

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: Reagan, Ronald: 1980 Campaign Papers,
1965-80

Folder Title: RPF Staff [Reagan Record, June 1979]
(1 of 3)

Box: 122

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digitized-textual-material>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/white-house-inventories>

Contact a reference archivist at: **reagan.library@nara.gov**

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/research-support/citation-guide>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>



REAGAN for PRESIDENT

9841 Airport Boulevard
Suite 1430
Los Angeles, California 90045
(213) 670-9161

June 1, 1979

MEMORANDUM

TO: Martin Anderson
Ed Meese ✓

FROM: Kevin Hopkins *Kevin*

RE: Reagan Record

Attached are some materials taken from various sources concerning the accomplishments of the Reagan Administration in California, 1967-1974.

The sources of the information are not noted on the attached document; however, I have them listed in a separate file.

Some of this material comes from questionable sources, and therefore needs to be checked before it can be considered accurate. The entire document needs to be double-checked against the source material to ensure the accuracy of transcription and compilation. This document must therefore be considered an intermediate, working article and not a final draft.

REAGAN RECORD ... CONTENTS (abbreviated)

1. Agriculture
2. Business
3. Consumer Affairs
4. Crime and Law Enforcement
5. Economy
6. Education
7. Energy
8. Environment
9. Governing
10. Government Operations
11. Health Care
12. Labor
13. Special Groups
14. Spending
15. Taxes
16. Transportation
17. Welfare
18. Women

REAGAN RECORD ... CONTENTS (complete)

Agriculture

Boycotts
Burning
Research
Taxation
Water Project

Business

Business Climate
Construction
Construction Projects
Construction Regulation
Horse-Racing
Housing
Lumber Industry
Orientation
Small Business
Taxation
Utilities

Consumer Affairs

Department of Consumer Affairs
Complaints
Credit Cards
Deceptive Practices
Education
Insurance
Mail Order
Meat Standards
Property
Representation
Services

Crime and Law Enforcement

Crime Rate
Administration
Capital Punishment
Criminal Capture
Criminal Convictions
Criminal Penalties
Drug Control
Drug Control--Administration
Drug Imports
Drugs--Schools
Gun Control
Juveniles
Pornography
Prisons
Prison Visits
Prisoner Release
Rehabilitation
Research
Riot Control

Economy

Bond Rating
Economic Strength
Financial Base
Housing
Prices

Education

Access to Education
Busing
Campus Unrest--Investigation
Campus Unrest--Legal Steps
Campus Unrest--Political Steps
Kerr Firing
Local Control
Medical Schools
Quality of Education
Spending
Spending Cutbacks
Spending for Scholarships
Teacher Quality
Tuition

Energy

Conservation
Energy Production
Offshore Drilling
Oil and Gas
Utility Rates

Environment

Air Pollution
Appointments
Automobile Pollution
Bike Paths
Coastal Zone
Conservation
Ecology Corps
Endangered Species
Environmental Administration
Environmental Impact
Land Use Control
Littering
Noise Pollution
Oil Pollution
Parks
Pesticides
Redwoods
Solid Waste Management
Tahoe
Water Pollution
Water-Based Recreation

Governing

Appointments--Age
Appointments--Delay
Appointments--Examples
Appointments--Integrity
Appointments--Judicial
Appointments--Minorities
Appointments--Orientation
Appointments--Political Payoffs
Appointments--Quality
Conservatism
Decision-Making
Home
Homosexuals
Integrity
Leadership
Legislative Relations
Open Primary
Openness
Popularity
Public Relations
Republican Party Service
Vote-Getting Ability
Work Schedule

Government Operations

Drivers Licenses
Economies
Local Control
Reorganization
State Employees

Health

Child Health
Health Care
Health Costs
Medi-Cal Costs
Medi-Cal--Coverage
Medi-Cal--Fraud and Abuse
Medi-Cal--Funding
Medi-Cal--Management
Mental Health--Cutbacks
Mental Health--Integration
Mental Health--Quality
Mental Health--Spending
Venereal Disease

Labor

Appointments
Earnings
Employment
Employment Programs
Illegal Aliens
Income
Minimum Wage
Occupational Safety and Health

Organized Labor
Right To Work
State Employees--Pay
Teachers--Hiring
Teachers--Pay
Teachers--Retirement System
Unemployment Compensation
Workers Compensation

Special Groups

Bilingual Education
Bilingual Materials and Services
Blacks--Appointments
Blacks--Communication
Blacks--Education
Blacks--Financial Assistance
Blacks--Government Employment
Blacks--Health
Blacks--Parks
CRLA
Farm Workers
Handicapped
Housing
Indians
Mexican-Americans--Appointments
Mexican-Americans--Consumer Protection
Mexican-Americans--Education
Mexican Americans--Employment
Mexican-Americans--Government Employment
Minorities--Appointments
Minorities--Business Affairs
Minorities--Consumer Protection
Minorities--Education
Minorities--Employment
Minorities--Government Employment
Minorities--Relations
Minorities--Small Business
Open Housing
Poor
Renters
Senior Citizens
Veterans
Youth

Spending

Administrative Costs
Budget--Allocation
Budget--Cuts
Budget--Growth
Budget Growth--Compensating Factors
Budget--Size
Budget--State--Before Brown (Pat)
Budget State--Brown (Pat)
Budget State--Reagan
Budget State--Reagan Legacy
Public Opinion

Public Relations
Vetoos
Wasteful Spending

Taxes

Business Inventory Tax
Cigarette Tax
City Income Tax
Induced Surplus
Inheritance Tax
Minimum Tax
Oil Depletion Allowance
Property Tax Relief
Property Tax Relief--Examples
Proposition 1
Proposition 1--Arguments Against
Proposition 1--Campaign
Proposition 1--Factors In Defeat
Proposition 1--Results
Public Opinion
Sales Tax
Self-Employment Deduction
Tax Increases--Before Reagan
Tax Increases--Reagan
Tax Increases--Reagan--Examples
Tax Rebates
Tax Relief
Withholding

Transportation

Bridge Tolls
Drunk Driving
Highway Patrol
Highway Projects
Highway Safety
Mass Transit
Traffic Deaths

Welfare

Anti-Fraud Measures
Anti-Poverty Programs
Benefits
Cost--Before Reagan's Reform
Costs--Following Reagan's Reform
Employment
Reagan Program
Recipients--Growth Rate
Recipients--Future
Recipients--Number

Women and Family

Abortion
Birth Control
Child Care
Child Support/Custody
Community Property

Death Benefits
Equal Rights Amendment
Family Planning
Marriagability
Name
Pregnancy
Rape
Residence
Sex Education
Women--Appointments
Women--Business Transactions
Women--Credit
Women--Education
Women--Employment
Women--Health
Women--Jail
Women--Taxation
Women--Titles
Womens Commission
Youth-Parent Relationship

SOURCES FOR REAGAN RECORD

1. Lou Cannon. RONNIE AND JESSE: A POLITICAL ODYSSEY. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1969.
2. Melvin Bernstein. POLITICAL LEADERSHIP IN CALIFORNIA: A STUDY OF FOUR GOVERNORS. Los Angeles: UCLA, 1970.
3. Lee Edwards. REAGAN: A POLITICAL BIOGRAPHY. San Diego: Viewpoint Books, 1967.
4. Bill Boyarsky. THE RISE OF RONALD REAGAN. New York: Random House, 1968.
5. Gladwin Hill. DANCING BEAR: AN INSIDE LOOK AT CALIFORNIA POLITICS. Cleveland: World Publishing Company, 1968.
6. Edmund G. Brown and Bill Brown. REAGAN: THE POLITICAL CHAMELEON. New York: Praeger, 1976.
7. Joseph Lewis. WHAT MAKES REAGAN RUN? A POLITICAL PROFILE. New York: McGraw Hill, 1968.
8. Kent Steffgen. THE COUNTERFEIT CANDIDATE. Las Vegas, Nev.: National Issues, 1976.
9. Charles Hobbs, "How Reagan Governed California," reprinted in RONALD REAGAN'S CALL TO ACTION. Nashville: Thomas Nelson, Inc., 1976.
10. Republican State Central Committee of California. FACT BOOK. Los Angeles: RSCCC, 1974.
11. U. S. Department of Commerce. STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES. 1970.
12. U. S. Department of Commerce. STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES. 1976.
13. Peter Hannaford, et. al. SUMMARY OF ACTIONS AND PROGRAMS OF GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN'S ADMINISTRATION, 1967-1974. 1974.
14. AID TO EDUCATION DURING GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN'S ADMINISTRATION. 1974.
15. Dr. Richard Whalen, "Peach-Pit Conservative or Closet Moderate?" NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, February 22, 1976.
16. "Reagan's Quixotic Reign, 1967-1974," (Reprint), LOS ANGELES TIMES, September 29, 1974.

SOURCES, page 2

17. James Dickenson, "Taking A Look at the Record--Today It's Ronald Reagan's" WASHINGTON STAR, February 12, 1976.
18. "Reagan's Real Record In California," U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, February 9, 1976.
19. M. Stanton Evans, "The Ronald Reagan Story," HUMAN EVENTS, January 24, 1976.
20. "The Star Shakes Up The Party," TIME, November 24, 1975.
21. Lou Cannon, "Reagan: Foe of Big Government," WASHINGTON POST, January 11, 1976.
22. Neil Pierce, "Testing Two Ex-Governors for President," February 21, 1976.
23. Nick Thimmesch, "Ronald Reagan: A Credible Start, But How About Staying Power?" December 2, 1975.
24. Joe Nordheimer, "Reagan, a Fast Starter, Faces First Test," NEW YORK TIMES, December 23, 1975.
25. Ronald Reagan, Radio Scripts:
 - a. "Property Rights," October, 1977.
 - b. "Redwoods," March, 1978.
26. Ronald Reagan, Speeches:
 - a. September 8, 1967.
 - b. January 9, 1968.
 - c. September 6, 1968.
 - d. January 7, 1969.
 - e. September 5, 1969.
 - f. January 6, 1970.
 - g. September 3, 1971.
 - h. January 6, 1972.
 - i. September 8, 1972.
 - j. January 11, 1973.
 - k. September 7, 1973.
 - l. January 9, 1974.
 - m. September 6, 1974.
27. Kent Steffgen. HERE'S THE REST OF HIM. Reno, Nev.: Forsight Books, 1968.
28. Various sources. WOMEN'S LEGISLATION. 1967-1974.
29. Mildred Quinn. CALIFORNIA GOVERNORS: PAST AND PRESENT. Newport Beach, Calif.: Franklin Publications, Inc., 1970.

SOURCES, page 3

30. Mel Bradley. "Governor Reagan Years Assessed." December 5, 1974.
31. Mel Bradley. Memorandum to Ed Meese. August 19, 1974.
32. Office of the Governor. SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNIT. September 1974.
33. Mel Bradley. Letter to Claire Dorrell. February 24, 1976.
34. ESQUIRE. March 1976.
35. Ronald Reagan. Speech before the Women's National Press Club, Washington D. C., n.d.
36. Press Release.
37. Office of the Governor. YOUR STATE JOB. September 1974.
38. State Personnel Board Summary, c. 1973.
39. Ronald Reagan Radio Script: "Budget". May 1979.

REAGAN RECORD ON ... AGRICULTURE

Boycotts

*Reagan resisted unfair economic boycotts against California's perishable crops.

Burning

*Reagan signed the 1970 Burning Ban Law, which limited agricultural burning to periods where atmospheric conditions would minimize air pollution. (Steffgen contends such burning is essential for re-seeding.)

Research

*Reagan's finance director, Gordon Smith, proposed and then abandoned a 10 per cent reduction in state-supported research. (Lewis contends that such research had helped California agriculture in harvest techniques, crop development and elimination of blight.)

Taxation

*Reagan broadened Senior Citizen property tax assistance for farmers by raising their gross income limitation from \$10,000 to \$20,000.
*Reagan provided tax incentives to preserve agricultural areas.

Water Project

*The \$2 billion California Water Project was left underfunded by Gov. Brown by \$300 million. Under Reagan, the Project was completed-- on time and without massive new tax burdens--allowing the farmer to have adequate supplies of water for irrigation.

Business Climate

*In 1975, Fantus Company, a subsidiary of Dun and Bradstreet, developed thirty criteria for measuring suitable business climate for industry by state. On its scale, California ranked 48th out of 50.

Construction

*By 1975, home construction was down 35 per cent from projected levels; heavy construction was down 40 per cent. Multiple dwellings construction fell 25 per cent in 1975.

*Of the shortfall in homes, 36 per cent (25,200 homes, \$917 million worth of business) could be attributed to environmental legislation, including the California Environmental Quality Act.

*Of the shortfall in commercial construction, 36 per cent, or \$114 million worth of business, could be attributed to the California Environmental Quality Act, which Reagan signed.

Construction Projects

*By 1975, CEQA was costing developers an additional \$50 million to \$70 million a year to qualify heavy construction. Builders associations placed the costs at \$140 million a year. Delays were running at 9 months to 2 years.

* Five per cent of homes projects and 7.6 per cent of nonresidential projects were rejected in 1975 for environmental reasons.

*Reagan signed a bill which appropriated \$16.5 million for construction of state school buildings.

*Reagan vetoed a bill which would have created a state housing finance agency, and would have authorized the issuance of \$300 million

in revenue bonds and \$200 million in general obligation bonds for the development of low and moderate income housing.

Construction Regulation

*Reagan vetoed a bill which would have exempted the transportation of earth, rock, stone, gravel, or sand in relation to a public works construction project from regulation by the Public Utilities Commission.

*Reagan tightened state control on promotional subdivisions to prevent countryside from becoming dotted with remains of unfeasible developments.

*See addendum on page 2-A.

Horse-Racing

*Reagan signed some bills and vetoed others which increased the horse-racing season, and he signed a bill which allowed night racing up to midnight.

*Reagan increased the amount of betting revenue returned to track and horse owners and reduced the taxes on race horses.

Housing

*By 1975, the cost of environmental review was 7.2 per cent of the cost of a home, or \$3,693.

Lumber Industry

*Reagan appointed as resources ~~advisor~~ ^{minister} Norman B. Livermore, former Treasurer of Pacific Lumber Company and a lifetime lumber man.

*Livermore told the lumber industry he wanted stricter enforcement

Construction Regulation (addendum)

*Reagan signed a law establishing a uniform state code for factory-built, pre-fabricated housing and permitting inspection of such construction at the factory, prior to being accepted at the site.

of laws governing their logging operations and that he was unhappy with the way they had been carelessly clogging the streams with debris.

*Reagan retained Gov. Brown's director of fish and game, Walter Shannon, who had criticized the lumber industry's logging practices.

Orientation

*Reagan declared his administration to be "business-oriented".

Small Business (See addendum, page 4)

Taxation

*Said Hale Champion, Gov. Pat Brown's liberal director of finance: Reagan "could not have gone any heavier on bank and corporate income taxes."

Utilities

*Reagan's appointees to the Public Utilities Commission were considered to have a "pro-business" approach."

* Reagan appointed Frank Morrisey, a one-time utility consultant, to the Public Utilities Commission.

*Reagan signed a bill directing the Resource Agency, in cooperation with the public utilities and the Public Utilities Commission, to draw up a 20-year plan governing location of new electric power plants and additions to old plants.

Small Business (addendum)

*Reagan signed a law creating a small business office in the Department of General Services to ensure a fair proportion of state purchases go to small businessmen.

*Reagan implemented the Small Business Assistance Program to provide management assistance to small businesses. Assistance included loan preparation, loan acquisition, and post loan assistance. The program had resulted in over 15 million dollars in loans being obtained from small business by the end of 1973.

*Reagan implemented a Loan Guaranteed Program, under which private banks created regional job creation corporations to make loans to small businesses who cannot acquire financing through normal channels. Regional corporations operated in the San Francisco-Northern California area, Los Angeles County, and San Diego County. By the end of 1973, over 100 small business firms had acquired loans in excess of four million dollars.

*Reagan established a Technology Transfer Program designed to give California business people benefits of new products and processes developed in private and government research.

REAGAN RECORD ON ... CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Department of Consumer Affairs

*Reagan supported a state Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA), which in 1970 became the first of its kind in the nation.

*The DCA was charged with several responsibilities, including: educating and informing the consumer, encouraging competition, promoting ethical standards of conduct for business and consumers, proposing consumer legislation, protecting the consumer, representing and promoting consumer interests, and studying consumer problems.

*The DCA includes 43 boards, bureaus, commissions, and committees charged with licensing and regulating more than 1 million professionals in over 100 occupations. The DCA also established regulatory control over 41 different product areas.

*During fiscal year 1972-1973, DCA saved consumers \$2.75 million, conducted 133,676 investigations, and meted out 55,364 disciplinary actions.

*In 1974, the DCA was presented the National Consumer Information Center's Government Award based on the DCA's record of achievement.

Complaints

*During fiscal year 1972-1973, DCA handled nearly 82,000 complaints, double the number handled the previous year.

*To facilitate the filing of complaints, a list of Consumer Complaint and Protection Coordinators now appears in most white pages telephone directories.

*To alleviate bureaucratic run-around, the DCA introduced the One-Stop Complaint Form, coordinating 15 state agencies handling consumer complaints.

*In conjunction with the federal government, the DCA sponsored two field offices in the low-income areas of East Los Angeles and South Central Los Angeles. Within 6 months the offices handled 715 complaints which would otherwise have gone unnoticed.

Credit Cards

*Consumers were protected from being charged unfairly for goods or services billed to stolen, lost, or unsolicited and unused credit cards.

Deceptive Practices

*DCA initiated the Consumer Fraud Task Force which investigates "con" rackets.

*Reagan approved legislation to provide consumers the power to sue for damages (including punitive damages in certain cases), and to bring injunctions against any future deceptive practices. Previously, victims of deceptive practices by dealers or servicement had recourse only to law enforcement agencies.

Education

*DCA issued bulletins explaining how consumers can make optimal use of the Small Claims Court

*DCA conducted a Consumer I.Q. quiz which appeared in newspapers throughout the state, to determine the extent of consumer knowledge of consumer legislation.

*DCA conducted the Spanish Speaking Conference and the Spanish Speaking Mothers Association, and placed a high priority on translating its informative brochures into Spanish.

*DCA provides experts in various phases of consumer protection to participate in ethnic conferences held around the state.

Insurance

*Reagan approved preventing summary cancellation of homeowners policies without good cause.

Mail Order

*Reagan approved requiring a mail order seller to deliver goods before accepting payment for them.

*Reagan protected the public against unordered merchandise-- the recipient no longer has any obligation to pay for such merchandise or return it to unauthorized senders.

Meat Standards

*In 1969, California became one of the first three states in the nation to fully comply with stricter federal meat inspection standards under the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967.

Property

*DCA imposed tough regulation upon unscrupulous actions of subdividers.

Representation

*DCA represents consumer interests before government hearings and commissions.

*DCA initiated the Consumer Advisory Council, including business, labor, consumer, and government representatives, to recommend new

consumer legislation.

*Reagan increased public representation on regulatory boards and commissions.

Services

*Reagan supported legislation to establish a Division of Auto Repair to crack down on unscrupulous practices.

*New power was granted to the state boards of medical and dental examiners to bring action against those who impose excessive treatment or drugs upon their patients.

Crime Rate

*The rate of increase for the seven major felony offenses was cut in half in 1969 and 1970. By 1972, there was almost a zero percentage growth in the seven major felony offenses.

*In 1966, there were 475,835 major crimes in California. By 1974, this number had more than doubled. Murder rose 115 per cent; forcible rape, 98 per cent; robberies, 130 per cent. During this time population increased 15 per cent. In New York state over the same period crime increased similarly while population remained virtually stable.

Administration

*Two months after Reagan proposed to lengthen prison terms for some crimes, his staff announced cutbacks of 140 employees in the State Department of Corrections.

*By 1968, Reagan had cut back the Department of Youth Authority by 10 per cent. (Boyarsky says the youth authority was already hard pressed to handle the 6000 offenders in institutions and the nearly 16,000 on parole.)

Capital Punishment

*Reagan signed legislation reestablishing capital punishment for specific crimes after the people voted 2-1 to overrule a state Supreme Court decision against capital punishment.

*Although Reagan refused to grant clemency to Aaron Mitchell, sentenced to death for killing a policeman, he granted clemency to Calvin Thomas, who threw a bomb into his girlfriend's house and killed her baby, because Thomas had a record of epilepsy and

brain damage, and a temporary reprieve to another killer who was needed to testify at the trial of an accomplice.

Criminal Capture

*Reagan vetoed a bill which would have banned regulations that require finger-printing of persons who pawn goods, which would have made it more difficult to catch persons who pawn stolen goods.

*Reagan doubled the Highway Patrol, making it possible for the Patrol to patrol the freeways in large urban areas, freeing local police for crime fighting.

*Reagan established the nation's first computer to computer crime information hook-up.

*Reagan increased the amount of reward a Governor may offer for arrest and conviction of persons involved in killing of law enforcement officer.

Criminal Convictions

*Reagan signed a law making it easier to achieve perjury convictions by easing standards of proof.

*Reagan vetoed a bill which would have prohibited prosecution of a felony if not tried within 60 days after arraignment.

*Reagan signed a bill which authorized in criminal proceedings generally, instead of only narcotics cases, admission of any otherwise admissible evidence of information communicated to police officers by an informant who is not a material witness without disclosure of the identity of the informant.

Criminal Penalties

*Reagan approved more than 40 anti-crime laws.

*Reagan signed a bill increasing to 15 years the minimum prison

sentence for those convicted of inflicting great bodily harm in the performance of a robbery. Parole was not allowed until at least seven years of the sentence had been served.

*Reagan signed bills with equivalent penalties for forcible rape and burglary.

*Reagan increased penalties for drunken driving.

*Reagan signed a bill making it a felony to advocate the killing of a law enforcement officer if such advocacy results in the death of an officer.

*Reagan signed a bill providing that murder perpetrated by bomb is murder in the first degree.

*Reagan signed a law which requires additional imprisonment for not less than five years for a person who uses firearms in commission or attempted commission of robbery, assault with deadly weapon, murder, rape, burglary, or kidnaping. The law requires that additional punishment run consecutively with that for the crime.

*Reagan signed a bill declaring it to be a misdemeanor to knowingly cast contempt on the American Flag or to publicly mutilate, deface, defile or trample the flag.

Drug Control

*Reagan increased penalties for dangerous drug pushers.

*Reagan outlawed possession of ingredients necessary to produce "speed".

*Reagan signed a bill making it a misdemeanor to sniff glue with the intent of becoming intoxicated.

*Reagan signed a law making possession of marijuana, on the first offense, a misdemeanor or a felony at the option of the court.

The law applied the same provision to possession of a dangerous drug, such as LSD, whereas possession previously was a misdemeanor only.

*Reagan signed a law increasing penalties for various crimes involving possession and sale of restricted dangerous drugs.

*Reagan approved a comprehensive drug inventory program to block the illicit diversion of legitimate drugs.

*Reagan signed a law requiring revocation of drivers license of a juvenile convicted of driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Drug Control--Administration

*Reagan added funds in the 1970-71 budget for additional state narcotics agents and overtime pay for state agents engaged in fighting the drug traffic.

*Reagan created the State Office of Narcotics and Drug Abuse coordination to assist community prevention and treatment programs.

*Reagan created, for the first time, the federal-state-private Governor's Inter-Agency Council on Drug Abuse to attack drug abuse.

Drug Imports

*Reagan cooperated fully with federal efforts to stop the flow of drugs from Mexico to the United States.

Drugs--Schools

*Reagan joined with other organizations to encourage the formation of drug abuse councils to serve junior and senior high schools throughout the state.

*Reagan signed a law which allows a school district to suspend or expel a pupil who has used, sold, or been in possession of narcotics or hallucinogenic drugs on school grounds.

*Reagan signed a law which includes certain narcotic convictions as grounds for denying or revoking teaching credentials. The law permits schools to place on compulsory leave certificated employees who are charged with certain narcotic offenses.

*Reagan signed a law permitting schools to hire teachers convicted of marijuana use if the school determines that the teacher has been rehabilitated for 5 years.

Gun Control

*Reagan signed the Mulford Gun Control Law which prohibits carrying of loaded firearms in public places, and generally prohibits carrying of loaded weapons in areas where they are not permitted to be discharged. The law provides a penalty of one year imprisonment or \$1,000 fine for anyone found in such possession unless he can prove he was in imminent danger of harm.

*Reagan signed a law which preempts for the state city or county power to regulate or license commercially manufactured firearms.

*Reagan signed a law requiring an additional imprisonment term of no less than 5 years for person who uses firearms in commission or attempted commission of robbery, assault with deadly weapon, murder, rape, burglary, or kidnaping. The punishment must run consecutively with punishment for the crime.

Juveniles

*Reagan signed a law extending to juveniles arrested and brought

before juvenile court the same rights (silence, counsel, confront witnesses) now extended to accused adults.

*Reagan signed a law requiring revocation of drivers license of a juvenile found guilty of committing certain serious offenses, such as manslaughter with a vehicle or driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Pornography

*Reagan signed a law defining harmful matter and making any person who knowingly distributes harmful matter to a minor guilty of a misdemeanor.

*Reagan signed a law defining obscene matter, and providing that any person who knowingly distributes such matter to another is guilty of a misdemeanor. If such person had previously been convicted he would be punishable by imprisonment for up to five years.

*Reagan vetoed a bill exempting from prosecution a person who develops pornographic movies but has no financial interest in the films.

*Reagan enacted the first anti-pornography legislation in 8 years.

*Reagan signed a law allowing cities and counties to enact ordinances prohibiting public acts involving exposure of private parts, buttocks, or female breasts.

*Reagan supported the 1966 ballot initiative, Prop. 16, which would have redefined pornography and given enforcement powers to local groups and petit juries. The proposition lost by 600,000 votes.

Prisons

*Reagan provided \$11 million in additional funding in 1974-75

budget for state prisons to meet expected rise in prison population in next year of 1500 additional inmates.

*Under Reagan, there was single cell occupancy in every prison, an achievement not equaled by other major states.

*In 1972, Reagan added 400 correctional employees to state penal institutions.

Prison Visits

*Reagan allowed an inmates' family to visit him in prison.

Prisoner Release

*Reagan vetoed a bill which would have made probation for serious crimes easier to get by dropping the requirement that district attorney agree to the probation.

*Reagan continued Gov. Pat Brown's program by which the state gives money to the counties as a special incentive to the courts not to send convicted criminals to prison, but instead to free them on probation.

*Reagan inaugurated the "72-hour leave," by which prisoners in state prisons were given three-day passes. In one 20-month period, from 1971 to 1973, 1,528 convicts who had so been let out escaped.

*Reagan supported, through the Department of Corrections and Adult Authority, a policy of early parole of convicted felons.

*From 1970 to 1971, 10% of those charged in Los Angeles County Superior Court with burglary, 44% charged with robbery, 34% charged with kidnapping, and 23% charged with murder were out on active probation or parole. In one year murders in the county doubled from less than 500 to more than 1,000. (Steffgen says 250 of the murders were committed by convicted murderers released from prison.)

One man, Charles Mack, in six months of freedom on early parole, murdered an average of one person per month until recaptured.

Rehabilitation

*Rehabilitation and parole program was 76 per cent successful under Reagan in returning convicted offenders to useful and productive roles in society.

*Under Reagan, the percentage of parolees who wound up back in prison had, by 1971 been cut in half, lowering the inmate population below the level in 1962.

Research

*Reagan employed a Criminal Justice Task Force which produced a large number of relatively detailed and specific solutions that could be implemented to reduce crime.

*Reagan created the California Crime Technological Research Foundation to stimulate development of modern scientific and technical resources.

*Reagan established the California Council on Criminal Justice to develop a Master Plan to improve crime prevention, detection and control.

Riot Control

*Reagan signed a law making it a misdemeanor for a person to willfully and maliciously obstruct the free movement of any person on any street, sidewalk or other public place or on or in any place open to the public.

*Reagan signed a law providing that unlawful assembly occurs when

two or more persons assemble together to do an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act in a violent, boisterous, or tumultuous manner.

*Reagan expanded the mutual aid program to help police cope with riots and other emergencies.

*The Reagan Administration set up a 24-hour warning system in the California disaster office that any law-enforcement agency could reach at any time, put radios in the cars of the governor's staff members and assigned a rotating duty system that keeps the governor's office in round-the-clock touch with the disaster office.

REAGAN RECORD ON ... ECONOMY

Bond Rating

*Under Reagan, for the first time in 31 years, California's bonds were rated Triple-A, saving the state millions of dollars in interest.

Economic Strength

*California's economy began an accelerating decline in 1969. The sharpest downturn came in 1975.

Financial Base

*A. Alan Post, California's veteran legislative analyst: "California is in good financial shape today (1976), because Reagan gave it a sound tax base."

*Time (1975): "Unquestionably, (Reagan) left California's state government on a sounder fiscal footing than he found it when he came to office."

*San Francisco Chronicle (1970): "We exaggerate very little when we say that (Reagan) has saved the state from bankruptcy."

Housing

*By 1975, the cost of environmental review was \$3,693 per home.

*From 1966 to 1975, the median cost of a single family dwelling in California had risen from \$25,000 to \$53,000. The minimum income needed to qualify for a home loan rose from \$9,600 to \$24,300. The number of Californians able to afford a new single-family home fell from 1,200,000, or 42.1 per cent of the population, to 365,000, or 12.8 per cent of the population. The biggest drop occurred from 1966 to 1970.

Prices

*During Reagan's governorship, the consumer price index increased by 43.5% against a population increase of 8.8%. Under Pat Brown's governorship, prices rose 12.4% with a population growth of 23.3%.

*From 1960 through 1966, the cost of living rate was higher in California than in the rest of the country. For six of Reagan's first seven years, the rate was lower in California than in the rest of the country.

REAGAN RECORD ON ... EDUCATION

Access to Education

*Reagan signed a law which expressed legislative intent that uniform categories be established for priority acceptance of students at the University of California and State Colleges.

*Reagan signed an emergency \$900,000 augmentation to the 1968-69 state college budget to allow for admission of more students.

*Clark Kerr, former U. C. president, charged that Reagan's initially proposed budget cuts in education funding would have forced the University to turn away 22,400 qualified students.

*Former Gov. Pat Brown said in 1976 that "thousands of qualified, eligible students have been turned away from California's colleges in the past few years."

Busing

*Reagan signed a law prohibiting school districts from requiring students to be transported for any purpose without written permission of the parent.

*Signed the Bagley Bill which increased the flexibility of school districts in achieving integration by eliminating the arbitrary 15% maximum variation guideline, and by permitting other methods than busing to eliminate segregation (such as school-siting). Steffgen charges that the bill mandated cross-town busing and the integration of all grades within the school.

*Reagan endorsed the initiative to overturn the Bagley measure. The initiative, which passed 2 to 1, received Reagan's endorsement in the last seven days before the vote.

Campus Unrest--Investigation

*Reagan said he would appoint a commission to investigate "charges of communism and blatant sexual misbehavior" at Berkeley, but he never appointed the commission.

Campus Unrest--Legal Steps

*Reagan signed a law permitting declaration of state of emergency on campus, cutting off student aid to convicted disrupters, requiring issuance of regulations to students, allowing the state to pay 50% of cost of riot control bill, and requiring a school to discipline a student, faculty member or staff member who has been convicted of a crime arising out of a campus disturbance or has been found, after a hearing, to have willfully disrupted the campus.

*Reagan signed a law making it a misdemeanor for a person without lawful business on a junior college campus to disrupt school activities and refuse to leave after being requested to do so.

*Reagan signed a law prohibiting access to college campus to students and employees who have been dismissed or suspended for disruption of the campus. The law makes willful entrance on a campus within 72 hours after being directed to leave a misdemeanor.

*Reagan signed a law which classified the placing of a bomb that results in a death as first degree murder.

*Reagan signed a law making it a misdemeanor to threaten any officer of an educational institution to do or refrain from performing his duties.

*Reagan expanded the mutual aid program to help police cope with riots and other emergencies.

*Reagan signed a law making it a misdemeanor for a person to

willfully and maliciously obstruct the free movement of any person on any street, sidewalk, or other public place or on or in any place open to the public.

*Reagan signed a law providing that unlawful assembly occurs when two or more persons assemble together to do an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act in a violent, boisterous, or tumultuous manner.

Campus Unrest--Political Steps

*Reagan backed the tough-line stand of San Francisco University President S. I. Hayakawa and faced down a mob at the so-called "Peoples Park" in Berkeley in 1971. Former Gov. Brown says Reagan's "angry rhetoric...contributed as much to campus turmoil as the excesses of radical campus agitators."

*In one instance, the indiscriminate use of shotguns resulted in the death of one man, blindness for another, and dozens of serious injuries. A National Guard helicopter flew over the Berkeley campus, spewing tear gas on demonstrators. The gas sickened demonstrators, university employees and patients in a nearby hospital. Former Gov. Brown says Reagan "continued, in broad generalities, to condemn the mob of students and defended the law enforcement personnel."

*Lou Cannon says that Reagan "moved a step at a time, always through channels, and that Unruh has usually demanded sterner action (on the campuses) than the governor."

*When Reagan left office, violence on the campuses had given way to a return of teaching, learning, and research.

*One of two Californians specifically cited Reagan's handling of college disturbances as the action he approves of. It was the factor in Reagan's performance the public most approved of.

*On February 11, 1967, for the first time in University history, a Communist group, the Communist Party Forum, gained formal recognition to function on campus.

Kerr Firing

*Former U. C. President Clark Kerr and former Gov. Brown believe Reagan played a leadership role in having Kerr fired.

*By the time Reagan decided to oppose Kerr, the University Regents were already against Kerr in a ratio of 3 to 2. Mrs. Randolph Hearst, a regent, says "Kerr delivered an ultimatum to the Regents to the effect that they must either give him a vote of confidence or release him from the office of president....This action was initiated in no way by the Regents." Before his dismissal, Kerr had accepted the part-time chairmanship of the Carnegie Study of the Future of Higher Education, a project expected to take three or four years to complete.

*Kerr's dismissal led to an exodus of key faculty personnel, but only following the impact of the Free Speech Movement.

*Reagan said he had nothing to do with the selection of Kerr's successor, but he had conferred privately with new U. C. President Charles Hitch before Hitch was given the job.

Local Control

*Reagan signed into effect the Planning Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS) in six steps from 1967 to 1974. The states were to develop the program, then become the recipients of federal funds on a matching basis. Financing was pegged to specific subjects within each department. Both students and staff were made subject to

conformance testing to determine such things as attitude, ideological outlook, and adaptability to political change, and disbursement of the funds was made contingent upon the results.

*Reagan signed a law restoring direct voter control of school tax ceilings.

*Reagan vetoed a bill which would have permitted to levy an additional override tax (without voter approval) for a specific program, in this case a nutrition program.

*Reagan signed a law which ended the requirement that school districts be forced to continue voting on unification plans even if they continually reject them.

Medical Schools

*Reagan approved a bond issue ballot measure to finance additional medical science facilities at the University of California.

*Reagan started a program of grants for private medical schools.

Quality of Education

*Some contend that U. C., once the best public university in the land, had been relegated by Reagan to being just one of the best. Milton Schwarts, outgoing vice president of the State Board of Education, said in 1968 that Reagan was "the greatest destructive force and enemy of public education in fifty years."

*Charles Hitch, U. C. president, said in 1974 that U. C. was still the best public university in the country. Legislative analyst A. Alan Post said Reagan "squeezed (U.C.) but I've never felt that he's really pushed them out of shape badly. It isn't the elite institution it was. Maybe it was too elite. But Berkeley certainly

still is the jewel of the country--it remains a strong and high quality institution." (1974).

*Under Reagan, U. C. faculty-student ratio fell by over 20%, resulting in higher classes. Students sometimes found it impossible to gain admission to classes they needed for their major, even with class sizes of 40-55. Small classes and seminars were less feasible. The teaching load at U. C. rose from 6.7 hours per week average in 1969-70 to 7.2 in 1970-71. In state colleges the average rose to 10.2 hours per week.

*In 1974, conservative State Board of Education member Clay Mitchel resigned, criticizing Reagan's State Board of Education as a "rubber stamp for policy loaded with progressive socialism."

*Reagan signed a law permitting some units of the California State College System to be renamed universities if they met certain criteria.

*Reagan demanded accountability in the expenditure of educational funds.

*Reagan signed a law revising the requirement that textbooks be made available for public display and inspection prior to adoption. The number of says required was doubled to 60, and the number of locations increased from 10 to 50.

Spending

*State Support:	1966-7	1974-5	% Increase	% Enrollment Inc.
Calif. State Coll. & Univ.	\$167.7 million	\$480.2 million	163.6%	78.4%
Univ. of Calif.	\$240.1 million	\$493.2 million	105.4%	43.9%
Community Coll.	\$ 74.4 million	\$314.8 million	323.0%	83.5%
Public, K-12	\$1.154 billion	\$2.345 billion	103.2%	4.9%

*Total increase in elementary school assistance from 1966 to 1974 was 74%, while enrollment had increased only 1.1%.

*Reagan used a large portion of the 1972 tax increase to boost the level of state aid to schools and to more closely equalize the level of school expenditures between rich and poor school districts.

*Reagan signed a law increasing the State School Fund foundation program levels per pupil in average daily attendance by \$28 at the junior college level, \$88 at the elementary level, and \$133 at high school level.

*Reagan signed a law appropriating \$16.5 million for construction of state school buildings.

*For the first time ever, Reagan included (in 1969) \$120 million in new funds for elementary and secondary education, over and above the amounts mandated or required by increases in student population.

*In 1967, California was \$80 ahead of the national norm in per-pupil education expenditures. By January 1970 the gap had narrowed to \$24. California's expenditures for education constituted only 39% of Reagan's proposed 1970 budget, as compared to 45% when he took office. California fell from 6th place to 17th place among the states as to education expenditures.

*According to Bill Boyarsky, Reagan was not willing to increase spending in the slums for education.

*Reagan used Ohio as an example for California to follow in financing education, though Ohio was not committed to tuition-free higher education, did not have the academic prestige of U. C., and paid only 25.2 per cent of its income for local schools, compared to 38.7 per cent in California.

Spending Cutbacks

*In his first budget message, Reagan cut the state appropriation for the University of California from the \$278 million requested by the Board of Regents to \$196.8 million--a 29 per cent reduction. The university finally requested a minimum of \$255 million, and wound up with \$229.1 million plus \$20.9 million from the Regents' own funds.

*In his first budget message, Reagan cut the appropriation for state colleges from the \$213 million asked by the Board of Trustees to \$154 million--a 28 per cent reduction. The state colleges wound up with \$189 million.

*Reagan cut by one-third a bill to provide funds to train teachers of disadvantaged children.

*Reagan vetoed a bill to help gifted children of disadvantaged families.

*Reagan vetoed a bill to provide college education grants to poverty area children.

*Reagan vetoed a bill to raise the minimum salaries of teachers in California to \$6,000 a year.

Spending for Scholarships

*During his eight years in office, Reagan increase state scholarship spending from \$6 million to \$43 million a year, an increase of more than 700 per cent. Private schools receive 75 per cent of the money.

*Reagan signed a law establishing a system of tuition grants which would help families in the \$24,000-\$27,000 income bracket send their children to private colleges and universities.

*Reagan increased the number of scholarships awarded from 6,042 in 1966-67 to 31,000 in 1974-75, an increase of more than 500 per cent.

*In the 1974-75 budget, Reagan added \$14 million for Educational

Opportunity Program funds, and for the Educational Fee Waiver.

Teacher Quality

*Reagan's cuts in higher education funding, according to the Sacramento Bee, drove away many potential faculty members.

*Reagan approved legislation to streamline California's teacher credentialing system by eliminating much of the cumbersome administrative machinery.

*Reagan signed a law requiring schools to draw up job competency guidelines for teachers and evaluate teacher performance before and after tenure is granted. The law provided for written notice, a counselling service and an appeal commission for teachers performing unsatisfactorily.

Tuition

*Reagan proposed tuition of \$250 to \$280 at the University and \$150 to \$160 at the state colleges. The Regents first rejected the proposal. When relabeled as a "fee additon," the proposal was approved, with the precise figure deleted. Three years after the opening of the tuition battle, new tuition charges of up to \$600 a year more than doubled previous fees for all students at the university.

*Before Reagan's Tuition proposal, the California Coordinating Council for Higher Education (including Clark Kerr among its members) recommended changing the free tuition policy, since 38% of the students came from households with an annual income over \$14,000

*Reagan proposed to distribute the revenues from tuition as follows: \$27.5 million for state loans and grants to needy students, \$13.5

million for new capital construction, and \$14.0 million for the creation of 500 new faculty chairs.

REAGAN RECORD ON ... ENERGY

Conservation

*Reagan implemented the odd-even gas sales system, which brought, according to Reagan, "almost instant relief from the waiting in long lines."

*Reagan authorized toll free lanes experiment for carpools of three persons or more on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.

*Reagan ordered a 10 per cent reduction in automobile mileage by state vehicles, encourage state car pools, and took steps to reduce unnecessary state travel.

*Following the oil embargo, the Air Resources Board deferred the oxides of nitrogen control program for 1966-70 automobiles, saving an estimated 100 million gallons of gasoline a year.

Energy Production

*Reagan signed the 1974 State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act, which gave the state:(1) power to approve or deny expansion or modification by both private and public utilities; (2) power to certify facility site selection; (3) power to supplant local decisions in site selection and environmental impact; and (4) authority to conduct research and development relating to energy supply, consumption needs, and consideration of siting facilities.

Offshore Drilling

*Reagan declared the Monterey and Santa Cruz County coast a sanctuary from oil and gas drilling.

*Reagan appointed a State Oil Spill Committee to devise ways of protection against oil spills.

*Reagan suspended oil leasing in San Pablo Bay.

*Reagan signed a law prohibiting oil and gas leases in state-controlled areas of the Santa Barbara Channel unless the State Lands Commission determined that drilling would not result in spillage or destruction of scenic values. He joined with local governments to force the revocation of recent federal drilling and platform permits pending such public hearings.

*Following the oil embargo, the State Lands Commission lifted restrictions against offshore oil drilling.

Oil and Gas

*Reagan required the State Lands Commission to hold public hearings before granting permits for oil and gas surveys or leases. If a lease were granted, the Commission had to approve plans for pollution control.

*Reagan signed legislation reducing the oil and gas depletion allowance from 27½ per cent to 22 per cent.

Utility Rates

*Utility rates increased under Reagan, but as of 1974 California still had utility rates that were among the lowest in the nation.

REAGAN RECORD ON ... ENVIRONMENT.

Air Pollution

*Reagan halted the increase in air pollution, and began decreasing the air pollution level.

*Reagan approved the 1970 Burning Ban Law.

*Reagan signed a law making enforcement of air pollution laws easier by eliminating the requirement that an air pollution control district allege inadequate remedy at law or show irreparable damage to enjoin violations of air pollution laws.

*In 1973, Reagan cut the Air Resources Board request for research funding from \$3 million to \$1.5 million.

*Reagan signed the Foran bill in 1968, which established air pollution control districts in each of California's 58 counties, and gave the state initial powers over burning, power plant sites, and fuel burning.

*Reagan did not actively support a bill by Republican Assemblyman Craig Biddle to control nitrogen oxides.

*Reagan enacted the nation's first program to control air pollution from jet aircraft. The resulting improved fuel mixtures have greatly reduced the exhaust stream left behind jets.

*Reagan signed a law requiring the formation of Basinwide Air Pollution Control Coordinating Councils to formulate regional plans for air quality standards.

*Reagan signed a law authorizing public officers to make misdemeanor arrests for violation of rules of air pollution control agencies.

*In 1972, Reagan opposed a measure, Proposition 9, which would have strengthened air pollution laws already approved by the Reagan Administration. The measure failed to qualify for the ballot.

Appointments

*Reagan appointed lumberman Norman Livermore, a member of the Sierra Club, to administer the state resources agency.

*Reagan appointed as Director of Parks and Recreation conservative conservationist William Penn Mott, who had fought a major utility to expand a recreational park in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties.

*Reagan retained Gov. Brown's director of fish and game, Walter Shannon

Automobile Pollution

*By 1973, emissions of hydrocarbons in the South Coast Air Basin had been reduced by about 25 per cent since 1966.

*1971 and later model automobiles emitted only about 1/10 the hydrocarbons released by pre-control era automobiles. Both hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide had steadily declines in California since 1966.

*Reagan authorized the Air Resources Board to set criteria for the effectiveness of smog control devices on used vehicles. The Board was given the power to revoke, suspend, or restrict previously accredited devices when they no longer meet the criteria.

*Reagan began experimental conversion of state-owned vehicles to low pollution liquid natural gas fuel systems.

*Reagan assumed leadership in charging auto manufacturers and oil refiners to get the lead out of gas.

*Former Gov. Brown says Reagan achieved the toughest antismog legislation in the country because of hard-working legislators. He says Reagan "never lifted a finger to help assure its passage."

*1971 automobiles in California had the most sophisticated smog control devices ever developed.

*Reagan implemented experiments to determine if smogless steam-powered vehicles might be a satisfactory substitute for those using internal combustion engines.

*Reagan secured a waiver permitting California to enforce its own smog controls rather than the weaker federal standards. California's standards were double the federal requirements.

*Reagan recruited some of the world's foremost scientists to help guide California's efforts to eliminate smog. Reagan's appointees included Dr. Willard Libby (UCLA), and A. J. Haagen-Smit (Cal Tech), the scientist who discovered smog origins in the Los Angeles Basin.

*Reagan approved the Foran bill in 1968 which required that dealers certify that new automobiles were in compliance with new emission standards and required oil companies to alter the chemical makeup of gasoline to reduce hydrocarbon exhaust fumes.

*Reagan signed a law in 1969 to outlaw the internal combustion engine by 1975.

*Reagan vetoed a bill in 1971 which would have for all practical purposes eliminated the internal combustion engine after 1 Jan. 1975.

*Reagan signed a law which required the State Air Resources Board to adopt emission standards and test procedures for automobile assembly line emission testing, providing civil penalties for noncompliance by manufacturers or distributors. California was the first state to adopt such a procedure.

*Following the Arab oil embargo, Reagan's Air Resources Board deferred the nitrogen oxides control program for 1966-70 automobiles.

Bike Paths

*Reagan signed a law requiring the Department of Public Works to

hold hearings on bicycle and pedestrian facilities along freeway routes. The law tied construction of such to highway construction and deleted requirements that the local agency which requests the bikeway pay for it.

*Reagan opened a 67-mile California Bikeway along the aqueduct of the State Water Project.

Coastal Zone

*In 1971, Reagan proposed the creation of toll roads throughout California and an increase in the gasoline tax to subsidize the state control over 300,000 acres of coastal land.

*Reagan opposed Prop. 20 in 1972 which would have given a coastal zone commission veto power over all local governments on the coast in the matter of environmental considerations.

Conservation

*Reagan modified scores of state projects to protect scenic and natural resources.

*Reagan successfully sponsored legislation to protect the Middle Fork of the Feather River.

*Reagan cancelled construction of the proposed Dos Rios Dam in Mendocino County, and conducted a search for alternative sources of water. The Dam would have flooded Round Valley and the town of Covello, submerging Indian ancestral lands and necessitating the relocation of the residents.

*Reagan signed a law requiring a popular vote in Bay Area counties on construction of another bridge across San Francisco Bay. The law prohibited the state from starting work on the bridge until the vote,

in which the people did reject the bridge.

*Reagan led a successful fight to delete a federal highway through the Minarets.

*Reagan required conservation to be taught in California's elementary schools.

*Reagan tightened state control on promotional subdivisions to help insure that California's countryside was not dotted with unsightly remains of unfeasible developments.

Ecology Corps

*Reagan established the California Ecology Corps to perform constructive work to protect the environment.

Endangered Species

*Reagan implemented a research project to study rare and endangered species of wildlife, shore birds, furbearers, and other special wildlife species.

Environmental Administration

*Reagan supported a Department of Environmental Protection to administer all forms of pollution control. His proposal was defeated.

*Reagan signed a law allowing the state to issue personalized automobile license plates, with the money from the sale of such plates going to the California Environmental Protection Fund.

*In 1968, Reagan created the Environmental Quality Study Council to recommend improvement of natural environment.

*Reagan instituted a Joint Resource-Highway Committee to protect the environment during the planning and construction of freeways and other

state projects.

Environmental Impact

*Reagan established the nation's first state-level requirement for environmental impact studies of state highway building and other government construction projects.

*Reagan approved the Environmental Quality Act of 1970, which was patterned after a similar federal law of 1969 which required that every proposed new public works project include a report describing its potential impact on the environment.

*Reagan signed a law which directed the Resources Agency, in cooperation with public utilities and the Public Utilities Commission, to draw up 20 year plans governing the location of new electric power plants and additions to old plants.

Land Use Control

*During Reagan's eight years, more than 14 million acres of land were either placed under moratorium or greenbelted, including 2,611,170 of prime acres within the urban core.

*Reagan signed the Knox bill, which extended the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act to private developments in which a government was involved in any way.

Littering

*Reagan signed a law setting minimum fine of \$25 for any littering of California's highways.

Noise Pollution

*Reagan authorized aircraft noise limits for which the penalty for violators is \$1,000.

*Reagan authorized the California Highway Patrol to conduct ongoing noise measurement activities throughout the state to develop new techniques.

*Reagan reduced the limit of permissible motor vehicle noise.

*Reagan vetoed a bill which would have set maximum noise standards for machinery, equipment, household appliances, etc., and prohibit their sale if they exceeded those standards.

Oil Pollution

*Reagan appointed a State Oil Spill Committee to devise ways of protection against oil spills.

*Reagan signed a law prohibiting oil and gas leases in state-controlled areas of the Santa Barbara Channel unless the State Lands Commission determined that drilling will not result in spillage or destruction of scenic values. He joined with local governments to force the revocation of recent federal drilling and platform permits pending public hearings.

*Reagan suspended oil leasing in San Pablo Bay.

*Reagan required that the State Lands Commission hold public hearings before granting permits for oil and gas surveys or leases. If a lease were granted, the Commission had to approve plans for pollution control.

*Reagan declared the Monterey and Santa Cruz County coasts a sanctuary for oil and gas drilling.

*Reagan secured passage of legislation authorizing the State Water

Parks (addendum)

*Reagan supported the establishment of a State historical park at Allensworth, the Tulare County town founded by Colonel Allen Allensworth, a former slave. The park was established in 1974.

*Reagan signed a law permitting the state to lease non-operating parcels of highway rights or excess lands to local government for use as mini-parks and recreational areas.

*Reagan initiated the "Project Sandlot" program to develop recreational facilities in low-income areas.

Resources Board to adopt regulations to approve and license substances for cleaning up oil pollution in state waters.

*Following the Arab oil embargo, Reagan's State Lands Commission lifted restrictions against offshore oil drilling.

Parks

*Reagan added 145,000 acres of park lands to the state system, a total of 227 square mile. The new park property included 41 miles of ocean frontage and 275 miles of lake and river frontage.

*Reagan's 1974-75 budget provided \$2.1 million for the California Park system and \$20 million in new appropriations for capital outlays for state park preservation.

*Reagan signed legislation putting park land on equal legal footing with highway needs.

*Reagan melded two diffused state park and recreation commissions into one effective one.

*Reagan cancelled plans to buy sites for nine parks, and delayed other land purchases. Within his first two years he cut by 90 per cent the amount spent for park acquisition and development. He wanted to slow down the purchases and develop what the state owned.

*Addendum--see page 8-A

Pesticides

*Reagan banned DDT and DDD for household and garden use and in dust form on agricultural crops.

*Reagan instituted a statewide computerized pesticide reporting system which disclosed precisely what chemical were being applied in California; when, where, how and by whom the applications were being made, and on what crops and against what pests.

Redwoods

*Reagan opposed Federal takeover of redwoods. He favored a plan to link state redwood parks with other state land and leave most of the lumber company land alone.

*Reagan demanded just compensation from the federal government and protection of jobs if the federal government were to take over state redwood parkland. By the time Reagan left office, nothing had been done to incorporate the state parks into a federal park.

Solid Waste Management

*The Burning Ban law Reagan signed increased the cost of waste disposal in the cities by 300 to 500 per cent.

*Reagan created the State Solid Waste Management Board under the Department of Conservation; the board assumed regulation of industrial wastes, pesticides, and nuclear radiation.

Tahoe

*Reagan indefinitely suspended plans for a bridge across Lake Tahoe's Emerald Bay.

*Reagan established the Lake Tahoe Regional Planning Agency to develop a plan of environmental protection for the Lake Tahoe Basin.

*Reagan's LTRPA instituted a series of moratoria on all building and construction and required environmental impact reports on all future projects. It developed a master land use plan. Under this plan, some 85 per cent of the private land around the Tahoe Basin suitable for development was relegated to permanent greenbelting.

*Reagan tried to delay a \$2 million loan to a Tahoe sewer district for a sewage disposal system, but later agreed to lend them the money.

Water Pollution

*Reagan's water pollution control efforts brought about a decrease in water pollution.

*Reagan established the State Water Resources Board in 1974, giving the state *de facto* authority to prevent construction within any county that failed to meet clean water standards.

*Reagan drafted and succeeded in getting passed a comprehensive California Water Quality Act, the first complete revision of the state's water laws in 20 years. The act was acclaimed as the strongest pollution control in U. S. history. Under its provisions violators can be assessed fines of up to \$6,000 a day in addition to having to pay clean-up costs.

*Reagan initiated proceedings against numerous water quality violators.

*Reagan doubled the penalties imposed by the Fish and Game Code for pollution.

Water-Based Recreation

*Reagan greatly expanded hatchery facilities so that there are about 10 million angler days of fishing each year.

*Reagan established stricter regulations regarding ship pollution in marinas, yacht harbors and fresh water lakes.

*Reagan set aside two underwater park preserves off the Pacific Coast.

*Reagan provided millions of dollars in loans and grants to improve small craft harbors and develop small boat launching facilities in California's harbors and recreational waters.

*Reagan established the Department of Navigation and Ocean Development to provide the administrative structure necessary to protect the

state's interests in the preservation and utilization of ocean resource coastal shorelines, and tidal and submerged land.

Appointments--Age

*The average age of Reagan's top 100 appointees was about 40.

*The average age of Reagan's inner cabinet varied between 41.5 and 46.5 years.

Appointments--Delay

*According to Cannon, "all of Reagan's major appointments were slow in coming."

*Reagan delayed the appointment of his finance director until almost too late for the first year's budget preparation.

Appointments--Examples

*Reagan's state labor commissioner, William C. Hern, was a bakery executive.

*Reagan's director of the department of industrial relations, Albert C. Beeson, was an executive of a food-processing equipment corporation.

*Reagan's social welfare director, John Montgomery, reportedly opposed or remained neutral to every legislative attempt "to take action against waste, abuse, and fraud in welfare spending," according to Warren Carroll, John Schmitz's A. A.

*Reagan's resources director, Norman Livermore, was treasurer of Pacific Lumber Company and a member of the Sierra Club.

*Reagan's parks and recreation director, William Penn Mott, was a conservative conservationist who battled a major utility district to expand a regional park in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties.

*Reagan named liberal Democrat Louis Warschaw to his

appointment steering committee. Warschaw's wife, Mrs. Carmen Warschaw, was former Southern California Democratic chairman.

*Reagan's clemency secretary was a former assistant district attorney who had campaigned for capital punishment.

*Reagan's industrial-relations director was a management representative.

*Reagan's Real Estate Commissioner was the former head of the California Real Estate Association who had vigorously opposed open housing.

*Reagan appointed Frank Morrisey, a one-time utility consultant, to the Public Utilities Commission.

*Reagan appointed liberal Republican Conrad Reisch to the Superior Court, despite receiving 200 letters from noted businessmen and Republican officials recommending that Reagan appoint Louis Francis, San Mateo attorney and former conservative member of the legislature for 12 years.

*Reagan appointed San Francisco attorney Peter R. Johnson, a 1964 Rockefeller supporter, as Chief of the Division of Fair Employment Practices.

*Reagan appointed Russell Porter, a Democrat, as Chief of the Division of Recreation.

*Reagan appointed Peter Weinberger, supposedly a Rockefeller Republican, as state Director of Employment.

*Reagan appointed Caspar Weinberger, supposedly one of the most liberal Republicans, to be his state Finance Director.

*Reagan named Albert Marino, a Democrat, to the State Board of Public Health.

*Reagan retained Gov. Brown's director of fish and game, Walter

Shannon, who had alienated the logging industry with his criticisms of their logging practices.

*Reagan appointed Gordon Luce, a former savings and loan executive, to head the business and transportation agency.

*Reagan appointed Earl Coke, a former vice-president of Bank of America in charge of agricultural activities and an assistant secretary of agriculture under Eisenhower, as head of the agriculture and services agency.

*Reagan appointed Dr. John Ford, a proponent of sex education, to the State Board of Education.

*Reagan appointed former Ukiah City Manager Lyell Cash, a liberal Democrat, to the Commission of Peace Officers, Standards and Training.

*Reagan appointed Mrs. Carl Marsden, a liberal Republican who had opposed Reagan in the gubernatorial primary, to the Board of Governors of California Community Colleges.

*Reagan appointed Alex Sherriffs, ex-U.C. vice chancellor and a liberal Democrat, as his adviser on education.

Appointments--Integrity

*The Los Angeles Times review of Reagan's governorship says that his appointees had an outstanding record of personal integrity in office.

*The same report says that in the "rare instances over eight years in which a breach of integrity has been proven against a Reagan appointee, he has been instantly removed from office."

*Reagan reportedly told John Errecca, a popular Democrat who had been appointed by Gov. Brown as public works director, the he

would be retained and then in September of 1967 fired him, saying that Errecca had been given temporary charge until a replacement could be found.

Appointments--Judicial

*Reagan instituted a system by which candidates for judgeships would be prescreened and evaluated by committees composed of members of the bar, judges and laymen before Reagan personally selected from among the candidates.

*As a rule of thumb, Reagan said he would try to appoint judges who were younger than 55, so that the state legal system could benefit from the store of experience they would gather.

*According to Charles Hobbs, "Reagan's system for appointing judges and his judicial appointments have been hailed as exceptionally good by conservatives, and even liberals admit that the quality of judicial appointments has improved under Reagan." Lou Cannon concurs: "Friends and foes of Reagan alike agree ... that his judicial appointments were of high quality."

*82 per cent of the judges appointed by former Gov. Brown were Democrats. 85 per cent of the judges named by Reagan in his first 25 months were Republicans.

*Reagan appointed as chief justice of the state supreme court the justice who wrote the opinion abolishing the death penalty, although conversations with the justice, Donald Wright, before his appointment indicated to Reagan Wright's conservative leanings. Wright was 63 when appointed, but had said he would retire before the end of Reagan's second term. He did not.

*Reagan appointed six liberal Democrats to the Los Angeles Superior

Court.

Appointments--Minorities

*Reagan appointed more blacks and Mexican-Americans to important positions in the government than had any previous California governor.

*Most of Reagan's top 100 appointments were from the big cities. Nearly one-fifth of Reagan's first 100 appointments were from minority ethnic groups.

*Reagan appointed James Johnson as Director of Veterans Affairs. Johnson was the first Negro to head a California Department.

Appointments--Orientation

*According to Neil Pierce, "Reagan's appointees were overwhelmingly business-oriented conservatives. Regulatory boards had a distinctly pro-business, anti-consumer tone.

*Reagan's appointees to the Public Utilities Commission, according to the Los Angeles Times, had a "pro-business approach."

*Reagan's "Kitchen Cabinet," according to Steffgen, was composed of 6 conservatives and 4 liberals.

*All four of Reagan's cabinet appointees were Republicans.

*Of Reagan's appointments to the 31 departments in California, 19 were Republicans, 7 were Democrats, and the rest were non-partisan or gave no party affiliation.

*Of his first 200 appointments, 139 were Republicans and 12 were Democrats.

Appointments--Political Payoffs

*Appointments secretary Tom Reed said that the Reagan Administration had "lots of political payoffs," referring primary to sub-department head positions. Said Reed: Many of these payoffs involved men of ability who "know how the governor stands on any given issue."

*Cannon said Reagan's staff appointed people "they thought were best, not the ones with the greatest campaign credits."

*Reagan appointed Spencer Williams, the only statewide G.O.P. candidate defeated in 1966, to be secretary of human relations.

*Reagan appointed Williams's aide, James Shumway, to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board after Shumway lost in a try for Congress.

*According to Cannon, "during Battaglia's tenure as executive secretary, he swapped four judges with Unruh in return for concessions to the administration and he doled out two judges to Democratic Senator Alfred Alquist to obtain his vote on the \$1 billion tax bill. Senator Song's law partner wound up with a judgeship after Song switched his vote on the judicial-merit plan. Almost equally blatant was the attempt by the administration to "promote" a Democratic legislator to the bench in hopes of acquiring a marginal Assembly district in Los Angeles County."

*Reagan appointed his executive secretary, William Clark, to the bench in San Luis Obispo County without ever submitting his name to the Reagan judicial committee in that county.

*By December, 1967, only Nofziger, Clark and a few others who had been on Reagan's campaign staff were left on the governor's staff.

Appointments--Quality

*According to Neil Pierce, "most Reagan cabinet and staff appointees were of high calibre."

*Only one of the men around the governor--Vern Sturgeon, a former Republican senator who became a successful legislative liaison to the State Senate--had any prior government experience. Nofziger had observed government as a reporter.

*Jess Unruh said "Mr. Battaglia and Mr. Nofziger are as professional as any I've seen. When they've been on top of a situation, they've done quite well." (July, 1967).

*Nofziger referred to the staff as "novice amateurs."

*Reagan recruited several highly-paid business people and brought them into state positions which paid much less. Reagan's first finance director, Gordon Smith, received more than \$100,000 in the business world, but took the finance job which paid \$30,000.

*According to Cannon, Ed Meese was an "efficient executive secretary," Rus Walton was a "first-rate idea man," Caspar Weinberger was an "exceptional finance director," and Tom Reed was "a competent and tough-minded appointments secretary."

*Staff and leadership turnover was unusually high as politically motivated men from business and the professions served temporarily and then returned to their private occupations.

Conservatism

*According to manager Bill Roberts, in the 1966 campaign, "Any people we knew who were Birchers or were real Birch sympathizers or even strongly conservative, we deliberately excluded from positions in the campaign."

*According to Lewis, Reagan diluted "his conservatism to pick up

moderates, while he reassures conservatives that he is still one of them."

*Nofziger called Reagan "a Fabian conservative."

*For the presidency of the National Federation of Republican Women in 1967, Reagan reportedly put his moral support behind the liberal, Mrs. Gladys O'Donnell, who defeated conservative Phyllis Schlafly.

Decision-Making

*Reagan relied on staff aides and department heads to manage the daily business of government so he could concentrate on the broader questions of public policy that interested him.

*According to Jodson Clark of California Research in Sacramento, "Reagan was essentially a presider, not an administrator...He generally didn't roll up his sleeves and get deeply involved, in a creative way, in finding solutions. He identified things he wanted his administration to deal with, and then had really good top people who were responsible to get the programs going."

*Reagan even at times let the votes of his cabinet members determine policy.

*According to Time, "As a rule, Reagan made no important decision without first discussing it at his almost daily cabinet meetings or probing for more facts in lengthy sessions with agency heads and other experts."

*According to Cannon, cabinet minutes "reveal a Reagan who was not above admitting his ignorance about a major state issue but who displayed a ready decisiveness once he was presented with alternatives.

*According to Cannon, Reagan was neither the creature of his "Millionaire Backers," nor in need of their counsel.

*When a political, legislative, social, or economic issue required a decision by the Governor, his staff prepared a one-page summary (derisively called "Mini-memos") of its aspects, concluding with a suggested decision. The summary was divided into the issue, the facts, the discussion, and the recommendation. There was enough space at the bottom of the summary for Reagan to check either yes or no on the recommendation. According to Cannon, the memos "performed the necessary function of quickly acquainting a governor who had never spent a day in administrative service with the multitude of issues confronting him." James Alexander, former Gov. Brown's final cabinet secretary, thought the memos were a good idea: "You needed something like that. The flow of information going in there is just too great." The memos were backed up by detailed documentation which could be drawn upon when needed.

Home

*Eight weeks after the Reagan's moved into the governor's mansion, they declared it unworkable and rented a \$150,000 home with their own funds in the exclusive East Sacramento. No Negroes lived in the area.

Homosexuals

*As soon as Reagan was made aware of the presence of homosexuals on his staff, he demanded their resignations. Reagan's staff had been investigating the men for six months.

*Reagan denied that Nofziger had told some newsmen aboard the

S. S. Independence that two homosexuals had been fired from the staff.

*According to Cannon, "Reagan's responses once the scandal became public knowledge did not meet any exacting standards of truthfulness, but they more than make up for a lack of credibility in their compassion for the people who would have been hurt by frankness. The governor might have attempted to gain political credit by ruthlessly sacrificing the careers of the men he did not name (the homosexuals) and he could have found a scapegoat immediately after the Pearson revelations by firing Nofziger on the spot,... He chose not to do so.

*Some sources say the homosexuals were employed because of inadequate screening practices.

Integrity

*According to James Dickenson, "There was little taint of scandal in (Reagan's) administration and absolutely no question of his personal integrity. He left office with the reputation of a man of principle who kept his word when negotiating with his foes."

*Reagan defended Nixon up until Nixon resigned, and former Gov. Brown says Reagan, by 1976, and not condemned Nixon or the Watergate "mess."

Leadership

*When looking for a model for social and education services, Reagan chose Ohio, whose services were of a much lesser quality. Ohio was 37th in the nation in education, 49th in mental health, and 42nd in public welfare, according to then Democratic State

Senator Charles Carney.

*According to Lewis, Reagan could "hold his own with the Sacramento press corps, and he does not get many questions that his staff has not already anticipated."

*Former Gov. Brown says, "Dozens of times reporters caught (Reagan) with virtually no knowledge of issues that were nearing decisions in the legislature or commanding the prime attention of the press and public. Running through his press conferences with startling frequency were such remarks--on major issues--as 'I haven't thought about that yet' and 'I haven't read that report' and 'You caught me on that one, I don't know.'"

*According to Cannon, "Reagan was, in fact, hard put to identify his own legislative program at press conferences, let alone discuss the legislative progression of any particular bill."

*Says legislative analyst A. Alan Post of Reagan: "He was neither a disaster nor spectacular. He was basically a hold-the-line governor. He did as little as he had to, but he did do what little he had to do."

*Says Jess Unruh, former Democratic Speaker of the State Assembly: "As a Governor, I think (Reagan) has been better than most Democrats would concede, and not nearly as good as most Republicans and conservatives would like to think."

*Wallace Turner of the New York Times reported: "Governor Reagan is regarded as having been successful in shifting California's state government to his economic outlook and turning some of its major social institutions toward his conservative philosophy."

*One out of every two Californians specifically cited Reagan's decisive handling of college demonstrations as the action he approves of, and others praised him on related issues.

Legislative Relations

*Reagan adopted and adhered to a rule that any legislator could see him within 24 hours of making the request.

*Former Gov. Brown said Reagan "remained basically intransigent and uncooperative to the last."

*Lewis said that "In the Legislature, dislike of Reagan runs deep for reasons of personality as well as tradition...the legislators ...get the feeling that they are being patronized..."

*Says Cannon: "For the most part, (Reagan) appeared blissfully unconcerned with the work of the Legislature at all."

*Says Bernstein: "In general, much legislative good will was dissipated by the Governor's failure to establish effective channels of communication with the legislative leadership, especially with chairmen of committees vital to Reagan's program."

*Says Neil Pierce: "Reagan entered office openly contemptuous of government and legislators. At first he persistently denigrated the law-making branch. Ugly confrontation resulted. But in time he mellowed and worked out some important compromises with legislative leaders, especially in welfare reform, property-tax relief and improved educational financing.

*During seven of his eight years, Reagan had to deal with a Democrat-controlled state legislature.

*After Reagan's first term, Julius Duscha of the Washington Post wrote: "Reagan demonstrated during the seven-month legislative session that he has what it takes to be effective in dealing with a legislative body."

*When the Republicans took control of the Assembly, Reagan did not

interfere in the selection of Bob Monagan as Speaker. As a result, Monagan was elected as Speaker with no aid from Reagan and felt he personally owed nothing to the Party's Governor.

*When John Schmitz refused to vote for Reagan's tax increase in 1967, Battaglia reportedly told Schmitz that every one of Schmitz's bills would be vetoed if he refused Reagan a vote, but Schmitz did not surrender.

*In 1970, Democrat Hugh Burns had been ousted as President Pro Tem of the State Senate, and had been replaced by Republican Howard Way. In nine months, Way proved to be an innovative strong leader of the Senate who favored responsible partisan organization of the upper house. A bipartisan coalition arose to replace Way with Republican Jack Schrade, a senator aligned with special economic interests the way Burns had been. Way, who described himself as a part of the Republican-Reagan team, could survive only with Reagan's support. Reagan took a hands-off attitude, even though he needed the leadership of Way to guide administration bills through the upper house. Way was easily toppled.

*By working closely with Unruh, Reagan was able to get his \$1 billion tax package passed. Cannon described it as a "major political victory."

*Bernstein says that "during his first term in office Reagan made significant concessions to his opponents in the fields of taxes, education, mental hygiene, education and abortions."

*George Steffes, the governor's liaison in the Assembly, maintains that Reagan gained approval of 53 per cent of his legislative program in 1967 and 47 per cent in 1968.

Open Primary

*Reagan twice vetoed an open primary bill which would have allowed without filing on the presidential primary ballot all candidates recognized by the media as actively seeking their party's presidential nomination.

Openness

*When Reagan was inaugurated, the capitol was sealed off to the public. Policemen and armed guards surrounded Reagan therw, at the inaugural procession, at the inaugural address, and at the inaugural ball.

*Bulletproof glass was placed in the windows of Reagan's office. The outer doors of his executive suite were always locked; under Pat Brown they were not. Nofziger claims he insisted on the security, sometimes over Reagan's objections.

*Outside of Reagan's staff, says Bernstein, Reagan's relations in government were kept on a business basis, and his visitors were carefully screened by his staff.

*Reagan signed a law requiring that advisory bodies of local government be open to the public.

*Reagan held a press conference each week.

*In one instance, all officials of the state's prisons and other correctional facilities were instructed not to discuss their new budget with "outsiders."

*Reagan began a series of televised "Reports to the People"--two-minute taped discourses on current state issues--that were dispatched to California's forty television stations.

Popularity

*After Reagan had been in office nine months, a statewide poll indicated that 53 per cent of the voters approved of his administration--exactly the same proportion registered in a similar poll six months earlier.

*Reagan's ratings, 1967-1970:	Good Job	Fair Job	Poor Job
June 1967	41%	33%	17%
May 1968	30%	36%	30%
February 1969	42%	36%	15%
August 1969	39%	37%	20%
February 1970	39%	36%	19%

The 15% negative rating in February 1969 was one of the lowest negative judgment of a California governor ever recorded in a public opinion poll.

*Just before Reagan left office in 1975, the California Poll showed that 71% of that state's citizens thought that he had done a fair-to-good job, and only 24% gave him a poor rating. Nick Thimmesch says that "In the wake of Watergate, that was a remarkably good score for a Republican governor on the way out."

*Reagan left office with a higher popularity rating, as measured by the Field California Poll, than any of his predecessors.

*Surveys during the las two years of Reagan's first term found that the factors in Reagan's performance most approved of by the public include, in order of priority: (1) firm handling of campus disruption; (2) his attempts to lower taxes; and (3) his efforts to cut state expenditures and balance the budget.

Public Relations

*Boyarsky says: "Pledged to economy, (Reagan) signed a record

\$5.08 billion budget. Nevertheless, when he traveled around the country a few weeks later, winning friends for a possible bid for the Presidency, Reagan talked as if his economizing had succeeded completely."

*Lewis says: Reagan's "gift for glittering rhetoric distracted California while his administration skittered on the edge of disaster in the first months."

*Lewis: "The outlines of (Reagan's) 'Creative Society' program remained fuzzy, as ambiguous as the man himself, all surface, angles, and shifting lights with nothing at the core. Its direction and content were a triumph of imagery; Reagan made loud noises for a year and brought forth very little that was new, creative or reassuring."

*Cannon: "Typically, (Reagan) would accept a heavily diluted compromise and represent it as a total victory."

Republican Party Service

*Reagan united the factions of the Party after his primary contest with George Christopher in 1966, winning support from moderate and conservative leaders alike. Reagan graciously appealed for the moderates help, and the day after the primary, Reagan's managers sent letters to prominent Christopher backers throughout the state offering them positions in the campaign.

*Reagan bolstered Party morale by his fundraising speeches and his muffling of party factionalism under the 11th Commandment. As governor, he was the greatest Republican fundraiser in California history. Former GOP state chairman James Halley acknowledged that by 1970 Reagan had raised more than \$3 million since 1966,

and noted "No one has done more to rebuild and strengthen the party."

*Reagan managed to get the militant right-wing organizations to concentrate on assisting Republican candidates and taking on the coloration of traditional Republican conservatives.

*Hill says Reagan's election did little to promote harmony in either party.

*Reagan worked with Republican legislators to defeat Democrat attempts to overturn his vetoes of more than \$30 million in appropriations (before 1968).

*Boyarsky says that "The (Republican) moderates did not agree that the Creative Society was the only answer to California's problems, and while they carefully kept their disagreements to themselves, they were reluctant to help the governor."

*Reagan's television speech for Goldwater in the 1964 presidential campaign brought in more than half a million dollars and helped to pull the Goldwater organization out of debt.

*In the 1968 presidential election, Reagan canvassed 22 states, including each of the seven major industrial one, in behalf of Richard Nixon and a Republican Congress.

Vote-Getting Ability

*In the 1966 gubernatorial election, Reagan ran 934,000 votes ahead of Republican turnout. Reagan received the largest vote ever accorded to a seeker of public office up to that time.

*Reagan defeated Jesse Unruh in 1966 by half a million votes.

*In 1966, all but one Republican won in the statewide contests.

*Before November 1966, the State Senate was 26-14 Democrat;

afterward it was 21-19 Democrat. Before November 1966, the State Assembly was 49-31 Democrat; afterward, it was 42-38 Democrat.

*Boyarsky says Reagan was "surprisingly successful with the labor vote."

*In 1966, Reagan won by almost a million votes over the incumbent Democrat, Pat Brown, in a state where the Democrats have the registration edge. Reagan won 57.8 per cent of the total vote, and carried 55 of California's 58 counties. Registered Democrats accounted for one-fourth of the votes cast for Reagan.

Work Schedule

*Reagan worked basically a nine-to-five schedule. He tried to keep the evenings free and, whenever possible, retreated to his Los Angeles home on weekends.

*At home, Reagan often read correspondence or memos in the evenings.

*Says Bernstein: "Customarily, (Reagan) leaves the Governor's office in time to arrive home by six and dine quietly with his wife. Reagan politely declines every evening political meeting that he can on the ground that 'I would rather spend the time at home.' The Governor tends to leave state problems at the office when he departs for home and he values his privacy."

REAGAN RECORD ON ... GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Drivers Licenses

* Reagan reduced the time required for processing a drivers license application from 39 days to 10 days.

Economies

*Reagan recruited 250 businessmen to look over state government operations and suggest ways to improve efficiency and cut costs. The Businessmen's Task Force made more than 1,500 recommendations. By 1969, 821 of their recommendations had been implemented, reducing the cost of state government by \$161 million in ongoing annual savings, and \$23 million in one-time savings.

*Within his first two years, Reagan had put a freeze on hiring state employees.

*Reagan halted all out-of-state travel by state employees except for emergencies.

*Reagan imposed a limitation on government agencies to stop the flood of needless mimeographing.

*Reagan halted all state purchases of office equipment in his first year.

*Reagan eliminated expensive multi-colored printing of state reports, brochures, and pamphlets unless specifically approved by the governor's office.

*Reagan halted the chartering of planes by state officials.

*Reagan curbed the use of state cars by state employees for personal use.

*Reagan halted state purchase of new vehicles except in emergency cases.

*Reagan requested state employees to work on Lincoln's and

Washington's Birthdays, although less than 2 per cent showed up.

*Reagan terminated several of the state's service centers in so-called racially disturbed areas.

*Reagan sold the state airplane used for the governor, for a return of \$217,000.

*Reagan consolidated motor pool operations for a 15 per cent savings in gasoline buying.

*Reagan scheduled the closing of eight of the state's 41 conservation camps, centers for fighting fires and erosion.

*Reagan cancelled a \$4 million office building.

*Reagan elimination \$750,000 appropriation for the governor's mansion.

*In his first year, Reagan saved over \$2 million in purchases by obtaining increased competition for purchases and by consolidating purchases to receive more attractive bids.

*In the first year, Reagan saved \$2 million on the state's \$16 million phone bill.

*In his second year, Reagan cancelled two more office buildings, reducing over a ten-year period state office space by 25 per cent

*Lewis says that Reagan's economies amounted to less than one per cent of the state budget.

*Cannon says many of the economies were illusory (the automobile freeze contributed to higher maintenance costs, for example), or were only temporary.

Local Control

*In 1966, Reagan supported Proposition 1-A, which would have granted the governor authority to reorganize the executive branch; placed new restrictions on the ability of the voters, through the

initiative process, to challenge the veto power of the governor; allowed the governor to veto his own impeachment-server; placed restrictions on initiative, referendum and recall by making them statutory; granted any agency of state government the right to contract with outside agencies for the transfer of their respective governmental functions; granted cities the right to contract with non-governmental agencies for taxation; removed separation of powers in state government; established authority at the state level to form metropolitan governments; removed provisions which prevent the legislature from passing local laws; and remove state provisions which forbid state militia from serving under other than state jurisdictions, or under a foreign or international flag.

*Reagan established the State Water Resources Board, which gave the state de facto authority to prevent construction within any county that failed to meet clean water standards.

*Reagan directed his local government task force to draw up a plan that encompassed regional goals, after he rejected their report saying that too many federal and state governments had been eroding home rule.

*Reagan approved the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act, which gave power to a state commission to supplant all local governments and or conservation agencies beneath it in the administration of site selection and environmental impact.

*According to Dr. Richard Whalen, as state assistance to local governments increased under Reagan, local governments steadily lost control over their fiscal affairs and future.

*Reagan vetoed a bill which would have had the state establish extensive planning policies for local governments, in addition

to existing requirements that local governments adopt general plans for their communities.

*Reagan signed a law allowing cities and counties to enact ordinances prohibiting topless and bottomless acts in public.

*Reagan signed a law requiring a popular vote in Bay Area counties before another bridge could be constructed across San Francisco Bay. The bridge was rejected in the popular vote.

*Reagan vetoed a bill which would have increased the Los Angeles Board of Education by four members, forced the board to run for election at one time, and established some policies for the board.

*Reagan signed a law which restored direct voter control of school tax ceilings, repealing a law which would have prevented voters from voting directly on overrides after a certain date.

*Reagan signed a law which preempted city or county regulation of licensing of commercially manufactured firearms.

*Reagan signed a law prohibiting a city from levying an income tax on non-residents who work in the city.

*Reagan vetoed a bill which would have allowed a school district to levy a tax without voter approval for a certain program, in this case a nutrition program.

*Reagan vetoed a bill which would have banned local regulations requiring fingerprinting of persons who pawn goods.

Reorganization

*Reagan signed a law which permits the Governor to propose plans for reorganization of the executive branch of state government.

*Reagan reorganized the eight broad-based state agencies into four.

*Reagan proposed elimination of 29 boards and commissions, for a savings of \$158,000 a year.

*Reagan established a Department of Benefit Payments to combine fiscal operations in welfare, health, unemployment, and disability programs.

*Reagan established a Department of Human Resources Development.

*Reagan signed a law abolishing the Department of Human Resources Development and creating a Department of Employment Development responsible for job creation activities, manpower development programs, employment placement services, and vocational rehabilitation.

*Reagan established a unified Department of Health, merging six existing state departments and three state health boards and councils, for a savings in administrative expenses of \$1.8 million a year. The Department began with a budget of \$2.6 billion in state and federal funds, and 21,000 employees spread among 96 programs, sections, and systems.

*Reagan centralized administration of the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, consisting of 23 boards, 5 bureaus, 5 committees, and 1 commission.

*Reagan created a unified Department of Transportation.

*Reagan created the Department of Consumer Affairs, unifying all consumer protection functions.

State Employees

*Between World War II and 1966, the number of state employees increased 328 per cent. During Governor Brown's Administration the number increased 75 per cent. During Reagan's Administration the number remained virtually constant, increasing only 5.7 per cent, from

102,461 to 108,393, far less than the U. S. average. At the same time, California's population grew by 11 per cent and government services grew substantially.

REAGAN RECORD ON ... HEALTH

Child Health

*Reagan vetoed the Moscone Child Nutrition Education Act of 1973, which would have appropriated \$500,000 to develop a pilot program and plan for a statewide program.

*Reagan vetoed a bill to require school districts to utilize state and federal funds to provide school lunch and/or breakfast programs.

*Reagan signed a bill establishing the State Child Health Board to approve and administer child health and disability prevention programs. The bill required adoption of a 5-year funding program and required counties to establish community child health and disability programs.

Health Care

*Reagan created a unified Department of Health, with an initial budget of \$2.6 billion and 21,000 employees to administer 96 programs, sections, and systems.

*Reagan signed a law to require that any female incarcerated in local detention facility or juvenile facility be provided with personal hygiene materials relating to her reproductive system.

*Reagan signed a law to require hospitals and similar institutions to install sprinkler systems for protection of their patients.

*Reagan signed a law providing that any doctor who provides emergency care upon request of another person so licensed, shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of acts of omissions by such licensed person in rendering such care.

Health Costs

*Reagan gave state boards of medical and dental examiners power

to crack down on those in their profession who gouge their patients by imposing excessive treatment or drugs.

Medi-Cal--Costs

*Reagan's reforms in Medi-Cal to curb abuses reduced the cost of the program to taxpayers by \$208 million.

*Reagan reduced the growth in the Medi-Cal budget to 9 per cent within a year, compared to an average growth of 31 per cent for the four years previous to Reagan's reforms.

Medi-Cal--Coverage

*In his first year, two courts told Reagan he was acting illegally in a move to cut out some Medi-Cal services.

*Reagan brought 800,000 people then on county aid into the Medi-Cal program. These were poor person, under \$5,000 income for family of four, who had not previously been eligible for Medi-Cal. By bringing them into the Medi-Cal program, Federal funds entering the state were increased by \$61 million, enabling the state to remove this burden from the county taxpayers.

*Reagan vetoed a bill which, among other things, covered hospital care for pregnancy under Medi-Cal without prior authorization.

*Reagan's Medi-Cal reforms encouraged the development of private pre-paid medical programs, similar to the Kaiser plan.

Medi-Cal--Fraud and Abuse

*Reagan made it illegal to intentionally submit false Medi-Cal claims punishable by up to five years in prison or a \$5,000 fine.

*Reagan required that all nursing home admissions under Medi-Cal be requested by a physician and approved by a Medi-Cal consultant.

*Reagan required that physicians accepting Medi-Cal patients reveal conflicting commercial interests in any facility or organization to which he makes referrals.

*Reagan provided that any person charging Medi-Cal more than the reasonable value of the services he received could be disqualified from the program.

*Reagan provided that the state would no longer be responsible for covering the medical expenses of any person injured by a legally liable individual.

*Reagan established a surveillance bureau to detect abuses by those who provide services.

*Reagan established a maximum of two office visits per month for Medi-Cal recipients.

*Reagan established a \$1 visit fee for all Medi-Cal recipients who could afford it, in an effort to discourage overutilization.

*Reagan introduced a computerized billing system which began to reject \$400,000 each month in duplicate claims that otherwise would have been paid.

*Reagan established a multi-copy eligibility card system to expedite eligibility procedures.

*Reagan signed a law allowing the state to suspend temporarily prior to a hearing providers of Medi-Cal services if the provider violates Medi-Cal regulations.

*Late in his first year, Reagan proposed: shortening the maximum hospital stay under Medi-Cal; transferring non-emergency cases from private to county hospitals; broad cutbacks in dentistry and doctors' fees; eliminating 160,000 eligibles from the medically-indigent category; rolling back physician fees to the January 1967

level; reviewing nursing home entries to eliminate unnecessary entries restricting surgery to that necessary for treatment of injuries and life-threatening conditions; and eliminating other non-essentials, such as foot-care, chiropractic and other physical therapy; transportation, psychotherapy, eyeglasses, hearing aids, and special supplies.

Medi-Cal--Funding

*When Reagan took office, Medi-Cal's annual budget had been spent in the first six months of the year, and the program was underfunded by \$86 million. (Lewis says that Reagan claimed Medi-Cal had a \$210 million deficit, but later admitted it was running a \$30 million surplus. Edwards says Medi-Cal had run up a \$130 million deficit during its first 16 months.)

*By fiscal year 1967-68, Medi-Cal was operating in the black.

*Before Reagan entered office, the appropriation for Medi-Cal (1966) was \$252 million and included no federal aid. Reagan raised this to \$706 million during his first year in office, a 194 per cent increase, of which \$498 million represented newly-introduced federal funds. By the time Reagan left office in 1974, he had expanded Medi-Cal to \$1.956 billion, a 784 per cent increase in eight years. The federal share in 1974 was \$1.165 billion.

Medi-Cal--Management

*Under Reagan, the state contracted with Lockheed Missiles and Space Company for a total management systems study of Medi-Cal.

*When Reagan took office, claims payments were running six months

behind schedule. Under Reagan, processing time for 81 per cent of all Medi-Cal claims was cut to 30 working days.

Mental Health--Cutbacks

*In March 1967 Reagan proposed eliminating 3,700 jobs in the State Department of Mental Hygiene, for an estimated savings of \$17.7 million a year.

*Reagan also called for the closing of 14 outpatient psychiatric clinics and the elimination of such special facilities as the Mendocino State Hospital's 400-bed Alcoholism Treatment Center. He ordered the deactivation of 80 wards in 10 state hospitals and approved plans to fire hundreds of psychiatric technicians who were receiving in-hospital training to improve their competence.

*Reagan closed no hospitals for the mentally ill, but reduced staffs in all of them.

*Reagan vetoed a bill which required legislative approval before the closure of any state hospital. The veto was overridden.

**Reagan's closing of outpatient clinics and detention homes, according to the Los Angeles Times, resulting in sending convicted rape-murderers with serious psychiatric problems back on to the streets.

*650 members of the Southern California Psychiatric Society approved a resolution calling Reagan's cutbacks in mental health "disastrous."

*Reagan justified the mental health cutbacks on the drop in inmate population from 36,000 to 24,000 in the prior eight years. But, says Lewis, if the community clinics and day treatment centers were abolished as Reagan requested, marginal patients would have to be reinstitutionalized and the population of the mental hospitals