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ROUTE SLIP

DATE

11/19

TO

Paul Buck

FROM

Rua

FORM 118

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

④ Δ OSP

Memorandum

To : Cabinet Members and Senior Secretaries

Date : November 19, 1968

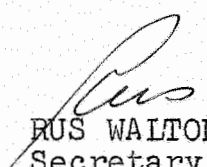
Subject: Goals & Objectives
of the Reagan
Administration

From : Rus Walton

Attached is a one page outline of the Goals and Objectives of the Resources Agency as prepared by Ike Livermore. Please add this to your binder on the Goals and Objectives of the Reagan Administration.

To those Cabinet Members and Senior Secretaries who have yet to send in their one page statement, we would appreciate having it as soon as possible.

Many thanks.


RUS WALTON
Secretary for Program
Development

cc: Win Adams
Mike Deaver

MAJOR GOALS OF
CALIFORNIA'S RESOURCES AGENCY

Major goals of the Resources Agency are to:

1) Encourage the balanced development and productivity of California's natural resources and 2) give equal emphasis to the protection, preservation and enhancement of the quality of our state's natural environment.

A summary outline under the two major objectives follows:

- I. Encourage Development and Productivity of Natural Resources
 1. Encourage the development and augmentation of the state's water supplies.
 2. Encourage a balanced private-public power supply system.
 3. Encourage practices that will maintain and increase the productivity of the state's wild lands.
 4. Encourage the exploration for, survey and inventory of, development and productivity of the state's mineral resources.
 5. Encourage tax measures that will help maintain and augment the productivity of wild lands.
 6. Develop and maintain meaningful and usable inventories of the state's natural resources.
 7. Encourage private enterprise based on natural resources.
- II. Protect, Preserve and Enhance the Quality of our Natural Environment
 1. Implement to the maximum possible extent control measures for abatement of pollution.
 2. Encourage measures to preserve open space.
 3. Encourage natural resources-related recreational and cultural developments.
 4. Encourage and implement the protection and enhancement of the quality of our natural resource environment.
 5. In cooperation with the State Board of Education, provide for a full program of conservation education in public schools.
 6. Engage in and encourage studies in natural resources planning for the future.
 7. Maintain measures, personnel, facilities, equipment and research that will afford maximum protection to our populace against dangers from fire, flood, and geologic hazards.

A COMMITMENT TO CREATIVENESS

OUR PEOPLE PROBLEMS

ECONOMIC

SOCIAL

EDUCATION

ENVIRONMENT

"Gov't. can lead, the people must act."

Please keep in mind ...

Preliminary concept

Three pronged -- Ad/Legis./Pvt. Sector

Inter-actions/Inter-faces

Innovation requires cooperation

Reform - Revitalize!

ECONOMIC GOALS

Government Efficiency & Economy

- Cost Reduction
- Re-state Intent (Delegation of authority)
Task Forces
- Freeze (Hirings) Hold at 1966 Level
- Reorganization (Phase Two)
- Management Effectiveness
Executive Development
- Bring Government Back Home
- Program-Budgeting
- Private Contractors

Individual Employment (Jobs, Job Opportunity, etc.)

- Maximum Employment (Job Formation)
- Technical Institutes (Private Sector)
- Labor Relations
Farm Labor

Taxes

- Tax Reform (Flournoy Report)
Local Government Resources (Revenues)

Expanding California Economy (Derivative Force)

- Extent of Defense Enterprise
Veterans' Re-entry (Berkeley)
- Growing Population
Job & Skills Audit (Dept. of Comm/H.R.D.)
- Government Controls & Hindrances
Bureaucracy

Resources

- Water
- Timber
- Mining & Petroleum
- Oceanography
- Land

SOCIAL GOALS

Welfare (Reform)

- Self Reliance & Dignity (HRD)(Make it work)
- Fraud
- Uniform Aid Standards
- Work Programs
- Day Care Centers (H.R.D.)
- Other
 - AFDC
 - Local Government Cooperation

Health

- State Dept. of Health
- Medi-Cal Reform
 - Pre-Paid Health Insurance Contracts
 - Family Health Clinics
 - Regional Health Complexes
 - Healing Arts College Innovation
 - Para-Medics
- Mental Health Reform
 - Coordinate Fragmented Efforts into Total Quality Program
 - Accelerate Local Programs
 - Phase Out High-Cost Institutions
 - Modernize Remaining Institutions
 - Mentally Retarded
 - Communications & Public Support Programs
- Environmental (Public) Health

EDUCATION

Safe & Orderly Schools

- Isolate & Expel Troublemakers
- Activate Silent Majority (Campus & Public)
- Teacher Protection
- Accountability

Financing

- Audit Current Practices & Innovate Total Structure
- Establish Priorities

Lower Grades/Changing Society

- Equal Education Plan

Tuition/Grants-Loans

Upgrade Teaching

- New Levels & Incentives
- Merit Pay
- In-Service Training
- Modify Tenure

Curriculum

- Basic Education
- Continuing Education
- Electronic/Computer Aids
- Technical Institutes

Community Action

- Campus & the Community
- Role of Volunteer Groups
- Citizen Advisory Committees

ENVIRONMENT (QUALITY OF LIFE)Safety

- Law, Order, Justice
 - Judicial Selection
 - Upgrade Law Enforcement
 - Community Crime Prevention Programs
- Young People
 - Drugs
 - Juvenile Delinquency
- Traffic Safety
 - Alcohol

Health

- Pollution Abatement
 - Air, Water, Solid Waste
- Other

Transportation & Transit

- Inter-Urban
- Urban
- Air & Water

Urban Strategy

- Human Relations
- Housing
- Urban Design
 - "New Cities"
 - Relocation-Employees/Industries
- Urban Area Parks

Parks & Recreation

- Facilities & Installations
- Fish & Game
- Inter-Act/Parks-Highways

TO GET IT DONE

... AND GET THE STORY BACK TO THE PEOPLE

ADMINISTRATIVE

Cabinet - Staff

Directives

Programs

PRIVATE/INDEPENDENT SECTORS

Communications

- Conference and Contacts for two way
communications

- Press flow

- Special

- TV

- Creative papers

- Programs

SPECIAL PROJECT OFFICERS

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

ECONOMIC

I. Government Efficiency & Economy

A. Cost Reduction

- *1. Continue Space recovery program (A)
 - a. Out of lease space into central sites, state owned
 - b. Pursue Businessmen's Task Force recommendations
- *2. Inventory and sell surpluses - real property, equipment, supplies (A)
- *3. Reduce in-state travel (10%) - continue tight reign on out-of-state travel (A)
- *4. Allow no rental cars when and where pool cars are available (A)
- *5. Supply economy - use of proper material for the job (A)
- *6. Develop a cost-consciousness program for state employees (A)
- *7. Coordinate telecommunications to a higher degree (A)
- *8. Lease state cars rather than purchase (A)
- *9. Negotiate tires, batteries, accessories under the gasoline contract (A)
- *10. Delete Department of Employment's advertising budget and program - minimize competition with private sector (A)
- *11. Raise legislators salaries (L)
 - a. Salary level possibly \$20,000
 - b. Eliminate most allowances
 - c. Eliminate per diem

B. Re-state Intent (cut, squeeze, trim)

- *1. Re-publicize (A) (P)
- *2. Conduct management meetings with Governor (A)

- a. Re-delegation of responsibility to department heads and agency secretaries
 - b. Continue cost and program reduction
 - *3. Continue periodic reports to people on progress of drive for efficiency and economy (A)
 - *4. Re-establish Businessmen's Task Force (see also D-3, below) (A)
 - a. Review and re-assess original recommendations and assignment
 - b. Broaden charge to include evaluation of necessity of programs with view to combining and eliminating
 - *5. Organize new task forces, to include upper level state employees on loan from their departments (D-3, below) (A)
 - a. Conduct survey of high-cost/low efficiency (effectiveness) programs
 - b. Designed to provide broad experience/training for those state employees involved
 - *6. Reinforce Task Force Implementation Team (D-3, below) (A)
 - a. To direct and recruit task forces
 - b. To recommend formation of additional task forces
 - c. To produce newsletter for task force members, Governor's appointees, members of private industry, press and the like
 - d. Selected civil servants can become part of augmentation, providing assistance and gaining management training
- C. Personnel Control (Freeze hirings - hold at 1966 level) (A)
- *1. Establish realistic goal for maximum employment level
 - a. Pre-1967 level, possibly, or 100,000, as a target goal
 - *2. Reach goal by transfer of certain programs to private sector, such as education/training of employees (A) (after H below is accomplished)

- *3. Use part-time employment specialists (Manpower Kelly Girls) to provide state's part-time personnel needs (A)

D. Reorganization (Phase Two) (L)

- *1. Establish Department of Health (L)
- *2. Establish Department of Revenue, composed of major tax collecting agencies; Board of Equalization, Franchise Tax Board, Controller (L)
- *3. Establish Department of Management, to provide "inspector general" services, management assistance, executive development, management training, special services and studies, coordination of task forces, communications with task force members, evaluation of programs and policy of government for maximum relevancy and economy (L)

a. To consist of:

Management analysts
Merit Award Board
Program and Policy Office
Office of Planning
Special Projects Officers Program
Internal audits
Task Forces
Special Services and Studies
Office of Management Services
Traffic Safety
Selected civil servants on "sabbatical" basis

- *4. Establish Department of Community Services (L)
(details under Environment, Part IV, Urban Strategy)
- *5. Reorganize or terminate appropriate boards and commissions and certain positions and agencies (L)
 - a. For instance, Tourism & Visitor Services, Consumer Counsel, ABC Appeals Board, Colorado River Board
 - b. Place freeze on new boards and commissions, and advise legislature of intent - if required for protection of the public interest, place the functions within an existing board (A)
(by use of veto)

- *6. If Controller cannot be merged into Department of Revenue (D-2, above), merge offices of State Controller and Treasurer (L)

E. Management Effectiveness

*1. State employees

Sabbaticals/switch off with employees (managers) from private industry (L)

Permit outgoing employee to train his successor (change law); now cannot move in successor until total leave time of predecessor has been taken (L)

Reduce mandatory retirement age to 65, with an early retirement with reduced benefits at age 60 (L)

Enact a law to give employees a monetary percentage of their sick leave when they leave state service (L)

Reduce maximum time on a civil service list to two years (L)

Standardize office procedures
Forms, transmittal slips, purchasing techniques (task force) (A)

Allow time off for jury duty and give state employee his pay, too (consistent with private industry practice) (L)

Report only absences on personnel reporting forms - an exception system of reporting (A)

Establish lower entry levels for appropriate positions, realizing salary savings and providing more jobs for underprivileged (A)

Abolish positions unfilled for a certain length of time (A)

Efficient use of EDP equipment

- (a) Determine usage patterns of all state computers (A)
- (b) Merge departmental computer usage as appropriate (A)

(c) Free-up computers for public
service use and training (A)

*2. Review merit pay and promotion procedures (L)

- a. Managers paid by efficiency of operation,
not number of employees supervised (A)
- b. New salary scales for directors (Little
Hoover Commission report) (L)

*3. Bolster morale

- a. Deliver pay-checks to employees before noon (A)
- b. Visits by the Governor to state offices on
continuing basis (A)
- c. More commendatory letters from Governor to
employees who perform newsworthy acts on or
off the job (A)
- d. Expand Governor's Creative Citizenship Award
to include state employees (A)
- e. Establish Governor's Creative Management Award
for state and private employees (A)
- f. Institute periodic messages from Governor to
state employees (use telephone 'dial a message'?) (A)

*4. Management training - study private programs for
application to state employees (A)

*5. Require Merit Award Board to send copies of suggestions
received to major units for adoption if applicable (A)

*6. Set deadline for solution of Cal-Expo problems (A)

*7. Establish post office "lock box" method of collecting
revenues for instant interest earnings, with banks
as depository (L)

F. Bring Government Back Home

*1. Examine state funding at community level (A)

*2. Find out how much and where federal funds are being
spent in California (A)

- G. Program Budgeting - *continue the program, but study carefully for proper use and possible problems - provide seminar training to appropriate employees (A)

H. Private Contractors

- *1. Repeal or amend Article 24, Constitution, to allow contracting of programs/services without artificial restrictions now present (L)

- a. Transfer appropriate state services to private enterprise, such as: (A) (once H-1 is accomplished)

printing
architecture and construction
manufacture of pharmaceuticals (U.C.)
buildings and grounds

- *2. Evaluate food facilities and services (A)

- *3. Contract state parking facilities to commercial operators (A)

II. Employment (Individual Employment - Jobs, Job Opportunity)

A. Maximum Employment (job formation)

- *1. Place emphasis on employment opportunities in small businesses (250 employees or less), where most of the employment exists (A)

- a. Publicity campaigns by small business organizations (National Federation of Independent Business), and chambers of commerce (P)

- b. Encourage corporations to provide job training/job development know-how to small businesses (P) (A)

- *2. Support federal legislation which would allow transfer to private employment agencies of much of the placement activity of Department of Employment (HRD) (A)

- *3. Use computer capability to match people to jobs (HRD) (A)
- *4. Continue augmentation of fire control crews by recruitment of hard-core unemployed (A)

B. Technical Institutes (private sector)

- *1. Change terms "vocational" and "occupational" to "Technical" (A) (L)
- *2. Place greater emphasis on technical training as opposed to academic (A)
- *3. Work with school districts to promote development of Regional Technical Centers based on Torrance experience (A)

Investigate use of old state fair grounds, local county fair grounds, Modesto State Hospital, as examples, for conversion to Regional Technical Centers (A)

C. Labor Relations

1. Farm labor

- *a. Solve the UFWOC problem - investigate OEO grants (A)
- *b. Work for unemployment insurance of full-time farm workers under federal law, with all states conforming (RR statement of 12/3/68) (A)
- *c. Establish agricultural labor disputes board to: (L)
 - (1) Supervise union elections
 - (2) Provide mediation and volunteer arbitration
 - (3) Prohibit work stoppages while board is considering disputes
- *d. Pass right-to-work legislation for farm workers (L)

- *e. End any and all abuses in farm labor housing, both construction and maintenance (A)
 - *f. Establish written codes of conduct for farm organizations, defining minimum employment standards (RR statement of 12/3/68) (A)
 - *g. Promote itinerant farm labor service centers (A)
 - *h. Support legislation making secondary boycotts, strikes or other stoppages at time of harvest (or other specific critical times) an illegal act (L)
- 2. Secret ballot - *revise the proposal in consultation with third house representatives (L)
 - *3. Appoint labor relations aide to Governor's staff (A)
 - *4. Abolish discrimination in state contracts by requiring that if unions can't supply minority workers, employer can hire non-union applicants who will be supplied with union cards upon hiring (L)
 - *5. Involve labor in areas of human concern (A)
 - a. Teamsters could conduct safe driving courses (P)
 - b. Assess Teamsters-UAW anti-poverty campaign (A) (P)
 - *6. Provide for longer work period to qualify for unemployment benefits (L)
 - *7. Institute strong enforcement of state laws against employment discrimination (A)
 - a. Review effectiveness of FEPC (A)
 - b. Study possibility of joint industry-union council to police hiring practices (A) (P)

*D. Social Aspects of Employment

- 1. Establish task force to recommend changes in civil service, union and industrial hiring practices to remove barriers no longer in tune with the times (A)
 - a. High school diploma requirements (A) Local action
 - b. Criminal records

2. Reform laws regarding Industrial Welfare Commission - Support AB #1276 (Schabaram) - introduced in '68 session and failed (L) (A)
3. Reform workmen's compensation to re-distribute benefit dollars so that payments for insignificant disabilities (less than 10%) are eliminated, and major impairments are fairly compensated (L)

III. Taxes

A. Tax Reform (Flournoy Report)

1. Use tax incentives in private sector *for firms active in: (L)
 - *a. On-job-training for the unskilled (L)
 - *b. Supplementing salary (and jobs) for welfare recipients (L)
 - *c. Relocating plant facilities in rural or depressed areas (L)
 - *d. Providing summer employment (L)
 - *e. Down-grading entry level employees to make room for new (disadvantaged/welfare) applicants (L)
 - *f. Re-building the cities (L)
 - *g. Providing low-cost housing (L)

*B. Other Possible Elements of Tax Reform (these are not necessarily consistent)

1. Tax credits for parents paying costs of higher education for their children (L)
2. Require two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature to enact any tax increase measure (L)
 - a. Simple majority to reduce any tax (L)
3. Repeal personal property and business inventory taxes (L)
4. Provide for regional payments of personal income tax on staggered quarters to improve cash flow (L)

5. Make state personal income tax a percentage of gross income - no deductions (L)
6. Establish a "transaction" tax (L)
7. Remove tax exemptions from any income producing property, event if owned by tax-exempt organization (L)
8. Defer real property taxes for head-of-household over 65 until estate settled or property transferred - coordinate with welfare-medical liens (L)
9. Penalize owners who allow property to deteriorate and reward owners who improve property by assessing land at higher value than improvements, e.g., 2/3 land - 1/3 improvements (L)
10. Use taxes on real property for property related benefits (L)
11. Cut sales and user taxes (L)
12. Tax farm land as that, not as potential subdivisions (L)
13. Broaden some special fund uses, e.g., gas taxes for related rapid transit, roadside rests (L)
14. Reduce vehicle registration fees and increase gas tax an equal amount so users pay greatest share (L)
15. Exempt state agencies from sales tax payment (L)
16. Eliminate as many forms of double taxation as possible, e.g., subsidiary dividends of corporations (L)
17. Add two members to the Board of Equalization to achieve representative board (L)
18. Turn over delinquent tax collections to private collection agencies (A) After H

IV. Expanding California Economy (Derivative Force)

A. Extent of Defensive Enterprise *(27%)

1. Veterans and their re-entry effect on state economy (Berkeley project) (A)
- *2. Transfer defense enterprise capabilities to commercial projects, replacing governmental programs (A)

- a. Rohr's housing project
- b. North American Rockwell's work in law enforcement studies, oceanography
- c. Determine applicability of tax credits to attract defense industries into non-defense fields (A)

B. Growing Population

- 1. Job & skills audit (Department of Comm?HRD) (A)
 - *a. Changing complexion of job market
 - *b. Impact of technology on skill/education requirements
 - *c. Extent of vacancies due to lack of skilled workers

C. Eliminate Government Controls and Hindrances

*1. Controls

- a. Task force to review outdated, ineffective, unneeded controls and recommend changes (A)
- b. Press federal government for modernization of acreage limitations regarding water rights (A)
- c. Urge federal program to phase out basic crop subsidies on the 8 basic commodities (A)
- d. Determine the means to balance agriculture and urban expansion needs to preserve high-production acreage and open space while providing enough land for housing/commerce/industry (A)
- e. Encourage private carrier underwriting of UI and DI (A)

2. Bureaucracy (elimination)

- *a. Develop uniform property statement for business assessment purposes (A)
- *b. Eliminate multiple reporting requirements to different state agencies - share the information programs (A)

V. Resources

A. Water

- *1. Actively pursue desalinization research by private industry - perhaps in connection with development of nuclear power plants (A)
- *2. Push research into waste water reclamation (A)
- *3. Develop water conservation campaigns directed at consumers (A)
- *4. Develop underground water exploration projects (A)

B. Timber

C. Mining and Petroleum

- *1. Expand off-shore oil exploration/leases
- *2. Study feasibility of re-opening gold mines using new techniques for recovery (nuclear?) - establish pilot project (A)

D. Oceanography

*1. Harbors

- a. Support federal action to prepare harbors for deep draft super-ships (A)
- b. Encourage private development of small craft harbors (A)

*2. Ocean exploration

- a. Inter-agency Council for Ocean Resources (ICOR) and Marine and Coastal Resources Advisory Comm. development of comprehensive ocean exploration plans in cooperation/coordination with industry (A)(L)
- b. Establish a Department of Marine Resources within the Resources Agency (L)

- *3. Tidelands - study possibilities for increasing revenues (A)

E. Land

- *1. See IV-C-1-d above
- *2. Support legislation to encourage different standards for development of industrial subdivisions than for residential subdivisions (L)
- *3. Support private development of geothermal power supplies

SOCIAL

I. Welfare (Reform)

A. Self-Reliance and Dignity (HRD)

1. Develop and implement permanent roll concept (Automated support). (A) (L)
- * 2. Within two years HRD concept should be operating so that welfare recipients and potential welfare recipients are trained and placed in meaningful jobs. (A) (L)

B. Fraud

- * 1. Use statement of eligibility for all recipients to be checked on a sample basis. (L) (A) Depends also on federal action and action of courts.
- * 2. Society will not subsidize fraudulent behavior. Those found guilty will be taken off the rolls. (L)

C. Uniform Aid Standards

1. Combine the three adult welfare categories. (L)

D. Work Programs - to be coordinated by HRD. (A)

1. Career Executive Placement to include WIN, state apprenticeship programs, TAU's. (A)
2. Private Sector (e.g. PT&T) (P)

E. Day Care Centers (HRD)

1. Concerted effort to coordinate public and private facilities (e.g. Fairgrounds, church, school facilities) (A) (P)

- * a. Double the capacity of present existing facilities. (A)

F. Youth Service

1. Foster Home evaluation regarding standards, procedure and capacity (refer to E. above) (A) (L)

- * 2. Delinquency Prevention proposals specifically relating to the continuation school concept, parental responsibility and accountability (refer to Environmental Educational goals) (A) (P) Local
- * 3. SERVE (Student Service Corps) (e.g. educational tutoring, home economics and hygiene assistance, and youth business enterprises such as Junior Achievement) (A) (P)

G. Other

- 1. AFDC - primary emphasis (money, programs, efforts) should be directed toward the child. (A) (L)
- 2. Specific efforts should be made for assuring local government cooperation. Authority and responsibility for administering welfare should be thoroughly understood between the state and local entities. (A) (L)
- * 3. Take leadership by establishing a one-year task force that will study and recommend alternate approaches regarding OASDI. (Old Age Security and Disability Insurance Task Force) (A)

II. Health (reform) (Master Proposal for Health - one week)

A. Health Planning Council/State Department of Health (A) (L)

- * 1. Use Health Planning Council as vehicle to innovate alternative health proposals and coordinate existing health facilities. (L)
- * 2. Consider the development of a single State Department of Health to consolidate and improve planning, research and administrative functions and to provide a broad organizational framework regarding health services for all Californians. (L)
 - a. Task Force studying this purpose.

B. Medi-Cal Reform

- * 1. Move during 1969 to implement the pre-paid Health Insurance Contract on a statewide basis. (A)

- * 2. State assistance in the development of Family Health Clinics. (Health Development Bonds). The clinics would be organized and operated by the private professional health community and could be located where the great bulk of family medicine would be provided. (L)
- * 3. Development of Regional Health Complexes should also be encouraged by the State (e.g.: incentives to build); could include health research activities, medical teaching and facilities equipment and community hospital services. (L)

C. Healing Arts College Innovations.

- * 1. Future role of physician must be re-examined. (e.g.: captain of a health team) (A)
- * 2. Medical school curricula needs to be totally re-evaluated in light of "supply and demand" problem. (A)
- * 3. Private group plans and clinic operations should be encouraged. (A) (P)
- * 4. Administrative and management techniques regarding health matters should be taught at these health schools. (A) (P)

- * D. Para-Medics - proposals and recommendations found in P&V study on allied health matters should be supported and implemented. (A) (L)
 - 1. Pilot project in cooperation with Letterman Hospital, San Francisco.

E. Mental Health Reform

- 1. Communications and public support programs (LV, CN & PB to study) (A) (P)
- 2. Coordinate fragmented efforts into total quality program. Implementation of Governor Reagan's 14-point program should be completed immediately. (A) (L)
- 3. Accelerate local programs (example: Short-Doyle Clinics, Regional Diagnostic Centers) (A) (L)
- 4. Phase out high cost institutions (Modesto State Hospital) (A)
- 5. Modernize remaining institutions (Mentally retarded priority) (A)

F. Environmental (Public) Health (A) (L)

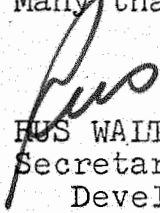
TO: Paul Beck

FROM: Rus Walton

Attached is a revised text for the work book on the Goals and Objectives of the Reagan Administration.

Please insert these in the binder which was supplied to you at the Cabinet-Staff meeting.

Many thanks,



RUS WALTON
Secretary for Program
Development

Attachment

C O N F I D E N T I A L

This is Copy Number 7

It is assigned to

PAUL BECK.

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

of the

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

A preliminary draft based on a series of meetings with members of the Governor's Cabinet and Staff during the weeks of October 21 and 28, 1968. Those objectives and programs which require legislative implementation are now being matched with bills already proposed by the various agencies. Where necessary, the proper additional bills will be drafted and authored in cooperation with the agencies and the Republican legislative leadership.

Prepared by the.

Program Development Unit

11/6/68

FOREWORD

These goals and objectives of the Reagan Administration are set forth

- to fulfill the promises made by the Governor (both during his campaign and during his first two years in office) and also
- to clearly restate the philosophy, concepts and achievements of his Administration.

In line with the Governor's announced public posture on vital issues of the day, these goals and objectives (and suggested action programs) are a commitment to a creative society...

... a commitment to restore the proper function of government,
... a commitment to get on with the essential reformation of government in California.

Government, we believe, was instituted and exists to serve the people. In that context, we should design not simply the least, but also the best government possible. Further, any design of good government in a free society must be concerned with the problems of people -- not just the problems of government -- lest government become an end unto itself.

This delineation of the goals and objectives of the Reagan Administration is based on an assessment of the major "people problems" in California. It is directed toward those things a government "of and by" the people properly can and should do to help find solutions to these problems.

The "people problems" fall, generally, into four categories:

ECONOMIC

The day-to-day matter of the citizen's earning a living and providing for personal and family financial security and improvement -- and, the proper role of state government as it relates to taxing, collecting, and spending a certain amount of the citizen's resources.

SOCIAL

Including the need for reform in such critical areas as social welfare, health care services and mental health-- and the government's proper concern with the health and welfare of all citizens (including but not limited to the indigent, the disabled, the incapacitated and the needy).

EDUCATION

Relating not only to those years of formal education (in public and private institutions) but also continuing education which is becoming more and more of a necessity in a changing society -- and, the need for basic reform in priorities, practices, philosophy and financing of the public education system.

ENVIRONMENTAL (QUALITY OF LIFE)

Relating to the physical environment (pollution abatement, scenic, recreational and cultural enhancement) as well as public safety, urban strategy (the crisis in the cities), and transportation (both inter-urban and intra-urban).

It is important to keep several points in mind while reviewing these goals and objectives and the action programs which are suggested to achieve them:

First, there are, obviously, many inter-actions involved between the various categories (economic, social, educational and environmental). Just as each individual lives and exists in all of these areas to varying degrees, so the different agencies (departments) and their operations will have an impact in many, or most, of the areas. This, then, calls for a realization and a coordination which can increase effectiveness and also streamline governmental operations, eliminate duplication of effort, and establish a "synergistic" effort.

An example of this is the direct tie between increased jobs and job training (economic) and the resultant transfer of individuals from welfare rolls to payrolls (social). Not only does this transaction diminish the cost of welfare (taxpayer), it increases tax revenues, has a relation to law and order (environmental), etc. This inter-action -- and this "synergism" -- can be realized in all proper governmental activities if astutely directed and coordinated.

Second, the desires, the needs, demands and problems in the four basic goal areas (economic, social, educational and environmental) must be assessed and approached within the recognition of a rapidly changing society.

- a society which is becoming more and more affluent (yet more and more resentful of government's increasing cost, inefficiency and irresponsiveness)
- a society in which the young and the minorities have become more aware, more restive, and more volatile
- a society in which large blocs of the young and the minorities are demanding change and license, yet have little or no appreciation of, or training in, responsibility.
- a society which is daily witnessing increasing excellence in many professional and related fields through the use of advanced technologies and systems -- but which is disturbed by the realization that government is not utilizing those break-throughs (scientific, sociological, as example) to increase the responsiveness and effectiveness of government and also cut waste, bureaucracy and cost-burden.
- a society which has made it clear that it wants reform but says that it has yet to see what it considers to be real and relevant progress (as contrasted with chaotic change).
- a society which (for the first time in many years -- and, perhaps, for the first time in the history of the

Republic) faces a very serious threat to the traditional two-party political system ... with all the ramifications and factional displacements involved, and

- a society which is burdened not only with the cumulative residue of some 30 years of misconception, miscalculations and mistakes of collectivist planners and programmers, but which is, at the same time, being pressed by the accelerating demands of a changing age ... demands economic, social, educational and environmental which must be met -- demands which will be met either constructively or destructively, depending upon what power structure in America takes the leadership in these immediate years.

Frankly, the problem now is not only, or simply which political party has the ascendancy. The spectre right now focuses on whether either party can be equal to the challenges pressing down upon America and California. Given the molasses-and-quicksand nature of the existing political structure, can either party exert the leadership required? Can either party marshal the public support? Can it make the changes? Give us the breathing spell essential to assimilate the forces in motion? Or, come forth with both the reforms and the innovations essential to survival?

Leadership is a heavy burden: And now, at this point in history, the leadership of California is an awesome task, a

frightening venture. It is essential that the members of this Administration recognize the dynamics of the situation: that they be willing to re-direct the forces already in motion; that they be capable of accommodating and harnessing the pressures involved, and that they be equal to the task of guiding California through perilous times of reformation.

We must. We have promises to keep. We have innovations to make. We have a rendezvous with the future. Will we succeed?

* * *

A Creative Agenda Demands New Priorities....

To a large degree, Governor Reagan was elected to his first term because voters believed that he would make a change, a real difference, in state government ... that his administration would engage in a program of basic reforms.

We must get on with that reform. (Reform is not, of itself, purely negative; it can be very positive. Reform can involve new dimensions and new programs at the same time that it discards debilitating and disproven programs.)

If we are to do the job expected of us by the majority of Californians, we ~~must~~ establish a new set of program priorities. We must also reorder those priorities which, by the fact of their existence, largely dictate the major operations of state government and now make reform difficult or impossible. (Ref. chart on general fund expenditures included in this section.)

For one thing, the Reagan administration inherited -- and, in some areas, has frankly extended -- the priorities of previous administrations. We have made important progress in restructuring administrative techniques. We must make at least the same amount of progress in revamping the major (spending) programs -- welfare, health care services, public education, to name several.

Second -- and less definite, perhaps, but just as important -- the manifest changes in today's society are not simply changes in method or approach (to the same old problems), they are seemingly

based on a change of priorities in the mind of the public. Responsive, responsible government is, in large measure, a tempered mirror of its society. The failure of government to be responsive to change (in the sense that it is aware of the change and works to guide and channel it constructively) contributes to the alienation between government and its society; between an administration and its constituents. That is what occurred in 1966, when California suffered from indigestion, mediocrity and irresponsiveness; the people voted for a change.

Change Require Changes...

It is obvious that we cannot build the creative society without changes in government operations. It is also obvious that some of the necessary changes in one given area cannot be made without concomitant changes in other areas.

A case in point is the agreed upon need to change our elementary and secondary educational system -- not just the fiscal structure (revenue source and allocation) but also the emphasis in program and budgets. It is generally agreed that we should concentrate more effort and resources on the lower grades. This has very real ramifications not only in subsequent education (causes and effects), but also in welfare, crime prevention, individual productivity (versus "drop outs" and dependency) and tax-burden.

But, there is just so much money in the pot. We cannot make adjustments in the field of basic education unless we also make adjustments in such areas as welfare spending. To oversimplify,

the question is: do we continue to spend so much of the taxpayers' money to care for people after they are in trouble, or do we focus the expenditure of more of our resources on the early years when we have a better opportunity to break the welfare syndrome? This is an important decision. It may well require some drastic revisions. Perhaps this change cannot be accomplished within a two-year span but we must make a start in that direction now -- and in such a way that the public understands and applauds our reforms.

Again, within the area of education -- and, again, against the backdrop of changing priorities in a changing society -- decisions must be made as to whether we are going to give additional emphasis (and therefore appropriations) to vocational training technical instruction ... enabling thousands upon thousands of our young people to train themselves in those skills which are required for non-professional but high-paying jobs. Is it a fact, for example, that a disproportionate amount of today's educational pre-occupation and education dollar is spent on college and pre-college training? Many of our young people will never go to college and would actually be happier, more productive individuals in those technical, skilled and semi-skilled jobs which are important in a modern society.

If this is so, then perhaps the Reagan administration should give serious thought to a new concept which would utilize and/or modify parts of the existing educational structure to provide a pace-setting system of technical institutes throughout this State.

And so it goes. There are momentous -- imperative -- decisions to be made. What is the proper "mix" between highways and other

forms of mass transit for our sprawling, urban areas? Should we accelerate the development of parks and recreational facilities in urban and suburban areas? Are parks for people or for the Sierra Club? How can we better marry the power of the free enterprise system, with its high quality, broad-based medical care programs with the necessary governmental health care programs? How can we re-gear and reform our programs to take advantage of breakthroughs in medical economics, management techniques and electronic technologies?

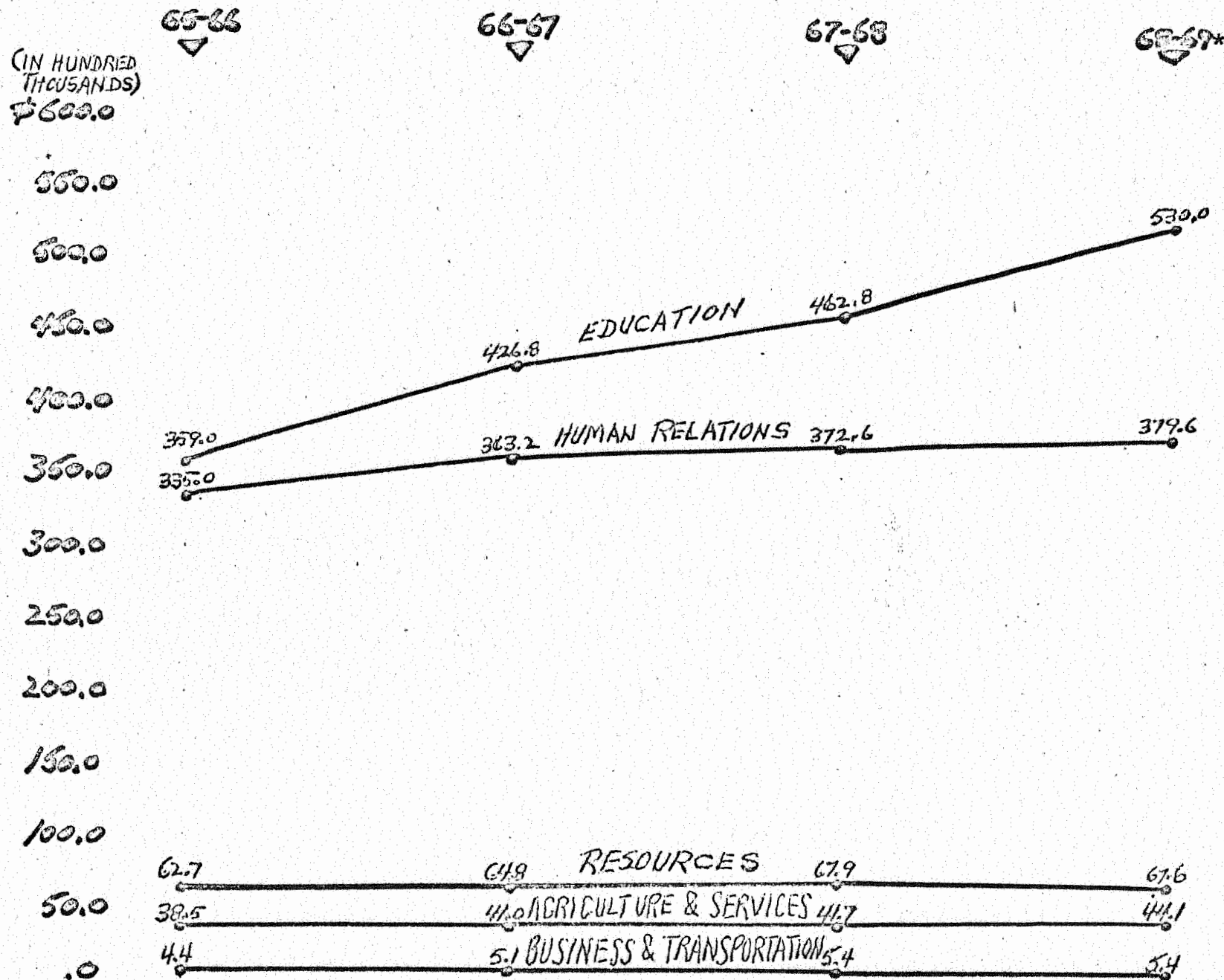
All of these, and many more, are the questions facing us today. All of them demand answers in a creative society. All of them demand a re-assessment (and in most cases) a restructuring of priority.

The voters have given us a seeming majority in the Assembly. We are now on the second plateau -- and, we are on the spot. Now we must deliver. The voters have acted; the administration must now get on with the job.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES

SELECTED STATE OPERATIONS-STATUTORY AGENCIES AND EDUCATION

(Source: 1968-69 Support and Local Assistance Budget submitted by Governor Ronald Reagan to the California Legislature, Feb. 5, 1968, pp. A35 - A42.)



* Statewide salary increase figures not included.

ECONOMIC GOALS

To stimulate a dynamic economic climate in California -- in concert with the private sector -- and thus expand the derivative source of government revenues. As more and more Californians are employed in productive jobs, and as the wages and incomes of our citizens increase, we are, in fact, widening the tax base and more equitably distributing the tax burden. (In other words, maintaining the revenues necessary for legitimate government while spreading and minimizing the per capita burden of those revenues.)

At the same time, we must unceasingly work to reduce the cost of state government in every area possible -- in the administration and also the dimensions of the various programs. (If possible, we must not only cut-squeeze-and-trim -- we must rebate to the people some of their tax monies. It may be that this should be tied into tax reform but, be that as it may, this administration should make every effort between now and spring of 1970 to provide tax relief for Californians.)

I. Government Efficiency & Economy

- A. Cost Reduction
- B. Re-state Intent (Delegation of Authority)
Task Forces
- C. Freeze (Hirings) Hold at 1966 Level
- D. Reorganization (Phase Two)
- E. Management Effectiveness
Executive Development
- F. Bring Government Back Home

- G. Program-Budgeting
- H. Private Contractors

II. Individual Employment (Jobs, Job Opportunity, etc.)

- A. Maximum Employment (Job Formation)
- B. Technical Institutes (Private Sector)
- C. Labor Relations
 - 1. Farm Labor
 - 2. Secret Ballot

III. Taxes

- A. Tax Reform (Flournoy Report)
 - (Tax incentives as pvt. sector incentives)
 - 1. Local Government Resources (Revenues)
 - (Ind. expansion through tax incentives)

IV. Expanding California Economy (Derivative Force)

- A. Extent of Defensive Enterprise
 - 1. Veterans' Re-entry (Berkeley)
- B. Growing Population
 - 1. Job & Skills Audit (Dept. of Comm/H.R.D.)
- C. Government Controls & Hindrances
 - 1. Bureaucracy (Elimination)

V. Resources

- A. Water
- B. Timber
- C. Mining & Petroleum
- D. Oceanography
- E. Land

SOCIAL GOALS

Perhaps no other area demands more responsible, penetrating and immediate reform. The public (even the "liberals") call for such reform so that the programs become more effective, more responsive to individual need, more economical and less bureaucratic.

Medical sciences and medical economics are moving rapidly ahead. Few government agencies (federal or state) are apace with such progress. This administration must have the courage and the vision to make the breakthrough.

This administration has the opportunity -- and must proceed -- to make significant reforms and advancements in the entire social welfare field. This is essential not only because of the heavy, and almost uncontrolled, drain on the people's resources but also because present systems are not always reflective of actual problems or modern techniques.

In the sensitive areas of mental health (the incapacitated and the retarded) we must take a hard, honest look at what can be done while moving to restore public confidence. It is in this very sensitive and human area that the most difficult problems exist -- and it is in this area that we must move with speed, concern and creativeness.

Welfare (reform) (Master Proposal for Welfare)

- Self Reliance & Dignity (HRD) (Make it work)
 - Job placement/job training
 - Permanent rolls -- "automated support"

- Fraud (Legal Abuse)
- Uniform Aid Standards (Several legislative sessions/
other states)

Adult categories

- Work Programs (e.g. PT&T)
HRD (WIN/Executive placement/Dept. of Employment)
- Day Care Centers (HRD)
Public & Private (Fairgrounds/church/school facilities)
- Other
AFDC
Local Government Cooperation
- Youth Services
Foster Home Procedures
Delinquency Prevention
SERVE (Student Service Corps)/Youth Service Bureau

Health (reform) (Master Proposal for Health - one week)

- Health Planning Council/State Dept. of Health -
restore public confidence
- Medi-Cal Reform
Pre-paid Health Insurance Contracts
- What is the State's role?
- Family Health Clinics
Regional Health Complexes
Healing Arts College Innovation
Para-Medics (Allied Health Council, P&V)
- Mental Health Reform
Coordinate Fragmented Efforts into Total Quality
Program
Accelerate Local Programs
Phase Out High-Cost Institutions
- Modesto State Hosp.
Program of Public Support (LV,CW & PB to study)
Modernize Remaining Institutions
- Mentally Retarded
Communications & Public Support Programs
- Environmental (Public) Health

EDUCATION GOALS

To assert new priorities and revamp the financial structure of education -- our largest single public investment. We spend more of our tax dollars for education than for any other public activity. It is time we face up to the reality that we need a complete overhaul of the structure of public school financing.

Education should continue to have the highest priority from government. It is a commitment of the Reagan administration to spend available dollars first where they will accomplish the most good -- at the very beginning of the educational experience -- in the early grades. Other important goals include more emphasis on basic education, acceleration of technical institutes and regional occupational centers, and upgrading of the entire concept of continuing education.

We must also take measures to insure that all schools are safe and orderly -- for the protection of both students and teachers. We must guarantee safety for our teachers and students and re-establish an atmosphere conducive to learning; ways to reclaim the art of teaching must be explored, including merit pay, teacher classifications, in-service training and the sophisticated use of electronic and technical aids.

Safe & Orderly Schools

- Isolate and Suspend Troublemakers

What to do with suspended students?
Study status of continuation schools
Top teachers for these schools

- Activate the Silent Majority (Campus & Public)

Traditional campus leadership groups not effective
Possibility of using veterans to activate the
"majority" on higher education campuses
Alumni groups
Religious organizations (Campus Crusade)

- Teacher Protection

Review current statutes in a "standards of
practices" document
Program to enforce existing laws
Governor's speech to school boards association
in December to be vehicle for launching program -
(AS, VS, EM to coordinate by 12/1)

- Accountability

Parents, teachers, administrators, board members,
regents (who "owns" the schools?)
Re-state responsibilities of all
Shorter terms for regents
Promotion techniques (Calif. Broadcasters, Publishers)
(Include entire accountability subject in RR's
speech to the CSBA-AS, VS, EM coordinators)

Financing

- Audit Current Practices

- Cost Effectiveness Studies

- Establish Priorities

Lower grades/Changing society

(These and other critical subjects to be discussed by
AS, GS, JD and rep. of Finance with GOP legislators,
who will be offering school finance bills in January.)

- Aide to the Education Secretary for grades K-12

- Equal Education Plan (tuition/grants-loans)

Consider merging with similar plans (Monagan)
Promote it

- Year 'round use of schools

Construction & design of facilities
Educational use by the community

Upgrade Teaching

- New Levels & Incentives (Trade off with tenure)

Continuation Schools

- Merit Pay
- In-Service Training

L. A. Plan - Paid Easter Vacation
Examination of Tenure (3rd party)

- Moonlighting (Higher Education)

Ref. Teacher class load

Curriculum

- Basic Education
- Continuing Education
- Electronic/Computer Aids
- Technical Institutes
- Sex Education

Community Action

- Campus & the Community
- Role of Volunteer Groups
- Citizen Advisory Committees

ENVIRONMENT (THE QUALITY OF LIFE)

The physical world in which our citizens live -- the ecological problems which bug them on a day-to-day basis, physical security (or absence of security) for themselves, their families and their homes; the most practical methods and modes of rapid, flexible, safe, and convenient travel ...

... clean air to breathe, pure and abundant water, parks and recreational facilities, pleasant physical surroundings ...

... all are parts of the environment, all demand the attention and application of a creative government in a creative society.

In addition, the problems of the urban areas mount to the point where they are even now of crisis proportions. It is not simply a "racial problem" -- even without civil strife, many cities are incapable of providing adequate law enforcement, adequate waste disposal and pollution abatement (air, water, solids), adequate mobility (in terms of the swift, safe, and economical transportation of people and goods). Since approximately 90 percent of our total population lives in metropolitan areas, the State government must be concerned ... must move to forestall problems before they assume the gigantic proportions now pressing on eastern cities and states.

I. Safety

A. Law, Order & Swift Justice

1. Judicial Selection Reform

- if not legislative, perhaps CBA - 1970 initiative

2. Upgrade Law Enforcement

- AB 1203
- State Leadership - CHP, State Police
 - Set pattern (salary, allowances)
 - Council on criminal justice
- Community Relations Course
 - POST
- Research (New Techniques)
 - Detection
 - Prosecution
- Communications
 - Common channel for coordinated riot control, etc.
 - CLETS
- Uniform Emergency Phone Number
 - "HELP"
 - PT&T
- High School Recruiting
 - College education/step increases
- Cost Analysis of Law Enforcement Functions
 - Clearing house/council on crim. justice
- "Project City"
- Sabbatical leave for officers*

3. Effective Crime Control Laws

- Electronic surveillance
- Pre-emption
- Pornography
- Trespass Laws
 - Interfere with Public Business
 - Campus (non-students & expelled, etc.)

4. Organized Crime

- Viet Vet Recruitment
- Minorities Recruitment

5. Community Crime Prevention Programs

- Business & Professional Leaders
- Civic Organizations
- Citizen Groups

B. Youth

1. Drugs

- Leadership in Drug Abuse Campaign

Coordinated Effort
Pub., Pvt., Ind. Sectors

- Parental Responsibility & Education
- Enforce Existing Laws
- Additional Statutes on Rehabilitation

2. Juvenile Delinquency

- Ref. Delinquency Prevention Conf. Report
- Youth Authority

Probation
? Allocation of Funds for Prevention

- Youth Service Bureau

C. Traffic Safety

1. Alcohol

- Presumptive Limits
- Laboratory tests and certifications

- Expanded authority of peace officers in arrests involving drunk driver accidents
- Continuation of USC Alcohol Syndrome Studies (Rehabilitation or Removal)

2. General Safety Factors

- California Traffic Safety Research Center
- Vehicle Inspection (Improved program)
- Inventory of Emergency Medical Services (Inc. Helicopter Study project)
- Office of State Traffic Safety Coordinator

II. Physical Environment

A. Pollution Abatement

Water, air, solid waste, litter

B. Scenic Enhancement

Billboard control
Scenic highways
Scenic rivers
Esthetics in public works design
Rehabilitation of dumps, junk yards, mined areas
(Refill on strips) - Pvt. sector

C. Maintenance of Open Space

Wilderness
Scenic Easements and open space leases
Agricultural zoning
Beaches, parks, recreation areas

D. Protection

Against fire, flood, and geologic hazards

E. Recreational and Cultural

- Fish and wildlife protection, utilization & enhancement
- Beaches, parks and recreation area facilities
- Boating controls and facilities
 - Safety
- Riding and hiking trails
- Nature interpretation centers
- Water projects recreational developments

F. Environmental Resources Coordination

- Regional environmental control (BCDC, CTRPA)
- Environmental Quality Control Council
- Full mitigation for environmental damage caused by public works
- Inter-act. Parks & highways
- Joint Resources Highways Committee

III. Transportation and Transit

A. Re-organization of Public Works Dept.

B. Inter-urban Transportation

- Highways

- Primary and Secondary networks
- Federal Program
- Federal Controls on Highways (B-45)

- Urban

Mass transit

- Revenue enabling ($\frac{1}{2}\%$ sales tax)
(Lower population requirement, broaden scope of use)
- Relocation Assistance
- Transportation in Disadvantaged Areas

Re-organization of Toll Bridge Authority

- Aeronautics

- Navigational System
- Satellite Fields
- Congestion

Air Safety

- West Coast Air Corridor Study

C. Governors Task Force on Transportation (Report, 11/19)

- State's Role
- Master Plan for Transportation

IV. Urban Strategy

- Stepped up, coordinated program
 - Secy for Urban Affairs?
 - ICOG
 - Private Sector
 - Academia
- Human Relations
 - FEP
- Housing
 - LeManager, State OEO
- Urban Design
 - State Development Program
 - Urban Design
 - "New Cities"
 - Existing Cities
 - Relocation
 - Industries
 - Employees
 - Resources & Revenue
 - Fiscal
 - Tax Incentives & Credits
 - Private Sector
 - Local Government
 - Urban/Suburban Parks

SUMMARY

SUBJECT

YEAR AND BILL NUMBER
1967 1968

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Labor Disputes

AB 1163

EDUCATION

1. Textbook Selection
2. School Unification
3. Certificated School Employees

AB 20 AB 220
SB 10
AB 2274

JUDICIAL SELECTION

SB 491, SCA 30 SB 28, SCA 2

LABOR

1. Labor Management Improper Practices
2. Labor Union Secret Ballot

SB 947
AB 1709 AB 542

LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. Attacks on Campus Police
2. Campus Police Departments
3. Collection of Nonphysical Evidence

AB 191
AB 340
AB 598

MEDI-CAL

SB 720

PORNOGRAPHY

SB 78, SB 79 SB 124, SB 134

PRE-EMPTION

SB 1427 SB 425

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1. Aid for Married Couples
2. Property Liens
3. Relative Responsibility
4. Maximum Welfare Grants

SB 685
SB 693
SB 694
SB 695

TAX RELIEF

1. Income Tax

AB 1968

TRAFFIC SAFETY

1. Presumptive Limits
2. Motor Vehicle Inspection
3. Traffic Safety Center
4. Emergency Medical Care
5. Traffic Court Administration

AB 147
SB 845
SB 911
AB 2283
SB 1252

AGRICULTURE

1. Agricultural Labor Disputes

Authorize the State Board of Agriculture to make investigations, conduct hearings and make recommendations to the Governor concerning agricultural labor disputes affecting the public interest.

Authorize the board to recommend areas of investigation by, and review the findings or recommendations of, the Agricultural Conciliation Service, and adopt rules and regulations for the provisions authorizing action by the board regarding labor disputes and for the Agricultural Conciliation Service.

Establish an Agricultural Conciliation Service in the Department of General Services.

EDUCATION

1. Textbook Selection

Revise law relating to selection and adoption of textbooks for use in elementary schools to require State Board of Education to adopt lists of basic textbooks in specified courses and to authorize list adoption of textbooks in other courses and supplementary textbooks, and teachers' manuals for use in elementary school grades; and authorize board to adopt, for any course in such grade, list of books for pupils of different learning or language ability.

Require selection of books from such lists by school district governing boards and county superintendents of schools.

Authorize State Board of Education to determine whether textbooks should be purchased, or otherwise provided by established methods.

2. School Unification

- A. Delete requirement for school unification election every two years in nonunified territory.
- B. Allows splitting of high school district when certain conditions are met.
- C. Requires Department of Education to include comparative state subventions and tax rates in their advice to the districts.

3. Certificated School Employees

Changes from 5 years to 4 years the university or college education requirement as part of minimum requirements for standard teaching credential with a specialization in elementary teaching.

JUDICIAL SELECTION

Create a Judicial Nominating Commission which shall submit nominees to Governor for appointment to Supreme Court and courts of appeal, and provide that in the case of appointments to the superior and municipal courts, the Governor shall first submit names to such commission, and the commission shall select names from which the Governor shall make appointment. Provide qualifications for membership on the commission and for qualifications of nominees for judicial vacancies.

LABOR

1. Labor Management Improper Practices

Declare the public policy of California to be: that the officers and agents of a labor organization have a fiduciary obligation in handling the organization's assets and they shall not acquire any financial interests which interfere or tend to interfere with the faithful performance of their responsibility to the labor organization; that such officers and agents shall account fully to the members of such labor organization for all assets and financial transactions; that employers, employer organizations, labor relations consultants and other persons shall not participate in, or induce, violation of such fiduciary obligation.

Prohibit officers and agents of labor organizations from having certain financial interests and engaging in certain transactions. Prohibits employers, employer organizations, labor relations consultants and other persons from knowingly participating in or inducing any conduct or act which would violate the obligations owed by a labor organization's officer or agent.

Provide for legal and equitable actions for a labor organization or any of its members for relief to redress a violation of any such fiduciary obligations; makes employer, employer organization, labor relations consultant or other person who has induced, or participated in, any such violation by a labor organization officer or agent subject to the same liabilities as such officer or agent; attaches criminal penalties for such violations.

Require labor organizations and employer organizations to file annual reports with the Director of Industrial Relations showing certain information, including financial transactions and conditions of such organization during the fiscal year; requires certain reports to be filed by employers and labor relations consultants; provides that such reports are public information, and requires them to be made available for public inspection.

Require labor organizations, employer organizations, employers and labor relations consultants to maintain books and records of their transactions, such books and records to be preserved for a period of five years; authorizes the director to enforce such accounting provisions by examining such books and records, issuing subpoenas for records and witnesses, and to make such investigation as is necessary; makes violation of such accounting provisions, and certain other actions relating thereto, a misdemeanor.

Create an advisory council of three members, to be appointed by the Governor, to inform the Governor and Legislature concerning the operation, administration, and enforcement of the provisions, with the power to make recommendations for improvement or revision of the act.

LABOR (Cont.)

2. Labor Union Secret Ballot

Prohibit a labor organization from engaging in a strike or, in connection therewith, promoting or inducing picketing, boycotting, or any other overt concomitant of a strike, unless the members thereof who are employed in unit engaging in collective bargaining with the employer against whom such acts are primarily directed have voted to call a strike either by a written secret ballot vote at a meeting, or a written secret mail ballot vote, of a majority of the members voting thereon.

Provide that no collective bargaining agreement shall be effective in this state until the employees covered thereby who are members of the labor organizations who are parties thereto have approved the agreement either by a written secret ballot vote at a meeting, or a written secret mail ballot vote, of a majority of the members voting thereon.

Authorize action for injunction and damages for violation of above provisions.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. Attacks on Campus Police

Include any member of the U.C. Police Department, state college police department, or school district security patrol members, within the term "peace officer" for the purpose of the laws imposing greater penalties for assaults against a peace officer.

2. Campus Police Departments

Abolish present provisions providing for appointment of persons to serve as security patrol with powers of peace officers in and about the University of California and California State Colleges, and makes comprehensive new provision for establishment of University of California Police Department and California State College Police Department.

Specify that law enforcement and police protection services on and about university and state college properties, other than by regularly constituted law enforcement agencies, shall be provided only pursuant to the new provisions.

Provide for appointment by regents and by trustees, respectively, of peace officer members and supervisors; requires compliance with standards prescribed by the Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training in appointment of law enforcement members.

3. Collection of Nonphysical Evidence

Permit evidence by electronic or mechanical devices to be admissible in criminal cases providing that a warrant has been obtained by the court authorizing the use of such equipment.

MEDI-CAL

Eliminate the provision establishing priorities in extending and establishes a different set of standards in reducing medical assistance within fiscal limits. Also eliminate provision requiring the Administrator of Health and Welfare Agency, when reducing services to maintain fiscal limits, to make proportionate reductions in all services, rather than eliminate some services entirely.

PORNOGRAPHY

Provide for comprehensive regulation of the sale and distribution of pornographic material to minors under 18. Specify where circumstances of production, presentation, sale, dissemination, distribution or publicity indicate that matter is being commercially exploited for the sake of its prurient appeal, such evidence is probative with respect to the nature of the matter and may justify the conclusion that the matter is utterly without redeeming social importance.

PRE-EMPTION

Specify that a state statute shall not prevail over local regulations except in the following cases: (1) When the local regulation duplicates general law. (2) When the local regulation authorizes something prohibited by general law. (3) When the local regulation prohibits something expressly permitted by general law. (4) When there is a comprehensive scheme of regulation by general law and that law provides that it has occupied the entire field of regulation or such law prohibits further regulation in the field of such regulation.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1. AID FOR MARRIED COUPLES

Provide that the computation of aid for a married couple, both receiving aid under adult aid programs, shall be on a joint living standard set by the Department of Social Welfare. Approximately 34,000 couples will be affected. It will reduce costs in the Old Age Security, Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Self-Supporting Blind, and Aid to the Needy Disabled adult aid programs by \$9 million, \$3.9 million of which would be General Fund reductions.

2. PROPERTY LIENS

Provide that aid furnished a recipient of public assistance (other than aid to families with dependent children) shall constitute a lien on the property of the recipient. Approximately 96,000 adult recipients own homes. Would produce annual savings of \$30.3 million, \$13 million of which constitute savings to the General Fund.

3. RELATIVE RESPONSIBILITY

Make parents of recipients of aid to the totally disabled liable for the recipient's support to the extent of their ability to pay when he resides with them. This liability will be taken into consideration in determining the amount of aid to such recipient. Extend the relative responsibility concept presently applicable to the Old Age Security Program to the Aid to Disabled. This will produce annual savings of \$7.9 million, \$3.6 million of which constitutes savings to the General Fund.

4. MAXIMUM WELFARE GRANTS

Limit the maximum amount of the monthly welfare grant paid to any family to \$275. The AFDC program presently provides for grants ranging from \$145 for one needy child to \$371 for nine needy children plus \$5 for each additional child. Will result in annual savings of \$24 million, \$8.2 million of which constitutes savings to the General Fund.

TAX RELIEF

Income Tax

Propose adoption of the personal exemption allowed under the federal income tax law in place of the present tax credit. It will eliminate the disproportionate income tax increase experienced by large families this year.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

1. Presumptive Limits

Establish presumptive limits relating to alcohol in the blood to be used in determining whether a driver was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

2. Motor Vehicle Inspection

Require the Transportation Agency to develop a motor vehicle inspection system program designed to eliminate unsafe vehicles from our highways.

3. Traffic Safety Center

Authorize the Transportation Agency to establish and operate a traffic safety center to study and investigate transportation safety and other related aspects of transportation.

4. Emergency Medical Care

Require that each ambulance be staffed with two people, both of whom be fully qualified to administer first aid and fully qualified as to driving ability.

5. Traffic Court Administration

Establish a Commission on the Administration of Traffic Courts to study and appraise operation of traffic courts and administration of traffic justice.

1967

<u>BILL NO.</u>	<u>FINAL ACTION BY LEGISLATURE</u>
AB 20	Senate Committee on Education
1163	Assembly Committee on Industrial Relations
1252	Assembly Committee on Criminal Procedures
1709	Assembly Committee on Industrial Relations
2274	Assembly Committee on Education
SB 10	Assembly Committee on Education
78	Assembly Committee on Criminal Procedures
79	Assembly Committee on Criminal Procedures
491	Senate Committee on Governmental Efficiency
947	Senate Committee on Labor
1427	Senate Committee on Rules (after passing both houses)
SCA 30	Senate Committee on Governmental Efficiency

1968

<u>Bill No.</u>	<u>FINAL ACTION BY LEGISLATURE</u>
AB 147	Senate 3rd Reading File (passage refused)
191	Assembly Committee on Criminal Procedures
220	Died, Conference Pending
340	Assembly Committee on Criminal Procedures
542	Assembly Committee on Industrial Relations
598	Assembly Committee on Criminal Procedures
1968	Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation
SB 28	Assembly Committee on Judiciary
124	Assembly Committee on Criminal Procedures
134	Assembly Committee on Criminal Procedures
425	Assembly Committee on Criminal Procedures
685	Senate Committee on Social Welfare
693	Senate Committee on Finance

Bill No.

FINAL ACTION BY LEGISLATURE

SB 694	Assembly Committee on Social Welfare
695	Passage reviewed by Senate
720	Assembly Committee on Public Health
845	Senate Committee on Rules
911	Senate Committee on Transportation
SCA 2	Assembly Committee on Judiciary

DEPARTMENT	Department of Motor Vehicles	AUTHOR	Assemblyman Biddle	BILL NUMBER	AB-1147
SPONSORED BY	Unknown	RELATED BILLS		DATE LAST AMENDED	

BILL SUMMARY

Provides presumptive limits relating to alcohol in the person's blood in determining whether or not he is under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

0.05 percent or less presumed not under the influence.

Over 0.05 percent but under 0.10 percent shall not give rise to any presumption.

0.10 percent or over presumed under the influence.

Other provisions regarding chemical test similar to some of those presently in Section 13354 in relation to the implied consent provisions.

ANALYSIS

This bill will provide compliance with the National Highway Safety Standards relating to presumptive limits. Subdivisions (d), (e), and (g) of the bill relate to the same matter as subdivision (a), (b), and (d) of Section 13354, while the wording of each is very similar perhaps they should be the same to avoid any conflict.

GOVERNOR'S PROGRAM

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FISCAL IMPACT

None

POSITION	Support	Governor's office use	
		Position noted	
		Position approved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Position disapproved	
DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	DATE	AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR	DATE
<i>[Signature]</i>	2-6-68	<i>[Signature]</i>	2/6
		By: <i>[Signature]</i>	Date: <i>[Signature]</i>

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
February 13, 1963

9. AB 191 - MILFORD, ET. AL. - SUPPORT (DR. CALVERT)

Includes any member of the University of California Police Department, any member of any state college police department, and any member of the security patrol of any school district, within the term "peace officer," for the purpose of the laws imposing greater penalties for assault, battery, and assault with a deadly weapon where committed against the person of a peace officer.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
February 13, 1968

12. AB 220 - VEYSEY, ET. AL. - SUPPORT (MR. KITCH)

Revises law relating to selection and adoption of textbooks for use in elementary schools to require State Board of Education to adopt lists of basic textbooks in specified courses and to authorize list adoption of textbooks in other courses and supplementary textbooks, and teachers' manuals for use in elementary school grades; and authorizes board to adopt, for any course in such grade, list of books for pupils of different learning or language ability.

Requires selection of books from such lists by school district governing boards and county superintendents of schools.

Authorizes State Board of Education to determine whether textbooks should be purchased, or otherwise provided by established methods.

Makes numerous related changes.

To become operative only if unspecified ACA of the 1968 Regular Session is approved by the electorate.

AB11818

The proposed measure is almost identical to AE 1704 as amended June 5, 1967, also introduced by Assemblyman Conrad.

Prohibits a labor organization from engaging in a strike or, in connection therewith, picketing or inducing picketing, boycotting, or any other overt commitment of a strike, unless the members thereof who are employed in unit engaging in collective bargaining with the employer against whom such acts are primarily directed have voted to call a strike either by a written secret ballot vote at a meeting, or a written secret mail ballot vote, of a majority of the members voting thereon.

Provides that no collective bargaining agreement shall be effective in this state until the employees covered thereby who are members of the labor organizations who are parties thereto have approved the agreement either by a written secret ballot vote at a meeting, or a written secret mail ballot vote, of a majority of the members voting thereon.

Authorizes action for injunction and damages for violation of above provisions.

Defines written secret ballot as the expression by ballot, voting machine, or otherwise, but in no event by proxy, of a choice in writing with respect to any vote taken upon any matter, which is cast in such a manner that the person expressing such choice cannot be identified with the choice expressed.

INFO: Several states have incorporated in their State Labor Relations Acts similar language concerning employers voting on a strike. These measures usually term failure to take such a vote as an employer/union unfair labor practice. However, in at least one instance, United Automobile Workers vs O'Brien, 26 LMR 2062, (1950) a similar measure was held to be unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court because it conflicted with Federal regulations concerning interstate commerce.

FISCAL IMPACT

The proposed measure would result in no visible cost to the Department of Industrial Relations.

Its enactment, however, might expose state agencies such as the State Conciliation Service to requests from labor organizations for technical assistance in the conduct of internal union elections such as occurred following passage of the Federal Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959.

BILL ANALYSIS

HUMAN RELATIONS ACT

DEPARTMENT	CORRECTIONS	AUTHOR Assemblyman Biddle	BILL NUMBER AB 598
SPONSORED BY		RELATED BILLS	DATE LAST AMENDED

BILL SUMMARY

Permits evidence obtained by electronic or mechanical devices (electronic listening equipment) to be admissible as evidence providing that a warrant has been obtained from the court authorizing the use of such equipment.

ANALYSIS

This appears to be a reasonable approach in permitting the use of a valuable investigative aid. It should be pointed out that this is a part of the Governor's affirmative legislative program and is also endorsed by the Law and Legislative Committee of the California Peace Officer's Association, the State Sheriff's Association and District Attorneys.

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LOCAL IMPACT

None for the Department of Corrections although the legislation does require the Attorney General to do certain things that would require funding.

POSITION	Favor. <i>Support</i>	GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
<i>G. Oakley for</i>	DATE 3/11/68	POSITION
DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	POLICY ADMINISTRATOR	DATE

BILL ANALYSIS

(Form 10-1 41 1-58)

DEPARTMENT FINANCE	AUTHOR Vernon	BILL NUMBER AB 1965
SPONSORED BY Governor	RELATED BILLS	DATE LAST AMENDED

BILL SUMMARY

Makes major changes in the personal income tax law:

Adopts the federal \$600 personal and dependent exemptions in place of the present credits;

Adopts uniform brackets of \$3,000 (joint), \$1,250 (household head), and \$1,500 (all other), in place of the broader first bracket in the current law;

Doubles the standard deduction from \$500 to \$1,000 for a single person, and from \$1,000 to \$2,000 for a married couple or head of household.

These changes would be effective for taxable years beginning after 57.

ANALYSIS

These changes would bring in about 1 million new taxpayers in the lower income brackets, and would, in addition, shift about \$20,000,000 in tax liability from those with incomes of approximately \$13,000 and over to those with incomes below \$13,000.

The purpose of this bill is to alleviate the heavy increase in the tax burden which the current law places on middle income families with many dependents.

FISCAL IMPACT

This Bill would produce about \$20,000,000 more than the current law in 1968-69. It would also result in an increase in administrative cost due to the larger number of returns.

DATE 5/28/61	SENATE ANALYST Walter R. Smith	DATE 5/28/61	COMMITTEE STAFF USE FISCAL ANALYST
DATE 5/28/61	COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVE C. R. Smith	DATE 5/28/61	COMMITTEE STAFF USE FISCAL ANALYST

2/29/68

DEPARTMENT	Department of Public Works	AUTHOR	RICHARDSON AND OTHERS	BILL NUMBER	SB 425
SPONSORED BY	UNKNOWN	RELATED BILLS		DATE LAST AMENDED	ORIGINAL

BILL SUMMARY

This bill provides that a statute shall not be construed to interfere with or preclude local, police, sanitary, or other regulations, except only in the following cases:

1. When the regulation duplicates general law.
2. When the regulation authorizes or purports to authorize that which is expressly prohibited by general law.
3. When the regulation prohibits or purports to prohibit that which is expressly permitted by general law.
4. When there is a comprehensive scheme of legislation on the same subject by general law, and such general law: (continued)

ANALYSIS

This bill is an unrealistic approach and would disrupt existing concepts concerning which fields the State has preempted. A better approach is to specifically state what fields have not been preempted. For example, the State has preempted the field of regulating State construction projects and certain activities of the contractors on such projects. Since the statutes pertaining thereto do not expressly provide that they have occupied the entire field of such legislation, each local entity would have power to regulate such activities if this legislation were enacted.

This bill if enacted, would also interfere with other activities of our Department, including the location of freeways, inasmuch as local bodies could pass regulations which could effect such activities.

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POSITION				Governor's office use	
Not favor.				Position noted	
				Position approved	
				Position disapproved	
DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	DATE	AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR	DATE		
<i>W. J. McManus</i>	2-5-68	<i>W. J. McManus</i>	3/5		

BILL SUMMARY (continued)

(a) Expressly provides that it has occupied the entire field of such legislation; or

(b) Expressly prohibits other and further regulation in the field of such legislation.

ANALYSIS

DEPARTMENT	SOCIAL WELFARE	AUTHOR	Burgener	BILL NUMBER	SB 685
SPONSORED BY	DSW	RELATED BILLS		DATE LAST AMENDED	

BILL SUMMARY

Provides computation of aid for a married couple, both receiving aid under the same or different adult aid programs as defined, shall be on a joint living standard set by the State Department of Social Welfare, which amount for each recipient may be less than, but cannot exceed, the amount of aid to which he is entitled.

ANALYSIS

This bill is part of a program to simplify the payment of public assistance and tailor it to the way in which people live. Although the basic components of the standard of assistance for each of the three adult aid programs are somewhat different, they are not so different that they cannot be placed on the same scale without causing difficulty or grant reductions.

The main principle of this bill is related to the fact that married couples both receiving aid are in receipt of income as a couple and not as individuals. This bill will allow the computation of aid and consideration of income for the couple in the same way that the social security benefits are handled.

Approximately 34,000 couples will be affected by this proposal. This proposal anticipates some reduction in the allowances for married couples because of joint preparation of food and in the areas of recreation, errand services and household operations.

Since this is a DSW bill, it should have primary responsibility for the presentation on the bill.

FISCAL IMPACT: This will reduce annual costs for the three adult categories by a total of \$9 million, of which \$3,900,000 would be reduction in General Fund expenditures.

POSITION: Support this is a part of the Governor's welfare program.

Governor's office use

Position noted

Position approved

Position disapproved

DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR

DATE

AGENCY ADMINISTRATION

DATE

J. C. Lundy

Lemon Williams

5/18/68

M.L.

date 5-19-68

BILL ANALYSIS

Form 10-1 CM 1-65

BILL NUMBER 55 694	AUTHOR Stevens	BILL NUMBER 55 694
RELATED DATES 55 693 and 55 695	ADMINISTRATION Administration	ONE LAST AGENCY

BILL SUMMARY

Parents of recipients of aid to the totally disabled would be liable for the recipients' support to the extent of their ability to pay when he resides with them, and this liability would be taken into consideration when determining the amount of aid to which the recipient is entitled.

ANALYSIS:

This legislation is designed to make parents of children receiving Aid grants financially responsible for the payment of the support costs of their children to the extent of their ability to pay. Currently, families with a very large income are not required to contribute to the support of their disabled child. This bill extends the relative responsibility concept not applicable to the Old Age Security Category (W & I Code Section 12100) to the Aid to Disabled Program. The bill is also designed to strengthen the concept of family responsibility based upon their ability to give support.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The passage of this bill would result in the following annual savings:

Estimated savings for a 12-month period -	Total	\$7,883,500
	Federal Funds	3,657,100
	General Fund	3,626,300
	County Share	600,100

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COMMISSIONER

BILL NUMBER 55 694	BILL NUMBER 55 694	BILL NUMBER 55 694	BILL NUMBER 55 694
BILL NUMBER 55 694	BILL NUMBER 55 694	BILL NUMBER 55 694	BILL NUMBER 55 694

HUMAN RELATIONS AGENCY

LL SUMMARY

Changes base year for cost of living increase for such grants from 1961 to 1968.

This bill would reduce the maximum grant ceiling for five or more children to \$275 per month. This will impose a grant ceiling approximately equal to the gross income of a worker employed 40 hours per week at the federal minimum wage of \$1.60 per hour.

The principle of the bill is to hold the grant limit within the minimum wage income limit on the theory that such grant income limit will remove the incentive to remain on aid instead of taking a job.

The effect of this bill will be to reduce grants by an average of \$71 per month per family for 30% of the families receiving aid because of the unemployment of a parent. For other family cases, 13½% of the families will receive a reduction of \$50 per month.

FISCAL IMPACT: Annual program costs are estimated to be reduced as follows:

	Total	Unemployed Parent	Other Families
Total	\$24,170,000	\$7,790,000	\$16,380,000
Federal	11,560,000	3,710,000	7,850,000
State	8,250,000	2,630,000	5,620,000
County	4,360,000	1,390,000	2,970,000 (see att.)

POSITION Support.

Governor's office use

Position noted

Position approved

Position disapproved

DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR

DATE _____

AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR

DATE _____

Fiscal Impact cont'd:

This bill has been referred to a subcommittee composed of the following: Senator Burgener, Chairman, Robert Stevens and Nicholas Petri's. It is expected that the subcommittee will make a recommendation to the full committee at the meeting on June 20 at which time committee action can be taken on the bill.

BILL ANALYSIS

HUMAN RELATIONS AGENCY

DEPARTMENT HEALTH CARE SERVICES	AUTHOR Sherman	BILL NUMBER SB 720
SPONSORED BY Medi-Cal Rep. H-99	RELATED BILLS	DATE LAST AMENDED

BILL SUMMARY

(Repeals sections of the Medi-Cal law having to do with the method by which the scope of the Medi-Cal program shall be reduced when this becomes necessary to keep the program within the limits of appropriated funds, and adds a new section to set forth a different method of reducing the program temporarily. The new method will involve the elimination or postponement of non-essential services to public assistance recipients while maintaining essential services to the medically indigent.) Defines "essential services" in terms of the Social Security Act.

ANALYSIS

The present statute as interpreted by the Supreme Court necessitates that any reductions in the program to stay within the limit of appropriated funds be through reduction of fees paid for physician services or through total elimination of services for the medically indigent, or both. This system offers certain disadvantages. Primarily, the removal of the medically indigent from the program will put them back as a county responsibility and throw a large additional financial burden on the counties. In addition, there is no federal sharing for such persons who are county indigents. The adjustment of physicians' fees is also difficult due to the fact that federal law provides that there can be no cutting of fees for hospitals.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
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Potentially substantial savings in that if in a particular year the scope of the program must be rather severely adjusted to stay within the limit of appropriated funds, the adjustments could be made under this bill in a way which would not cause a loss to California of federal matching for the medically indigent. However, as the ability to predict the amount of funds necessary for the Medi-Cal program improves, the necessity for any action to adjust the program to the amount of funds in mid-fiscal year would be less.

POSITION Support. This is a bill which is being sponsored by the Secretary for Human Relations.	DATE APR 10 1957	AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR [Signature]	DATE 4/11/57	Governor's office use Position noted Position approved Position disapproved
DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR [Signature]				

BILL ANALYSIS

BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

DEPARTMENT	Transportation Agency	AUTHOR	Dolwig	BILL NUMBER	SB 845
SPONSORED BY	Administration	RELATED BILLS		DATE LAST AMENDED	

BILL SUMMARY

Requires the Transportation Agency to establish a motor vehicle inspection system and vehicle test facility.

ANALYSIS

This Administration-sponsored bill is part of the Governor's traffic safety program. The bill would establish a pilot facility to develop the criteria for on-site inspection system designed to get unsafe vehicles off California roadways. The bill authorizes the Agency to develop a system of periodic motor vehicle inspections that are equal to, or more restrictive than, the inspections required by the Federal Department of Transportation.

The Agency would be able to contract with other institutions interested in vehicle safeness, engage in research, prepare recommendations, and consult with and use the services of industries concerned with electronic analysis and digital computers. The bill has a termination date of December 31, 1972. Periodic reports to the Governor, the Legislature, and to interested public agencies are required as is a final report due the Governor and the Legislature no later than the 10th day of the 1973 Legislative Session.

The bill contains an urgency *act. clause.*

FISCAL IMPACT

\$150,000 from the Motor Vehicle Fund are appropriated to carry out the purposes of the act.

SITATION

Support

MENTY DIRECTOR

DATE

AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR

DATE

Governor's office use

Position noted

Position approved

Position disapproved

G.C. Luen

J. B. ...

4-16-68

...

4-16-68

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APR 1966

Page 12-1 Am 1-66

SENATOR	PHILIPPE	AMEND	CALLER	BILL NUMBER
FILED BY		RELATED BILLS		SB 911
				DATE LAST AMENDED

BILL SUMMARY

Authorizes Transportation Agency to establish and operate a traffic safety center in a suitable part of state, defines and prescribes its powers and duties, and permits operation by agreement in connection with any other state agency, or by another state agency.

Creates California Traffic Safety Fund as depository of 5 percent of all fines and forfeitures collected upon the conviction or forfeiture of bail following arrests made by officers or employees of the California Highway Patrol. Provides for annual transfer of money in fund in excess of \$2,000,000 to State Highway Fund.

Appropriates money in fund to Transportation Agency for expenditure exclusively for the traffic safety center and for implementation of traffic safety programs.

BILL ANALYSIS:

The bill would:

1. Direct the Transportation Agency to establish and operate a traffic safety center to study and investigate transportation safety and other related aspects of transportation.
2. Establish the California Traffic Safety Fund into which 5% of all traffic fines and forfeitures collected, following arrests made by officers or other persons employed by the California Highway Patrol, shall be deposited.
3. Provide that the money deposited in the fund be appropriated without regard to fiscal year for use exclusively for the Center and for implementation of traffic safety programs.
4. Provide for the transfer of unencumbered funds in excess of \$2 million on the last day of December of any year to be transferred to the State Highway Fund.
5. Provide for the agency's acceptance of contributions.
6. Provide that the agency be assisted by an advisory council appointed by the Governor.

In the National Highway Safety Act of 1966, PL 89-564, Section 402 calls for the states to establish safety programs in areas covered by certain standards. Under provision of this section federal funds would be available on a matching basis for state and local compliance. Section 403 of the same law allows the Secretary of the National Highway Safety Advisory Committee to spend funds, appropriated to the highway safety effort, for research activities in the form of state grants, fellowships, development of procedures, etc. This law separates the projects under which traffic safety is to be accomplished and the research projects.

California is now spending money in various ways to comply with standards of traffic safety. Although California is also spending money on traffic safety research, the effort is uncoordinated. This bill would provide California with a Safety Center and funds to spend on research projects. The state could also receive federal funds on a state grant under the terms of Section 403 of the federal act.

Comments:

California Highway Patrol. If an effort to provide for payment of administrative costs of the center and to provide an appropriation for 1966-67.

DATE	FILED	DATE	DATE
APR 1966	APR 1966	APR 1966	APR 1966
DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE
APR 1966	APR 1966	APR 1966	APR 1966

BILL ANALYSIS CONTINUED:

Although this center would provide the basis for the coordination of traffic safety research, there has been no evidence of the coordination of the total traffic safety effort in the Transportation Agency.

Since the funds would be provided through the fees and fines ^{that} ~~and~~ normally go to the local jurisdictions, opposition should be anticipated from them.

There is no provision for the reimbursement of possible costs of administration of the fund by the State Controller or Board of Equalization. Although there is an underlying appropriation of the fund there is no appropriation for expenditures in 1963-69.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Estimated deposit of from 1 1/2 to 2 million dollars annually.

BILL ANALYSIS

(Form LU-1 4M 1-6)

DEPARTMENT	FINANCE	AUTHOR	BILL NUMBER
		Grunsky	SCA2
SPONSORED BY	Judicial Council	RELATED BILLS	DATE LAST AMENDED
			Feb. 21, 1968

BILL SUMMARY

Proposes a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people to change present method of Judicial appointments. Proposes setting up a Commission on Appellate Court Appointments and a Commission on Trial Court Appointments to submit names of qualified individuals to the Governor for appointment. Prescribes for membership of the Commission. Requires the Governor to make public names of individuals submitted by the Commissions.

ANALYSIS

Requires the Commissions on Judicial appointments to submit the names of 3 qualified individuals to the Governor for each appointment with the exception of Superior Court appointments in counties of over 700,000 population. In these cases 5 names will be submitted.

The change proposed by this constitutional amendment should assure a high level of competence of individuals appointed to the bench as well as reducing the political influence in Judicial appointment.

FISCAL IMPACT

The Judicial Council has proposed a staff of 2 attorneys plus 1 clerical position to support the Commissions. The first year budget (January 15 to June 30, 1969) is \$30,000. See attachment for detail. The full year cost will be about \$70,000.

POSITION Support--Part of the Governor's program.				Governor's office use	
				Position noted	
ANALYST	DATE	SENIOR ANALYST	DATE	Position approved	
<i>John K. Harper</i>	<i>3/4/68</i>	<i>L. C. Case</i>	<i>3-4-68</i>	Position disapproved	
ASSIST. DEPT. REPRESENTATIVE	DATE	DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVE	DATE		
<i>E. H. Beach</i>	<i>3/8</i>	<i>C. E. Dyer</i>	<i>3-11-68</i>		

FIRST-YEAR COSTS FOR SUPPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONS ON JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

<u>Personal Services</u>	<u>5½ Months^{a/}</u>
Attorney IV (1475-1793)	\$8,112
Attorney II (863-1048)	4,747
Judicial Secretary I (517-628)	2,844
Staff Benefits	<u>1,571</u>
Totals, Personal Services	\$17,274
<u>Operating Expenses</u>	
General Expense	\$1,250
Communications	1,500
Travel	6,256
Rent	<u>720</u>
Totals, Operating Expenses	\$9,726
<u>Equipment</u>	<u>\$3,000</u>
Total, Equipment	\$3,000
Total, Commissions' Appropriation	\$30,000

a/ January 15, 1969, through June 30, 1969.

Department of Finance BILL ANALYSIS Form BD-17 (Rev. 1-67, 3M)	Date Last Amended May 11, 1966	Bill No. AB 20 [50129]
Related Bills		Author Veysey and others

Committee: Assembly Education	Sponsored by: Administration
----------------------------------	---------------------------------

Bill Summary:

This bill provides for multiple adoptions.

Bill Analysis:

The 1967-68 Budget contains \$21.6 million for free textbooks. The amount in this appropriation fluctuates because the annual needs vary and because of the length of the adoption period. The costs will drop to \$13.3 million in 1969-70, and increase to \$21 million again by 1973, and from that time on will not be less than \$20 million. It is not possible to make a cost estimate on this bill, however, some general indications can be given.

If the control language in the Budget Act, Item 273, is maintained, and if the districts request that several books be produced or purchased, the cost would rise between 15 - 20 percent. This would come about through the loss of economies, through large scale production at the plant.

This bill, with its constitutional amendment, would not go into effect until 1969-70, after the next general election, if it were approved by the people. I would suspect that if this issue were put on the ballot, it would be approved on the unproven assumption that the quality of our educational product will be substantially raised. The estimated increased cost to the General Fund at that point would be about \$2 billion for 1969-70, and increasing thereafter.

If the control language of the Budget is eliminated and the school districts go on open market for books, it can be anticipated the cost of the books to the districts will be of the order of one-third to 60 percent more than those printed at the State Printing Plant. This is where the \$7 - 16 million increase on a program comparable to 1967-68 comes from.

The Constitutional Revision Commission has not reworked Article IX of the Constitution, wherein the provisions for textbooks lies. In addition to this, there has been no comprehensive study of this program in order to determine whether the current procedure is best for California. In this connection, we ought to explore further Senate Resolution 202 to study the entire situation.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that amendments be considered that will protect the state from increased cost as a result of this measure.

Department Position <i>Support with amendments</i>			
Analyst <i>C. D. Wall</i>	Date	Senior Analyst Ardell L. Wallen, Consultant	Date 5-22-67

Approval & Comments:			
Asst. Departmental Representative	Date	Departmental Representative <i>[Signature]</i>	Date <i>6/1/67</i>

Department of General Services BILL ANALYSIS Form GS 9096	Bill No. AB 1163	Date Last Amended -----
	Author Assemblymen Veysey, Chappie, Veneman, et al.,	Related Bills SB 1
Committee: Industrial Relations	Sponsored by: Unknown	

Bill Summary:
The subject bill amends and rennumbers and adds Sections to the Agricultural Code as proposed by SB 1, and adds Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 14930) to the Government Code, relating to agricultural labor disputes affecting the public interest.

Analysis:
The bill authorizes the State Board of Agriculture to do the following:


1. Make investigations, conduct hearings and make recommendations to the Governor concerning agricultural labor disputes affecting the public interest.
2. Recommend areas of, investigations by, and review the findings or recommendations of, the Agricultural Conciliation Service.
3. Adopt rules and regulations for the provisions authorizing action by the board regarding labor disputes and for the Agricultural Conciliation Service.

It establishes an Agricultural Conciliation Service in the Department of General Services under the administrative direction and control of Chief Conciliator, who is appointed by the Director of General Services upon nomination by the State Board of Agriculture.

The Chief Conciliator is authorized to do the following:

1. Employ and fix compensation, in accordance with law, conciliators, clerks, and other employees as are necessary to carry out the activities authorized by this bill.
2. Assignment of the conciliator to investigate and mediate labor disputes, provided any bona fide party requests intervention and, on recommendation of the State Board of Agriculture, the proffering of conciliation services to both parties when a work stoppage is threatened and neither party requests intervention. Further provides that conciliators shall endeavor to settle disputes concerning the

(continued)

Department Position Support			
Analyst George K. Gol	Date 4/20/67	Unit Chief Emil J. Relat	Date 4/20/67
Approval & Comments:		APPROVED:	
Legislative Rep.: Mr. Hutchinson		 Agency Administrator	
Director of General Services	Date 5/1/67	Asst. or Deputy Director	Date 5/1/67

wages, hours, or other conditions of employment of agricultural employees, and questions involving representation, by such means as the parties to the dispute may agree upon, including, but not limited to, conciliation, mediation, or arbitration.

3. Arbitrate or arrange for the selection of boards of arbitration on such terms as all bona fide parties to a dispute may agree upon.

The bill provides that records of the Service relating to disputes are confidential; provided, however, that any decision or award arising out of arbitration proceedings may be a public record.

The bill makes no appropriation in support of the Agricultural Conciliation Service or does it provide any workload data upon which a cost estimate may be prepared. Therefore, in order to prepare a cost estimate, we assumed that the workload would require a minimum of three positions.

The estimated costs for these positions with related operating expense and equipment would be approximately \$40,000 the first year and with a possible increase the following year dependent upon the workload. This cost is detailed as follows:

Personal Services	\$34,000
1 Chief Conciliator	
1 Senior Conciliator	
Legal Stenographer	
Operating Expense	3,500
Equipment	<u>2,500</u>
Total:	\$40,000

APPROVED

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

To : Vernon L. Sturgeon
Legislative Secretary, Senate

AB

1709

(AB OR SB)

(No.)

Jack B. Lindsey
Legislative Secretary, Assembly

Industrial Relations
(COMMITTEE)

Attention: Legislative Unit

Date: June 20, 1967

Subject: Bill Report - AB 1709
(AB OR SB) (No.)

Date Last Amended: June 5, 1967

Author: Conrad
(NAME OF FIRST AUTHOR)

Related Bills: SB 1236-67

Sponsorship: Unknown

Summary: Adds Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 1150) to Part 3 of Division 2 of the Labor Code, relating to labor unions.

Analysis: The following four paragraphs constitute amendments to the original measure. Prohibits a labor organization from engaging in a strike or, in connection therewith, promoting or inducing picketing, boycotting, or any other overt concomitant of a strike, unless the members thereof who are employed in unit engaging in collective bargaining with the employer against whom such acts are primarily directed have voted to call a strike either by a written secret ballot vote at a meeting, or a written secret mail ~~secret~~ ballot vote, of a majority of the members voting thereon.

Provides that no collective bargaining agreement shall be effective in this state until the employees covered thereby who are members of the labor organizations who are parties thereto have approved the agreement either by a written secret ballot vote at a meeting, or a written secret mail ballot vote, of a majority of the members voting thereon.

Authorizes action for injunction and damages for violation of above provisions.

Defines written secret ballot as the expression by ballot, voting machine, or otherwise, but in no event by proxy, of a choice in writing with respect to any vote taken upon any matter, which is cast in such a manner that the person expressing such choice cannot be identified with the choice expressed.

The proposed measure would result in no visible cost to the Department of Industrial Relations.

Its enactment, however, might expose state agencies such as the State Conciliation Service to requests from labor organizations for technical assistance in the conduct of internal union elections such as occurred following passage of the Federal Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959.

Departmental Position: *Approved*

FAVOR

Approval:

R. L. B. Brown

DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

(DATE)

Approval:

Sharon Williams

AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR

(DATE)

Department of Finance BILL ANALYSIS Form BD-17 (Rev. 1-67 3M)	Date Last Amended April 12, 1967	Bill No. SB 10
	Related Bills SB 879	Author Burgener

Committee: Education	SPONSORED BY Supported by: Department of Education
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Bill Summary:

As amended, this bill would:

1. Delete requirement for school unification election every two years in nonunified territory.
2. Allows splitting of high school district when certain conditions are met.
3. Requires Department of Education to include comparative state subventions and tax rates in their advice to the districts.

Analysis:

This bill would achieve the reforms in the district unification program that have been recommended by the Department of Education (both the State Board and the Superintendent of Public Instruction). The State has been criticized for being too inflexible in maintaining the high school district area as the minimum for a new unified district. Also the mandate for a new election every two years has caused some needless elections.

The basic changes proposed by the bill are as follows:

<u>Present</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
1. A new election is required every two years in nonunified territory.	No new elections are mandated. Elections are to be held when the local area desires to hold them.
2. High school district is the minimum base for a new unified district except for exceptional situations.	High school district can be divided when following conditions are met: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. each new district to have minimum of 10,000 ADA, b. assessed valuation of new districts does not vary from old district wealth by more than 10%, c. each district will have an adequate financial base including federal fund entitlements, d. reorganization does not promote or perpetuate racial imbalances.

Department Position Favor.

Analyst	Date	Senior Analyst <i>D. H. Mills</i>	Date 5-12-67
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Approval & Comments:

Asst. Departmental Representative <i>E. J. Brown</i>	Date 5/14	Departmental Representative <i>W. J. ...</i>	Date 5/14
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Present

Proposed

3. No requirement.

The Department of Education is to provide factual data to local area considering unification as to tax rates and state subventions.

The only state cost involved in this bill would be from the requirement of No. 3 above. The Department can absorb this workload and the data will be helpful to the people considering unification.

Department of Finance BILL ANALYSIS Form BD-17 (Rev. 1-67 3M)	Date Last Amended March 15, 1967	Bill No. SB 78
Related Bills SB 79	Author Lagomarsino and others	
Committee: Senate Judiciary	Sponsored by: Administration	

Bill Summary:

This bill defines as obscene, material which appeals, when taken as a whole, predominantly to the prurient interest and is utterly without redeeming social importance. The bill specifies that preparing, publishing and printing obscene matter are offenses only if done with the intent to distribute or exhibit this matter to others, and that exhibiting such matter is an offense only when the matter is exhibited to others.

The bill specifies that when there has been a prior conviction of any of certain specified offenses, a new violation is a felony rather than a misdemeanor.

This bill is a part of the Governor's Crime Package.

The Path Authority anticipates no increase in costs or commitments as a result of this bill. They would take neutral position on its passage. 3-31-67 AGH:hmj

The Department of Corrections anticipates the possible increase in commitment as a result of this bill. They anticipate no increase in requests for funds 3/31/67 AGH:hmj

Department Position			
Support <i>Neutral</i>			
Analyst	Date	Senior Analyst <i>Van T. Burch</i> Van T. Burch	Date 3-28-67
Approval & Comments:			
Asst. Departmental Representative <i>E. R. Beach</i>	Date 4/3	Departmental Representative <i>Van T. Burch</i>	Date 4/3

Department of Finance BILL ANALYSIS Form BD-17 (Rev. 1-67 3M)	Date Last Amended March 15, 1967	Bill No. SB 79
Related Bills SB 78	Author Lagomarsino and others	
Committee: Senate Judiciary	Sponsored by: Administration	

Bill Summary:

This bill defines harmful material (morally corruptive or pornographic) and makes it a misdemeanor to distribute such material to persons under the age of 18. The bill also creates a presumption of doing so knowingly or recklessly when a person possesses, prepares, publishes, prints, distributes, or exhibits such matter in the course of his business. The bill provides safeguards to distributors against fraudulent misrepresentation of age by persons requesting material. Any person under 18 years of age who falsely states his age to be 18 for the purpose of obtaining the matter advertised is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Parents, libraries, scientific and educational purposes are excluded from the provision of this Act.

The bill will give to the State the power to protect young people against the dissemination and distribution of material which is harmful or morally corruptive. This bill is a part of the Governor's Crime Package.

The Youth Authority anticipates no increase in costs or commitments as a result of this bill. They would take a neutral position on this package 3-31-67 Ed. Flurney JPD
The Department of Corrections anticipates no increase in costs or commitments as a result of this bill. They anticipate no increase in costs 3/31/67 Ed. Flurney JPD

Department Position Support <i>Neutral</i>			
Analyst	Date	Senior Analyst <i>Van T. Burch</i>	Date 3-28-67
Approval & Comments:			
Asst. Departmental Representative <i>E. M. Beach</i>	Date 4/3	Departmental Representative	Date