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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIEFING BOOK

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

FOR: CALIFORNIA

MARCH 26-27, 1976



CALIFORNIA

California was admitted to the Union in 1850, as the 31st state. In size it ranks third in the Union, Alaska and Texas being larger.

California was nicknamed the "Golden State" because of its early and sustained gold production. It officially adopted the golden poppy, the California valley quail, and the California redwood as its state flower, bird, and tree respectively. The grizzly bear is the official state animal, and the state fish is the South Fork golden trout. The state capital is Sacramento.

Physical Features. California's physiography is simple; its main features are few and bold; a mountain fringe along the ocean, another mountain system along the east border, between them--closed in at both ends by their junction--a splendid valley, and outside all this is a great area of barren, arid lands, belonging partly to the Great Basin and partly to the open basin region.

History. "Gold made California!" The most important feature of modern Californian history is the way in which the territory came to be a part of the United States, with gold as the underlying dramatic element. In the 18th century fear lest England or Russia might obtain California, and thus threaten Mexico, caused Spain at length to occupy it. The Spanish occupation merely kept others out, to the ultimate advantage of the American Union, which would not have been strong enough to take over California much prior to the time when it actually did so. If the Spanish settlers had discovered California's gold, the destiny of the province would have been different from what it proved to be; in the event California might have become a Spanish-American republic, or England might have acquired it. Gold was not discovered there, however, until the Americans were already pouring into the province. Thereafter the rush of American settlers put the stamp of certainty on the connection with the United States.

Exploration and Early Settlement. The name California was taken from Garci Ordonex de Montalvo's story, Las Sergas de Esplandian (1510), of black Amazons ruling an island of this name "at the right hand of the Indies . . . very close to that part of the Terrestrial Paradise."

Jesuit missionaries entered Lower California as early as 1697, and maintained themselves there until expelled in 1767 by order of Charles III of Spain; not until Russian explorations in Alaska from 1745 to 1765 did the Spanish government take definite action to occupy Upper California.

The Mission Period. Twenty-one missions were established in California between 1769 and 1823, extending from San Diego in the south to Sonoma in the north. Economically the missions were the blood and life of the province. The missions, however, were only one phase of Spanish institutions in California. The government of the province was in the hands of a military officer stationed at Monterey. There were also several other military establishments and civilian towns in the province, as well as a few private ranches.

The political upheavals in Spain and Mexico following 1808 made little stir in this far-off province, but in 1822 allegiance was given to newly independent Mexico. From this colorful feudalistic era derive place names, land titles, trails which became highways, and the traditions of Mexican law which became the heritage of the later state.

Foreign Influence. Foreign commerce, which was contrary to all Spanish laws, was active by the beginning of the 19th century. Trade with the United States was by far the most important. It supplied almost all the clothing, merchandise, and manufactures used in the province; hides and furs were given in exchange. Americans were hospitably received and very well treated by the government and the people. Many of the later comers wanted to make California an independent republic. An offer made by President Andrew Jackson in 1835 to buy the northern part of California, including San Francisco Bay, was refused. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848, however, Mexico ceded California to the United States. Gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill on the American River in 1848 and the new territory took on great national importance.

The gold rush changed California as much culturally as it had economically and politically. Rapid influx of a cosmopolitan population, combined with sudden increases in wealth, provided consumers and purchasing power for the amenities of civilized life. Virtually overnight new towns and cities were founded and old ones expanded. San Francisco, the new western metropolis, boasted magazines, newspapers, theatres, libraries, and even able historians. Artists, such as C.C. Nahl, depicted the drama of the scene, while Bret Harte, Mark Twain, and others created a gold rush literature.

The economic depression of the 1930's although generally less pronounced than in most other states, created great social unrest, accentuated by the influx of migrant laborers, chiefly from the dust bowl area of the Great Plains, and helped form modern California political character. For one result of the depression was the rise of various radical socioeconomic nostrums (such as the "end poverty in California" (EPIC) plan, a comprehensive social welfare scheme presented by Upton Sinclair, and various old-age pension plans) and the rapid growth of the Democratic Party, long of minor importance in the state.

The state's large population growth after World War II gave it an increasingly influential position in national politics. Congressional reapportionment after the 1950 census raised the number of California's representatives from 23 to 30 and after the 1960 census the number rose to 38, second only to New York (41) and, for the first time, exceeding Pennsylvania (27).

CALIFORNIA

Demographics

1970 California Population At A Glance

Total	19,953,134	Males	9,816,685
Urban	18,136,045	Females	10,136,449
Urban fringe (Suburban)	8,880,631	Whites	17,761,032
Rural	1,817,089	Blacks	1,400,143
Farm	184,875	Spanish Language	3,101,589

How Many? California's population in the 1970 census totaled 19,953,134, ranking it first among the States. Its population density was 128 persons per square mile. The 1970 population was 91 percent urban and 9 percent rural.

The 1970 total was 27 percent greater than the 1960 population. The increase of 4,236,000 in the 1960-70 decade was divided almost equally between a natural increase (births minus deaths) of 2,123,000 and a net immigration of 2,113,000.

Los Angeles, the State's largest city, had a 1970 population of 2,816,061, an increase of 14 percent over 1960. The Los Angeles-Long Beach Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, the State's largest, had a 1970 population of 7,032,075, an increase of 16 percent over 1960.

Other major cities and their 1960-70 percentage changes were:

San Francisco	715,674	-	3%
San Diego	696,769	+	22%
San Jose	445,779	+	118%
Oakland	361,561	-	2%

Long Beach	358,633 + 4%
Sacramento	254,413 + 33%
Anaheim	166,701 + 60%
Fresno	165,972 + 24%

Ethnic Groups. Major nationalities in California's first and second generations from other countries included 1,112,008 from Mexico (411,008 born there); 439,862 from Canada (153,725 born there); 373,495 from the United Kingdom (129,957 born there); 360,656 from Germany (105,675 born there); 340,675 from Italy (80,495 born there). There were 3,101,589 persons of Spanish language or surname.

Racial Makeup. The white population totaled 17,761,032. Other racial groups included 1,400,143 blacks (58 percent more than in 1960); 91,018 American Indians; 213,280 Japanese; 170,131 Chinese; and 138,859 Filipinos.

Age of the Population. The Median age of the California population was 28.1 years, the same as the national median. Of California's 1970 population, 1,800,977 were 65 years or older and 1,642,683 were under 5 years. The total of school age, 5 to 17, was 4,993,289 and the college age group, 18 to 21, numbered 1,415,288. The remainder, 22 to 64, totaled 10,100,897.

Income. The median family income in 1969 (the last reported year) was \$10,729, ranking the State ninth in the nation. The U.S. median was \$9,586. The California median for white families was \$10,966; for black families it was \$7,482.

About 8 percent of the State's families (421,968 families) were below the low-income or poverty line in 1969. The 1969 poverty level was \$3,743 for a nonfarm family of four.

Schooling. There were 5,970,204 Californians 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school or college at the time of the census: 151,910 were in nursery school; 3,489,122 in kindergarten or elementary school; 1,436,1436,197 in high school; and 892,994 in college.

Of the 10,875,983 persons 25 or older in California, 63 percent had completed at least four years of high school and 13 percent at least four years of high school and 13 percent at least four years of college. The median number of school years finished by this age group was 12.4 compared with the national median of 12.1 years.

Among Californians in their working years (16 to 64), 35 percent of the men and 27 percent of the women with less than 15 years of schooling had had vocational training of some type.

Workers and Jobs. There were 5,285,220 men workers age 16 or older in 1970; 4,650,034 had civilian jobs and 340,025 were in the Armed Forces. Women workers totaled 3,053,273 of whom 2,834,656 had civilian jobs and 6,300 were in the Armed Forces.

There were 922,274 men working as craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers (in skilled blue collar jobs); 825,543 in professional, technical, and kindred jobs; 564,718 were nonfarm managers and administrators; and 499,158 were nontransport operatives (chiefly operators of equipment in manufacturing industries).

A total of 1,104,640 women were employed in clerical and kindred jobs; 477,023 in professional, technical or kindred jobs; 434,402 in nonhousehold service work; and 274,943 were nontransport operatives.

There were 355,274 Federal employees, 269,537 State employees, and 709,494 local government employees.

California's Housing. Housing units for year-round use numbered 6,976,744 in 1970, a 30 percent increase over 1960. They had a median of 4.7 rooms per unit and 67 percent were single family homes. Thirty-one percent were built between 1960 and 1970.

A total of 6,572,861 units were occupied with an average of 2.9 persons per unit. Fifty-five percent were occupied by the owners. Median value of owner-occupied homes was \$23,100 and renters paid a median of \$126 per month.

The presence of piped water, toilet, and bath for exclusive use of the household is an indication of housing quality. In 1970, only 2 percent of all year-round housing in California lacked complete plumbing facilities, compared with 7 percent for the U.S.

Ninety-five percent of the households had television; 65 percent clothes washing machines; 42 percent clothes dryers; 27 percent dishwashers; 21 percent home food freezers; 42 percent two or more cars; and 4 percent owned a second home.

Economic Base. Finance, insurance and real estate; agriculture, notably cattle, dairy products, grapes and hay; transportation equipment, especially aircraft and parts; electrical equipment and supplies, especially radio and television equipment; food and kindred products; machinery, especially office and computing machines; tourism; ordnance and accessories.

Farming in California. California's farms, like those of the country as a whole, are becoming fewer and larger. The 1969 Census of Agriculture counted 77,875 farms and ranches in the State, 4 percent fewer than in 1964. The average size of farms and ranches rose slightly from 458 acres to 459 acres during the five years. The 1969 average value per farm was \$217,730; average value per acre, \$475.

The 1970 farm and ranch population totaled 184,875, a 45 percent decrease from 1960.

The market value of all agricultural products sold by California farms and ranches was \$3.9 billion in 1969. Crops accounted for \$2.1 billion; livestock, poultry, and their products for \$1.8 billion; and forest products for \$5.9 million.

CALIFORNIA FARM FACTS

BACKGROUND: California, the Nation's top farm state with \$8.7 billion in cash receipts during 1974 (latest official figures) earns roughly two-thirds of its farm income from crops and one-third from livestock. California grows 200 different crops.

Of the Nation's 25 leading agricultural cash crops, California leads in five (eggs, greenhouse and nursery, hay, tomatoes and grapes) and is second in four others (dairy products, cotton, barley and oranges).

In recent years, out of every \$1 in cash farm income in California, the following earned:

cattle & calves	\$.14	rice	\$.04
wholesale milk	.10	sugar beets	.04
grapes	.06	lettuce	.03
tomatoes	.06	almonds	.02
greenhouse & nursery	.05	oranges	.02
cotton	.04	peaches	.02
eggs	.04		

In Fiscal 1975, California farm products accounted for 5 percent of U.S. farm exports.

Approximately 13¢ out of each dollar of California farm income comes from exports.

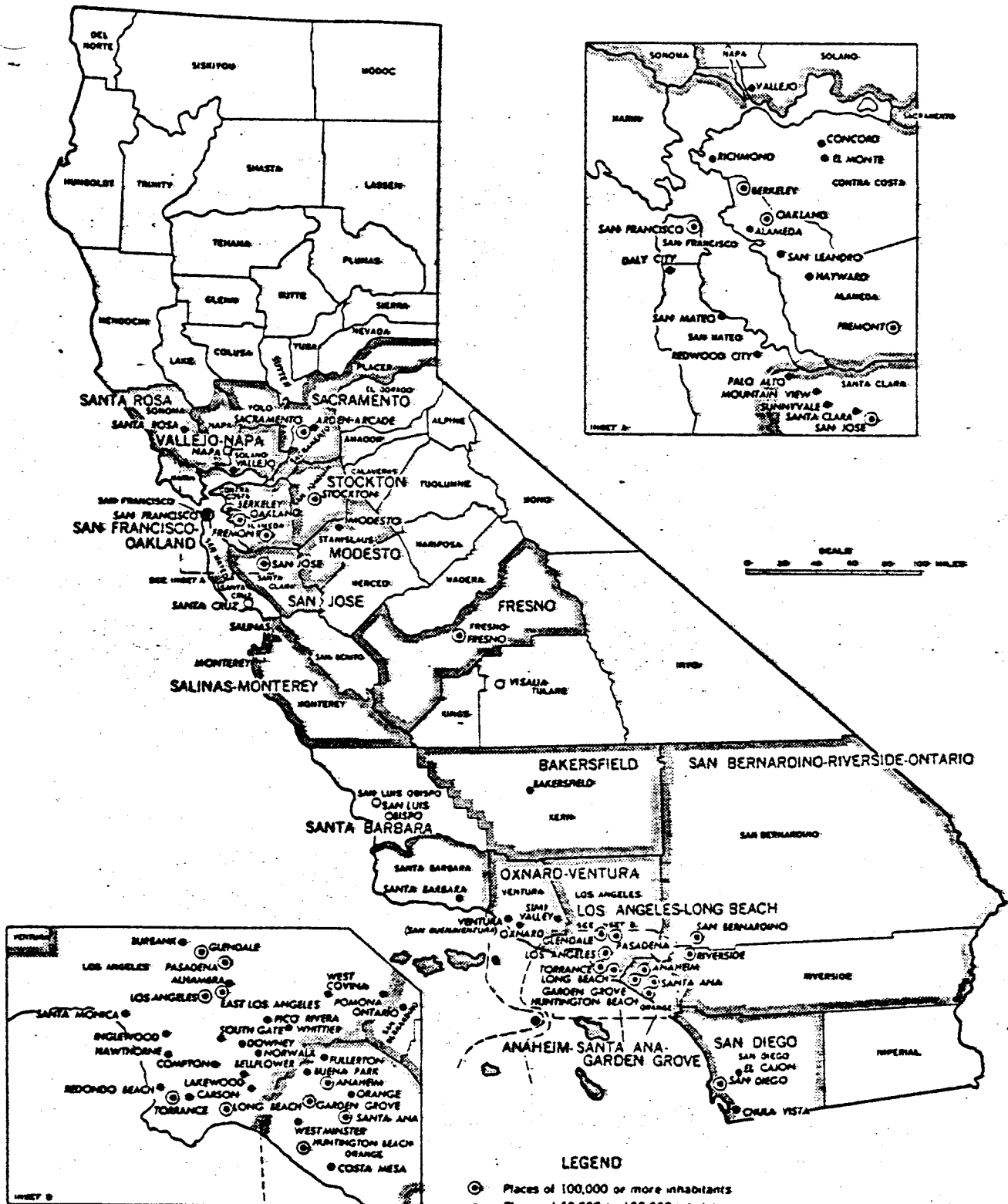
CALIFORNIA

The Federal Presence

1974 Share of Federal Tax Burden \$28,924,051,000;
10.80% of U.S. total, 1st largest.

1974 Share of Federal Outlays \$31,378,867,000; 11.62%
of U.S. total, 2d largest. Per capita federal spending
\$1573.

DOD	\$11,940,242,000	1st	(17.48%)
AEC	\$333,655,000	3rd	(10.94%)
NASA	\$1,125,857,000	1st	(37.91%)
HEW	\$9,582,066,000	1st	(7.55%)
VA	\$1,498,604,000	1st	(10.95%)
DOT	\$730,579,000	1st	(8.63%)
DOC	\$203,915,000	3rd	(12.64%)
DOI	\$256,201,000	1st	(10.41%)
USDA	\$840,592,000	3rd	(6.75%)
HEW	\$9,582,066,000	2nd	(10.33%)
HUD	\$73,585,000	1st	(7.55%)
VA	\$1,498,604,000	1st	(10.95%)
EPA	\$244,610,000	2nd	(7.78%)
RevS	\$657,110,000	2nd	(10.81%)
Int.	\$684,293,000	3rd	(3.33%)
Other	\$3,208,558,000		



Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

POLITICAL PROFILE

CALIFORNIA

Political Profile

Source: Almanac of American Politics 1976

California, just a few years ago the most noticeably right wing major state, has now become a leftish state politically. The change was symbolized neatly by the change in the Governor's chair in early 1975: 63-year-old conservative Republican Ronald Reagan was out, 36-year-old liberal Democrat Jerry Brown was in. This shifting signalled the culmination of a major change in the most Californians' political attitudes; their feelings about what government can and should do. Ronald Reagan was the personification of a conservatism that believed in less government activity -- but also implicitly promised that political leaders could accomplish things, like changing basic life styles, which were inherently beyond the competence of government. Jerry Brown, in contrast, seems to believe in a liberalism which means more government activity in some areas, but overall has a much more modest view of what government and politics can achieve.

The standard picture of California politics for some Eastern observers is one of zaniness: as if, someone said, the country was tilted westward and all the loose nuts slid to the coast. California, to be sure, is a state of contradictions: one of the nation's most urbanized states, yet the home of vast agribusiness conglomerates; perhaps the most awe-inspiring scenic state, yet the most smoggy and pollution-ridden; the place where the peace movement first made an impact, yet a state still heavily dependent on money from giant defense firms and military bases.

Yet out of these contradictions, California has emerged as a national trend-setter--in suburbanization, in what a few years ago were considered bizarre life styles, and in politics. And perhaps the most noticeable trend in recent years has been this state's preference for candidates of the political "extremes", both the conservative right and the

antiwar liberal left. Why? First of all, there are no political machines here to modulate such trends; the old bosses were wiped out by a series of reforms enacted by progressives in 1911. As a result, California is a state where the individual candidate's ideology--and personality--is of paramount importance.

Before one can understand the recent ascendancy of the left-leaning politics in California, one must understand the earlier rise of the right. For this, it is necessary to go back to the early 1960's. Democrats were in control of things. Across the land, conventional wisdom had it that for Republicans to win elections they had to support many Democratic programs, to be seen as a moderate or even liberal. A sizable number of California Republicans did not agree. These people believed very deeply that the nation was moving in the wrong direction under the Democrats. They were determined to do something about it, and they did--by electing Ronald Reagan Governor in 1966.

Reagan's victory, coming just two years after the smashing defeat of another right-winger, Barry Goldwater, shocked and surprised Eastern pundits. They would have been less surprised if they had been following California elections more closely over the preceding few years. In that time, the Republican right had scored a series of unexpected victories.

Behind all these victories was the new California homeowner's resentment of rapid and sometimes violent change. The Berkeley student uprising in 1964 and the Watts riot in 1965 evoked a hatred of those who were different, and Reagan, promising crackdowns on rioters and stern budget cuts, played on these hatreds skillfully. Reagan was able to revolutionize California politics successfully putting to the fore those issues where his positions commanded majority support. It was a masterful political achievement, and one which would be echoed nationally in the Nixon campaigns of 1968 and 1972.

But whatever the successes of the Reagan-Nixon politics nationally in the latter year, it reached its high point in California back in 1968. That year, the Republicans finally took control of the California legislature, after painstakingly picking off Democratic seats in each of the preceding

three elections. The legislative victory was particularly dear to Reagan, for it promised that Republicans would redraw the state's congressional and legislative district lines and thus sew up political control of California for another ten years.

It was not to be. The Regan Republicans were on the downslide of their success curve. George Murphy, the old song-and-dance man, for example, turned out to be getting \$20,000 a year and a Washington apartment from Technicolor, Inc., while serving in the Senate. Today he can sometimes be seen in Washington, a forlorn figure eking out a living as a lobbyist.

But such gaffes do not totally explain the right's problems. Reagan could point to some solid achievements in his years in office: he had pushed through an oft-copied welfare reform (with help from Democratic Speaker Bob Moretti) in 1971, and he had stabilised, if not the state budget, then at least the number of state employees. But Reagan's campaign style promised more than these governmental accomplishments, and his waning popularity was almost the inevitable price of his early success. If he had professed concern for ordinary middle class voters, it also became clear one of his major goals was reducing taxes on the rich. And if he had convinced Californians in 1966 that he would reassert and reestablish the values of the middle class against those who disdained them--hippies, blacks, and university professors--it became painfully apparent by the early seventies that he just couldn't do it. For every long-haired freak thumbing a ride on the Big Sur highway in 1966 there were a dozen by 1972. Reagan could win at the polls, but California was changing anyway.

It would have been unthinkable back in 1966, for example, that a referendum to legalize marijuana would outpoll a referendum to clamp limits on obscene movies. Yet exactly that happened in California on 1972. Some 33% of the California voters favored legalized pot; the proposition carried six of the state's 80 Assembly districts, and even got 187,000 votes in supposedly ultraconservative Orange County.

Demographic shifts--not so much in the population as a whole, but in the electorate--are responsible for many of these

changes. Much of the support for Reagan and Reaganites came from Midwestern and Southern migrants to California, people of the World War II generation (or earlier) whose kids were passing through the rebellious adolescent years just as Berkely and Watts ignited. The older people wanted a return to the serenity and order they remembered, perhaps inaccurately, from their own younger days; they wanted their kids to honor them by trying to grow up to be like them.

As time went on, the kids grew up and fashioned their own life-styles, which in turn seemed less threatening to their parents. But one thing these new voters did remember was that politicians like Ronald Reagan and Richard Nixon had been winning votes by campaigning against them. Some 18% of California's potential voters in 1970 were under 25--a significantly larger percentage than in the nation as a whole--and nearly 10% of the potential electorate can be found in college or graduate school. The dormitories and communities around California's vast system of higher education produced huge majorities against candidates like Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan following passage of the 18-year-old vote. And in the post-Vietnam years when the differences between the attitudes college and non-college youth have almost vanished--gas station attendants are as likely as Berkeley students to smoke pot these days, and Berkeley students as likely to drink beer--the huge California youth vote is overwhelming anti-Republican.

The final humiliation for the Reagan people was that they didn't even have a candidate in the general election for Governor. Lieutenant Governor Ed Reinecke, hand-picked by Reagan for the job when Robert Finch became Nixon's HEW Secretary in 1969, turned out to be another bad choice; the obvious heir apparent was indicted for lying before the Watergate grand jury about the ITT affair, and was on trial as the primary was held in June. Despite all that, he received 30% of the vote--testimony of the continuing presence of undeterrable conservative voters in the Republican primary.

There are still those who believe that the successful candidate in the general election, Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr.'s, sole political asset is his father's name and doubtless some people did vote for him thinking he is the Pat Brown who beat Bill Knowland and Richard Nixon, and was Governor from 1959 to 1967. But Jerry Brown is quite a different sort of character. His father is (or was) gregarious; Jerry is quiet, almost sullen. His father was a "centrist" Democrat, ready to get along with anyone in the party; Jerry is a purist, a stickler for campaign finance reform, who pays little attention to the big contributors. As befits a former seminarian, Brown is a devout believer in morality in politics. He built his career as Secretary of State around enforcing hitherto ignored campaign financing laws, and pushing for new ones.

California, the largest state in population, also has the largest congressional delegation: 43 members, tipped heavily (28-15) in favor of the Democrats. Its Democratic members tend to be ideological liberals, its Republicans fierce conservatives, although there are a few exceptions in each case.

A word should be said about the California presidential primary. In the Republican contest, conservatives have an overwhelming advantage, even more than in most states. The body of registered Republicans is a constricted constituency, far smaller than the number of people who regularly vote Republican for state and congressional office, and it has a heavy majority which prefers ideological conservative candidates. California represents as good a chance as conservative Republicans have of upsetting Gerald Ford in the 1976 primaries.

PFC CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

There are 2,858,000 registered Republicans in California, comprising 37% of the total electorate. Registration will close May 9 on only registered Republicans eligible to vote in the June 8 primary.

Principal emphasis in PFC California strategy is on voter identification and selective voter turnout. Phone banks will again be the key tool in identifying the President's support, and the operational date for opening of all phone centers is April 19. Other key elements of the campaign include the following:

1. An estimated 80% of the registered Republicans will be covered in the priority counties. Precincts in each of the phone locations are now being prioritized and phone numbers of registered Republicans are currently obtained.
2. County and community organizations are also being formed with 51 out of the 58 counties, (and virtually all main vote areas) currently being organized.
3. Volunteer mailings numbering 52,000 pieces have been sent out by PFC county organizations as part of a recruitment drive.
4. County organizations are also being encouraged to utilize "in home" exemptions to hold receptions for recruitment and training purposes. Instruction kits have been mailed to key PFC personnel, and 20 receptions are tentatively set.
5. A California brochure is being developed for printing and distribution in April. Radio spots presently being developed are scheduled to run in the first part of April with emphasis on the President's record in office.
6. Press tours using Advocates and key President Ford volunteers in the state have been scheduled, and emphasis at this time is on meeting with the editorial boards of major papers to encourage primary endorsement of the President.

DELEGATE SELECTION

The California primary on June 8 is a "winner take all" race by which delegates to the Republican National Convention are bound through the second ballot, unless released or unless the candidate to whom they are bound receives fewer than 10 percent of the votes needed for the nomination on the first ballot.

There will be a total of 167 delegates in the California delegation. Three delegates are apportioned to each of the forty-three Congressional Districts for a total of 129 persons with the remaining 38 delegates to be selected at-large. The candidate's name will appear on the ballot and ballot position will be rotated.

Write-in votes are permitted under California law, but are counted only if the write-in candidate has filed an endorsement of his candidacy with the Secretary of State by May 18th.

As was the case in Florida, only registered Republicans may vote in the June 8 California GOP primary. A potential voter must register, change party affiliation or designate party affiliation by May 9 in order to qualify to vote.

CALIFORNIA PEG OFFICIALS AND PERSONNEL

Evelle Younger	Co-Chairman
Honorable Dennis Carpenter	Co-Chairman
Mrs. Nita Ashcraft	Northern California Chairman
Mayor Peter Wilson	Southern California Chairman
Leon Parma	Steering Committee
Charles Bakaly	Steering Committee
David Liggett	Campaign Manager
Doug Lynn	Administrative Director
Jim Medas	Field Director
Larry Peck	Press Director
Priscilla Hobson	Scheduling Coordinator
Bill Bailey	Youth Director
Margo Terkuile	Speakers Bureau
Mrs. Lawrence Solberg	California Women's Chairman
Vicky Perry	Assistant Field Director
Ken McMullen	Fieldman
Frank Rich	Fieldman
Mike Livingston	Fieldman
C. H. Rehn	Fieldman
Tim Grush	Fieldman
Cherrie Swenson	Fieldman
Ey Lund	Fieldman
J. Kroeger	Fieldman

Officials in Areas to be Visited

Honorable Milton Marks	State Senator, San Francisco
Honorable Dixon Arnett	Assemblyman, Redwood City
Honorable Peter McCloskey	Congressman, San Mateo
Honorable Howard Way	State Senator, Fresno

REAGAN CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

As of the end of last week, the only campaign activity visible in the state was with a number of Republican Women's Federation clubs. It is clear that Reagan is attempting to run his grass-roots activities through the CFRW -- an organization which was solidly supportive of him during his tenure as Governor. It should not be inferred, however, that Reagan has a monopoly on Women's Federation backing. Immediate past president of the CFRW, Marie Solberg, is working actively in behalf of the President and has reported good success in lining up CFRW leadership and rank-and-file support.

Former Nixon youth director Ken Reitz, who was initially responsible for organizing California for Reagan, has apparently left the campaign to work for U.S. Senate candidate John Harmer. There is no phone campaign yet evident, and direct mailings have been solely of a fund raising nature. There is no evidence of any media activity at this time.

Although there have been press reports of sizable numbers of volunteers, the Reagan campaign does not appear to have an organizational mechanism to put them to work. The only activity in the last two to three weeks has been the appointment of leadership in several counties (i.e., Orange, San Diego, Kern, Marin, San Mateo and a portion of Los Angeles).

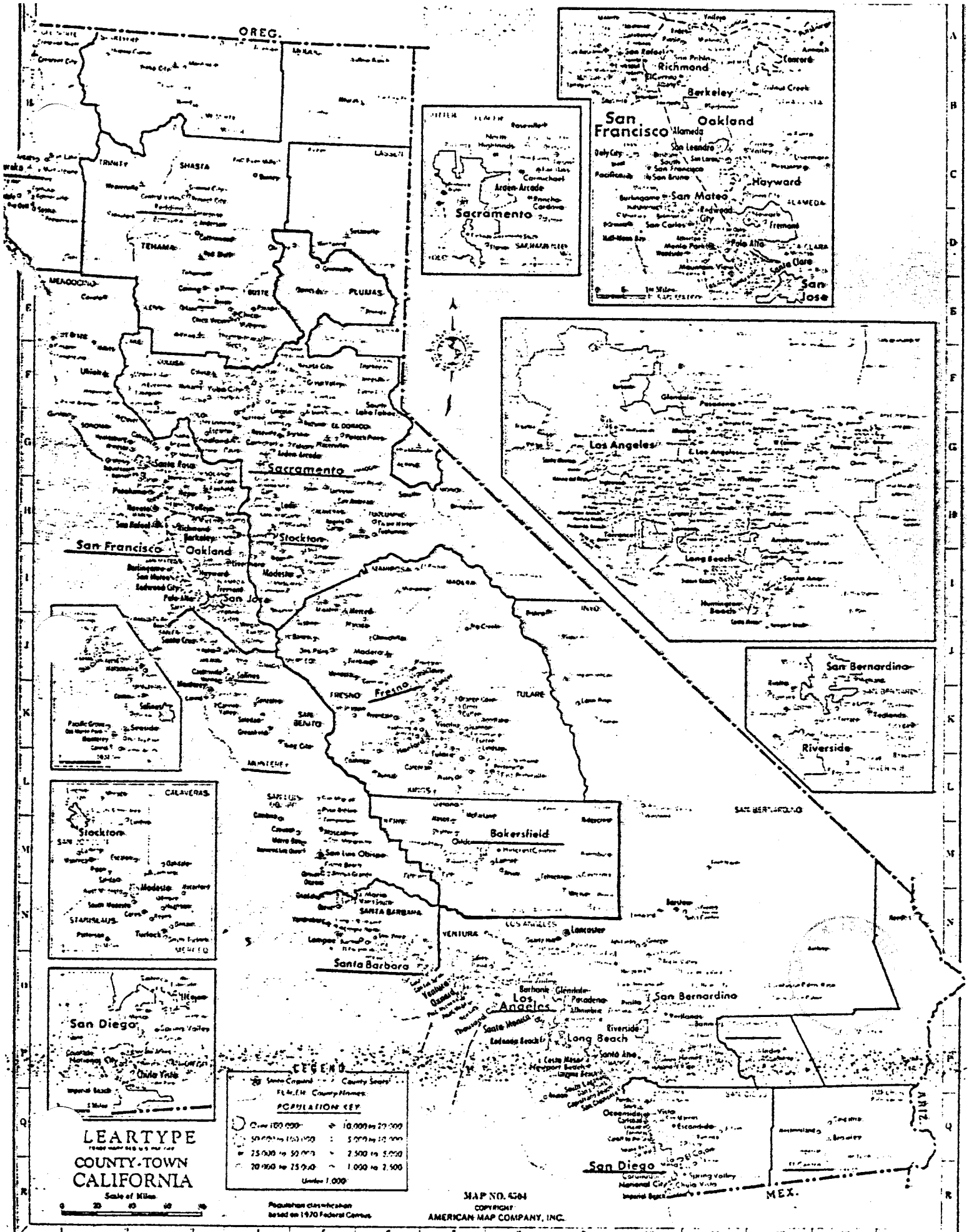
In short, the Reagan campaign has been extremely low profile.

REAGAN CAMPAIGN OFFICIALS

As was true with the organizational structure, the leadership structure of the Reagan campaign in California is virtually non-existent. The two principal officials are:

Mike Curb Chairman
Elsa Sandstrom Co-Chairman





LEGEND

State Capital
 County Seat
 P.M. County Name

POPULATION KEY

Over 100,000	10,000 to 20,000
50,000 to 100,000	5,000 to 10,000
25,000 to 50,000	2,500 to 5,000
70,000 to 25,000	1,000 to 2,500
	Under 1,000

LEARTYPE
 COUNTY-TOWN
 CALIFORNIA
 Scale of Miles
 0 20 40 60

MAP NO. 4564
 COPYRIGHT
 AMERICAN MAP COMPANY, INC.

Population classification based on 1970 Federal Census

MEX.

ISSUES IN BRIEF

CALIFORNIA ISSUES

AGRICULTURE

Last week, the California Assembly passed a bill to reduce to \$2.55 million the amount of funding for the controversial Agriculture Labor Relations Board. Democratic and Republican farm-area legislators had earlier united to block the appropriation, but the Democrats, bowing to party pressure, changed their position.

The Senate is not expected to pass the bill unless there is a change in the access rule, which has generated the most controversy, for it allows union organizers to go onto private property to organize workers to vote in union elections.

An estimated 90 percent of the state's farm owners believe the bill is slanted toward farm employees. They are solidly united in their efforts to make changes in the Act.

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The Caesar Chavez United Farm Workers controversy is still alive, but it is presently overshadowed by the Agricultural Labor Relations Board issue.

-0-

In the California "farm belt" a lack of rainfall has brought on a mini-drought. Governor Brown has asked that emergency status be given this affected area so that it would be eligible for relief funding.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Public reaction against a Democrat-sponsored bill, which was introduced in the state legislature last year and which provided for collective bargaining rights for all governmental employees, resulted in an amendment that limits the bill's coverage to teachers. The bill serves to raise in the public mind last year's controversial police and firemen's strike in San Francisco.

CRIME

Questions should be anticipated on the gun control issue. Approximately 95% of the California GOP audience is believed to be opposed to gun control. State sources, however, advise not to address this issue in remarks because of its affect on the general electorate.

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There has been a highly positive reaction to Patty Hearst's conviction, but answers to anticipated questions should reflect only your disinterest in order to avoid a repeat of the off-the-cuff Nixon comment on the Manson trial. F. Lee Bailey plans to appeal the conviction.

DEFENSE

Reagan has scored points with his attacks on detente and national defense. A confident, reassuring statement from you on the strength of our defense posture would be helpful.

Of the state's major defense contractors, McDonald/Douglas has had to cut back on some 4500 jobs due to a lack of business, but General Dynamics in San Diego just won a major contract for cruise missiles.

ECONOMY

As elsewhere in the nation, inflation and unemployment rank as the most important concerns, with cost-of-living the greater of the two. The standard array of questions pertaining to the economy can be anticipated.

The national economic climate, however, is producing a favorable increase in California housing starts. A comparison of the number of building permits issued in California from January, 1975 to January of 1976 shows an increase of over 200%.

	<u>Jan. - 1975</u>	<u>Jan. - 1976</u>
Single dwellings	4806	8501
Multiple dwellings	1790	6085
	-----	-----
TOTAL	6596	14,586

EDUCATION

School financing is an issue stemming from the Serrano vs. Priest court decision, by which equal quality education is to be achieved by equalizing spending in accordance to average daily attendance within school districts.

The court decision is the basis for several state bills (i. e. Senate Bill 383 and Assembly Bill 721) which call for the collection of a state-wide property tax to be apportioned back to school districts according to their average daily attendance. Local school districts would have the option to levy local property taxes to augment state funds.

Most state observers feel that no equalization scheme will be forth coming within the next few months--certainly not one to equalize spending by a state-wide property tax.

-0-

Busing has become an issue in Los Angeles as a result of a proposition which will appear on the June 8 ballot. The proposed measure would enlarge the L.A. Board of Education to a total nine members, each of whom would be elected from specific geographical districts. The current Board's anti-busing pledge has caused concern from Black, Hispanic and Civil rights groups who are now moving to support the proposition with the hope of improving their representation on the Board.

ENERGY

Offshore oil drilling continues to be an area of concern. While some groups are becoming more vocal in their opposition to offshore drilling, general sentiment reflects an attitude of cautious approval of seeking new oil reserves.

Questions pertaining to the Exxon Corporation's plan to open another off-shore drilling platform can be anticipated. The Los Angeles Times ran a lengthy article on this issue on March 22.

Nuclear energy considerations are being raised by Proposition 15 (a proposal on the June 8 ballot calling for a ban on development of future nuclear sites until a safe method of disposing of nuclear wastes is agreed upon). The more conservative forces are opposing Proposition 15, maintaining that the proposal will eliminate nuclear energy as a power source and that the reliance on alternate energy sources would cost the state \$40 billion in taxes over the next 20 years. Proponents of the Proposition cite the danger hazard as overshadowing the energy need, and want the utilities to provide full compensation for possible plant accidents to the public.

ENVIRONMENT

The California Coastal Commission has been developing, since 1972, guidelines for coastal planning, and these regulations have been incorporated into a Democrat-sponsored bill now before the California legislature. A companion measure requesting authority to sell up to \$250 million in bonds for acquisition of coastal properties is also under consideration by the legislature.

The opponents of the legislation, including many local communities, find the regulations too stringent. They contend that the bills preempt local options as well as creating horrendous administrative costs. Proponents include environmentalist groups.

FOREIGN POLICY

The attitude of Republican voters as well as that of the general electorate toward the Panama Canal is strong for keeping the Canal a U.S. possession. Reagan has received substantial play in the state of his criticism of the current negotiations.

HEALTH

Public concern over rising medical costs is pressuring legislators to resolve the continuing crisis of increases in medical malpractice insurance. Massive increases from 200% to 500% in malpractice premiums for physicians forced a statewide strike by California doctors last year.

An Assembly bill passed last year, the Medical Insurance Compensation Reform Act, is basically perceived by doctors as a stop-gap measure which will achieve little to roll back their insurance premiums. Many legislators feel the bill is only a step in the right direction; their primary concern is to act on better health care delivery systems in California and then turn to problems of special interest groups (i. e. doctors).

An additional factor in the medical malpractice premiums/doctor's strike issue is the doctors' growing reluctance to treat Medical (California Medicaid) patients because of the increasing malpractice insurance costs.

Your catastrophic health insurance proposal was favorably received, but public interest in the issue is not significant at this time.

ILLEGAL ALIENS

Some questions may be anticipated, but public feeling in general supports the view that more stringent enforcement of immigration laws is necessary.

NIXON TRIP TO CHINA

There has been no extensive news play on Nixon's China trip, but some reverberations have been received in California, and you should anticipate questions as to the purpose of Nixon's trip and the former President's well publicized post-trip assessment.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

Governor Jerry Brown's recently declared candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination is a subject of considerable state interest. The Governor's philosophy with regard to limited government and his austere personal style have evoked extremely favorable approval ratings among California voters. Brown has yet to formulate any national campaign platform, and has stated he will not be a candidate in any primary outside of California.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Public reaction to your Social Security program is extremely positive. Your soft insistence on your own plan is being received far better than Reagan's harsh criticism of Social Security.

VETOES

Your vetoes have been well-received by California voters who view your actions as attempting to save tax dollars and thereby relieve the burden on taxpayers. Your fiscal responsibility position is closely parallel to that of Governor Brown.

CALIFORNIA FARMER ATTITUDES

Drought. Farmers are still wary of possible drought in certain areas. The Northern portion of the State is still low in moisture, although it is not yet to a crisis stage. Recent rains have greatly improved the short-range picture for moisture although much additional rainfall is needed. California depends heavily on irrigation and, as a result, is also dependent upon adequate winter snowfall to provide a melt-off during the spring and summer months. As of 3/12/76, snowpack was about a third below normal.

Unionization. The unionization of farm labor bothers vegetable farmers. This is spurring the development of machine harvesting. For example, there is more use of lettuce planters and harvesters, as well as machines to harvest tomatoes for canning.

Rice legislation. Rice farmers are concerned about the new rice legislation. They fear that without government support, State rice acreage may dwindle, since rice can be grown more cheaply in the Mississippi Delta region.

Background on the rice program. H.R. 8529, signed into law Feb. 16 suspends marketing quotas for the 1976 and 1977 crops of rice. It provides a target price program for rice similar to those for wheat, cotton and feed grains.

Under this program, anyone who wants to produce rice can do so, in any amount.

A preliminary target price has been set at \$8.00 per hundredweight, and a loan rate at \$6.00 per hundredweight.

An allotment of 1.8 million acres is apportioned to growers on the basis of allotments established for the 1975 crop. Farmers are eligible for a loan and deficiency payments based on production from allotment acres.

The payment limitation is \$55,000 per "person."

REAGAN ON THE ISSUES

Ronald Reagan has yet to make any statements specifically addressed to California voters regarding his bid for the nomination. He has returned to the state to rest from campaign activities, but has not used these visits to make any major statements to California voters.

Reagan has, however, frequently referred to his record as Governor as evidence of his qualifications to be President. His proposed \$90 billion plan was severely criticized by the state's major newspapers as an ill-considered plan and his claims on reducing the welfare roles while Governor have likewise been the subject of negative editorial comment.

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
AND

COMMITTEE ON
MERCHANT MARINE
AND FISHERIES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICE:
305 GRANT AVENUE
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA 94306
(415) 326-7383

HC

March 17, 1976

Honorable Vernon C. Loen
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Vern:

I am enclosing some material which I hope will help on California issues. If you haven't already done so, I'd get in touch with some Southern California people to fill in the gaps.

Let me know if you need back-up material on these issues.

Respectfully,



Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.

PNMcC:BJd
Enclosure

CALIFORNIA ISSUES FOR THE PRESIDENT FORD CAMPAIGN

Q. What is your position on Proposition 15, the California Nuclear Initiative?

A. I feel very strongly about the need to make nuclear power plants as safe as possible. I question, however, whether the initiative is the proper approach. As I understand the measure, because Congress has continued a limitation on liability, existing nuclear plants would have to be phased out, commencing in five years, unless the State legislature could certify an almost absolute safety of nuclear power sites by a 2/3rds vote. I think there is a serious legal question over the power of states to restrict development in this way, and I believe our efforts would be better focused on the strengthening of federal safety standards on the nuclear industry. It is an issue that affects the entire nation and should be dealt with as such.

Q. California may have a ballot measure in November to ban private ownership of handguns.. You have taken a position opposed to this on a national basis, but, if California voters passed such a gun control proposition, would you reconsider your position?

A. I don't think the nation is ready for such a strong gun control law, but it is the right of every state to have its own law, and I can understand California having a special interest in the problem after the two women who pulled out handguns during my visits to California last fall. California voters have traditionally been leaders in shaping public opinion nationwide, and I will watch the initiative vote with interest.

Q. What help will the Federal government give to BART (Bay Area Rapid Transit System), and to other public transportation systems proposed by local government?

A. To the extent possible in a budget-cutting Administration, I very much want to see Urban Mass Transit Administration funds used to help local government

construct and operate mass transit systems. But we can't do it alone. Cities and counties should follow the example set in March (1976) by Santa Clara County and impose 1/2-cent sales tax increases to provide funds for transit systems. BART has received substantial sums from the federal government and certainly will continue to, but the emphasis must be on local initiative.

To what extent should the Federal government be responsible for water quality in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta when effected by Federal water projects which divert water (e.g. San Felipe) from the Delta?

This is a difficult issue because it involves competing interests in different parts of the State. The Environmental Protection Agency and the Bureau of Reclamation are trying to reach agreement on who should bear the ultimate responsibility for ensuring high water quality. Obviously, the State of California and the Department of Water Resources feel strongly that the Federal government should assume the responsibility. I think we will reach an agreement whereby both State and Federal officials can cooperatively protect the delta water. I think we should let EPA and the Bureau of Reclamation try to reach agreement before I comment any further.

Which of the Republican Senate Candidates do you feel has the best chance of defeating Senator John Tunney?

I don't think it would be appropriate to endorse anyone in the Republican primary. Bob Finch, Al Bell, Dr. Hayakawa, and John Schmitz all have unique qualities, and which would make the best Senator is really a question for California Republican voters to decide.

Governor Brown has decided to enter the California Democratic Presidential primary. What effect will this have on your campaign here, and what are your impressions of him?

A. From what I have seen and heard of Governor Brown I am impressed by his approach to State government. I don't think his entry will affect my campaign, but I do think that his popularity should indicate to the national Democratic party that the voters don't think the answer to every problem lies in more government and more spending.

Q. Should Yosemite National Park and other national parks undertake to limit construction and concessionaires?

A. I'm aware of the concern which has developed over the Yosemite situation and agree with the joint report recently issued by the House Government Operations Committee and Small Business Committee which urges the Interior Department to halt further development of Yosemite. The Interior Department will be working towards the goals expressed in the House report.

Q. Environmentalists are concerned about the development of off-shore oil drilling sites, especially as other sources of oil decrease. What steps will your Administration take to ensure environmental safeguards are met and oil drilling problems minimized?

A. I too am concerned about the ecological implications of increased off-shore oil development. This Administration has proposed that an Energy Development Impact Assistance Fund be created to make loans and planning grants to areas in some way impacted by Federal energy resource development. Both the House and Senate have passed different bills to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act, and we are studying now what position we should take on the different versions of the legislation.

On the related subject of commercial development of the coastal shelf, I have noted the fact that California has led the nation on coastal protection by its pioneer creation of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission

and by your State Coastal Zone Commission. The Coastal Commission's proposed plan for controlling development seems like a fair and well-balanced way to address the problem, and I am hopeful that the California legislature will enact the plan before the Commission expires at the end of the year. California's action in this area is indicative of the type of action best implemented at the state and local levels.

Q. Do you have a position on mining in Death Valley?

A. The Death Valley situation, like the proposed Mineral King Resort area, is a conflict between environmental and business interests. An order has been handed down to halt the mining activities in Death Valley, but it is clear that local, state and federal agencies involved need to develop a more far-reaching and permanent decision to the question. I can assure you that Secretary Kleppe is sympathetic to the problems on both sides of the issue and will shortly make recommendations which will give full protection to environmental concerns.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FROM CONGRESSMAN ROBERT
LAGOMARSINO FOR THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT
TO CALIFORNIA

The Coastal Commission in California has determined that Exxon cannot build refinery facilities ashore from their offshore proposed platform above Santa Barbara. Interior has taken the Exxon side. Exxon states it will be too expensive to pipe the oil onshore to Los Angeles from their facility. Therefore, Exxon is planning to ship their oil down to their refineries near Los Angeles. This is an environmental issue.

Elk Hills producing. Be aware of the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum reserve and that Congress has passed legislation allowing it to be pumped to ease our oil shortage problem.

If you go to Santa Barbara, there are several other issues.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FROM CONGRESSWOMAN
SHIRLEY PETTIS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S
TRIP TO CALIFORNIA

Recently Congresswoman Pettis conducted a constituent survey. The majority of the people indicated the following issues in order of importance.

1. Inflation, government spending and high taxes.
2. Immorality, lack of trust in public officials, bad government, bad public officials, and national apathy. They thought there was a general dishonesty in this country.
3. Unemployment
4. Crime and disregard for law and order.
5. Too much government regulation, too much bureaucracy
6. Foreign Affairs, Henry Kissinger, detente, and Russia
7. Unemployment is 25% worse than any other place in the United States (in Mrs. Pettis' district.)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FROM CONGRESSMAN CLAIR
BURGENER FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP
TO CALIFORNIA

Illegal Aliens - This is especially important in Southern California. Naturally one of the things that is being considered and pushed is the Rodino Bill and ~~that~~ there is some resistance by farmers in California to that approach for fear that as employers they will get caught under the law rather than the illegal alien.

The malpractice situation is very big in California. There have been several doctor strikes.

Food Stamp Reform is very popular in Southern California. The President's position is very well accepted on that issue.

Continuation of the President's economic policies. Naturally the President has a very good stand on fiscal restraint.

Push those programs that curb inflation, because of the large number who live on a fixed income in California.

Import policy on citrus and farm products. To be honest, there is some unhappiness that the decision the President made on asparagus was not right.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FROM CONGRESSMAN BOB
WILSON FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO
CALIFORNIA

There are a couple of issues that Congressman Wilson feels are of importance.

Number one is the unemployment situation. It is higher than average, 10-1/2 to 11%. It is not as bad as it sounds, because there are some people that feel that they would rather be unemployed in California than in Minnesota. Also, there are people who retire and go out to California.

The second problem is dealing with the Defense Department budget. Industrial economy is dependent on government contracts.

MAR 17 1976

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

ALPHONZO BELL
LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

March 16, 1976

Dear Vern:

In response to your call to my Washington office earlier this morning, following are several questions the President may get in California:

- 1) Is President Ford going to sign the Elk Hills bill?
- 2) What is President Ford's reaction to Governor Brown's decision to get into the Presidential race?
- 3) What does President Ford intend to do about the 200 mile coastline extension?
- 4) Why does California still have an unemployment rate well above the national average?
- 5) What are President Ford's views on the need for more public service jobs in light of California's high unemployment rate?
- 6) What is President Ford's reaction to the fact that Reagan is well ahead of him in California surveys?
- 7) What is President Ford's position on the California Nuclear Energy Initiative?

- 8) Is President Ford aware that federal policies have made natural gas for power generation almost unavailable and, as a result, Los Angeles faces a serious new air pollution problem?
- 9) What does President Ford believe should be done about the problem of illegal aliens?
- 10) Does President Ford share the view expressed by a number of his local campaign supporters that Ronald Reagan was a poor governor of California?
- 11) Does President Ford plan to see or telephone former President Nixon while in California?

If I may be of any additional assistance in connection with the President's trip to my State, please let me know.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,



ALPHONZO BELL
United States Congressman

Mr. Vernon C. Loen
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

DEL CLAWSON
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:
RULES
BUDGET

MAR 18 1976

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March 17, 1976

Mr. Vernon C. Loen
Deputy Assistant for Legislative Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Vern:

In response to your request for information regarding
issues of current interest in California, I believe
the following should be mentioned:

The economy
"big government" - Federal regulation
Federal spending
nuclear energy development
gun control

Thanks for your interest in my assessment.

Sincerely,

DeL Clawson
Member of Congress

DC:ac

CALIFORNIA Q & A'S

PETALUMA DECISION

- Q. Do you agree with the Supreme Court decision which re-affirmed the right of the city of Petaluma to limit its rate of growth?
- A. I make it a practice not to comment on specific court decisions because my obligation as President is to uphold the law as the courts interpret it.

I do want to say, however, that I have long felt that local citizens, acting through their local governments, should have control over the decisions which affect them most closely. And certainly one of those decisions is the growth and character of their own communities. That is what I have been talking about for the past two years as President. It applies to a wide-range of areas, and it is an issue on which I found an increasing number of Americans in agreement with the position I have held for more than 30 years.

JBS/3-25-76

REAGAN POLL LEAD

- Q. What is your reaction to the fact that Reagan is well ahead of you in California surveys?
- A. As I have said before, polls fluctuate and I see little point in commenting on them. The important poll is the one on election day. So far I have done well in those and I expect to continue to do well. We have entered all the primaries. We expect to win most of them. We expect to win the nomination in Kansas City. And we expect to win the election in November.

JBS/3-26-76

CONTACT WITH FORMER PRESIDENT

Q. Do you plan to see or telephone former President Nixon while in California?

A. No.

(Or whatever answer you feel would best handle this touchy subject.)

JBS/3-25-76

REAGAN A POOR GOVERNOR?

Q. Do you share the view expressed by a number of your local campaign supporters that Ronald Reagan was a poor governor of California?

A. Well, I've never been a resident of California and therefore can't comment.

But I think that what the people of the United States are most concerned about is which candidate has the experience necessary to run the federal government so that it is responsive to their needs.

I believe that the progress this nation has made during the 19 months I have been in office has demonstrated that I have that experience, that I can run the federal government effectively.

NUCLEAR MORATORIUM*

- Q. The people of this State will soon be voting on the question of whether or not to slow down or stop the development of nuclear powerplants. What is your position on this question?
- A. I don't believe it would be proper for me to attempt to tell the people of this State how to vote on a specific issue that will be before you in a State election.

I will share with you my thoughts on the general subject of nuclear power.

First, we are now in the 18th year of commercial nuclear power production in the United States. In total the Nation's commercial nuclear plants represent several hundred plant years of operating experience -- without a single death from a nuclear accident. That's a good record.

Second, even though we have an excellent safety record, I believe we must continue our efforts to assure it remains so in the years ahead. As one step, I have asked for more funds in 1977 for both the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and ERDA for reactor safety R&D. I have also requested funds for a major expansion of programs to provide safe, secure, and environmentally acceptable transportation and storage for nuclear wastes.

Third, in January 1975, I activated NRC as an independent regulatory agency for commercial nuclear power. Ensuring the safety of nuclear powerplants is the primary responsibility of that agency. I have increased both the funding and manpower for the NRC so that it has the resources it needs.

Fourth, the question of safety has been looked at in detail by a number of competent, objective, and expert people who have expressed confidence in the safety of nuclear plants. Also, my environmental advisers have also told me that nuclear energy is preferable from an environmental point of view.

Fifth, the 57 plants now operating are supplying about 9 percent of our nation's electrical power. Generating this amount of power with oil-fired plants would mean increasing our oil imports by about 1 million barrels per day. Thus nuclear power is already making a substantial contribution to our energy needs. Also, the cost of electricity from nuclear plants is much less than from oil-fired plants.

*Proposition 15 on the California June 8th ballot

NUCLEAR MORATORIUM (CONTINUED)

Finally, I recognize that there are still a number of responsible people in the country that have legitimate concerns and questions about nuclear power. This is quite understandable. We should expect questions about technologies that are just achieving wide-scale application. It's important that we respond to these questions. I can assure you that the energy and environmental agencies reporting to me will do everything they can to answer questions that come to them. I have every confidence that the independent NRC will also address fully any questions that come to its attention.

GRS 3/25/76

EARTHQUAKE RESEARCH AND PREDICTION

- Q. Scientists are telling us that there is a bulge in the earth along the San Andreas fault north of Los Angeles and this may be a sign that we'll be hit by a major earthquake soon. At the same time, we hear that you've cut the budget for the Federal agency (Geological Survey of the Interior Department) which is trying to watch this problem. What is going on?
- A. In Mid February, I approved a proposal to reprogram more than \$2 million to buy instruments and to monitor the uplift situation near Los Angeles.

Our scientists tell me that the uplift could be a warning sign of a potential earthquake. They also say that similar uplift occurred in Southern California in the past and was not followed by an earthquake.

The possibility for earthquake prediction is a significant development here and in several other countries (Russia, Japan, China). In addition to the reprogramming to support the additional work in California, I have directed my Science Advisor (Guy Stever, Director of the National Science Foundation) to work with the Interior Department and develop a proposal for an overall earthquake prediction program for my consideration.

GRS/3/25/76

RATES CHARGED MUNICIPAL UTILITIES BY PG&E

- Q. Some cities in California maintain their own municipal power facilities and purchase power wholesale from Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) for actual distribution. Do you think its fair for PG&E to charge these municipalities a higher rate than it charges its retail customers?
- A. Rates charged by PG&E and other electrical utilities are subject to controls maintained by independent regulatory agencies, so it would not be appropriate for me to comment on matters they may be considering.

I understand, however, that the rate differential you are referring to is due to the involvement of two different regulatory agencies (the Federal Power Commission and the California Public Utilities Commission) and their different policies with respect to automatic pass-through of higher fuel costs.

Background

The question refers to a problem caused by the involvement of two different regulatory agencies:

- . The Federal Power Commission (FPC) regulates rates for wholesale sales of electrical power to municipal utilities. FPC permits automatic pass through of higher fuel costs and thus the wholesale rates increased some time ago when oil prices increased.
- . The California State PUC controls other rates. The State higher fuel cost agency has now decided to permit the pass through of costs, beginning in about 2 weeks.

There has been a period of time during which wholesale rates to municipalities have actually exceeded retail rates.

DEVELOPMENT OF CALIFORNIA OCS

Q. The Governor and Attorney General of California oppose your policy of allowing private corporations to drill for oil on the Outer Continental Shelf. They believe this will have a serious, harmful impact on California in that the coastal waters will certainly be polluted by oil spills and the economies of coastal communities will be disrupted by an influx of oil company personnel.

A. I believe that we must take actions to increase domestic energy production so that we can regain our ability to avoid the economic and social disruption from another oil embargo. This includes development of oil and gas on the outer Continental shelf where this can be done safely and in a way that protects environmental values.

As we move ahead, we must also work closely with States and also with areas that might be affected by onshore development.

In October 31, 1975, Secretary Kleepe decided to proceed with the sale of leases off Southern California. Secretary Kleepe eliminated some proposed areas from the sale and took other precautions to assume proper protection of the wildlife, and natural values of the Southern California region. For example,

- . Tracts in the Santa Monica Bay area and tracts south of San Miguel Island were deleted in order to protect areas of special biological significance.
- . A three-quarter mile buffer was established around the Channel Islands in order to protect State oil sanctuaries.
- . Special environmental stipulations were imposed in order to protect the important estuaries along the coastline and any unique biological areas offshore.

Interior Department will work closely with the people of California and provide an opportunity to review plans before oil and gas development proceeds.

ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT FOR GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

Q. Does the Administration support geothermal power?

A. Yes, certainly. The Administration recognizes the contribution that geothermal power can make, particularly in the Western states.

A limited amount of geothermal energy already is being produced today in Northern California using dry steam. However, the dry steam form of geothermal energy apparently is a rather limited resource.

On the other hand, this country has abundant geothermal resources of other forms (specifically, hydrothermal and hot dry rock), but these are more difficult to tap. My budget provides funds to assess these geothermal resources and to develop the technology needed to use these geothermal resources. Federal geothermal R&D will increase 44% in my 1977 Budget, from \$32 to \$46 million in outlays. We are also planning to implement a geothermal energy loan guarantee program which will help promote the use of geothermal energy during the period when economic viability is uncertain.

Detail

1. The Federal government is supporting experiments in Southern California and Idaho that may lead to new means of producing power from hydrothermal resources and more advanced experiments are being conducted in New Mexico and along the Gulf Coast states on hot-dry rock. There are a number of important uncertainties that must be resolved, including environmental problems (e.g., release of hydrogen sulfide gas, earthquakes, subsidence of land), and these are also being addressed through research.

2. The loan guarantee program is designed to assist industry in developing the near-term application of geothermal power, during the period when economic viability of geothermal power production is uncertain, specifically to reduce the financial risk to the private sector in producing power from geothermal resources. The total dollar amount for the loan program might reach \$2 billion.

SHORTAGE OF NATURAL GAS IN CALIFORNIA
LEADING TO INCREASED AIR POLLUTION

- Q. Are you aware that Federal policies have made natural gas for power generation almost unavailable and, as a result, Los Angeles faces a serious new air pollution problem?
- A. I understand that the shortage of natural gas in California may force some major users to switch to other fuels -- principally oil -- and this will increase air pollution.

This is unfortunate but there is no real choice when you must have energy and there isn't enough natural gas to go around.

The best way to deal with this problem is to increase natural gas production -- reversing the decline in natural gas production that began two years ago.

The Administration is trying to get the Congress to remove Federal price regulation from new natural gas supplies, Federal regulation has been a prime cause of declining production. We must remove these unnecessary controls so that there is an incentive for increased natural gas production.

BACKGROUND

Priorities for natural gas use within the State of California are determined by the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC). The California PUC generally follows the FPC's priorities with large users curtailed first -- before homes and small business.

Natural gas for boiler fuel is given low priority and that is where users in California are being forced to switch to other fuel, principally oil.

GUARANTEEING NATURAL GAS TO CALIFORNIA IF
THE SOHIO PIPELINE APPLICATION IS APPROVED

- Q. Can the Federal Government give California assurance that the present gas delivery will be maintained (or increased) in the L.A. basin (in exchange for SOHIO pipeline approval)?
- A. The Federal Government has no authority to allocate natural gas from one pipeline to another. If the pipelines delivering gas to California are curtailed, then the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) must determine priorities for remaining gas.

BACKGROUND

"The SOHIO pipeline approval" refers to an application from SOHIO now pending before the Federal Power Commission (FPC) to switch the use of a natural gas pipeline to oil -- to bring expected Alaskan oil eastward. FEA has publicly urged the FPC to approve the application.

ELK HILLS BILL

Q. Are you going to sign the Elk Hills bill?

A. I haven't seen the final bill agreed upon by House-Senate Conferees. But, my people tell me that the Conferees have come up with a good compromise.

I understand that the Conferees will file their report next week (Wednesday, March 31), and both the House and the Senate will take it up soon thereafter.

I hope to have a bill that I can sign soon so that we can begin producing oil at Elk Hills without further delay.

GRS
3/25/76

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT

Question:

Mr. President, the Southern California Rapid Transit District has been forced by the Department of Labor to enter into a labor agreement it does not like because Department of Transportation funds could not be made available to it without Department of Labor certification. Do you think this is right?

Answer

I am aware of this situation. It relates to the implementation of a provision of the Urban Mass Transportation Act (UMTA-SS13(c)) which says basically that recipients of Federal funds must certify that employees will not be adversely affected by the use of those funds.

Recently, concerns have been expressed about the implementation of this requirement. I do not think it would be appropriate for me to comment on the specifics of any local labor-management agreement which stems from the 13(c) requirement. However, at the national level, I have asked Secretary Coleman and Secretary Usery to examine the way 13(c) is being implemented, to see if they feel there should be any changes in the procedures.

BACKGROUND

Los Angeles County Supervisor Pete Schabarum serves on the Board of the Southern California Rapid Transit District. He has been the leading figure in challenging DOL handling of Section 13(c) cases. Schabarum has met with a number of people at the White House to argue his case.

The majority of the Board of the Transit District, while approving an agreement with the unions which DOL will find acceptable, indicated their approval was granted "under economic duress:" if they failed to grant approval, the transit district would have run out of operating funds.

The broader 13(c) problem has been discussed with both Bill Coleman and Bill Usery. They will be examining the matter carefully. Given the state of the law and other developments, however, it is not clear that they will agree to recommend any significant changes at this time.

DHL/JRH
3/15/76

LOS ANGELES CETA

Q. Los Angeles is about to run out of CETA funds and will have to fire several thousand people. Why won't you do something about this problem?

A. I am aware of the problem you mention and have discussed it with Mayor Bradley.

We have tried to do something. I have proposed to the Congress a \$1.7 billion appropriation to provide funding for CETA at present levels through the end of 1976 and then reduced funding until October 1977 consistent with our expectations of gradually improving economic conditions through the country. The Congress and I may have a difference of opinion over some proposed programs substantially in excess of my request but the Congress should certainly be able to act on the continuation of a jobs program which is working.

Background

Los Angeles authorities feel they were misled by the Department of Labor into spending their CETA funds at too fast a pace. There is some merit to the claim that DOL is partially at fault.

CETA prime sponsors were advised several months ago of the need to curb expenditures so funds would last through the end of the Fiscal Year. A number of prime sponsors froze new hires and gradually laid off workers so the programs could be maintained. Los Angeles froze new hires but refused to lay off any workers. Los Angeles now seeks special assistance. To give Los Angeles special assistance, however, would be unfair to those prime sponsors which took steps to live within the fiscal constraints.

The enactment of the \$1.7 billion supplemental would solve Los Angeles' immediate problem though it would still have to phase its program down if it wanted its funds to last well into 1977.

COMPLYING WITH THE CLEAN AIR ACT IN CALIFORNIA

Q:

How will California communities possibly meet the Standards of the Clean Air Act by 1977?

A:

We share local concern about the 1977 date for achievement of the standards in Los Angeles, San Francisco and other areas of California. We have proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act that would provide greater flexibility in accepting reasonable control measures. The Senate Committee has reported and the House Committee is presently considering amendments to the Act. We hope to get a workable bill out of the Congress during this session.

Background:

- Clean Air Act requires all health standards for air pollution be met by July 1977.
- Several areas, including San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, cannot meet standards by 1977 without severe, social and economic impact in those areas.
- The National Academy of Sciences' report indicates all air quality standards are supported by evidence on health effects, and that benefits related to their achievement outweigh costs.
- EPA has recommended amendments to the Clean Air Act which would provide the time and local flexibility needed to achieve the goals of the Clean Air Act.
- The Senate has passed legislation amending the Act, and the House Public Works Committee is presently considering amendments. There are numerous differences between the Senate and House versions which will have to be resolved in conference. Both versions, however, provide a degree of flexibility in dealing with the concerns of local government.

WASTEWATER AND DRINKING WATER
REQUIREMENTS IN CALIFORNIA

Q:

Why is EPA requiring installation of expensive water and wastewater treatment measures?

A:

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act each set forth treatment requirements that must be met by municipal departments providing water and wastewater disposal requirements into regulations, and the State of California has assumed responsibility for implementing the regulations. While we are always willing to review the regulations to see that they do not impose excessive requirements, we cannot provide relief from statutory mandates. I should add, at this point, that State and local requirements are frequently more stringent than those mandated by the Congress.

Background:

- The Federal Water Pollution Control Act requires that municipal wastewater discharges meet secondary treatment requirements by 1977.
- There are major sewer systems in both the Los Angeles and San Francisco regions which do not presently meet these requirements. State and Federal grant funds are available to meet 87-1/2 percent of the capital cost of improving these plants. However, besides the 12-1/2 percent local share of construction costs, local communities would face increased costs for operation and maintenance of the facilities. Federal law requires that the operation and maintenance costs be met through a system of user charges. EPA has requested an amendment to the law to permit use of other than user charge funding methods.

- The Safe Drinking Water Act requires that drinking water meet Federal drinking water standards established to protect public health.
- The State of California has assumed responsibility for insuring that standards are met.
- The State is requiring Los Angeles to treat the Owens Valley water supply in order to meet Federal standards for turbidity (which interferes with disinfection).
- There are no provisions for providing Federal financial assistance for either construction or operation of the water treatment facilities.

OFF-SHORE OIL DRILLING SAFEGUARDS

- Q. Environmentalists are concerned about the development of off-shore oil drilling sites, especially as other sources of oil decrease. What steps will your Administration take to ensure that environmental safeguards are met and oil drilling problems minimized?
- A. Environmental protection is a developing technology and as better methods are developed, they will be considered carefully. Many safety measures have been implemented in recent years. The Department of the Interior routinely eliminates from its OCS sales the high risk tracts. From 1968 to present, the inspection force has been increased from only seven to more than 200. Regulations on all phases of drilling and production have been updated and revised, and a typical 20-well platform now has about 300 safety devices. Operators are required to submit contingency plans for oil spill containment and cleanup prior to lease operations. There have been results. Since 1968, more than 5,000 wells have been drilled on the OCS and only four resulted in accidents that caused oil spill of more than 250 barrels.

STRIP MINING IN DEATH VALLEY

- Q. Do you favor proposals to allow mining in Death Valley?
- A. Present law does not permit withdrawal from mining of certain areas of Death Valley National Monument. The Administration has endorsed legislation to forbid new mining claims in National Park System units where they are still permitted, and to give the Secretary of the Interior regulatory authority to protect environmental values involved in mining which would continue on existing claims.

Background:

This volatile issue surfaced last summer, when National Park Service asked for authority to withdraw certain areas of Death Valley National Monument from mining, and the Interior Solicitor issued an opinion that the law did not permit such withdrawal. The flak, mostly directed against Interior, kept flying in the press until early October, when the Department endorsed legislation to forbid new mining claims in National Park System units where they are still permitted, and to give the Secretary regulatory authority to protect environmental values involved in mining which would continue on existing claims. Areas still open to mining claims under law are: Death Valley; Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument and Coronado National Memorial, both in Arizona; Mt. McKinley National Park, Alaska and Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska (which Interior proposes not be closed to mining yet while surveys by Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey continues; nickel and other valuable minerals exist at Glacier Bay but there is a question whether they can be mined profitably).

WARM SPRINGS DAM NEAR
SAN ANDREAS FAULT

Q. Why does the Federal Government keep supporting public works projects such as the Warm Springs Dam in Sonoma County that is close to the San Andreas Fault and subject to earthquakes?

A. The Warm Springs Dam is located in the Russian River Basin north of San Francisco. The project was started by the Congress in 1967 and about \$40.5 million has been spent through fiscal year 1975, mainly for lands and road relocations. The total cost of the project is estimated at \$180 million. The major benefits are flood control and water supply.

The project is currently halted under a court injunction pending additional studies by the Corps of Engineers, including studies of any modifications that may be needed because the dam is near a fault zone. If these studies indicate that there is any serious reason for questioning the dam's safety, the dam will not be started.

EROSION IN THE REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

- Q. The large number of virgin stands of giant redwoods are now being threatened because of the harvesting of timber in close proximity. Are you in favor of the enlargement of the Redwood National Park (Burton bill) as a means to protect these trees?
- A. There are very serious problems of erosion in some of the parks finest areas. This Administration is considering legislation to be submitted to Congress that would address this problem. The bill would direct the Department of the Interior to protect affected areas within the Park by regulating some harvesting of timber, and through land rehabilitation outside the Park boundaries on watersheds which feed the streams within the Park.

Background

Created by Congress in 1968, this Park has been in trouble ever since. Cost of land acquisition (authorized at \$92 million plus exchange of some Federal lands) has run far above ceilings; and the State of California has refused to turn over its adjacent State Redwood Parks as originally expected, making management difficult. Immediate and pressing problem is erosion undermining some of the Park's finest areas, felling prime trees, some of them many centuries old. Loggers working slopes above and outside the Park have denuded land; when heavy rains fall, excessive runoff swells streams and undermines their banks, where biggest and best trees grow. The Act creating the Park had directed National Park Service to look into possible need for a buffer zone and report back to Congress; because of extremely high costs of standing redwood timber on private lands, NPS wanted strong factual justification, which was slow in coming. In 1975, a Sierra Club lawsuit against Interior forced the issue. In November, Interior released a two-year study report by Geological Survey hydrologists, documenting heavy damage within the Park and blaming accelerated erosion on logging practices outside the Park.

CONCESSIONERS IN NATIONAL PARKS

- Q. Should Yosemite National Park and other national parks undertake to limit construction and concessioners?
- A. The National Park Service currently is hiring concessions management specialists for several large parks, in accordance with the Service Director's plan to upgrade control over concessions. The Park Service has a mammoth effort underway to poll the public as to whether more or less human comforts are desirable for Yosemite. There have been hearings nationwide, and more than 30 in California. A determination of what the public wants would come before a course of action. At present, 347 concessioners operate in 87 units of the National Park System.

Background

Environmentalists would prefer a minimum of concessioners within the parks, with necessary services, particularly overnight accommodations, provided from outside the park where possible. Tourist-oriented business firms would like to expand services for a comfort-loving population, contending the parks are big enough to accommodate all kinds of tastes. The Park Service leans toward the environmentalist view; where the public stands is unclear.

Concessions have grown like Topsy, some from an era when a grand old resort hotel would accommodate visitors arriving by train and provide them with everything from food and lodging to golf and tennis, all within the park. That type of concession still survives in some of the big parks, but environmentalists and Park Service managers are pressing for closer control and phase out where possible. They feel the presence of these super-facilities violates the national park concept of preserving unspoiled nature as much as possible. Some concessions have become big business, operated by firms taken over by conglomerates, with a built-in pressure to maximize profits at the expense of park values by expanding facilities

and services. Concessioners are not all hotels and restaurants; they include gift shops, ski tows and many sport facilities, shuttle bus and sightseeing firms and a wide variety of other services. They pay a fee to NPS based on their gross receipts; in return they provide service that meets NPS standards. There is little uniformity in contract administration and considerable criticism of sub-par service, possibly exorbitant profits, plus occasional allegations of favoritism. Part of the problem is that concessions management is not a particularly desirable "major" for National Park Service employees career ladder. It is not a high-status field, but rather is one where the potential career risks are greater than anticipated rewards.

Parsons

BAN ON HANDGUNS

California may have a ballot measure in November to ban private ownership of handguns. You have taken a position opposed to this on a national basis, but, if California voters passed such a gun control proposition, would you reconsider your position?

- A. As you know, I have stated on a number of occasions that I am unalterably opposed to Federal registration of handguns or licensing of handgun owners. I am also opposed to a Federal ban on private ownership of handguns. I believe these questions should be addressed by State and local governments and not by the Federal government. This will be my position regardless of the outcome on the California proposition.



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MALPRACTICE

Do you believe the Federal Government should provide malpractice insurance for doctors to prevent strikes, such as the one that tied up California medicine earlier this year?

It is our feeling that the solution to the malpractice insurance problem for doctors and hospitals should come from the industry and the States. So far, over 30 States have passed legislation to help deal with the problem. It is our hope and belief that such steps will alleviate the crisis and make direct Federal involvement unnecessary.

The Administration's policy has been to encourage such activity. Many conferences and meetings with physicians, hospital administrators, insurance company executives and State insurance commissioners have been held in an effort to resolve this issue. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is also conducting research to seek better understanding of the problem.

Currently, no State is threatened with the immediate loss of malpractice insurance coverage, although in some areas the premium rates are quite high. There are several States that we are watching closely, including California.

BACKGROUND

Two-track effort is underway:

We have encouraged States to pass legislation providing for the immediate availability of medical malpractice insurance; and

We are looking at long term solutions to the problem such as possible changes in legal practices involving medical malpractice, necessary medical practice reforms, better insurance data, etc.

SCM
3/19/76

ILLEGAL ALIENS

What should be done about illegal aliens? Do you support the Rodino bill?

We have anywhere from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 illegal aliens in this country, which is, roughly, the total number of unemployed in this country. This is a very serious matter, but let me tell you what we are trying to do about it.

Number one, we are working very closely in a new program with the Mexican Government. There has been a tremendous increase in the flow of illegal aliens from Mexico. The cooperation that we are developing with the Mexican Government will, I think, produce some results in stopping that flow.

When I was in Mexico about nineteen months ago, I personally talked to President Echeverria about this.

Number two, in my budget I have recommended additional employees for the Immigration and Naturalization Service so it can do a better job of finding illegal aliens seeking to deport them.

There is one other thing we are trying to do. I have favored legislation that passed the House, last year as I recall, that makes it mandatory for an employer to ask whether a prospective employee is an illegal alien. That would be helpful.

GOV. BROWN'S PRIMARY CANDIDACY

- Q. Governor Brown has decided to enter the California Democratic Presidential primary. What effect will this have on your campaign here, and what are your impressions of him?
- A. Governor Brown's entering the Democratic primary should substantially affect the Democratic outcome because of his widespread popularity in the state. I do not believe it will have any effect on the Republican primary.

(Note: You have met with Governor Brown twice. Once was at the Governor's Conference in San Francisco. The second was in Sacramento in September of last year. At that time you discussed general issues as well as the crime message you were about to give to the California Assembly.)

Recent ratings of Gov. Brown's job performance showed that a great majority of Californians believe he is doing an excellent job.

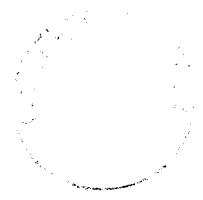
3/24/76

SEN. TUNNEY

Q. Which of the Republican Candidates do you feel has the best chance of defeating Senator John Tunney?

A. I have made it a practice never to become involved in conjecture regarding Republican candidates involved in primary campaigns. I think that we are very fortunate to have four candidates for the Republican Senatorial nomination. I have worked personally with both Al Bell and Bob Finch and have the highest respect and admiration for them both. I think that the Republican voters will decide with their ballots who they believe is best equipped to oppose Senator Tunney in November.


NOTE: The other Republican candidates are S. I. Hayakawa, former President of San Francisco State and syndicated columnist; and John Harmer, former Lt. Governor of California.



MILITARY BASE CLOSINGS

- Q. Mr. President: Do you plan to close any military installations in this State in order to reduce Federal spending?
- A. Let me first restate my belief that we as a nation must maintain a strong and effective military capability. However, in light of the financial pressures that we are facing at all levels of Government, we must insure that our military operations are efficient as well as effective. Therefore, we are reviewing the possibility for cost reductions in all Federal programs. Specifically, we are evaluating our military installations to determine where there is duplication or unnecessary operations. As you know, we have announced preliminary findings for the closing of some Air Force bases. These announcements have been made to allow an assessment of the impact of such closings on the surrounding areas. As we determine other candidates for closings, we will initiate a similar process to insure that a full and accurate assessment is made of the impact of such closings.

SGM
3/22/76



NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

Q. Should a moratorium on the construction of nuclear power plants be declared? If not, how do you propose to alleviate public and scientific concern regarding the safety of these plants?

A. No, there should not be a moratorium on the construction of nuclear power plants. Progress toward our goal of an adequate and dependable supply of energy requires expanded use of both coal and nuclear energy, at least until newer and better sources of energy can be developed.

We already have more than 50 commercial nuclear power plants in operation providing dependable, safe, clean and economical sources of energy.

We have created an independent Nuclear Regulatory Commission to regulate and assure the continued safety, reliability and environmental acceptability of nuclear facilities. An extensive study recently completed by a group of non-government safety experts concluded that nuclear power plants are very safe. (In fact, they concluded that the chance of any member of the public being killed in a nuclear plant accident is one in 5 billion -- which is slightly less likely than the chance of being struck by a meteor and over 2,000 times less likely than being struck by lightning.)

Expanding the production of electricity from nuclear power is so important to our energy independence and economic strength that I believe we must take all reasonable steps to assure further the safety of nuclear power and to answer questions that might be of concern to the public.

GUN CONTROL

- Q. A recently published statistic claimed that only five percent of the American people are opposed to some form of regulation of guns. Why do you continue to oppose gun controls?
- A. The way to cut down on the criminal use of guns is not to take guns away from the law-abiding citizen, but to impose mandatory sentences for crimes in which a gun is used, make it harder to obtain cheap guns for criminal purposes, and concentrate gun enforcement in high crime areas. Accordingly, I have proposed the following program:
- legislation requiring the imposition of a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment for any person convicted of using or carrying a handgun in the commission of Federal offenses;
 - legislation banning the importation, domestic manufacture and sale of cheap, highly concealable handguns — known as "Saturday Night Specials" — which have no apparent use other than against human beings;
 - legislation strengthening current laws to strike at the illegal commerce in handguns and to emphasize the responsibility of gun dealers to adhere to the law; and
 - expansion, by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, of its firearms investigative efforts in the nation's ten largest metropolitan areas through the immediate employment and training of an additional 500 firearms investigators.

BACKGROUND

You have submitted to the Congress legislation implementing all of your recommendations for enhanced Federal handgun control. The Administration has requested an additional 500 investigators from the Congress and has begun to step up its investigation of illegal firearms transactions in the following cities: Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Dallas—Fort Worth, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco and Washington, D.C.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Q. How successful have you been in fighting unemployment?

A. Statistics released last week show that unemployment was down to 7.6% in February (from 7.8% the previous month).

Employment was up to 86.3 million, an increase of 125 thousand, equal to the highest number of people working in the history of the United States. All jobs lost in the recession have now been restored.

We are, of course, pleased with these figures. They not only provide further evidence that our steady economic policies are working, but more important they indicate that much of the personal hardship of unemployment is over, and that we are well on the road toward reaching our goal of a job for everyone who wants to work.

JBS/3-10-76

INACCURATE UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES?

- Q. Isn't the Administration's forecast of an average 7.7% unemployment rate for 1976 too pessimistic in view of the recent decline in February to 7.6%?
- A. I have said all along that I hoped the economic recovery and specifically the unemployment figures would be better than the economists had predicted. I hope that the present trend continues. If it does, it's obvious that our forecast was too high and that the official projections will have to be revised downward. But other interrelated economic statistics will have to be reviewed before we can make a final judgment, and although we are hopeful, we are not going to relent in our efforts to build a strong economy that will provide jobs for all who want them.

FISCAL POSITION OF THE
POSTAL SERVICE

Q. What is the Administration going to do about the Postal Service? I understand that it will shortly run out of money.

A. While it is true that the U.S. Postal Service, a semi-independent government corporation, has experienced severe fiscal deficits, there is no indication that it will shortly go bankrupt. Increased revenues from increased postal rates, cash reserves and continued borrowing authority insure continued cash flows for the Postal Service.

BACKGROUND: The Postal Service' indebtedness at the end of FY 1976 will be approximately \$3 billion. Despite this, the above resources insure that the Postal Service will remain solvent for at least another year.

FLM
3/18/76

POSTAL SUBSIDY

- Q. Postmaster General Bailar has called for a doubling of the \$1 billion annual subsidy paid by the taxpayers to support the Postal Service. Do you support that idea?
- A. I am concerned about the deficit facing the Postal Service but I do not believe that it should be subsidized from general tax revenues. As you know, the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 established the Postal Service as a semi-independent government corporation on the principles that it support itself on its own revenues and that mail users should pay for mail service. I still support these principles but I will remain close scrutiny of the Postal Service's fiscal difficulties and will make appropriate recommendations to the Congress if I feel they are necessary.

BACKGROUND:

On September 8, at the opening session of the Nation's Postal Forum, Postmaster General Ben Bailar requested Congress for nearly \$1 billion in increased public service subsidies over the next two or three years to ease the Postal Service's deficit. He mentioned it again in his speech before the Detroit Economic Club on March 8, 1976, but indicated that the sense of the Congress and the Administration was against increased appropriations at this time.

FLM
3/18/76

POSTAL SERVICE

- Q. Postmaster General Ben Bailar has recently publicly questioned the need for current levels of postal service in this country and the post office has cut some deliveries in certain cities. Does that mean a major cut in postal service in the near future?
- A. Postmaster General Bailar, speaking for the Postal Service, has initiated a series of speeches which are intended to raise the public consciousness about the consequences of rising mail delivery costs, specifically what is the appropriate level of mail service in an era of declining volumes and revenues and increased costs? While the Postal Service contemplates no major decreases in mail service at this time, the issue has been set forth for public debate by the Postmaster General's action.

F.L. May
3/18/76

POSTAL SERVICE

Q: Despite creation of the U. S. Postal Service, delivery of mail seems to be as bad, if not worse, than it was a few years ago. Would you be willing to propose letting private companies compete with the U. S. Postal Service in delivering letters?

A: Some critics of the U. S. Postal Service have proposed that the interests of consumers would be better served if the Private Express Statutes, which guarantee the Postal Service a monopoly over first class mail, were repealed. While it is arguable that some consumers might benefit from the resulting competition, it is also possible that others in less populous areas might suffer a decline in service, or to forestall this additional Federal subsidies would have to be given to the Postal Service to maintain uneconomic routes. This latter step would violate the fundamental principle of the Reorganization Act of 1970 that mail users should pay for the service they receive.

I, therefore, do not believe that the repeal of the Private Express Statutes would be advisable at this time and that any solution for improvement of mail service or rate reduction requires extensive review by both the Administration and the Congress before drastic action is taken.

Background

Secretary Simon and other Administration officials have publicly questioned the validity of maintaining the Private Express Statutes. At the request of the Postal Rate Commission, the Council on Wage and Price Stability filed a report which called for additional study of the impact of abolition of the Private Express Statutes.

Currently the Domestic Council and OMB are developing a proposal for a low-visibility Administration task force to develop policy initiatives for the U. S. Postal Service and to improve mail service.

FLM
2/9/76

REVENUE SHARING

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

JIM SHUMAN

FROM

PAUL MYER *Paul Myer*

Per your request, attached is the supplemental material for the President's trip to California.

Attachment

- Tab A -- GRS Payment Data
- Tab B -- Actual Uses
- Tab C -- GRS Payment Data
for State of California
and all local jurisdictions



TAB A

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS -- CALIFORNIA
(in millions)

	Total State & All Local Governments	State Gov't.	Counties	Municipalities	Indian Tribes
Actual Payments to Date as of 1/5/76	\$ 2,504.1	\$ 834.7	\$ 999.8	\$ 669.0	\$.5
Estimated Payments Under Existing Pro- gram--thru 12/31/76	\$ 3,178.7	\$1,059.5	\$1,257.2	\$ 861.2	\$.7
Projected Payments Under President's Proposal (1/77-9/82)	\$ 4,125.8	\$1,375.3	\$1,575.4	\$1,174.0	\$1.1

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS

CALIFORNIA

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Payment to Date</u>	<u>Total (Existing Program thru 12/31/76)</u>	<u>Projected Under President's Legislation</u>
Fresno County	\$ 31,181,521	\$ 39,095,853	\$ 48,216,992
Fresno City	\$ 12,984,376	\$ 16,519,139	\$ 21,555,480
--			
San Francisco	\$ 74,986,878	\$ 93,948,787	\$ 115,524,126
--			
Los Angeles County	\$ 364,261,987	\$ 453,355,450	\$ 542,080,020
Los Angeles City	\$ 143,180,896	\$ 185,875,910	\$ 260,122,070

TAB B

Actual Uses of General Revenue Sharing Payments
(July 1974-June 1975)

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Actual Uses</u>
Fresno County	\$ 8,227,000 for health 2,476,000 for public safety 767,000 for public transportation
Fresno City	\$ 1,236,000 for environmental protection 658,000 for recreation 442,000 for general government
San Francisco	\$ 9,054,000 for public transportation 6,251,000 for social services to the poor and aged 2,686,000 for public safety
Los Angeles County	\$31,143,000 for public safety 25,214,000 for public transportation 25,397,000 for recreation
Los Angeles City	\$19,547,000 for environmental protection 6,000,000 for recreation ? 7,000 for public transportation

TAB C

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

05 CALIFORNIA

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	MONROVIA CITY	70,594	1,104,585				
	MONTEBELLO CITY	99,983	1,374,887				
	MONTEREY PARK CITY	68,102	1,099,581	026	MONO COUNTY	46,905	516,484
	PALOS VERDES ESTATES CTY	14,260	224,401		* COUNTY TOTAL *	46,905	516,484
	PASADENA CITY	286,191	4,129,705	027	MONTEREY COUNTY	741,697	12,441,487
	POMONA CITY	391,058	5,799,936		CARMEL BY THE SEA CITY	11,854	197,834
	REDONDO BEACH CITY	163,436	2,473,386		DEL REY OAKS CITY	4,090	55,431
	SAN FERNANDO CITY	99,527	975,059		GONZALES CITY	6,937	129,134
	SAN GABRIEL CITY	46,931	714,691		GREENFIELD CITY	7,623	105,914
	SAN MARINO CITY	14,940	235,686		KING CITY CITY	25,789	360,624
	SANTA MONICA CITY	164,631	2,557,597		MONTEREY CITY	114,417	1,735,899
	SIERRA MADRE CITY	12,616	201,468		PACIFIC GROVE CITY	34,734	464,794
	SIGNAL HILL CITY	32,850	427,232		SALINAS CITY	228,018	3,255,734
	SOUTH GATE CITY	112,095	1,480,177		SEASIDE CITY	77,976	1,126,153
	SOUTH PASADENA CITY	24,048	381,680		SOLEDAD CITY	18,040	254,554
	TORRANCE CITY	280,294	4,211,239		SAND CITY	1,766	25,444
	VERNON CITY	1,936	31,340		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,272,945	20,140,574
	WEST COVINA CITY	113,518	1,582,496	028	NAPA COUNTY	288,833	4,213,383
	WHITTIER CITY	103,813	1,470,530		CALISTOGA CITY	8,460	122,267
	DOWNNEY CITY	110,260	1,706,060		NAPA CITY	98,656	1,259,095
	BELLFLOWER CITY	53,286	866,304		ST HELENA CITY	11,081	139,200
	BROADBURY CITY	870	13,905		YOUNTVILLE CITY	13,167	159,077
	DUARTE CITY	10,970	354,448		* COUNTY TOTAL *	420,197	5,892,022
	INDUSTRY CITY	5,408	85,752	029	NEVADA COUNTY	157,913	2,054,484
	IRVINGDALE CITY	5,785	94,084		GRASS VALLEY CITY	24,203	314,680
	NORWALK CITY	131,245	1,571,396		NEVADA CITY CITY	6,413	105,424
	PARAMOUNT CITY	96,634	887,144		* COUNTY TOTAL *	188,529	2,478,594
	PICO RIVERA CITY	117,222	1,136,847	030	ORANGE COUNTY	2,795,723	42,415,363
	ROLLING HILLS EST CTY	8,340	114,452		ANAHEIM CITY	403,971	5,434,721
	SANTA FE SPRINGS CITY	116,754	1,785,915		BREA CITY	51,758	517,697
	SOUTH EL MONTE CITY	76,939	469,768		BUENA PARK CITY	136,581	2,111,734
	WALNUT CITY	10,587	104,160		COSTA MESA CITY	222,040	2,937,374
	ARTESIA CITY	38,638	314,812		LA PALMA CITY	14,486	191,334
	COMMERCE CITY	79,337	1,277,987		FULLERTON CITY	146,553	1,373,744
	LAWDALE CITY	41,199	442,782		GARDEN GROVE CITY	197,353	2,647,941
	ROLLING HILLS CITY	2,061	33,883		HUNTINGTON BEACH CITY	281,083	3,806,392
	BELL GARDENS CITY	71,755	690,980		LAGUNA BEACH CITY	28,612	425,742
	CUDAHY CITY	26,024	294,808		LA HABRA CITY	162,090	1,087,819
	LA MIRADA CITY	45,104	517,446		NEWPORT BEACH CITY	70,859	913,872
	SAN DIMAS CITY	34,946	350,413		ORANGE CITY	195,469	2,531,684
	TEMPLE CITY	32,124	514,768		PLACENTIA CITY	56,454	633,648
	ROSEMEAD CITY	88,627	774,390		SAN CLEMENTE CITY	43,295	546,449
	HAWAIIAN GARDENS	39,088	375,224		SANTA ANA CITY	683,773	6,804,272
	HIDDEN HILLS CITY	1,597	25,391		SEAL BEACH CITY	30,596	444,705
	LOMITA CITY	20,158	327,521		STANTON CITY	28,166	458,524
	PALMDALE CITY	29,123	234,527		TUSTIN CITY	42,049	619,249
	CARSON CITY	223,018	1,685,750		FOUNTAIN VALLEY CITY	69,145	904,091
	RANCHO PALOS VERDES CITY	37,436	218,786		CYPRESS CITY	41,521	589,453
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	39,412,029	607,959,508		LOS ALAMITOS CITY	25,404	359,466
1	MADERA COUNTY	267,764	4,174,942		WESTMINSTER CITY	121,954	1,535,274
	CHONCHILLA CITY	14,030	153,039		SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO CITY	25,472	211,991
	MADERA CITY	54,056	711,507		VILLA PARK CITY	4,430	49,190
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	335,850	5,041,488		YORBA LINDA CITY	20,634	213,383
021	MARIN COUNTY	347,062	5,308,788		IRVINE CITY	49,407	339,714
	BELVEDERE CITY	2,757	43,244		* COUNTY TOTAL *	5,748,469	80,504,334
	CORTE MADERA TOWN	15,800	208,552	031	PLACER COUNTY	352,013	5,232,257
	FAIRFAX TOWN	11,731	154,951		AUBURN CITY	21,010	294,264
	LARKSPUR CITY	12,952	174,144		COLFAX CITY	5,490	68,343
	HILL VALLEY CITY	20,427	321,236		LINCOLN CITY	9,543	154,644
	ROSS TOWN	2,994	45,797		ROCKLIN CITY	7,932	80,562
	SAN ANSELMO TOWN	23,284	330,111		ROSEVILLE CITY	61,429	743,437
	SAN RAFAEL CITY	67,433	927,025		* COUNTY TOTAL *	457,417	6,623,973
	SAUSALITO CITY	7,338	104,071	032	PLUMAS COUNTY	76,884	1,230,072
	NOVATO CITY	44,346	654,009		PORTOLA CITY	3,613	45,749
	TIBURON CITY	7,164	104,464		* COUNTY TOTAL *	80,497	1,275,841
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	563,290	8,385,392	033	RIVERSIDE COUNTY	1,873,985	30,173,313
022	MARIPOSA COUNTY	53,094	733,549		BANNING CITY	36,683	430,327
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	53,094	733,549		BEAUMONT CITY	22,785	336,447
023	MENDOCINO COUNTY	337,781	4,760,161		BLYTHE CITY	40,202	528,817
	FORT BRAGG CITY	20,930	305,741		COACHELLA CITY	61,150	826,333
	POINT ARENA CITY	1,262	16,402		CORONA CITY	107,671	1,644,665
	UKIAM CITY	34,923	466,737		ELSGORE CITY	21,264	339,788
	WILLITS CITY	17,783	214,805		HEMET CITY	55,363	590,757
	COVELO INDIAN COMMUNITY COU	2,467	35,570		INDIO CITY	105,779	1,455,447
	MANCHESTER COMMUNITY COUNCI	1,248	7,589		PALM SPRINGS CITY	102,889	1,431,557
	LAYTONVILLE EXECUTIVE COMMI	786	7,913		PERRIS CITY	19,981	293,182
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	417,180	5,814,918		RIVERSIDE CITY	409,544	5,543,607
024	MERCED COUNTY	637,760	9,663,763		SAN JACINTO CITY	10,595	174,574
	ATWATER CITY	29,645	421,345		DESERT HOT SPRINGS CITY	10,521	130,903
	OOS PALOS CITY	9,874	102,445		NORCO CITY	42,462	511,901
	GUSTINE CITY	6,272	103,054		INDIAN WELLS CITY	1,256	14,410
	LIVINGSTON CITY	12,226	197,997		RANCHO MIRAGE CITY	6,492	24,944
	LOS RANOS CITY	35,266	472,494		PALM DESERT CITY	10,003	52,917
	MERCED CITY	128,862	1,775,690		COLORADO RIVER TRIBAL COUNC	154	2,354
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	859,905	12,731,792		AGUA CALIFANTE TRIBAL COUNCI	REPORT	?
	MODOC COUNTY	50,770	787,834		MORONGO GENERAL COUNCIL	REPORT	22,124
	ALTURAS CITY	7,614	113,419		PECHANGA GENERAL COUNCIL	392	2,579
	FORT BIONELL GENERAL	REPORT	2,513		SANTA ROSA BUSINESS COMMITT	REPORT	414
	ALTURAS RANCHERIA GEN COUNC	123	1,298		SORDA GENERAL COUNCIL	1,536	12,277
	I-L RANCH BOARD OF DIRECTOR	223	3,498		CAMUILLA GENERAL COUNCIL	REPORT	?
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	58,734	903,562		TORRES-MARTINEZ BUSINESS CO	REPORT	?

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
* COUNTY TOTAL *		2,940,912	45,105,651				
034	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	2,562,184	37,932,760		SAN MATEO CITY	135,055	2,172,490
	FOLSOM CITY	20,613	314,147		SO SAN FRANCISCO CITY	132,901	1,459,341
	GALT CITY	7,739	118,860		PACIFICA CITY	54,959	481,644
	SLETON CITY	4,255	60,403		WOODSIDE TOWN	5,089	78,901
	SACRAMENTO CITY	933,623	14,342,600		HALF MOON BAY CITY	4,207	137,914
	COUNTY TOTAL *	3,528,414	52,760,770		BRISBANE CITY	11,424	180,104
035	SAN BENITO COUNTY	74,625	1,084,552		PORTOLA VALLEY TOWN	5,345	43,254
	HOLLISTER CITY	27,796	364,234		FOSTER CITY CITY	70,093	1,044,254
	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA CITY	2,462	44,411	042	* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,735,520	26,670,750
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	104,884	1,494,197		SANTA BARRARA COUNTY	873,466	14,961,954
036	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	2,944,844	44,748,042		GUADALUPE CITY	7,493	110,744
	BARSTOW CITY	45,635	714,092		LOMPOC CITY	53,481	794,454
	CHINO CITY	72,943	904,431		SANTA BARRARA CITY	206,724	2,762,343
	COLTON CITY	76,762	1,169,883		SANTA MARIA CITY	102,781	1,424,524
	FONTANA CITY	49,244	674,955		CARPINTERIA CITY	28,908	311,249
	NEEDLES CITY	11,210	175,021		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,273,241	20,574,454
	ONTARIO CITY	167,245	2,452,465	043	SANTA CLARA COUNTY	2,516,033	36,583,870
	REDLANDS CITY	78,081	1,193,323		CAMPBELL CITY	72,930	957,247
	RIALTO CITY	55,960	820,917		CUPERTINO CITY	25,049	316,902
	SAN BERNARDINO CITY	464,410	7,275,442		GILROY CITY	52,039	642,018
	UPLAND CITY	50,421	774,199		LOS ALTOS CITY	27,214	418,251
	MONTCLAIR CITY	91,206	1,200,551		LOS ALTOS HILLS TOWN	7,394	114,534
	VICTORVILLE CITY	30,854	420,749		LOS GATOS TOWN	27,370	394,712
	ADELANTO CITY	8,497	79,713		MILPITAS CITY	77,120	1,193,942
	LOMA LINDA CITY	10,158	117,322		MORGAN HILL CITY	21,899	287,313
	FORT MOJAVE TRIBAL COUNCIL	1,197	14,350		MOUNTAIN VIEW CITY	110,494	1,432,874
	SAN MANUEL GENERAL COUNCIL	REPORT	1,516		PALO ALTO CITY	74,066	1,301,434
	CHEMUEVEI INDIAN TRIBE	NO PAY DUE	360		SAN JOSE CITY	1,344,650	19,210,717
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	4,150,669	62,744,431		SANTA CLARA CITY	210,250	2,931,493
037	SAN DIEGO COUNTY	3,540,774	52,449,546		SUNNYVALE CITY	172,944	2,394,151
	CARLSBAD CITY	88,695	911,204		SARATOGA CITY	32,182	453,565
	CHULA VISTA CITY	188,826	2,403,613		MONTE SERENO CITY	3,538	48,405
	CORONADO CITY	40,574	574,302	044	* COUNTY TOTAL *	4,819,593	68,281,933
	EL CAJON CITY	160,424	2,191,544		SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	561,094	8,145,794
	ESCONDIDO CITY	152,745	2,160,989		CAPITOLA CITY	13,296	207,916
	IMPERIAL BEACH CITY	55,885	781,159		SANTA CRUZ CITY	134,202	2,057,520
	LA MESA CITY	67,614	1,101,085		WATSONVILLE CITY	65,184	904,694
	NATIONAL CITY CITY	175,750	2,373,792		SCOTTS VALLEY CITY	5,411	81,027
	OCEANSIDE CITY	163,757	2,335,732		* COUNTY TOTAL *	779,591	11,396,951
	SAN DIEGO CITY	1,908,666	27,701,270	045	SHASTA COUNTY	304,786	5,213,729
	DEL MAR CITY	5,863	94,078		REDDING CITY	115,275	1,616,401
	SAN MARCOS CITY	33,163	280,321		ANDERSON CITY	17,474	250,244
	VISTA CITY	43,871	670,644		BIG BEND GENERAL COUNCIL	REPORT	429
	SAN PASQUAL GENERAL COUNCIL	212	1,588		MONTGOMERY CREEK RANCHERIA	REPORT	398
	YUCCA VALLEY TRIBAL COUNCIL	REPORT	2,452		ROARING CREEK RANCHERIA	REPORT	224
	LA GRANDE BAND OF MISSION	REPORT	604		* COUNTY TOTAL *	439,535	7,086,844
	LA RANCHO MISSION INDIANS	1,331	12,346	046	SIERRA COUNTY	17,535	237,447
	YUMA GENERAL COUNCIL	REPORT	1,784		LOYALTON CITY	1,115	15,949
	RINCON INDIAN RES SAN DIEGO	415	4,408		* COUNTY TOTAL *	18,650	253,396
	BARONA GENERAL COUNCIL	862	4,098	047	SISKIYOU COUNTY	175,307	2,478,487
	INAJA-COSMIT GENERAL COUNCIL	REPORT	149		DORRIS TOWN	1,335	21,304
	LOS COYOTES RANCHO OF MISSION	270	3,966		DUNSMUIR CITY	5,424	94,559
	MANZANITA INDIAN RESERVATION	99	1,056		ETNA TOWN	1,754	34,527
	CAMPO BAND OF MISSION INDIAN	383	6,949		FORT JONES TOWN	1,454	20,637
	SANTA YSABEL GENERAL COUNCIL	1,346	1,123		MONTAGUE TOWN	1,699	23,753
	SYCUAN BAND OF MISSION INDIAN	388	7,195		MOUNT SHASTA TOWN	5,977	94,347
	VIEJAS TRIBAL COUNCIL	595	7,195		TULELAKE CITY	4,676	67,972
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	6,630,504	96,483,053		YREKA CITY TOWN	22,610	294,342
038	SAN FRANCISCO CITY	4,631,680	74,984,478		WEFO CITY	8,410	122,044
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	4,631,680	74,984,478		* COUNTY TOTAL *	228,650	3,252,054
039	SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY	1,321,925	20,462,757	048	SOLANO COUNTY	499,564	7,641,371
	LODI CITY	77,180	1,072,162		RENICIA CITY	49,227	461,543
	MANTECA CITY	44,647	644,857		OIXON CITY	13,445	214,203
	RIPON CITY	10,156	169,778		FAIRFIELD CITY	121,260	1,752,640
	STOCKTON CITY	527,090	7,794,015		RIO VISTA CITY	6,470	91,634
	TRACY CITY	44,581	665,525		SUISUN CITY CITY	14,022	260,404
	ESCALON CITY	7,980	116,630		VACAVILLE CITY	62,791	900,037
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	2,033,559	31,124,724		VALLEJO CITY	172,674	2,435,795
040	SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	594,549	9,090,624		* COUNTY TOTAL *	939,459	14,147,434
	ARROYO GRANDE CITY	20,252	337,213	049	SONOMA COUNTY	992,860	14,933,414
	EL PASO DE ROBLES CITY	42,957	552,599		CLOVERDALE CITY	13,632	170,009
	PISMO BEACH CITY	REPORT	189,479		HEALDSBURG CITY	30,922	390,745
	SAN LUIS OBISPO CITY	121,893	1,534,409		PETALUMA CITY	83,387	1,225,174
	GROVER CITY	21,994	305,216		SANTA ROSA CITY	205,242	2,430,718
	MORRO RAY CITY	27,664	454,777		SEBASTOPOL CITY	21,675	299,302
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	829,311	12,477,317		SONOMA CITY	17,239	254,424
041	SAN MATEO COUNTY	843,876	13,214,856		COTATI CITY	10,002	131,339
	ATHERTON TOWN	8,674	134,714		ROMBERT PARK CITY	46,291	343,494
	RELMONT CITY	25,484	393,447		STEWARTS POINT RANCHERIA CO	REPORT	3,034
	BURLINGAME CITY	49,939	694,436		REPORT	REPORT	430
	COLMA TOWN	4,034	61,422		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,421,250	20,606,013
	DALY CITY	106,711	1,627,496	050	STANISLAUS COUNTY	726,233	13,371,083
	ELSBOROUGH TOWN	9,476	144,019		CERES CITY	29,253	366,013
	O PARK CITY	29,235	447,901		MODESTO CITY	238,265	3,245,202
	BRAE CITY	22,150	347,994		NEWMAN CITY	9,474	159,234
	WOOD CITY	126,110	1,924,952		OKDALE CITY	26,317	359,714
	SAN BRUNO CITY	55,496	749,692		PATTERSON CITY	18,625	225,163
	SAN CARLOS CITY	29,441	437,092				

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	RIVERBANK CITY	23,451	381,389				
	TURLOCK CITY	44,365	687,123				
	WATERFORD CITY	6,487	75,938				
	MUGHSON CITY	6,919	73,533				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,127,769	18,944,396				
051	SUTTER COUNTY	199,006	2,722,265				
	LIVE OAK CITY	8,819	109,437				
	YUBA CITY	49,147	760,402				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	256,972	3,592,104				
052	TEHAMA COUNTY	167,990	2,544,607				
	CORNING CITY	12,851	168,999				
	RED BLUFF CITY	36,237	508,717				
	TEHAMA CITY	350	5,303				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	217,428	3,224,626				
053	TRINITY COUNTY	67,925	896,570				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	67,925	896,570				
054	TULARE COUNTY	1,128,468	17,463,791				
	DINUBA CITY	28,707	397,552				
	EXETER CITY	10,382	160,946				
	LINDSAY CITY	25,264	331,333				
	PORTERVILLE CITY	97,054	1,292,563				
	TULARE CITY	108,652	1,315,701				
	VISALIA CITY	118,944	1,658,809				
	WOODLAKE CITY	8,347	113,688				
	FARMERSVILLE CITY	8,606	127,868				
	TULE RIVER TRIBAL COUNCIL	REPORT	30,100				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,534,424	22,889,351				
055	TUOLUMNE COUNTY	141,778	1,890,480				
	SONORA CITY	17,676	221,872				
	TUOLUMNE INDIAN RANCHERIA	745	9,208				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	160,199	2,121,560				
056	VENTURA COUNTY	1,462,487	22,771,887				
	FILLMORE CITY	16,547	190,813				
	OJAI CITY	15,252	231,858				
	GINARD CITY	312,797	4,214,135				
	PORT HUENEME CITY	19,841	334,166				
	SAN BUENAVENTURA CITY	155,201	2,174,192				
	SANTA PAULA CITY	44,737	675,288				
	CAMARILLO CITY	24,624	338,221				
	THOUSAND OAKS CITY	67,721	840,906				
	SIMI VALLEY CITY	92,317	1,169,194				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	2,211,524	32,957,660				
057	YOLA COUNTY	409,420	6,140,362				
	DAVIS CITY	92,788	1,257,250				
	WINTERS CITY	6,115	113,407				
	WOODLAND CITY	100,010	1,224,403				
	RUMSEY RANCHERIA	112	1,109				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	608,453	8,740,531				
058	YUBA COUNTY	229,420	4,090,843				
	MARYSVILLE CITY	70,822	1,083,654				
	WHEATLAND CITY	4,326	60,648				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	304,568	5,235,145				
**	STATE TOTAL **	164,941,915	2,504,104,509				
	NUMBER PAID	500					

----- GOVERNMENTS NOT PAID -----

REASON	NUMBER	AMOUNT
REPORT	25	50,727
DUE TRUST FUND	0	
ORS MOLO	0	
WAIVED	0	
NO PAY DUE	1	
TOTAL	26	50,727

OFFICE OF REVENUE SHARING

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
05	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	54,934,544	834,690,872		GRINDSTONE INDIAN RANCHERIA	REPORT	960
	ALAMEDA COUNTY	2,704,179	43,014,351		* COUNTY TOTAL *	136,110	2,055,419
	ALAMFOA CITY	114,309	1,709,440	012	HUMBOLDT COUNTY	386,484	6,464,187
	ALBANY CITY	43,396	494,837		ARCATA CITY	36,195	431,220
	BERKELEY CITY	107,695	4,464,227		BLUE LAKE CITY	1,247	22,527
	EMERYVILLE TOWN	26,555	335,280		EUREKA CITY	94,206	1,479,474
	FREMONT CITY	213,264	3,090,157		FERDPALE CITY	3,394	51,003
	HAYWARD CITY	296,647	4,284,719		FORTUNA CITY	11,128	169,194
	LIVERMORE CITY	68,250	979,386		TRINIDAD CITY	446	11,181
	NEWARK CITY	70,478	1,095,037		RIO DELL CITY	5,744	73,454
	OAKLAND CITY	1,365,397	20,127,453		MOOPA VALLEY BUSINESS COUNCIL	5,938	100,680
	PIEDMONT CITY	11,320	181,123		CHEM-EE HEIGHTS COMMUNITY	284	2,407
	PLEASANTON CITY	44,882	614,566		* COUNTY TOTAL *	545,914	9,206,126
	SAN LEANDRO CITY	165,297	2,514,543	013	IMPERIAL COUNTY	379,227	5,907,388
	UNION CITY	64,526	961,089		BRANLEY CITY	41,094	612,560
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	5,496,195	84,277,243		CALEXICO CITY	78,932	1,104,071
002	ALPINE COUNTY	4,488	51,284		CALIPATRIA CITY	8,605	135,449
	WASHOE TRIBAL COUNCIL	REPORT	9,430		EL CENTRO CITY	61,492	861,548
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	4,488	59,914		HOLTVILLE CITY	8,437	144,338
003	AMADOR COUNTY	60,146	947,326		IMPERIAL CITY	9,468	126,477
	AMADOR CITY	188	7,640		WESTMORLAND CITY	3,138	46,384
	IONE CITY	6,546	96,224		QUECHAN TRIBAL COUNCIL	6,056	94,204
	JACKSON CITY	6,149	78,400		* COUNTY TOTAL *	597,349	9,034,828
	PLYMOUTH CITY	1,200	17,641	014	INYO COUNTY	65,277	1,018,454
	SUTTER CREEK CITY	4,001	52,910		BISHOP CITY	13,998	203,454
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	78,230	1,190,541		FORT INDEPENDENCE GENERAL C	231	3,597
004	BUTTE COUNTY	459,785	7,399,682		BIG PINE TRIBAL COUNCIL	892	4,520
	BIGGS CITY	1,569	27,278		BISHOP TRIBAL COUNCIL	4,089	62,743
	CHICO CITY	104,385	1,509,857		LONE PINE RESERVATION	805	9,978
	GRIDLEY CITY	17,288	203,844		* COUNTY TOTAL *	85,292	1,302,549
	GROVILLE CITY	45,876	658,114	015	KERN COUNTY	1,984,638	31,361,341
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	628,903	9,797,775		BAKERSFIELD CITY	409,759	6,022,267
005	CALAVERAS COUNTY	96,003	1,522,048		DELANO CITY	66,969	914,637
	ANGELS CITY	5,609	58,376		MARICOPA CITY	1,365	22,737
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	101,692	1,580,424		SHAFTER CITY	10,432	211,226
006	COLUSA COUNTY	77,609	1,211,539		TAFT CITY	10,148	158,277
	COLUSA CITY	12,197	171,926		TEHACHAPI CITY	12,577	133,744
	WILLIAMS CITY	3,626	53,766		WASCO CITY	22,657	299,240
	COLUSA INDIAN COMMUNITY COU	REPORT	755		MCFARLAND CITY	8,497	133,914
	CORTINA RANCHERIA	REPORT	72		ARVIN CITY	14,635	172,320
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	93,432	1,438,060		RIDGECREST CITY	23,048	239,094
	CONTRA COSTA COUNTY	1,489,896	24,023,034		CALIFORNIA CITY	16,757	171,283
	ANTIOCH CITY	59,178	854,709	016	KINGS COUNTY	407,887	6,359,304
	WRENTWOOD CITY	7,523	81,128		CORCORAN CITY	31,057	361,537
	CONCORD CITY	141,648	2,027,218		MANFORD CITY	75,783	1,157,087
	EL CERRITO CITY	26,020	417,724		LEMOORE CITY	15,273	197,080
	HERCULES TOWN	975	14,203		SANTA ROSA GENERAL COUNCIL	REPORT	5,993
	MARTINEZ CITY	28,890	434,475		* COUNTY TOTAL *	530,000	8,081,001
	PINOLE CITY	15,649	231,394	017	LAKE COUNTY	157,754	2,173,498
	PITTSBURG CITY	66,825	932,677		LAKEPORT CITY	18,422	224,987
	RICHMOND CITY	329,044	5,149,205		EL-EM INDIAN COLONY	794	7,468
	SAN PABLO CITY	32,228	487,685		MIDDLETOWN GENERAL COUNCIL	REPORT	1,624
	WALNUT CREEK CITY	48,697	683,843		* COUNTY TOTAL *	176,974	2,407,979
	CLAYTON CITY	1,969	26,025	018	LASSEN COUNTY	73,755	1,022,554
	PLEASANT HILL CITY	29,720	414,703		SUSANVILLE CITY	19,661	303,644
	LAFAYETTE CITY	22,341	342,047		SUSANVILLE INDIAN RANCHERIA	351	5,129
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	2,300,603	36,121,470		* COUNTY TOTAL *	93,767	1,331,327
008	DEL NORTE COUNTY	80,406	1,269,072	019	LOS ANGELES COUNTY	21,787,493	364,261,987
	CRESCENT CITY CITY	20,161	303,097		ALHAMBRA CITY	104,456	1,545,792
	RESIGNINI BUSINESS COUNCIL	134	850		ARCADIA CITY	48,154	751,571
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	100,701	1,572,969		AVOLON CITY	7,753	127,127
009	EL DORADO COUNTY	271,566	3,640,375		AZUSA CITY	74,182	1,172,453
	PLACERVILLE CITY	23,964	340,709		BALDWIN PARK CITY	121,824	1,341,531
	SOUTH LAKE TAHOE CITY	105,054	1,353,338		BELL CITY	27,697	520,513
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	400,584	5,334,422		BEVERLY HILLS CITY	35,835	556,768
010	FRESNO COUNTY	1,933,196	31,181,521		BURBANK CITY	216,322	3,182,419
	CLOVIS CITY	46,317	665,127		CLAREMONT CITY	37,818	465,761
	COALINGA CITY	10,493	161,229		COMPTON CITY	357,554	5,178,406
	FIREBAUGH CITY	22,947	254,182		COVINA CITY	87,643	1,316,985
	FOWLER TOWN	7,892	125,385		CULVER CITY CITY	111,785	1,590,436
	FRESNO CITY	862,561	12,984,376		CERRITOS CITY	85,784	706,268
	MURON CITY	22,194	134,021		EL MONTE CITY	211,913	2,847,043
	KERMAN CITY	10,997	169,185		EL SEGUNDO CITY	111,660	1,232,554
	KINGSBURG CITY	7,404	128,343		GARDENA CITY	106,441	1,459,234
	MENDOTA CITY	15,429	197,905		GLENDALE CITY	191,395	2,975,922
	ORANGE COVE CITY	18,082	234,412		GLENORA CITY	54,203	794,448
	PARLIER CITY	11,824	130,997		HAYTHORNE CITY	81,877	1,202,032
	REEDLEY CITY	21,887	297,462		HERMOSA BEACH CITY	23,302	349,827
	SANGER CITY	81,986	559,311		HUNTINGTON PARK CITY	88,773	1,177,888
	JAN JOAQUIN CITY	10,175	101,174		INGLEWOOD CITY	247,177	3,227,776
	SELMA CITY	54,358	394,249		LAKEWOOD CITY	95,576	1,396,427
	SYCAMORE VALLEY ASSOCIATION	REPORT	4,120		LA PUENTE CITY	63,943	650,990
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	3,137,866	47,727,999		LA VERNE CITY	25,013	384,447
011	GLENN COUNTY	102,044	1,597,114		LONG BEACH CITY	816,753	14,311,318
	ORLANDO CITY	13,286	195,829		LOS ANGELES CITY	10,415,561	143,180,494
	WILLOWS CITY	20,780	281,916		LYNWOOD CITY	74,441	947,758
					MANHATTAN BEACH CITY	36,609	586,427
					WAYWOOD CITY	20,733	330,744