTA that puts together a lot of the questions and answers that we've been getting and that we've been trying to answer. And that will certainly be addressed. In terms of correcting what's already out there, perhaps Dave Yeung could -- could address that.

MR. YEUNG: Yes, good morning, all. This is David Yeung, Deputy Director of the Property Tax Department.

Mr. Moon is absolutely right. We are looking through our guidance, not only our recently issued guidance, but also our prior guidance from -- from -- from many years ago.

And we are reviewing those and -- and seeing where all these inconsistencies, and where revisions and corrections will be needed.

And we will -- we are planning on issuing LTAs and -- or other guidance to -- to reflect what is currently out there. So he is -- he is correct.

MS. STOWERS: And a -- and a follow-up question.

Deputy Controller Stowers here. When we say transfer of a family farm, the property -- the family farm has to be actually owned by the parent or the grandchild -- or the grandparent. Could it be held in a corporation?

MR. YEUNG: Because it's the transfer of real property that's being excluded, it -- it could not be held in a corporation.

MS. STOWERS: We've had the issue in the past, so I'm assuming that our advice will clearly state that?

MR. YEUNG: Yes. That -- that can be one of the questions in that question and answer LTA.

MS. STOWERS: Thank you.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you. Member Cohen, do you have any questions or comments? Okay.

I have a -- just a couple quick ones before we move on. Mr. Moon, you -- you mentioned, you know, the fact that I guess, uh, February 15th is a holiday. So is it correct to assume that if somebody was to file a parent to child claim on the next day, I guess it would be the 16th, it would still fall under the current law; is that correct?

MR. MOON: Yeah. So -- so the -- it's -- it's -- it's the -- actually the purchase or the transfer that would need to happen by -- by -- by the text of the proposition, on the 15th. So it -- the triggering action or event is not the filing of the form, but -- but the transfer. And so if the transfer happens before that date, then -- then they would be fine. I -- I guess I shouldn't say fine, but they would be under the old

rules.

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MR. VAZQUEZ: Okay. And then my second question is, you also said that -- you know, on this whole transfer fee -- you know, for example, if this transfer fee is denied the exclusion, can they file a claim for a refund with the board of supervisors? And if the board denies that, can they go to court, or are they able --

MR. MOON: Yes.

MR. VAZQUEZ: -- this thing to the AAB as another
option, I guess?

MR. MOON: Yes, so -- so if the -- if the parent/child exclusion claim is denied because the homeowner's exemption or the disabled veteran's exemption is denied, they would not have resource to the Assessment Appeals Board, and their resource would be to file a claim for refund. And then when that's denied, then they would need to file an action in superior court.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Okay. And then my third question is, you know, in the educational field, California educational code has a definition of severely disabled as individuals with exceptional needs that include serious emotional disturbances or severe intellectual disabilities. I am not sure what the definition -- possibly be useful in interpreting this Prop 19 definition.

MR. MOON: Yeah. So we -- we looked at several different definitions. And the one we started with was the one that's most closest to property tax. And that's -- there is a definition referred to in Section 69.5, which is the current base year value transfer for fifty-five and over individuals. And so we -- we took a look at that definition. But the big difference -- and this gets a little bit technical -- but the big difference between Prop 19 and what's in Section 69.5, vis à vis, the severely disabled requirement, is that for 69.5 purposes, they changed the definition of severely disabled to severely and permanently disabled.

And essentially, what that means is that the disablement has to be a physical one. And so because the word permanently disabled was not used in Proposition 19, that led us to believe that the definition of severely disabled would be more broad than the definition of severely and permanently disabled. And so the definition in Proposition 19 of severely disabled would not include the requirement that it be a physical disablement. So in that regard, I believe it would be consistent with the educational code definition. But there is a definition of severely and permanently disabled. I believe it's in Section 74.3. And I believe, if I'm not mistaken, the draft legislation reflects a tweaked version of -- of

that definition.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you. And then just one last quick question. You know, you gave a scenario, or I guess in the event a parent passes away and wills this over to I guess three siblings, and you know, as long as one of them identifies it as their principal residence, they qualify for this exemption. I'm wondering, what happens when -- let's say there's only one, and that sibling happens to pass away, you know, two or three years later. Is he or she able to will that to her kids and still qualify for this exemption?

MR. MOON: Yes. They -- that -- that person who passes away could take advantage of the exclusion. But of course, his or her children would be subject to the same requirements, meaning that his children would then be required to use that home as a family home as well.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Okay. Thank you. Thanks.

Oh, I see Member Cohen. Yes, go ahead.

MS. COHEN: Thank you very much for recognizing me.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. My question to

speaker -- and my apologies if you already addressed this

in your presentation. I just missed it. What happens if

a property is in an irrevocable trust? How does law

apply to that situation?

 $\mathbf{MR.\ MOON:}$ I'm assuming that you would mean with

regard to the parent/child exclusion?

MS. COHEN: Yes, I'm -- yes, that is correct.

MR. MOON: And if -- yeah, and if the property is in an irrevocable trust, the property is transferred at the time the property goes into that trust. And so all of the rules that -- that are now in Prop 19 would apply at that time, at the time of that transfer.

MS. COHEN: And what happens if the property was transferred years ago in the irrevocable trust, well before Prop 19 was ever thought of, let alone voted on.

Does that mean it still --

MR. MOON: Yeah, and --

MS. COHEN: Please, go ahead.

MR. MOON: If it was put in -- if it was put into an irrevocable trust, it's considered to have transferred on the date that it was put into the trust. So if that was a long time ago, whatever the rules were at that time would be applied then. And then as long as it stays in that irrevocable trust, that ownership won't change.

MS. COHEN: Thank you. Thank you.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Members, if there's no other further questions for the members, let me ask Ms. Taylor if there's any public comments, written, or if the -- if there's somebody on the line that wishes to speak on Mr. Moon's report.

MS. TAYLOR: Yes, thank you, Chair. We do have written comments, which I will read, and then we'll move to the AT&T line to open it up for public comment. Our first comment is from Sandra. "Under Prop 58, currently a claim for exclusion from reassessment for a parent to child transfer will be timely if filed within six months after the date of mailing of a notice of supplemental or state assessment for the property, even if it was not filed with three years of the change of ownership.

"My understanding is that taxpayers will still have three years to file the exclusion for a transfer that occurred before Prop 19 is implemented, such as a death prior to 2/16/21, in order to obtain retroactive exclusion from reassessment. Otherwise, it will only be prospective relief. Will the rule regarding timely filing also continue to allow the timely filing of a Prop 58 claim within sixty days of the notice of supplemental or escape assessment in order to obtain retroactive relief, even if that sixty-day period would take us beyond 2/16/21?"

Our next comment is from Jeff. "I am a real estate agent and would like to know how to advise my elderly client on her closing timeline. Does everything need to occur April 1st, '21, or later? Can we press now with closing her sale in Orange County in preparation for

closing on her new property in San Luis Obispo County?"

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Our next comment is from Sharon. "How does it affect children who will live in the house as a primary resident?"

And our last written comment is from Carol. "I would like to understand family farm better. According to the legal analysis, a family farm does not have to have a primary residence for it to be passed on within the current statute, or when Prop 19 is implemented without a tax increase.

"We have a newly acquired adjacent parcel, five acres, that has always been leased for agricultural farming, which we do now. It sits directly in front of us with a right of way between the parcels as a road, but there are two district parcels, one with a primary residence, and the other cultivated. Would both be able to be passed on without changing the taxes?"

And I misspoke, we have one more comment from Allison. "Proposition 19 was presented saying that family farms were exempt. Now that it is past, we see there is no exemption, they are treated the same as a primary residence with the parent/child limited exclusion. This was a complete misrepresentation. When looking for guidance from the farm bureau and the California Cattleman's Association, we were told they

also thought the family farm was exempt.

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"Now, trying to navigate these new rules, I've spoken with my estate planning attorney, assessor's office, and BOE, and nobody can answer my questions, concerns. It appears the rules are being decided after the fact. This is unfair. Also, to have such a short time limit with the rules not even decided, how can anyone make an educated decision on how to proceed? This will have such a dramatic effect on family ranches and farms. Most will be taxed out of agriculture, even after generations of succession planning.

"I ask that you truly do exempt family farms, as the proposition was originally presented. The only ones making out on this proposition is the real estate industry that wrote it. I feel very wronged by the system."

MR. VAZQUEZ: Ms. Taylor --

MS. TAYLOR: AT&T Moderator?

MR. VAZQUEZ: Yes, please check with AT&T.

MS. TAYLOR: AT&T Moderator, can you please let us know if there is anyone on the line who would like to make a public comment regarding this matter at this time?

AT&T OPERATOR: Sure, thank you. If you'd like to say a public comment, you may press star 1 at this time. Star 1 for any public comment. Star 1 for any public

1 | comment at this time.

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And there are no public comments at this time.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

Member Gaines, did you have another question before I -- I thought I saw you make a motion or at least move to ask a question.

MR. GAINES: I did. I just wanted to follow up on Member Cohen's question. She asked the question in reference to a home being passed on in a trust. And so I'd just like some clarification. She mentioned irrevocable trust. How about a revocable trust, or a living trust?

MR. MOON: So for -- Mr. Gaines, this is Richard

Moon from legal department. So from a revocable trust,

or a living trust, it would depend on when the property

that's placed in that revocable trust goes -- I guess the

simplest way to put it, it goes to someone irrevocably.

So when it's -- when it's passed to somebody, typically

that would happen on the death of the person making the

living trust or the revocable trust. And so the property

would be considered to be transferred at that time.

MR. GAINES: I see, okay. So okay, at the time that the trust is written?

MR. MOON: The time that the trust becomes irrevocable.

MR. GAINES: Okay, all right. So it would have to -- so it would have to be -- there would have to be a irrevocable clause within a living trust; is that correct? Or just an irrevocable trust itself?

MR. MOON: Yeah, no, typically, the way that the -the revocable trusts will work or the living trusts will
work is that, for example, a parent may put a house in
a -- if a -- puts a house in a living trust for the
benefit of their child. When the parent passes away, the
trust will become irrevocable, and then the house will be
considered to have been transferred to the child at that
point.

MR. GAINES: Okay. Okay. Whereas with a -- with an irrevocable trust, that's set up front, and so if that's -- that was done --

MR. MOON: Correct.

MR. GAINES: Yeah. Okay.

MR. MOON: Yeah, that's the date the property is transferred into the trust.

MR. GAINES: Okay. And then just to clarify again, when we're dealing with a -- say a rental -- let's say a parent had a home, and then they had a -- let's say they kept their first home, and then thought bought a second home, moved into it, and the first home became a rental situation, like that, there is no protection or exemption

for the rental home; is that correct?

MR. MOON: That is correct.

MR. GAINES: And so if that were to pass onto family members, it would be reappraised upon the death of the second parent?

MR. MOON: Correct.

MR. GAINES: Okay. Very well, thank you.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you. Any other question -- oh, it looks like Member Cohen has some.

MS. COHEN: Yes, thank you, Mr. Chair.

Mr. Moon, I appreciate your expertise on studying up and learning this piece of legislation. I want to make sure I've heard you correctly, what you were telling Member Gaines. Only one piece of property can be transferred from parent to child; is that correct?

MR. MOON: Well, only the -- only the -- the -- the principal residence, or the family home can be -- can be transferred.

MS. COHEN: Okay. So that means that if the parents own multiple pieces of property, they're excluded in being transferred?

MR. MOON: Correct. So if they own multiple properties, only the property that -- that -- that is their family home can be transferred to the child under this exclusion.

1 MS. COHEN: Okay. Now how does the law determine 2 what's the family home versus a rental property? MR. MOON: Well, the family home is --3 MS. COHEN: So or -- so let me explain. 4 5 here's -- parents have four kids. And they have four 6 pieces of property. And they want to transfer each 7 property to each kid. How does the assessor -- how do 8 they determine which home is the family home with that? 9 MR. MOON: Well, the -- the family home is -- is 10 defined within Prop 19 as the principal residence. And 11 so of the -- of the four properties the parents owned, 12 the ones that they could pass under the exclusion is the 13 one that they use as their principal residence. 14 MS. COHEN: And I guess tax documentations will 15 support of that, right? I don't know how you -- yeah, I 16 would imagine that's how it works by. 17 MR. MOON: I -- I apologize, you -- you -- you broke 18 up there, so I couldn't hear what you -- what you said. 19 MS. COHEN: Oh, okay, so -- that's okay, I think 20 I've got my answer. My question was, how do 21 you determine which is the family home, unless the family 22 discloses it? 2.3 MR. MOON: Yeah, that -- that -- that would be one 24 of the things that would need to be on the form, some

type of certification or assertion that -- that it

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1 | actually is the family home.

MS. COHEN: And what kind of certification or assertion qualifies as acceptable?

MR. MOON: Well, a -- I think that's part of what needs to be in the legislation. Currently, there needs to be a certification essentially stating that it's -- it's the principal residence.

MS. COHEN: I guess I -- so it sounds like the interpretation is ambiguous, we don't really know what it is. That's the follow-up legislation that needs to happen?

MR. MOON: Yeah. Well, we know that it absolutely needs to be the principal residence. And as -- as to how the assessor actually verifies that, that's not stated explicitly.

MS. COHEN: Okay, thank you. That clears it up.

And this is for any property, whether in a trust, an irrevocable trust, or a revocable trust, this rule is for all of them?

MR. MOON: Correct. The form -- the form of holding the property is not -- it -- it's not going to have an effect on -- on -- on these rules. I mean, depending on how you hold --

MS. COHEN: Thank you.

MR. MOON: -- it, it might just be when these rules

operate. But the actual operation of the rules is not affected by -- by the form of -- of -- of the way it's held.

MS. COHEN: All right, thank you.

Mr. Chair, I have no other questions.

Mr. Moon, you're incredibly insightful and knowledgeable, and I am grateful for your time and expertise.

MR. MOON: Thank you.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you, Mr. --

MS. STOWERS: Chairman Vazquez?

one response to the extent that we can.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Yes, Member Stowers, go ahead?

MS. STOWERS: Thank you. I -- I think I've asked this question before, but I'm going to ask it again. When it comes to the public comments that we are receiving, I know that we are going to issue guidance LTAs that are going to respond to a lot of these questions. But I am curious if we're going to reach out to the constituents directly and provide them a one-on-

I know we are, but I just want to put it out there for the record.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Good point. And actually, along those lines, I was going to ask Mr. Moon, especially after we heard the public -- or the written testimony, if he had

any thoughts on some of those questions that they raised.

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MR. MOON: Well, first in terms of responding to the individual commenters, I believe it is part of our practice to -- to have one of our departments -- I think typically it's the taxpayer rights advocate who re -- who responds individually after talking with -- with the Property Tax Department, and -- and if necessary, with -- with legal as well.

With regard to the specific comments that were made during this public comment period, I guess of the -of -- you know, we -- we haven't had a chance to look at any of the comments in detail, but just from what I've -what I heard being read, I think a couple of those comments, or a coup -- or parts of those comments are answered in the legal memo. Particularly, there was a question with regard to -- to -- to filing. And although the -- although the filing requirements are not spelled out in Prop 19, I think sort of the assumption we're working under, and I think what's reflected in the draft legislation at this point, is that the filing requirements would be the same or very similar as to what's required currently under the current parent/child exclusion, and grandparent/grandchild exclusion.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

MR. GAINES: Chairman Vazquez?

MR. VAZQUEZ: Yes, Member Gaines, go ahead.

MR. GAINES: Can I follow up with -- with Mr. Moon with one final question? It will --

MR. VAZQUEZ: Sure.

MR. GAINES: Because this comes up too. I want to make sure that our constituents have clarity. But basically, what we've talked about with other property owned that is not a home, there is not an exemption for. So I'm thinking specifically, if you had a cabin, you know, under the old scenario, that cabin could be passed on to children and grandchildren. That is not the case anymore with Prop 19. I just want to -- I want to make sure I'm accurate in that statement.

MR. MOON: Yeah, that is -- that is correct. If that -- if that cabin is not the principal residence of the parents, it does not -- it will not qualify for Prop 19.

MR. GAINES: Yes, okay, very well, thank you.

MR. SCHAEFER: And Vice Chair Schaefer here.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Vice Chair Schaefer, go ahead.

MR. SCHAEFER: I was advised by staff that we have several anonymous opinions to be presented to us, and I just want to point out that if somebody is anonymous, they have no reasonable expectation of a response. So we

25 are absolved of having to worry about that.

MR. VAZQUEZ: That is true. But listening to the comments and the discussion right now, especially on this primary residence, I have a quick question for Mr. Moon. And let me just put it out there. So let's say a parent owns four properties and wants to will each one to four siblings, or to their children, right? The -- and you mentioned, the only one that's going to qualify for the exemption is the primary residence, which I'm assuming would be the one that they're currently living in, or they were living in, not the income property, for example, right?

MR. MOON: Correct.

MR. VAZQUEZ: And so what happens to the other three properties that are willed to their kids? They get it, but --

MR. MOON: When they're -- at that point --

MR. VAZQUEZ: -- they're going to get hit with the
tax, right?

MR. MOON: Correct. At the -- at the -- at the date of the transfer to the three children, the properties would be re-assessed at that point.

MR. VAZQUEZ: And under the current law, they wouldn't be, right?

MR. MOON: They wouldn't be, up to a million
dollars.

1 MR. VAZQUEZ: Under the current law? 2 MR. MOON: Under the current law. MR. VAZQUEZ: Okay. And under this new law, there's 3 no million dollar -- it's everything, right? On the 4 5 additional properties? MR. MOON: That is correct, yes. That's correct. 6 7 MR. VAZQUEZ: Okay. Thank you. With that, 8 unless -- I don't see any other comments. Let me have 9 Ms. Taylor --10 AT&T MODERATOR: We have some other comments on the 11 phone. 12 MR. VAZQUEZ: I'm sorry? 13 AT&T MODERATOR: We have additional public comments 14 on the phone. 15 MR. VAZQUEZ: Oh, yes, go ahead. 16 AT&T MODERATOR: Okay. And it's 1, 0, for your 17 public comment. One moment, while we gather their name. 18 Our first public comment will come from Roberta. 19 ROBERTA: I have property that I -- my son lives in 20 it, as his principal residence. So he is -- that is his 21 home of which he owns fifty percent, and I own fifty 22 percent. So on my passing, does his principal residence, of which I own fifty percent, then get reassessed? 23

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That's my question.

straightforward question, and if you'd like me to, I can 1 address that. 3 MR. VAZQUEZ: Sure, go ahead. MR. MOON: So in -- in that situation, the -- the 4 5 fifty percent that you own, that would pass to your child who is living in the home currently as a family home, 6 7 and -- and it sounds like you're living there as well, it 8 would not be reassessed. 9 ROBERTA: No, I am not living there. MR. MOON: Yeah, it would -- it would -- it would 10 11 not be reassessed. 12 ROBERTA: I'm sorry, could you repeat that again? I 13 am not living in the home. The son is living in the --14 it's his principal residence, but I am fifty percent co-15 owner. 16 MR. MOON: Yeah, it would need to be your residence 17 in order for it to qualify. 18 ROBERTA: But it is not. 19 MR. MOON: Then it will not qualify. 20 ROBERTA: It is not my residence. So then his 21 principal residence, of which I own fifty percent and I 22 am not co-owner, then gets reassessed? MR. MOON: The fif -- not his fifty percent. 23

Thank you.

Correct.

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fifty percent.

ROBERTA:

1 MR. MOON: Yeah.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Well, is there any other public --

AT&T MODERATOR: Thank you.

MR. VAZQUEZ: -- comment, or was that it?

AT&T MODERATOR: Yes, one moment, while we get -nope, we have a few in there, we're getting their names.
One moment, please.

MR. VAZQUEZ: No problem.

AT&T MODERATOR: And just as a reminder, it is 1, 0 if you'd like a public comment. One moment, sorry for the delay.

(Pause)

AT&T MODERATOR: And our next question will come from Audrey. Please state your first name and your last name.

MR. FAGELLI: Audrey Fagelli (ph.).

AT&T MODERATOR: Your line is open, please go ahead.

MR. FAGELLI: Okay.

Is there any consideration at this time of the possibility of a Biden tax plan that's going to tax capital gains at time of transfer as well as lowering the estate tax exclusion, how this affects families that are inheriting that as well as -- or that are inheriting property, and -- as well as having the property taxes raised at the same time, how it's -- just the unfairness

of it all?

MR. MOON: Chairman Vazquez, this is Richard Moon.

If I -- if I could make a suggestion, perhaps. It would

be more -- a better tactic to take all of the comments

and questions that are on the line now, and then have

staff reply -- reply to them so that they can give it the

attention that -- that each of the questions needs?

MR. FAGELLI: Okay.

MR. VAZQUEZ: I was going to suggest that. That -- that's a good idea, let's do that.

MR. FAGELLI: What --

MR. VAZQUEZ: Is there anybody else on the public line?

AT&T MODERATOR: Thank you. And our next question will come from Peter. Please state your last name.

MR. KAISER: Hi, Peter Kaiser (ph.).

AT&T MODERATOR: Your line is open.

MR. KAISER: Okay. I've been reading this -- the law, the proposition, and it talks about eliminating unfair tax loopholes, and it talks about East Coast -- Peter Kaiser, and the proposition actually talks about eliminating unfair tax loopholes used by East Coast investors, celebrities, wealthy non-California residents, et cetera. And this doesn't apply to many hardworking, middle-class families who were saving up and buying

additional vacation homes and so forth.

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And this may event prevent most of those from being used by their children if the tax rate goes from a few hundred dollars, the annual property tax, to maybe 8, 10 thousand dollars a year for that child. And so this may mean that the -- that this will have to be sold, because they can't afford to do that.

And if we look carefully at who sponsored this bill, apparently, the Real Estate Association, I think it spent over 50 million dollars to put this through. And this would mean, of course, that if these children all have -- most of them have to sell their homes, that -- the second homes, then there would be an -- a very much expanded amount of business for these realtors.

And I was wondering if this is -- was this one of the purposes of this proposition, or -- and it's going to really hamper these -- these children from using their normal vacation homes and so forth, which were -- have been kept up and -- and a lot of money has been spent on these over the years. So I'm just wondering, and -- if these are put into trusts, whether living or irrevocable trust, can you still retain the previous assessed value of these second homes that are not primary residences?

And thank you very much for this hearing. It's a very confusing time, and the -- the time rate is maybe

less than a month away. So can those trusts be modified to handle these issues to protect these hardworking middle-class families?

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you for your comment. So we will have staff get back to you. Is there any other public comment?

AT&T OPERATOR: Yes, our -- our next comment will come from Robert Spiegel.

Please go ahead, your line is open.

MR. SPIEGEL: Thank you, ma'am. Good morning, members. Robert Spiegel on behalf of the California Farm Bureau Federation. I wanted to start this morning with a -- to -- to thanks and appreciate the opportunity to address the Board and board staff on Prop 19 implementation. This is a -- a matter which is of crucial importance to the members in my organization and California's agricultural community.

First and foremost, though, I would like to thank legal counsel for agreeing with our interpretation relative to question 6 on page 10 of the legal memorandum. That being which, quote, "Must a family farm also be the principal residence of the transferee?" End quote. For the reasons correctly identified by Mr. Moon and his team, the answer is unequivocally no. The trigger in this instance is not whether the family farm

be the principal residence, but rather, does the family farm continue in the manner for growing agricultural commodities, gracing -- or grazing livestock, or other agricultural-related endeavors?

Of all of the numerous clarifying and operational questions that folks have related to Prop 19 implementation, we believe this to be one of the most critical in ensuring that the transfers of the family farm were eligible for transfer without necessarily triggering a complete full market value re-assessment or valuation. The plain fact is that our farms and our land holdings are quite different than as simply a second home, a vacation property, or any other commercial property, and those are no longer afforded the same exclusion under Prop 19. So the importance of this interpretation cannot be understated and is appreciated by my organization.

The second matter I'll address is related to the multiple parcels and the value test referenced in Section 2.1(c)(1)(A) and (B) of the initiative. And this was brought up by Member Gaines. As we know, any transfers occurring on or before February 15th this year will be eligible for the Prop 68 and Prop 193 transfer exclusions. However, beginning on February 16th, the exclusion is narrowed to that of a family home as a

principal residence, or a family farm.

Prop 19's value test effectively eliminated the exclusion of what used to be the first million dollars of all other real property transferred, and essentially, this was a cumulative -- cumulative lifetime limit for the intergen -- inter -- intergenerational transfer. So Prop 19's value test applies to all real property being transferred. As such, it's imperative that each individual parcel, to determine whether or not that parcel exceeds the sum of the factored base year value plus one million dollars.

It's possible that under the value test, the transfer of some property may not trigger a fa -- may not trigger a factored base year value adjustment, meaning that the child could assume the base year value of the parent, and thus not assume any additional tax burden. These issues were more fully addressed in our January 7th letter to the board -- to the board and -- and staff.

So I'd like to end my comments by recognizing those, and the suggestions and clarifying points made by the California Assessor's Association. The assistance that the individual county assessors have provided to the members of my organization related to Prop 19 implementation has been valuable, and I wanted to express our appreciation as well.

Farm bureau continues to receive numerous inquiries as to how Prop 19 will be implemented, and what impacts the initiative may have on California's farming and ranching families. It's urgent that the Board of Equalization further clarify and address the issues raised in our letter. And we do again appreciate the legal clarification mentioned at the start of my comments this morning.

We at Farm Bureau intend to stay engaged with all the stakeholders as this process continues, and thank you for your consideration and opportunity to comment today. Thank you.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

Any other comments?

AT&T OPERATOR: Yes. Our next one will come from Janice Kerry (ph.). Your line is open.

MS. KERRY: Thank you for allowing me to talk to you today. My name's Janice Kerry, and I'm contacting you as just a homeowner that is a senior, who is dealing with the fact that my husband works a hundred miles away in (indiscernible), but we live in the Santa Clara County area. And because of the property tax that would be reengaged, even though we could afford a house down there, we couldn't move. So I thank you very much for us. It becomes a really great matter that we can use

this.

However, there is a bit of confusion. Even my real estate agent doesn't quite understand when we can make this work. Even though it says April 19th, and I heard April 21st batted around, we're -- we're looking at houses, but we have to tell people, we can't close until after -- after April 21st. We're also not sure when we can sell our house, so the whole thing goes through, so that we can afford getting in with Prop 19. So we really would appreciate -- many of us -- and finding out what exactly is -- what we can do so that we can stay legally within the parameters of Prop 19.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

AT&T OPERATOR: Thank you.

And the next question will come from Marianne Welsh. Your line is open.

MS. WELSH: Yes. My question is basically, is it not reasonable to assume that 600 to 700 percent tax increase is excessive due to the fact that this was an underhanded Proposition 19. It offends both a civil rights issue, unconstitutional, prejudice, plus it has two separate issues, which is against Article 28, Section 4, 2.1(b). It -- you only are supposed to have one basic subject on any proposition. This has more than one. And it has two separate -- and they twisted it, and they

tried to put it as -- as far as, oh well, it all -- it's just talking about taxes. Not true. It is underhanded.

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The legislators did not do their work right. They tried to change Proposition 58, which was basically an inheritance. And in my personal opinion, inheritance is a -- is a right. And right now, the State of California is taking that right away from all of us. This -- but the tax situation, any tax -- any property you have that you do not live in, the taxes will go up anywhere from 600 to 700 percent. Do you people not think this is excessive taxation without real representation? Because the legislators work for the legislators. They do not work for the people of California. That's my statement. Thank you.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you. Anybody else?

AT&T OPERATOR: Thank you. Our next question will come from Richard Waltz (ph.).

MR. WALTZ: Yes, hi, good morning. I appreciate you taking the call. I -- you might have already covered this subject, but I -- I wasn't able to hear it. I heard about irrevocable trusts and the -- the status of transfer, and that there would reassessment upon transfer. Was there any engagement about the issue of the specific trust called a qualified personal residence trust? Which is something that's utilized quite often

here. In my case, I'm a senior.

This is something that gifts your residence to your children over a period of sometimes thirty years. And of course, that was done for us twenty years ago, twenty-five years ago. And if now this were to reassess midstream of that trust, that would put us in a taxation place which would be very difficult in a retirement mode. And I just wondered if -- if QPRTs, or a qualified personal resident trust were going to -- how those were going to be considered with regard to re-assessment.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

AT&T OPERATOR: Thank you. And our next question ca -- will come from Judy Greble (ph.).

Judy?

MS. GREBLE: Good morning. Yes, thank you for taking my call. It's Trudy Greble, and I work in Santa Clara County, where our housing prices are incredibly inflated. And, you know, I've lived here for forty years. I have a child with special needs. I also work with families who have children with special needs, and I'm wondering how 65.9 versus Prop 19 affects them. You know, when we leave our homes to our children, it reduces the burden of caring and providing housing for our sons and daughters. And with that kind of taxation, living on SSI, there's no way our individuals are going to be able

to meet the HCBS requirement of being a full and contributing member of their own community.

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And so I am really concerned about what's going to happen to my child when I die, who lives on \$900 a month, and I have made provisions for her to receive this home in a special needs irrevocable trust. However, she won't get that until I die, and my only option at this point is to transfer the home to her now, which then takes the home out of my -- you know, at -- ownership. And that too is not an option. So I am really concerned about what's going to happen to our disabled population who rely on public benefits and are going to be expected to pay taxes on a home that's been owned by the home for thirty years, and now the property value has, you know, gone up so high that there's no way that they'd be able to pay taxes on the current value of their homes.

And thank you for taking my concerns, and I hope that an exception will be considered for individuals who receive public benefits.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you, that's a good point.

AT&T OPERATOR: And our next question will come from Marianne Nicholas (ph.).

MS. NICHOLAS: Yes. Trudy just actually, thank goodness, stole my thunder, because she said it much better than I did. I have a daughter with special needs,

and I have the same thing. She's under the disabled dependent child, and we've put her -- put our house into this trust as well.

And I guess the comment I would say -- first of all, thank you so much for having us being able to comment.

But a lot of these things that have been brought up about revocable, irrevocable, even when it comes to the farmland, it seems as though that should have been prior knowledge before voting. And it seems right now that actually a lot of this is just getting a little bit more solidified even with the Board of Equalization.

So it's difficult to vote on something that you're not really privy to, and -- and actually, it really seems to be a lot more fluid, or -- or -- and it's getting a little bit more solid, but not really, in our favor. So anyhow, thank you. I appreciate what you're doing. Thank you so much.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

AT&T OPERATOR: Thank you.

Our next question will come from Alexander Sherp (ph.). Please go ahead.

MR. SHERP: Thank you. I'd like -- I have a question clarifying the issue of the transfer and the circumstance where there's a decedent with a trust that becomes irrevocable on death. The date of death is in

2019, so it predates the proposition. But the -- in the case of a -- an investment property, not residential property, the transfer -- the actual transfer is being held up and won't occur until after February of this year. The trust did become irrevocable upon death of the decedent. There are multiple siblings, so there -- there's not a transfer to a specific beneficiary yet. We think we know to which beneficiary that home is -- that investment home is going to be transferred.

And so my question is, if -- since the date of death and therefore the irrevocabili -- bility of the trust came into effect prior to 2 -- prior to the effective date of the proposition, but the actual transfer to an -- yet -- as yet indetermined beneficiary is after February 2020, and it's an investment property, will the transfer be backdated to the date of death in that circumstance? That's my question.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

AT&T OPERATOR: And our next question will come from John Bentoncourt (ph.). Please go ahead, your line is open.

MR. BENTONCOURT: Yeah, we -- we're cattle ranchers right on the edge of the east bay. And we're in a Williamson Act contract at the time, and -- and we -- we solely want to keep this ranch in production as a cattle

ranch for my son. At the time of reassessment, will that take place on the -- on the resale value, or on the value under the Williamson Act of the agricultural value of the land?

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

AT&T OPERATOR: Our next question will come from Lorna Chris (ph.). Your line is open.

MS. CHRIS: Yes. I'd like to know, if we were to place the property, our homes, into an irrevocable trust, should we do so before the February 15th deadline, and if so, what are the tax implications if we do this before February 15th? This home is currently occupied by me and my daughter, and I intend to leave the home to my daughter. Then a further question is, if we do, within this rev -- irrevocable trust, place the home as being transferred to my daughter before February 15th, is she then -- she has no children. Is she then able to transfer it upon her death to either a niece or a nephew, to keep it in the family, and if so, does that -- does it stay under the exclusion?

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

 ${\tt AT&T\ OPERATOR:}$ And our next question will come from Esther Kent (ph.).

MS. KENT: Yes. This is Esther, and thank you for taking my call. Actually, my question is exactly the

same as the previous call -- caller. I don't know

what -- she didn't specify a name. I guess I missed the

name. But yes, if we place our property into an

irrevocable trust before the 15th, what are the

implications? Will it be able to transfer upon death to

my kids, beneficiaries, without being reassessed?

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

AT&T OPERATOR: And our last question -- our last question in for public comment will come from Vanessa Chavez. Please go ahead.

MS. CHAVEZ: Good morning, members. Vanessa Chavez with the California Association of Realtors. With respect to the first round of proposed Prop 19 follow-up legislation, CAR has two immediate concerns, one of which requires sic -- swift action by the legislature to provide clarity for California homeowners across the state. First and of most immediate concern is how the April 1st effective date impacts property transfers needs to be clarified in legislation.

Specifically, legislation is needed to clarify that the purchase or sale of either the original or replacement property may occur prior to April 1st, 2021. CAR legal analysis of this issue, and the intent of the initiative concurs with the opinion of the BOE chief counsel as put in the question 1 of the memorandum, Prop

19, initial interpretation questions and answers dated

January 8th, 2021, which states S subdivision B of

section 2.1, that the operative requirement is that the

transfer of the base year value must be on or after April

1st, and not the purchase or sale of either the original

or replacement property.

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This is the most pressing issue for us, as this draft legislation would allow California homeowners to feel secure in their decision-making prior to the effective date. Regarding the issue of calculating a new tax basis, CR believes that Prop 19's calculation of a new tax base must be consistent with the provisions included in existing law, as outlined in revenue and taxation code 69.5, which implements Prop 16, which remain in the constitution.

As you are aware, Section 2.1(d)(2)(A) and (B) of Proposition 19 address the calculation of the tax base. Section A expressly utilizes the term "of equal or lesser value". Yet the proposed legislation does not address A or the terms. Revenue and Taxation Code 69.5(g)(5) defines equal or lesser value for the Prop 60 constitutional provision which includes the formula for calculating the tax rates for when a property is sold.

CAR believes that the provisions for calculating the tax rates should remain consistent with what is currently

in existing law, since the term appears twice within the same constitutional article, Article 13A, on the identical subject matter. Therefore it should have the same meaning.

CAR would like to thank the BOE and its staff for their engagement on the issue. We look forward to continuing to work with the BOE, with the California Professional Firefighters, the California Assessor's Association, and other stakeholders, to provide timely clarification to the provisions of Prop 19. Thank you so much.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

Ms. Taylor, I'm assuming that was the last one?

MS. TAYLOR: Yes, that's my understanding.

AT&T OPERATOR: We do have someone else queued up. From the line of Tricia Crane, your line is open.

MS. CRANE: Good morning, good morning. Tricia

Crane. I'm a Santa Monica resident. Greetings to Mr.

Vazquez. And I am the chair of the neighborhood

association that met just last week. Many, many people,

a much larger meeting than we ever had, because people

are really confused and taken by surprise. The reason

being that the full text of Prop 19 was not included in

the ballot, and people had no idea that the knock-on

effects were going to be as dramatic as they are. They

had no idea that their inheritance was endangered by this proposition that will only benefit the realtors.

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There are huge implications, as you've heard from fam -- from families that are not wealthy, specifically families with children who are disabled, and who have been counting on being able to gift their home to their children. These are young -- these are adults who cannot afford the increased property taxes that have been foisted on us as the market has pushed up the value of our family homes. And now people are going to face having to sell them and lose them and lose the security they once were able to offer to their children.

So I really thank you for your work on this. I think that this is -- this is very, very problematic for the security of our working class and middle class, who have only had their family homes to leave to their children and are now threatened with losing them. I -- I would really ask you to look at the implications for this, for the security of a huge population in California, and -- and the very misleading nature of this proposition. Thank you.

AT&T OPERATOR: Thank you. And our next question or comment comes from Olga Cuba. Your line is open.

MS. CUBA: Hi. I would like to thank you first of all for having this meeting and giving us the opportunity

to listen to -- for Prop 19. My concern was, being from a big family of seven, my parents who live in Santa Monica have worked very hard, my dad being a gardener all his life. They got a little bit of money, bought two properties in Santa Monica, and you know, we're planning to give these (indiscernible) to their seven children.

But now that this proposition has been passed, my parents are very concerned that their dream and hard work will not go to their children. They wanted to have a stable place for their children to live with -- in, since not all of their children went to school, some have some type of disabilities and will need a home to live in.

Now living in Santa Monica is very expensive. And if -- if the properties would have to be reevaluated, what would that mean to their children, to their hard work? That would mean that the children would have to sell the properties and would have to move from California, a place where -- Santa Monica, where they were raised.

And it's very concerning, because my parents did not have the opportunity to take us to trips. They didn't -- we didn't go to restaurants. We didn't have all that when we were raised because my parents were trying to make a capital to be able to give to their children to be able to live in a one-bedroom apartment in Santa Monica.

So it's a concern to us that this Proposition 19

didn't really think about the whole situations of middleclass people or lower middle-class people. So I just wanted to let you know how some people are feeling about this proposition, and how can it be changed, so it doesn't really affect the middle-class people that work so, so, so hard.

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Thank you so much for listening. I just needed to -- to let you guys know how my family -- how my parents are feeling about this. Thank you.

AT&T OPERATOR: And our next question or comment comes from the line of Lorna Chris. Your line is open.

MS. CHRIS: Yes, I'm wondering, are the decisions that we make under Prop 19 as it stands now, irrevocable? That goes to the bigger issue, that there seem to be -there are undoubtedly -- or we would hope, going to be revisions made in this proposition, as the proposition was both poorly worded and confusing to so many. So what we want to know is, if we make a decision, which we seem to be forced to do, before February 15th, and there is a revision to Prop 19 put on the ballot at some point in the future, are the decisions that we make prior to February 15th, or is there going to be some step back that we could take, and go to our -- to revisit this whole thing?

AT&T OPERATOR: And at this time, we have no further -57questions in queue.

MS. COHEN: Mr. Chair, this is Malia Cohen. May

I -- may I speak? Can you guys hear me okay? Okay, I'm

just going to go ahead. I'm not sure where Tony is. But

I want to thank every member of the public that came out

to speak to this issue. It's incredibly important. And

I can certainly feel the pain and the frustration and -
and the disappointment. It almost feels like government

kind of let us down, particularly for those people who -
like my family, my parents worked very, very hard to own

their property, and now it's faced with this immediate

transfer of ownership.

A couple thoughts. First, I want to pose to the great thinkers on this call, the staff, how do we reverse this legislation? Or address where the gaps and the loopholes are? I think it's an important question to ask on the record, and this is for the benefit of those persons that are calling in.

That's my first question. And then my second question, or more or less is a statement. Occurred to me that we probably need to be doing more outreach between now and the deadline in February, February 16th. And I will be partnering with my county assessors to start producing online town halls on this legislation and the impacts that it will have.

For those of you that don't know, my name's Malia

Cohen, and I represent District 2, which is one fourth of
the State of California. Every county -- twenty-two

counties from Santa Barbara all the way north to Del

Norte County. Coastal communities. I myself reside in

San Francisco. My parents live in San Francisco. Most

of my family is in the immediate Bay area. So it's a

very expensive market, so I'm incredibly sensitive to -to -- to folks that live in ex -- ex -- expensive parts

of the country.

Also represent the Monterey, so -- Monterey -Monterey area. And so there's a lot of farmland also in
my constituency. So I'm going to partner with my
assessors, try to bring information to a PowerPoint
presentation and just educate people, very, very quickly.
So my original question we posed to staff, can someone
tell me, how do we correct a lot of the gaps in this
legislation that was passed by -- by initiative, it was
placed on the ballot. So I don't know if it's Mr. Moon
that takes the question, but it's out there. But yeah,
I'd appreciate if someone can answer.

MR. MOON: Ms. Cohen, this is Richard Moon, from the legal department. Because this was passed as a voter ballot initiative, by the voters, it would require another ballot initiative to -- to undo this. As you

said, there are some gaps or unanswered questions, and to the extent that those exist, that could be -- those gaps could be filled, or questions answered through -- through legislation.

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MS. COHEN: Mr. Moon, are you part of the effort to work with the legislature to address these challenges that we heard on the line today?

MR. MOON: Yes. Currently, the California

Assessor's Association is working on draft legislation
and -- staff members including myself are working in
partnership with them.

MS. COHEN: Thank you. And do you know how we could get a status update as to what's happening with your efforts?

MR. MOON: Yeah. I believe that will be the next part of the Strike Team Report.

MS. COHEN: All right, I appreciate that.

So to the members of the public, please stay -- stay tuned for the -- for some answers or options to remedy some of these challenges that we've heard -- that we've heard.

Thank you, I have no further comment.

MR. GAINES: This is Member Gaines. I'm wondering if I could just follow up on Member Cohen's comments just briefly.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Sure, go ahead. Members, I just lost my internet connection, so I'm on the phone.

MR. GAINES: Oh, okay, all right.

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MR. VAZQUEZ: Just so you know. Anyway, go ahead, Member Gaines.

MR. GAINES: Yeah, I wanted to thank Member Cohen for her comments about outreach, because I think this is a -- a moment when we need to do more outreach in terms of Prop 19 and providing clarity for our constituents. And so I think in the weeks ahead, we ought to be focusing on our -- our districts and reaching out and answering questions with regard to the lack of clarity in -- in parts of the initiative. I'm sure we'll be gleaning a lot more information through the course of today and tomorrow where those areas are and working together collaboratively with our assessors.

But also with our own leadership within the BOE, making sure that we're communicating with the legislature and seeing if we can figure out some of these grey areas that don't have the clarity that our constituents need. So thank you.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

Ms. Taylor, you know, I got cut off there, so I was wondering, we're -- we're pretty much done with public comment, right?

MS. TAYLOR: Correct.

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MR. VAZQUEZ: So did you -- when I lost the connection here, did you read off the next sub item, or not yet?

MS. TAYLOR: Not yet.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Okay. Do you want to go ahead and begin the next sub item?

MS. TAYLOR: Yes.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

MS. TAYLOR: Yes. The next sub item is M.1.a.3., the Proposed Draft Legislation presented by Mr. Ernest Dronenburg, Mr. Jeff Prang, Mr. Richard Moon, and Mr. David Yeung.

MR. DRONENBURG: Hi, this is Ernie Dronenburg. Can you hear me?

MR. VAZQUEZ: I can hear you.

MR. DRONENBURG: Okay. Many of the questions that were just answered have already been answered and are ready to be drafted. I need to thank Jesse Salinas, the past chair of our legislative committee at the CAA, and Don Gaekle, because both of those persons immediately, in November, established an ad hoc committee, was made up of assessors, assessor staff, Board of Equalization legal staff, and regular staff. And they've been working for over two months now on the corrections. And we believe

that there's a collaborative decision on all of the pieces that have been talked about earlier today.

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With, of course, the current law, which answers some of the questions that were already answered. this effort was really ab -- I can't say how much it was -- people -- we had seventy people in the call at times. And they were working through the holidays, and Saturdays and Sundays and get to a product, that we then took to the legislative committee consultants for taxation. Now the process and the details of the process, I'm going to let the chairman -- our current chairman -- because it passed from Jessie to the assessor of LA County, Jeff. And Jeff's going to explain the process, and he's got his technical staff ready to -behind him for any technical questions. But we have -we have a bill, and he'll explain it, that's already drafted, it's ready to go, and it was over -- the initial draft was over 35 pages.

So Jeff, why don't you take over from here?

MR. PRANG: Thank you, Assessor Dronenburg. Mr. Chair, members of the board. Thank you for the opportunity to address you and to let you know that -- some of the work that we've been engaged in over the course of the last couple of months since the elections. I did want to let you know that I -- I have a hard stop

at 11:45, so I will at that point, if we're not done, I will just let my staff continue from that -- that point forward.

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The -- the -- as -- as Mr. Dronenburg said, I'm -I'm serving as the legislative chair of the California
Assessor -- Assessor's Association this year. I'm happy
to have this opportunity to -- to present what has been a
collaborative legislative development effort between the
California Assessor's Association as well as the Board of
Equalization staff. And I do want to emphasize what
the -- Assessor Dronenburg stated, that we worked very
closely with board staff over the course of the last
month or two to respond to the needs in Proposition 19.

And I'm looking forward to working with each one of you, as well as the board staff, to find, clarify, and correct deficiencies in order that we can more effectively enact the will of the voters. Prop 19 may have brought confusion to our world as administrators and government officials, but I think we can all agree that this is about finding a -- a quick and expedient way to administer the duly enacted laws of the people of California, well at the same time, we need to ensure fair and equitable treatment for all.

But if you'll indulge me for just a brief second, I did want to highlight and personally thank some of the

staff people that are working pretty tirelessly and literally weekends and through the -- through the holidays to get where we are today. From the board, Brenda Fleming and David Yeung, Richard Moon and Glenna Schultz have been valuable. From my staff, Nicole White-Gamble, Brian Donnelly, Crystal Taylor (ph.), Lisa Lasaro (ph.), Robert Large (ph.), and Erin Family (ph.). From San Luis Obispo, Barb Edginton. From Santa Clara, David Ginsborg and Nora Galvez. And from San Bernadino, Theresa Valdez (ph.). And I also want to acknowledge San Luis Obispo Assessor Tom Bordonaro, who quarterbacked the California Assessor's Association Prop 19 ad hoc committee, which did a lot of the heavy lifting to prepare us for this legislative package.

I -- I really could go on, but this has been obviously a -- a statewide effort. We received input from many other stakeholders, engaged in a pretty robust and healthy discussions between all the assessors in California. There are many others on the BOE, but -- and from the various county assessors who took leading role and help -- have helped put in countless hours to put together this comprehensive legislative Prop 19 package, which I believe you should -- you've all seen.

With that being said, I want to focus on how we got here, and what our colla -- collaborative efforts have

accomplished. So (indiscernible), we -- in prep -- in preparation for the November election, I think a lot of us were much more concerned about the administrative challenges of Prop 15, which consumed most of our time. But now that we're focused on Prop 19, we're disc -- discovering that it is -- it is also quite a challenge, and candidly, I'm not sure what we would have done if both of these measures had passed, because we -- we were simply out -- outgunned and -- and overwhelmed.

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As it became apparent that Prop 19 was going to be certified, the -- the Board of Equalization, in conjunction with the Assessor's Association, accelerated the discussions about what we're going to need to implement the measure. Formerly, as I indicated, we created an ad hoc committee at the association led by Assessor Bordonaro. Board -- Board of Equalization staff helped to identify a number of issues regarding the implementation challenges. And from this -- this effort, and from your support and direction, the BOE devised the strike teams to focus on the individual aspects of implementing the proposition.

In particular, the strike team -- team that I'm most familiar with is the team designated to draft legislative text necessary to implement Prop 19. In that regard, I want to take you through the legislative package, and

highlight some of the key elements that, if passed by the legislature, will help all of us provide clear guidance to the public. And -- and once again, we really appreciate the -- the support and guidance we received from board -- board staff.

The starting point of our legislative package really began with guidance from the ad hoc committee, the legislative committee, the executive committee or the CAA and board staff interpreting Prop -- what Prop 19 does and does not do was, frankly, a herculean feat in and of itself. As a constitutional amendment, we -- we had to know what could be clarified by the legislature, what's in the constitution, what sort of things could be done by the -- by the -- by the board, and amongst assessors as -- as -- in terms of standardization of policy.

Additionally, we had to know what laws Prop 19 changed and/or repealed. There is some discussion in -- in differences as to what that -- what -- what those points are, and that will have to be decided by the legislature. Once we did have a -- however, a fundamental understanding of what the legislative intent -- we could begin writing the legislative text that we hope will pass this year in the legislature.

Before I get too involved in the highlights of that text, I did want to mention that Nicole White-Gamble, who's the

director of operations for my office, and Barbara

Edginton from the San Luis Obispo County, they were the primary authors and technicians in developing the CAA legislative package. They're both on the line, and they're available to answer more technical questions that you may have about the proposed legislations. And I may defer a number of questions to them.

So let me first touch on a couple of -- of key provisions of our proposed legislation. First and foremost, the legislative package attempts to offer clear and more precise language to provide for emergency rulemaking authority by your board in many areas. And I think -- I think it's a consensus among anyone who has delved into the details of Prop 19, that assessors absolutely cannot implement Prop 19 without the Board of Equalization taking a lead and providing guidance in how to uniformly administer the various provisions of the measure, until such time that a legislative package is adopted.

I will say, as an aside, that Prop 19 was rushed onto the ballot. There were numerable deficiencies, and it puts both the board as well as assessors in a very awkward position. We are not policymakers. We implement the law as adopted. The adopted law creates a tremendous amount of lack of clarity. Somebody has to make a

policy -- policy decision as to how that should be interpreted. That typically is not county assessors; it's more likely the Board of Equalization. But even you will -- I suspect are going to find constraints based on what type of authority you have to make -- to make changes.

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But since we can't get the legislation passed until later in the legislative session, we have to do something in order to implement it in this interim period. And we're going to have to improvise. So dealing with -- first off with the emergency rulemaking, specifically, we need the Board of Equalization to take the lead on one, statewide tracking requirements of -- of data, you know, the movement of -- of taxpayers from one property to another, since we're to -- since qualified Prop 19 applicants can move their base year as many as three times. Also, the creation of the required forms.

We need the Board of Equalization to -- to work with us to ensure uniform public education throughout the state. We're going to need letters to assessors that include complex value calculation and the needed comparison tests. All these things are absolutely critical for us to even begin administrating Prop 19.

Additionally, the proposed legislative texts

clarifies conditions that must be met in order to receive the benefit for parent to child and grandparent to gran -- grandchild exclusions. As it's been stated by Mr. Moon, the property must be the primary residence of the parent or grandparent, if they're the ones transferring the property. This benefit goes both ways, but in most cases, the child or the grandchild is the one receiving the property. The property must become the primary residence of the child or grandchild within one year within filing of the homeowner's exemption.

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And Member Cohen, we did -- one of those tools that we will be looking at to determine whether it's the primary residence or not would be the homeowner's exemption application.

Only the primary residence qualifies for a base year transfer of the property. Other property no longer qualifies for that benefit, and separation of the farm family from the -- the residence, so that no residency is necessarily required for a family farm also requires more detailed clarification.

The challenges, the provisions, this -- of this component of Prop 19 is supposed to begin on February 16th. We are not ready; I don't know that we will be ready on February 16th, so I am anticipating significant and possibly overwhelming public service challenges for

my department as well as other -- I'm sure other assessors will have the same thing. Additional provision -- additional provisions I wanted to highlight are legislative clarification that will provide for -- clarification, for instance, if the original home is sold before April 1st, and a replacement property is purchased after April 1st, which rules apply, current rules or Prop 19. The definition of severely disabled needs clarification, if Prop 19 extends to both cognitive and/or mental disability, or is it just physical disability? Clarification on whether each spouse is able to claim the base year transfer independently, or if it's -- if they're viewed as a single entity.

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As you -- as you all know all too well, I'm certain that attempting to get legislation passed is difficult in the best of times, and requires a lot of patience, persistence, and understanding. I do want to, at this point, acknowledge that Rob Grossglauser, who is the legislative advocate for the California Assessor's Association, he's on the line, and he will be available to answer specific questions about a lot of our legislative negotiations today.

Policy hearings typically don't take place until March for many of the legislative committees in the first year of the new se -- new session. Our work in

collaboration with those stakeholders gives us the opportunity to -- that we hope that will -- to pass our legislative proposal in a committee bill, which typically allows us to bypass some of the hurdles of passing an authored bill. Whether we're able to pass this legislative proposal in a committee bill, or if we need to find authors -- I think I can state pretty definitively that this is an area where you as board members can really help us push this effort forward to provide education and briefings to lawmakers to stress the urgency and the clarification that's needed for this measure to be -- to be administered.

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And -- and it's important to emphasize that we are the admini -- administrators, attempting to provide clear guidance to constituents on a proposition that the legislature authored and left up to voters to put into law. I can envision that the deficiencies in Prop 19 will generate incalculable public service challenges for assessors. Property owners are eager to make decisions now about estate -- estate planning, at a time when we simply do not have the clarity on all of the provisions of law, and where mistakes are extremely likely to -- to be made.

You know, the Board of Equalization assessors, we didn't draft the law, but we are the ones who are

assigned to administer it and respond publicly.

Ultimately, we are going to be held accountable, and we need to convey to the legislature that -- that -- and -- and stress the urgency to get this right and to do it quickly.

And I wanted to go back to what I said previously about passing legislation during cha -- challenging times. Due to COVID, the challenges are considerably more extensive and cer -- and more uncertain. The legislative calendar is in flux, and other external factors are adding complications. And the full reality here is that it is unlikely that we will get this legislative package passed and signed into law by February 16th, which is the first implementation date.

As a contingency, in collaboration with BOE staff and other stakeholders, we are pre -- we have -- have undertaken a two-prong approach -- two-prong legislative approach. The first one, as I stated earlier, is to get the entire legislative proposal either in a commit -- committee bill, or through a sponsored legislation. The second one is an absolute must-have bill for the parent to child provisions that go into effect on February 16th. We have an understanding with the legislative leadership that this must-have proposal may be inserted into a budget committee bill that Governor Newsom is likely to

sign by the end of the month.

But in consulting with legislative staff, they -you know, they've -- they've -- they've been very clear
that the entire legislative proposal does not work in
the -- in the -- in the budget trailer bill process, and
that we're going to have to truncate some of our needs
and -- and separate the main body of legislation from
some of these critical must-have clarifications, to -hopefully, we can start into this abbreviated process.

We're going to purs -- we're pursuing both -both -- both approaches, and Rob could give you more
details if you want to -- want to -- want to hear more.
But this is probably one area where your leadership is
crucially needed in really helping to inform lawmakers of
the urgency of this matter and stressing how we cannot
implement the will of the voters without this
clarification, and that without clarification, taxpayers,
property owners, all have urgent needs, are likely to be
caught up in red tape and bureaucratic confusion. It may
cost them a lot of money and time and create distress in
their families.

So we -- I know the process is slow, but we need to move fast. So with that, I want to introduce or make available Nicole White-Gamble, who can provide a briefing on the specifics of the legislative proposal. And I

1 apologize, but I have -- I can't answer any questions right now. I have a hard -- hard stop three minutes ago, so I'm going to turn this over to my staff to do the best 3 to answer questions from this point forward. And I'm 4 5 happy to speak with any of you offline later in the day if you have questions for me. 6 7 Thank you all very much. MR. VAZQUEZ: 8 Thank you. 9 MR. DRONENBURG: Thank you, Jeff. 10 MR. VAZQUEZ: And sorry, I know we went a little 11 over. 12 Go ahead. 13 MR. DRONENBURG: Thanks to Jeff, did a great job. I 14 want to suggest that Rob is available, and the -- the 15 next category is collaborating with the legislature. 16 he can give us that strategy but ask -- so don't ask 17 questions of these people of -- about anything other than

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

until Rob gets up.

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MALE SPEAKER: Once they present this, you can
ask --

technical aspects, and hold your questions on process

MS. WHITE-GAMBLE: Good afternoon. Can you hear me?

MR. VAZQUEZ: Yes, go ahead.

MS. WHITE-GAMBLE: Good afternoon. This is Nicole

White-Gamble. I'm director of (indiscernible) services for Assessor Jeffrey Prang. I just wanted to go ahead and give some additional information regarding the language that we have created and are putting forth in front of the legislature. And I also want to note that Barbie Edginton is also on the line, and so I'm going to ask that she also jump in. As I've been looking to the comments and the inquiries that are coming through, I'm hoping that I'll give some insight in terms of what our process has been, how we've moved to get to this point, what our aims and goals are. So essentially, I'm looking at the language, which you'll find is -- what is attached to the agenda, is you actually see the draft la -language that we have created. And we've basically, as a committee and as a group, tackled this in two parts.

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One part that was dealing with the intergenerational transfers, and by that I mean parent to child, grandparent to grandchild, and also the reverse of that. So that became very important because when we look at the way Prop 19 was written, specifically when we're talking about the intergenerational transfers, we know that one has a very aggressive date of February 16th, 2021. So as administrators, who are going to have to implement this language, we wanted to make sure we could get the clearest understanding. And so we've been very

appreciative of the collaboration that has happened throughout the state, with all of our partners, and of course the guidance that we received from the Board of Equalization.

The primary document that has basically informed our decisions are -- are obviously the provisions itself.

We've also looked at and relied heavily on the interpretation, or the BOE's legal analysis, helped to guide us through this process. So in tackling this, again, like I said, we looked at the first portion of it, which is the intergenerational portion of it. And I think as been noted on the call, of significance, of course, it dramatically narrows the benefits that are available now for parents and children to transfer their property.

The second way we looked at this, and the way we grouped it, is we looked at this in terms of the base year transfer portion of it. So there's actually two portions to that. One portion specifically deals with disaster; the other is dealing with both the seniors and also the severely disabled. This was important for us to look at this in two waves. Because when we look at the proposition, we know that it allows for the ability to transfer base year value from one home, your principal residence, to another, throughout the state, which is

primarily one of the key pieces of this legislation.

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But there are differences between the two types.

Most notable, there is a three-time limit for a senior and those severely disabled. But we do not believe this limit applies to victims of wildfires and disasters. So if someone had to endure this significant loss more than three times, there's still relief that they can avail themselves to.

So understanding the order -- or I should say, the differences of these types of provisions and the implementation date, the process we use, is we try to look at this measure and break it up into pieces that would make the most sense. And we also looked at existing language. It was very informative and helpful for us in terms of formulating the sections or the new provisions. If you're looking at our document, what you'll see is the CA ad hoc team created three new components. And the numbers I'll reference are actually proposed numbers; they don't actually exist. But this is a way for us to tie them back to the existing legislation when appropriate.

The first provision or section is 63.2. This deals with all of the intergenerational transfers. The second component is what we refer to as 69.1. This deals with disaster. And then lastly, we have what we call 69.6.

This is getting us more detail in terms of the seniors and also the disabled exclusions.

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I want to preface this by saying that obviously, as we're going through this process for all of us, this has been a continuous learning process for us. And we tried to expand our understanding of what the intent of the legislation is, and then also understanding where those areas are there -- where there was -- where there was grey -- there was grey. And when that existed as much as possible, and understanding and appreciating the -- the intent, we try to fill those areas in as much as possible. As Jeffrey said, we fully realize and understanding as possible to implement and administer this law.

So what I'd like to do is I'd like to actually start to reference the document that was provided.

And Barbara, what we can do is -- what I'd like is to start to discuss some of the specifics that were mentioned. I'm going to start off -- and if you look at the first page of the document, at the attachment, you'll see that in 63.2, there were several questions that were raised. And one of the fundamental questions was the question regarding how farms -- family farms would be handled in the legislation.

And it was noted by Richard Moon, I believe, that we are looking at this as saying that the family farm does not have to have a principal residence associated with it. And so when you look at the documents, as we go through it, you'll find that the way that we address this is we have several different definitions, including the definition of an agricultural commodity.

And another question that was raised that I want to bring up is that there was a question regarding how we'll be looking at these different portions of the family farm. And we define it as an appraisal unit. It's the unit that we'll be looking at. And as you go through the draft language, you'll see that we actually request that a lot of information is provided to us regarding the findings, all of the parcels that are associated with the appraisal unit. And then of course we would do an analysis to see what type of structures or other things may be associated with it.

So this is something where we've clearly delineated the fact that the family farm does not have to have the principal residence associated with it. And -- and we believe that that benefit -- are two separate benefits. So also, questions regarding what type of information would be (indiscernible), and so it -- it's been alluded to previously in this call. We would have to have a

claim that is submitted to us to give us all of the information, so the assessor's office are able to determine the eligibility of -- of the claimant. Other significant portions regarding whether or not -- I should say, if there's multiple transferees, the question is whether or not all of those transferees would have to live in the property, which is not the case. Obviously, if we had one eligible transferee and they resided in the property, they would be able to claim the exclusion.

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There were also questions that were raised about, how would an assessor determine if a property is the principal residence of a claimant? And essentially, typically, when we talk about the person who is giving the property, we refer to them as the transferor (ph.). And the standard usually is they have to be eligible for the homeowner's exemption or disabled vet. The language of the proposition, Prop 19, is very clear in the fact that the transferee actually has to claim and be approved for the homeowner's exemption within one year of moving in. But what we're saying is, the standard for the transferor, the person who would be giving the property, is they have to be eligible for that.

Some of the ways that we typically would know that someone is -- it's their primary residence might be -- just a few examples. And there are -- there are

certainly more, and I'm sure we'll get more clarification out there. But typically, this may be a place where you actually get your voter's registration at the address associated with it. And you -- they -- also your driver's license may show this. But also, another part of this is the fact that there would be an affidavit that would have to be signed, that basically states that for the transferor, it was their principal residence, and then also for the transferee, the person receiving the property, that they were actually occupying and residing in the property.

Some of the other questions that were raised were how would we police -- I don't believe anyone wants to police -- but how would we know if the person who is residing in the property is continuing to reside in the property, and what types of assurances would the assessor's office utilize to make sure that this was a fact? So in the language, we do have specific documents that do require that the homeowner or the transferee using a property is required to notify the assessor if they move out of the property.

In addition to that, the draft language -- the comprehensive draft language that was submitted does also allude to the fact that there might be some type of annual requirement for them to affirm that they are still

residing in the property.

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MR. DRONENBURG: Nicole, I need to interrupt you for a second, because our lobbyist is overbooked. And I wanted to get him on before he leaves. And then we'll come back to you. Excuse me for the interruption, but we -- we've slipped way behind schedule. So Rob, why don't you tell them what the process is, and where we are in the process? I think Board Member Cohen asked about that for sure.

MR. GROSSGLAUSER: Sure, and I'm happy to do so.

And good afternoon, now, everyone. Robert Grossglauser with the California Assessor's Association. The CAA, along with the board, and many interested parties, have been educating legislative in both the senate and the assembly, as well as the governor's office, on the clarifications necessary, and the sensitivity to the timing of things. That process has been underway for a few weeks now.

Due to the legislative counter limitations and the processes in place in the COVID environment, the ability to pass a full Prop 19 clarification package has yet to be realized. It doesn't mean that it won't occur. It just means that the timing is -- is quite difficult. And so with that, we also might be put into a place that a

25 smaller portion of the cleanup will be necessary to meet

the February 15th deadline. And then the larger package to be worked on between now and April 1.

I think that what Ernie, you've said, and what
Assessor Prang has also stated, is that it is key for
everyone to engage the legislators, and that they can be
educated and understand both the clarifications
necessary, and the timing of things. So the legislative
process is a very dynamic one. And so I can never be
held to a certain timeline, but I can say with assurance
that legislative staff are diligently looking at this and
working with their various committees and the leadership
offices to see if there isn't something that can be done
to help implement the voter's will and the passage of
Prop 19 by the appropriate timelines.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Mr. Dronenburg, is there others?

MS. WHITE-GAMBLE: Hello? Hi -- hi, this is Nicole, I guess Nicole White-Gamble. I will just continue very briefly. There was a couple more points about the document that I wanted to make, and then I think we can move from there. Just to note, there was discussion about the severely disabled, which is under our -- our Section 69.6. And I do want to note, just to reiterate which has -- what has already been discussed, we do have a definition that is -- at least in the draft language, that is a little bit more expansive, because it does move

beyond both physical disabilities.

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And the other piece of it was, there were several questions that -- and comments made about the ability for there to be prospective relief. This was in regards to the three years or also six months after receiving notice that someone would still have the ability to file a claim. And I would just like to state that in the language that we provided, the draft language does include sections that address those issues. And then the other thing I wanted to address is the fact that there were lots of questions. And I know that our office -and I'm sure other assessor's offices throughout the state have receive the -- the question of whether or not, do both activities, if they're doing a base year transfer, does both the sale of the original property or the purchase of a replacement property have to occur after April 1st. And based on the legal analysis provided by the BOE, and also our understanding of it, I do want to note that the draft language, at least, does state that our interpretation in the language, if it were accepted, does allow for either one of those events to occur after or on April 1st with the new provisions under Prop 19 being applied.

And so the key to that is that the equal or lesser provision is not in effect. The purchase price of the

replacement property could exceed the original. But then of course, based on the ACA language and calculations, the difference would be added on to the current assessed value if that base were transferred.

Barb, I'm going to ask you if there's any other significant points that you think that need to be highlighted at this point. I will make one other point. When you're looking at this document, it looks like it is -- and it is a rather large document. But I do want to state that when you're looking at this, there's actually two versions of the document. We like to think of this as a living document. And as we get more information and -- and further understanding, of course -- and we've been trying to make updates to it. And so what you'll see is, the first portion of the document is -- has a revision date of 1/08/2021. And I want to make note of that.

And then what you'll see is, I believe it's after

page 17 if I'm not mistake -- actually, after -- yes, I

believe it's page 17. What you'll see is there's also -
let me actually go past that. It's actually page 23.

24. Still going. I'm sorry. Actually, after page 26,

what you'll find is there's a repeat of some of the

language. And the difference between those is that as

we've learned, and we've had more discussions with the

legislature, we've found that the sunset language that we have for provisions in 69.3, we believe that now, our understanding is that that language will not sunset when it comes to the principal residence of the home, that they will run in parallel.

And so the latest version from one -- page 1 to page 26 actually is showing the new provisions without that language being included. So I did want to note that in terms of the document.

Barb, I'm going to ask now if there's any other points or key points that you think that need to be highlighted that I may have missed. Would you please share those?

MS. EDGINTON: Thank you. This is Barbara Edginton.

I'm with the San Luis Obispo County Assessor's Office.

I'm a manager in that office. And I think that there's

just --

And Nicole, I thought you did a very nice job, and -- and I appreciate all the work that you've put into it.

And thank you, members of the board, for -- for letting us speak on this. I think I only have a couple of things that I'd like to maybe highlight for you. And that is, number one, Ni -- what Nicole just brought up, which is that there will be the -- there will be

concurrent versions of how the base year value transfers are -- could be administered. And there is going to be some confusion about how to basically make this -- make the different concurrent versions work together, and so that people would understand which versions they would come under.

So we will need a lot of assistance in that regard, and a lot of guidance from the Board of Equalization and their -- and their staff in -- in helping us to administer that. The second point that I think is going to be important for us to emphasize for you when you're -- when you're going through this draft is, I heard earlier that the -- regarding a family farm, that the hope was that the -- that in -- that the exclusion, the -- the million-dollar calculation, would apply per parcel. And I think that when that was voiced, if the -- the way that I understood that was that the expectation was -- was that it would be per assessor parcel number, as to per the family farm unit.

The way that our draft reads is that that exclu -that million-dollar exclusion would be handled per the
farm unit as opposed to per assessor parcel number. As
was mentioned, some of the farms may be a single
assessment number, and others may have many multiples of
assessment numbers. So depending on how the particular

county has mapped those -- those particular farm -
what's ended up as the farm unit, some farms may end up

with many multiples of that million-dollar application if

it was per assessor parcel number, while others may end

up with only one-million-dollar exclusion applied to it.

So I think that it's important to, number one, recognize that particular issue, and then to provide guidance to the -- on how you think that should be administered and -- by assessment staff, and how you believe consistency can be handled in -- in regard to that.

And other than that, I -- I don't think I have anything that I wanted to highlight. And if you have any questions, we'd be happy to try to answer them.

MR. GAINES: Member Vazquez?

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MR. VAZQUEZ: Yes, Member Gaines, go ahead.

MR. GAINES: Could I just comment in reference to that? Because the whole -- the whole issue on the -- as it relates to farm parcels was an exemption designed to allow those parcels to pass on to the next generation.

And so I -- I just want to reiterate that the understanding, or what's been explained to us is that that would -- it would break down on a per-parcel basis.

And -- but the original intent was an exemption for family farms. So I -- I want to make sure that the --

any interpretation of that is done in a manner that allows the passage of those parcels to the next generation.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you. Is our chair -- Mr.

Dronen -- Dronenburg still on the line?

Ms. Taylor, did we lose Mr. Dronenburg?

MR. DRONENBURG: Hi, it's Ernie. I'm sorry.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Oh.

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MR. DRONENBURG: I had the mute button on.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Oh.

MR. DRONENBURG: I -- I would -- I would just like to sum up by saying, this is -- this is so extremely important that we work on this thing with all due diligence. And we've -- we've gone a long ways, but we have a -- a collaborative method that's been one of the first that I've experienced in my mixed history with the board and the assessors. And it's really been a gratifying process to see working together like this. The next step is to actually introduce the one-page bill -- that's the shortened bill -- and the full pa -full bill into the legislative committees. And it's -the one-page bill is what we're hoping to get into the budget trailer bill. You know, the -- I don't know why they call it a budget trailer bill at this point in the legislative process, other than they're going to have a

special budget bill this year.

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And so it would be a budget trailer bill, as a part of the special budget the governor hopes to get out by the end of this month. And we -- we've been working with the speaker's office as well as the comm -- committee consultants. They've seen the total package, and they are very complimentary on it, and they -- and believed that -- that in total, it's a great package. But they just need -- the -- you know, the -- we can only move one small piece into this vehicle of the budget trailer bill. We have to take the total package and put it into a regular -- hopefully, a committee bill.

And then once we've got the -- the single page done, then we can take those pieces out of the om -- I'll call it omnibus (ph.) bill that includes everything, and -- and then get that -- that one passed. But we need to get it into the process just to get it out by April. But I'm -- and I think that's a -- the summation of our presentation today.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Mr. Dronenburg, I -- I had a list of -- were -- were you also going to have Mr. Moon and Mr. Yeung weigh in, or is that separate?

MR. DRONENBURG: No, they're welcome to weigh in
absolutely.

MS. FLEMING: Chairman Vazquez and members, this is

Brenda Fleming. Thank you to Assessor Ernie Dronenburg and president of CAA, and also Assessor Prang. What we'd like to do is, and -- and just to acknowledge and give thanks and appreciation to all of the public commenters and to the electeds who have joined us today to participate in this conversation, we thank you for your patience as we've been a bit fluid moving through today's agenda.

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What we would like to do with your permission, members, is to continue the conversation on the agenda items specifically going through the legislation. allows us to honor the -- the order of the agenda material and public commenters. And then following that, since we have had the primary speakers on the collaboration with the legislature, I will just -- at the end of -- at the end of the -- the presentation on the draft legislation, I can make some comments for you also.

What I'd like to do, chair and members, is -- is -to honor the public and -- and others are on the line, just continue with -- with the order of the business as it's listed on the agenda, if that's your pleasure.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Sure. I have no problem with that. I'm just wondering now, since we've heard from Mr. Prang and some of his staff along with --

MS. FLEMING: Right. MR. VAZQUEZ: -- Mr. Dronenburg --

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MS. FLEMING: We should proceed with -- with -- proceed with the BOE staff, and Mr. Richard Moon and Dave Yeung to make their comments.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Okay, let's do that.

MS. FLEMING: Thank you, sir.

MR. YEUNG: Yes, good afternoon all. This is -this is David Yeung, Deputy Director of the Property Tax
Department. Thank you for this opportunity to address
you all. First of all, I would like to recognize the
outstanding efforts and immense amount of work
everybody -- all the assessors, their staff, and -- and
the BOE staff has put into this effort. So my -- my -my compliments and thank you very much.

I -- what I wanted to do here was perhaps move back to the macro level. I know from the discussion from Mr. Moon this morning, from Ms. White-Gamble and Ms. Edginton, that we have really delved into some of the details of Prop 19. But if you will just allow me, I -- I would just like to maybe pull back a little and look at it from the macro level. So from the -- the proposed legislation, there are -- there are three proposed statutes that -- that -- that were brought up. The first one is 63.2, and 63.2 will implement the parent/child and grandparent/grandchild exclusion.

elements that will need to be in there, in -- in that legislation, top of that is -- if we -- if we are talking about implementation quickly and effectively, top of that is the following requirements. The whole process starts with the following requirements. The -- the Prop 19 is -- is a little bit -- it does not address it directly, but -- but the proposed legislation 63.2 will -- will give some more specific guidelines on -- on -- on the following requirements. Also, what 63.2 will address is as you've already heard, some of the eligibility requirements, and on -- ongoing verification requirements.

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So those will need to be in there also. And -- and one more element that is key and has been generating a whole lot of discussion on is providing clarification on the family farm, what applies, what is in, what is out. And specifically, the issue has been raised as to what exactly is the unit. Is the unit the -- the individual up -- parcels, or is it the whole farm as a -- as a whole -- as one appraisal unit? So those are some of the elements that will be addressed in 63.2.

Moving onto the next one will be 69.1. The proposed Section 69.1 will implement the base year value transfer for victims of wildfire and disaster. And very similar

to 6 -- to the grandparent/grandchild and the parent/child exclusion, a very needed element in that legislation will be, of course, the filing requirements and very specific filing requirements.

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Another element in there will be clar -- expressed expansion of the base year transfer to all 58 counties, that the counties, now you are able to transfer your base year value, if your property's been destroyed by a disaster, to all 58 counties, and you do not need the county to have a statute that allows you to bring in or import in a base year transit from another county.

And -- and a -- and a removal of the value limitations.

So now that -- before, you had to qualify under a specific value that had to be equal or the same as the original home, they -- there has been a removal of that requirement for anything above it. You can transfer to a -- to a home -- to a replacement home that is actually valued higher. But the difference will be then added to the -- to the base year.

And then the last one -- the last proposed legislation will be Section 69.6. And that will implement the base year transfer for seniors and the disa -- and the severely disabled. As the same with the other two proposed sections, the key element there for implementation is the filing requirements, and that

proposed legislation will address that. It will also address the expansion of the benefit -- the transfer of up to three years. And for the -- particularly for the board, it will actually provide that certain information, how many times a person has taken that benefit, be basically reported to the board, so the board can track how many times they have transferred a base year value. And when they hit the limit of three, that they are not eligible for any more.

So those are just -- those are a big mac -- that is a big macro view of the three proposed legislations. I hope that was helpful. I am available for any questions you may have. And if not, I believe Mr. Moon is also available for his comments.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Yes, Mr. Moon, go ahead.

MR. MOON: Good afternoon, this is -- good afternoon, this is Richard Moon with the legal department again. And what I'd like to do first is also offer my thanks to CAA and their staff, and in particular Ms. White-Gamble and Ms. Edginton. They were not assigned an easy task, but they really did a fantastic job of pulling things together in a very short time. But it's the nature of legislation that it doesn't address every potential situation.

And so what I'd like to address just very briefly is

some of the quote, unquote, gaps that the -- that staff is looking to address, whether that be via guidance in the form of something like an LTA, or legal opinions, or rulemaking. And I would also note, as Assessor Prang had mentioned, that the draft legislation explicitly provides authority for the board to do emergency regulations. So we would -- that would be available to us should the -- should the legislation pass.

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And so I just wanted to mention, several things that we would like to do with -- with future guidance. And -- and one of those things is to explain and to give examples of how the new assessed values would be calculated, whether that's through the -- the parent/child portion of Prop 19, or whether it's the value -- the base year value transfers. We'd also like to give examples of how an assessed value would be calculated in the parent/child or grandparent/grandchild situation when the family home is no longer the family home of an eligible transferee. There is language in the draft legislation that describes it, but I think as we all know, legislative language sometimes is not as clear as a concrete specific example. And so that's something that we'd like to do.

And we'd also like to give guidance on tracking these -- on the effect -- on the Prop 19 (indiscernible)

as well. Several other things that we would need to -or are looking -- would look to clarify is the
interaction of the Prop 19 base year value provisions
with the existing disaster base year value provisions.

More specifically, Section 69 and 69.3. We'd also like
to give some guidance on the types of property that the
base year value transfer could apply to, as well as the
types of ownership that would qualify as well. And by
that, I mean for example, what happens if there's a
multi-unit property, and an over fifty-five resident
lives in one unit of the multi-unit, and then wants to -wants to transfer the base year value.

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And so those are some of the specific situations that we would be looking to -- to give guidance on. And then finally, sort of perhaps a more longer-term thinking sort of idea, and some -- and things to think about would be those changes that may potentially take a constitutional amendment. And there's a couple things here that we've been tossing around. And -- and we will certainly think about further. The first is that the base year value transfer two-year requirement is in -- is in the constitution itself.

But in particular, with respect to disaster relief, for base year value transfers after a disaster, two years may not be long enough. And so if that two years would

want to be extended, that would have to be done through a constitutional -- constitutional amendment. And then also, if there wanted to be provisions for -- if something like the pandemic, that's occurring now happened, for there to be some type of authority or means to extend that two years during that kind of a time.

And then the second item that I had wanted to mention was, we have gotten a lot of questions about the prospective or retroactive potential relief for transfers that are -- are made, both the purchase and the sale, prior to April 1, 2021. There is currently no prospective or retroactive relief provided for in Prop 19. And if that's something that the legislature deems desirable or necessary to do, that's something that would also need to most likely be done through a constitutional amendment. And that -- those -- those are the things that I had wanted to highlight. And I'm happy to take any questions that you might have.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Mr. Dronenburg, I believe that concludes all the presenters, correct?

MR. DRONENBURG: Yes, it does.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you, (indiscernible) -anybody knows.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Let -- let me just remind those that are not speaking to please mute your mic.

And just one, thank you, Mr. Dronenburg. And I know Mr. Prang, who had to leave, but then of course our staff, Mr. Moon, and Mr. Yeung, for your -- all your dedication, especially over the holidays. I know you guys were working really hard to craft this well thought out legislation.

Let me ask the member -- actually, members, you know, now that I got -- logged back on, I'm not able to see your -- can't see if you're on -- your visual. So I'm just going to go down the list of the members and see if there's any questions. I'll start with our Vice Chair Schaefer.

MR. SCHAEFER: Thank you, Chair Vazquez. I want to thank Mr. Dronenburg and all of the assessors for working so closely with our staff to try to get the right answers here. I notice on the proposed parent/child and grandparent/grandchild exclusions, we defined children as any child born of the parent or parent's accepted child, as defined in subparagraph D, who has been adopted by another person or persons. And then you go to subparagraph D, and it talks about anybody who is adopted other than an individual adopted after reaching eighteen years of age.

We're drawing a distinction between adopted children that are under eighteen or over eighteen? Or I guess

what we're doing is we're zeroing in on the fact, if you're going to be an adopted child, you've got to get your adoption in sometime between birth and eighteen, and not thereafter. Like, the theory that if somebody adopted somebody over eighteen, it might be just for purposes of favorable tax treatment. Is that really why we had that provision in there? Because they — the law of the state is that a child ends at eighteen. And we're only giving relief to child and grandchild here. So if that's the case, that's already in the law, we really don't need to start defining before or after age eighteen, do we? Can somebody speak to that?

MR. DRONENBURG: Richard, maybe you might know the type. I think that's consistent with our current interpretation of the existing parent/child transfers.

MR. MOON: That -- that's correct. This is Richard Moon from the legal department. I believe that -- that -- that is correct. That it's the -- it's what exists now in Section 63.1, and -- and those definitions were carried over to -- to 63.2.

MR. SCHAEFER: I just -- I just want to know that we're protective whenever we can to people under eighteen. Whether they're natural or adopted doesn't really make any difference. And we should be alert to that. Thank you.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you. Member Gaines?

MR. GAINES: No -- no further comment, thank you.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Member Cohen?

MS. COHEN: Thank you. I have no further comment either.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Ms. Stowers?

MS. STOWERS: No comments, thank you.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

I have just a couple quick questions. And my first one is to Mr. Dronenburg. Regarding the parent/child exclusion, there isn't anything in this proposal, I guess, as I look, Section 63.2, about situations where a transferee or temporary vacates a principal residence. For example, if a transferee is called away for military duty, or is in a convalescent hospital, what do you suggest, or do we need to maybe state that in some kind of a temporary LTA to -- for some assistance there?

MR. DRONENBURG: Well, I -- I think putting it in an LTA never hurts. But because I think the principal -- at least speaking from this office, thinking on how we're going to administer it, we're going to rely heavily on the homeowner's exemption. And that's an annual thing. So if somebody leaves the house for six months because of a requirement that they be gone, it's not going to affect the homeowner's exemption. They're still the principal

residence. And is -- you know, that of course is checked by the franchise tax board, and the assessor's checking the homeowner's exemption. So that would be my initial response to that question.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

MR. MOON: If -- if I --

MR. VAZQUEZ: I -- oh.

MR. MOON: Chair Va -- Chair Vazquez, this is Richard Moon from the legal department --

MR. YEUNG: Oh, thank you, Richard.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Sure, go ahead.

MR. MOON: If I could chime in. There is -- you're correct. There is no definition or exception carved out specifically in -- in 63.2 for those temporary type situations. And that's also the same for 63.1. And -- and I think one of the reasons why there's no exception carved out specifically is because for the homeowner's exemption, there's an understanding that if you're away from your home temporarily, that that's not by itself going to remove that home as your -- as your family residence.

So and I think those interpretations are imported into our understanding of how the parent/child exclusion works. So for example, if you were -- if somebody were a member of the military and they were deployed overseas

for -- for two years, that would not cause them to lose, by itself, the -- the homeowner's exemption on a home that they would have here.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you. I understand Mr. Prang is back with us. So I have a couple questions for him. The first one is, is actually re -- it's -- it's in relationship to the basic year value transfer for seniors and severely disabled. And the first one is the -- the proposal authorizes the cancellation or refund of taxes on a replacement home to the extent that they exceed the amount due upon transfer of a new base year value to that home.

So if someone, for example, let's say in Malibu, sells their home for 4.8 million, with a low base year value, and purchases or rebuilds a \$900,000 home in another part of the state or county, does that claimant get a refund?

Is Mr. Prang on the line, still?

MR. PRANG: I -- I would think that you have to know the base -- the assessment base year value. And depending on what that base year value is, and the time that the person is in the home. Could be a supplemental property tax issue, too. There's -- I need more details in that question.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Okay, but -- but at the end of the -105-

day, if -- if somebody did do a transfer of value on a piece of property they sold that was worth more than what the new, or the purchase of a -- of the -- the relocation of a new home, for example, they would be entitled to some kind of a refund; is that correct?

MR. PRANG: I -- I would have to go to my counsel.

We're not in the refund business. We can reduce their

values, but we don't give taxes back unless we've

incorrectly appraised them. That's just the basic tenet.

If -- if we -- under the new rules, we made a -- a

adjustment in the value, and it was more than what the

property was worth, and they've already paid the taxes,

then we would give them a refund.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Okay. So moving forward, it -- it would -- it would just -- it would get adjusted, basically?

MR. PRANG: Yes.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Okay. Yeah, somebody proposed this, and I was -- when they asked me the question, I wasn't sure. That's why I'm bringing it up. So but that makes sense. I hear what you're saying. So at the end of the day, it -- it doesn't really go retroactive, but rather, moving forward, when they move into their new home, if it's obviously at a -- at a lower value, they would pay less taxes?

MR. PRANG: Yeah. And they have to pay some taxes
that were erroneous before we'll give them a refund.

And -- and we're -- we're moving bases here, we're not
moving taxes, per se.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Okay.

MS. EDGINTON: This is Barbara Edginton. I'm -- I'm wondering if I could just make a couple of comments in relation to that.

MR. VAZQUEZ: I can barely hear you.

MR. PRANG: It's hard to hear you.

MS. EDGINTON: I said, this is Barbara Edginton from San Luis Obispo. And I wondered if I just might make a couple of comments in relation to your question.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Sure, go ahead.

MS. EDGINTON: Thank you. I think that there is -if I understood correctly, what we're looking at is -regarding that -- that refund that they referred to, is
if, for example, there is a transfer, and the original
home has a base year value of, let's say, 200,000, and if
the replacement property has a base year value prior to
the purchase of 400,000, then there might be a refund of
some sort, because there would be the reduction from the
400,000 down to the 200,000.

But it's not a -- a refund per se of the difference between the sale price of the 4 -- 4.8 million down to

whatever their purchase price is for the replacement.

It -- it's looking at the base year values between the original and the replacement.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Okay.

MS. EDGINTON: And I'm sure that Mr. Moon could -could clarify that in -- in their language. But I -- I
just wanted to make sure that there wasn't a
misunderstanding about what that refund related to.

MR. PRANG: I -- I -- maybe it's just terminology.

But we don't give refunds. We adjust the bases. Not

a -- somebody's got to have made some pay on the wrong

amount. And we can adjust the basis, and we'll go back

and re-issue a bill at a lower amount, but -- and it

could cause the mis -- nothing in this new law creates

a -- kind of a -- a method that you could go -- it's only

a method that if fell -- followed incorrectly, would

create a overpayment of tax.

MR. YEUNG: If -- hello, this -- this is -- this is

David Yeung, Deputy Director of the Property Tax

Department. The only provision that I -- if I may just

comment. The only provision that I saw in Proposition 19

that talks about a refund is if you transfer your base

year value to a replacement home and you do not -- and it

takes you within that first year to do so. You -- you

buy the replacement, it is reassessed at the time when

you bought it. And let's just say the fair market value of the home is \$600,000. Within the first year, you are able to transfer your base year value from your original home -- and let's say that -- that original base year is -- is \$200,000, then if you've already paid the taxes on the \$600,000 on your replacement, you are due a refund. And if you are -- if you have not paid the taxes on it but a bill has been generated, there's a -- I believe there's a provision for the cancellation of that bill, or a correction of that bill. I believe that's the --

MR. PRANG: Yes, exactly.

MR. YEUNG: -- only -- that's the only provision

I've seen in Prop 19 that talks about a refund or a

cancellation or a chance, or a correction of a bill.

MR. VAZQUEZ: That's a good point. So for example, you know, as a homeowner, you get this -- you get your bill, and they allow you to either pay it all at once, or you can pay it --

MR. YEUNG: Right.

MR. VAZQUEZ: -- in two installments, for example.

So let's say you paid the first installment in April, and then you sell --

MR. YEUNG: Right.

MR. VAZQUEZ: -- and you move into a -- a home
-109-

1 that's valued now at less in a different county, for example -- or even within the same county -- but has a -a lower base value, then the second payment that would be 3 due in December would be a lot less -- well, it would be 4 5 get -- get adjusted? 6 MR. YEUNG: Yes. 7 MR. VAZQUEZ: And then -- but you wouldn't get --MR. YEUNG: It would be --8 9 MR. VAZQUEZ: -- reimbursed for that first payment 10 you made in April, would you? MR. YEUNG: The -- it -- it depends on whether --11 12 whether it covers how much lower, I believe, the -- the 13 base year value is. If it -- if the first half 14 install -- the half installment covers the -- the -- the 15 final corrected bill --16 MR. PRANG: Yes. 17 MR. YEUNG: -- then I think you are due -- are 18 eligible for a refund. If it does not, then I believe 19 this should be an adjustment to the -- to the second 20 half. That would be the most logical application of --21 of that provision. 22 MR. VAZQUEZ: But that makes sense, yeah. Because 23 I'm thinking, especially if you're looking at 24 something -- you know, something that -- in the millions,

right? And you go down to something that's in --

MR. YEUNG: Right.

MR. VAZQUEZ: -- the hundred thousands. You
don't --

MR. YEUNG: Right.

MR. VAZQUEZ: -- even if you pay only half of it,
you probably have already overpaid.

MR. YEUNG: Yes. That -- that would be the most logical construction of that.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Okay, that makes sense.

MR. YEUNG: Thank you.

MR. PRANG: It usually is part of a supplemental bill correction.

MR. VAZQUEZ: And then just my last question, you know, I know under this new Prop 19, you're allowed to transfer your base year value up to three times. If one of those times is something that was done out of your control, for example, a wildfire, does that count against you, as one of the three?

MR. YEUNG: This is David Yeung again. My understanding is that for disaster relief, the three-time limitation does not apply to that, or it was not, at least, not the intention of Prop 19. But it is for the provision that allows you to transfer it, because you are age fifty-five or -- or older, or because you're disa -- severely disabled.

1 So the -- the answer is, it does not count for disaster relief, but it does for -- for what used to be called Prop 60, 90, 110. 3 4 MR. VAZQUEZ: Okav. 5 MR. YEUNG: Okay. 6 MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you. With that, let me ask Ms. Taylor if there's any 7 8 written comments, or anybody on the line that wishes to 9 speak on this item. MS. TAYLOR: Yes, I have seven written comments. 10 11 And we do not have any public comments on the line yet. 12 MR. VAZQUEZ: Please, go ahead. MS. TAYLOR: So we'll -- okay, our first comment is 13 14 from Joanne (ph.). "I voted against Proposition 19 15 because of the provision that was slipped into the home 16 protection for seniors, severely disabled, families and victims of wildfire or natural disasters act regarding 17 18 parent/child and grandparent/grandchild and exclusion. 19 This act constitutes legal theft against" ta --20 "taxpayers without notice. The public was totally 21 misled, and now you're in the process of legally 22 clarifying the grey areas after the fact. That needs to 2.3 be resolved in order to implement this proposition. 24

"However, you've given a hard date of February 16th, 2021, for parents to transfer their properties to their

children in order to obtain the exclusion before the law is finalized. Obviously, someone is in a hurry to take advantage of this license to steal. The assessor's office and BOE cannot answer any questions, because implementing this statute is yet to be determined.

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"The first part of this prop should have been a standalone proposition for voters to vote on. Most people still do not know how the second part of Proposition 19 will affect their family's property and to their children, let alone giving a February 16th date to comply by. Corporations don't pay taxes, churches don't pay taxes, rich people don't pay taxes, yet you come after the taxpayers to steal their property one way or the other.

"I understand that the California Association of Realtors were responsible for this prop, backed by others, and more than 50 million dollars to support this effort to get the prop passed, that will directly financially benefit realtors. Shame on all of you. How do you expect anyone to trust what the government is up to when you pull these kinds of misdeeds? The information prepared for taxpayers to read the pros and cons of each of the bills prior to voting are very misleading. Find another way to take in revenue, but what's been proposed is theft"

The next comment is from James Cunningham (ph.).

"Our law firm has met with more than 300 clients about

Prop 19, and we are deeply concerned about the timing of
the effective date of this proposition. In the last
days, we have received an excess of 400 inquiries from
the public about helping them with the repeal of Prop 58.

Please, please consider delaying the effective date of

Prop 19 with respect to the repeal of Prop 58.

"Many of our clients are low income, and when the home is reassessed, it will cause undue hardship on them. Many of our callers and clients have held the family home for two or more generations and make subsistence wages.

If and when the family home is reassessed, it will cause extreme hardship for many. Elders are forced to give their homes to children, and this is putting elders at risk.

"I encourage the board to adopt the broadest, most literal interpretation of the family home exemption, and not to propose a more restrictive approach. I read your notes and am concerned that many — that the property may be reassessed if a child ceases to use the family home as a residence. This will be harming many, many people. Thank you, James L. Cunningham, Jr. Esq., certified specialist, estate planning, trust, and probate law."

"Good day, members of the board. Our firm

represents taxpayers for assessment appeals and ownership Often, we have clients who have not filed parent claim -- to child claim forms, and their parents have been deceased for more than ten years, and title is still in the name of the now irrevocable trust. Under law, they can still file the claim form, and no escape taxes should be issued. Under the future implementation of the law, if they do not move into the house, and if they do not file a homeowner's exemption claim within one year upon discovery of the death of the surviving parent, the assessor is obligated to reassess. If this occurs in 2030, for example, and the parents died in 2023, the beneficiaries will be responsible for eight years of estate taxes. Has this issue been addressed? Regards, Kent Miller (ph.), assessment counselling services." This is a comment from Esther. "It is impossible to say how laws that affect people with disabilities will change, and how they will impact the estate we leave to our children with disabilities. We have decided against placing our home in a property protection trust, because we need a solution that is fair to everyone with disabilities, and not just those who have the knowledge and money to pay for this trust. It would give us great peace of mind to know that if an increase in property tax

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for our disabled children cannot be maintained at the

base level that currently applies, that the increased property tax will be deferred until the person with disabilities dies with a lien for the unpaid amount placed upon the home.

"This would ensure that persons with disabilities do not lose the only home they've known because of increasing property tax taxes. Thank you for the hearing."

This comment is from Will Becker. "Question: If property has multiple uses, such as a primary residence, grazing, farming, and also a rental home, does it still count as a family farm? Or does the fact that it has rental income mean that it can't count as a family farm? Please address these Prop 19 issues. Proportionality: If a property is owned fifty/fifty by two people, and then one of them dies and transfers their half to their children, is only half of the property subject to Prop 19 reassessment, or is all of it reassessed? Primary residence: If the owner is in a long-term care home for health reasons, can their family farm still count as their primary residence?"

From Clyde Warren (ph.). "Will all of the questions proposed today, the 14th, be answered and available to everyone? We are on a very tight timeline, so how soon are we going to get answers? Thank you."

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And the final written comment, from Carolyn (ph.).

"Our family home is held in joint tenancy with myself, my husband, and our son. With this kind of ownership, as each person dies, it goes to the others equally and automatically. Does the Prop 13 exception from reassessment from parent to child pass on this way as long as this was before February 15th? Is the date of the transfer when the joint tenancy was established, or as each person passes away, it is reassessed?"

Those are the final written comments. I'll move onto the AT&T Operator.

AT&T Moderator, can you please let us know if there is anyone on the line who would like to make a public comment regarding this matter at this time?

AT&T OPERATOR: Yes. For any public comment you may press 1, 0, at this time. And our first public comment will come from Scott Kaufman.

Please go ahead, your line is open.

MR. KAUFMAN: This is Scott Kaufman from the Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association. We appreciate the cleanup language put forward by the assessors. But with such a tight deadline, the fact that the law needs thirty plus pages of fixes to be effectively administered says that to us that taxpayers desperately need an extension on the implementation of at least the inheritance provision

until this is all figured out.

Have the assessors included -- considered including such language? I know there are legislators interested in putting forward such a bill. Thank you.

AT&T OPERATOR: Thank you. And our next public comment will come from Marianne Welsh. Your line is open.

MS. WELSH: Yes. I just would like to say, yes, the real estate people put out 63 million dollars. However, the state legislator made a twist to it and put in -- and they also donated a \$400,000. And they also are with the democratic party, and vote -- all of our legislators, both the assembly and the state legislator are all democratic. So as far as I'm concerned, that's also a conflict of interest.

But my main concern is, this proposition is completely illegal because there's more than one -there's -- there's more than one issue on it. It's an issue of the fire people, and -- and the victims, and it's an issue of -- of -- of the inheritance people.
That's two separate issues.

What they tried to do is tie it into taxation.

However, it's two separate issues, and so therefore this is an illegal proposition that should be completely eliminated now. And you can see by all of the questions

today, that this is a big problem for middle class people. This is a big problem for people with disabilities. This is a big problem for anybody with any property. It's what the other lady said at the beginning. This is a -- a theft. This is stealing from people's only wealth. And most middle-class people, their only wealth is their homes. And for the state to rip us off at this time, with a -- with a virus going on, with the economy sort of in a tank right now, is absolutely outrageous, to say the least.

It needs to be completely repealed. It needs to be thrown out. It was wrong for the legislators to do it. It was totally corrupt. And they only were looking for money. And no matter how much money we -- we are taxed in this state, the legislators don't even use the money co -- correctly anyways. There's never enough. Never enough. I really believe that this is a -- is an improper proposition. It's illegal, and it should be eliminated now. Thank you.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

AT&T OPERATOR: Thank you. And as a reminder, it is 1, 0 for any public comment. And we have no public comment in queue.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

Members, we're looking at two more presentations.

1 And I understand they're -- those will be rather short. I was wondering what the will is of the members. Do we want to just take a short break and continue? 3 MR. SCHAEFER: Vice Chair Schaefer here. Are we 4 5 done with the meeting, Chairman Vazquez, if we have these additional two items? 6 7 MR. VAZQUEZ: I believe so. That's why I was asking 8 if we can go through it. Unless, you know, maybe we 9 might want to take just a short five, ten-minute restroom break? 10 11 Okay, I would move we have a five-MR. SCHAEFER: 12 minute restroom break, and then go on. And that means 13 the meeting would end after we hear those two items. And 14 then we can go to lunch. 15 MR. VAZQUEZ: That works for me. Let me see --16 Member Cohen? 17 MS. COHEN: Yeah, I'm -- I'm in agreement with --18 with Schaefer's proposal. 19 MR. VAZQUEZ: You're good with that? Okay. All 20 right, so why don't we go head and just take, like, a --21 just a -- basically a little restroom break. You want to 22 say five, or -- what's good, ten minutes? 2.3 MS. COHEN: Five minutes is good. 24 MR. VAZQUEZ: Is five minutes good? All right.

MS. COHEN: Yeah, five minutes is good. And we can

get back to it.

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MR. VAZQUEZ: So I have 12:55. Let's say at 1 o'clock we'll reconvene. Alrighty, let's do that.

(Whereupon, a recess was held from 12:55 p.m.

until 1:00 p.m.)

MS. TAYLOR: The collaboration with the California state legislature, presented by Mr. Ernest Dronenburg and Ms. Brenda Fleming.

MS. FLEMING: Chairman Vazquez and Honorable

Members, thank you for the opportunity to -- to add some

further comment to this topic. Clearly what we heard

today was some urgency to move forward timely with

legislation that offers some clarification, and actually

fills in some -- the gaps of the Prop 19 -- Proposition

19. As you've heard from our taxpayers today, who

weighed in heavily, urgency is needed in order to support

them and give them some relief.

I won't restate what we heard earlier today, but I just want to emphasize for us, that the draft legislation is a product of -- of -- of collaborative document. And it's a product of a lot of people working together over the last, you know, several weeks, to put it together. So what we would like to do, members, with your support absolutely, is to move forward with a two-prong approach.

At this point, as -- as you've heard from Mr.

Grossglauser, the legislature's in a bit of an interesting time. They're moving forward quickly also with some budget bills at the direction and request of the governor. We have the opportunity, member, to either move forward with a committee bill or a sponsored bill. We also have the opportunity perhaps to look at it as an urgency bill, which potentially could be attached to the budget bill.

That would be ideal, if we could, because we'd like to move forward with the -- with the full comprehensive draft proposal. That material is attached to our plan. But if for some reason, moving timely in the form of an urgency bill, we're not able to -- to move forward with the entire bill, at least initially, then a multiple-phased approach would be appreciated. And that would be phase 1, moving forward with the provisions that need to be clarified for the February 16th date. And the second phase could be focusing on those provisions that are necessary for the April 1st date.

So one of the things that we would be doing, obviously, with your support and engagement, would be to work closely with the legislature to make sure that they're understanding the necessity, the importance, and the sensitivity of timing on this. In the interim, while we're deciding which is the best path forward, as we're

collaborating with the legislature, staff -- the BOE staff will immediately begin focusing on the guidance.

And that would be our focus between now and the February 16th timeframe.

As noted, members, it is very important. You've heard from your taxpayers today. Many of those taxpayers are also nested in the districts of the legislatures that are nested in your districts. So I think to the extent, members, that you are able to participate and provide your absolute leadership with the legislature to make sure they understand the importance of addressing this very significant taxpayer issue.

And with that, I'm not sure, members, at this point, if Assessor Dronenburg is still on the line. But that would be our focus and my priority. Obviously, members will have more discussions tomorrow to get any additional direction from you in terms of approval of the legislative prose -- proposal for us to proceed with, and also with direction on guidance. Members, I'm available for guestions if you have any.

MR. DRONENBURG: Well I -- I'm hearing -- there's nothing I want to add other than to make sure that, you know, the -- the majority of those questions all relate to the date, which is part of the initiative. You know, we have no discretion on these dates. And so -- and any

kind of amendment that -- that we might want in the dual approach, we can put in the second bill where we've got more time. But if we -- if we want to get in the budget trailer bill, we've got to have a one-page, or -- that's been part of our instructions from the legislature, and that is the one that we really, really need as soon as possible.

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Thank you for allowing me to address you today. And thanks, Brenda.

MS. FLEMING: Thank you for your participation, Ernie. Much appreciated.

So members, again, I think the -- the focus for us is -- is -- for all, is to ultimately have a full package of our legislative proposal. Because it does address the comprehensive challenges with this legislation. But as is noted and discussed, we do have the challenge with the legislative cycle. So to the extent that we have some provisions right away, in a -- in a smaller or a more abbreviated version of our proposal, referenced as the one page, perhaps, where we can -- we can summarize that. But it primarily just focuses on provisions that are -- that are needed by the February 16th operative date. And then we would continue with the subsequent phases to ultimately get the full body of the proposal introduced.

And again, we're available for any questions that

you may have.

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MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

Members, do we have any questions?

MS. FLEMING: Thank you, members.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Seeing and hearing none, let me just ask one quick question. So, you know, based on what we just heard from Mr. Dronenburg -- actually, both Mr. Dronenburg and Ms. Fleming, I think we -- we should consider doing -- at least getting this letter out to the members, right? And I understand there is a -- well, the CAA and the staff have already crafted this emergency legislation, I guess that -- they're trying to address the issue of February 16th, the first deadline.

And I'm wondering if it's probably the most appropriate of -- use of our time right now is to at least get a letter in support of that from the board. What's the -- the feeling from the members?

MS. COHEN: Chair Vazquez, what is it exactly you're asking for? You wanted to hear from us about a letter?

MR. VAZQUEZ: Well, you know what, as I'm reviewing this now, and listening to what we've laid out so far, why don't we just hold, and let -- let's hear the -- let's move onto the next -- well, first of all, let's -- let's see if there's anybody in the public that -- any written comments, or if we have any comments, or anybody

in the public to hear on this item.

Because at the end of the day, I -- I think we should just stick to what I had said originally at the outset in the beginning. To just -- you know, to put us back, I guess, on really listening mode, and then come back tomorrow with really the action items and -- and motions that we all see fit, after we have a -- the opportunity to digest what we heard today, plus information and the discussion that we had among ourselves. Why don't we do that?

Let me just get Ms. Taylor to check to see if there's anybody -- if we have any written comments on this item, or to check with AT&T if there's anybody on the line on this specific item.

MS. TAYLOR: Thank you. There are not written comments for this item.

AT&T Moderator, can you please let us know if there is anyone on the line who would like to make a public comment regarding this matter at this time?

AT&T OPERATOR: Yes. Any public comment, you may press 1, 0. And our first public comment will come from -- one moment. 1, 0 for any public comment. Our next public comment will come from Marianne Welsh.

Your line's open.

MS. WELSH: Yes, I would just like to thank the -126-

board for this, because it's the only time the public has been able to talk about Proposition 19. Because our legislators do not allow us any kind of information, because they -- they -- they work for themselves and not for the people. I'd just like to say, thank you for all of you. But I'd like to just make a couple comments here. An increase of 600 to 700 percent on property tax is unjust, especially for hurting families at this time.

The government forcing a sale or telling the people what they can do with their property is not freedom of choice but more like a socialist, communist government.

Also, Proposition 19 was written in a deceptive manner, prejudiced and unconstitutional.

It's a civil rights issue that has over two separate items, which is unlawful, for sure, for the voters to vote on. It states no public hearing or review by the people of California before the vote. It's a fraud to the voters' worth. Unknown to the voters, the legislature underhandedly passed the three California Constitutional amendments, and Senate bill 300 was put on the ballot the last minute and Governor Newsom signed it.

What I would hope this Board could do, more than anything else -- because they're passing all of their issues over to the Board of Equalization -- I would hope that the Board doesn't send anything against -- tries to

push this legislation right now for the money they're trying to collect on hold.

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And I thank you again for having this meeting. I think it's very important. But I hope the Board could just -- instead of you guys doing the work of the legislators, I would hope that your -- the Board could just send them -- the legislators, and tell them, let's put this on hold. There's too many issues, and the public is very upset. And people are hurting right now. And they just -- and on top of this, the vote was -- there was only 327,000 votes they got, which is a little bit over 51 percent of the voters, out of 40 million people in the State of California.

Thank you very much for this whole conversation. Thank you, all. Bye.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

MR. GAINES: Member Vazquez?

MS. TAYLOR: Our next --

MR. VAZQUEZ: Yes? Member Gaines, go ahead.

MR. GAINES: Or Chair Vazquez. Excuse me.

Just to clarify on that issue, I -- it's my understanding that we don't have the authority to slow this down. That dates are specific within the initiative itself. I'm wondering, could we get a comment on that from Mr. Moon or someone at the BOE? But don't we have

1 to follow the initiative as it's written, in terms of the timelines? MR. MOON: Member Gaines --3 MR. GAINES: I would love to slow it down if we 4 5 could, so we could get more clarity. But I just don't think we have the authority. 6 7 MR. MOON: This is Richard Moon with the legal 8 department. You're correct. The operative dates are 9 written into the Constitutional amendment, the initiative, itself. And so we would not have the 10 11 authority. We do not have the authority to change those 12 dates. 13 MR. GAINES: Okay. Well, I'm sympathetic to the 14 concerns of the individual that had spoken. But I just 15 wanted to clarify that so that she is -- she's aware of 16 what our parameters are, as members of the BOE. Thank 17 you. 18 MR. VAZQUEZ: Good point. Thank you. 19 Anybody else, Ms. Taylor? MS. TAYLOR: I believe there's still someone on the 20 21 AT&T line.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Okay.

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AT&T MODERATOR: Yes, our next public comment is from Peter Keisler (phonetic). Go ahead.

1 But I just wanted to clarify that --2 (Audio interference) 3 AT&T MODERATOR: Peter Keisler, your line is open. 4 MR. KEISLER: Yes, I'm ready. Do I start speaking? 5 MR. VAZQUEZ: Sure, go ahead. But you may want to 6 turn down your audio, because it sounds like you're 7 getting some back feed there. MR. KEISLER: Hi, yes. My name is Peter Keisler, 8 9 and I'd like to speak to this -- we should have a remedy 10 in the legislature on the -- on this --11 (Audio interference) 12 MR. KEISLER: Yes, can you hear me? 13 MR. VAZQUEZ: Yes, we can hear you. 14 MR. KEISLER: I'm Peter Keisler. 15 Okay. So yes. I'm very concerned about the parent 16 traffic for the other property, other than the primary 17 residence. It looks like what could happen here is that 18 most of the families, hardworking, middle class families, 19 with these -- maybe an additional property -- may lose 20 that during the time of the reassessment and be paying 21 several hundred more percent. And they may have to just 22 sell those. 2.3 So we will ask the Board of Equalization to please,

in this single-page letter or the longer legislation, to seek a remedy for that, so these families won't be losing

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all of their second properties, and that they will be able to keep them. And not be having all of these real estate sales that may be an advantage to other associations in this state.

So please include that in the one-page or in the

So please include that in the one-page or in the larger legislation. To make a remedy to this, so that they can use the previous base value, and not be reassessed, and maybe lose all of those properties that they worked hard to buy and to save, and want to pass onto their children.

Thank you so much for this hearing and your time on this. And bless you.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

Ms. Taylor, is there anybody else --

Taylor, if you would go onto the next item?

AT&T MODERATOR: It appears we have no further public comments in queue.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Okay. With that, members -- Ms.

MS. TAYLOR: Yes. The next up item is M.1.a.2., the Proposition 19 and Implementation Planning Matrix, presented by Mr. Yeung.

MR. YEUNG: Good afternoon to all. Good afternoon,
Chair Vazquez and all the members of the Board. This is
David Yeung, Deputy Director, the Property Tax
Department.

What I have before you today is a presentation on the -- on the Prop. 19 Matrix Analysis. As you may recall, I presented this item in December at our December Board meeting. At that time, the Matrix contained the Board Staff Analysis of Proposition 19, what each provision did, our concerns with those provisions, and our options in addressing those.

At the same meeting in December, CAA, the assessors, also presented their list of concerns and issues.

Request was made that we go ahead and update the Matrix and incorporate the assessors' concerns and issues into it.

And that is, indeed, what is before you. It is a -now, it is a compilation of both the Board's and the
assessors' issues and concerns. It is 45 pages long, so
what I will do is just give you a very brief, brief
update on it.

The righthand-side-most column, the concurrencies, are what I will focus on. If you look at the setup of the actual matrix, the provisions are in the second column. What it does is in the -- is in the third column. The Board's concern, as before, is in the fourth column. CAA's concerns and issues are in the -- are in the fifth column, followed by the Board's options, and the CAA options. Where we have concurrences, I've drawn

particular note.

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So the options typically fall into three categories.

Legislation, rulemaking, and guidance. And so we've identified -- we've identified, actually, two items that will require, basically, Constitutional amendments. And Mr. Moon has already touched on them earlier today. I would just -- I will just go -- revisit them very briefly.

One is the -- under Prop. 19, there is a two-year time limit for a base year transfer -- Prop - base year transfer. Currently, for disaster relief, it is currently a three-year for intercounty. And within the same county, it's five years.

As Mr. Moon so correctly articulated, a two-year may be a little bit short. And if there is a desire to change that, that would require Constitutional amendment. And the same is true for retroactive or prospective relief. If something happened prior, and they had gotten -- and they did not get benefits under the old statute, for them to get benefit under a new statute would require a Constitutional amendment. Because there are hard dates put into Prop. 19.

We've also identified at least five areas that would require legislative remedies, and those concerns were incorporated into the legislative proposals. And so

along with this matrix, Mr. Moon's -- Mr. -- chief counsel's memo, all of the concerns and issues raised in there were incorporated and were presented earlier today on -- with the legislative proposal.

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So I am confident we got what was identified. What remains to be seen is what has not been identified. I'm not sure there -- they -- there may be other issues that will come up. But we did our best in identifying and addressing those issues.

And the last option that we have is guidance. We have noticed that there were several areas that would need -- that would probably be addressing guidance. Let me go through some of them right here.

For the parent child, guidance as to what would qualify as a family farm and a family home, how to handle mixed-use properties, and guidance on appeal rights. In particular, with the parent child -- grandparent-grandchild transfers. What happens with -- if somebody is actually -- the transferee is denied. The parent -- the homeowners exclusion or the single debt exclusion -- exemption. How do we -- what are their appeal rights? And Mr. Moon covered part of that this morning already.

For base year transfers, from the guidance that was gotten in the -- that we did cover would be how to calculate values to be transferred. And that is both

for -- that the -- the seniors and the severely disabled, and for base year transfers due to disaster, and also guidance on how many times may a spouse transfer their base year value too. And we already have -- we have some opinions -- we have an opinion that each one can do it three times.

Staff has already begun review of our published guidance in our various LTAs -- assessor's handbooks and annotated letters. And as we identify them and develop answers, we will be issuing new guidance. And in particular, we will be paying a very, very close attention to the legislative process, too. Some of the guidance will depend on that.

So that is my presentation. I hope I have summarized it enough for you so that you do not have to also digest 45 pages. Thank you. I am available for any questions you may have.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you, Mr. Yeung. No, I think you did a good job. And like you mentioned, actually -- a couple of my questions were actually answered earlier in your presentation.

But let me open it up to the members and see if there's any other questions. And since I can't see you on the screen, I'm just going to start with our vice chair and then go down the list.

| 1 | Vice | e Chair Schaefer? |
|----|-----------|--|
| 2 | MR. | SCHAEFER: I have no further questions, Chair |
| 3 | Vazquez. | Thank you. |
| 4 | MR. | VAZQUEZ: Member Gaines? |
| 5 | MR. | GAINES: No further questions. Thank you. |
| 6 | MR. | VAZQUEZ: Member Cohen? |
| 7 | MS. | COHEN: No further questions. |
| 8 | MR. | VAZQUEZ: Actually, our Deputy Controller. Ms. |
| 9 | Stowers? | |
| 10 | MS. | STOWERS: No questions at this time. Thank you. |
| 11 | MR. | VAZQUEZ: Thank you. |
| 12 | Let | me ask Ms. Taylor if there's any written |
| 13 | comments | on this issue item? |
| 14 | MS. | TAYLOR: Yes. We have two written comments. |
| 15 | MR. | VAZQUEZ: Okay. |
| 16 | MS. | TAYLOR: The first is from Eric St. George |
| 17 | (phonetic | c). |
| 18 | | "First, I want to thank you for your hard work |
| 19 | | in trying to clarify Prop. 19 as quickly as |
| 20 | | possible. May I suggest to include in the |
| 21 | | Proposition 19 and implementation planning |
| 22 | | matrix the quest for clarification of the |
| 23 | | following: |
| 24 | | Do additional construction improvements to a |
| 25 | | newly acquired home meeting the Prop. 19 |

requirements remain under the Prop. 19
umbrella, as long as the total value of the
acquisition plus the new construction remains
below the value of the sold property, and as
long as the work is done within the two-year
window?

Thank you very much.

Best regards,

Eric St. George."

MS. TAYLOR: Our second comment is from Albert Betate (phonetic).

"I'm concerned about Prop. 19. There have been succession plannings going on for generations to save our farm. Ranches and agricultural land have risen in value to the point where people can't afford to purchase them and support themselves, because the cost of raising livestock or crops can't support the cost of the land.

My point is that most ranches and farms have been passed down generation after generation. Prop. 19 will gravely affect the ability to pass these farms and ranches to our children and grandchildren. I'm afraid Prop. 19 is the beginning of the end to sustainable agriculture

in the State of California." 1 2 MS. TAYLOR: That completes the written comments. MR. VAZQUEZ: Ms. Taylor, can we check with AT&T? 3 4 MS. TAYLOR: Certainly. 5 AT&T moderator, can you please let us know if there 6 is anyone on the line who would like to make a public 7 comment regarding this matter at this time? AT&T MODERATOR: Yes, thank you. If you'd like to 8 have public comment, you may press 1-0 at this time. 10 And our first public comment -- she disappeared. 11 1 - 0. 12 Our first public comment comes from Mary Anne Wells 13 (phonetic). Please go ahead. 14 MS. WELLS: Yes, I would just like to ask the Board 15 one more question. At this present time, what can 16 this -- can the citizen actually do now? Because 17 apparently, the legislature doesn't really listen to us 18 or talk to us. So what can a -- the citizen do right now 19 to get the legislators to hear the citizens of 20 California? 21 AT&T MODERATOR: Thank you. And we have no further 22 public comments. 2.3 MR. VAZQUEZ: Okay. With that, Ms. Taylor, we can go on. I believe this is our last item of the day. 24

MS. TAYLOR: Correct.

1 MR. SCHAEFER: Chair Vazquez, did I --2 MS. TAYLOR: The last --MR. VAZQUEZ: Yes, Vice Chair Schaefer. Go ahead. 3 The public comments -- some of them 4 MR. SCHAEFER: 5 didn't really require any response, like how do we get the legislators to listen to the people or whatnot. But 6 7 the first one was asking a question of us. The first 8 public comment. 9 I assume that staff will send some appropriate administrative response to them, rather than any one of 10 11 us? 12 MR. VAZQUEZ: That is correct. 13 MR. SCHAEFER: Okay. Thank you. 14 MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you. 15 Ms. Taylor? 16 MS. TAYLOR: The last up item is M.1.a.5., the 17 implementation of forms and processes, presented by Ms. 18 Lumsden. 19 MS. LUMSDEN: Good afternoon, Chair Vazquez, honorable Board Members, and Deputy Controller Stowers. 20 21 This is Patty (phonetic) Lumsden. I'm the Chief of the 22 County Assessed Properties Division at the State Board of 23 Equalization. 24 Today, I'm here to discuss the forms portion of the

Proposition 19 implementation plan, which is a necessary

and important component of the plan. Government Code section 15.606 requires that the Board prescribe and enforce the use of all forms for the assessment of property taxation, including forms to be used for the application for reduction and assessment.

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This helps to ensure uniformity and property -uniformity of property tax administration throughout the
58 California County Assessor's Offices. It ensures that
the forms conform with California statutes and
regulations, and that the forms are not unnecessarily
difficult for taxpayers or claimants to complete.

Pursuant to this mandated duty, BOE staff have identified and created seven new forms and amended five existing forms. These forms are currently going through an in-house review process.

The purpose of these amendments and creations will be to help assessors collect necessary information to determine whether a claimant or taxpayer is eligible for the base year value transfer exclusion. Also, to help assessors collect data from other assessors regarding transfers, base year value transfers, that occur from one county to another county. And also to assist in collecting necessary data that may be required due to a Constitutional amendment of Sections 2.2 and 2.3.

So once we have completed our review of these 12

forms, we will be sharing the forms with the California Assessor's Associations form subcommittee, and also their Proposition 19 Implementation ad hoc committee, for their review and further input to ensure that these forms will meet the needs of the assessors and their staff when collecting this necessary information and data as part of implementing Proposition 19.

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Once these final versions of the forms have been completed, as part of our typical procedure, when there is a need to expedite a form, we will then issue these forms by way of a letter to assessors as quickly as possible in order to meet the first offer to date of February 16th, 2021.

These forms will then be posted to the BOE's assessor portal for assessors and their staff to have access to immediately. This will give the assessors time to incorporate the new and amended forms into their own system, placing their office logos and tracking information on the forms.

After the Letter to Assessor has been issued, then the next step would be to include all 12 forms in our regular, annual forms approval process, which will start in February of 2021 this year. Those 12 forms will then go through the approval process of the CAA's forms subcommittee, where members of the committee can provide

1 any additional changes or input they deem necessary. Any further changes to these forms would be in collaboration with BOE staff and the members of the 3 Committee. 4 5 Once approved, there's a form subcommittee process. These 12 forms, along with all other forms created and 6 7 amended -- approved by the Committee for the January 1, 8 2022 lien date -- will be presented to the Board Members 9 for their final approval and adoption at the Board 10 meeting in May of 2021. 11 That concludes my presentation, and I'm available to 12 answer any questions you may have regarding the forms 13 process. 14 Thank you. Members, do we have any MR. VAZQUEZ: 15 questions for Ms. Lumsden? Let me start with our Vice Chair Schaefer. 16 17 MR. SCHAEFER: Vice Chair, here. I have no further 18 questions. Thank you. 19 MR. VAZQUEZ: Member Gaines? 20 MR. GAINES: No, thank you. I'm fine. 21 MR. VAZQUEZ: Member Cohen? 22 Deputy Controller --2.3 MS. COHEN: Sorry. I'm fine. I --24 MR. VAZQUEZ: You're good? Okay.

Thank you for the report. No further

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MS. STOWERS:

1 questions at this time. 2 MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you. The only question -- well, let me -- let's check and 3 see if there's any -- do we have any written comments on 4 5 this, Ms. Taylor, from the public? 6 MS. TAYLOR: Chairman, we do not have any written 7 comments on this item. MR. VAZQUEZ: Can we check with the AT&T? 8 9 MS. TAYLOR: Certainly. 10 AT&T moderator, can you please let us know if there 11 is anyone on the line who would like to make a public 12 comment regarding this matter at this time? 13 AT&T MODERATOR: Thank you. And any public 14 comments, you may press 1-0 at this time. 1-0 for any 15 public comments. 16 And one moment while we gather their name. 17 moment, please. 18 And public comment will come from (indiscernible). 19 Please, go ahead. 20 MS. RUDD: Hi, this is Geya Rudd (phonetic). And my 21 question is, will these forms be uniform throughout the 22 state? Or are they going to be per county? 2.3 MS. LUMSDEN: Yes. So in answer to your question --24 so that is the purpose of the Board issuing these forms, 25 is so that they will be uniform throughout the state.

1 And not just different counties having different things. The only thing that will be different is each county will have its own individual logos and tracking information 3 put on those forms. 4 5 MS. RUDD: So my further question is, then, the question about -- that Ms. Edginton brought up about the 6 7 difference in -- different counties will -- may have 8 forms, family forms, listed under units, and some may 9 have them listed under parcels. So there was some gray 10 area, as to how that would be handled throughout the 11 state. 12 Will that be clarified with these forms, or will 13 that still have to be clarified per county? 14 This might be something that Richard MS. LUMSDEN: 15 Moon can add to, but I just want to say that the forms themselves will collect the information that is needed. 16 17 And that the clarification will have to come through 18 further -- either further legislation or guidance, in 19 regards to the appraisal unit versus parcel numbers. 20 MS. RUDD: All right, thank you. And thank you for 21 the form today. 22 MS. LUMSDEN: Sure. You're welcome. 2.3 MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

AT&T MODERATOR: No further public questions --

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Any others?

public comments in queue.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you, Ms. Taylor.

With that, members, we will conclude this portion of the meeting and reconvene tomorrow. But I wanted to -- and before we close out, especially for the public and all the questions here -- we had some really good questions raised throughout the day today. And it's my understanding that we may not have everybody's information accurately to get back to everybody.

So if for some reason, you are not contacted by one of our staff persons to follow up on your questions, please feel free to log into our website. It's my understanding that that's being updated as we speak, and it's going to have many of those questions that were raised answered on our website.

And also, if for some reason, your question isn't answered on that website, by all means, feel free to reach out to our BOE Property Tax Department directly. And their phone number is (916) 274-3350. Once again, that's (916) 274-3350. Or you could email at ptwebrequests, with an s, @boe.ca.gov.

And once again, I want to thank all of the participants. And especially the public. I think you've raised some real good questions. And as was mentioned earlier by one of our members, that to a certain extent,

our hands are tied with this -- especially with these deadlines that are coming up, you know, specifically the one in February, and the other one in April.

But we will do our best, hopefully tomorrow, to come up with a game plan, an action plan, and some motions.

And hopefully, letters of support, as well, to address some of these issues and to do as much as we can within the law and within this new Proposition 19 that was just passed.

With that, I would like to officially close this part of the meeting. And we will reconvene tomorrow at 10 a.m. Unless there's any other comments or questions from the members, we stand in --

MR. SCHAEFER: Vice Chair --

MR. VAZQUEZ: -- recess, not in --

MR. SCHAEFER: Vice Chair Schaefer.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Vice Chair Schaefer, yes. Go ahead.

MR. SCHAEFER: Well, I always find some other significant item on the day when we close our meeting, and today's the 53rd birthday of LL Cool J, who I got to know in Las Vegas, Nevada. One of the more colorful people in our entertainment world. He's 53 today. I want to say happy birthday to him. Thank you.

MR. VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

With that, members, we will go ahead -- like I said, -147-

it's not an official adjournment, but rather, a recess, and we'll reconvene tomorrow morning at 10 a.m.

Once again, thank you, all. And please, members, take an opportunity this evening to go back -- and I know you've all taken copious notes -- to just refresh your memory, so when we come back and reconvene tomorrow, we can take some action.

Thank you once again.

(End of recording)

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