Sandy Post

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SANDY, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1971

New property tax law helps

(Continued From Page 1)

On any amount of household income exceeding	But not exceeding	Rate (in percent)	But not exceeding in dollars of relief
$ 0	$1,500	3	$400
1,500	3,000	4	400
3,000	4,500	5	300
4,500	6,000	6	300
6,000	8,000	7	200
8,000		7	100

House Bill 1639 would limit homeowner property taxes of persons earning up to $1,500 a year to three percent of their income but not to exceed $400 relief per year; for the next $1,500 in earnings at four percent but not to exceed $400 relief per year; for the next $1,500 in earnings at five percent but not to exceed $300 relief per year; for the next $1,500 in earnings at six percent but not to exceed $300 relief per year; for the next $2,000 in earnings at seven percent but not to exceed $200 relief per year; those annual earnings in excess of $8,001 to seven percent but not to exceed $100 relief per year.

Thus, a person with a $3,000 household income living in a $10,000 homestead in a $30-$1,000 TCV code area would pay $105 in property taxes and receive $195 in property tax relief. His property tax liability without House Bill 1639 would be $300. Yet, after applying his income to the rate schedule, he finds his property tax liability to be $105 and the state will reimburse the local taxing district for the remaining $195. In the example, the homeowner received a 66 percent property tax reduction. As his income and property tax changes, so would the potential relief.

Who Is Affected?

House Bill 1639 will affect over one-third of Oregon's homeowners. Some 171,000 owner-occupied homeowners will receive relief during the 1971-72 property tax year from the enactment of this bill. Of these homeowners, the relief is concentrated where it might be needed most. Over 85 percent of all the senior citizens living in a homestead would receive property tax relief. Those senior citizens over 80 years of age and covered under the current Senior Citizens Homestead Act will receive at least comparable property tax relief. Those senior citizens between 65 and 79 years of age will receive greater property tax relief.

The program will also provide supplemental benefits to some war veterans covered under ORS 307-250. War veterans who qualify will be able to receive additional property tax relief under House Bill 1639 besides their present $7,500 exemption.

For all other homeowners, it will depend on their property tax liability and their current household income on how much relief they may receive.

Not all owner-occupied homesteads will receive relief. Only about one-third of Oregon homes will realize property tax relief in the 1971-72 fiscal year.

How Will It Be Administered?

House Bill 1639 will cost approximately $43 million during the 1971-73 biennium. It will provide about $41 million in property tax relief and cost about $2 million to administer. One million dollars in administrative expense will be appropriated to the thirty-six Oregon counties for the local cost of the program and $1 million will be appropriated to the Department of Revenue for the state cost of the program.

More information is available by request from the Dept. of Revenue, State Office Building, Salem 97310.

Vote For Good Education

Will Sandy Grade School District be able to supply the children of the Sandy area with a good education in the future? The answer to this question will come in the building bond election set for Tuesday.

The district is asking for a $863,575 building bond which will give the district the added facilities it is expected to need for at least the next five years to come.

This building program, we agree with the district, is a better answer than the 12-month school program or double shifting of students.

Over the past few years the district has gained on the average about 100 new students each year. In order to meet this year's increase the district at present is having to hold classes in several substandard rooms.

By holding the election at this time of the year, the district is hoping to let contracts for construction as soon as possible. This would mean that some of the needed classrooms will be available for use next fall.

If the levy fails, this will mean more students in each class. This will mean the loss of individual instruction time for each student, a very important element in a good education.

There is no doubt that the new construction is needed and the fact is that the need will increase each year. This levy is giving the voters of the Sandy Grade School District a chance to meet the needs of our good educational program before overcrowding can hurt that program.

A "yes" vote Tuesday, Oct. 18, will be in support of a good education for your youngster and for those youngsters getting ready to start school.

Strong Zoning Controlls Needed?

The city planning commission must take a long look at a requested zone change sought for the industrial park area.

The important thing to remember is that under the present zoning I-1, I-2 and R-30 the city has set controls to insure a clean airlight industry will be developed.

Under the requested change to M-1 industrial, the city will lose many of these controls.

The city planning commission must carefully study this proposed zone change and not rush to make a decision. The citizens of Sandy are not interested in having just "any" industry developed in the area, but rather one which will best serve the area in both helping the economy and in protecting our environment.

We urge local citizens who have an interest in the future of Sandy to attend this meeting Oct. 20 at 7:30 p.m. at the city hall. It is important to let our city officials know how we feel concerning the issues which face this city as it grows.

Women's Lib and the Draft

We think it is entirely fitting and proper that the so-called equal-rights amendment for women subject them to the draft.

We're fully in agreement that women should have rights completely equal to those given men. They also should get the same break when it comes to obligations, military service included.

Obviously, women wouldn't be put in combat roles but they certainly could fill most anything else. If a 19-year-old boy is obligated to give two year's service, there's just no reason why his sister shouldn't do likewise.

We've long been stoutly opposed to the draft, considering it utterly discriminatory. But we don't feel the same about universal service.

If everyone were required to put in a year or so in some sort of government service, be it military or otherwise, no one could complain. But a system which selects only a very few just isn't defensible.

Meanwhile, maybe the presence of female recruits would make the Army more palatable for draftees. After all, it works pretty well in Israel.

LETTERS To The EDITOR

To The Editor:

Sandy is at a critical point in deciding its future. Decisions are to be made that will determine the character of the city and its surrounding area for the future years. I would like to comment upon two of the vital decisions facing citizens of Sandy and those living outside the city limits who regard Sandy as their home town.

The first decision I would like to comment upon concerns a most vital part of any community, its schools. Though our country was the first in the world to offer free public education at the elementary and secondary levels and to provide a system of state supported colleges we have lately turned our back upon our schools. We would agree that people are our best natural resource and that our educated farmers are the world's most efficient in production of food and also that our educated producers of every type of manufactured article from mouse traps to computors have made us the most advanced nation technically. An educated citizenry has enabled us to exploit our other natural resources to produce tremendous wealth. It is really sad that school board members and superintendents of our schools feel an apologetic tone is needed in asking people to vote a budget for the benefit of their own children and their neighbor's. The coming bond issue vote on October 18th is a critical test for Sandy. A yes vote will be a major step in insuring quality living in Sandy and its surrounding area. Those of us fighting the battle of property taxes and school support might well move the arena of battle to legislative halls and not allow our children to be hurt and the future of our town endangered.

The second major decision for Sandy on which I would like to comment concerns a request by a real estate concern to change the zoning of some fifty acres along the south side of Highway 26 between Duncan Road and the Timberline Trailer property.

The zoning change requested is from the present light industrial classification to a City of Sandy M-1 classification. The light industrial zone permits such assembly and manufacture and research establishments as do not offend the eye from the esthetic viewpoint, have no offensive odors, or noises, or hazards, or dusts. A one hundred foot buffer zone is established to provide a screening of trees and shrubs between the highway and the industrial establishment. The buffer zone for Timberline Trailers was bare at the time of construction. Presumably the proprietors are awaiting a suitable planting season to carry out the zoning requirements in good faith.

If the Planning and Zoning Commission of Sandy gives way to the request for the M-1 zoning no buffer zone is required and other restrictions are lost. The M-1 classification would allow assembly and manufacture of anything made from canvas, fiber, fur, leather, textiles, wood, paint, and some other materials. Bakeries, pottery works, glue making, or manufacture of concrete products could take place. With conditional use permits the M-1 zone could allow manufacture of acids, explosives, asphalt products (remember Fry Roofing), meat products fertilizers, or incinerators, junk yards, stock yards, slaughter houses.

The Planning and zoning Commission is holding a public hearing on Oct. 20 at the city hall at 8 P.M. The Commission is giving people of Sandy an opportunity to help decide the future for our town.

W. Pete Sulzbach

To the Editor:

There are several points which should be considered concerning the Sandy Grade School Construction Bond Election to be held Oct. 19, 1971.

1. Every extra inch of floor space in the present school has been converted to classrooms. Part of a locker room and a storage room in the older building have been converted to a classroom. The testing and counseling room in the lower grade building is a converted restroom. Last year the upper grade teachers voted to convert the one small teachers room along with a storage room to a classroom. There is no room where the teachers can take a break away from the children except possibly the health room. It is crowded since it is now used for storage and there may be a sick child present. (I have never heard a teacher complain on these conditions but it is a state law that minimal working conditions be present to allow a teacher to take a break from his class).

2. Each year 100 more students enroll. They are divided among existing classrooms creating crowded conditions. There are more classes in the lower grades. For example this year there are seven second grades and six third grades. Unless more classrooms are available next year, these seven rooms must squeeze into the present six rooms. The new students are added to our music and P.E. programs with no addition in teaching staff or rooms.

3. At the present rate of inflation a delay of just one year, will cost us $60,000 more to build the exact same building.

4. The shop and Home Ec. room planned have no power equipment. The P.T.A. has donated two sewing machines and a more basic course such as mending etc. will be taught. These rooms will be used as Home rooms and can be converted to standard classrooms if necessary.

5. Alternate plans have been suggested. (A) Split Shifting: Besides the confusing and irregular hours the problems of busing the children are almost incomprehendable. Anyone who has had direct experience with split shifting report it to be a horrible situation. (When would they eat? On the bus?) (B) Year-around School: This plan has sound possibilities but for several reasons Sandy should wait.

1. Operating costs go up.
2. Present buildings would have to be altered to meet conditions of a year-around school. This would require a large bond also.
3. The scheduling of the program has not been proven. Consider Gresham and their plan of six weeks school and 3 weeks off, staggering the students so the school is always in use. The teacher must follow his students schedule. This means men teachers who had summer jobs to supplement income will no longer be able to do so. They can not teach a solid schedule as this would mean students would have a new teacher for each new six weeks period. Also would the learning process be hurt with this regular interruption of school work. Mollala's plan may work but it is a volunteer choice of vacation time. I would like to see it proven by operating for several years.
4. Both plans would be highly unworkable without the same plan being used at Sandy High School which is a different school district under a different school board.

6. The tax relief bill passed by the state this year should provide needed relief to lower income families and older people. Taxes are high but this is one place we get our money's worth. The grade school welcomes people to come and see how their money is being spent. I urge everyone to vote for this bond.

A concerned parent,
Ginny Brewster
Rt. 1 Box 1500
Sandy, Oregon

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At least one book of the Bible has been translated into 1,431 languages, encompassing those spoken by 98 per cent of the world's population.

★ Letters to the Editor ★

To The Editor:

The results of the voting on the Sandy Grade School bond election next Tuesday, October 19th, will strongly affect the 1256 boys and girls who attend the school as well as those who will be enrolling soon. The polls for the election will open at 8 a.m. and close at 8 p.m. in the gymnasium of the intermediate building.

The ballot will ask for a yes or no vote on the question of allowing the district to contract a bonded indebtedness of $863,575.00 which would allow the school to expand with more classrooms, and larger kitchen and library facilities. The reason for this expansion is that the current rate of growth for school enrollment of 13 per cent is expected to continue in the same general pattern.

The rooms to be built include six classrooms at Firwood school, nine classrooms in the upper grade building, together with library and music room. A remodeling project would be undertaken in the intermediate building which would expand the kitchen and library there. One reason for additional classrooms is that two additional substandard rooms are being used this year, together with the three that were already put into use last year. This year's two substandard rooms were the previous special education office in the intermediate building together with the end of the boys dressing room which was partitioned off and made into one classroom. The other classroom is in the upper building and involves the use of the former faculty and adjoining storage room. The classrooms needed in addition to replacing the sub-standard ones are to accommodate the continuing enrollment in the school. The University of Oregon Bureau of Educational Research projects that by 1975 the enrollment will be around 1525 and this may be a conservative figure in view of the growth already experienced locally. Every classroom that is proposed to be built will be used full time as a home-room.

The kitchen has been serving about 800 meals daily and larger facilities are required and needed both from the standpoint of health department regulations and for the sake of efficiency. It appears that if the kitchen remodeling is done that 75 per cent of the cost of new kitchen equipment and cost of moving existing equipment would be contributed by the federal government.

The temporary library for grades four through eight would be replaced by permanent libraries in the intermediate and upper buildings. With 793 students using the present library there is neither room nor time for books and materials to be checked out by all the youngsters wanting them.

As more people continue to move into the district as they have been doing, especially in the last year, there will be many more people to help pay the same bill for the cost of schooling.

While the needs of Sandy Grade School are continuing to grow there is still no comparison between the costs of this type of schooling and that of the costs of correctional facilities in Oregon such as MacLaren School for Boys or Hillcrest School for Girls. Last year the costs for school purposes only were $1727.93 per student per year at MacLaren and $1434.61 per student per year at Hillcrest School. The costs for the last year tabulated for students at Sandy Grade School was $647.42 per student per year.

See you at the polls next Tuesday, October 19th, at Sandy Grade School, in the gymnasium of the Intermediate Building, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. The school is located at 207 Pleasant Street in Sandy.

Sandy Grade School P.T.A.

COW POKES By Ace Reid

"You shore told the truth when you said this horse never takes his eyes off a cow, 'cause he ain't seen this bluff yet!"

Form 64p (State)—Revised June, 1971

State Bank No. 71

PUBLISHER'S COPY

Consolidated Report of Condition of " Clackamas County Bank "
of Sandy **in the State of** Oregon **and Domestic Subsidiaries at the close of business on** September 30, **19** 71.

	Dollars	Cts.	
ASSETS			
1. Cash and due from banks (including $ 27,601.80 unposted debits)	1 263 364	14	1
2. U.S. Treasury securities	1 490 577	80	2
3. Obligations of other U.S. Government agencies and corporations	7 604	30	3
4. Obligations of States and political subdivisions	2 354 194	51	4
5. Other securities (including $ ______ corporate stocks)	6 096	00	5
6. Trading account securities	None		6
7. Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	400 000	00	7
8. Other loans	6 304 671	43	8
9. Bank premises, furniture and fixtures, and other assets representing bank premises	137 426	06	9
10. Real estate owned other than bank premises	None		10
11. Investments in subsidiaries not consolidated	None		11
12. Customer's liability to this bank on acceptances outstanding	None		12
13. Other assets	121 707	51	13
14. TOTAL ASSETS	12 085 641	75	14
LIABILITIES			
15. Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	4 368 976	23	15
16. Time and savings deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	4 870 327	32	16
17. Deposits of United States Government	112 469	07	17
18. Deposits of States and political subdivisions	1 475 072	11	18
19. Deposits of foreign governments and official institutions	None		19
20. Deposits of commercial banks	None		20
21. Certified and officers' checks, etc.	211 671	35	21
22. TOTAL DEPOSITS $ 11,038,516.08	xxx xxx xxx	xx	22
(a) Total demand deposits $ 4,990,158.70	xxx xxx xxx	xx	(a)
(b) Total time and savings deposits $ 6,048,357.38	xxx xxx xxx	xx	(b)
23. Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	None		23
24. Other liabilities for borrowed money	None		24
25. Mortgage indebtedness	None		25
26. Acceptances executed by or for account of this bank and outstanding	None		26
27. Other liabilities	160 181	88	27
28. TOTAL LIABILITIES	11 198 697	96	28
29. MINORITY INTEREST IN CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES	None		29
RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES			
30. Reserve for bad debt losses on loans (set up pursuant to Internal Revenue Service rulings)	89 206	02	30
31. Other reserves on loans	None		31
32. Reserves on securities	None		32
33. TOTAL RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES	89 206	02	33
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS			
34. Capital notes and debentures (specify interest rate and maturity of each issue outstanding)	None		34
35. Equity capital, total	None		35
36. Preferred stock-total par value (No. shares outstanding ______)	None		36
37. Common stock-total par value (No. shares authorized 6200) (No. shares outstanding 6200)	310 000	00	37
38. Surplus	190 000	00	38
39. Undivided profits	297 737	77	39
40. Reserve for contingencies and other capital reserves	None		40
41. TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	797 737	77	41
42. TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES, AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	12 085 641	75	42
MEMORANDA			
1. Average of total deposits for the 15 calendar days ending with call date	10 501 026	70	1
2. Average of total loans for the 15 calendar days ending with call date	6 673 272	42	2
3. Unearned discount on instalment loans included in total capital accounts	None		3

I, W. C. Bosin, Ass't Cashier, *of the above-named bank, do solemnly* SWEAR / AFFIRM *that this report of condition is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.*

Correct—Attest: W. C. Bosin

E. Alt
Fred L. Proctor
H. W. Berger
Directors.

State of Oregon, *County of* Clackamas, *ss:*
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th *day of* October, *19* 71, *and I hereby certify that I am not an officer or director of this bank.*
My commission expires 9-11, *19* 75 D. B. Shoup, *Notary Public.*

(MAKE MARK FOR NOTARY'S SEAL)