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Governor Ronald Reagan today announced the following bill has been signed:

AB 2015 - McAlister Provides for an experimental project in Santa Clara County (until December 31, 1974) in which the County Superintendent of Schools, with the approval of the County Board of Education and the Board of Supervisors, could establish and maintain classes for prisoners in county jails.

The governor also announced the veto of the following bills:

AB 220 - Brown Establishes the Division of Marine Traffic Control in the Department of Navigation and Ocean Development.

REASON FOR VETO: "AB 220 duplicates present efforts of the U. S. Coast Guard toward the development of a navigational safety system for California's waters. To mandate State intervention in this area would confuse and retard rather than accelerate the development of an operational and practical system.

"Additionally, the bill does not identify the large amount of capital expenditures that would be required for radar positioning and tracking systems.

"I have directed the Department of Navigation and Ocean Development to work closely with the Coast Guard to develop an appropriate navigational safety system, which can be developed and implemented for all of California's waters at the earliest possible date.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 681 - McCarthy Would require the Division of Industrial Safety of the Department of Industrial Relations to investigate all complaints on unsafe working conditions within three working days, regardless of the severity or location of the hazard involved.

REASON FOR VETO: "There is no demonstrated need for this legislation since the Division of Industrial Relations has always placed high priority in the handling of complaints. The three-day limit proposed by AB 681 is an unnecessary restriction on the Division, limiting its ability to apply its resources and skills at the places of greatest need. A safety engineer, for example, might be forced to travel many miles to investigate a complaint involving nuisance dust instead of responding immediately to a more serious hazard, like an unshored trench, at another location.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 1419 - Warren Would establish the position of State Public Defender to be appointed by the Judicial Council.

REASON FOR VETO: "I recently vetoed SB 24 which would have provided for the appointment of a State Public Defender by the Governor.

REASON FOR VETO:
AB 1419 - Warren
(Continued)

"AB 1419 is unacceptable for a number of reasons. It is contrary to progressive judicial administration because it removes from the attorney who represents the indigent criminal defendant at trial the responsibility for his post-trial representation as well. Chief Justice Warren E. Burger has expressed his disapproval of this practice in his recent Report on the State of the Judiciary: "(A) large factor in the excessive cost and excessive delay in criminal appeals is the tendency to appoint a new lawyer on appeal... Requiring the trial lawyer to conduct the appeal will...save both time and money." (57 American Bar Association Journal 855,858).

"I, too, am convinced that representation of the indigent defendants is best performed by locally appointed counsel, preferably the one who represented him at trial. The bench and the Bar have a professional responsibility, indeed obligation, to represent the indigent criminal defendant at the appellate level. Private attorneys, acting under court appointment, are now able to represent adequately appellants in these cases. To spawn yet another expensive governmental agency such as an office of State Public Defender to handle these matters, when they can and should be handled by the bench and bar, would merely add an additional level of bureaucracy which I believe is neither necessary nor appropriate.

"Although it is true that there is a backlog of cases before the courts, there is no compelling evidence to support the allegation that a public defender would speed up the judicial process. To the contrary, there is a very high probability that more cases built on new strained theories would be appealed as a new office holder sought to justify his existence and performance.

"It is time that the bench and the bar face the issues squarely and look to themselves for the answers which this bill purportedly seeks. SB 24 is clearly not the answer.

"As I have said before, I am vigorously opposed to the concept of establishing an office of State Public Defender and I will continue to strongly oppose the enactment of such legislation. At the same time, I want to emphasize that I favor judicial reform and have supported Chief Justice Donald Wright in establishing the Select Committee on Trial Court Delay.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 1661 - Brathwaite Would require that any psychiatrist or physician employed by a prisoner or his attorney be permitted to visit the prisoner.

REASON FOR VETO:

"I fully agree that the constitutional right of an accused to prepare his defense must be protected. A part of this protection should be access to qualified medical practitioners.

"However, AB 1661 does not require that such persons be licensed by the state to insure their qualification. As written, it would permit unlimited access to any prisoner after trial as well as before trial.

Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 2346 - Cullen Would establish a formula for determining, under the Medi-Cal program, reasonable costs of skilled nursing home services and intermediate care facility services. The formula is based primarily on using the mean average of costs experienced within specified size groupings and several other unacceptable factors.

REASON FOR VETO: "The use of averages in rate computation tends to skew the rate upward and discourages efficiency and cost effectiveness. Application of the other factors, such as the return on equity and the use of Franchise Tax Board criteria, unrealistically serves to increase General Fund expenditures for nursing home care. Conservatively, such an increase is estimated to be between \$10 million and \$20 million dollars per year.

"Further, the bill's provision to have the Director of Health Care Services consult with individuals or organizations operating nursing homes in the administration of the program and the funding of changes in standards and requirements of the program duplicate the work of the California Health Care Commission created by AB 949 (Chapter 577, Statutes of 1971).

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 3006 - Vasconcellos Repeals the present law governing political activities of local government employees. The bill limits, with certain exceptions, the restrictions on political activities of such employees.

REASON FOR VETO: "AB 3006 would make possible a multitude of differing regulations governing the political activities of local public employees throughout the state. The bill provides that local governing bodies can establish rules and regulations limited to three areas of political activity, but does not provide that such rules and regulations be uniform in their statewide application.

"If the public interest is to be served by clarifying the political activities in which public employees may be involved, then uniformity is essential. This bill would result in confusion even within the same community where different local jurisdictions are present.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

SB 565 - Stiern Would increase the in lien tax on automobiles by an average of 34 percent.

REASON FOR VETO: "This is an additional tax on property. For the State to impose yet another burden on our already beleaguered property taxpayers--especially at a time when homeowners taxes at the local level continue to rise to new heights--not only would ignore their plight, but also would fly in the face of their earnest and justifiable desire for real and lasting property tax relief.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 1181 - Murphy

This bill would create a Joint Committee on Corrections Administration and the Office of Ombudsman for Corrections.

REASON FOR VETO:

"The Department, in keeping with the principles of good administration, already has an effective procedure for handling grievances. An ombudsman outside the system with no operational responsibility would be divisive, and would only increase the problems of rehabilitation and control. At best, this would be an expensive (at least \$400,000 per year) duplication of existing services for which no need has been demonstrated.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 1403 - Crown

Would require the Department of Health Care Services to publish an annual compilation of certain information relating to frequently prescribed multiple-source drugs. It would require that the listing be distributed to physicians, dentists, pharmacists, consumer groups, and others.

REASON FOR VETO:

"The information required by AB 1403 is currently published and available from a variety of sources, including government agencies.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 1788 - Knox

Would create the California Archaeological Survey within the Department of Conservation and the California Archaeological Board within the Survey.

REASON FOR VETO:

"The creation of this new Survey is unnecessary to meet the objectives of this measure. Senate Bill 215 (Chapter 827) requires a task force study of the state's archaeological efforts, to be completed by December 31, 1972. Since the study has been requested by the legislature, it would seem advisable to await the results of it before taking further action.

"In addition, AB 1788 contains a number of technical flaws, as well as serious questions regarding the staffing and funding provisions contained in the bill

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 2087 - Burton

Would require California to convert food stamp bonuses into cash benefits for recipients of Old Age Security, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Totally Disabled, if and when federal law is changed to prohibit welfare recipients from purchasing food stamps.

REASON FOR VETO:

"The bill is predicated on an anticipated change in the federal law. No such change appears likely prior to mid-1973, if at all.

"In view of the uncertainty presently surrounding this subject, and the inflexible position which this bill would impose upon the state, I do not feel that AB 2087 is appropriate.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 300 - Cory

Would permit those qualifying for the homeowners' exemption but filing late---without showing reasonable cause for doing so---to receive 80 percent of the exemption by filing by December 10 of the year of a claim.

REASON FOR VETO:

"I already have approved SB 1006 (Chapter 1583) which permits boards of supervisors to grant 80 percent of the homeowners' exemption to late claimants who can show reasonable cause for failure to file in a timely manner. I find no justification to grant this exemption to those who fail to file under the provisions of existing law without showing reasonable cause for the late filing, as proposed by this measure. In addition, legislation enacted in 1970 provided for the extension of the filing date in two different types of situations. A maximum 6-month extension was allowed when a timely claim was filed, but was defective because it lacked all required information or the signature of the claimant and a 15-day extension was allowed for those individuals who filed a veterans' exemption which was disallowed.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 732 - Brathwaite

Would provide that no public institution of higher education may refuse admission to graduate programs solely on the basis of sex. The bill would also require governing boards of each segment of public higher education to report annually to the legislature on the number and qualifications of male and female applicants and enrollees in each graduate program.

REASON FOR VETO:

"I have no objections to the prohibition contained in AB 732 relating to the refusal to admit students to graduate programs solely on the basis of sex. However, the requirement that public colleges and universities report the qualifications of applicants and enrollees in each graduate program is burdensome and unnecessary.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 794 - Ralph

Would authorize the chief of the Division of Fair Employment Practices or an attorney of the State Fair Employment Practice Commission to file a verified complaint, containing specified information concerning unlawful employment practices, and would authorize an employer whose employees refuse, or threaten to refuse to cooperate with fair employment practice provisions to file a verified complaint seeking assistance by conciliation or other remedial action.

REASON FOR VETO:

"I find no compelling need to approve this measure. Existing law already authorizes any person, including employers, to file a complaint with the Commission. Also the Commission, its Counsel, or Division Chief can file complaints through the Attorney General's office.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 30 - Warren

Would extend the jurisdiction of the Industrial Welfare Commission for the purpose of setting a minimum wage for men.

REASON FOR VETO:

"The author has informed me that as a practical matter the number of employees affected would be small, as most employees are covered by federal minimum wage provisions and those not covered by federal law are generally covered by equal pay statutes. In view of the bill's very limited application, I question the merit of reopening wage orders, which would result in an additional cost to the state of approximately \$150,000.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 55 - Greene, B.

Provides that a state scholarship award winner may use the scholarship at specified postsecondary institutions in California in addition to those institutions which offer two-year community college or four-year college courses with accreditation by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges.

REASON FOR VETO:

"I agree that a need exists to provide financial assistance for technical and vocational students. However, permitting persons who win a "state scholarship" to use his scholarship in postsecondary institutions would raise a false promise of aid to vocational students which, for all practical purposes cannot be realized under the present academic selection standards. Under present selection standards for the State Scholarship Program, only 3 percent of high school graduates qualify for state scholarships. The winners normally have a 3.5 grade point average and are academically qualified for four-year institutions of higher education. Therefore, it is extremely unlikely that such winners would use their awards in other than two and four-year academic institutions.

"I have directed my staff to develop an approach which will provide assistance to high school graduates who desire occupational, technical, or vocational education.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 232 - Dunlap

Would direct the Coordinating Council for Higher Education, in cooperation with the Trustees of the California State Colleges, to study the feasibility and desirability of transferring the California Maritime Academy to the State College System. The measure would appropriate \$65,000 to the Coordinating Council for this purpose.

REASON FOR VETO:

"This bill is unnecessary. In vetoing AB 705, I established a task force to study a number of alternatives relating to the future of the California Maritime Academy. The task force effort is now under way. Its representation is broadly based and includes the director of the Coordinating Council for Higher Education. The scope of the task force effort is not limited to the single alternative which this bill seeks.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 2923 - Chacon

Would increase the minimum annual salary for teachers.

REASON FOR VETO:

"California teachers are among the highest paid in the country. The average California teacher's salary in 1970-71 was \$11,216 for ten months' work.

"This measure would mandate increased costs on local school districts, without taking into consideration the districts' ability to pay, or local cost of living conditions, which vary throughout the state.

"In addition, this measure could have the effect of causing an upward adjustment of teachers' salaries statewide, regardless of whether or not a district is already paying above the proposed minimum.

Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

SB 835 - Alquist

Would appropriate \$3,350,000 to augment the Budget Act of 1971 for the purposes of community college extended opportunity programs.

REASON FOR VETO:

"This augmentation is unnecessary because additional federal funds, which were anticipated in my original 1971-72 budget, have been made available for community college extended opportunity programs in the amount of approximately \$3 million. In addition, \$1.2 million of federal national defense student loan money has been made available for student loans by the community colleges.

"Furthermore, this measure attempts to augment a nonexistent item in the Budget Act of 1971.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

SB 998 - Petris

Authorizes an increase in the existing permissive school override tax to pay deficits incurred in any prior year for school meals for needy children.

REASON FOR VETO:

"As I have said before, I strongly support local decision making and local control of public education in California. The constant pressure for additional permissive school tax overrides or the extension of such overrides erodes this control by taking from the voters the right to participate directly in the determination of spending priorities at the local level.

"In addition, if this measure were approved it would permit school districts to ignore the principles of good management by disregarding budget ceilings.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

SB 1196 - Zenovich

Would require, rather than authorize, school district to provide specified programs for educationally handicapped minors who reside within the district.

REASON FOR VETO:

"Existing law permits school districts and county superintendents of schools to operate classes for educationally handicapped minors. Parents and guardians of educationally handicapped minors may also receive tuition payments for educating such minors in public or private nonsectarian schools when no special educational facilities and services are available through local and state programs. A comprehensive review of the effectiveness of programs already being operated by the various school district should first be undertaken before mandating the obligations this bill would impose on all local school districts.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 275 - Burton

Would establish a state program of rental assistance in private accommodations parallel to the federal rent subsidy program established by Section 23 of the United States Housing Act of 1937.

REASON FOR VETO:

"I question the wisdom of the state's entering into a program of this type when the action taken by the federal government since 1968 has been directed toward assisting low income families in obtaining new housing through home ownership and mortgage financing for low-income rental projects.

"Further, I question the reality of approving a measure which can only be implemented by the expenditure of millions of dollars of taxpayers' funds at a time when the state is faced with the need to find additional revenues just to meet current obligations.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 1098 - Z'berg

Makes provisions for increased retirement benefits for local safety members of the Public Employees' Retirement System applicable to all contracting agencies on July 1, 1973.

REASON FOR VETO:

"Cities and counties already are authorized to provide the level of retirement benefits proposed by this bill. Each local entity is free to provide such benefits based on local needs and financial resources. The measure, in my opinion, tends to negate the 'meet and confer' provisions of existing law as they relate to local safety members.

"The bill would impose a substantial burden on the local property taxpayer at a time when property taxes have reached alltime highs. It is estimated that this measure would result in increased property taxes to city residents of more than \$30 million annually.

"The bill also commits the General Fund to an annual expenditure of up to \$10 million for at least 30 years, at a time when the state is experiencing extreme difficulty in funding programs which command a high priority.

"Finally, this legislation would cause interference with local government employer-employee relations and an imposition by the state of substantial additional costs on local government. Any benefit structure should be a result of the negotiation process between the public employer and affected employees. Employee benefits for employees of local government should not be mandated by the state.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 1204 - Townsend

Would require contractors on a construction project to maintain adequate emergency first aid medical treatment for the employees.

REASON FOR VETO:

"The legislative counsel is of the opinion that the phrase 'adequate emergency first aid medical treatment' means having medical personnel and equipment to administer emergency first aid. This could mean having a doctor, nurse, or other medical personnel trained to give medical treatment, and having facilities equipped to permit emergency first aid treatment by medical personnel. While this result may not have been intended, it would impose an unwarranted burden on contractors. The subject of first aid and medical attention on job sites is already covered by Construction Safety Order 1512.

I would suggest that the interested parties meet with representatives of the Department of Industrial Relations to determine the need, if any, for legislation in this subject area.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 1355 - Fenton

Would extend mandatory unemployment coverage to agricultural workers.

REASON FOR VETO:

"While I actively support unemployment insurance for farm workers on a national basis, I cannot approve legislation that would further increase the competitive disadvantages faced by California's agricultural community.

"The benefits payable under AB 1355 will exceed farm employer taxes by at least \$37 million, which will have to be financed from taxes paid by nonfarm employers who already are among the highest taxed in the country.

"The U.S. Department of Labor is presently drafting legislation to provide unemployment insurance coverage for farm workers on a nationwide basis. I intend to support this proposal when it is presented to the Congress.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 2177 - Brathwaite

Would require the Director of Health Care Services to establish authorization criteria for Medi-Cal consultants to expedite the movement of long-term care patients from hospitals to nursing homes.

REASON FOR VETO:

"This proposal is not necessary since current regulations and guidelines concerning hospital admissions, length-of-stay in a hospital, and nursing home admissions already deal with the problem set forth in the bill. The Department of Health Care Services, as the single state agency for the Medicaid program in California, is obligated by the Federal Social Security Act to assure that payments and services are at appropriate levels. Authorizations of hospital stays beyond that considered medically necessary by both the attending physician and Medi-Cal consultant are not presently granted.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

SB 57 - Lagomarsino Would increase retirement benefits for those state employees or their survivors who retired on or before December 31, 1969.

REASON FOR VETO: Retired members of the Public Employees' Retirement System now have a permanent and automatic cost of living program as a result of legislation I signed into law. Under this law, retired members of the System already are eligible for automatic and continuous increases related to rises in the cost of living in the future. This year covered retirees received a 6 percent increase and in April of the coming year will receive a 3.6 percent increase.

"I do not believe that one-time increases in retirement allowances as proposed by this bill are appropriate when a permanent program has been instituted.

"The retirement allowance increase included in the bill would have been operative only if legislation had been enacted at the 1971 regular session to increase General Fund revenues beyond that amount necessary to maintain programs in dollar amounts allocated in the 1971 Budget Act. General Fund revenues were not increased as required by this bill.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 2552 - Moretti Creates a Victim Compensation Commission to investigate and adjudicate claims of citizens who are victims of violent crimes, raises the maximum compensation to \$25,000 per claim, and creates a Victim Compensation Fund.

REASON FOR VETO: "This measure proposes the creation of a new commission to administer a program which is now administered by the State Board of Control. I see no reason to establish a new commission. The Board of Control is currently performing this service in an admirable manner.

"This measure also removes the test of need and revises upward the awards limits. Liberalizing such a program of indemnification will elicit potentially thousands of new claims each year. There is serious doubt that the proposed penalty assessment will support such a program. I am convinced that the present program best serves the total interests of the State, as it indemnifies only those persons who are truly in need of such indemnification.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

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OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Sacramento, California
Contact: Paul Beck
445-4571 12-22-71

RELEASE: Immediate

#717

Governor Ronald Reagan has signed legislation designed to control snowmobiles, motorcycles, dune buggies and other passenger-carrying off-highway motor vehicles while it also provides for the development of special recreational facilities for those who use them;

The measure, (AB 2342) by Assemblyman Gene Chappie, (R-Cool) will require the registration and licensing of the vehicles with the fees to go into a special Off-Highway Vehicle Fund for the development of trails and other special recreational facilities by the Department of Parks and Recreation and local governments.

"This legislation will provide controls to prevent depredation by those few riders who have been responsible for destruction of the environment; will provide public facilities for the more than three million motoring enthusiasts who are concerned with the environment and provide facilities for them to use," the governor said.

The law, which will become effective July 1, 1972, also requires the vehicles to be equipped with adequate mufflers.

Under the law, a \$15 fee will be required every two years. Of the amount, \$5 will go to the Department of Motor Vehicles for certification and issuance of license plates; \$6 will go to the Department of Parks and Recreation's Off-Highway Vehicle Fund for development of trails and other facilities, and \$4 will go to the counties of the state in lieu of other state and local funds, for managing and maintaining off-highway facilities.

#####

Governor Ronald Reagan today appointed five new members and reappointed 11 members to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

For the North Coastal Region, the governor named Gordon W. Miller 551 Wikiup Drive, Santa Rosa, to succeed George A. Dinsmore of Fortuna, and reappointed Harry Crebbin of 610 Jackson Street, Yreka. Both are Republicans.

Miller, chief engineer and manager for the Sonoma County Water Agency, will represent water supply, and Crebbin, manager of the Yreka Chamber of Commerce, a board member since 1967, represents municipal government.

For the Central Coastal Region, William B. Burr, Jr., of 909 Foothill Road, Ojai, was appointed to replace Mrs. Jean Auer, formerly of Santa Barbara, who now serves on the San Francisco Bay Region Board.

Burr, president of Industrial Tools Inc., of Ojai, will represent the public.

Reappointed were Eugene E. Brendlin, 5520 Vida Street, Atascadero, retired manager of the California State Polytechnic College Foundation, and Floyd M. Grigory, P. O. Box 173, San Ardo, a farmer.

Brendlin, a board member since 1967, represents water supply, while Grigory, who has served since 1971, represents irrigated agriculture. Both are Republicans.

For the Los Angeles Region, Allan Harris of 4250 Park Newport, Newport Beach, was named to succeed Thomas H. Gaines, Jr., of Costa Mesa, who has resigned.

Harris, manager of the In Plant Product Development Corporation of Long Beach, will represent industrial waste. He is not registered with a political party.

Reappointed was Arthur E. Bruington of 363 West Hermosa Drive, San Gabriel, Chief Deputy Engineer for the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. A member since 1968, he represents counties. He is a Republican.

For the Central Valley Region, Clifford C. Wisdom of 1179 Elmwood Avenue, Stockton, was named to replace Robert L. Wall of Madera.

Wisdom, chairman of the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors, will represent county government. He is a Republican.

Reappointed was Marvin E. Ray, 2317 Monticello Avenue, Modesto, deputy city manager of Modesto. A member since 1971, he represents municipal government. He is a Republican.

For the Colorado River Basin Region, Stuart W. Gummer of 82299 Sierra Avenue, Indio, was named to succeed E. F. Bevins of Blythe who has resigned.

Gummer, an Indio civic leader and sporting goods shop owner, will represent wildlife and recreation on the board. He is a Republican.

Reappointed for the Colorado River Basin Region were Keith H. Ainsworth, 81960 Lancer Way, Indio, and Harry Schmitz, 43900 Primrose Drive, Palm Desert.

Ainsworth, assistant general manager of the Coachella Valley Water District, represents water users. He has served on the board since 1968. He is a Republican.

Schmitz, senior planner for the Riverside County Planning Department, has represented county government on the board since 1969. He is a Republican.

Reappointed for the Santa Ana Region were Everett L. Grubb, 6979 Palm Court, Riverside, and Everett C. Ross, 2529 Piedmont Drive, Riverside.

Grubb, past president of the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, has served on the board since 1971, representing county government. He is a Republican.

Ross, public utilities director for the City of Riverside, has represented municipal government on the board since 1964. He is a Republican.

Reappointed for the San Diego Region were Einer A. May, 12448 Vaughan Road, Poway, and William S. Tellam, P. O. Box 615, Julian.

May, vice president of the Poway Municipal Water District, and Tellman, a rancher, have served on the board since 1968. May has represented municipal government while Tellam has represented irrigated agriculture. Both are Republicans.

###

Governor Ronald Reagan announced today that he has vetoed the following bills:

AB 1970 - McCarthy Authorizes a school district maintaining a community college to exempt from payment of all or part of nonresident tuition fees, nonresidents who are both citizens and residents of a foreign country and hold "J" visas rather than nonresidents who are both citizens and residents of a foreign country.

REASON FOR VETO: "This bill, if approved, would chapter out the provisions of SB 1607 (Chapter 629). SB 1607 modifies the formula for computation of nonresident tuition charges at the community colleges. It is important to the community colleges that the provisions of SB 1607 remain in effect.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 2018 - Chacon Changes the observance of Admission Day from the 9th day of September to the second Monday in September.

REASON FOR VETO: "I have no objections to AB 2018. However, it would chapter out a significant provision of the Bank Extraordinary Situation Closing Act (Chapter 932). I have requested that representatives of the banking industry work closely with the author and the school administrators' associations to insure that a bill containing the provisions of AB 2018 is enacted early next session.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 2456 - Hayes Requires the retirement board of a retirement system, established pursuant to the County Employees' Retirement Law of 1937, to file a disability retirement application for a safety member who is also a department head under specified circumstances.

REASON FOR VETO: "AB 2456 is intended to affect only one county employee. No compelling evidence has been presented to me which supports the need for this special legislation.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 2716 - Warren Requires a drastic restructuring of the Los Angeles Unified School District's Board of Education.

REASON FOR VETO: "The need for meaningful public involvement in the decision making process of the Los Angeles Unified School District's Board of Education is desirable. However, there are compelling reasons why this particular measure should be vetoed. The last minute amendment restructuring the Board of Education is not in the interest of public involvement. The bill, as amended on December 1, would require an election of all eleven board members in the Spring of 1973. This election would not only include the four new members to be added, but also the existing members who would have over half of their term yet to run. Such a procedure constitutes poor public administration.

AB 2716 (continued)

"Furthermore, AB 2716 violates the principle of home rule. It runs counter to the California Constitution, in that the Charter of the City of Los Angeles, in accordance with the Constitution, provides for the number of board members and for their manner of election.

"A shift to the election of board members by districts would not guarantee the election of a minority group representative, even though that is the intent of the amendment. At the same time, it would almost certainly guarantee the creation of pressures which would tend to equalize school expenditures by electoral districts, rather than allowing for the expenditure of funds to meet the most pressing student needs. This result most certainly would work to the disadvantage of minority pupils.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 2971 - Miller

Allows a criminal under a life sentence to be discharged from parole after five years.

REASON FOR VETO:

"The persons covered by this bill are first degree murderers, habitual criminals and kidnap-rape felons. The law requires now that these persons remain on parole for life unless they are pardoned or their sentences are commuted by the governor.

"Under this bill, these serious offenders could be released from parole supervision without the governor's authorization.

"I believe that to remove this responsibility, which the law has vested in the governor for many years, would eliminate an important safeguard desired and expected by society.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 2987 - Z'berg

Creates the State Board of Registration for Professional Foresters.

REASON FOR VETO:

"While I approve of the bill's stated objectives, I believe the need for accomplishing them through the licensing program, which this bill proposes, has not been demonstrated. Alternative methods should be explored which do not involve this type of entry by the state into a new area of regulation.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 3066 - Z'berg

Provides for submission to the voters at the 1972 General Election of the State Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1972, which, if adopted, would authorize issuance of bonds in the amount of \$250,000,000 to provide funds to acquire and establish beaches, parks, recreational facilities, and historical resources.

REASON FOR VETO:

"I recognize the great need for more parks at both the state and local level, and I support the concept of acquiring and developing parks through the issuance of bonds.

AB 3066 (continued)

"The Director of Parks and Recreation informs me ample funds are already available to carry on an expansion of the State Park System for the next two years. These monies consist of Federal Land and Water Conservation funds of approximately \$20 million; an unexpended balance of the 1964 Bond Act of some \$25 million; \$60 million in bonds voted in 1970 under Proposition 20; and approximately \$25 million for park and beach acquisition from income tax withholding. These funds total some \$130 million.

"I intend to propose a new bond issue for parks and recreation when the need warrants.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

SB 60 - Moscone

Establishes a procedure for late registration applicable to all statewide elections or special elections to fill a congressional or state legislative vacancy. It would provide that late registration for such elections would begin on the 53rd day before election and end on the 19th day before election.

REASON FOR VETO:

"SB 60 would impose an unwarranted additional burden on county clerks and registrars of voters. The present Elections Code requirement that registration be completed prior to 53 days before an election facilitates the proper conduct of elections.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

SB 108 - Mills

Requires that \$60,000 per month from the newly established Transportation Planning and Research Account be made available to the Department of Public Works for allocation to eligible bicycle land and equestrian path projects by cities, counties, and state agencies.

REASON FOR VETO:

"Such monies as prove to be available to the fund established by SB 325 (Chapter 1400) will represent for the first time an ability by this state to fund transportation planning which is genuinely multi-modal in its scope. It is my belief that appropriations from this fund should be preceded by a careful examination of all competing claims on it. This measure prematurely allocates a specific amount of money without the benefit of the kind of examination, which I believe should be undertaken first.

"I already have approved legislation (Chapter 1361) which authorizes local government to establish exclusive paths for bicycles, and authorizes the designing of such facilities into freeway projects whenever the master plan of the local agency requires it.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

SB 1467 - Dymally

Establishes a commission to study the need for and status of medical schools in this state and appropriates \$250,000 from the contingent fund of the Board of Medical Examiners for this purpose.

REASON FOR VETO:

"The Board of Medical Examiners has informed me that the intent of this measure can be accomplished under the auspices of AB 2427 (Chapter 1498, Statutes of 1971) which authorizes the Board of Medical Examiners to evaluate medical school curricula and appropriates \$125,000 for that purpose. Approval of this measure would result in two independent studies, duplicating a substantial portion of the same subject matter.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 728 - Brathwaite

Authorizes a surviving spouse to file a joint state income tax return for two years following the year of death of the husband or wife. It would have become operative only if a system of payroll withholding had been enacted at the 1971 regular session of the legislature.

REASON FOR VETO:

"I have no objections to this proposal. However, AB 728 has no legal effect since a system of payroll withholding was not enacted at the 1971 regular session as required by Section 3 of the bill. I will support this proposal if it is introduced again next year.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 2037 - Greene (Bill)

Establishes the Watts Industrial Fair in designated area of Los Angeles County.

REASON FOR VETO:

"The 48th District Agricultural Association, of which the area of the proposed Watts Industrial Fair is a part, is located in the urban area of the City of Commerce. This district fair is in the process of re-orienting its direction toward consumer and industrial education. Thus, the advantages proposed for the Watts fair would be available through the 48th District Fair.

"This bill might also set a precedent of establishing new fairs at a time when a study is now under way to improve the efficiency of all state supported fairs.

"This bill will add an annual cost of \$65,000 to the fair program for operational support of the new fair, thus reducing General Fund revenue in the same amount. In addition, the undetermined amount of money needed for acquisition of land and the construction of facilities will reduce the funds available to other fairs for capital outlay purposes in the same amount.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 2282 - Thomas

Requires the Department of Navigation and Ocean Development to enter into an agreement with the City of Avalon for construction or modification of a steamer pier within Avalon harbor, subject to certification by the Director of Finance that the city is financially capable of repaying a specified loan.

REASON FOR VETO:

"There already are statutory authority and fiscal resources available to construct feasible boating facilities within Avalon Harbor. The agreement required by this bill is in derogation of the department's statutory responsibility to approve only those loans based on economic and engineering feasibility considerations.

"The Department of Navigation and Ocean Development already is working with the City of Avalon to enhance the benefits of harbor improvement projects constructed with \$2.5 million in loans from the State Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund. Additionally, the department has offered the city an emergency storm damage loan to repair recent damage.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

SB 216 - Way

Increases the membership of the Adult Authority from 9 to 12, and would specify qualifications for membership.

REASON FOR VETO:

"The addition of three new members to the Adult Authority, at an annual cost of more than \$145,000, cannot be justified at a time when the number of inmates in California's correctional institutions continues to decline. In January, 1969, there were 28,600 inmates in the state's prisons. Today, the total is less than 21,000.

"In addition, a governor should have the widest latitude in considering appointments to the Adult Authority. To restrict his discretion by specifying qualifications for membership is unwarranted and could lead to a diminution of the board's effectiveness in considering inmates' terms and their individual problems.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

SB 433 - Collier

Authorizes the California State College Trustees, upon approval of the student body, to establish an activities fee to support instructionally related programs at those state colleges where a student body organization is not in effect.

REASON FOR VETO:

"Instructionally related activities on campus have usually included art exhibits, dramatic productions, concerts, journalism, creative writing activities, and intercollegiate athletics. These activities are generally associated with individual courses, or in some cases, blocks of courses, and are considered by instructors to be as central to meaningful education as chemistry laboratory classes are to chemistry. A part of these activities are generally funded from student body activity fees.

"This measure is an attempt to fund instructionally-related activities at those state colleges where student fees are not available because student body organizations have been voted out by the students.

"I am vetoing this measure at the request of the Trustees of the California State Colleges who feel that this measure does not present a workable solution. It provides that the trustees may institute a fee only 'upon the approval of a majority of the students who vote in a formally constituted election.'

"Such a provision solves nothing for the operation of instructionally related activities on a campus, inasmuch as students already can establish student body organizations and student activity fees under existing provisions of the Education Code, 'upon the approval of a majority of the students who vote in a formally constituted election.'

"Students at a college without a student government in existence now, can by majority vote, reinstitute this approach to student body fees and thus impose the fee. Therefore, such a change to the code adds nothing to alleviate any current hardships of funding these instructionally related programs.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

Governor Reagan also announced today that he has signed the following bills, with certain deletions or reductions in appropriations:

- | | |
|--|--|
| AB 792 - Ralph
(Chapter 1814) | Includes among the duties of the State Fair Employment Practice Commission the duty to investigate, approve, and certify equal employment opportunity programs submitted to it by contractors on state-awarded public works contracts in excess of \$200,000, and to fix and collect fees necessary for the cost thereof. |
| AB 1455 - Z'berg
(Chapter 1815) | Provides Unemployment Insurance benefits to full-time employees of the University of California and State Colleges who are laid off after March 1, 1971, through December 31, 1971, for reasons of economy.

(The governor deleted the \$350,000 appropriation contained in Section 4 of AB 1455 because the unemployment insurance benefits provided by the bill can be funded from existing appropriations.) |
| AB 2647 - Lanterman
(Chapter 1817) | Provides special procedure for disposition of mentally retarded criminal defendants found not mentally competent to stand trial. |
| AB 3004 - Vasconcellos
(Chapter 1818) | Appropriates \$80,000 to the Regents of the University of California to be expended for the drug abuse information project.

(The governor reduced the appropriation from \$80,000 to \$10,000. The University of California reports that all funds appropriated for the drug abuse information project have been expended and that \$10,000 is necessary to continue the program in 1971-72. The balance of the appropriation contained in AB 3004 is intended to implement the evaluation phases of the project during the current fiscal year. Financial support for the evaluation phase of the project can come from funds already appropriated for public service or organized research programs of the University.) |

#

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Sacramento, California
Contact: Paul Beck
445-4571 12-23-71

RELEASE: Immed. Re

#720

Governor Ronald Reagan today announced the reappointment of
Alfonso L. Romero, San Jose attorney, and Robert N. Rouch, Fresno
certified public accountant, to four-year-terms on the California
Veterans Board.

Romero, who lives at 625 Sobrato Drive, Campbell, has served
on the board since 1968, while Rouch, who lives at 2165 18th Avenue,
Kingsburg, has served since 1969. Both men are Republicans.

The appointments are subject to Senate confirmation.

Members of the board receive \$20 per day while on official
duty.

#

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Sacramento, California
Contact: Paul Beck
445-4571 12-23-71

RELEASE: Immediate

#721

Governor Ronald Reagan today named Paul J. Clifton, projects coordinator for the Resources Agency, to the Western Interstate Nuclear Board.

Created by 1968 legislation, the board considers and recommends policies to be followed in nuclear opportunities and problems in the 13 western states.

Clifton, 51, who began his state career in the Department of Water Resources in 1965, has served as Nuclear Coordinator for the state since 1969 and has represented the secretary of Resources on the State Environmental Quality Study Council.

He is married and has two children. The family lives at 3007 Sandhurst Court, Sacramento.

Clifton is a Republican.

The post pays necessary expenses.

#

WAS

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Sacramento, California
Contact: Paul Beck
445-4571 12-23-71

RELEASE: Immed. Re

#722

Governor Ronald Reagan today appointed Los Angeles County Assistant Counsel Alexander R. Early III to the Los Angeles County Superior Court.

Early, 54, a Republican, will receive an annual salary of \$33,396. He will succeed Judge John S. Frazer who has retired.

Prior to joining the Los Angeles County Counsel's office in 1957, Early served as an assistant United States attorney in Los Angeles and as a senior attorney for the State Department of Public Works in Los Angeles.

He previously had practiced law privately in Los Angeles since 1947.

A graduate of Cornell University, Early earned his law degree from Harvard Law School.

He has served as a judge pro-tem of the Los Angeles County Superior Court and is a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, the State Bar of California, the Federal Bar Association, the American Society of Appraisers, the American Board of Trial Advocates, the American Right of Way Association, the State Association of County Appraisers and other professional, civic and service groups.

In addition, he is author of numerous works that have appeared in legal publications.

He and his wife, Mary, have three children. The family lives in La Canada.

#

WAS

Governor Ronald Reagan today named one new member and reappointed three other members of the State Scholarship and Loan Commission.

The new member is Dr. Edward Simonsen, superintendent of the Kern Joint Junior College District. He will fill the unexpired term of Charles F. Herndon of San Anselmo, who has resigned. The term ends in October, 1973.

Dr. Simonsen, a Republican, will represent junior colleges on the commission. He lives at 3801 Country Club Drive, Bakersfield.

Reappointed to four-year-terms were Dr. Fred L. Casmir, professor of speech at Pepperdine College, Dr. Charles J. Dirksen, dean of the Graduate School of Business at the University of Santa Clara, and Erskine J. Sandys, manager of the Pacific Telephone Company at La Jolla. All are Republicans and have served since 1967.

Dr. Casmir, a resident of Inglewood, represents private schools while Dr. Dirksen, who lives at 1465 Calaveras Avenue, San Jose, represents private universities and Sandys of 5928 Beaumont Avenue, La Jolla, represents the public.

The appointments are subject to Senate confirmation.

Commissioners serve four-year terms and receive necessary expenses.

#####

WAS

The following is the text of a letter from Governor Ronald Reagan to Lawrence Robinson, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Control:

"I have just learned of the award of \$5,000 approved by the Board of Control for an employee of the Department of Water Resources, for a suggestion which proposed a design change in the Oroville-Thermalito power generating complex. This change, I understand, has contributed to an anticipated increase of salable power of more than \$26,000,000 over the 31 year period of the contract.

"It is important to our continuing efforts to obtain, from all sources, those constructive ideas which result in reducing the cost of operating our state government. I have already taken note that the state's Merit Award suggestion program plays an important part in the orderly submission and evaluation of ideas, contributed by state employees. Therefore, we must do everything possible to keep open this channel for the flow of ideas.

"Recognizing that cash awards for adopted suggestions are not, in themselves, the only incentives for the contribution of helpful suggestions, I do feel that those employees who submit their ideas through the suggestion program, and who meet all the standards for award eligibility, should reasonably expect to receive the cash rewards we offer as inducements for doing so.

I hope that you and the other members of your board will agree with this reasoning, and will wish to review your action on this award, to determine if this level of recognition is in the best interests of employee morale and employee willingness to continue to contribute their valuable ideas."

#

WAS

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Sacramento, California
Contact: Paul Beck
445-4571 12-28-71

RELEASE: Immediate

#725

Here is the text of a letter from Governor Ronald Reagan in response to a telegram from Governor William G. Milliken of Michigan suggesting a wager on the outcome of the January 1, Rose Bowl Game between the University of Michigan and Stanford University:

"I accept your wager on the outcome of the Rose Bowl Game, although it is difficult to decide what to put up against your Michigan wine and snowballs.

"At first, I considered wagering some oranges. (California, as you know, abounds with oranges when your state is coated with snow).

"Then, I thought of offering a bouquet of fragrant California roses. (You are aware, of course, that roses bloom in profusion in our state when Michigan bushes are decorated with icicles).

"My problem, as you can well understand, is a matter of selection since California is blessed with an overabundance of all of nature's gifts.

"But now that you have offered a bottle of Michigan wine, packed in Michigan snowballs, I will attempt to keep things more or less equal.

"In the highly unlikely event that Michigan beats Stanford, I will send you a bottle of California wine packed in snowballs made from the pure, pristine flakes that fall gently on the slopes of our high Sierra. (California, I don't have to remind you, has the finest wines and the best winter sports country in the world).

"If this meets with your approval, the bet is on. But, please don't bring the Michigan snowballs to Pasadena on January 1...they will melt in our warm, golden California sunshine!"

#

WAS

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Sacramento, California
Contact: Paul Beck
445-4571 12-28-71

RELEASE: Immediate

#726

Governor Ronald Reagan today announced the reappointment of Roy E. Reynolds of Long Beach and Roy E. Parker of San Diego to the State Board of Accountancy in the Department of Consumer Affairs.

Reynolds, a Norwalk accountant, has served on the board since 1968. He lives at 3144 Val Verde, Long Beach. He is a Republican.

Parker, a San Diego accountant, has been a member of the board since 1970. He lives at 2705 Granada, San Diego. He is a Republican.

Both men represent public accountants on the board.

Board members receive \$25 per diem plus expenses and serve four year terms.

#####

WAS

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Sacramento, California
Contact: Paul Beck
445-4571 12-28-71

RELEASE: Immediate

#727

Governor Ronald Reagan today appointed Robert A. Houghton, director of the Division of Law Enforcement in the State Department of Justice, to the board of the California Crime Technological Research Foundation.

Houghton, 58, prior to his appointment to the justice department post in July of this year, was assistant chief and director of operations for the Los Angeles Police Department.

He will succeed Orville J. Hawkins of Sacramento, on the foundation board, representing the justice department.

Houghton, a Republican, lives at 13305 Armintha Street, North Hollywood.

The appointment is subject to Senate confirmation.

Members of the foundation serve at the pleasure of the governor and receive necessary expenses.

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✓
WAS

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Sacramento, Californ
Contact: Paul Beck
445-4571 12-29-71

MEMO 1 THE PRESS

Governor Reagan will hold a press conference on the subject of reapportionment tomorrow, Thursday, December 30, at 11 a.m., in Los Angeles at the Century Plaza Hotel (Pacific Palisades Room).

#

EJG

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Sacramento, California
Contact: Paul Beck
445-4571 12-29-71

RELEASE: Immediate

#728

Governor Ronald Reagan today issued the following New Year
Message:

"The New Year is a time for reflection and resolve. It is a
time to look back upon the road we traveled and to look forward to the
path we must follow.

"As we begin our journey into 1972, let us resolve that we
will continue to walk the path of peace with justice. And let us
remember that each of us, with every step we take, has the responsibility
to mark the trail toward a lasting peace, toward brotherhood and
toward harmony between man and nature."

#

WAS

Governor Ronald Reagan today issued the following statement:

"When the legislature adjourned its regular session early this month without complying with its constitutional mandate to reapportion the Assembly, Senate and Congressional districts, I immediately called them back. In doing so, I shared the hopes of all Californians that their elected representatives would put aside strictly selfish, partisan interests and instead work out a fair plan putting the interests of the people and their communities first.

"But our hopes quickly faded as once again the legislative process deteriorated into blatant partisanship. The Democrats, who control the legislature, were in a position to work out a good and fair plan giving the highest priority to preserving community interests and fair representation for ethnic minorities.

"Regrettably, the Democratic leadership ignored these and other important factors. So they drew tortuous boundary lines around artificial and bizarre shaped districts aimed solely at perpetuating themselves in office.

"The Democrats made no secret of the fact that their bills were totally partisan---and therefore unfair to their Republican colleagues. Far worse, however, was the unfair way in which these gerrymandered bills split communities throughout the state and minimized representation of minority groups who hoped that finally their particular concerns might be met.

"These bills did such odd and ^{unsupportable} things as placing the same people in two different districts at the same time through overlapping boundaries, and using precinct boundaries instead of census tract lines. That makes it impossible to prove a district has equal population because precincts only show party registration.

"The U.S. Supreme Court has held that legislatures must prove that they have made a good faith effort to achieve substantial equality between districts according to population. It has also been held by other courts throughout the country that a reapportionment plan can or should give attention to contiguity, compactness, preservation of communities of interest, avoidance of partisan gerrymanders, protection of the rights of minority groups, and access between different regions within a district.

"These bills clearly fall short of these standards.

"I would be derelict in my responsibility as governor to sign these bills into law. I cannot take pleasure, however, in announcing that I have today vetoed these three bills.

"Because of the seeming impasse of the legislature and its inability to act, at least so far, I sincerely hope the Reapportionment Commission under the leadership of the lieutenant governor, will continue its studies.

"Our goal is still a fair reapportionment---something California has not had for many years.

"Out of all our deliberations, including the work of the Reapportionment Commission and the legislature, we can still make a new and positive beginning toward preventing the difficulties we have experienced on reapportionment---difficulties which have cast the entire governmental process into disrepute.

"But more important, we can seek to assure the people of California that they will be fairly and honestly represented in the legislature and the congress."

#

Enclosed are maps of various Assembly, Senate and Congressional districts as proposed by bills enacted by the Democratic-dominated legislature. The following descriptions are aimed at assisting you in seeing some of the reasons for the governor's vetoes of these bills. (The descriptions relate to maps that are enclosed.)

(NOTE: For your information, special permission has been granted for reproduction of these maps. You will note that some of the maps contain a copyright clause, but special permission has been granted for reproduction of them.)

(STATEWIDE MAP - CD 36)

The 36th district in Kings, Kern and San Luis Obispo counties has a long arm with almost no population in it, and no road in it connecting one end to the other, reaching all the way down the coastline to take Goleta and Isla Vista out of Santa Barbara County. The people at the end of this arm are effectively cut off from the rest of the district and denied the opportunity for effective representation.

(BLOWUP OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 17 MAP)

The 17th district in San Mateo and Santa Clara counties has a heavily Mexican-American area on the east side of San Jose connected like an appendage to the bulk of the district by a narrow corridor that splits the downtown area of San Jose. The people at the end of this corridor are discriminated against because they have little common interest with the main part of the district, and are unnecessarily far removed from the main part of the district.

(ORANGE COUNTY BLOWUP MAP)

Orange County and the communities within it are unnecessarily divided into six different congressional districts, instead of the slightly over three full districts to which its population entitles it. This decreases the effective voice of this growing area by putting most Orange County residents in districts dominated by population centers sometimes far removed in distance and interests from their own area.

(STATEWIDE MAP - SD 15)

The 15th district contains two large areas at opposite sides of the state---one bordering on the Pacific Ocean and the other on the Arizona-Nevada border---connected only by an extremely narrow corridor through a sparsely populated area of the Central Valley. These virtually non-contiguous parts of the 15th district make effective communication within the district unlikely and make effective representation unnecessarily difficult.

(BLOWUP OF SD 10)

The San Mateo portion of the 10th district is only technically connected to the San Francisco and Marin portions across the waters of San Francisco Bay, where the county boundaries meet. The voters of the San Mateo portion of the district are unnecessarily separated from the San Francisco and Marin portions, making representation for them more difficult and less effective.

(BLOWUP OF SD 25)

The 25th district stretches along the length of the coastline from Oxnard in Ventura County in the north in a sometimes very narrow corridor south to the Palos Verdes peninsula in Los Angeles County. Voters at one end of the district have few common interests with voters at the other end and are unnecessarily separated in distance.

(BLOWUP OF SD 27)

The 27th district wanders in a narrow corridor across the heart of Los Angeles, arbitrarily splitting local communities from Santa Monica on the coast, through Culver City, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Glendale and Pasadena to the boundary of the Angeles National Forest. This is a blatant gerrymander for partisan political purposes, dividing the voice of these local communities and needlessly confusing the voter.

(SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY -- PARTS OF ADs 9, 10, 12 and 30)

San Joaquin County's 290,000 citizens are entitled to 1.16 Assemblymen under the court-required equality standards. AB 12 would carve the county and its principal city, Stockton, into parts of four districts, only one of the incumbents of which is likely to be a resident of San Joaquin County.

(BLOWUP OF AD 10)

The 10th district stretches between three widely-separated centers of population---Contra Costa County, San Joaquin County in the Central Valley and in San Jose at the southern end of the Bay. All are connected by sparsely populated or unpopulated corridors. The residents of these areas have few interests in common, but are denied effective representation because of the widely-dispersed portions of the district wandering around Central California and the Bay Area.

(BLOWUP OF AD 18)

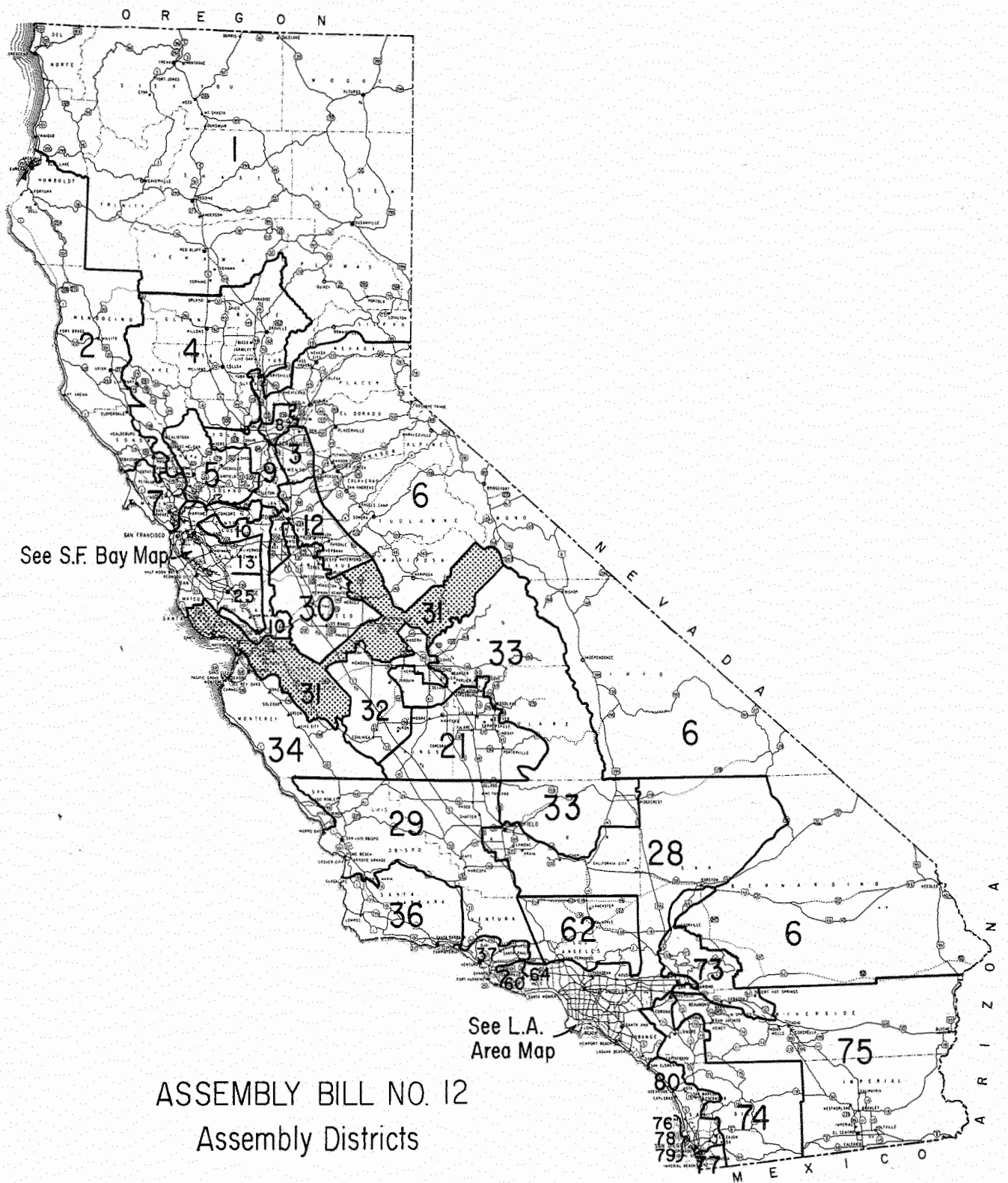
The 18th district is comprised of two virtually non-contiguous parts of the city of San Francisco, connected only by a corridor the width of a street in an obvious gerrymander for political advantage. This has the effect of virtually separating the 19th AD into two separate parts. This is confusing to the voters of each district, makes effective representation unnecessarily difficult, and needlessly divides local communities of interest.

(STATEWIDE MAP - AD 31)

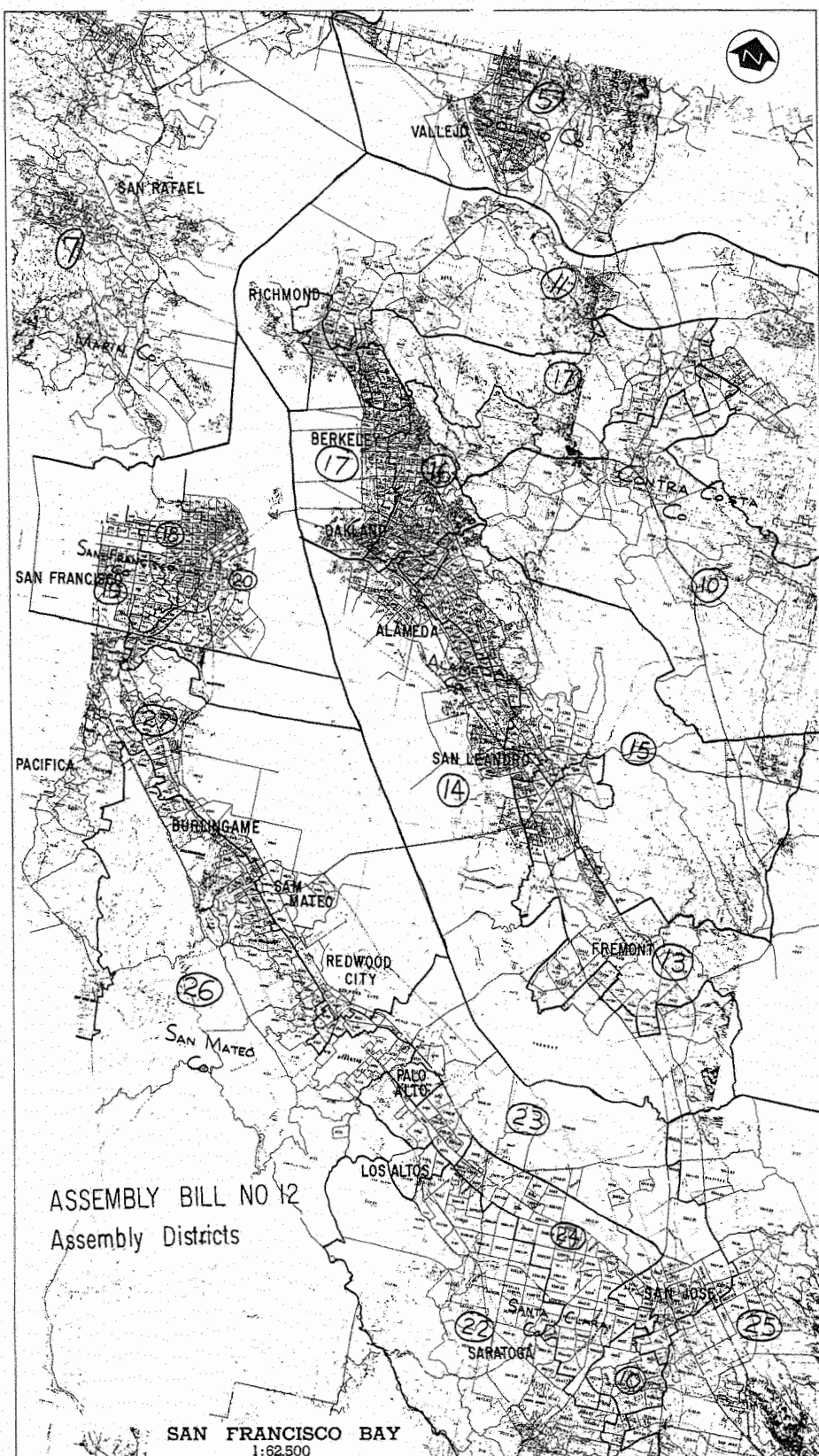
The 31st district contains part or all of Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey, Fresno, Madera, and Merced counties. Coastal Santa Cruz County contains virtually half the district's population and would dominate the election of the district's Assemblyman, leaving the disparate Central Valley and Sierra constituents effectively voiceless in influencing their representative on matters of regional concern.

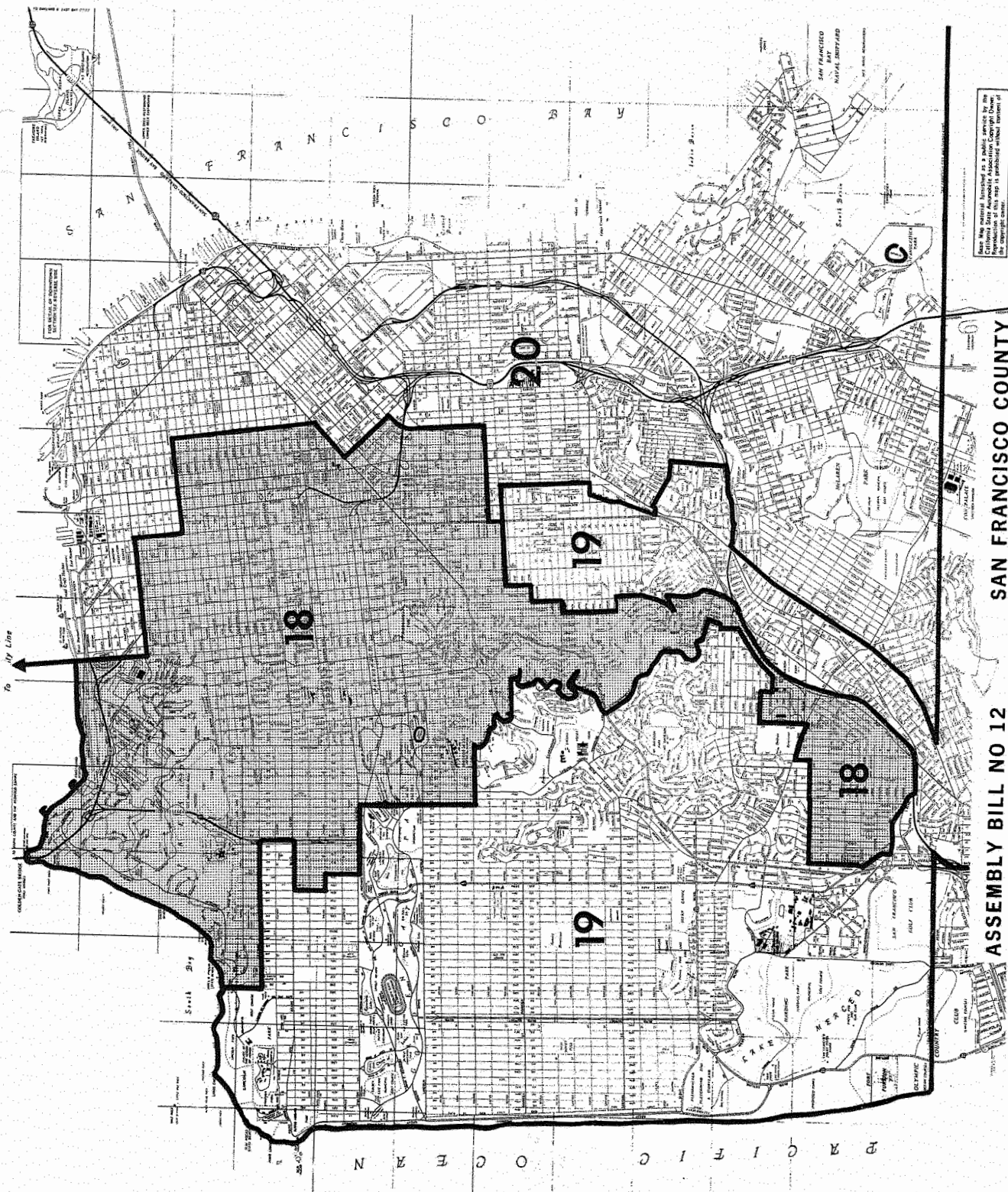
(BLOWUP MAP OF AD 69)

The 69th district, currently wholly within Orange County, is represented by Assembly Democratic Caucus Chairman Kenneth Cory. Its peculiar shape, dubbed a "Cory-Dor," is a clear effort to include every Democrat available/in at least a dozen cities in two counties.



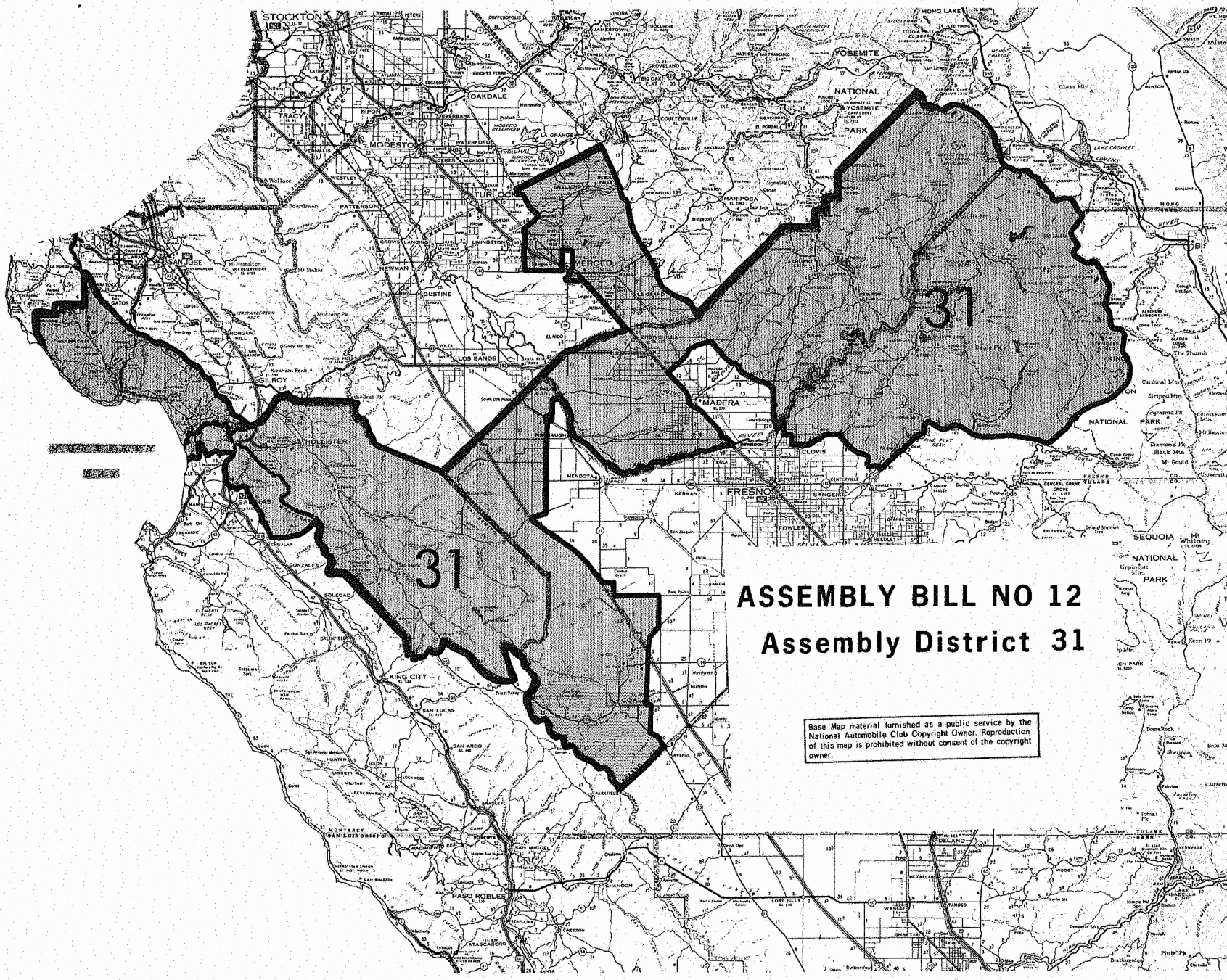
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 12
Assembly Districts





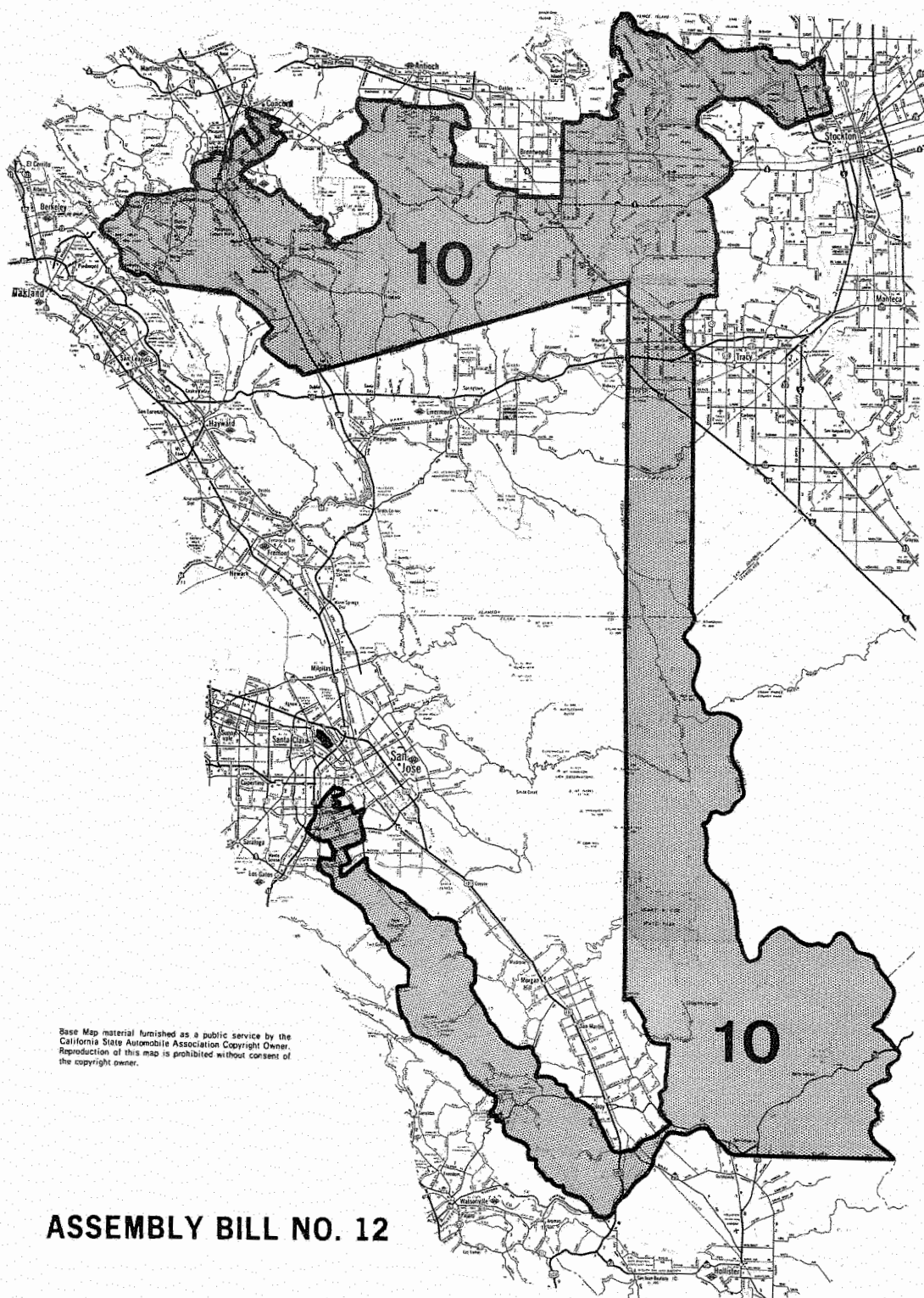
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ASSEMBLY BILL NO 12
SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY



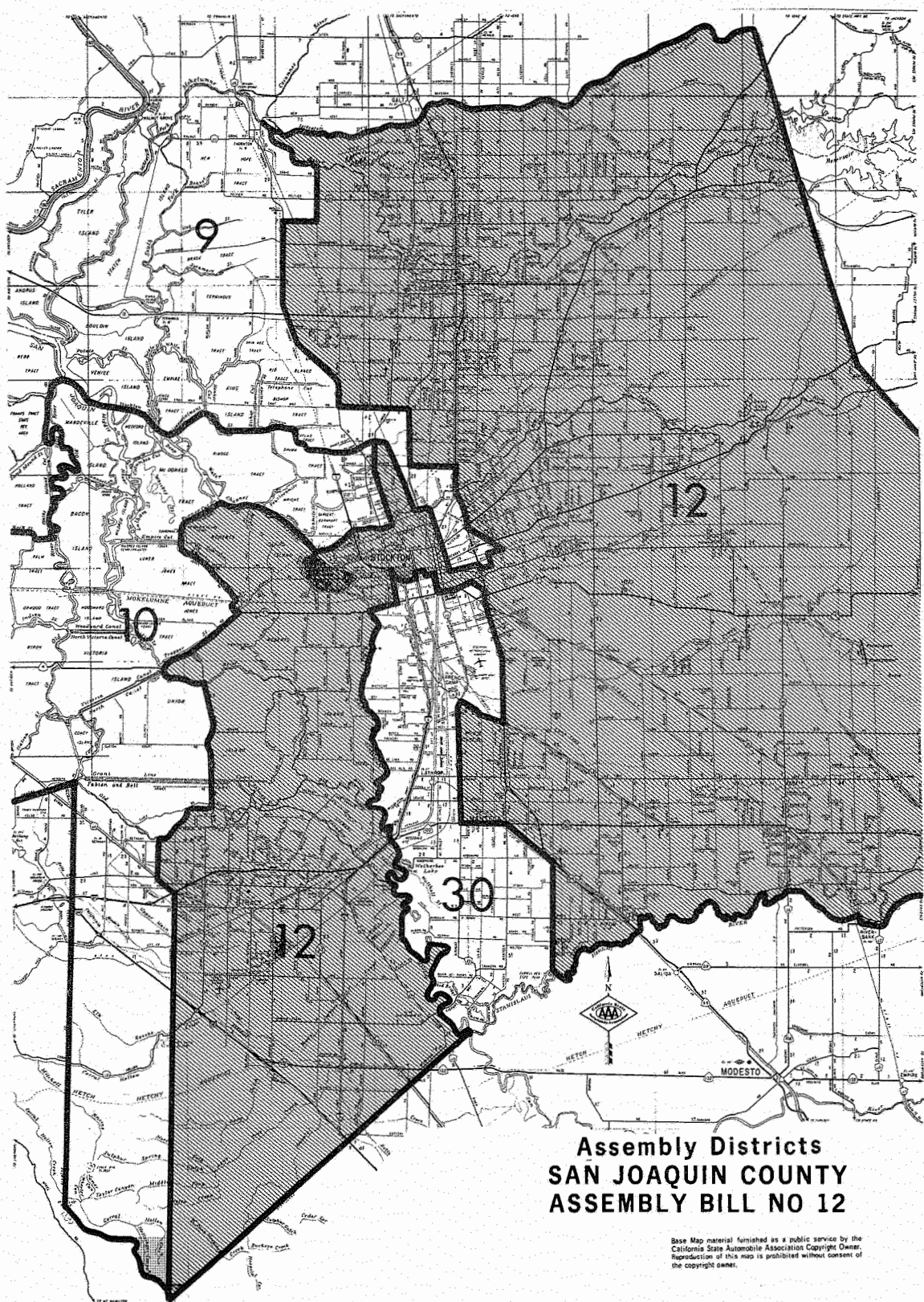
ASSEMBLY BILL NO 12
Assembly District 31

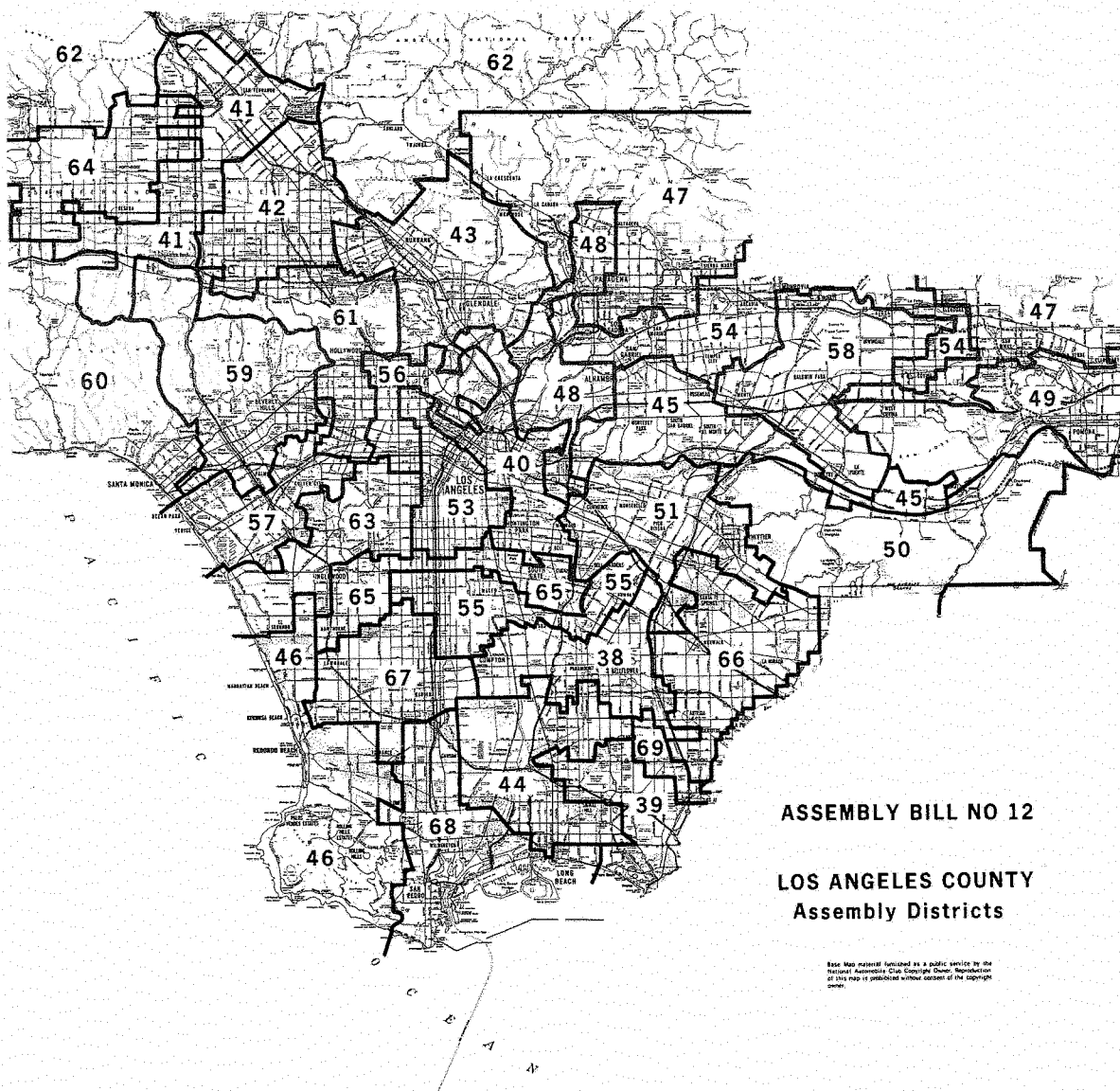
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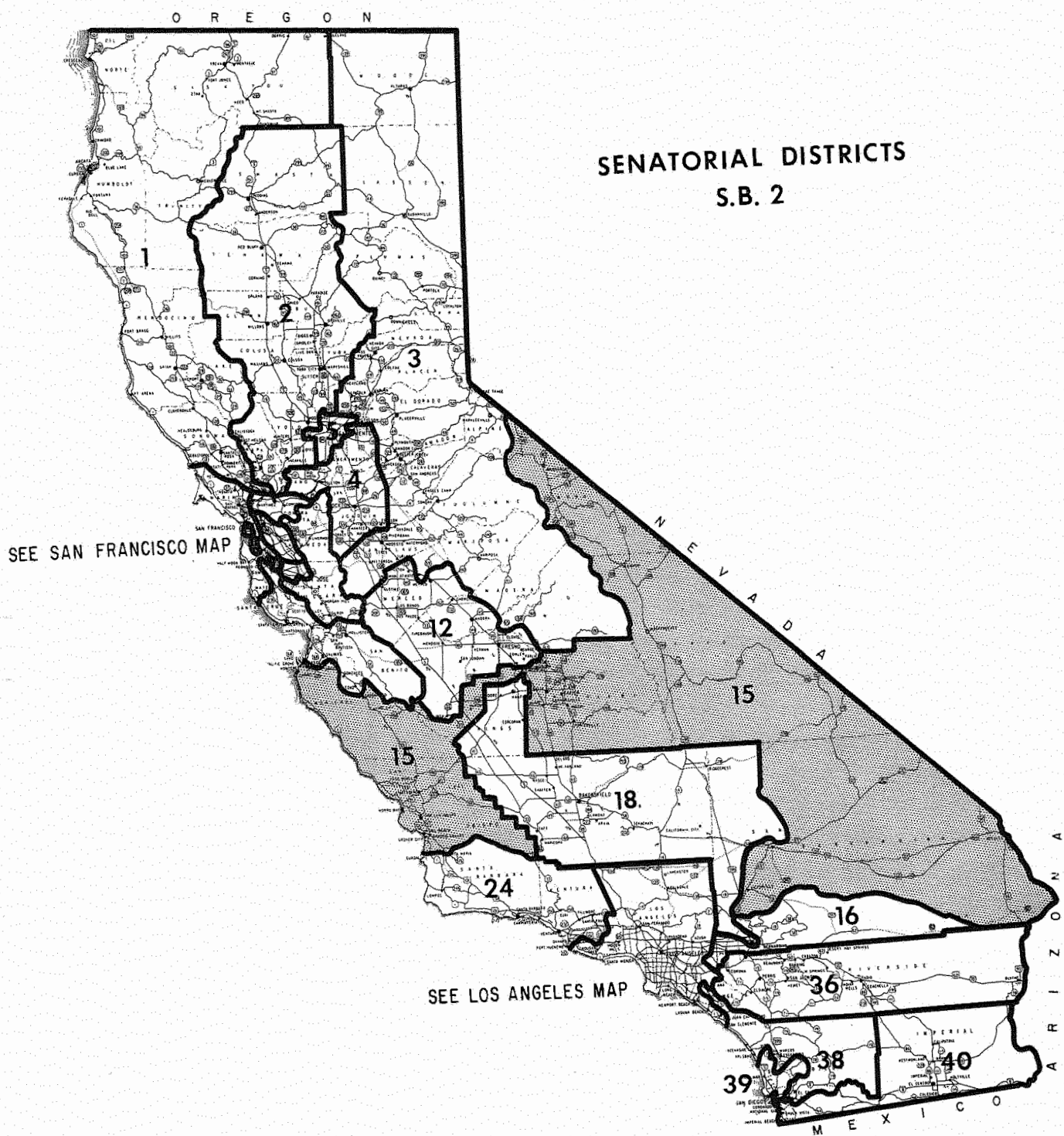


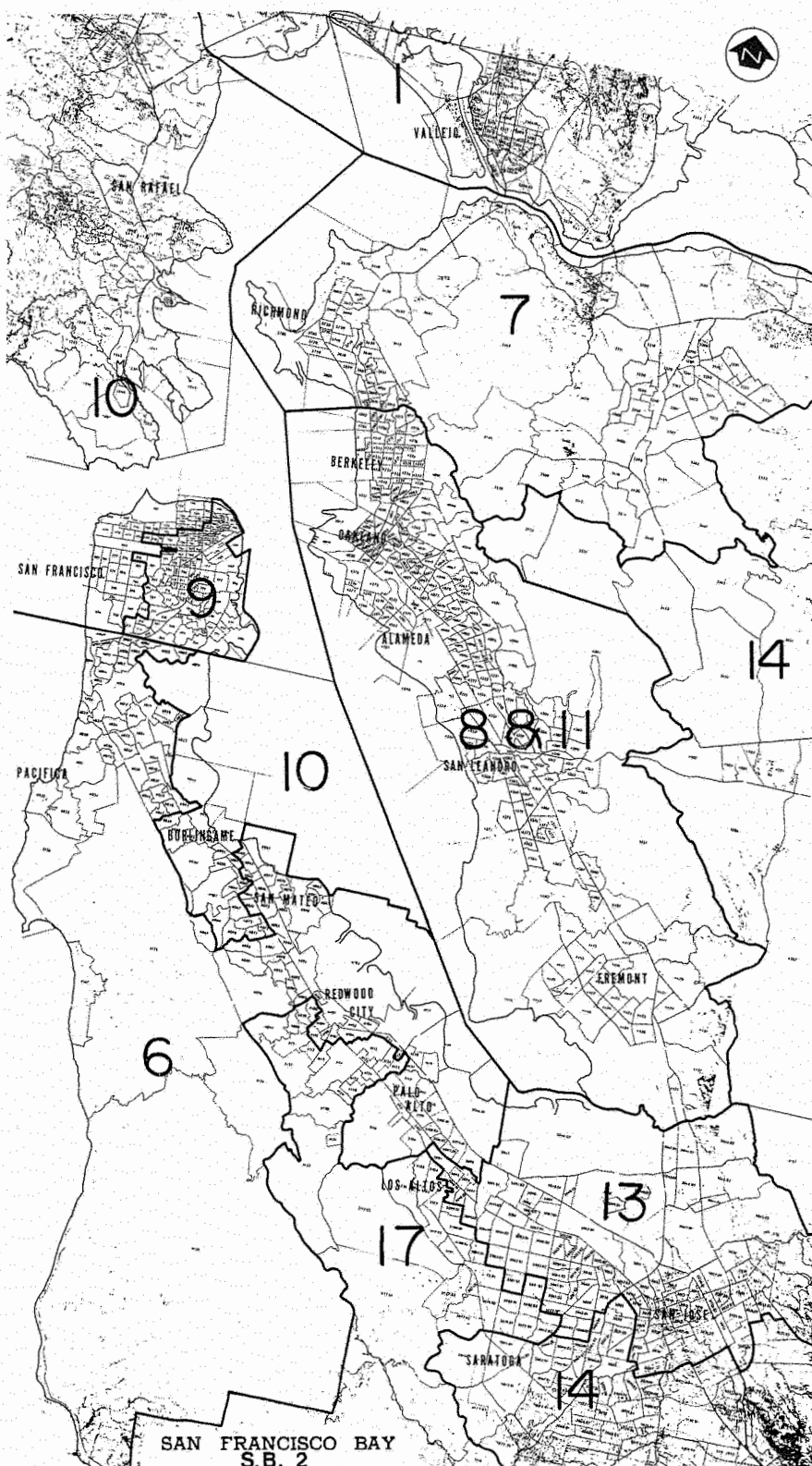
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 12

Assembly District 10





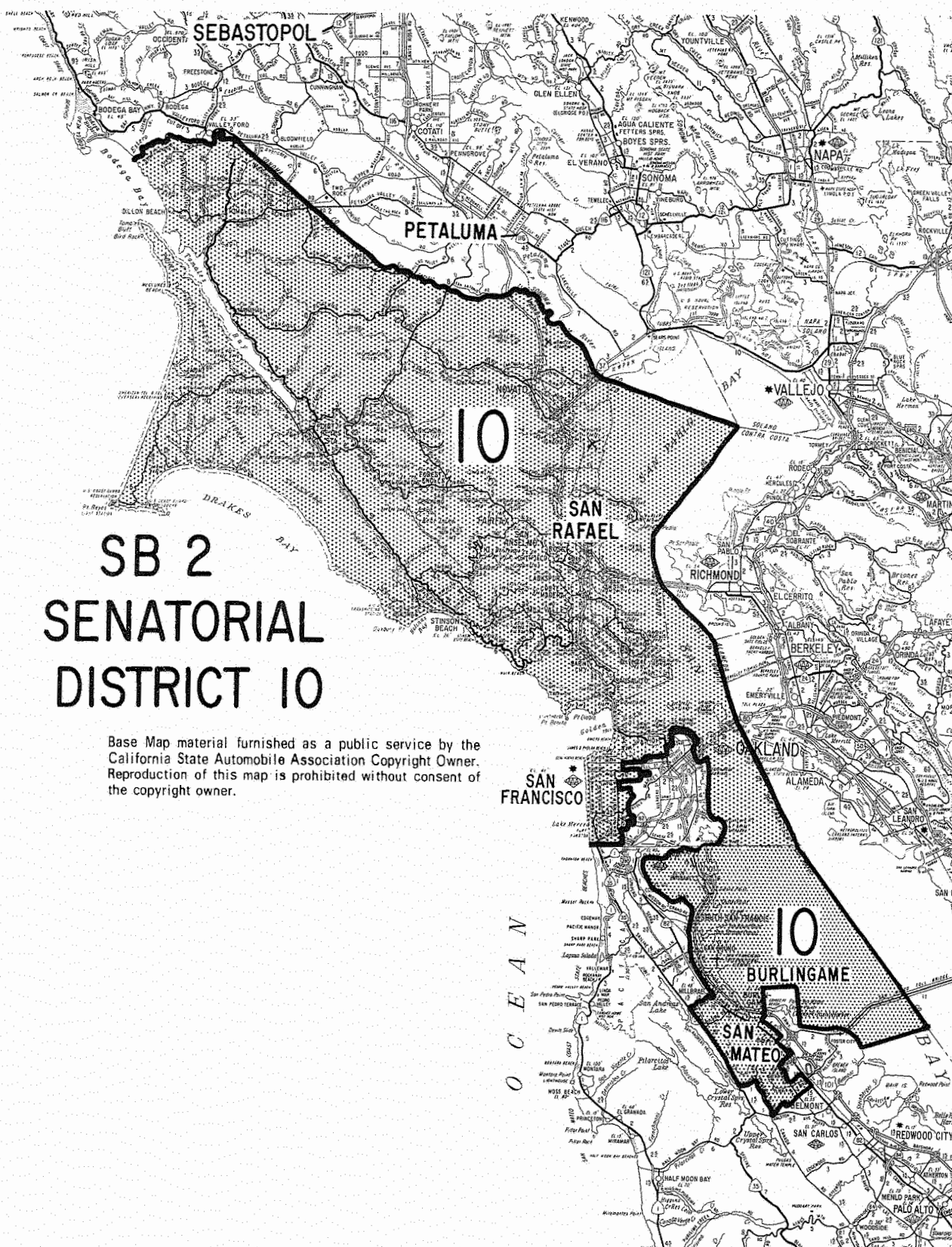


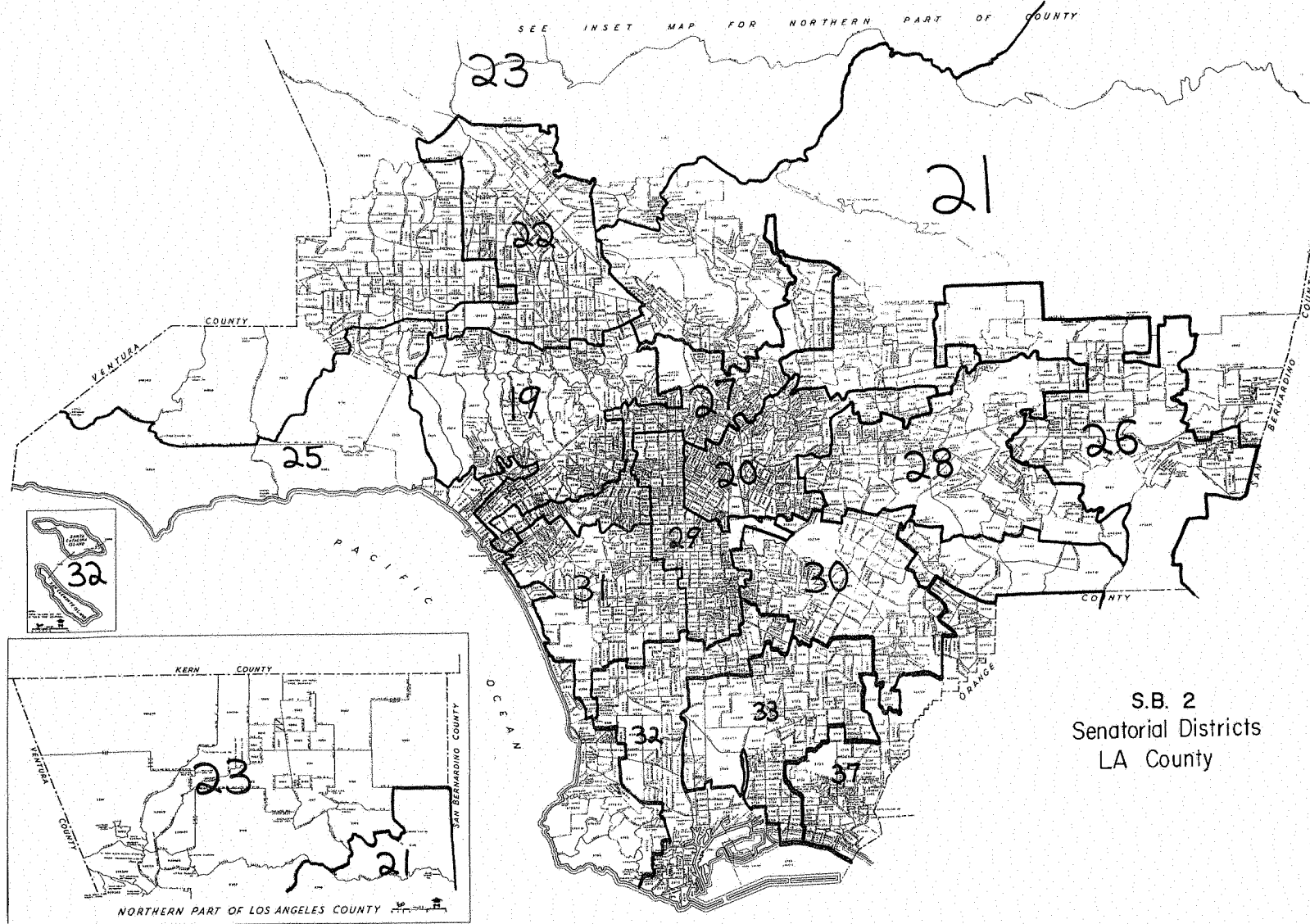


SAN FRANCISCO BAY
S.B. 2
SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

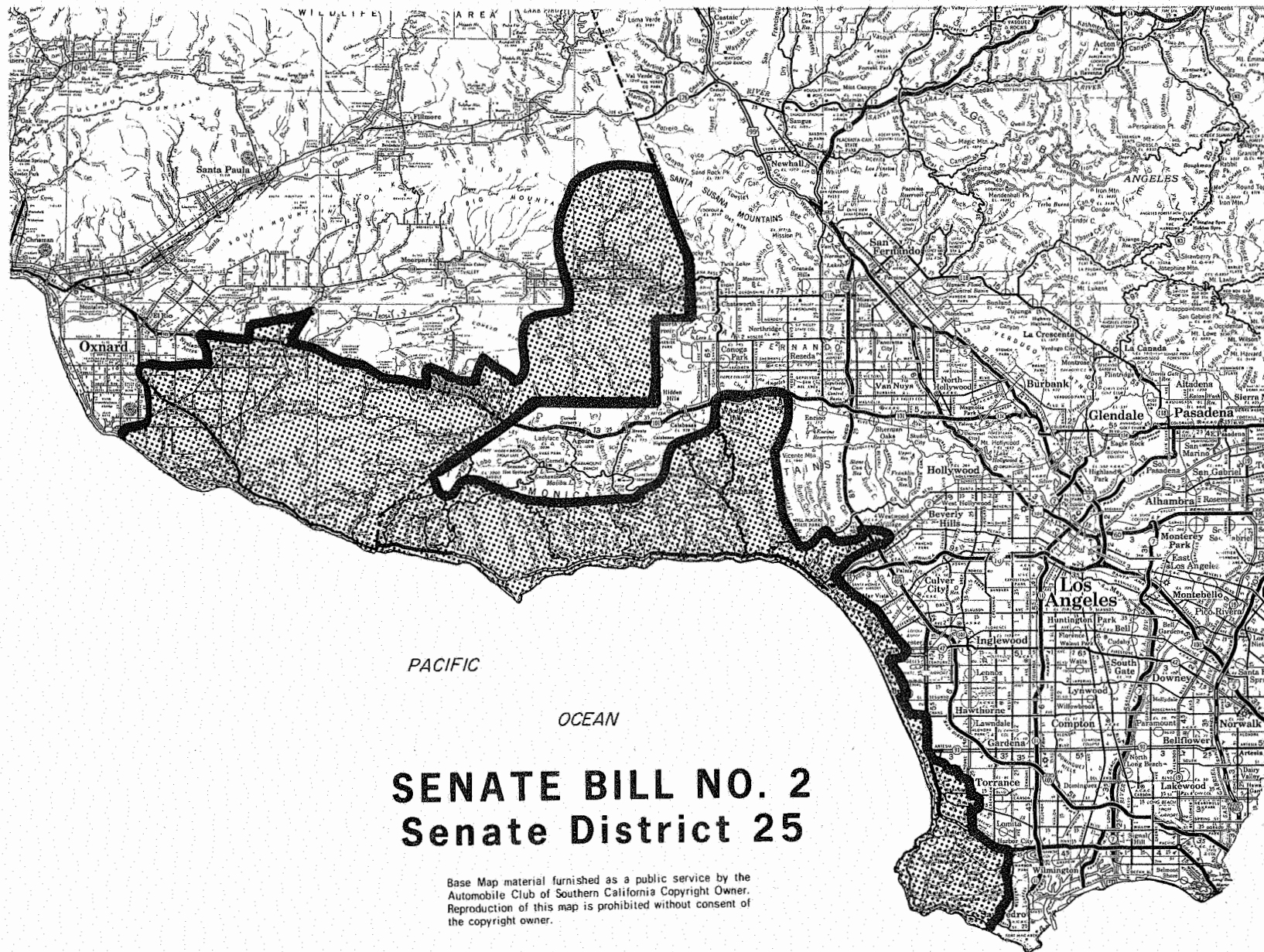
SB 2 SENATORIAL DISTRICT 10

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S.B. 2
Senatorial Districts
LA County



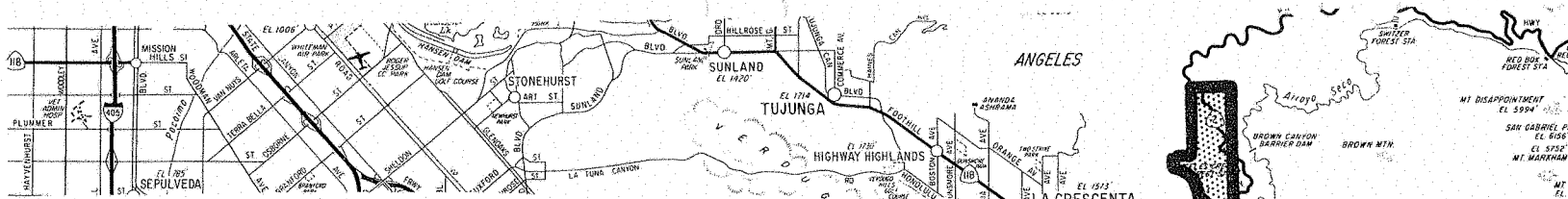
PACIFIC

OCEAN

SENATE BILL NO. 2

Senate District 25

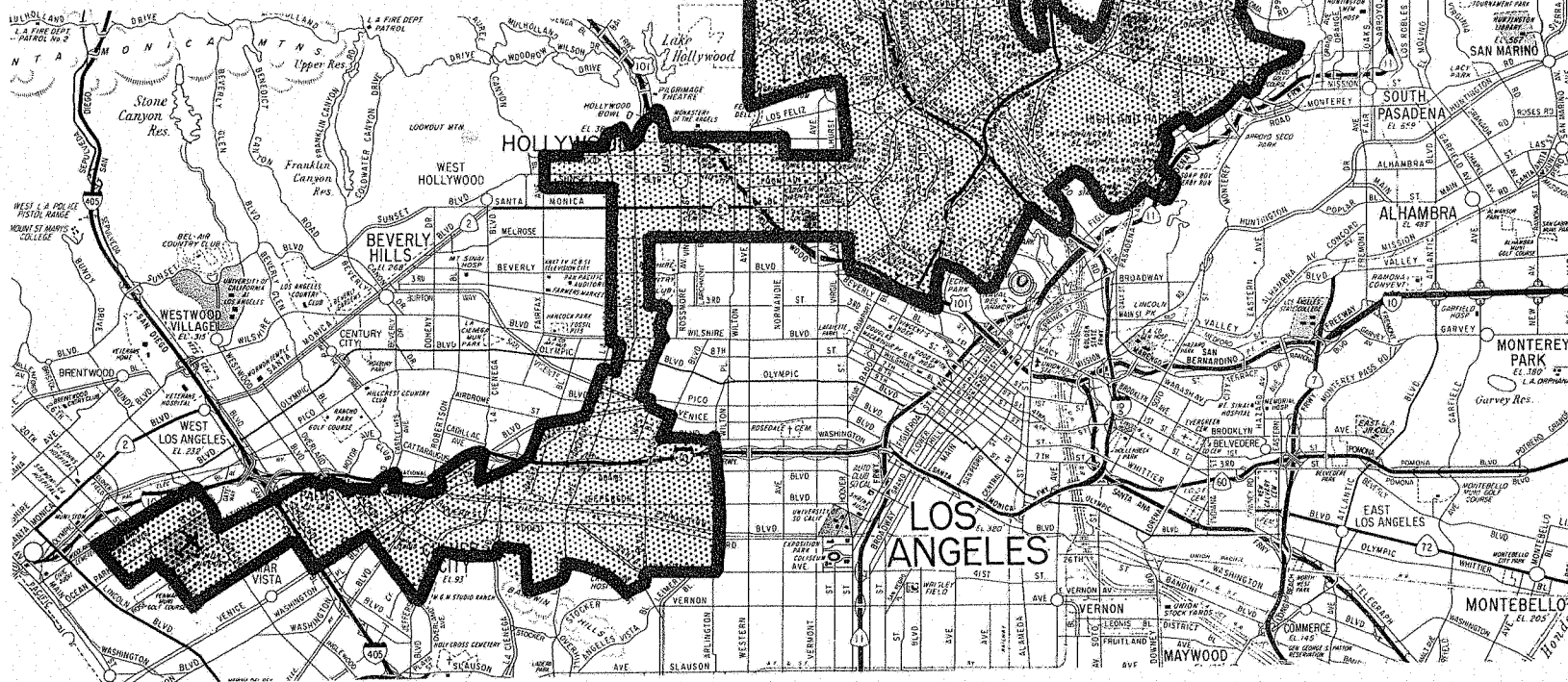
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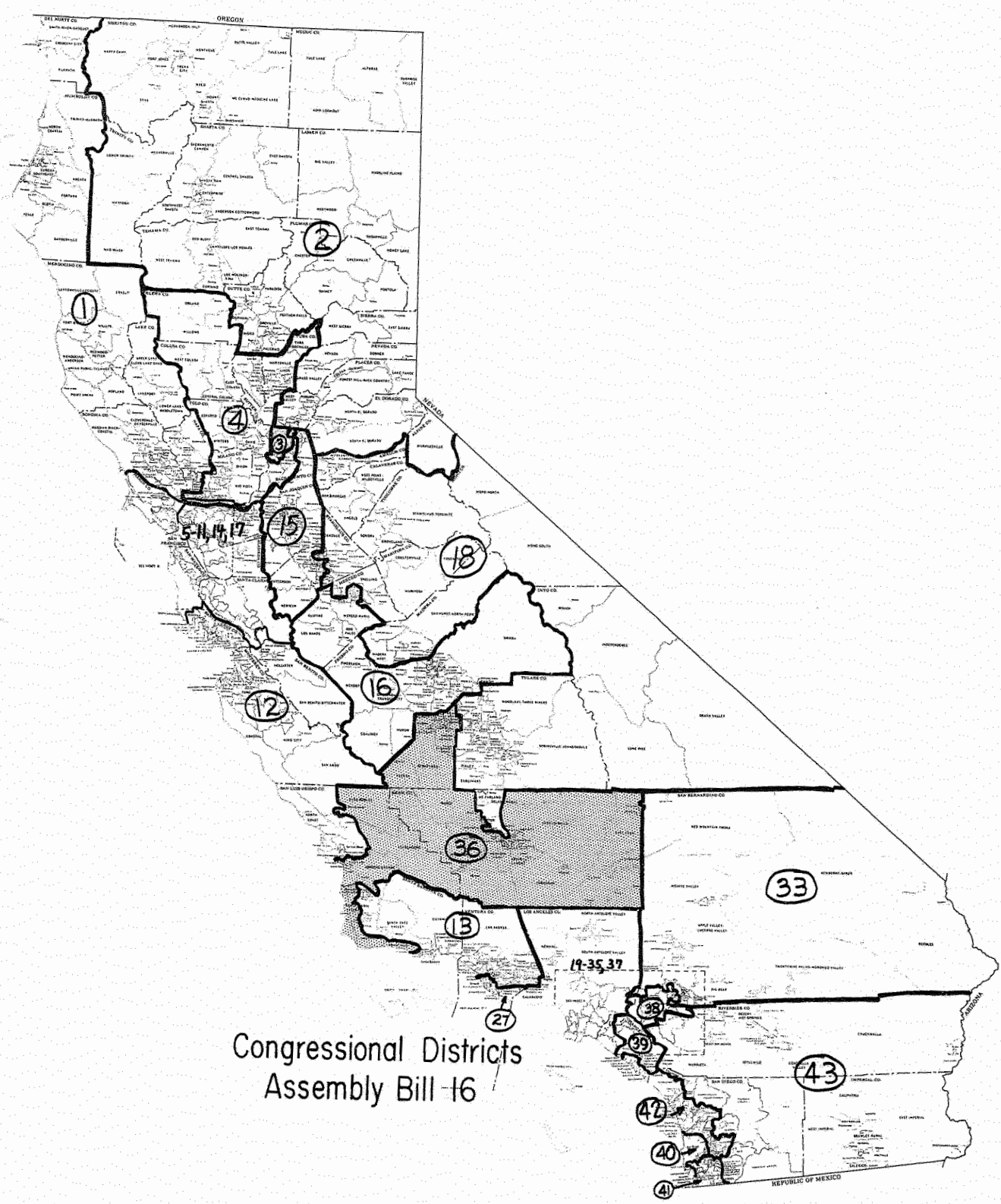


SB 2

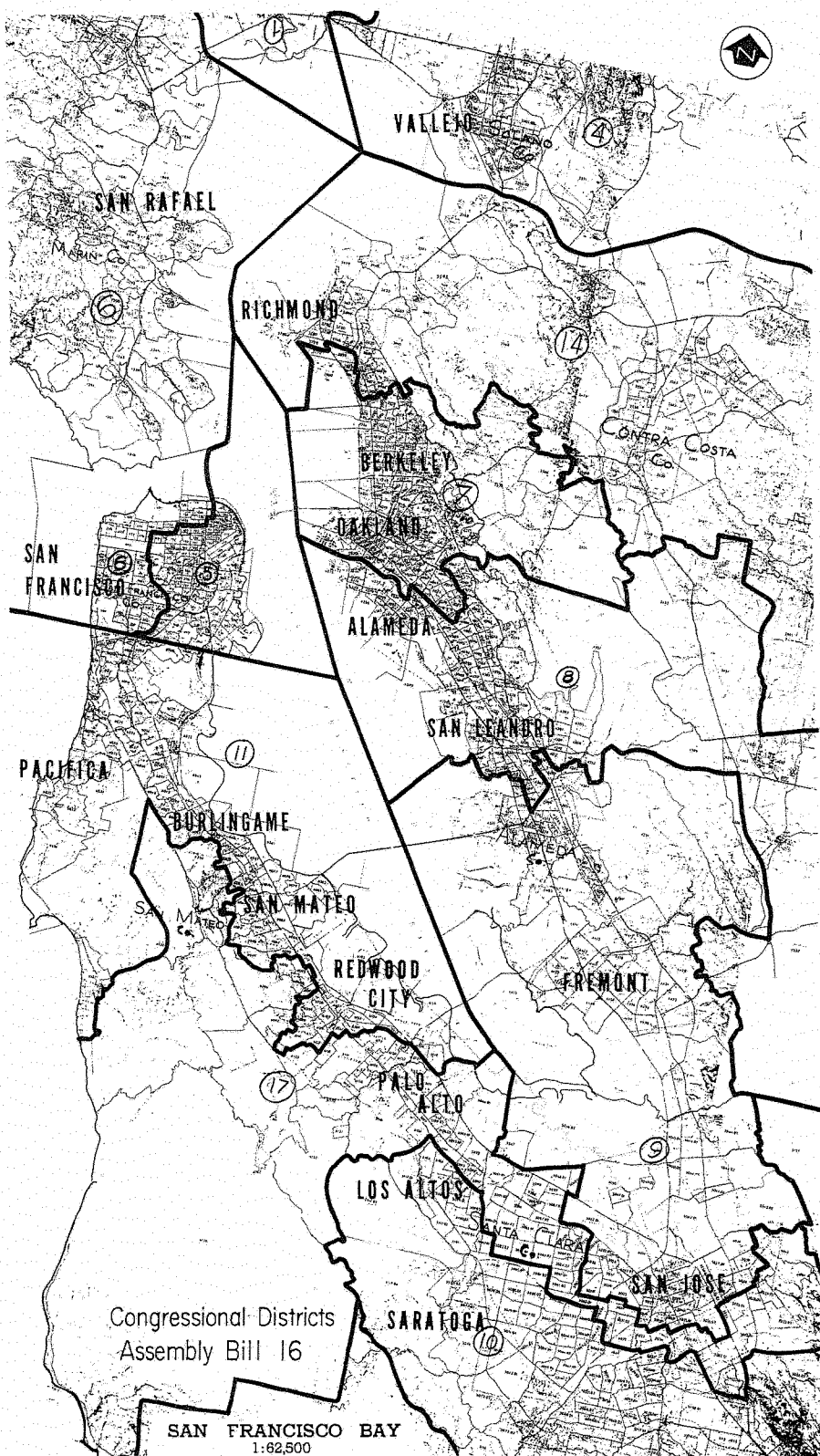
SENATORIAL DISTRICT 27

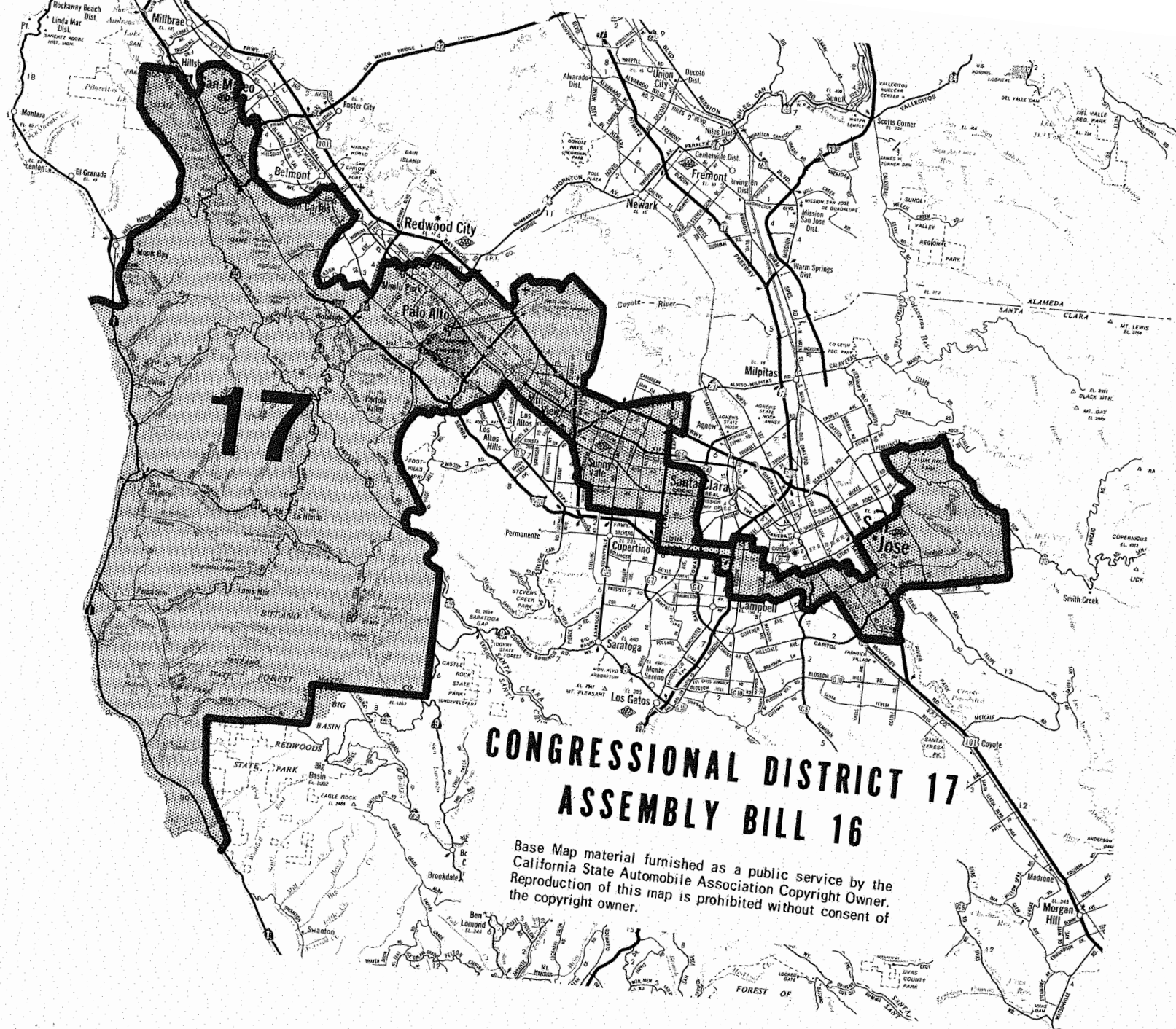
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Congressional Districts
Assembly Bill 16

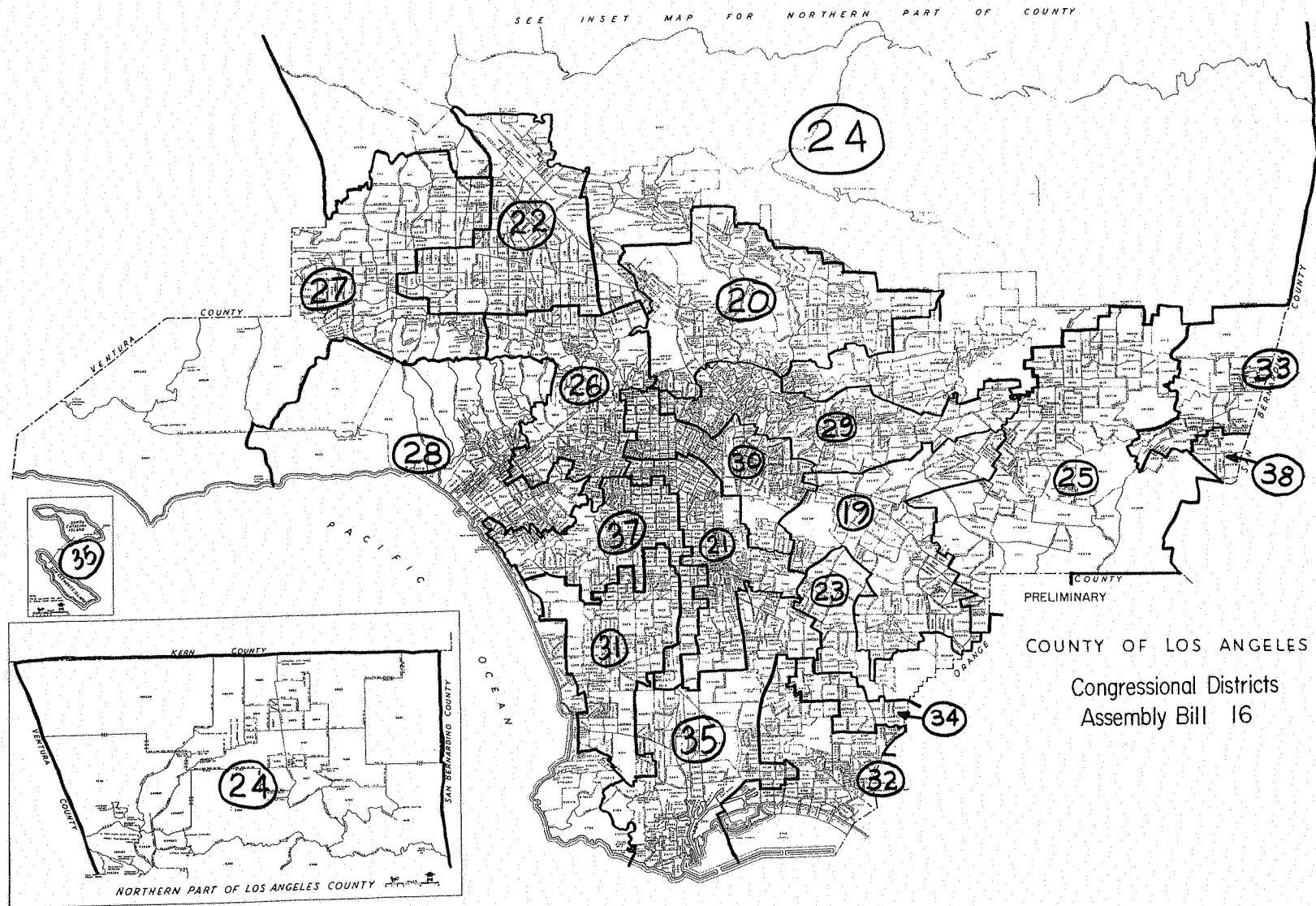


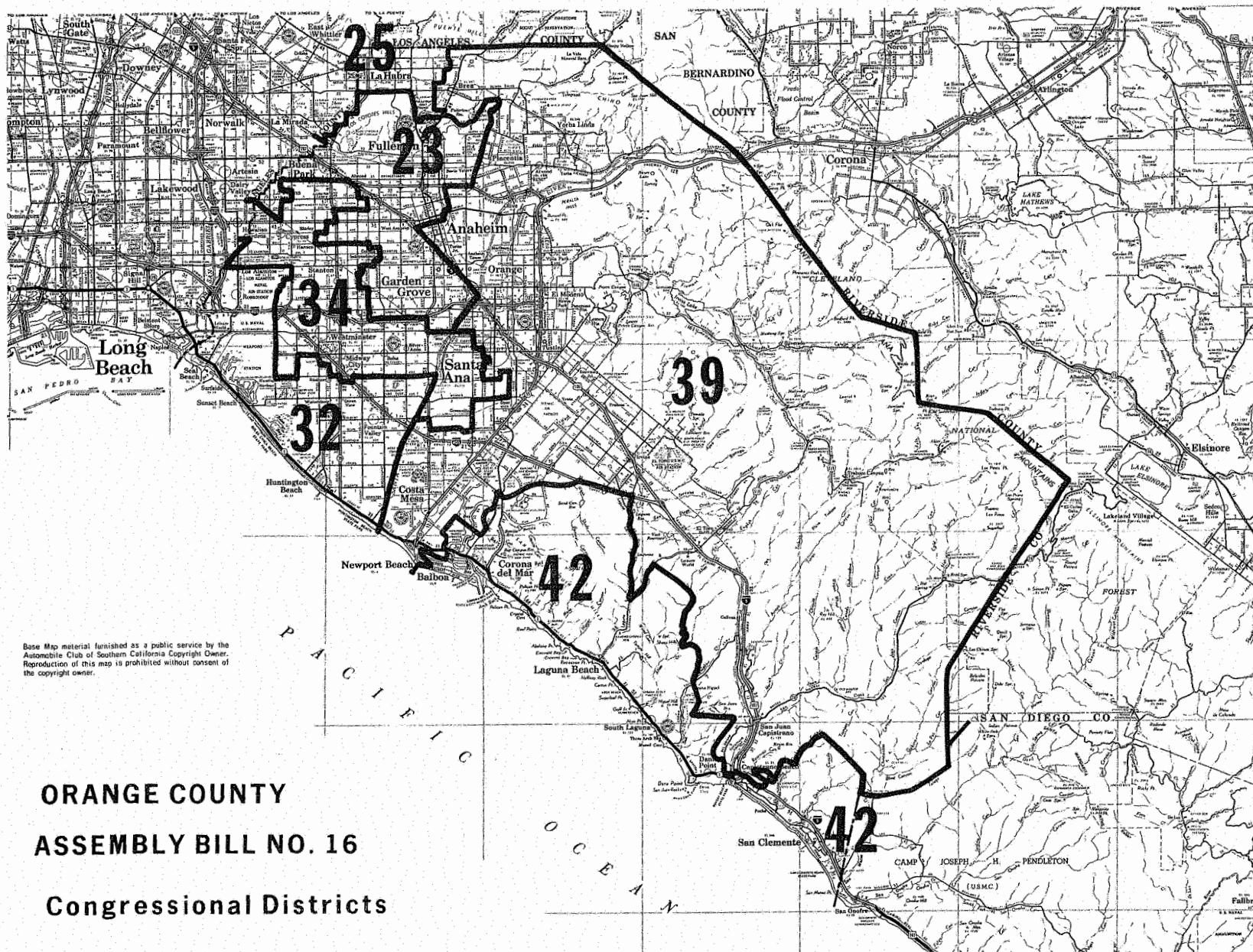


CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 17

ASSEMBLY BILL 16

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ORANGE COUNTY
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 16
Congressional Districts

Following are the texts of the Assembly, Senate and Congressional reapportionment bills vetoed by Governor Reagan:

AB 16 - Waxman "This bill is defective in achieving equality of representation in two ways, (1) the failure to achieve substantial equality of population in every instance, and (2) the denial of effective equal representation for all voters due to the shapes of a number of the districts.

Inequality of Population

In at least two districts (5 and 6) there has not been a good faith effort to achieve equality of population with the other districts in the state. These two districts were left entirely within the boundaries of San Francisco and Marin Counties, with the result that each district has a population of only some 461,000 persons, 3,000 short of the ideal size of 464,026. (District 5 has 460,838; District 6 has 461,594). As a result two other Northern California districts are left overpopulated, and under-represented by about the same number of persons. (District 3 with 467,743, and District 4 with 468,560).

Lack of Effective Representation for Every Voter

The congressional plan has shortcomings in several other areas, all of which tend to work to the disadvantage of a number of citizens in achieving effective equality of representation. Underlying the concept of 'one man - one vote' is the principle that all citizens should have a voice in their government. That principle is vitiated when districts are drawn so that the members of a constituency have little in common or are confused by the vagaries of tortuously constructed lines. Some of these shortcomings are as follows:

Difficulty of Access to All Parts of the District

Some districts have unnecessary appendages attached that are not effectively contiguous to the rest of the district. An example is the 36th district in Kings, Kern, and San Luis Obispo counties, which has a long arm with almost no population in it, and no road from one end to the other, reaching all the way down the coastline to Goleta and Isla Vista in Santa Barbara County. The 43rd district includes a portion of San Diego County on the coastal side of the mountains that separates these people unnecessarily from the bulk of the population in Riverside and Imperial counties. The 42nd district has the bulk of its population in central San Diego County, but includes voters as far up the coast

as Newport Beach. In my view, to the extent possible, every part of a district should be directly accessible to the rest of the district, to facilitate ease of communication, to provide access to elected public representatives and to achieve effective equal representation.

Lack of Geographical Compactness

Several districts are not as reasonably compact as they might be. The 28th district extends in a narrow strip along virtually the entire western coast of Los Angeles County from Malibu to Palos Verdes. The 36th, 42nd, and 43rd districts already mentioned are other examples. The 23rd and 34th districts both wind tortuously through Los Angeles and Orange counties, and the 37th through central Los Angeles, for obvious partisan purposes unrelated to effective representation. Districts should be at least reasonably compact to facilitate ease of communication between voter and representative.

Division of Communities of Interest

There is a random disregard for preservation of communities of interest in this bill, with many communities arbitrarily divided---sometimes solely for political purposes. The 17th district in Santa Clara County includes a narrow corridor dividing downtown San Jose, and picking up a predominately Mexican-American community on the east side, removed from the bulk of the population on the west side of Santa Clara and San Mateo counties. The 35th district arbitrarily takes a portion of downtown Long Beach out of the 32nd District. The cities of San Bernardino, Pomona, and Riverside are all split by the 38th district for partisan advantage. Two adjacent Alameda County districts, the 7th and 8th, arbitrarily pick up areas of Contra Costa County. Effective representation should dictate that local political boundaries and communities of interest be kept intact as much as possible to avoid unnecessarily confusing voters with respect to whom his representative may be.

The apportionment of California's seats in the House of Representatives will have an extremely important impact on the nature and quality of California's representation as a state in the federal system for at least a decade to come.

The many deficiencies I have outlined show that a far better job of Congressional reapportionment should have been done. These factors, taken cumulatively, should leave no doubt in the mind of anyone truly seeking a fair plan of Congressional apportionment that this legislation is unacceptable and certainly not in the best interests of the people of California.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AE 12 - Waxman "This bill is defective in at least six major ways. First, it appears that there are several districts that deviate substantially from equality of population. This problem is exacerbated by the way in which census unit boundaries have been ignored in constructing some districts. Instead of census units, precincts have been used in several cases as building blocks. It is well established, of course, that districts must be created on the basis of population, not on the

basis of the number of registered voters in precinct. The mixture of the use of precinct lines, and census boundaries, is inappropriate for the purposes of reapportionment and, in addition, makes it impossible to perform an efficient verification of population totals.

Another associated flaw is the fact that there is at least one instance in the bill in which the same voters are included in more than one district.

A second major flaw is the failure to give due attention to compactness as a standard for establishing the new districts. Compactness is one of the chief requirements of a rational reapportionment policy, for compact districts create constituencies that are more easily and effectively represented, that allow the people more direct access to their assemblymen, and that lighten the task of conducting elections. The sole reason for the failure to establish compact districts in this bill appears to have been the attempt of the majority party to obtain partisan advantage. Examples of this flaw in the bill include the 10th Assembly District---which stretches from Concord to Stockton, south 150 miles to the southernmost tip of Santa Clara County, and thence northward into the City of San Jose, and the 2nd, the 31st, the 16th, the 29th, 65th, and the 69th Assembly Districts. I strongly believe that in a rational plan the new districts should be at least as compact as those in the present law, and that every effort should be made to improve on existing standards of compactness.

A third flaw is the failure to establish districts that reflect the ways in which the people of the state actually interact and communicate. Districts should be established in such a way as to allow the people to communicate easily with their representatives and to allow representatives to travel without difficulty from one part of the district to another. In this bill, however, districts are created that are cut by mountain ranges and other natural obstacles and that join very different areas by narrow corridors of unpopulated territory. In some districts there are even no reasonable routes of highway travel between one part of the district and another. Again, there is no rational purpose for the creation of such districts, but simply an effort to make partisan gains. Only political motivation explains the lines of the 4th and 29th districts. The 4th Assembly District, traditionally a northern central valley district, is needlessly extended westward over the coastal mountains to include a portion of the City of Santa Rosa, whose

residents have negligible commonality with the central valley citizens who would undoubtedly dominate the selection of this district's representative. In the proposed 29th district, I fail to see even the most remote relationship between the interests of rural San Luis Obispo County and southeastern Ventura County. What access to his representative would a resident of either end of this district have, in the event the representative is elected from the opposite end, hundreds of miles away? In addition, the 31st district, which would stretch from Santa Cruz to the High Sierra, is totally indefensible, and an insult to the very concept of participatory representation. Its effect upon its proposed constituents would be to deny numerous communities any effective access to their representative, no matter how able he might be. I believe that a rational redistricting plan would provide for districts that avoid these problems and give both the people and their representatives unrestricted opportunities for communication and access.

A fourth flaw in the bill is the blatant failure to pay due respect to the needs and interests of the different communities and political divisions in the state. The districts provided for in this bill cut across county and city lines, fragment the established political divisions of the state, and violate the identity of innumerable communities. Again, the sole purpose seems to have been to achieve partisan gains. Thus, Stockton is divided among four districts and Santa Clara County is given similarly irrational treatment. The southern boundary of the 2nd Assembly District divides virtually every community of any size, throwing some citizens of each community into a predominantly rural, north coast district, and others of the same communities into the 7th District, whose interests are distinctly of a metropolitan Bay Area nature. A rational apportionment of assembly districts requires an effort to preserve the political identities of the cities and other political divisions of the state and to establish districts that add to rather than diminish that sense of community which is one of the prime bases of our system of representative government.

A fifth flaw in the bill is the apparent use of minority group population data to construct districts that will remain safe for white incumbent Democrats through the decade of the 1970s. Reapportionment should be conducted with an eye blind to color and race. But, in many areas, this bill reflects what can only be a deliberate effort to establish districts that will not permit the election of minority representatives. This is the only explanation of the fragmentation of the Mexican-American communities in Los Angeles and of lines drawn for the 45th, 51st and 65th Assembly Districts.

The collapse and reappearance of the 57th District merits special attention. First, there is clearly no population pressure justification for this change, inasmuch as the district reappears just a few miles away from its current location. Second, once the decision is made to create a new, non-incumbent district in Los Angeles, to place it in such a location as to ensure the election of an Anglo at a time when responsible, yet long-under-represented minorities are struggling to find ways to work within our political system, is astounding and completely indefensible. I am sure the great majority of Californians of all races will agree.

Apportionment cannot be biased by an effort to keep incumbents of one race in power, and the new districts should be established in such a way that all the people of California are fairly and equally represented.

A sixth flaw in the bill is the failure to create districts that reflect the shifts in population that have occurred in the state since the 1960 census. The data that was made available many months ago by the Bureau of the Census reveals very clearly that some counties have dramatically increased in population. In several cases, these counties deserve additional new seats and the counties that lost in relative population should lose seats. In this bill, however, deliberate efforts appear to have been made to resist the impact of these shifts in population. Again, the motive appears to be simply that of partisan advantage. Obvious examples of this flaw in the bill include Alameda County. Indeed, the manner in which this bill proposes to draw Assembly districts in Alameda County is responsible for many of the principal failures of this legislation throughout the state. Assembly districts 14, 15, 16

and 17, as now composed, contain insufficient population for three districts under the court's requirement of equality. The way in which these districts were drawn clearly necessitated many of the misshapen districts and divided communities throughout the balance of the state. Thus, the County of Contra Costa, with a population entitlement of more than two full Assembly Districts, is fragmented amongst four districts, with total disregard for longstanding economic, social, and regional and local governmental communities---all in a clear effort to preserve the incumbents in four deficient Alameda districts. Similarly, the County of San Joaquin, and specifically the City of Stockton, are divided among four districts, when the county's population entitles it to 1.16 Assembly districts. It is clear that, at a minimum, the representatives elected from both the 9th and 10th districts could never be expected to reside in or properly represent the citizens and legitimate interests of San Joaquin County.

Perhaps no one of these flaws alone would decisively debilitate this plan, but taken together they point to an effort to subvert the representative process for partisan advantage. Nowhere does this bill more richly deserve the label of blatant, partisan gerrymander than in the City and County of Fresno. The tortuous changes, inserted at the last minute before passage, of the lines of the 32nd and 33rd districts may or may not enhance the prospects of the election of a Mexican-American from the 32nd district, though the bulk of evidence suggests such a contention is a cruel hoax. Clearly, however, there was no motivation save sheer heavy-handed partisan gain behind the decision to include the incumbents from the two districts within the proposed new boundaries of the 33rd district.

Other flaws in the bill could be cited, but the evidence is overwhelming that a good faith effort has been lacking to develop a plan for Assembly districting that is rational and fair. This bill serves only a narrow partisan purpose. As was publicly admitted, it is a plan to maintain and strengthen a Democratic majority in the Assembly. That majority won power in 1970 with barely 50 percent of the two party vote, but now seeks to establish districts so heavily biased in favor of Democratic candidates that it is unlikely that Republicans could win more than 31 or 32 districts in the 1972 elections, even if Republican candidates again secured 49 or 50 percent of the two-party vote. The whole nature of the Democratic process depends on effective competition between the candidates of different parties, but this bill would seek to eliminate competition from all but a handful of seats now held by Republican incumbents. In effect, as a result of the efforts to meet the single goal of partisan gain, all the standards that should go into the elaboration of a rational state policy on Assembly reapportionment have been jettisoned.

I cast this veto with the deepest disappointment. I had thought that the lengthy legislative deliberations of the past year would have produced an Assembly apportionment that was fair and equitable. However, I have been presented with a bill which violates every major standard that should inform a rational state policy on reapportionment and which, in a very real sense, jeopardizes the whole future of representative government in this state.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

SB 2 - Dymally

"The reapportionment of our state Senate districts, which this bill would mandate, is replete with misshapen and oddly drawn lines which not only stretch the imagination, but which in many cases, stretch beyond the point of reason.

For example, the 15th District follows the California-Nevada border on the East from Riverside County northward to above Bridgeport and stretches across a narrow corridor of the San Joaquin Valley westward to Monterey on the North and Arroyo Grande on the South. The ludicrousness of the district's boundaries totally ignores the principle of compactness---which should be fundamental to the drawing of boundaries around any voting district. The virtually non-contiguous parts of the district make effective communication and access within the district unlikely and effective representation unnecessarily difficult.

Another flaw in the bill is that the San Mateo portion of the 10th District is only technically connected to the San Francisco and Marin portions of the district across the waters of San Francisco Bay where the county boundaries meet. The district was composed by hopping from ship to ship along the eastern half of San Francisco in order to gain access into San Mateo County. Four of these ships had no population when the census was taken and the ships could move to another location at any time. The fact that this ridiculous approach was used to justify gerrymandering of the district once again disregards the principle of compactness.

Another area of deep concern is Alameda County where districts 8 and 11 constitute the only multi-member districts in the state. This means that voters in Alameda County would be in a single district represented by two Senators with twice the population of an ordinary district.

Regrettably, it will have the effect of depriving racial minorities in the district of the full weight of their voting strength, due to combining the districts and making them twice as large as they otherwise would be.

Finally, the problem of artificially splintering communities of interest by dividing representation of cities and counties among Senate districts is of grave concern, not only to me, but also to citizens and local officials of many jurisdictions around the state. The problem is especially acute in Los Angeles where 40 incorporated cities have been split. For example, the City of Encino, with a population of 41,579, would be represented by four Senatorial districts (the 19th, the 22nd, the 23rd, and the 25th). Orange County would be split into six senatorial districts (the 26th, the 34th, the 35th, the 36th, the 37th, and the 38th). I realize, of course, that under the 'one man-one vote' doctrine, it is inevitable that some cities and counties will be divided. However, if local government is to survive, it is imperative that such divisions be kept to a minimum.

This bill fails miserably in this regard, and in sum, falls far short of those standards of fair and effective representation the people of California have a right to expect from a reapportionment measure of this consequence and magnitude.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

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OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Sacramento, California
Contact: Paul Beck
445-4571 12-30-71

MEMO TO THE PRESS

Governor Reagan will attend a Rose Bowl
Kick-Off Luncheon at the Pasadena Civic Auditorium,
300 East Green Street, Pasadena at noon Friday,
December 31 and attend the Rose Bowl Game on
Saturday, January 1.

#

PB

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Sacramento, California
Contact: Paul Beck
445-4571 12-30-71

RELEASE: Immediate

#732

Governor Ronald Reagan announced today the following bills have been vetoed:

AB 578 - Ryan Increases the special registration fee for snowmobiles by one dollar, and establishes noise limits for snowmobiles.

REASON FOR VETO: "I already have signed legislation during this session which addresses itself to problems relating to the operation of off-road vehicles, including snowmobiles.

 "Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 1229 - Waxman Requires that an absentee ballot be sent with the ballot pamphlet. The bill changes the deadline for the receipt of absentee ballots by the clerk from 5:00 p.m. on the day before the day of election to the time for the closing of the polls on election day. Permits absentee ballots to be counted if received by the precinct board of the absent voter's regular polling place prior to the close of the polls

REASON FOR VETO: "Existing law does not preclude local government from including applications for absentee ballots in sample ballots. In fact, many of California's larger counties (including San Francisco, San Diego, Alameda, Orange and Los Angeles) now include this type of information with sample ballots. I can find no justification to mandate on local government the additional burden of including this material in over 8 million sample ballots, when absentee voters consist of less than 5 percent of the total votes cast.

 "Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 1474 - Ralph Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to select six school districts with an average daily attendance of 5,000 or more for a pilot project to provide for the establishment and operation of one school-community council for one school within each district. The bill authorizes the governing boards of school districts so selected to establish additional school-community councils for other schools in the district.

REASON FOR VETO: "The need for meaningful parent participation in the educational process is not at issue. However, this bill imposes an organizational structure on school districts without taking into consideration the wishes of parents or local school officials. For the state to interfere in local school affairs in this way would be inappropriate and contrary to this administration's policy of local control of schools.

 "Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 2050 - Ralph Provides that the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall establish standards for qualification of children's centers as instruction laboratories for those children receiving day care services, and on-the-job training facilities for community college students, subject to approval by the State College Trustees and the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges.

AB 2050 - Ralph (Cont'd.)

REASON FOR VETO: "Approval of this measure would re-establish laboratory classrooms on these college campuses, even though the legislature chose to remove from last year's budget funding for similar undertakings at four state colleges.

"These instructional laboratories are, and should be, primarily research-oriented. I believe research is properly a function of the University of California. The legislative analyst has indicated that the type and amount of research which has resulted from laboratory schools operated by the University has greatly exceeded that of parallel programs previously run by the state colleges.

"In view of the University's accomplishments in this field, and in line with the policy of this administration that state-supported educational research functions should be reserved to the University, I do not believe it would be appropriate for the state to mandate new functions of this type on our already hard-pressed local school districts.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

3089
AB ~~2089~~ - Chappie

Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to apportion the high school foundation program amount of \$488 per average daily attendance for all opportunity schools and classes and all continuation schools and classes maintained by the county superintendent of schools.

REASON FOR VETO: "This measure would proliferate the direct services being performed by county superintendents of schools. In 1971, both the Governor's Commission on Education Reform and the legislative analyst recommended that direct services of county superintendents such as responsibility for classroom teaching be reduced or eliminated and that the county superintendent of education's role be re-oriented toward such functions as centralized services, instructional guidance and curricula development. In this regard, I am in full agreement with the conclusions of the Commission on Education Reform and the legislative analyst.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 2554 - Lewis

Makes several clarifying amendments to provisions relating to child care education. The bill specifically requires the State Department of Social Welfare to adopt regulations which maximize federal financial participation. It prescribes that services are to be provided to persons classed as former and potential recipients under a definition which includes, but is not limited to, all groups enumerated in federal regulations. The bill also requires that all child care programs involving the expenditure of federal funds, including those authorized by the Welfare Reform Act of 1971, to be carried out under terms specified in the Social Welfare/Education contract.

REASON FOR VETO: "The bill places the state in a position of having to mandate child care welfare services for large numbers of people who are not now welfare recipients and could not qualify to receive welfare grants. The unrestricted definition would constitute a blank check whereby the federal government could pressure the state into allocating unlimited resources in order to meet this commitment.

AB 2554 - Lewis (Cont'd.)

REASON FOR VETO (Cont'd.)

"The Welfare Reform Act of 1971 provided funds for child care services and to that extent mandated child care services to a defined group of former and potential welfare recipients. The approach authorized by the Welfare Reform Act provides the flexibility needed to determine how child care services can best be provided to meet local needs. This approach should be adequately tested before committing taxpayers to fund the unlimited kind of services this bill would force on them.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

AB 2578 - Waxman

Establishes the Secretary of State as the Chief Elections Officer and requires that he insure the laws pertaining to elections are uniformly and adequately observed. He is also given the power to prescribe the format and content of reports from local election officials as he deems advisable. The bill also repeals certain mandatory deadlines for county clerks to file voter registration information and allows the Secretary of State to establish new deadlines. He will also control dissemination of this information.

REASON FOR VETO:

"Existing law already provides the Secretary of State with a method of obtaining statistical information on voter registration and election results. Further, to repeal mandatory deadlines for county clerks to file voter registration information and to permit reporting dates to be changed on an election-by-election basis can only result in needless confusion and unnecessary delays in reporting by local county clerks.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

SB 3 - Alquist

Provides that candidates on the ballot will be those found by Secretary of State to be recognized candidates throughout the nation or California for office of President of United States if they have properly formed a delegation no later than the 74th day before the primary. The bill permits any such candidate to withdraw by filing no later than the 74th day before the primary an affidavit that he is not candidate.

REASON FOR VETO:

"This bill delegates to one elected official, the Secretary of State, the authority and responsibility for determining who is a generally recognized candidate for his party's nomination for the presidency, at least for purposes of gaining a place on the ballot. I believe that this determination should be made by the voters of each party, as it is now, through the requirement that supporters of each candidate gather a reasonable number of signatures of registered voters.

"If a candidate is, indeed, generally recognized as a serious presidential contender, his supporters should have no difficulty in gathering sufficient signatures to place his name on the California ballot. If, on the other hand, they are unable to gather sufficient signatures, that, in itself, would indicate a lack of broad-based appeal. California's election system already provides for direct citizen involvement. The present system in California in no way handicaps serious candidates who are seeking presidential office and, contrary to what its advocates contend, this measure does not change existing law with respect to requiring a candidate to form a delegation.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

SB 1256 - Beilenson Prohibits the Department of Public Works from granting or leasing to the City of Los Angeles, any interest in the right-of-way of, including the use of areas above or below, Route 405 proposed by the Los Angeles Department of Airports, without the approval of the legislature.

REASON FOR VETO:

"As the result of 1970 legislation, the state made available for lease portions of state rights-of-way to local agencies for mass transit. That portion of the 1970 legislation which specifically cited Route 405 as one route to be studied for mass transit vehicles usage would be negated by SB 1256.

"As evidenced by the recent signing of Senate Bill 325, this administration is dedicated to the concept of encouraging the development of balanced transportation systems through decisions made at the local level. The enactment of SB 1256 would seriously curtail Los Angeles' efforts to improve the critical problem of access to the Los Angeles International Airport, and would interpose an additional level of governmental decision making on the usage of the right-of-way for this route.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

SB 1391 - Way

Authorizes the committing court to suspend the commitment of a person to the Director of Corrections for placement in the California Rehabilitation Center and place such person on probation under the county probation department when the court concludes such person is a fit subject for such suspension.

The bill establishes a formula to determine state savings when such commitment is suspended and require the state to reimburse counties at a rate of \$4,000 for each numerical reduction in its annual commitment rate to be used by the counties for drug treatment and control programs. The bill also provides for a termination date of December 31, 1975.

REASON FOR VETO:

"Many questions have been raised regarding the probation subsidy program. Since this new concept has been in effect now for several years, it deserves a serious evaluation. Accordingly, several studies are presently under way to determine its efficacy. It would be premature, particularly in view of the cost inherent in this measure, to create a new subsidy program before the results of the studies are known. The basic concepts contained in this measure could conceivably become part of a comprehensive drug abuse treatment program if the studies were to show that an expansion of probation subsidy would be warranted.

"Furthermore, the estimated additional state cost of \$1.2 to \$1.9 million per year is prohibitive at this time. This bill contemplates using savings at the state level resulting from reductions in commitments to the California Rehabilitation Center. Based on 1971-72 budget figures, the resulting savings per inmate are not sufficient to meet the \$4,000 subsidy rate.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

SB 1400 - Way

Would provide a procedure whereby the Madera County territory of the State Center Community College District could transfer to another community college district.

REASON FOR VETO:

"Recently approved legislation (Chapter 1100) provides for an orderly process to transfer a portion of a community college district to another district. Furthermore, the Education Code already provides for establishing new community college districts or for the changing of district boundaries.

"This measure, if approved, would circumvent existing law, by permitting an exception to it, while bypassing the local community college board of trustees, the county committee on school district organization, and the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges.

"Accordingly, I am returning the bill unsigned," the governor said.

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EJG

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Sacramento, California
Contact: Paul Beck
445-4571 12-30-71

MEMO TO THE PRESS

#733

GOVERNOR'S SCHEDULE
January 3, 1971
through
January 9, 1971

<u>Monday, January 3</u>	Office Appointments <u>Overnight - Sacramento</u>
<u>Tuesday, January 4</u> Afternoon	Office Appointments Depart for Los Angeles <u>Overnight - Los Angeles</u>
<u>Wednesday, January 5</u> 1:00 P.M. Afternoon	KCET Studios, 1313 North Vine Street - Taping of program with William F. Buckley <u>Depart for Sacramento</u> <u>Overnight - Sacramento</u>
<u>Thursday, January 6</u> 11:00 a.m.	State of the State Message, Assembly Chambers <u>Overnight - Sacramento</u>
<u>Friday, January 7</u>	Office Appointments <u>Overnight - Los Angeles</u>
<u>Saturday, January 8</u>	No Appointments Scheduled <u>Overnight - Los Angeles</u>
<u>Sunday, January 9</u>	No Appointments Scheduled <u>Overnight - Sacramento</u>

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