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COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION

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7	COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION. Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 16. Adds Section 3.3 to Article IX of the Constitution. Provides that members of a county board of education by county charter may be elected rather than appointed, and that the qualifications and terms of office may be established by county charter rather than by general law.	YES	
		NO	

(For full text of measure, see page 9, Part II)

**Argument in Favor of
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 16**

This measure is *permissive* for charter counties, making it possible for a charter county to *elect* members of the county board of education and to provide for their qualifications and terms of office. (County boards of education in California are now *appointed* by their county boards of supervisors.)

Through the passage of this constitutional amendment it would be possible (permissive) for any charter county to amend its charter by vote of the people of the county and thus to provide for the election and qualifications and terms of office of its county board of education.

The current method of appointing the county board of education and determining their qualifications and terms of office was designed for an earlier day in California's history. Present day responsibilities of county boards of education,

coupled with higher professional standards for county school superintendents, provide a sound basis for this permissive measure. The examples of local school district boards of trustees and boards of education elected by the people sets the pattern for *election* rather than appointment of the county board of education.

In the final analysis, the people of a given county should have the privilege of determining for themselves, through voting on a charter amendment, whether or not the county board of education is to be elected rather than appointed. Passage of this Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 16 will enable this decision to be made by the people on the local level.

ARTHUR H. BREED, JR.
Senator, Alameda County

ED FLETCHER
Senator, San Diego County

8	COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS. Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 17. Adds Section 3.1 to Article IX of the Constitution. Requires that qualifications and salary of county superintendents of schools shall be fixed by the Legislature rather than by local authorities. Permits the Legislature to prescribe different qualifications and salary for each county.	YES	
		NO	

(For full text of measure, see page 10, Part II)

**Argument in Favor of
Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 17**

The county superintendent holds the only professional position in the California educational system for which there are *no professional requirements*. This constitutional amendment would correct this situation and make it possible for the Legislature to set up qualifications for county superintendents similar to those now required for teachers, school district superintendents, and all other professional positions in public education.

This measure is a part of the program of educational legislation sponsored by the Citizens' Advisory Committee to the California State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission under which the Strayer Study was made, on funds made available by the State Legislature.

This measure is designed so as not to work any hardship upon incumbent county superintendents. It establishes a method whereby continuing improvement in the county superintendencies of California may be effected over a period of years.

The position of California county school superintendent is increasingly one of professional re-

sponsibility. It is only logical that professional requirements for the position, determined by the Legislature to meet the demands of the current time, should be made possible.

This measure also makes it possible for the Legislature to establish salaries for county superintendents. At present the salaries of some county superintendents are lower than those of most teachers. Until this constitutional amendment is passed qualifications can not be established nor can salary adjustments be made because charter provisions in some counties nullify legislative action. Salary and qualifications go hand-in-hand in attracting qualified professional people to that office.

County superintendents support this measure. No educational group opposes it.

Protect the high standards of California schools by voting for Proposition No. 8!

GARDINER JOHNSON,
Assemblyman, 18th Dist.

CHARLES W. STREAM,
Assemblyman, 80th Dist.

6	ANNUAL SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE. ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 10. Amends Sections 2, 34 and 34a, Article IV of the Constitution. Provides that Legislature shall meet annually. Limits sessions during the even numbered years to consideration of the Budget Bill and certain special matters. Provides that State Budget shall be for a one-year rather than a two-year period.	YES	
		NO	

(This proposed amendment expressly amends existing sections of the Constitution; therefore **EXISTING PROVISIONS** proposed to be **DELETED** are printed in **STRIKE-OUT TYPE**; and **NEW PROVISIONS** proposed to be **INSERTED** are printed in **BLACK-FACED TYPE**.)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

First: That Section 2 of Article IV of the State Constitution be amended to read:

Sec. 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall be **biennial annual**, unless the Governor shall in the interim may, at any time, convene the Legislature, by proclamation, in extraordinary session.

All regular sessions in odd numbered years shall be known as general sessions.

All regular sessions in even numbered years shall be known as budget sessions, at which the Legislature shall consider only the Budget Bill for the succeeding fiscal year, revenue acts necessary therefor, urgency measures requiring a two-thirds vote, acts calling elections, proposed constitutional amendments, the approval or rejection of charters and charter amendments of cities, counties, and cities and counties, and acts necessary to provide for the expenses of the session.

All general sessions other than extraordinary, shall commence at 12 o'clock m. on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding the election of its members, and shall continue in session for a period not exceeding 30 days thereafter; whereupon a recess of both houses must be taken for not less than 30 days. On the reassembling of the Legislature, no bill shall be introduced in either house without the consent of three-fourths of the members thereof, nor shall more than two bills be introduced by any one member after such reassembling.

All budget sessions shall commence at 12 m. on the first Monday in March.

Second: That Section 34 of Article IV of the State Constitution be amended to read:

Sec. 34. The Governor shall, within the first thirty days of each regular session of the Legislature and prior to its recess, submit to the Legislature, with an explanatory message, a budget containing a complete plan and itemized statement of all proposed expenditures of the State provided by existing law or recommended by him, and of all its institutions, departments, boards, bureaus, commissions, officers, employees and other agencies, and of all estimated revenues, for each the ensuing fiscal year of the ensuing biennial period, together with a comparison, as to each item of revenues and expenditures, with the actual revenues and expenditures for the first last completed fiscal year of the existing biennial period and the actual and estimated revenues and expenditures for the second existing fiscal year thereof. If the proposed expenditures for the ensuing biennial period fiscal year shall exceed the estimated revenues therefor, the Governor shall recommend the sources from which the additional revenue shall be provided.

The Governor shall submit the budget within the first 30 days of each general session, and prior to its recess, and within the first three days of each budget session.

The Governor, and also the Governor-elect, shall have the power to require any institution, department, board, bureau, commission, officer, employee or other agency to furnish him with any information which he may deem necessary in connection with the budget or to assist him in its preparation.

The budget shall be accompanied by an appropriation bill covering the proposed expenditures, to be known as the Budget Bill. The

Budget Bill shall be introduced immediately into each house of the Legislature by the respective chairmen of the committees having to do with appropriations, and shall be subject to all the provisions of Section 15 of this article. The Governor may at any time amend or supplement the budget and propose amendments to the Budget Bill before or after its enactment, and each such amendment shall be referred in each house to the committee to which the Budget Bill was originally referred. Until the Budget Bill has been finally enacted, neither house shall place upon final passage any other appropriation bill, except emergency bills recommended by the Governor, or appropriations for the salaries, mileage and expenses of the Senate and Assembly.

No bill making an appropriation of money, except the Budget Bill, shall contain more than one item of appropriation, and that for one single and certain purpose to be therein expressed.

In any appropriation bill passed by the Legislature, the Governor may reduce or eliminate any one or more items of appropriation of money while approving other portions of the bill, whereupon the effect of such action and the further procedure shall be as provided in Section 16 of this article.

Section 29 of this article is hereby repealed.

In case of conflict between this section and any other portion of this Constitution, the provisions of this section shall govern, except that any item of appropriation in the Budget Act, other than for the usual current expenses of the State, shall be subject to the referendum.

The Legislature shall enact all laws necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of this section, and may enact additional provisions not inconsistent herewith.

Third: That Section 34a of Article IV of the State Constitution be amended to read:

Sec. 34a. Appropriations from the General Fund of the State for any biennium fiscal year, exclusive of appropriations for the support of the Public School System, shall not exceed by more than 5 per centum the appropriations from such fund, exclusive of such public school appropriations, for the preceding biennium fiscal year unless two-thirds of all the members elected to each house of the Legislature vote in favor thereof; provided, that no amount appropriated in excess of such 5 per centum shall become a part of the base for determining the maximum appropriation for a succeeding biennium fiscal year and provided that the base for the Ninety-ninth Fiscal Year shall be one-half of the base in effect for the Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Fiscal Years plus 5 per centum. Should the appropriations in the Budget Act for any biennium fiscal year exceed the limitations herein prescribed, and such Budget Act be not passed by such two-thirds vote, the several items of appropriation therein shall be deemed reduced by that percentage which the excess amount of appropriation bears to the total appropriation. Should the prescribed limit for any biennium fiscal year be exceeded by reason of any other appropriation or appropriations from the General Fund, then the appropriation first passed by the Legislature without such two-thirds vote, which exceeds such prescribed limitation, shall be deemed reduced by the amount of such excess, and all other subsequent appropriations from the General Fund not passed by such two-thirds vote shall be void. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor from vetoing any bills or reducing any appropriation therein or any appropriation reduced as herein provided.

Not more than 25 per centum of the total appropriation from all funds of the State shall be raised by means of taxes on real and personal property according to the value thereof.

7	COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION. SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 16. Adds Section 3.3 to Article IX of the Constitution. Provides that members of a County Board of Education by County Charter may be elected rather than appointed, and that the qualifications and terms of office may be established by County Charter rather than by general law.	YES	
		NO	

(This proposed amendment does not expressly amend any existing section of the Constitution, but adds a new section thereto; therefore, the provisions thereof are printed in **BLACK-FACED TYPE** to indicate that they are **NEW**.)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Sec. 3.3 It shall be competent to provide in any charter framed for a county under any provision of this Constitution, or by the amendment of any such charter, for the election of the members of the county board of education of such county and for their qualifications and terms of office.

[Nine]