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LEGISLATIVE BUDGET SESSIONS

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"Representative." It would further change the designation of the election districts from "assembly districts" to "house of representatives districts."

Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 68

A YES vote on Proposition No. 7 will end the confusion now existing over the name of one of the houses of the State Legislature and the membership of that body.

Proposition No. 7 changes the name of the Assembly to "House of Representatives" and the title of Assemblyman to that of "State Representative." The word "Assembly" is misleading. "House of Representatives" is the name generally used throughout the United States. California, as in 47 of the 48 states (Nebraska is unicameral) has a State Legislature composed of two houses. All 47 bicameral states designate one of the houses as the "State Senate" and 40 of these states call their other legislative body the "House of Representatives."

"House of Representatives" is a name everyone recognizes and understands as is the title of "State Representative." End the confusion caused by the word "Assembly" by voting YES on Proposition No. 7.

CHARLES J. CONRAD
Assemblyman, 57th District

Argument Against Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 68

Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number 68 would amend eight separate sections of the State

Constitution and also add a new section to it for the sole purpose of changing the name of the lower House of the California Legislature from "Assembly" to "House of Representatives" and to designate the members of that body as "Representatives" instead of "Members of the Assembly." No good reason for making this change is apparent, and the amendment seems to be entirely unnecessary and useless.

Ever since the State of California came into existence, the lower House of its Legislature has been known as the Assembly and the Members of that body have been designated by the respected titles of Members of the Assembly or Assemblymen. If we are going to change this historical and traditional practice there should be some definite need and important reason for doing so—and none appears to exist.

Further, the lower House of the Congress of the United States is called the House of Representatives and the Members of that House are known as Representatives. If this amendment is adopted it will result in confusion in the minds of many citizens and voters as to whether the term "House of Representatives" refers to that House in the Congress of the United States or in the Legislature of California, and as to which body a "Representative" is a member.

I suggest a "No" vote on this unnecessary change in the Constitution of our State.

WM. A. MUNNELL
Member of Assembly, 51st
Assembly District

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET SESSIONS. Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 4.

8 Requires budget session of Legislature to convene in February of each even-numbered year instead of March. After introduction of Budget Bill permits recess of budget session for period up to 30 days. Provides for expenses of committee members considering Budget Bill during such recess.

YES	
NO	

(For Full Text of Measure, See Page 39, Part II)

Analysis by the Legislative Counsel

Subdivision (a) of Section 2 of Article IV of the Constitution now provides that budget sessions of the Legislature shall commence at 12 m. on the first Monday in March in even numbered years and shall not exceed 30 calendar days in duration.

This measure would add a new subdivision (c) to Section 2 of Article IV to provide that, notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (a), budget sessions shall convene at 12 m. on the first Monday in February instead of the first Monday in March. While the length of the budget sessions would still be limited to 30 calendar days, the Legislature would be authorized to take a recess of not to exceed 30 calendar days after the introduction of the budget bill, which recess would be excluded in determining the length of the session.

Members of the committees to which the budget bill is assigned for consideration would be reimbursed for their expenses incurred on days while serving as members of such committees during the recess. This right to reimbursement would be in addition to the right to reimbursement for expenses incurred for serving on other investigating committees, as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 2. That subdivision now limits reimbursement for such expenses to 60 days in any calendar year.

This proposed constitutional amendment would also amend Section 14 of Article IV of the Constitution to strike out a sentence which provides that no member of the Legislature shall draw pay for any recess or adjournment of a session for a longer time than three days. This provision dates from the adoption of the 1879 Constitution, which also provided for a continuous session and prohibited paying legislators for a longer time than 60 days. Subsequent constitutional amendments providing for a mandatory recess of at least 30 days and providing for fixed salaries for each month of the term for which a legislator is elected have rendered this provision inoperative.

Argument in Favor of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 4

California operates under the system of an annual budget. The Legislature convenes on the 1st Monday in January in the odd numbered years for a "general session" and on the 1st Monday of March in the even numbered years for a "budget session".

In the general session, the Governor is required by the Constitution to submit the budget to Legislature in January not later than 30 days following the convening of the Legislature. However, in the budget session, although the Governor is

required to submit the budget to the Legislature within the first three days of the session, this does not occur until after the Legislature convenes on the 1st Monday in March.

Since the budget session does not convene until March and is then limited to 30 days duration, this does not give the Legislature sufficient time to adequately consider the budget during the session. Therefore, as a practical matter, the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, cooperating with the Governor and with the Department of Finance has worked out a voluntary procedure by which the Governor's budget is submitted to the Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means Committees in advance of the budget session.

However, under this voluntary procedure, only a part of the budget has been so submitted and only to the limited number of members of the Legislature serving on these committees.

This proposed Constitutional Amendment would move the date of convening the budget session up one month to the first Monday in February so that the complete budget and budget bill would be submitted to the full membership of the Legislature in session at that time. The Legislature would then be empowered to recess for a period not in excess of 30 days while the Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means Committees are conducting hearings on the budget and thereafter the Legislature would reconvene for further deliberations and final action on the budget.

This proposed Constitutional Amendment is the result of a study and recommendation of the Joint Committee on Legislative Procedure of the Senate and Assembly to improve the procedures of your Legislature. Its adoption will make provision in the Constitution for a more efficient and practical

procedure for handling the budget in the budget session and improve upon what is now only a voluntary arrangement.

Vote YES!

DONALD L. GRUNSKY
State Senator, Santa Cruz
and San Benito Counties

EARL D. DESMOND
State Senator, Sacramento
County

Argument Against Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 4

This amendment to the Constitution will not increase the efficiency of the budget approval process.

At the present time the budget is reviewed by the Legislative Committees between January and March and ample opportunity is afforded for the review and approval in final form with recommendations to the Governor.

There are numerous improvements in the Legislative procedures which probably could be made after a complete and exhaustive study is made. This amendment, if it were proven to be justified or necessary, would only be a minor item which should be presented to the voters for consideration. A more logical approach would be a complete set of new constitutional provisions to improve the streamlining of our State Legislative procedures including session schedules which the voters could then intelligently analyze and evaluate.

JOHN F. MCCARTHY
State Senator, 13th Senatorial District

BOROUGH FORM OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT. Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 46. Authorizes establishment by county charter of a borough form of government either for all or any part of unincorporated territory of county, any such borough to exercise such county powers and be administered as provided by the county charter.

9

YES	
NO	

(For Full Text of Measure, See Page 39, Part II)

Analysis by the Legislative Council

This constitutional amendment would add Section 7 1/2a to the Constitution. It would permit provision in a county charter for the establishment of a borough system of government for the whole or any part of the unincorporated territory of the county, without limitation upon the number of boroughs that may be so created. The Constitution does not now permit the charter of a county to create such a local governmental unit (borough), but does permit the creation of boroughs by charters of cities and of cities and counties. (Constitution, Art. XI, Sec. 8.)

This measure would allow the exercise of county powers by a borough through provision in a county charter and it permits the charter to provide for the administration of such boroughs. It would also allow the charter to authorize the boroughs to cooperate with other county boroughs, city boroughs or cities, or to exercise jointly any powers common to such county boroughs, city boroughs or cities.

Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 46

California is confronted with many administrative and jurisdictional problems of local govern-

ment resulting from unprecedented growth of population in the metropolitan areas. Enforced annexations or unwise incorporations will not solve these problems.

Eight of these metropolitan areas are located in 15 of the 58 counties and contain 83.4% of the total state population. Growth outside is double that inside the central cities. The demand for public services in these outside areas has strained intergovernmental relations between County, City and District governments. Duplication of services, multi-level administrations, and the unrelated growth of many neighboring communities should be resolved by free choice of the people affected without coercion. Unlimited expansion of municipal government is no long range solution to metropolitan growth.

In order to simplify many of these problems, the 1955 Legislature overwhelmingly approved Assembly Constitutional Amendment #46, now identified as Proposition #9, which would authorize county charters to be amended to establish boroughs in the whole or any part of the unincorporated territory of such counties.

8	LEGISLATIVE BUDGET SESSIONS. Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 4. Requires budget session of Legislature to convene in February of each even-numbered year instead of March. After introduction of Budget Bill permits recess of budget session for period up to 30 days. Provides for expenses of committee members considering Budget Bill during such recess.	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 **ADDED** are printed in **BLACK-FACED TYPE**.)

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE IV

First—That subdivision (c) be added to Section 2 of Article IV thereof, to read:

(c) **Notwithstanding any provisions in subdivision (a) of this section of this article to the contrary, all budget sessions shall commence at 12 m. on the first Monday in February and no budget session shall exceed 30 calendar days in duration exclusive of the recess authorized to be taken by this subdivision. After the introduction**

of the Budget Bill at a budget session a recess of both houses may be taken for a period not to exceed 30 calendar days. Members of the committees to which the Budget Bill is assigned for consideration during such recess shall be reimbursed for their expenses incurred for days while serving as members of such committees during the recess, in addition to the days allowed by subdivision (b) of this section.

Second—That Section 14 of Article IV be amended to read:

Sec. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any place other than that in which they may be sitting. ~~Nor shall the members of either House draw pay for any recess or adjournment for a longer time than three days.~~

9	BOROUGH FORM OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT. Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 46. Authorizes establishment by county charter of a borough form of government either for all or any part of unincorporated territory of county, any such borough to exercise such county powers and be administered as provided by the county charter.	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 ARTICLE XI

Sec. 7½a. **Any county charter may provide for the establishment of a borough system for the whole or any part of the unincorporated territory**

of such county, by which one or more boroughs may be created therein, and may provide that each borough may exercise such county powers and be administered in such manner as may be provided for such boroughs in the charter of the county. A county charter may provide that such boroughs may cooperate with other county or city boroughs or cities, or exercise jointly any powers common to such county or city boroughs or cities.

10	STATE CIVIL SERVICE: CONTRACT ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS. Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 6. Provides that civil service requirements shall not prevent Legislature from adopting laws permitting State to employ private architects and engineers by contract when work cannot be performed by state agency staff within the required time.	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 ARTICLE XXIV

Sec. 8. Nothing in this article shall prevent the Legislature from enacting legislation to authorize the employment of private architects and engineers on a contract basis for the performance of work which the obtainable staff of a state agency is unable to perform within the time the public interest requires such work to be done.