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# **Glossary of Legislative Terms**

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**GLOSSARY OF LEGISLATIVE TERMS****A**

**ACROSS THE DESK**—The official act of introducing a bill or resolution. The measure is given to the Chief Clerk or his or her representative at the Assembly Desk in the Assembly Chamber or to the Secretary of the Senate or his or her representative in the Senate Chamber. It then receives a number, is sent to the State Printer, and becomes a public document available in the bill room. Amendments are also “put across the desk.”

**ACT**—A bill passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor.

**ACTION**—Disposition of any question before the Legislature.

**ADJOURN IN MEMORY (AIM)**—A Member may request that the Assembly or Senate session be adjourned in the memory of a person. This request must be in writing and shall be read by the Presiding Officer prior to the adjournment of session.

**ADJOURNMENT**—Termination of a meeting, occurring at the close of each legislative day upon the completion of business, accomplished by a successful motion to end session, with the hour and day of the next meeting being set prior to adjournment.

**ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE**—Literally, “adjournment without day,” meaning no days left; final termination of the two-year legislative session. Regular or special sessions of the Legislature are adjourned sine die at midnight on November 30 of each even-numbered year.

**ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT (APA)**—A statute containing required procedures for rule-making and administrative hearings. (Chapter 3.5, 4, and 5 [commencing with Section 11340] of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.)

**ADOPTION**—Approval or acceptance of motions, amendments or resolutions.

**ADVISE AND CONSENT**—Confirmation by the Senate of certain appointees of the Governor.

**AMENDMENT**—An alteration made, or proposed to be made, in a bill, motion, resolution or clause, by adding, changing, substituting or omitting language. Amendments must be submitted to Legislative Counsel for drafting.

**AUTHOR'S AMENDMENTS (Before Committee Hearing)**—Amendments submitted by the author of the bill to the committee and submitted to the Desk by the Chair of the committee to which the bill has been referred. Permits the adoption of the amendments by the House without the benefit of a committee hearing and recommendation.

**AUTHOR'S AMENDMENTS (At Committee Hearing or on the Floor)**—Amendments in Committee or on the Floor that are supported by the author.

**COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS**—Amendments proposed by a Committee or a Committee member in a Committee hearing. Adopted by roll call vote of the Committee. May or may not be hostile.

**HOSTILE AMENDMENTS (At Committee Hearing or on the Floor)**—Amendments proposed by another Member in Committee or on the Floor that are not supported by the bill's author.

**ANALYSIS OF THE BUDGET BILL**—The Legislative Analyst's comprehensive examination of the Governor's Budget; available to legislators and the public about six weeks after the budget is submitted by the Governor to the Legislature.

**APA RULEMAKING PROCEDURES**—Procedures set forth in the Administrative Procedure Act that generally require state agencies, when adopting regulations, to give public notice, receive and consider public comments, submit their regulations and supporting rule-making files to the Office of Administrative Law for review, and publish the regulations in the California Code of Regulations (see California Code of Regulations and Rule-Making).

**APPEAL**—A parliamentary procedure for challenging the decision of a presiding officer.

**APPORTIONMENT**—Division of the State into districts from which state and federal legislative representatives are elected (see reapportionment).

**APPROPRIATION**—The amount of money set aside for a specific purpose and designated from a specific source, such as the General Fund or the Environmental License Plate Fund.

**APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT**—Established by Proposition 4, which was passed by voters in 1979 (Article XIII B, California Constitution), the appropriations limit is the maximum amount of tax proceeds that State or local governments may appropriate in a fiscal year. The limit is adjusted annually but is based on 1986–87 appropriations.

**APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR**—Indicating the signature of the Governor on a bill passed by the Legislature.

**ARCHIVES**—Location and contents of public records kept by the Secretary of State, including copies of all measures considered at each session, journals, committee reports, and documents of historic value.

**ASSEMBLY**—The House of the California Legislature, consisting of 80 Members, elected for two-year terms, from districts apportioned on the basis of population.

**ASSISTANT CHIEF CLERK**—Assists in the supervision and coordination of the operation of the proceedings and actions of the Assembly; performs the duties of the Chief Clerk in his or her absence.

**AUTHOR**—A Member of the Legislature who introduces a legislative measure.

## B

**BICAMERAL**—A Legislature consisting of two Houses.

**BILL**—A draft of a proposed law introduced by a Member of the Legislature (Assembly Bill 4000-AB 4000, Senate Bill 1-SB 1).

**BILL ANALYSIS**—A summary of the purpose, content, and effect of a proposed measure or amendment, prepared for committee or floor proceedings.

**BILL DIGEST**—The legal synopsis of a measure; prepared by Legislative Counsel (see Digest and Legislative Counsel).

**BLUE PENCIL**—The California Constitution grants the Governor “line item veto” authority to reduce or eliminate any item of appropriation from any bill including the Budget Bill. In the 1960’s the Governor actually used an editor’s blue pencil for the task (see line item veto).

**BOND BILL (General Obligation Bonds)**—A bill authorizing the sale of State general obligation bonds to finance specified projects or activities; the measure subsequently must be approved by the voters.

**BUDGET ACT**—The Budget Bill after it has been signed into law by the Governor.

**BUDGET BILL**—The spending proposal for the next fiscal year submitted by the Governor and considered by both houses of the Legislature.

**BUDGET CHANGE PROPOSAL (BCP)**—A document prepared by a State agency and submitted to an agency secretary and the Department of Finance to propose a budget change to the baseline budget; used in preparing the Governor's Budget.

**BUDGET TRAILER BILL**—See "Trailer Bill."

**BUDGET YEAR**—The next fiscal year that begins July 1 and concludes on June 30; the year following the current fiscal year.

## C

**CALIFORNIA CHANNEL (CAL-SPAN)**—The cable television channel that televises Assembly and Senate proceedings.

**CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS**—The official compilation of regulations legally adopted by State agencies and filed with the Secretary of State; the recognized source of California administrative law.

**CALL OF THE HOUSE**—The procedure used to compel attendance of Members and to require those in attendance to remain in the Chamber.

**CALL THE ABSENTEES**—Order by the Presiding Officer directing the reading clerk to read the names of Members who have not responded to a roll call.

**CAPITAL OUTLAY**—Funds to be spent acquiring, improving or constructing fixed assets.

**CAPITOL PRESS CORPS**—Members of the press who are responsible for covering events in the Capitol.

**CASTING VOTE**—The deciding vote the Lieutenant Governor may cast in the case of a tie vote in the Senate.

**CAUCUS**—(1) A closed meeting of the legislators of one political party. (2) A group of legislators who meet formally because of their interest in specific issues (e.g., Rural Caucus, Women's Caucus, Latino Caucus, Black Caucus, etc.).

**CAUCUS CHAIR**—A Member selected to serve as chair, with duties as prescribed by his or her caucus.

**CAUCUS SECRETARY**—An officer of the party caucus whose duties are prescribed by the caucus.

**CHAIR**—A designation of the current presiding officer, usually in the context of a committee hearing.

**CHAMBER**—The Assembly or Senate Chamber where Floor Sessions are held.

**CHAPTER**—After a bill has been signed by the Governor, the Secretary of State assigns the bill a Chapter Number, for example, “Chapter 123, Statutes of 1998,” which subsequently may be used to refer to the measure.

**CHAPTERING OUT**—When, during a calendar year, two or more bills amending the same code section become law, the bill enacted last (with a higher chapter number) becomes law and prevails over (“chapters out”) the code section in the bill or bills previously enacted. Chaptering out can be prevented with the adoption of “double jointing” amendments (see conflict, double jointing).

**CHECK-IN SESSION**—On non-Floor Session days, legislators are required to “check-in” with the Chief Clerk or Secretary of the Senate to be added to the roll for attendance purposes. A quorum must be recorded in order for legislative business to be transacted.

**CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER**—The chief Assembly staff person responsible for Assembly administrative, fiscal, personnel, and business affairs; reports to the Assembly Rules Committee.

**CHIEF CLERK**—A nonpartisan non-Member officer of the Assembly elected by the majority of the membership at the start of each two-year session as the Assembly’s legislative officer and parliamentarian.

**COAUTHOR**—Any member of either house, with the agreement of the author of a bill, may add his or her name on that bill as a coauthor, usually indicating support for the proposed legislation.

**CODES**—Bound volumes of law organized by subject matter. The code sections to be amended by a bill are referred to in the title of the bill.

**COLA**—Cost-of-living adjustment.

**COMMITTEE CHAIR**—A Member selected by the Speaker to preside over the proceedings and actions of a specific committee.

**COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE**—The entire Assembly or Senate sitting as a committee to consider any matter properly presented to it.

**COMPANION BILL**—An identical bill introduced in the other House. This procedure is less common in the California Legislature than in Congress.

**CONCURRENCE**—Approval by the House of origin to changes made to a bill while it was in the second House (e.g., Assembly approval of Senate amendments to an Assembly bill). If concurrence is denied, the bill is eligible to be sent to a two-house conference committee (see conference committee).

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**—A measure that can be introduced in either House, but must be approved by both Houses and filed with the Secretary of State to take effect. The Governor's signature is not required. These measures usually involve the business of the Legislature (e.g., adoption of the Joint Rules).

**CONDITION OF THE FILE**—When permitted by the Speaker (in the Assembly) or the President pro Tempore (in the Senate), a Member may make a brief statement at the close of a Floor session, to argue why it may be inadvisable for the Assembly or Senate to adjourn. The statement may be no longer than two minutes in the Assembly. The Senate has no time limit.

**CONDITIONAL (OR CONTINGENT) EFFECT**—The effect of a bill, or portion thereof, is made dependent upon the occurrence of a specified event (e.g., passage of another measure, securing a federal waiver, receipt of revenues, etc.) (see contingent enactment language).

**CONFEREES**—Members appointed to a conference committee.

**CONFERENCE COMMITTEE**—A joint Assembly and Senate committee composed of six legislators, three from each House. The conference committee meets in public session to reconcile differences between the Assembly and Senate versions of a measure. Three Assembly conferees are chosen by the Speaker; three Senate conferees are chosen by the Senate Rules Committee.

**CONFERENCE REPORT**—Amendments agreed upon by a majority of a conference committee. Two Members from each House must agree on the conference report in order for the report to be considered by the Houses (see Conference Committee).

**CONFIRMATION**—The process of approving gubernatorial appointments to executive departments and many boards and commissions.

**CONFLICT**—During a calendar year, when two or more bills amend the same code section, they are said to be in conflict. Technical amendments must be taken to each bill prior to its approval by the Legislature in order to ensure that all changes proposed by the enacted bills take effect (see chaptering out, double jointing).

**CONSENT CALENDAR**—A group of noncontroversial bills passed by a committee to another committee or the full Assembly or Senate. Bills may be placed upon the Consent Calendar if they are reported to the Floor with that recommendation and (1) have received no “no” votes in committee and (2) have had no opposition expressed by any person present at the hearing.



**CONSTITUENT**—A person who resides within the district of a legislator.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT**—A resolution changing the language of the State Constitution, adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature or presented by initiative. It requires an affirmative vote of the majority of the electorate to become effective.

**CONSULTANT**—A professional committee staff person.

**CONTINGENT ENACTMENT LANGUAGE**—Connects two bills so that one bill will not become operative unless another bill also takes effect (see conditional effect).

**CONVENE**—To assemble a meeting. The Legislature generally convenes twice a week.

**CURRENT YEAR**—The current state fiscal year—that is, the fiscal year we are in now. The State fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends the following June 30.

## D

**DAILY FILE**—The official document published by each House showing bills eligible for Floor action that day; it also includes a schedule of committee hearings and Officers and Committees of the House.

**DAILY JOURNAL**—A publication produced by each House for each legislative day that contains the official record of the Floor Session, vote information, motions, parliamentary inquiries, and letters of legislative intent (see Journal).

**DEADLINES**—The dates by which bills must be introduced, heard and enacted. Established by the Constitution, and by Assembly, Senate, and Joint Rules.

**DELEGATED AUTHORITY**—Power granted by the Legislature to a State agency to implement or enforce a statute, including the power to adopt regulations.

**DESK**—The desk at the front of the Chamber where much of the clerical work of the body is conducted. Also, a generic term for the staff and offices of the Chief Clerk of the Assembly and the Secretary of the Senate.

**DESK IS CLEAR**—A statement by the Presiding Officer, prior to a motion to adjourn, meaning there is no further business.

**DIGEST**—Prepared by the Legislative Counsel, it summarizes the effect of the proposed bill on current law (see Bill Digest and Legislative Counsel's Digest).

**DISTRICT**—The area of the State represented by a legislator. Each district is determined by population and is known by a number. There are 40 Senate districts and 80 Assembly districts.

**DISTRICT BILL**—Legislation introduced specifically on behalf of a legislator's district, generally affecting only that district.

**DO PASS**—An affirmative recommendation made by a committee; moves a bill to the Floor or to the next committee, as specified, without amendment.

**DO PASS AS AMENDED**—An affirmative recommendation made by a committee; moves a bill to the Floor or to the next committee, as specified, providing the language of the bill is changed as specified.

**DOUBLE JOINTING**—Double jointing refers to technical amendments necessary when two or more bills propose to amend the same code section (i.e., are in conflict). Double jointing prevents the problem of chaptering out (see Chaptering Out, Conflict).

**DOUBLE REFERRED**—Legislation referred by Rules Committee to two policy committees for hearing. Both committees must approve the measure to keep it moving in the process. This is typically used for issue areas that overlap the jurisdiction of more than one policy committee.

**DROPPED**—When an author has decided not to pursue the passage of a bill.

## E

**EFFECTIVE DATE**—As specified by the Constitution, the date when a law takes effect. The date is usually January 1 of the following year, unless the bill is an urgency measure or specifies another date.

**ENACTING CLAUSE**—The phrase at the beginning of each bill: “The people of the State of California do enact as follows:”

**ENACTMENT OR ENACTED INTO LAW**—The act of passing legislation involves both Houses. A bill moves through the legislative process and, if agreed upon by both houses, is sent to the Governor. If the Governor signs the bill or allows it to become law without his signature, it is enacted into law.

**ENACTMENT DATE**—The date the Governor signs a bill.

**ENGROSSED BILL**—Whenever a bill is amended, the printed form of the bill is proofread to make sure all amendments are inserted properly. After being proofread, the bill is “correctly engrossed” and is therefore in proper form.

**ENGROSSING AND ENROLLING**—A nonpartisan unit in each House responsible for proofreading all forms of measures. The unit also prepares and delivers bills to the Governor for consideration.

**ENGROSSMENT**—The process of comparing the printed bill to ensure it is identical to the original and to verify that any amendments have been correctly inserted.

**ENROLLED BILL**—Whenever a bill passes both Houses of the Legislature, it is ordered enrolled. Upon enrollment, the bill is again proofread for accuracy and then delivered to the Governor. The enrolled bill contains the complete text of the bill with the dates of passage certified by the Chief Clerk of the Assembly and the Secretary of the Senate.

**ENROLLMENT**—Occurs when bills are filed with the Governor and resolutions are filed with the Secretary of State, after they have been accepted by both Houses.

**EXECUTIVE SESSION**—A committee meeting restricted to committee members and specifically invited guests.

**EXEMPT FROM REVIEW BY THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**—A statutory provision exempting a state agency from the Administrative Procedure Act requirement to submit proposed regulations and their supporting rule-making file to the Office of Administrative Law for review. Other APA requirements apply. (See APA rule-making procedures).

**EXEMPT FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT**—A statutory provision exempting a state agency or its regulations from compliance with all standards and procedures set forth in the Administrative Procedure Act.

**EXPUNGE**—A motion to delete from the record any reference to a specific action. The motion must be made on the day the vote is taken.

**EXTRAORDINARY SESSION**—A special legislative session called by the Governor to address only those issues specified in the proclamation. Measures introduced in these sessions are numbered chronologically with a lower case “x” after the number (e.g., AB 28x); they take effect generally the 91st day after adjournment of the special session.

**F**

**FILE NOTICE**—Bills that are scheduled for a committee hearing must be listed in the Daily File for not less than four days prior to the hearing. Two days' notice is required if a bill is subsequently heard by another committee.

**FILE NUMBER**—The number assigned to a measure in the Assembly or Senate Daily File. The file number changes each day as bills move on or off the Daily File. File numbers are assigned to measures on second and third reading and unfinished business. Legislation is taken up on the Assembly or Senate Floor in chronological order according to file number. Items considered on the Floor are referred to by file number.

**FINAL HISTORY**—The publication printed at the end of every session showing the final disposition of all measures.

**FINANCE LETTER**—A proposal made by the Director of Finance to the chairs of the budget committees in each House to amend the Budget Bill and the Governor's Budget from the form submitted January 10, in order to reflect a revised plan of expenditure.

**FIRST READING**—The initial introduction of a bill. The clerk assigns it a number and reads its title and sends the bill to be printed. The bill is then referred by Rules committee to a standing committee for a future hearing.

**FISCAL BILL**—Any measure that contains an appropriation of funds or requires a state agency to spend money for any purpose or results in a substantial loss of revenue to the state. The Legislative Counsel determines which bills are fiscal bills, pursuant to Joint Rule 10.5. The designation appears at the end of the Legislative Counsel's Digest. Fiscal bills must be heard by the Assembly and Senate Appropriations Committees in addition to the appropriate policy committees in each House.

**FISCAL COMMITTEES**—The committees in each house that consider appropriations: Appropriations and Budget Committees. All fiscal bills are referred to a fiscal committee. The budget bill is referred only to the Budget Committee. Most other fiscal bills are heard by the Appropriations Committee if they have been approved by policy committees. If the fiscal committee approves the bill, it usually then moves to the Floor.

**FISCAL DEADLINE**—The date by which all bills with fiscal implications must be reported out of fiscal committee. Any fiscal bill missing the deadline is considered "dead" unless it receives a rule waiver allowing further consideration.

**FISCAL YEAR**—The 12-month period during which a budget is in effect. The State fiscal year begins July 1 and ends June 30 of the following year. The federal fiscal year begins October 1 and ends September 30 of the following year.

**FLOOR**—(1) That portion of the Assembly or Senate Chamber reserved for Members and officers of the Assembly or Senate and other persons granted the privilege of the Floor. (2) The term used to describe the location of a bill or the type of session, connoting action to be taken by the House. Matters may be said to be “on the Floor.”

**FLOOR ANALYSIS UNIT**—A nonpartisan unit in the Chief Clerk’s office which is responsible for editing the bill analyses that are prepared by committee staff. The packet of analyses is then made available for Members to reference during Floor Sessions.

**FLOOR MANAGER**—The legislator responsible for taking up a measure on the Floor; usually the bill’s author in the house of origin and a Member of the other house designated by the author when the bill is heard there. The name of the Floor Manager in the second house appears in parentheses after the author’s name in the Daily File.

**FLOOR PASS**—No visitor may observe the Assembly or Senate from the rear of the Chamber without a pass. Assembly passes are issued by the Speaker’s office; Senate passes are issued by the President pro Tempore’s office. Passes are not required for the viewing area in the gallery above the chambers.

**FOREIGN AMENDMENTS**—Amendments not drafted by the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

**FOUR-DAY FILE NOTICE**—Joint Rule 62(a) requires bills set for hearing in the committee of first reference to be noticed in the Daily File for four days prior to hearing. Subsequent committees of reference require a Daily File notice of two days.

## G

**GALLERY**—The balconies of the chambers from which visitors may view proceedings of the Legislature.

**GERMANE**—Referring to whether a proposed amendment is relevant to the subject matter in the bill. Legislative Counsel may opine on germaneness, but the determination of germaneness is decided by the Presiding Officer, subject to an appeal by the membership.

**GOVERNOR’S BUDGET**—A spending plan for the State presented annually by the Governor in January, for consideration by the Legislature; compiled by the Department of Finance, in conjunction with state department heads.

**GOVERNOR'S REORGANIZATION PLAN**—A proposal to reorganize the functions within the Executive Branch, subject to approval by the Legislature.

**GRANDFATHERING**—A legal exemption whereby a situation is governed by an old law while a new law applies to all future, similar situations.

**GUT AND AMEND**—When amendments to a bill remove the current contents in their entirety and replace them with different provisions.

## H

**HANDBOOK**—The 3" x 5¾" hardbound edition of California Legislature published for each two-year legislative session. It contains indexed versions of the Assembly, Senate, and Joint Rules; biographies of Members; and other useful information. The handbook is published by the Assembly Chief Clerk and Secretary of the Senate for their respective houses.

**HEARING**—A committee meeting convened for the purpose of considering and acting upon or gathering information on a specific subject.

**HELD IN COMMITTEE**—When a bill fails to get sufficient votes to pass out of committee, it is held in committee.

**HELD UNDER SUBMISSION**—An action taken by a committee when a bill is heard in committee and there is an indication that the author and the committee members want to work on or discuss the bill further, but there is no motion for the bill to progress out of committee. This does not preclude the bill from being set for another hearing.

**HELD WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION**—An action taken by a committee when a bill is heard in committee and there is no indication that the committee wants the bill to progress out of committee. There is no motion for the bill to progress out of committee. This does not preclude the bill from being set for another hearing.

**HELP DESK**—The place to call with questions about the hardware or software of the legislative computer network.

**HIJACK**—An action to delete the contents of a bill and insert entirely new provisions. May occur with or without the author's permission.

**HISTORY**—A publication that gives a comprehensive list of all actions taken on every bill. It is published in weekly volumes by each house.

**HOUSE**—Refers to either the Senate or the Assembly in California.

**HOUSE OF ORIGIN**—The House in which a measure begins; the Assembly is the House of Origin for all Assembly measures. As opposed to the “Second House”—the house which hears measures following the House of Origin.

**HOUSE RESOLUTION**—A measure by the Assembly used for stating policies, such as the House Rules, and expressing views of the House. House Resolutions require adoption by a majority vote of the Assembly.

## I

**INACTIVE FILE**—The portion of the Daily File containing legislation that is ready for floor consideration, but, for a variety of reasons, is dormant. An author may move a bill to the inactive file if he or she wishes to take it up at a later date. Once a bill is on the inactive file, one day’s public notice is needed to place it back on the agenda.

**INITIATIVE**—A method of lawmaking that requires a vote of the people instead of a vote of the Legislature in order for a measure to become law. To qualify for a statewide ballot, statutory initiatives must receive signatures of voters equal to 5% of the votes cast for all candidates for Governor at the last gubernatorial election. Constitutional amendment initiatives must receive signatures equal to 8% of the same number of votes.

**INQUIRY SYSTEM**—A computer system designed by the Legislative Data Center which allows nearly immediate access to information on bill text, analyses, Daily File, Legislative Index, Daily Journal, California Constitution, legislative rules, and the California Codes.

**INTERIM**—The period of time between the adjournment of the first year of the biennium and the reconvening of the second year of the biennium.

**INTERIM STUDY**—The assignment of the subject matter of a bill to the appropriate committee for study during the interim recess.

## J

**JOINT COMMITTEE**—A committee composed of equal numbers of Assembly Members and Senators.

**JOINT RESOLUTION**—A resolution expressing an opinion about an issue pertaining to the federal government; forwarded to Congress for its information. Joint resolutions require the approval of both the Assembly and Senate but do not require approval by the Governor.

**JOINT SESSION**—The Assembly and Senate meeting together, usually in the Assembly chamber. The purpose is to receive special information such as the Governor's State of the State Address.

**JOURNAL**—The official chronological record of the proceedings of each House. The Journal is the minutes of the meetings of the House, printed daily. At the end of session, the Journal is certified, indexed, and bound (see Daily Journal).

## L

**LAW**—Rules of conduct determined by the people through their elected representatives or by direct vote.

**LAY ON THE TABLE**—A motion to set aside a matter (e.g., amendments) before the house which may not be taken up again during Floor session. The motion is not debatable.

**LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE**—A person engaged to present views of a group or organization to legislators. Commonly called lobbyists.

**LEGISLATIVE ANALYST**—Staff director of the Joint Budget Committee. The Legislative Analyst provides a thorough, nonpartisan analysis of the fiscal impact of the Governor's Budget.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL**—The attorney for the Legislature, elected jointly by both houses. The Legislative Counsel and his or her legal staff is responsible for drafting all bills and amendments, preparing a digest (summary) of each bill, providing legal opinions, and generally representing the Legislature in legal proceedings.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST**—A brief summary of the changes the proposed bill would make to current law. The digest is found in the beginning of each bill (see Bill Digest).

**LEGISLATIVE DATA CENTER**—Department within the Office of Legislative Counsel that maintains the database in which legislation is drafted and amended; the Inquiry System, used to track and report legislation; and the computer systems used by Members and staff in their legislative work. Also provides technological support to the Legislature.

**LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR**—The President of the Senate; designated by the State Constitution to preside over the Senate and cast a vote only in the event of a tie. If the Governor cannot assume his or her duties or is absent from the State, the Lieutenant Governor assumes the role of the Executive for the remainder of the term or during the absence.



**LINE ITEM VETO**—See Blue Pencil.

**LOBBYIST**—An individual who seeks to influence the outcome of legislation or administrative decisions. The law requires formal registration as a lobbyist if an individual is paid \$2,000 or more in any calendar month, or spends one-third or more compensated time in any calendar month, engaging in activities to influence the outcome of legislation or administrative decisions. State employees who lobby for state agencies are not required to formally register but are still subject to the lobbyist gift limits.

**LOBBYIST DIRECTORY**—A Directory of Lobbyists, Lobbying Firms, and Lobbyist Employers. Photos and addresses of lobbyists are included with a list of the clients they represent. Employers of lobbyists are listed alphabetically. This directory is available on-line at the Secretary of State's web site.

**LOWER HOUSE**—The Assembly.

## M

**MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER**—In the Assembly, the Majority Floor Leader is an officer of the Assembly appointed by the Speaker. He or she represents the Speaker on the floor and, in conjunction with the Presiding Officer, expedites Assembly Floor proceedings through parliamentary procedures such as motions and points of order. The Majority Floor Leader works directly with the Speaker pro Tempore, other members of the majority party's leadership team, and the Minority Leader, to facilitate positive interaction between the Members during floor sessions. In the Senate, the Majority Leader is a party leader chosen by the majority party caucus.

**MAJORITY POLICY LEADER**—The Assembly Majority Policy Leader performs duties assigned by the Speaker, including assisting the Speaker in the development and implementation of the policy goals and objectives for the Assembly.

**MAJORITY OF THE HOUSE**—Quorum requirement of one more than half of the qualified members sitting at that time. For example, if there are four vacancies in the Assembly, 39 members would make a majority of the house.

**MAJORITY OF THOSE PRESENT AND VOTING**—A vote threshold determined by the number of members voting at that time. For example, if 40 members are voting on the adoption of amendments, a minimum of 21 "aye" votes would be necessary to adopt the amendments.

**MAJORITY VOTE**—A vote of more than half of the legislative body considering a measure. The full Assembly requires a majority vote of 41 and the full Senate requires 21, based on their memberships of 80 and 40, respectively.

**MAJORITY WHIP**—A member of the majority party's leadership team in the Assembly or Senate, responsible for monitoring legislation and securing votes for legislation on the Floor.

**MASON'S MANUAL**—The definitive reference manual for parliamentary procedure, unless specifically covered by the Legislature's own written rules. Most parliamentary situations are covered by the State Constitution, Joint Rules or Assembly Rules.

**MAY REVISION**—The updated estimate of revenues and expenditures, submitted by the Governor no later than May 14; replaces the estimates contained in the Governor's Budget submitted in January.

**MEASURE**—Any bill, resolution, or constitutional amendment that is acted upon by the Legislature.

**MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR**—Official communications from the Governor that are read into the record.

**MINORITY FLOOR LEADER**—Elected by the caucus having the second largest house membership. Generally responsible for making motions, points of order, and representing the minority caucus on the floor.

**MINORITY WHIP**—A member of the minority party's leadership team in the Assembly or Senate, responsible for monitoring legislation and securing votes for legislation on the Floor.

**MINUTES**—An accurate record of the proceedings (see Journal).

**MOTION**—A formal request for action made by a legislator during a committee hearing or Floor Session.

**MOTION TO RECONSIDER**—A parliamentary procedure which, if adopted, reverses an action previously taken and returns the question before the body for another vote.

**MOTION TO RE-REFER**—This motion is utilized to send a measure from one committee to another. A motion to re-refer a bill or resolution from one committee to another committee may be made during the regular order of business. Debate is allowed as to the propriety of the re-referral, and requires 41 or more votes in the Assembly, 21 or more votes in the Senate.

**MOVE A CALL**—A parliamentary procedure that delays the announcement of the vote on a measure. This action gives a member additional time to gain more support or opposition to a bill. All calls must be "lifted" before the House adjourns that day.

**MOVE THE PREVIOUS QUESTION**—A motion made to end debate on a measure.

## N

**NONFISCAL BILL**—A measure having no financial impact on the state and, therefore, not required to be heard in an Assembly or Senate fiscal committee as it moves through the legislative process. Nonfiscal bills are subject to later legislative calendar deadlines than fiscal bills.

## O

**OATH OF OFFICE**—An oath taken by members-elect prior to being seated and embarking upon official duties.

**OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (OAL)**—The independent executive branch agency charged with reviewing state agency rulemaking and regulations for compliance with procedures and standards set forth in the rulemaking portion of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA).

**OFFICERS**—Members or non-Members of the Legislature who are elected by the membership of their respective Houses at the beginning of each Session. Assembly Member officers include the Speaker and Speaker pro Tempore. Non-Member Assembly officers include the Chief Clerk and the Sergeant-at-Arms. Senate Member officers include the President pro Tempore; non-Member Senate officers include the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant-at-Arms.

**ON CALL**—A roll call vote in a committee or in an Assembly or Senate Floor Session before it has been concluded and, therefore, has not been formally announced. Members may continue to vote or change their votes as long as a measure remains on call. Calls are usually placed at the request of a bill's author in an effort to gain votes. Calls can be lifted by request at any time during the committee hearing or Floor Session, but cannot be carried over into the next legislative day (see Move a Call).

**ON FILE**—A bill on Second or Third Reading or Unfinished Business awaiting Concurrence; listed in the Assembly or Senate Daily File.

**ON THE FLOOR**—Describing the state of being in the Assembly or Senate Chambers, where legislation is considered by the full Assembly or Senate.

**OUT OF ORDER**—A parliamentary ruling by the presiding officer of a committee or the house that an action is not properly before the body or relevant to its discussion and, therefore, cannot be discussed at that moment.

**OVERRIDE**—An effort to reverse a Governor's veto by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each house. A successful override requires 54 votes in the Assembly and 27 votes in the Senate.

## P

**PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY**—A question posed by a Member during a committee hearing or Floor Session. A Member must be recognized for this purpose and the question is then answered by the committee chair or presiding officer.

**PARLIAMENTARIAN**—Under Assembly Rule 32, the Chief Clerk is the Parliamentarian of the Assembly, responsible for advising the house on legislative procedures.

**PASSAGE**—Favorable action on a measure before either House.

**PASS AND RETAIN**—When a bill stays on File until the next day without penalty. If a Member wishes to wait an additional day before taking up a bill, the Member may ask the House for unanimous consent to pass and retain his or her bill on File until the next legislative day.

**PASS ON FILE**—When the House refuses to “Pass and Retain” a measure on the agenda, it is “Passed on File.” Although the bill remains on the agenda for the next day, if it is not taken-up the second time, it will automatically be placed on the inactive file.

**PASS TEMPORARILY**—A measure temporarily skipped on the agenda. If the bill's author does not take-up the measure by the end of the day, it may be penalized or retain its place on File by unanimous consent. (See Pass on File.)

**PER DIEM**—Literally means “per day.” It is the daily expense money rendered to legislators.

**POINT OF ORDER**—A parliamentary procedure used by a Member to bring attention to a possible violation of the rules. The presiding officer then makes a ruling on the validity of the point of order.

**POLITICAL REFORM ACT OF 1974**—Proposition 9 created the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) to enforce political campaign, lobbying, and conflict of interest laws in the state of California, similar to what the Federal Elections Commission does at the federal level. Part of these reforms included creation of gift limits, lobbyist reporting requirements, and regulation of state official fundraising activities. Any bills that amend this Act have a two-thirds vote requirement for passage, and are subject to a 12-day waiting period before final passage of each house. *See Elections Code*, Sections 81012.

**PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE**—The State Constitution designates the Lieutenant Governor as President of the Senate, allowing him or her to preside over the Senate and cast a vote only in the event of a 20–20 tie.

**PRESIDING OFFICER**—The Member who presides over a legislative Floor Session. In the Assembly, the presiding officer can be the Speaker, Speaker pro Tempore, or any other Assembly Member appointed by the Speaker. In the Senate, the presiding officer can be the President, the President pro Tempore, or any other Senator appointed by the President pro Tempore.

**PRESS CONFERENCE**—A presentation of information to a group of reporters. Capitol press conferences are frequently held in the Governor's press room, Room 1190 of the State Capitol.

**PREVIOUS QUESTION**—If a Member seeks to cut off all further debate on a measure, he or she can move the previous question and force the body to vote immediately on the issue.

**PRINCIPAL COAUTHOR**—A Member of either the house of origin or the second house, singled out to share credit as a coauthor below the author of a measure.

**PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR**—Permission given by the presiding officer to view the proceedings from the Floor of the chamber, rather than from the gallery. Members make this request on behalf of constituents and guests.

**PUT OVER**—When action is delayed on a legislative measure until a future date without jeopardy to the measure.

## Q

**QUASI-LEGISLATIVE**—The term applied to the action or discretion of public administrative officers or agencies to make law, primarily through rulemaking.

**QUORUM**—The minimum number of legislators needed to begin conducting official business in committee or on the Floor. A quorum is one more than half of the entire body.

**QUORUM CALL**—Transmitting the message that Members are needed to establish a quorum so proceedings can begin.

## R

**READING**—Presentation of a bill before the House by reading its title. The Constitution requires a bill's title to be read three times in each House prior to its passage. A bill is either on First, Second, or Third Reading until it is passed by both Houses (see Title).

**REAPPORTIONMENT**—Redistricting the State for election; completed every ten years following the national census.

**RECESS**—(1) An official pause of any length in a committee hearing or Floor Session that halts the proceedings for a period of time but does not have the finality of adjournment. (2) A break of more than four days in the regular Session schedule such as the Spring Recess.

**RECONSIDERATION**—A motion that, if carried, allows a measure that failed or passed to be heard again in committee or on the Floor.

**REFERENDUM**—The method, used by members of the public, by which a measure adopted by the Legislature may be submitted to the electorate for a vote. A referendum petition must be signed by electors equal to five percent of the total vote for all gubernatorial candidates in the last gubernatorial election.

**REFERRAL**—Bill referrals are made by the Assembly and Senate Rules Committees to standing committees of their respective Houses.

**RE-REFERRAL PURSUANT TO A.R. 77.2 OR S.R. 29.10**—A bill that has been substantially amended may be re-referred to a committee by the Assembly Speaker (A.R. 77.2) or Senate Rules Committee (S.R. 29.10). Under these rules, the presiding officer of either house can re-refer a bill to committee without consent from the body. A motion to object is out of order.

**REGULATION**—A rule made by a state agency to carry out a legislative or administrative mandate. Must meet specified standards for adoption. A legally adopted regulation has the force of law (see Administrative Procedures Act).

**RESOLUTION**—An opinion expressed by one or both houses which does not have the force of law. Concurrent and joint resolutions are voted on by both houses but do not require the Governor's signature.

**ROLL CALL**—A vote of a committee or the full Assembly or Senate indicating the vote of each Member present and voting (as opposed to a "voice vote"). Committee roll calls are conducted by the committee secretary, who calls each Member's name in alphabetical order with the Chair's name called either first or last. Assembly Floor roll calls are conducted electronically with each Member pushing a button from his or her assigned seat. The green button designates "aye" and the red button designates "no." Senate roll calls are conducted by the Reading Clerk who reads each Senator's name in alphabetical order; the Senator voices his or her vote.

**RULEMAKING**—The exercise of power granted by the Legislature to a state agency to adopt regulations to implement, interpret, or make specific the law enforced or administered by it, or to govern its procedure.

**RULES**—Those standards and procedures which govern the operation of either or both Houses. There are Standing Rules of the Assembly, Standing Rules of the Senate, and Joint Rules.

**RULE WAIVER**—A specific exception sought from the Assembly, Senate, or Joint Rules by an Assembly Member or Senator; formal permission must be sought and received.

## S

**SECOND READING**—Each bill introduced must be read by title three times before final passage; this is the first order of business on the Daily File. The House approves or denies committee recommendations at Second Reading, usually without debate or vote.

**SECOND READING FILE**—The portion of the Daily File that lists measures that have been reported out of committee. Measures which will be going to the Floor for consideration will stay on the Second Reading File for one day (without amendments) or two days (with amendments) before moving to Third Reading.

**SECRETARY OF THE SENATE**—Principal parliamentarian and record keeper for the Senate; elected by Senators at the beginning of each two-year Session. The Senate Secretary and his or her staff are responsible for publishing the Senate daily and weekly publications.

**SERGEANT-AT-ARMS**—Staff responsible for maintaining order and providing security for legislators. The Chief Sergeant-at-Arms in each House is elected by a majority of the Members of that House at the beginning of every legislative session.

**SESSION**—The period during which the Legislature meets. The California legislative session is biennial—it occurs over a two-year period.

**SHORT COMMITTEE**—Lacking a sufficient number of members of the committee; less than a quorum.

**SINE DIE**—Final adjournment. Literally, “without days,” the end of session (see Adjournment Sine Die).

**SPEAKER**—The highest ranking officer of the Assembly; usually elected by the Assembly Members at the beginning of each two-year legislative session. The Speaker or his or her designee presides over Floor Session. The Speaker’s powers and duties are established in the Assembly Rules.

**SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE**—The Speaker pro Tempore is appointed by the Speaker. He or she is an officer of the House who presides over Floor Sessions in the absence of the Speaker. As the presiding officer, the Speaker pro Tempore guides the Members through the daily business of the house, responds to parliamentary inquiries, and issues rulings on points of order when necessary.

**SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS**—Occasionally a bill is of such importance that advanced notice is given about when it will be considered in the full Assembly, Senate, or committee. A request for a Special Order of Business may be made during a Floor Session by requesting unanimous consent to set the bill as a special order on a specific date and time. This assures adequate time for debate and allows all Members the opportunity to be present. When a bill will be heard as a Special Order of Business in committee, it is so noticed in the Assembly Daily File.

**SPONSOR**—The legislator, private individual, or group who developed a piece of legislation and advocates its passage.

**SPOT BILL**—A bill that amends a code section in a nonsubstantive way. A spot bill may be introduced to ensure that a germane vehicle will be available at a later date. Assembly Rules provide that a spot bill cannot be referred to a committee by the Rules Committee without substantive amendments.

**STANDING COMMITTEES**—Created pursuant to Assembly Rules, the Standing Committees consider legislation, the state budget, and internal legislative matters, as determined by their jurisdictions. Jurisdictions are set by the Assembly Rules Committee. Standing Committees must meet specific standards for notice, analyses, quorums, and voting (see Fiscal Committees).

**STATE AUDITOR**—Works at the direction of the Joint Audit Committee. The Auditor General audits the financial condition of State agencies.

**STATE MANDATE**—Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972, first established the requirement for the State to reimburse units of local government for all costs mandated by the State. These costs may result from either legislative acts or administrative regulations that impose a new program or demand an increased level of service in an existing program. Proposition 4 of 1979 (Gann Initiative) incorporated this requirement into Section 6 of Article XIII B of the State Constitution.

**STATUTES**—The compilation of all enacted bills, chaptered by the Secretary of State in the order in which they become law.

**STOP THE CLOCK**—The term used to describe the process of continuing business after a time deadline has passed.

**SUBCOMMITTEE**—A subgroup of a full committee, composed of committee Members from both parties.



**SUMMARY DIGEST**—Brief summaries of each piece of legislation passed in the two-year session; prepared by Legislative Counsel. Measures are listed in the order they were signed into law.

**SUNSET DATE**—A date included in a measure which causes the act to “sunset,” or become ineffective, after a certain date.

**SUPPLEMENTAL DAILY FILE**—Like the Daily File, Supplemental Files serve as the agenda for Floor sessions. During legislative deadlines, supplemental files may be published in addition to the Daily File, in order to expedite the business of the house. These supplemental files usually consist of concurrence items and/or measures from committee reported out the same day. By producing supplemental files, the house can take up business immediately instead of waiting for the overnight printing of a new agenda for the next day’s session. Supplemental files differ slightly in appearance from Daily Files, as they are usually printed on standard copier paper instead of bound newsprint. Several supplemental files may be produced for a single floor session during periods of heavy workloads.

**SUSPENSE FILE**—A bill or set of bills, with a fiscal impact, set aside in Appropriations Committee by a majority of Members present and voting. These bills may be heard at a later hearing.

## T

**TABLE**—To set aside. Typically used to dispense with, or set aside, amendments to a bill rather than vote “aye” or “no” on them. A motion to table is nondebatable and, once made, must be voted upon.

**TAX LEVY**—Any bill that imposes, repeals, or materially alters a state tax. Legislative Counsel determines whether a bill is a tax levy and so indicates this information in the title, digest, and body of the bill. Tax levies have slightly different legislative deadlines than do other measures.

**TERM LIMITS**—The Term Limits Initiative, Proposition 140, was passed by the voters in 1990. It limits Assembly Members to three two-year terms and Senators and statewide Constitutional officers to two four-year terms.

**THIRD HOUSE**—Refers to Lobbyists.

**THIRD READING**—Each bill introduced must be read three times before final passage. Third reading is the stage at which bills are eligible for Floor debate and final vote.

**THIRD READING ANALYSIS**—A summary of a measure ready for Floor consideration. It summarizes the bill including its most recent amendments and information regarding how Members voted on the measure when it was heard in committee (see Floor Analysis Unit).

**THIRD READING FILE**—The portion of the Daily File that lists the bills that are ready to be taken up for final vote on the Assembly or Senate Floor.

**THIRD SET**—The third date scheduled by a committee for hearing a bill after two prior settings as requested by the author. If the measure is not successfully moved from committee after its third set, it is dead. Hearing date changes made by the committee chairperson do not count toward the set total.

**THIRTY-DAY PROVISION**—The 30-day waiting period following a bill's introduction before a bill may be heard or acted upon by the Legislature. The waiting period is required by the State Constitution and the Joint Rules, and can be waived by a three-fourths vote (60 in the Assembly; 30 in the Senate).

**TITLE**—That portion of a measure which identifies the subject matter of a measure and the code sections it will affect (see Bill Title).

**TOMBSTONE**—Specification in a bill that the act will be named for a state legislator.

**TRAILER BILL (or BUDGET TRAILER BILL)**—Legislation that implements specific changes to the law in order to enact the State Budget. Generally, a separate “trailer bill” is needed for each major area of budget appropriation, such as transportation, human services, education, revenue, etc. These bills are generally negotiated as part of the entire budget package each fiscal year.

## U

**UNANIMOUS CONSENT**—The consent (permission) of all those Members present, absent any objection, debate, or vote; for example, unanimous consent granted to suspend the four-day File notice requirement to hear a bill in committee.

**UNDERGROUND REGULATION**—An agency regulation that should have been, but was not, adopted following procedures set forth in the rulemaking portion of the Administrative Procedure Act (commencing with Government Code Section 11340). Such regulations are invalid.

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS**—The section of the Daily File that contains bills pending concurrence in amendments taken in the second House, vetoed by the Governor, conference reports, and certain other motions.

**UPPER HOUSE**—The Senate.

**URGENCY CLAUSE**—Language in a bill which states the bill will take effect immediately upon enactment. A Floor vote on the urgency clause must precede a vote on the bill. A two-thirds vote is required for adoption of the clause and for passage of the bill.

**URGENCY MEASURE**—A bill affecting the public peace, health, or safety and requiring a two-thirds vote for passage. An urgency bill becomes effective immediately upon enactment.

**USUAL CURRENT EXPENSES**—A term used to describe legislation that appropriates the necessary expenses of the various departments of the state government. Under the Constitution, such bills take effect immediately upon their enactment.

## V

**VETO**—The formal action of the Governor disapproving a measure by returning it to its House of origin. The Governor's veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Governor can also exercise a line-item veto, where the amount of an appropriation is reduced or eliminated, while the rest of the bill is approved. A line-item veto may also be overridden by a two-thirds vote in each House (see Blue Pencil).

**VOICE VOTE**—A vote that requires only an oral “aye” or “no” with no official count taken. The presiding officer determines whether the “ayes” or “noes” carry.

## W

**WEEKLY HISTORY**—A weekly publication that gives a comprehensive list of all actions taken on every bill during that week. It is published by each House (see History).

**WHIP**—A party officer charged with monitoring Floor activity of caucus Members.

**WITHDRAW FROM COMMITTEE**—A Floor vote to compel the discharge of a bill from committee.

**W.O.R.F.**—An acronym for the term “without reference to file.” Since the rules of both houses require bills to be listed on the day's agenda, a measure that is not listed in the official agenda would have to be taken up “without reference to file.” The Assembly or Senate may suspend the rules to take up a “WORF” item.



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# Appendices

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## APPENDIX A

## SESSIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

## 1849–2011

The first two sessions were held in San Jose; the Third Session met at Vallejo and later removed to Sacramento; the Fourth Session met at Vallejo and later removed to Benicia; the Fifth Session met at Benicia and later removed to Sacramento. Beginning with the Sixth Session all Legislatures have met in Sacramento, except the Thirteenth which convened at Sacramento but later removed to San Francisco; the 1958 session and the 1999–2000 session met at Benicia for one day.

Session	Convened		Adjourned		Legislative days †		Length *
					Assembly	Senate	
1 .....	Dec.	15, 1849	April	22, 1850	103	103	129
2 .....	Jan.	6, 1851	May	1, 1851	98	98	116
3 .....	Jan.	5, 1852	May	4, 1852	96	96	120
4 .....	Jan.	3, 1853	May	19, 1853	108	109	137
5 .....	Jan.	2, 1854	May	15, 1854	110	108	134
6 .....	Jan.	1, 1855	May	7, 1855	103	102	127
7 .....	Jan.	7, 1856	April	21, 1856	87	85	106
8 .....	Jan.	5, 1857	April	30, 1857	99	100	116
9 .....	Jan.	4, 1858	April	26, 1858	93	96	113
10 .....	Jan.	3, 1859	April	19, 1859	89	88	107
11 .....	Jan.	2, 1860	April	30, 1860	100	96	120
12 .....	Jan.	7, 1861	May	20, 1861	108	106	134
13 .....	Jan.	6, 1862	May	15, 1862	101	106	130
14 .....	Jan.	5, 1863	April	27, 1863	93	94	113
15 .....	Dec.	7, 1863	April	4, 1864	88	89	120
16 .....	Dec.	4, 1865	April	2, 1866	87	85	120
17 .....	Dec.	2, 1867	Mar.	30, 1868	85	82	120
18 .....	Dec.	6, 1869	April	4, 1870	88	86	120
19 .....	Dec.	4, 1871	April	1, 1872	86	85	120
20 .....	Dec.	1, 1873	Mar.	30, 1874	88	89	120
21 .....	Dec.	6, 1875	April	3, 1876	90	86	120
22 .....	Dec.	3, 1877	April	1, 1878	84	84	120
23 .....	Jan.	5, 1880	April	16, 1880	87	84	103
24 .....	Jan.	3, 1881	Mar.	4, 1881	49	51	61
24, 1st ex. ....	April	4, 1881	May	13, 1881	34	35	40
25 .....	Jan.	8, 1883	Mar.	13, 1883	53	52	65
25, 1st ex. ....	Mar.	24, 1884	May	13, 1884	40	38	51
26 .....	Jan.	5, 1885	Mar.	11, 1885	52	51	66
26, 1st ex. ....	July	20, 1886	Aug.	20, 1886			
			(Proclamation) ‡				
		(Reconvened)					
	Sept.	7, 1886	Sept.	11, 1886	25	26	54
27 .....	Jan.	3, 1887	Mar.	12, 1887	55	53	69
28 .....	Jan.	7, 1889	Mar.	16, 1889	55	54	69
29 .....	Jan.	5, 1891	Mar.	25, 1891	63	64	80
30 .....	Jan.	2, 1893	Mar.	14, 1893	58	57	72
31 .....	Jan.	7, 1895	Mar.	16, 1895	55	54	69
32 .....	Jan.	4, 1897	Mar.	20, 1897	61	61	76
33 .....	Jan.	2, 1899	Mar.	19, 1899	66	67	77
33, 1st ex. ....	Jan.	29, 1900	Feb.	10, 1900	12	12	13
34 .....	Jan.	7, 1901	Mar.	16, 1901	55	52	69
35 .....	Jan.	5, 1903	Mar.	14, 1903	57	52	69
36 .....	Jan.	2, 1905	Mar.	10, 1905	52	50	68
36, 1st ex. ....	June	2, 1906	June	12, 1906	11	10	11
37 .....	Jan.	7, 1907	Mar.	12, 1907	55	52	65
37, 1st ex. ....	Nov.	19, 1907	Nov.	23, 1907	5	5	5
2nd ex. ....	Nov.	23, 1907	Nov.	23, 1907	1	1	1
		(1 p.m.)		(2:30 p.m.)			
38 .....	Jan.	4, 1909	Mar.	24, 1909	66	60	80
38, 1st ex. ....	Sept.	6, 1910	Sept.	9, 1910	4	4	4
2nd ex. ....	Oct.	3, 1910	Oct.	5, 1910	3	3	3
39 .....	Jan.	2, 1911	Mar.	27, 1911	69	68	85
39, 1st ex. ....	Nov.	27, 1911	Dec.	24, 1911	27	24	28
2nd ex. ....	Dec.	24, 1911	Dec.	24, 1911	1	1	1
		(12:05 p.m.)		(3:30 p.m.)			

\*The length of session is by calendar days, excluding constitutional recesses during the sessions of 1913 through 1957.

†Actual days in session.

‡Governor Stoneman adjourned the extraordinary session by proclamation from August 20 to September 7, 1886.

Appendix A—Sessions of the California Legislature—1849–2011—Continued

Session	Convened		Adjourned		Legislative days †		Length *
					Assembly	Senate	
40, 1st part .....	Jan.	6, 1913	Feb.	4, 1913	79	79	94
2nd part .....	Mar.	10, 1913	May	12, 1913			
41, 1st part .....	Jan.	4, 1915	Jan.	30, 1915	72	69	90
2nd part .....	Mar.	8, 1915	May	9, 1915			
41, 1st ex. ....	Jan.	5, 1916	Jan.	11, 1916	6	7	7
42, 1st part .....	Jan.	8, 1917	Jan.	26, 1917			
2nd part .....	Feb.	26, 1917	April	27, 1917	63	59	77
43, 1st part .....	Jan.	6, 1919	Jan.	24, 1919			
2nd part .....	Feb.	24, 1919	April	22, 1919	1	1	1
43, 1st ex. ....	Nov.	1, 1919 (2 p.m.)	Nov.	1, 1919 (6 p.m.)			
44, 1st part .....	Jan.	3, 1921	Jan.	24, 1921	71	66	87
2nd part .....	Feb.	24, 1921	April	29, 1921			
45, 1st part .....	Jan.	8, 1923	Feb.	2, 1923	78	74	101
2nd part .....	Mar.	5, 1923	May	18, 1923			
46, 1st part .....	Jan.	5, 1925	Jan.	24, 1925	63	60	80
2nd part .....	Feb.	24, 1925	April	24, 1925			
46, 1st ex. ....	Oct.	22, 1926 (10 a.m.)	Oct.	22, 1926 (2 p.m.)	63	63	85
47, 1st part .....	Jan.	3, 1927	Jan.	21, 1927			
2nd part .....	Feb.	23, 1927	April	29, 1927	2	2	2
47, 1st ex. ....	Sept.	4, 1928	Sept.	5, 1928			
48, 1st part .....	Jan.	7, 1929	Jan.	18, 1929	72	73	99
2nd part .....	Feb.	18, 1929	May	15, 1929			
49, 1st part .....	Jan.	5, 1931	Jan.	23, 1931	74	74	100
2nd part .....	Feb.	24, 1931	May	15, 1931			
50, 1st part .....	Jan.	2, 1933	Jan.	28, 1933	88	88	111
2nd part .....	Feb.	28, 1933	May	12, 1933			
3rd part .....	July	17, 1933	July	26, 1933	4	4	4
50, 1st ex. ....	Sept.	12, 1934	Sept.	15, 1934			
51, 1st part .....	Jan.	7, 1935	Jan.	26, 1935	98	95	125
2nd part .....	Mar.	4, 1935	June	16, 1935			
51, 1st ex. ....	May	25, 1936	May	26, 1936	2	2	2
52, 1st part .....	Jan.	4, 1937	Jan.	22, 1937			
2nd part .....	Mar.	1, 1937	May	28, 1937	82	81	108
52, 1st ex. ....	Mar.	7, 1938	Mar.	12, 1938			
53, 1st part .....	Jan.	2, 1939	Jan.	25, 1939	99	97	131
2nd part .....	Mar.	6, 1939	June	20, 1939			
53, 1st ex. ....	Jan.	29, 1940	Feb.	25, 1940	40	40	312
2nd ex. ....	May	13, 1940	May	24, 1940			
3rd ex. ....	Sept.	13, 1940	Sept.	13, 1940	10	10	12
4th ex. ....	Sept.	21, 1940 (2 p.m.)	Sept.	22, 1940 (9 p.m.)			
5th ex. ....	Dec.	2, 1940	Dec.	5, 1940	4	4	4
54, 1st part .....	Dec.	2, 1940	Dec.	5, 1940			
2nd part .....	Jan.	6, 1941	Jan.	25, 1941	94	93	124
54, 1st ex. ....	Mar.	3, 1941	June	14, 1941			
2nd ex. ....	Dec.	19, 1941	Dec.	22, 1941	15	15	35
55, 1st part .....	Jan.	12, 1942	Jan.	22, 1942			
2nd part .....	Jan.	17, 1942	Jan.	18, 1942	2	2	2
55, 1st ex. ....	Jan.	4, 1943	Jan.	31, 1943			
2nd ex. ....	Mar.	8, 1943	May	5, 1943	71	71	87
55, 1st part .....	Jan.	28, 1943	Jan.	30, 1943			
2nd part .....	Mar.	20, 1943	Mar.	25, 1943	3	3	3
3rd ex. ....	Jan.	27, 1944	Jan.	31, 1944			
4th ex. ....	June	5, 1944	June	13, 1944	5	5	6
56, 1st part .....	Jan.	8, 1945	Jan.	27, 1945			
2nd part .....	Mar.	5, 1945	June	16, 1945	8	8	9
56, 1st ex. ....	Jan.	7, 1946	Feb.	19, 1946			
2nd ex. ....	July	22, 1946	July	25, 1946	33	33	44
57, 1st part .....	Jan.	6, 1947	Feb.	5, 1947			
2nd part .....	Mar.	17, 1947	June	20, 1947	4	4	4
57, 1st ex. ....	Jan.	13, 1947	Feb.	5, 1947			
1948 .....	Mar.	3, 1947	June	24, 1947	84	63	138
1949, 1st part .....	Mar.	1, 1948	Mar.	27, 1948			
2nd part .....	Jan.	3, 1949	Jan.	29, 1949	20	20	27
1st ex. ....	Mar.	7, 1949	July	2, 1949			
1950 .....	Dec.	12, 1949	Dec.	21, 1949	106	108	145
1st part .....	Jan.	6, 1950	April	4, 1950			
2nd part .....	Mar.	6, 1950	April	15, 1950	8	9	10
1st ex. ....	Mar.	6, 1950	April	15, 1950			
2nd ex. ....	Mar.	6, 1950	Mar.	6, 1950	20	21	30
3rd ex. ....	Sept.	20, 1950 (12:15 p.m.)	Sept.	26, 1950 (6 p.m.)			
					28	26	41
					1	1	1
					6	6	7

\*The length of session is by calendar days, excluding constitutional recesses during the sessions of 1913 through 1957.

†Actual days in session.



Appendix A—Sessions of the California Legislature—1849–2011—Continued

Session	Convened	Adjourned	Legislative days†		Length*
			Assembly	Senate	
1951, 1st part	Jan. 8, 1951	Jan. 23, 1951	88	88	120
2nd part	Mar. 12, 1951	June 23, 1951			
1952	Mar. 3, 1952	April 1, 1952	20	21	30
1st ex.	Mar. 3, 1952	April 2, 1952	21	22	31
2nd ex.	Aug. 4, 1952	Aug. 13, 1952	9	9	10
1953, 1st part	Jan. 5, 1953	Jan. 17, 1953	91	91	120
2nd part	Feb. 24, 1953	June 10, 1953			
1954	Mar. 1, 1954	Mar. 30, 1954	21	21	30
1st ex.	Mar. 1, 1954	April 1, 1954	22	23	32
1955, 1st part	Jan. 3, 1955	Jan. 21, 1955	93	89	120
2nd part	Feb. 28, 1955	June 8, 1955			
1956	Mar. 5, 1956	April 3, 1956	21	21	30
1st ex.	Mar. 5, 1956	April 5, 1956	23	23	32
1957, 1st part	Jan. 7, 1957	Jan. 25, 1957	97	91	120
2nd part	Mar. 4, 1957	June 12, 1957			
1958, 1st part	Feb. 3, 1958	Feb. 4, 1958	24	24	30
2nd part	Mar. 3, 1958	Mar. 30, 1958			
1st ex.	Mar. 4, 1958	April 23, 1958	36	35	51
2nd ex.	Mar. 31, 1958	April 24, 1958	17	17	25
1959	Jan. 5, 1959	June 19, 1959	113	112	166
1960	Feb. 1, 1960	Mar. 26, 1960	22	21	30
1st ex.	Feb. 1, 1960	April 7, 1960	31	30	67
2nd ex.	Mar. 2, 1960	Mar. 10, 1960	6	4	9
1961	Jan. 2, 1961	June 16, 1961	114	116	166
1962	Feb. 5, 1962	April 3, 1962	22	20	30
1st ex.	Mar. 7, 1962	April 13, 1962	25	24	38
2nd ex.	April 9, 1962	April 13, 1962	5	4	5
3rd ex.	June 26, 1962	June 28, 1962	3	3	3
1963	Jan. 7, 1963	June 21, 1963	109	109	166
1st ex.	July 8, 1963	Aug. 1, 1963	16	16	25
1964	Feb. 3, 1964	Mar. 26, 1964	18	17	30
1st ex.	Feb. 3, 1964	May 23, 1964	56	55	111
2nd ex.	Mar. 30, 1964	May 23, 1964	34	24	55
1965	Jan. 4, 1965	June 18, 1965	106	107	166
1st ex.	June 25, 1965	July 6, 1965	8	8	12
2nd ex.	Sept. 20, 1965	Nov. 4, 1965	28	27	46
1966	Feb. 7, 1966	April 4, 1966	18	19	30
1st ex.	Feb. 10, 1966	July 7, 1966	81	81	148
2nd ex.	April 5, 1966	July 8, 1966	52	36	95
1967	Jan. 2, 1967	Sept. 8, 1967	142	143	250
1st ex.	Sept. 5, 1967	Sept. 7, 1967	3	3	3
2nd ex.	Nov. 6, 1967	Dec. 8, 1967	21	21	33
1968	Jan. 8, 1968	Aug. 3, 1968			
	(Reconvened)	(Proclamation)‡			
1st ex.	Sept. 9, 1968	Sept. 13, 1968	131	137	250
	Sept. 9, 1968	Sept. 20, 1968	10	10	12
1969	Jan. 6, 1969	Sept. 10, 1969	140	136	248
1970	Jan. 5, 1970	Sept. 23, 1970	141	150	262
1971	Jan. 4, 1971	Jan. 3, 1972	193	199	365
1st ex.	Dec. 6, 1971	Mar. 1, 1972	29	36	87
1972	Jan. 3, 1972	Jan. 5, 1973	139	148	369
1973–74	Jan. 8, 1973	Nov. 30, 1974	239	254	692
1st ex.	Dec. 4, 1973	Dec. 4, 1973	1	1	1
	(12 noon)	(1 p.m.)			
2nd ex.	Sept. 25, 1974	Oct. 2, 1974	4	4	8
1975–76	Dec. 2, 1974	Nov. 30, 1976	256	255	674
1st ex.	Feb. 17, 1975	June 27, 1975	76	46	131
2nd ex.	May 19, 1975	Sept. 12, 1975	56	44	117
3rd ex.	May 20, 1975	May 29, 1975	7	5	10
1977–78	Dec. 6, 1976	Nov. 30, 1978	256	260	725
1st ex.	Jan. 5, 1978	April 24, 1978	58	59	110
1979–80	Dec. 4, 1978	Nov. 30, 1980	251	262	728
1981–82	Dec. 1, 1980	Nov. 30, 1982	248	257	729
1st ex.	Nov. 9, 1981	Feb. 25, 1982	29	23	109
1983–84	Dec. 6, 1982	Nov. 30, 1984	262	266	726
1st ex.	Dec. 6, 1982	July 19, 1983	68	72	226
2nd ex.	Jan. 19, 1984	Feb. 17, 1984	5	3	30
1985–86	Dec. 3, 1984	Nov. 30, 1986	251	254	728
1st ex.	Sept. 8, 1986	Nov. 30, 1986	68	65	84
1987–88	Dec. 1, 1986	Nov. 30, 1988	246	253	731
1st ex.	Nov. 9, 1987	Nov. 10, 1987	2	2	2
1989–90	Dec. 5, 1988	Nov. 30, 1990	264	269	726
1st ex.	Nov. 2, 1989	Sept. 1, 1990	43	66	304

\*The length of session is by calendar days, excluding constitutional recesses during the sessions of 1913 through 1957.

†Actual days in session.

‡Acting Governor Hugh Burns adjourned the regular session by proclamation from August 3, 1968, to September 9, 1968.

Appendix A—Sessions of the California Legislature—1849–2011—Continued

Session	Convened	Adjourned	Legislative days †		Length *
			Assembly	Senate	
1991–92	Dec. 3, 1990	Nov. 30, 1992	292	284	728
1st ex.	Dec. 3, 1990	Nov. 30, 1992	141	127	728
2nd ex.	Oct. 8, 1992	Nov. 30, 1992	2	2	54
1993–94	Dec. 7, 1992	Nov. 30, 1994	245	255	724
1st ex.	Jan. 4, 1993	Aug. 31, 1994	124	142	605
1995–96	Dec. 5, 1994	Nov. 30, 1996	264	265	637
1st ex.	Jan. 19, 1995	Sept. 1, 1996	79	98	592
2nd ex.	Feb. 17, 1995	Sept. 1, 1996	65	87	563
3rd ex.	Jan. 4, 1996	Mar. 15, 1996	19	15	71
4th ex.	Feb. 13, 1996	Mar. 28, 1996	16	9	45
1997–98	Dec. 2, 1996	Nov. 30, 1998	268	271	729
1st ex.	Jan. 13, 1997 <sup>1</sup>	Sept. 1, 1998 <sup>2</sup>	86	113	596
1999–2000	Dec. 7, 1998	Nov. 30, 2000	222	240	725
1st ex.	Jan. 19, 1999	Mar. 26, 1999	26	22	65
2001–02	Dec. 4, 2000	Nov. 30, 2002	261	262	727
1st ex.	Jan. 3, 2001	May 14, 2001	68	66	132
2nd ex.	May 14, 2001	May 9, 2002	81	76	358
3rd ex.	Jan. 10, 2002	May 2, 2002	27	31	113
2003–04	Dec. 2, 2002	Nov. 30, 2004	248	263	730
1st ex.	Dec. 9, 2002	July 29, 2003	45	49	233
2nd ex.	Jan. 23, 2003	Feb. 18, 2003	7	10	27
3rd ex.	Nov. 18, 2003	Jan. 15, 2004	5	7	59
4th ex.	Nov. 18, 2003	Nov. 30, 2004	49	61	379
5th ex.	Nov. 18, 2003	Nov. 30, 2004	35	41	379
2005–06	Dec. 6, 2004	Nov. 30, 2006	231	237	725
1st ex.	Jan. 6, 2005	Nov. 30, 2006	69	70	694
2nd ex.	June 27, 2006	Nov. 30, 2006	12	12	157
2007–08	Dec. 4, 2006	Nov. 30, 2008	244	258	728
1st ex.	Sept. 11, 2007	Sept. 19, 2008	35	40	375
2nd ex.	Sept. 11, 2007	Nov. 30, 2008	37	39	447
3rd ex.	Jan. 14, 2008	Sept. 16, 2008	44	40	246
4th ex.	Nov. 6, 2008	Nov. 30, 2008	3	2	25
2009–10	Dec. 1, 2008	Nov. 30, 2010	248	263	730
1st ex.	Dec. 2, 2008 <sup>3</sup>	Dec. 18, 2008	3	6	17
2nd ex.	Dec. 2, 2008 <sup>4</sup>	Feb. 19, 2009	10	13	80
3rd ex.	Jan. 5, 2009	Oct. 26, 2009	63	54	295
4th ex.	July 2, 2009 <sup>5</sup>	July 24, 2009	8	7	23
5th ex.	Aug. 31, 2009	Jan. 12, 2010	10	13	138
6th ex.	Oct. 14, 2009	Oct. 8, 2010	35	48	347
7th ex.	Oct. 14, 2009	Nov. 4, 2009	4	5	22
8th ex.	Jan. 11, 2010	Mar. 11, 2010	25	26	61
2011–12	Dec. 6, 2010				
1st ex.	Dec. 6, 2010 <sup>6</sup>				

\* The length of session is by calendar days, excluding constitutional recesses during the sessions of 1913 through 1957.

† Actual days in session.

<sup>1</sup> Assembly convened the 1997–98 1st Ex. Session on January 14, 1997.

<sup>2</sup> Senate adjourned the 1997–98 1st Ex. Session on August 31, 1998.

<sup>3</sup> Assembly convened the 2009–10 1st Ex. Session on December 8, 2008.

<sup>4</sup> Assembly convened the 2009–10 2nd Ex. Session on December 8, 2008.

<sup>5</sup> Senate convened the 2009–10 4th Ex. Session on July 6, 2009.

<sup>6</sup> The original call by Governor Schwarzenegger was superseded by Governor Brown's proclamation on January 20, 2011.

APPENDIX B

GOVERNORS, LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS, AND SPEAKERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

1849–2011

(See footnotes on pages 274–276 for oaths of office, deaths in office, resignations, and succession information)

Name	Governors		Lieutenant Governors			Speakers of the Assembly			
	Party Affiliation	Date of Inauguration	Name	Party Affiliation	Date of Inauguration	Name	Party Affiliation	Session No.	Date Session Convened
Peter H. Burnett <sup>1</sup> .....	ID	Dec. 20, 1849	John McDougall <sup>2</sup> .....	ID	Dec. 20, 1849	(Thomas J. White <sup>4</sup> .....)	*	1	Dec. 15, 1849
John McDougall <sup>2</sup> .....	ID	Jan. 9, 1851	David C. Broderick (Acting) <sup>3</sup> .....	D	Jan. 9, 1851	John Bigler.....	D	2	Jan. 6, 1851
John Bigler.....	D	Jan. 8, 1852	Samuel Purdy.....	D	Jan. 8, 1852	Richard P. Hammond.....	D	3	Jan. 5, 1852
John Bigler.....	D	Jan. 7, 1854	Samuel Purdy.....	D	Jan. 7, 1854	Isaac B. Wall.....	D	4	Jan. 3, 1853
J. Neeley Johnson.....	Am	Jan. 9, 1856	Robert M. Anderson.....	Am	Jan. 9, 1856	Charles S. Fairfax.....	D	5	Jan. 2, 1854
John B. Weller.....	D	Jan. 8, 1856	John Walkup.....	D	Jan. 8, 1858	William W. Stow.....	W	6	Jan. 1, 1855
Milton S. Latham <sup>6</sup> .....	LD	Jan. 9, 1860	John G. Downey <sup>7</sup> .....	LD	Jan. 9, 1860	Jas. T. Farley.....	Am	7	Jan. 7, 1856
John G. Downey.....	LD	Jan. 14, 1860	Isaac N. Quinn (Acting) <sup>8</sup> .....	D	Jan. 20, 1860	Elwood T. Beatty.....	D	8	Jan. 5, 1857
Leland Stanford.....	R	Jan. 10, 1862	Pablo de la Guerra (Acting) <sup>9</sup> .....	D	Jan. 7, 1861	N. E. Whiteside.....	D	9	Jan. 4, 1858
Frederick F. Low.....	Un	Dec. 10, 1863	John F. Chellis.....	R	Jan. 10, 1862	William C. Stratton.....	D	10	Jan. 3, 1859
Henry H. Haight.....	D	Dec. 5, 1867	T. N. Machin.....	Un	Dec. 10, 1863	Philip Moore.....	D	11	Jan. 2, 1860
Newton Booth <sup>10</sup> .....	R	Dec. 8, 1871	William Holden.....	D	Dec. 5, 1867	R. Burnell.....	DD	12	Jan. 7, 1861
Romualdo Pacheco <sup>11</sup> .....	R	Feb. 27, 1875	Romualdo Pacheco <sup>11</sup> .....	R	Dec. 8, 1871	George Barstow.....	R	13	Jan. 6, 1862
William Irwin.....	D	Dec. 9, 1875	William Irwin (Acting) <sup>12</sup> .....	D	Feb. 27, 1875	Tim N. Machin.....	Un	14	Jan. 5, 1863
George C. Perkins.....	R	Jan. 8, 1880	James A. Johnson.....	D	Dec. 9, 1875	William H. Sears.....	Un	15	Dec. 7, 1863
George Stoneman.....	D	Jan. 10, 1883	John Mansfield.....	R	Jan. 8, 1880	John Yule.....	Un	16	Dec. 4, 1865
Washington Bartlett <sup>13</sup> .....	D	Jan. 8, 1887	John Daggett.....	D	Jan. 10, 1883	Caiaus T. Ryland.....	D	17	Dec. 2, 1867
Robert W. Waterman <sup>14</sup> .....	R	Sept. 13, 1887	Robert W. Waterman <sup>14</sup> .....	R	Jan. 8, 1887	George H. Rogers.....	D	18	Dec. 6, 1869
Henry H. Markham.....	R	Jan. 8, 1891	Stephen M. White (Acting) <sup>15</sup> .....	D	Sept. 13, 1887	Thos. B. Shannon.....	R	19	Dec. 4, 1871
			John B. Reddick.....	R	Jan. 8, 1891	Morris M. Estee.....	Ind	20	Dec. 1, 1873
						G. J. Carpenter.....	D	21	Dec. 6, 1875
						Campbell P. Berry.....	D	22	Dec. 3, 1877
						Jabez F. Cowdery.....	R	23	Jan. 5, 1880
						William H. Parks.....	R	24	Jan. 3, 1881
								1st Ex.	April 4, 1881
						Hugh M. LaRue.....	D	25	Jan. 8, 1883
								1st Ex.	Mar. 24, 1884
						William H. Parks.....	R	26	Jan. 5, 1885
								1st Ex.	July 20, 1886
						William H. Jordan.....	R	27	Jan. 3, 1887
						Robert Howe.....	D	28	Jan. 7, 1889
						Frank L. Coombs.....	R	29	Jan. 5, 1891
						F. H. Gould.....	D	30	Jan. 2, 1893

APPENDIX B—GOVERNORS, LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS, AND SPEAKERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849–2011—Continued

Name	Governors		Lieutenant Governors			Speakers of the Assembly			
	Party Affiliation	Date of Inauguration	Name	Party Affiliation	Date of Inauguration	Name	Party Affiliation	Session No.	Date Session Convened
James H. Budd .....	D	Jan. 11, 1895	Spencer G. Millard <sup>16</sup> .....	R	Jan. 11, 1895	John C. Lynch .....	R	31	Jan. 7, 1895
			William T. Jeter <sup>17</sup> .....	D	Oct. 25, 1895	Frank L. Coombs .....	R	32	Jan. 4, 1897
Henry T. Gage .....	R	Jan. 3, 1899	Jacob H. Neff .....	R	Jan. 3, 1899	Howard E. Wright <sup>18</sup> .....	R	33	Jan. 2, 1899
						Alden Anderson <sup>19</sup> .....	R	1st Ex.	Jan. 29, 1900
George C. Pardee .....	R	Jan. 6, 1903	Alden Anderson .....	R	Jan. 6, 1903	Cornelius W. Pendleton .....	R	34	Jan. 7, 1901
						Arthur G. Fisk .....	R	35	Jan. 5, 1903
						Frank C. Prescott .....	R	36	Jan. 2, 1905
James N. Gillett .....	R	Jan. 8, 1907	Warren R. Porter .....	R	Jan. 8, 1907	R. L. Beardslee .....	R	1st Ex.	June 2, 1906
								37	Jan. 7, 1907
								(1st Ex.	Nov. 19, 1907
								2d Ex.	Nov. 23, 1907
						P. A. Stanton .....	R	38	Jan. 4, 1909
								(1st Ex.	Sept. 6, 1910
								2d Ex.	Oct. 3, 1910
Hiram W. Johnson .....	R	Jan. 3, 1911	A. J. Wallace .....	R	Jan. 3, 1911	A. H. Hewitt .....	R	39	Jan. 2, 1911
								(1st Ex.	Nov. 27, 1911
								2d Ex.	Dec. 24, 1911
						C. C. Young .....	R	40	Jan. 6, 1913
Hiram W. Johnson <sup>20</sup> .....	Prog.	Jan. 5, 1915	John M. Eshleman <sup>21</sup> .....	Prog	Jan. 5, 1915	C. C. Young .....	Prog	41	Jan. 4, 1915
			William D. Stephens <sup>22</sup> .....	R	July 22, 1916			1st Ex.	Jan. 5, 1916
William D. Stephens <sup>22</sup> .....	R	Mar. 15, 1917	Vacancy .....			C. C. Young .....	R	42	Jan. 8, 1917
William D. Stephens .....	R	Jan. 7, 1919	C. C. Young .....	R	Jan. 7, 1919	Henry W. Wright .....	R	43	Jan. 6, 1919
							R	1st Ex.	Nov. 1, 1919
Friend Wm. Richardson ..	R	Jan. 9, 1923	C. C. Young .....	R	Jan. 9, 1923	Henry W. Wright .....	R	44	Jan. 3, 1921
						Frank F. Merriam .....	R	45	Jan. 8, 1923
						Frank F. Merriam .....	R	46	Jan. 5, 1925
								1st Ex.	Oct. 22, 1926
C. C. Young .....	R	Jan. 4, 1927	Buron Fitts <sup>23</sup> .....	R	Jan. 4, 1927	Edgar C. Levey .....	R	47	Jan. 3, 1927
								1st Ex.	Sept. 4, 1928
			H. L. Carnahan <sup>24</sup> .....	R	Dec. 4, 1928	Edgar C. Levey .....	R	48	Jan. 7, 1929
James Rolph, Jr. <sup>25</sup> .....	R	Jan. 6, 1931	Frank F. Merriam <sup>26</sup> .....	R	Jan. 6, 1931	Edgar C. Levey .....	R	49	Jan. 5, 1931
						Walter J. Little .....	R	50	Jan. 2, 1933
Frank F. Merriam <sup>26</sup> .....	R	June 7, 1934	Vacancy .....			F. C. Cloudsley .....	D	1st Ex.	Sept. 12, 1934
Frank F. Merriam .....	R	Jan. 8, 1935	George F. Hatfield .....	R	Jan. 8, 1935	Edward Craig .....	R	51	Jan. 7, 1935
								1st Ex.	May 25, 1936
						Wm. Moseley Jones .....	D	52	Jan. 4, 1937
								1st Ex.	Mar. 7, 1938
Culbert L. Olson .....	D	Jan. 2, 1939	Ellis E. Patterson .....	D	Jan. 2, 1939	Paul Peek .....	D	53	Jan. 2, 1939
								1st Ex.	Jan. 29, 1940
								2d Ex.	May 13, 1940
						Gordon H. Garland .....	D	3d Ex.	Sept. 13, 1940
								4th Ex.	Sept. 21, 1940
								5th Ex.	Dec. 2, 1940
						Gordon H. Garland .....	D	54	Jan. 6, 1941
								1st Ex.	Dec. 19, 1941
								2d Ex.	Jan. 17, 1942

Earl Warren .....	R	Jan. 4, 1943	Frederick F. Houser .....	R	Jan. 4, 1943	Charles W. Lyon .....	R	55 1st Ex. 2d Ex. 3d Ex. 4th Ex.	Jan. 4, 1943 Jan. 28, 1943 Mar. 20, 1943 Jan. 27, 1944 June 5, 1944
						Charles W. Lyon .....	R	56 1st Ex. 2d Ex.	Jan. 8, 1945 Jan. 7, 1946 July 22, 1946
Earl Warren .....	R	Jan. 6, 1947	Goodwin J. Knight.....	R	Jan. 6, 1947	Sam L. Collins .....	R	57 1st Ex.	Jan. 6, 1947 Jan. 13, 1947
						Sam L. Collins .....	R	1948	Mar. 1, 1948
						Sam L. Collins .....	R	1949	Jan. 3, 1949
						Sam L. Collins .....	R	1st Ex. 1950	Dec. 12, 1949 Mar. 6, 1950
								1st Ex. 2d Ex. 3d Ex.	Mar. 6, 1950 Mar. 6, 1950 Sept. 20, 1950
Earl Warren <sup>27</sup> .....	R, D	Jan. 8, 1951	Goodwin J. Knight <sup>28</sup> .....	R	Jan. 8, 1951	Sam L. Collins .....	R	1951	Jan. 8, 1951
						Sam L. Collins .....	R	1952	Mar. 3, 1952
								1st Ex. 2d Ex.	Mar. 3, 1952 Aug. 4, 1952
Goodwin J. Knight <sup>28</sup> .....	R	Oct. 5, 1953	Harold J. Powers <sup>29</sup> .....	R	Oct. 5, 1953	James W. Silliman .....	R	1953	Jan. 5, 1953
						James W. Silliman .....	R	1954	Mar. 1, 1954
								1st Ex.	Mar. 1, 1954
Goodwin J. Knight.....	R	Jan. 3, 1955	Harold J. Powers.....	R	Jan. 3, 1955	L. H. Lincoln .....	R	1955	Jan. 3, 1955
						L. H. Lincoln .....	R	1956	Mar. 5, 1956
								1st Ex.	Mar. 5, 1956
						L. H. Lincoln .....	R	1957	Jan. 7, 1957
						L. H. Lincoln .....	R	1958	Feb. 3, 1958
								1st Ex. 2d Ex.	Mar. 4, 1958 Mar. 31, 1958
Edmund G. Brown .....	D	Jan. 5, 1959	Glenn M. Anderson .....	D	Jan. 5, 1959	Ralph M. Brown .....	D	1959	Jan. 5, 1959
						Ralph M. Brown .....	D	1960	Feb. 1, 1960
								1st Ex. 2d Ex.	Feb. 1, 1960 Mar. 2, 1960
						Ralph M. Brown .....	D	1961	Jan. 2, 1961
						Jesse M. Unruh <sup>30</sup> .....	D		
						Jesse M. Unruh .....	D		
								1962	Feb. 5, 1962
								1st Ex. 2d Ex. 3d Ex.	Mar. 7, 1962 April 9, 1962 June 26, 1962
Edmund G. Brown .....	D	Jan. 7, 1963	Glenn M. Anderson .....	D	Jan. 7, 1963	Jesse M. Unruh .....	D	1963	Jan. 7, 1963
								1st Ex.	July 8, 1963
						Jesse M. Unruh .....	D	1964	Feb. 3, 1964
								1st Ex. 2d Ex.	Feb. 3, 1964 Mar. 30, 1964
						Jesse M. Unruh .....	D	1965	Jan. 4, 1965
								1st Ex. 2d Ex.	June 25, 1965 Sept. 20, 1965
						Jesse M. Unruh .....	D	1966	Feb. 7, 1966
								1st Ex. 2d Ex.	Feb. 10, 1966 April 5, 1966

APPENDIX B—GOVERNORS, LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS, AND SPEAKERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849–2011—Continued

Name	Governors		Lieutenant Governors			Speakers of the Assembly			
	Party Affiliation	Date of Inauguration	Name	Party Affiliation	Date of Inauguration	Name	Party Affiliation	Session No.	Date Session Convened
Ronald Reagan .....	R	Jan. 2, 1967	Robert H. Finch <sup>31</sup> .....	R	Jan. 2, 1967	Jesse M. Unruh .....	D	1967 1st Ex.	Jan. 2, 1967 Sept. 5, 1967
						Jesse M. Unruh .....	D	1968 1st Ex.	Nov. 6, 1967 Jan. 8, 1968
			Ed Reinecke <sup>32</sup> .....	R	Jan. 21, 1969	Bob Monagan .....	R	1969	Sept. 9, 1968
Ronald Reagan .....	R	Jan. 4, 1971	Ed Reinecke <sup>35</sup> .....	R	Jan. 4, 1971	Bob Monagan .....	R	1970	Jan. 6, 1969
						Bob Moretti .....	D	1971	Jan. 5, 1970
						Bob Moretti .....	D	1st Ex.	Jan. 4, 1971
						Bob Moretti .....	D	1972	Dec. 6, 1971
						Bob Moretti <sup>33</sup> .....	D	1973–74	Jan. 3, 1972
			John L. Harmer <sup>36</sup> .....	R	Oct. 4, 1974	Bob Moretti .....	D	1st Ex.	Jan. 6, 1973
						Leo T. McCarthy <sup>34</sup> .....	D	1973–74	Dec. 4, 1973
Edmund G. Brown Jr. ....	D	Jan. 6, 1975	Mervyn M. Dymally .....	D	Jan. 6, 1975	Leo T. McCarthy .....	D	2d Ex.	June 27, 1974
								1975–76	Sept. 25, 1974
								1st Ex.	Dec. 2, 1974
								2d Ex.	Feb. 17, 1975
								3d Ex.	May 19, 1975
Edmund G. Brown Jr. ....	D	Jan. 8, 1979	Mike Curb .....	R	Jan. 8, 1979	Leo T. McCarthy .....	D	1977–78	May 20, 1975
						Willie L. Brown, Jr. ....	D	1st Ex.	Dec. 6, 1976
George Deukmejian .....	R	Jan. 3, 1983	Leo T. McCarthy .....	D	Jan. 3, 1983	Willie L. Brown, Jr. ....	D	1981–82	Jan. 5, 1978
								1st Ex.	Dec. 1, 1980
								1983–84	Nov. 9, 1981
								1st Ex.	Dec. 6, 1982
								2d Ex.	Dec. 6, 1982
George Deukmejian .....	R	Jan. 5, 1987	Leo T. McCarthy .....	D	Jan. 5, 1987	Willie L. Brown, Jr. ....	D	1985–86	Jan. 19, 1984
								1st Ex.	Dec. 3, 1984
								1987–88	Sept. 8, 1986
								1st Ex.	Dec. 1, 1986
								1989–90	Nov. 9, 1987
Pete Wilson .....	R	Jan. 7, 1991	Leo T. McCarthy .....	D	Jan. 7, 1991	Willie L. Brown, Jr. ....	D	1st Ex.	Dec. 5, 1988
								1991–92	Nov. 2, 1989
								1st Ex.	Dec. 3, 1990
								2d Ex.	Oct. 8, 1992
								1993–94	Dec. 7, 1992
								1st Ex.	Jan. 4, 1993

Pete Wilson .....	R	Jan. 2, 1995	Gray Davis .....	D	Jan. 2, 1995	Willie L. Brown, Jr. <sup>37</sup> .....	D	1995–96	Dec. 5, 1994
						Doris Allen <sup>38</sup> .....	R		
						Brian Setencich <sup>39</sup> .....	R		
						Curt Pringle <sup>40</sup> .....	R		
						Willie L. Brown, Jr. <sup>41</sup> .....	D	1st Ex.	Jan. 19, 1995
						Doris Allen <sup>42</sup> .....	R		
						Brian Setencich <sup>43</sup> .....	R		
						Curt Pringle <sup>44</sup> .....	R		
						Willie L. Brown, Jr. <sup>45</sup> .....	D	2nd Ex.	Feb. 17, 1995
						Doris Allen <sup>46</sup> .....	R		
						Brian Setencich <sup>47</sup> .....	R		
						Curt Pringle <sup>48</sup> .....	R		
						Curt Pringle .....	R	3rd Ex.	Jan. 4, 1996
						Cruz M. Bustamante .....	D	4th Ex.	Feb. 13, 1996
						Antonio R. Villaraigosa <sup>49</sup> .....	D	1997–98	Dec. 2, 1996
						Cruz M. Bustamante .....	D	1st Ex.	Jan. 13, 1997
						Antonio R. Villaraigosa .....	D		
Gray Davis .....	D	Jan. 4, 1999	Cruz M. Bustamante .....	D	Jan. 4, 1999	Antonio R. Villaraigosa .....	D	1999–2000	Dec. 7, 1998
						Robert M. Hertzberg <sup>50</sup> .....	D		
						Antonio R. Villaraigosa .....	D	1st Ex.	Jan. 13, 1999 <sup>51</sup>
						Robert M. Hertzberg .....	D	2001–02	Dec. 4, 2000
						Herb J. Wesson, Jr. ....	D		
						Robert M. Hertzberg .....	D	1st Ex.	Jan. 3, 2001
						Robert M. Hertzberg <sup>52</sup> .....	D	2nd Ex.	May 14, 2001
						Herb J. Wesson, Jr. <sup>53</sup> .....	D		
						Robert M. Hertzberg <sup>54</sup> .....	D	3rd Ex.	Jan. 10, 2002
						Herb J. Wesson, Jr. <sup>55</sup> .....	D		
Gray Davis <sup>56</sup> .....	D	Jan. 6, 2003	Cruz M. Bustamante .....	D	Jan. 6, 2003	Herb J. Wesson, Jr. ....	D	2003–04	Dec. 2, 2002
						Herb J. Wesson, Jr. ....	D	1st Ex.	Dec. 9, 2002
						Herb J. Wesson, Jr. ....	D	2nd Ex.	Jan. 23, 2003
						Herb J. Wesson, Jr. ....	D	3rd Ex.	Nov. 18, 2003
						Herb J. Wesson, Jr. <sup>57</sup> .....	D	4th Ex.	Nov. 18, 2003
						Fabian Núñez <sup>58</sup> .....	D		
						Herb J. Wesson, Jr. <sup>59</sup> .....	D	5th Ex.	Nov. 18, 2003
						Fabian Núñez <sup>60</sup> .....	D		
Arnold Schwarzenegger <sup>61</sup>	R	Nov. 17, 2003	.....			Fabian Núñez .....	D	2005–06	Dec. 6, 2004
						Fabian Núñez .....	D	1st Ex.	Jan. 6, 2005

**APPENDIX B—GOVERNORS, LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS, AND SPEAKERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849–2011—Continued**

Name	Governors		Lieutenant Governors			Speakers of the Assembly			
	Party Affiliation	Date of Inauguration	Name	Party Affiliation	Date of Inauguration	Name	Party Affiliation	Session No.	Date Session Convened
Arnold Schwarzenegger..	R	Jan. 5, 2007	John Garamendi <sup>62</sup> .....	D	Jan. 8, 2007	Fabian Núñez .....	D	2007–08	Dec. 4, 2006
						Karen Bass <sup>63</sup> .....	D	1st Ex.	Sept. 11, 2007
						Fabian Núñez .....	D		
						Karen Bass <sup>64</sup> .....	D	2nd Ex.	Sept. 11, 2007
						Fabian Núñez .....	D		
						Karen Bass <sup>65</sup> .....	D	3rd Ex.	Jan. 14, 2008
						Fabian Núñez .....	D		
						Karen Bass <sup>66</sup> .....	D	4th Ex.	Nov. 6, 2008
						Karen Bass.....	D		
						Karen Bass.....	D	2009–10	Dec. 1, 2008
						John A. Pérez <sup>67</sup> .....	D	1st Ex.	Dec. 2, 2008
						Karen Bass.....	D		
						Karen Bass.....	D	2nd Ex.	Dec. 2, 2008
						Karen Bass.....	D	3rd Ex.	Jan. 5, 2009
						Karen Bass.....	D	4th Ex.	July 2, 2009
						Karen Bass.....	D	5th Ex.	Aug. 27, 2009
						Karen Bass.....	D	6th Ex.	Oct. 14, 2009
						John A. Pérez.....	D		
						Karen Bass.....	D	7th Ex.	Oct. 14, 2009
						Karen Bass.....	D		
						John A. Pérez.....	D	8th Ex.	Jan. 11, 2010
						Karen Bass.....	D		
						John A. Pérez.....	D	2011–12	Dec. 6, 2010
						John A. Pérez.....	D		
Edmund G. Brown Jr.....	D	Jan. 3, 2011	Gavin Newsom .....	D	Jan. 10, 2011				

**PARTY DESIGNATIONS**

Am—American  
D—Democrat  
DD—Douglas Democrat

Ind—Independent  
ID—Independent Democrat  
LD—Lecompton Democrat  
Prog—Progressive

R—Republican  
Un—Union  
W—Whig

<sup>\*</sup>First Legislature was nonpartisan.  
<sup>1</sup> Peter H. Burnett resigned as Governor on January 8, 1851.  
<sup>2</sup> John McDougall became Governor on January 9, 1851, succeeding Peter H. Burnett.  
<sup>3</sup> David C. Broderick was elected President of the Senate on January 9, 1851, becoming Acting Lieutenant Governor on the same day. Succeeded John McDougall, who resigned to become Governor.  
<sup>4</sup> Thomas J. White resigned as Speaker of the Assembly on February 6, 1850.  
<sup>5</sup> John Bigler was elected Speaker of the Assembly on February 6, 1850, vice Thomas J. White, resigned.  
<sup>6</sup> Milton S. Latham resigned as Governor on January 14, 1860.  
<sup>7</sup> John G. Downey became Governor on January 14, 1860, succeeding Milton S. Latham, resigned.  
<sup>8</sup> Isaac N. Quinn was elected President of the Senate on January 20, 1860, becoming Acting Lieutenant Governor on the same day. Succeeded John G. Downey, who resigned to become Governor.  
<sup>9</sup> Pablo de la Guerra was elected President of the Senate on January 7, 1861, becoming Acting Lieutenant Governor on the same day. Succeeded Isaac N. Quinn, who was President of the Senate at the preceding session of 1860.  
<sup>10</sup> Newton Booth resigned as Governor on February 27, 1875.  
<sup>11</sup> Romualdo Pacheco became Governor on February 27, 1875, succeeding Newton Booth, resigned.  
<sup>12</sup> William Irwin, President of the Senate, became Acting Lieutenant Governor on February 27, 1875, succeeding Romualdo Pacheco, who resigned to become Governor.  
<sup>13</sup> Washington Bartlett died in office on September 12, 1887.  
<sup>14</sup> Robert W. Waterman became Governor on September 13, 1887, succeeding Washington Bartlett, who died in office.  
<sup>15</sup> Stephen N. White elected President pro Tempore of the Senate on January 5, 1887, became Acting Lieutenant Governor on September 13, 1887. Succeeded Robert W. Waterman, who resigned to become Governor.  
<sup>16</sup> Spencer G. Millard died in office on October 24, 1895.



- <sup>17</sup> William T. Jeter was appointed Lieutenant Governor by Governor James H. Budd on October 25, 1895, succeeding Spencer G. Millard, who died in office.
- <sup>18</sup> Howard E. Wright resigned as Speaker of the Assembly on January 31, 1899.
- <sup>19</sup> Alden Anderson was elected Speaker of the Assembly on January 31, 1899, vice Howard E. Wright, resigned.
- <sup>20</sup> Hiram W. Johnson resigned as Governor on March 15, 1917.
- <sup>21</sup> John M. Eshleman died in office on February 28, 1916.
- <sup>22</sup> William D. Stephens was appointed Lieutenant Governor on July 22, 1916, by Governor Hiram W. Johnson, succeeding John M. Eshleman, who died in office. On March 15, 1917, he became Governor, succeeding Hiram W. Johnson, who resigned to become United States Senator.
- <sup>23</sup> Buron Fitts resigned as Lieutenant Governor on November 30, 1928.
- <sup>24</sup> H. L. Carnahan was appointed Lieutenant Governor by Governor C. C. Young on December 4, 1928, succeeding Buron Fitts, resigned.
- <sup>25</sup> James Rolph, Jr., died in office on June 2, 1934.
- <sup>26</sup> Frank F. Merriam became Governor on June 7, 1934, succeeding James Rolph, Jr., who died in office.
- <sup>27</sup> Earl Warren was appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Eisenhower. Resigned October 4, 1953.
- <sup>28</sup> Goodwin J. Knight resigned as Lieutenant Governor on October 4, 1953. On October 5, 1953, he became Governor, succeeding Earl Warren, resigned.
- <sup>29</sup> Harold J. Powers became Lieutenant Governor on October 5, 1953, succeeding Goodwin J. Knight, who resigned to become Governor.
- <sup>30</sup> Jesse M. Unruh was elected Speaker at an Assembly caucus held on September 30, 1961, succeeding Ralph M. Brown, who resigned from the Assembly September 19, 1961.
- <sup>31</sup> Robert H. Finch resigned as Lieutenant Governor on January 20, 1969. Appointed Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- <sup>32</sup> Ed Reinecke appointed Lieutenant Governor by Governor Ronald Reagan on January 21, 1969; succeeding Robert H. Finch, resigned.
- <sup>33</sup> Bob Moretti resigned as Speaker of the Assembly on June 27, 1974.
- <sup>34</sup> Leo T. McCarthy elected Speaker of the Assembly on June 27, 1974, succeeding Bob Moretti, resigned.
- <sup>35</sup> Ed Reinecke resigned as Lieutenant Governor on October 2, 1974.
- <sup>36</sup> John L. Harmer appointed Lieutenant Governor by Governor Ronald Reagan on October 4, 1974, succeeding Ed Reinecke, resigned.
- <sup>37</sup> 1995–96 Regular Session, Willie L. Brown, Jr. served as Speaker of the Assembly January 23, 1995–June 5, 1995.
- <sup>38</sup> 1995–96 Regular Session, Doris Allen served as Speaker of the Assembly June 5, 1995–September 14, 1995.
- <sup>39</sup> 1995–96 Regular Session, Brian Setencich served as Speaker of the Assembly September 14, 1995–January 4, 1996.
- <sup>40</sup> 1995–96 Regular Session, Curt Pringle served as Speaker of the Assembly January 4, 1996–November 30, 1996.
- <sup>41</sup> 1995–96 1st Ex Session, Willie L. Brown, Jr. served as Speaker of the Assembly February 23, 1995–June 5, 1995.
- <sup>42</sup> 1995–96 1st Ex Session, Doris Allen served as Speaker of the Assembly June 5, 1995–September 14, 1995.
- <sup>43</sup> 1995–96 1st Ex Session, Brian Setencich served as Speaker of the Assembly September 15, 1995–June 24, 1995.
- <sup>44</sup> 1995–96 1st Ex Session, Curt Pringle served as Speaker of the Assembly June 24, 1996–September 1, 1996.
- <sup>45</sup> 1995–96 2nd Ex Session, Willie L. Brown, Jr. served as Speaker of the Assembly February 23, 1995–July 14, 1995.
- <sup>46</sup> 1995–96 2nd Ex Session, Doris Allen served as Speaker of the Assembly July 14, 1995–September 13, 1995.
- <sup>47</sup> 1995–96 2nd Ex Session, Brian Setencich served as Speaker of the Assembly September 15, 1995–June 24, 1995.
- <sup>48</sup> 1995–96 2nd Ex Session, Curt Pringle served as Speaker of the Assembly June 24, 1995–September 1, 1996.
- <sup>49</sup> 1997–98 Regular Session, Antonio Villaraigosa elected Speaker on January 26, 1998, but took oath on February 26, 1998.
- <sup>50</sup> 1999–2000 Regular Session, Robert Hertzberg elected Speaker on January 24, 2000, but took oath on April 13, 2000.
- <sup>51</sup> 1999–2000 1st Ex Session, adjourned March 26, 1999.
- <sup>52</sup> Served as Speaker of the Assembly for the Second Extraordinary Session from May 14, 2001, to February 6, 2002.
- <sup>53</sup> Elected as Speaker of the Assembly for the Second Extraordinary Session on January 10, 2002; and took the oath of office on February 6, 2002.
- <sup>54</sup> Served as Speaker of the Assembly for the Third Extraordinary Session from January 10, 2002, to February 6, 2002.
- <sup>55</sup> Elected as Speaker of the Assembly for the Third Extraordinary Session on January 10, 2002; and took the oath of office on February 6, 2002.
- <sup>56</sup> Gray Davis was the first Governor to be recalled in California, on October 7, 2003.
- <sup>57</sup> Served as Speaker of the Assembly for the Fourth Extraordinary Session from November 18, 2003, to February 9, 2004.
- <sup>58</sup> Elected as Speaker of the Assembly for the Fourth Extraordinary Session on January 8, 2004; and took the oath of office on February 9, 2004.
- <sup>59</sup> Served as Speaker of the Assembly for the Fifth Extraordinary Session from November 18, 2003, to February 9, 2004.
- <sup>60</sup> Elected as Speaker of the Assembly for the Fifth Extraordinary Session on January 8, 2004; and took the oath of office on February 9, 2004.
- <sup>61</sup> Arnold Schwarzenegger was elected Governor in a recall election on October 7, 2003 and took the oath of office on November 17, 2003.
- <sup>62</sup> John Garamendi was elected to the 10th Congressional District on November 3, 2009 and resigned from office on November 5, 2009.
- <sup>63</sup> Karen Bass was elected Speaker of the Assembly on February 28, 2008 (*Assembly Daily Journal*, page 4138) and took oath of office on May 13, 2008 (*Assembly Daily Journal*, page 5101).

<sup>64</sup> Karen Bass became Speaker of the Assembly for the 1st Ex. Session effective May 13, 2008 pursuant to a motion made on May 15, 2008 (*Assembly Daily Journal*, page 117).

<sup>65</sup> Karen Bass became Speaker of the Assembly for the 2nd Ex. Session effective May 13, 2008 pursuant to a motion made on May 15, 2008 (*Assembly Daily Journal*, page 85).

<sup>66</sup> Karen Bass became Speaker of the Assembly for the 3rd Ex. Session effective May 13, 2008 pursuant to a motion made on May 15, 2008 (*Assembly Daily Journal*, page 149).

<sup>67</sup> John A. Pérez was elected Speaker of the Assembly on January 7, 2010 (*Assembly Daily Journal*, page 3725); and took oath of office on March 1, 2010 (*Assembly Daily Journal*, page 4181).

<sup>68</sup> Acting Lieutenant Governor as Chief Deputy pursuant to *Government Code*, Section 1775 when Garamendi was sworn in as a member of Congress.

<sup>69</sup> Abel Maldonado was nominated by Governor Schwarzenegger and then confirmed by the Assembly on April 22, 2010 and by the Senate on April 26, 2010.

## APPENDIX C

## California's Statewide Elective Officers

## GOVERNORS OF CALIFORNIA

1849–2011

Name	Party	Date of Inauguration	Notes
Peter H. Burnett .....	Ind. D.	Dec. 20, 1849	Resigned January 8, 1851.
John McDougal .....	Ind. D.	Jan. 9, 1851	Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Burnett.
John Bigler .....	D.	Jan. 8, 1852	Former Assembly Speaker, 1849–1851.
John Bigler .....	D.	Jan. 7, 1854	Re-elected, September 7, 1853.
J. Neeley Johnson .....	Amer.	Jan. 9, 1856	Assemblyman, 1853.
John B. Weller .....	D.	Jan. 8, 1858	U.S. Senator, 1851–1857.
Milton S. Latham .....	Lecomp. D.	Jan. 9, 1860	Resigned Jan. 14, 1860. U.S. Senator, 1860–1863.
John G. Downey .....	Lecomp. D.	Jan. 14, 1860	Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Latham.
Leland Stanford .....	R.	Jan. 10, 1862	U.S. Senator, 1885–1897.
Frederick F. Low .....	Union	Dec. 10, 1863	Representative in Congress, 1861–1863.
Henry H. Haight .....	D.	Dec. 5, 1867	Member of Second Constitutional Convention.
Newton Booth .....	R.	Dec. 8, 1871	Resigned Feb. 27, 1875. U.S. Senator, 1875–1881.
Romualdo Pacheco .....	R.	Feb. 27, 1875	Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Booth.
William Irwin .....	D.	Dec. 9, 1875	Harbor Commission, 1883–1886.
George C. Perkins .....	R.	Jan. 8, 1880	U.S. Senator, 1893–1903.
George Stoneman .....	D.	Jan. 10, 1883	Transportation Commissioner.
Washington Bartlett .....	D.	Jan. 8, 1887	Railroad Commissioner.
Robert W. Waterman .....	R.	Sept. 13, 1887	Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Bartlett.
Henry H. Markham .....	R.	Jan. 8, 1891	Representative in Congress, 1885–1887.
James H. Budd .....	D.	Jan. 11, 1895	Representative in Congress, 1883–1885.
Henry T. Gage .....	R.	Jan. 4, 1899	Minister to Portugal, Dec. 21, 1909.
George C. Pardee .....	R.	Jan. 6, 1903	Regent of University of California, 1899.
James N. Gillett .....	R.	Jan. 8, 1907	Representative in Congress, 1903–1906.
Hiram W. Johnson .....	R.	Jan. 3, 1911	Re-elected Nov. 3, 1914.
Hiram W. Johnson .....	Prog.	Jan. 5, 1915	Elected U.S. Senator, Nov. 7, 1916. Resigned as Governor, March 15, 1917.
William D. Stephens .....	R.	Mar. 15, 1917	Member of Congress, 10th Dist., 1910–1916. Appointed Lieutenant Governor, July 19, 1916.
William D. Stephens .....	R.	Jan. 7, 1919	Elected 1918.
Friend Wm. Richardson .....	R.	Jan. 9, 1923	State Treasurer, 1915–1922.
C. C. Young† .....	R.	Jan. 4, 1927	Former Assembly Speaker, Lieutenant Governor, 1919–1927.
James Rolph, Jr. ....	R.	Jan. 6, 1931	Mayor of San Francisco, 1911–1930. Deceased, June 2, 1934.
Frank F. Merriam† .....	R.	June 7, 1934	Former Assembly Speaker, Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Rolph.
Frank F. Merriam .....	R.	Jan. 8, 1935	Lieutenant Governor, 1931–1934.
Culbert L. Olson .....	D.	Jan. 2, 1939	State Senator, 1935–1938.
Earl Warren .....	R.	Jan. 4, 1943	Attorney General, 1939–1943.
Earl Warren .....	R.	Jan. 6, 1947	Re-elected Nov. 5, 1946.
Earl Warren .....	R., D.	Jan. 8, 1951	Re-elected Nov. 7, 1950. Resigned as Governor, Oct. 4, 1953. Appointed Chief Justice, U.S. Supreme Court, Oct. 5, 1953.
Goodwin J. Knight .....	R.	Oct. 5, 1953	Lieutenant Governor succeeded Warren.
Goodwin J. Knight .....	R.	Jan. 3, 1955	Elected Governor Nov. 2, 1954.
Edmund G. Brown .....	D.	Jan. 5, 1959	Attorney General, 1951–1958.
Edmund G. Brown .....	D.	Jan. 7, 1963	Re-elected Nov. 6, 1962.
Ronald Reagan .....	R.	Jan. 2, 1967	
Ronald Reagan .....	R.	Jan. 4, 1971	Re-elected Nov. 3, 1970.
Edmund G. Brown Jr. ....	D.	Jan. 6, 1975	Secretary of State, 1971–1974.
Edmund G. Brown Jr. ....	D.	Jan. 8, 1979	Re-elected Nov. 7, 1978.
George Deukmejian .....	R.	Jan. 3, 1983	Attorney General, 1979–1982.
George Deukmejian .....	R.	Jan. 5, 1987	Re-elected Nov. 4, 1986.
Pete Wilson .....	R.	Jan. 7, 1991	Assemblyman, 1967–1972, U.S. Senator 1983–91; Resigned as U.S. Senator Jan. 7, 1991.
Pete Wilson .....	R.	Jan. 2, 1995	Re-elected Nov. 1, 1994.
Gray Davis .....	D.	Jan. 4, 1999	Former Assembly Member, State Controller, and Lt. Governor.
Gray Davis .....	D.	Jan. 6, 2003	Recalled Oct. 7, 2003. First Governor to be recalled.

†The only persons in California history to serve as Governor, Lt. Governor, and Speaker were C. C. Young and Frank Merriam.

CALIFORNIA'S LEGISLATURE

GOVERNORS OF CALIFORNIA—1849–2011—Continued

Name	Party	Date of Inauguration	Notes
Arnold Schwarzenegger .....	R.	Nov. 17, 2003	Elected in recall election, Oct. 7, 2003.
Arnold Schwarzenegger .....	R.	Jan. 5, 2007	Re-elected Nov. 7, 2006.
Edmund G. Brown Jr. ....	D.	Jan. 3, 2011	Previous service as Governor, 1975–1983. Former Secretary of State and Attorney General.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF CALIFORNIA

1849–2011

Name	Party	Date of Inauguration	Notes
John McDougall .....	Ind. D.	Dec. 20, 1849	Became Governor January 9, 1851, succeeding Governor Burnett, resigned.
David C. Broderick (Acting) ..	D.	Jan. 9, 1851	Elected President of Senate January 9, 1851, thereby becoming Acting Lieutenant Governor, vice John McDougall, resigned.
Samuel Purdy .....	D.	Jan. 8, 1852	
Samuel Purdy .....	D.	Jan. 7, 1854	
Robert M. Anderson .....	Amer.	Jan. 9, 1856	
John Walkup .....	D.	Jan. 8, 1858	
John G. Downey .....	Lecomp. D.	Jan. 9, 1860	Became Governor January 14, 1860, succeeding Governor Latham, resigned.
Isaac N. Quinn (Acting).....	D.	Jan. 20, 1860	Elected President of Senate January 20, 1860, thereby becoming Acting Lieutenant Governor, vice John G. Downey, resigned.
Pablo de la Guerra (Acting) ....	D.	Jan. 7, 1861	Elected President of Senate January 7, 1861, thereby becoming Acting Lieutenant Governor, vice Isaac N. Quinn, resigned.
John F. Chellis .....	R.	Jan. 10, 1862	
T. N. Machin .....	Union	Dec. 10, 1863	
William Holden .....	D.	Dec. 5, 1867	
Romualdo Pacheco .....	R.	Dec. 8, 1871	Became Governor February 27, 1875, succeeding Governor Booth, resigned.
William Irwin (Acting) .....	D.	Feb. 27, 1875	Elected President of Senate February 27, 1875, thereby becoming Acting Lieutenant Governor, vice Romualdo Pacheco, resigned.
James A. Johnson .....	D.	Dec. 9, 1875	
John Mansfield .....	R.	Jan. 8, 1880	
John Daggett .....	D.	Jan. 10, 1883	
Robert W. Waterman .....	R.	Jan. 8, 1887	Became Governor September 13, 1887, succeeding Governor Bartlett, who died in office.
Stephen M. White (Acting) ....	D.	Sept. 13, 1887	Elected President pro Tempore of Senate January 5, 1887, thereby becoming Acting Lieutenant Governor, vice Robert W. Waterman, resigned.
John B. Reddick .....	R.	Jan. 8, 1891	
Spencer G. Millard .....	R.	Jan. 11, 1895	Died in office October 24, 1895.
William T. Jeter .....	D.	Oct. 25, 1896	Appointed October 25, 1895, by Governor Budd, vice Spencer G. Millard, deceased.
Jacob H. Neff .....	R.	Jan. 3, 1899	
Alden Anderson .....	R.	Jan. 6, 1903	Former Assembly Speaker.
Warren R. Porter .....	R.	Jan. 8, 1907	
A. J. Wallace .....	R.	Jan. 3, 1911	
John M. Eshleman .....	Prog.	Jan. 5, 1915	Died in office February 28, 1916.
William D. Stephens .....	R.	July 22, 1916	Appointed July 22, 1916, by Governor Johnson, vice John M. Eshleman, deceased. Became Governor March 15, 1917, vice Hiram W. Johnson, resigned.
Vacancy from March 15, 1917, to Jan. 7, 1919			
C. C. Young .....	R.	Jan. 7, 1919	Former Assembly Speaker.
C. C. Young .....	R.	Jan. 9, 1923	Elected Governor November 2, 1926.
Buron Fitts .....	R.	Jan. 4, 1927	Resigned November 30, 1928.
H. L. Carnahan .....	R.	.....	Appointed December 4, 1928, by Governor Young, vice Buron Fitts, resigned.
Frank F. Merriam .....	R.	Jan. 6, 1931	Former Assembly Speaker. Became Governor June 7, 1934, succeeding Governor Rolph who died in office.
Vacancy from June 7, 1934, to Jan. 8, 1935			
George J. Hatfield .....	R.	Jan. 8, 1935	
Ellis E. Patterson .....	D.	Jan. 2, 1939	
Frederick F. Houser .....	R.	Jan. 4, 1943	
Goodwin J. Knight .....	R.	Jan. 6, 1947	
Goodwin J. Knight .....	R.	Jan. 8, 1951	Became Governor October 5, 1953, succeeding Governor Warren, resigned.
Harold J. Powers .....	R.	Oct. 5, 1953	Served as President pro Tempore of Senate from 1947 until October 5, 1953, when he became Lieutenant Governor, vice Goodwin J. Knight, resigned.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF CALIFORNIA—1849–2011—Continued

Name	Party	Date of Inauguration	Notes
Harold J. Powers .....	R.	Jan. 3, 1955	
Glenn M. Anderson .....	D.	Jan. 5, 1959	
Glenn M. Anderson .....	D.	Jan. 7, 1963	
Robert H. Finch .....	R.	Jan. 2, 1967	Resigned January 20, 1969, to become Secretary, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
Ed Reinecke .....	R.	Jan. 21, 1969	Appointed January 21, 1969, by Governor Reagan, vice Robert H. Finch, resigned.
Ed Reinecke .....	R.	Jan. 4, 1971	Resigned October 2, 1974.
John L. Harmer .....	R.	Oct. 4, 1974	Appointed October 4, 1974, by Governor Reagan, vice Ed Reinecke, resigned.
Mervyn M. Dymally .....	D.	Jan. 6, 1975	Former Assembly Member and State Senator. Later served in Congress.
Mike Curb .....	R.	Jan. 8, 1979	
Leo T. McCarthy .....	D.	Jan. 3, 1983	Speaker of the Assembly, June 28, 1974–1980.
Leo T. McCarthy .....	D.	Jan. 5, 1987	
Leo T. McCarthy .....	D.	Jan. 7, 1991	
Gray Davis .....	D.	Jan. 2, 1995	Former State Assembly Member and State Controller.
Cruz M. Bustamante .....	D.	Jan. 4, 1999	Former Assembly Speaker.
Cruz M. Bustamante .....	D.	Jan. 6, 2003	
John Garamendi .....	D.	Jan. 7, 2007	Former Insurance Commissioner, Assembly Member, and State Senator. Deputy Secretary of the Interior under President Clinton. Elected to Congress on Nov. 3, 2009, resigned as Lt. Gov. on Nov. 5, 2009.
Mona Pasquil (Acting) .....	D.	Nov. 5, 2009	Assumed statutory duties as Acting Lt. Governor pursuant to Gov. Code 1775. Served from Nov. 5, 2009 to April 27, 2010.
Abel Maldonado .....	R.	April 27, 2010	Nominated to fill vacancy, Nov. 24, 2009. Senate confirmed Feb. 11, 2010. Assembly refused to confirm, February 11, 2010. Governor re-submitted nomination, Feb. 16, 2010. Assembly confirmed, April 22, 2010. Senate confirmed, April 26, 2010. Former Assembly Member and Senator.
Gavin Newsom .....	D.	Jan. 10, 2011	Former Mayor of San Francisco.

## CALIFORNIA SECRETARIES OF STATE

1849–2011

Name	Party	Date Assumed Office	Notes
William Van Voorhies .....	D.	Dec. 21, 1849	Appointed by Governor Burnett. Confirmed by Senate December 21, 1849.
William Van Voorhies .....	D.	Jan. 9, 1852	Reappointed by Governor Bigler. Confirmed by Senate January 9, 1852. Resigned February 19, 1853.
James W. Denver.....	D.	Feb. 19, 1853	Appointed by Governor Bigler. Confirmed by Senate March 3, 1853.
James W. Denver.....	D.	Jan. 9, 1854	Reappointed by Governor Bigler. Confirmed by Senate January 10, 1854. Resigned November 1, 1855.
Charles H. Hempstead .....	D.	Nov. 5, 1855	Appointed by Governor Bigler, vice Denver, resigned.
David F. Douglass .....	Amer.	Jan. 10, 1856	Appointed by Governor Johnson. Confirmed by Senate January 10, 1856.
Ferris Forman.....	D.	Jan. 11, 1858	Appointed by Governor Weller. Confirmed by Senate January 9, 1858.
Johnson Price .....	Lecomp. D.	Jan. 10, 1860	Appointed by Governor Latham. Confirmed by Senate January 10, 1860.
William H. Weeks .....	R.	Jan. 11, 1862	Appointed by Governor Stanford. Confirmed by Senate January 14, 1862. Died in office August 16, 1863.
A. A. H. Tuttle.....	R.	Aug. 17, 1863	Appointed by Governor Stanford, vice Weeks, deceased.
Benjamin B. Redding.....	Union	Dec. 7, 1863	First Secretary of State to be elected.
H. L. Nichols.....	D.	Dec. 2, 1867	
Drury Melone.....	R.	Dec. 4, 1871	
Thomas Beck .....	D.	Dec. 6, 1875	
Daniel M. Burns.....	R.	Jan. 5, 1880	
Thomas L. Thompson.....	D.	Jan. 8, 1883	
William C. Hendricks .....	D.	Jan. 3, 1887	
Edwin G. Waite.....	R.	Jan. 5, 1891	Died in office October 30, 1894.
Albert Hart .....	R.	Nov. 1, 1894	Appointed by Governor Markham, vice Waite, deceased.
Lewis H. Brown .....	R.	Jan. 7, 1895	
C. F. Curry.....	R.	Jan. 2, 1899	
C. F. Curry.....	R.	Jan. 5, 1903	
C. F. Curry.....	R.	Jan. 7, 1907	
Frank C. Jordan.....	R.	Jan. 2, 1911	
Frank C. Jordan.....	R.	Jan. 4, 1915	
Frank C. Jordan.....	R.	Jan. 6, 1919	
Frank C. Jordan.....	R.	Jan. 8, 1923	
Frank C. Jordan.....	R.	Jan. 3, 1927	
Frank C. Jordan.....	R.	Jan. 5, 1931	
Frank C. Jordan.....	R.	Jan. 7, 1935	
Frank C. Jordan.....	R.	Jan. 18, 1939	Died in office January 18, 1940.
Paul Peek.....	D.	Mar. 1, 1940	Appointed by Governor Olson, vice F. C. Jordan, deceased. Resigned December 22, 1942.
Frank M. Jordan .....	R.	Jan. 4, 1943	
Frank M. Jordan.....	R.	Jan. 6, 1947	
Frank M. Jordan.....	R.	Jan. 8, 1951	
Frank M. Jordan.....	R.	Jan. 3, 1955	
Frank M. Jordan.....	R.	Jan. 5, 1959	
Frank M. Jordan.....	R.	Jan. 7, 1963	
Frank M. Jordan.....	R.	Jan. 2, 1967	Died in office March 29, 1970.
H. P. Sullivan.....	R.	Apr. 3, 1970	Appointed by Governor Reagan, vice F. M. Jordan, deceased.
Edmund G. Brown Jr. ....	D.	Jan. 4, 1971	Elected Governor November 5, 1974.
March Fong Eu.....	D.	Jan. 6, 1975	
March Fong Eu.....	D.	Jan. 8, 1979	
March Fong Eu.....	D.	Jan. 3, 1983	
March Fong Eu.....	D.	Jan. 5, 1987	
March Fong Eu.....	D.	Jan. 7, 1991	Resigned February 17, 1994.
Tony Miller (Acting).....	D.	Feb. 17, 1994	
Bill Jones.....	R.	Jan. 2, 1995	Former State Assembly Member.
Bill Jones.....	R.	Jan. 4, 1999	
Kevin Shelley.....	D.	Jan. 6, 2003	Former State Assembly Member. Resigned on March 4, 2005.
Bruce McPherson.....	R.	Mar. 30, 2005	Former State Assembly Member and State Senator. Confirmed by Senate March 17, 2005. Confirmed by Assembly March 30, 2005.
Debra Bowen.....	D.	Jan. 8, 2007	Former Assembly Member and Senator.
Debra Bowen.....	D.	Jan. 3, 2011	

**CALIFORNIA'S LEGISLATURE**  
**ATTORNEYS GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA**

**1849–2011**

Name	Party	Date Assumed Office	Notes
Edward J. C. Kewan.....	D.	Dec. 22, 1849	Elected by the Legislature. Resigned August 9, 1850.
James A. McDougall.....	D.	Oct. 8, 1850	Resigned December 30, 1851.
S. Clinton Hastings.....	D.	Jan. 5, 1852	
John R. McConnell.....	D.	Jan. 2, 1854	Appointed by Governor John Bigler to fill office during temporary absence of John R. McConnell from the state by legislative consent.
William M. Stewart.....	D.	June 7, 1854	
William T. Wallace.....	Amer.	Jan. 7, 1856	
Thomas H. Williams.....	D.	Jan. 4, 1858	
Thomas H. Williams.....	D.	Jan. 2, 1860	
Frank M. Pixley.....	R.	Jan. 6, 1862	
John G. McCullough.....	Union	Dec. 7, 1863	
Jo Hamilton.....	D.	Dec. 2, 1867	
John Lord Love.....	R.	Dec. 4, 1871	
Jo Hamilton.....	D.	Dec. 6, 1875	
Augustus L. Hart.....	R.	Jan. 5, 1880	
Edward C. Marshall.....	D.	Jan. 8, 1883	
George A. Johnson.....	D.	Jan. 3, 1887	
William H. H. Hart.....	R.	Jan. 5, 1891	
William F. Fitzgerald.....	R.	Jan. 7, 1895	
Tirey L. Ford.....	R.	Jan. 2, 1899	Resigned September 15, 1902.
Ulysses S. Webb.....	R.	Sept. 15, 1902	Appointed by Governor Henry T. Gage, vice Tirey L. Ford, resigned.
Ulysses S. Webb.....	R.	Jan. 5, 1903	
Ulysses S. Webb.....	R.	Jan. 7, 1907	
Ulysses S. Webb.....	R.	Jan. 2, 1911	
Ulysses S. Webb.....	R.	Jan. 4, 1915	
Ulysses S. Webb.....	R.	Jan. 6, 1919	
Ulysses S. Webb.....	R.	Jan. 8, 1923	
Ulysses S. Webb.....	R.	Jan. 3, 1927	
Ulysses S. Webb.....	R.	Jan. 5, 1931	
Ulysses S. Webb.....	R.	Jan. 7, 1935	
Earl Warren.....	R.	Jan. 2, 1939	
Robert W. Kenny.....	D.	Jan. 4, 1943	
Fred N. Howser.....	R.	Jan. 6, 1947	
Edmund G. Brown.....	D.	Jan. 8, 1951	
Edmund G. Brown.....	D.	Jan. 3, 1955	
Stanley Mosk.....	D.	Jan. 5, 1959	
Stanley Mosk.....	D.	Jan. 7, 1963	Appointed to State Supreme Court, September 1, 1964, by Governor Edmund G. Brown.
Thomas C. Lynch.....	D.	Aug. 31, 1964	Appointed by Governor Edmund G. Brown, vice Stanley Mosk, resigned.
Thomas C. Lynch.....	D.	Jan. 2, 1967	
Evelle J. Younger.....	R.	Jan. 4, 1971	
Evelle J. Younger.....	R.	Jan. 6, 1975	
George Deukmejian.....	R.	Jan. 8, 1979	Elected Governor November 2, 1982.
John Van de Kamp.....	D.	Jan. 3, 1983	
John Van de Kamp.....	D.	Jan. 5, 1987	
Dan Lungren.....	R.	Jan. 7, 1991	
Dan Lungren.....	R.	Jan. 2, 1995	Former Member of Congress.
Bill Lockyer.....	D.	Jan. 4, 1999	Former Assembly Member, President pro Tempore of State Senate.
Bill Lockyer.....	D.	Jan. 4, 2003	
Edmund G. Brown Jr.....	D.	Jan. 8, 2007	Former Secretary of State and Governor.
Kamala Harris.....	D.	Jan. 3, 2011	First female Attorney General of California.



## STATE TREASURERS OF CALIFORNIA

1849–2011

Name	Party	Date Assumed Office	Notes
Richard Roman .....	D.	Dec. 22, 1849	Elected by the Legislature.
Richard Roman .....	D.	Jan. 5, 1852	
Selden A. McMeans .....	D.	Jan. 2, 1854	
Henry Bates .....	Amer.	Jan. 7, 1856	Resigned February 11, 1857.
James L. English .....	Amer.	Feb. 13, 1857	Appointed by Governor J. Neeley Johnson, vice Henry Bates, resigned.
Thomas Findley .....	D.	Jan. 4, 1858	
Thomas Findley .....	D.	Jan. 2, 1860	
Delos R. Ashley .....	R.	Jan. 6, 1862	Resigned October 5, 1863.
Romualdo Pacheco .....	R.	Oct. 10, 1863	Appointed by Governor Leland Stanford, vice Delos R. Ashley, resigned.
Romualdo Pacheco .....	R.	Dec. 7, 1863	
Antonio F. Coronel .....	D.	Dec. 7, 1867	
Ferdinand Baehr .....	R.	Dec. 2, 1871	
Jose G. Estudillo .....	D.	Dec. 4, 1875	
John Weil .....	R.	Jan. 5, 1880	
William A. January .....	D.	Jan. 1, 1883	Resigned December 24, 1884.
D. J. Oullahan .....	D.	Dec. 24, 1884	Appointed by Governor George Stoneman, vice William A. January, resigned.
Adam Herold .....	D.	Jan. 3, 1887	
J. R. McDonald .....	R.	Jan. 5, 1891	
Levi Rackliffe .....	R.	Jan. 7, 1895	Died in office, April 21, 1898.
Will S. Green .....	D.	Apr. 22, 1898	Appointed by Governor James H. Budd, vice Levi Rackliffe, deceased.
Truman Reeves .....	R.	Jan. 2, 1899	
Truman Reeves .....	R.	Jan. 5, 1903	
William R. Williams .....	R.	Jan. 7, 1907	
William R. Williams .....	R.	Jan. 2, 1911	Resigned February 20, 1911.
E. D. Roberts .....	R.	Feb. 20, 1911	Appointed by Governor Hiram W. Johnson, vice William R. Williams, resigned.
Friend William Richardson .....	Prog.	Jan. 4, 1915	
Friend William Richardson .....	Prog.	Jan. 6, 1919	
Charles G. Johnson .....	R.	Jan. 8, 1923	
Charles G. Johnson .....	R.	Jan. 3, 1927	
Charles G. Johnson .....	R.	Jan. 5, 1931	
Charles G. Johnson .....	R.	Jan. 7, 1935	
Charles G. Johnson .....	R.	Jan. 2, 1939	
Charles G. Johnson .....	R.	Jan. 4, 1943	
Charles G. Johnson .....	R.	Jan. 6, 1947	
Charles G. Johnson .....	R.	Jan. 8, 1951	
Charles G. Johnson .....	R.	Jan. 3, 1955	Resigned October 31, 1956.
A. Ronald Button .....	R.	Nov. 1, 1956	Appointed by Governor Goodwin J. Knight, vice Charles G. Johnson, resigned.
Bert A. Betts .....	D.	Jan. 5, 1959	
Bert A. Betts .....	D.	Jan. 7, 1963	
Ivy Baker Priest .....	R.	Jan. 2, 1967	Former U.S. Treasurer. First woman elected to a statewide office.
Ivy Baker Priest .....	R.	Jan. 4, 1971	
Jesse M. Unruh .....	D.	Jan. 6, 1975	Speaker of the Assembly, September 30, 1961–1968.
Jesse M. Unruh .....	D.	Jan. 8, 1979	
Jesse M. Unruh .....	D.	Jan. 3, 1983	
Jesse M. Unruh .....	D.	Jan. 5, 1987	Died in office, August 4, 1987.
Elizabeth Whitney (Acting) .....	D.	Aug. 4, 1987	
Thomas Hayes .....	R.	Jan. 6, 1989	Appointed by Governor George Deukmejian, vice Jesse M. Unruh, deceased.
Kathleen Brown .....	D.	Jan. 7, 1991	Daughter of Governor Edmund G. "Pat" Brown.
Matt Fong .....	R.	Jan. 2, 1995	Former Member, Board of Equalization.
Phil Angelides .....	D.	Jan. 4, 1999	
Phil Angelides .....	D.	Jan. 6, 2003	
Bill Lockyer .....	D.	Jan. 8, 2007	Former Assembly Member, President pro Tempore of Senate, and Attorney General.
Bill Lockyer .....	D.	Jan. 3, 2011	

**CALIFORNIA'S LEGISLATURE**  
**STATE CONTROLLERS OF CALIFORNIA**  
**1849–2011**

Name	Party	Date Assumed Office	Notes
John S. Houston .....	D.	Dec. 22, 1849	Elected by the Legislature.
Winslow S. Pierce .....	D.	Jan. 5, 1852	
Samuel Bell .....	D.	Jan. 2, 1854	
George W. Whitman .....	Amer.	Jan. 7, 1856	Did not serve as Controller from February 25 to April 21, 1857 during impeachment proceedings. Subsequently acquitted.
Edward F. Burton .....	Amer.	Feb. 25, 1857	Appointed as custodial Controller by Governor J. Neeley Johnson during impeachment proceedings of Controller George W. Whitman.
George W. Whitman .....	Amer.	April 21, 1857	Resumed office after acquittal in impeachment proceedings. <sup>1</sup>
James W. Mandeville .....	D.	.....	Elected September 2, 1857, but did not take office, having been appointed U.S. Surveyor General for California.
Aaron R. Melony .....	Lecomp. D.	April 27, 1858	Appointed by Governor John B. Weller to fill unexpired term of James W. Mandeville.
Samuel H. Brooks .....	Lecomp. D.	.....	Elected September 7, 1859, but did not take office until Supreme Court settled litigation during its January 1860 term. His predecessor, Aaron R. Melony, had refused to relinquish the office on technical grounds. Resigned from office November 20, 1861.
James S. Gillan .....	.....	Nov. 23, 1861	Appointed Controller by Governor John G. Downey, vice Samuel H. Brooks, resigned.
Gilbert R. Warren .....	R.	Jan. 6, 1862	
George R. Oulton .....	Union	Dec. 9, 1863	First Controller to serve four-year term.
Robert Watt .....	D.	Dec. 7, 1867	
James J. Green .....	R.	Dec. 2, 1871	
James W. Mandeville .....	D.	Dec. 4, 1875	Died in office, February 4, 1876.
William B. C. Brown .....	D.	Feb. 8, 1876	Appointed by Governor William Irwin, vice James W. Mandeville, deceased.
Daniel M. Kenfield .....	R.	Jan. 15, 1877	
Daniel M. Kenfield .....	R.	Jan. 5, 1880	
John P. Dunn .....	D.	Jan. 1, 1883	
John P. Dunn .....	D.	Jan. 3, 1887	
Edward P. Colgan .....	R.	Jan. 5, 1891	
Edward P. Colgan .....	R.	Jan. 7, 1895	
Edward P. Colgan .....	R.	Jan. 2, 1899	
Edward P. Colgan .....	R.	Jan. 5, 1903	Re-elected November 6, 1906; died in office November 20, 1906.
A. B. Nye .....	R.	Nov. 24, 1906	Appointed by Governor George C. Pardee, vice Edward P. Colgan, deceased.
A. B. Nye .....	R.	Jan. 7, 1907	
A. B. Nye .....	R.	Jan. 2, 1911	Died in office, August 19, 1913.
John S. Chambers .....	R.	Aug. 28, 1913	Appointed by Governor Hiram W. Johnson, vice A. B. Nye, deceased.
John S. Chambers .....	R.	Jan. 4, 1915	
John S. Chambers .....	R.	Jan. 6, 1919	Resigned July 15, 1920.
Ray L. Riley .....	R.	July 16, 1921	Appointed by Governor William D. Stephens, vice John S. Chambers, resigned.
Ray L. Riley .....	R.	Jan. 8, 1923	
Ray L. Riley .....	R.	Jan. 3, 1927	
Ray L. Riley .....	R.	Jan. 5, 1931	
Ray L. Riley .....	R.	Jan. 7, 1935	Appointed to State Railroad Commission.
Harry B. Riley .....	R.	Jan. 9, 1937	Appointed by Governor Frank F. Merriam, vice Ray L. Riley, resigned.
Harry B. Riley .....	R.	Jan. 2, 1939	
Harry B. Riley .....	R.	Jan. 4, 1943	Died in office, February 4, 1946.
Thomas Kuchel .....	R.	Feb. 11, 1946	Appointed by Governor Earl Warren, vice Harry B. Riley, deceased.
Thomas Kuchel .....	R.-D.	Jan. 6, 1947	
Thomas Kuchel .....	R.-D.	Jan. 8, 1951	Appointed United States Senator by Governor Earl Warren, December 22, 1952.
Robert C. Kirkwood .....	R.	Jan. 6, 1953	Appointed by Governor Earl Warren, vice Thomas Kuchel, resigned.
Robert C. Kirkwood .....	R.	Jan. 3, 1955	
Alan Cranston .....	D.	Jan. 5, 1959	Later elected to U.S. Senate.
Alan Cranston .....	D.	Jan. 7, 1963	
Houston I. Flourmoy .....	R.	Jan. 2, 1967	
Houston I. Flourmoy .....	R.	Jan. 4, 1971	
J. Kenneth Cory .....	D.	Jan. 6, 1975	Former Assembly Member, CAO of Assembly Rules Committee.
J. Kenneth Cory .....	D.	Jan. 8, 1979	
J. Kenneth Cory .....	D.	Jan. 3, 1983	

STATE CONTROLLERS OF CALIFORNIA—1849–2011—Continued

Name	Party	Date Assumed Office	Notes
Gray Davis .....	D.	Jan. 5, 1987	Former Assembly Member.
Gray Davis .....	D.	Jan. 7, 1991	
Kathleen Connell .....	D.	Jan. 2, 1995	Former BOE member.
Kathleen Connell .....	D.	Jan. 4, 1999	
Steve Westly .....	D.	Jan. 6, 2003	
John Chiang .....	D.	Jan. 8, 2007	
John Chiang .....	D.	Jan. 3, 2011	

<sup>1</sup> Whitman refused to surrender the office of Controller, claiming that he was entitled to retain his office until his successor was duly qualified. The Supreme Court ruled against Whitman and seated Melony. (*1907 California Blue Book*, Office of State Printing, Sacramento, p. 644).

## SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1851–2011

Name	Party	Date Assumed Office	Notes
John G. Marvin .....	D.	Jan. 1, 1851	
Paul K. Hubbs .....	D.	Jan. 1, 1854	
Andrew J. Moulder .....	D.	Jan. 1, 1857	
Andrew J. Moulder .....	D.	Jan. 1, 1860	
John Swett .....	Union	Jan. 2, 1863	
John Swett .....	Union	Dec. 7, 1863	
O. P. Fitzgerald .....	D.	Dec. 2, 1867	
Henry N. Bolander .....	R.	Dec. 4, 1871	
Ezra S. Carr .....	R.	Dec. 6, 1875	
Frederick M. Campbell .....	R.	Jan. 5, 1880	
William T. Welcker .....	D.	Jan. 8, 1883	
Ira G. Hoyt .....	R.	Jan. 3, 1887	
J. W. Anderson .....	R.	Jan. 5, 1891	
Samuel T. Black .....	R.	Jan. 7, 1895	Resigned from office September 24, 1898.
C. T. Meredith .....	D.	Sept. 24, 1898	Appointed by Governor James H. Budd, vice Samuel T. Black, resigned.
Thomas J. Kirk .....	R.	Jan. 2, 1899	
Thomas J. Kirk .....	R.	Jan. 5, 1903	
Edward Hyatt .....	R.	Jan. 7, 1907	
Edward Hyatt .....	R.	Jan. 2, 1911	
Edward Hyatt .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 4, 1915	
Will C. Wood .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 6, 1919	
Will C. Wood .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 8, 1923	
Will C. Wood .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 3, 1927	Resigned from office January 20, 1927.
William John Cooper .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 20, 1927	Appointed by Governor C. C. Young January 20, 1927, vice Will C. Wood, resigned. Resigned from office, February 11, 1929.
Vierling Kersey .....	Nonpartisan	Feb. 11, 1929	Appointed by Governor C. C. Young February 11, 1929, vice William John Cooper, resigned.
Vierling Kersey .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 5, 1931	
Vierling Kersey .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 5, 1935	Resigned from office February 1, 1937.
Walter F. Dexter .....	Nonpartisan	Feb. 1, 1937	Appointed by Governor Frank F. Merriam February 1, 1937, vice Vierling Kersey, resigned.
Walter F. Dexter .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 2, 1939	
Walter F. Dexter .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 4, 1943	Died in office October 21, 1945.
Roy E. Simpson .....	Nonpartisan	Nov. 13, 1945	Appointed by Governor Earl Warren November 6, 1945, vice Walter F. Dexter, deceased.
Roy E. Simpson .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 6, 1947	
Roy E. Simpson .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 8, 1951	
Roy E. Simpson .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 3, 1955	
Roy E. Simpson .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 5, 1959	
Maxwell L. Rafferty, Jr. ....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 7, 1963	
Maxwell L. Rafferty, Jr. ....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 2, 1968	
Wilson C. Riles .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 4, 1971	
Wilson C. Riles .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 6, 1975	
Wilson C. Riles .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 8, 1979	
William Honig .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 3, 1983	
William Honig .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 5, 1987	
William Honig .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 7, 1991	Removed from office February 22, 1993, pursuant to <i>Government Code</i> , Section 1770.2.
William D. Dawson (Acting) ..	Nonpartisan	Feb. 24, 1993	
Delaine Eastin .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 2, 1995	Former State Assembly Member.
Delaine Eastin .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 4, 1999	
Jack O'Connell .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 6, 2003	Former State Assembly Member and State Senator.
Jack O'Connell .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 7, 2007	Re-elected June 6, 2006 (received majority of votes in primary).
Tom Torlakson .....	Nonpartisan	Jan. 3, 2011	Former Assembly Member and Senator.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS

1991–2011

Name	Party	Date Assumed Office	Notes
John Garamendi <sup>1</sup> .....	D.	Jan. 7, 1991	Former State Senator and Assembly Member.
Charles Quackenbush.....	R.	Jan. 2, 1995	Former State Assembly Member.
Charles Quackenbush <sup>2</sup> .....	R.	Jan. 4, 1999	Resigned from office, July 10, 2000.
Harry W. Low.....	D.	Sept. 18, 2000	Nominated by Governor July 31, 2000 to fill vacancy. Confirmed by Assembly and Senate on August 24, 2000. Took oath of office on September 18, 2000.
John Garamendi .....	D.	Jan. 6, 2003	Former State Assembly Member and State Senator. Deputy Secretary of U.S. Department of the Interior under President Clinton.
Steve Poizner.....	R.	Jan. 8, 2007	
Dave Jones .....	D.	Jan. 3, 2011	Former Assembly Member.

<sup>1</sup> John Garamendi was the first person to become Insurance Commissioner in a statewide election following the passage of Proposition 103, which changed the office of Insurance Commissioner from being one appointed by the Governor. *See Insurance Code*, Section 12900. (Roxani M. Gillespie served as Insurance Commissioner from 1986–1990, a position to which she was appointed by Governor George Deukmejian.)

<sup>2</sup> J. Clark Kelso was appointed Chief Deputy Commissioner July 5, 2000 and assumed the duties as Acting Insurance Commissioner upon Charles Quackenbush's resignation July 10, 2000.



APPENDIX D  
**California's Supreme Court**  
**CHIEF JUSTICES**  
**1849–2011**

Name	Tenure
Serranus Clinton Hastings	January 1850–January 1852
Henry A. Lyons	January 1852–March 1852
Hugh C. Murray	March 1852–September 1857
David S. Terry	October 1857–September 1859
Steven J. Field	September 1859–May 1863
W. W. Cope	May 1863–January 1864
Silas W. Sanderson	January 1864–January 1866
John Currey	January 1866–January 1868
Lorenzo Sawyer	January 1868–January 1870
Augustus L. Rhodes	January 1870–January 1872
Royal T. Sprague	January 1872–February 1872
William T. Wallace	February 1872–November 1879
Robert F. Morrison	November 1879–March 1887
Niles Searls	April 1887–January 1889
William H. Beatty	January 1889–August 1914
Matt I. Sullivan	August 1914–January 1915
Frank M. Angellotti	January 1915–November 1921
Lucien Shaw	November 1921–January 1923
Curtis D. Wilbur	January 1923–March 1924
Louis W. Myers	March 1924–January 1926
William H. Waste	January 1926–June 1940
Phil S. Gibson	June 1940–August 1964
Roger J. Traynor	September 1964–February 1970
Donald R. Wright	April 1970–February 1977
Rose Elizabeth Bird*	March 1977–January 1987
Malcolm M. Lucas	February 1987–April 1996
Ronald M. George	May 1996–January 2011
Tani G. Cantil-Sakaue	January 2011–Present

\*Not elected to a new term, Nov. 4, 1986 general election.

**CALIFORNIA'S LEGISLATURE**  
**JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT**  
**1849–2011**

Name	Date Assumed Office	Served Until
Serranus Clinton Hastings *	January 1850	January 1852
Henry A. Lyons *	December 1849	March 1852
Nathaniel Bennett	December 1849	October 1851
Hugh C. Murray *	October 1851	September 1857
Solomon Heydenfeldt	January 1852	January 1857
Alexander Anderson	April 1852	January 1853
Alexander Wells	January 1853	October 1854
Charles H. Bryan	November 1854	November 1855
David S. Terry *	November 1855	September 1859
Peter H. Burnett	January 1857	October 1857
Stephen J. Field *	October 1857	May 1863
Joseph G. Baldwin	October 1858	January 1862
W.W. Cope *	September 1859	January 1864
Edward Norton	November 1861	January 1862
E.B. Crocker	May 1863	January 1864
Silas W. Sanderson *	January 1864	January 1870
John Currey *	January 1864	January 1868
Lorenzo Sawyer *	January 1864	January 1870
Augustus L. Rhodes *	January 1864	January 1880
Oscar L. Shafter	January 1864	December 1867
Royal T. Sprague *	January 1868	February 1872
Joseph B. Crockett	December 1867	January 1880
William T. Wallace *	December 1869	January 1880
Jackson Temple †	January 1870	January 1872
	December 1886	June 1889
	January 1895	December 1902
Addison C. Niles	January 1872	January 1880
Isaac S. Belcher	March 1872	January 1874
E. W. McKinstry	January 1874	October 1888
Robert F. Morrison *	January 1880	March 1887
Erskine M. Ross	January 1880	October 1886
John R. Sharpstein	January 1880	December 1892
Samuel Bell McKee	January 1880	December 1887
Milton H. Myrick	January 1880	January 1887
James D. Thornton	January 1880	January 1891
A. Van R. Paterson	January 1887	April 1894
Thomas B. McFarland	January 1887	September 1908
Niles Searls *	April 1887	January 1889
John D. Works	October 1888	January 1891
William H. Beatty *	January 1889	August 1914
Charles N. Fox	July 1889	January 1891
John J. De Haven	January 1891	January 1895
Charles H. Garoutte	January 1891	January 1903
Ralph C. Harrison	January 1891	January 1903
William F. Fitzgerald	February 1893	January 1895
W.C. Van Fleet	May 1894	January 1899
Frederick W. Henshaw	January 1895	January 1918
Walter Van Dyke	January 1899	December 1905
Frank M. Angellotti *	January 1903	November 1921
Lucien Shaw *	January 1903	January 1923
William G. Lorigan	January 1903	January 1919
M.C. Sloss	February 1906	February 1919
Henry A. Melvin	September 1908	April 1920
Matt I. Sullivan *	August 1914	January 1915
William P. Lawlor	January 1915	July 1926
Curtis D. Wilbur *	January 1918	March 1924
Thomas J. Lennon	January 1919	August 1926
Warren Olney, Jr.	March 1919	July 1921
William A. Sloane	May 1920	December 1922
Charles A. Shurtleff	July 1921	December 1922
William H. Waste *	November 1921	June 1940
Terry W. Ward	December 1922	January 1923
Frank H. Kerrigan	January 1923	February 1924
Emmet Seawell	January 1923	July 1939
Louis W. Myers *	January 1923	January 1926
John E. Richards	February 1924	June 1932
John W. Shenk	April 1924	August 1959
Jesse W. Curtis	January 1926	January 1945
Frank G. Finlayson	October 1926	December 1926
Jeremiah F. Sullivan	November 1926	January 1927



## JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT—1849–2011—Continued

Name	Date Assumed Office	Served Until
John W. Preston .....	December 1926	September 1935
William H. Langdon .....	January 1927	August 1939
Ira F. Thompson .....	December 1932	August 1937
Nathaniel P. Conrey .....	October 1935	November 1936
Douglas L. Edmonds .....	November 1936	December 1955
Frederick W. Houser .....	October 1937	October 1942
Jesse W. Carter .....	September 1939	March 1959
Phil S. Gibson* .....	October 1939	August 1964
Roger J. Traynor* .....	August 1940	February 1970
B. Rey Schauer .....	December 1942	September 1964
Homer R. Spence .....	January 1945	June 1960
Marshall F. McComb .....	January 1956	May 1977
Raymond E. Peters .....	March 1959	January 1973
Thomas P. White .....	August 1959	October 1962
Maurice T. Dooling, Jr. ....	June 1960	June 1962
Mathew O. Tobriner .....	July 1962	January 1982
Paul Peek .....	December 1962	December 1966
Stanley Mosk .....	September 1964	June 2001
Louis H. Burke .....	November 1964	November 1974
Raymond L. Sullivan .....	December 1966	January 1977
Donald R. Wright* .....	April 1970	February 1977
William P. Clark, Jr. ....	March 1973	March 1981
Frank K. Richardson .....	December 1974	December 1983
Wiley W. Manuel .....	March 1977	January 1981
Rose Elizabeth Bird* .....	March 1977	January 1987**
Frank C. Newman .....	July 1977	December 1982
Otto M. Kaus .....	July 1981	October 1985
Allen E. Broussard .....	July 1981	August 1991
Cruz Reynoso .....	February 1982	January 1987**
Joseph R. Grodin .....	December 1982	January 1987**
Malcolm M. Lucas* .....	April 1984	April 1996
Edward A. Panelli .....	December 1985	January 1994
John A. Arguelles .....	March 1987	March 1989
David N. Eagleson .....	March 1987	January 1991
Marcus M. Kaufman .....	March 1987	January 1990
Joyce L. Kennard .....	April 1989	Present
Armand Arabian .....	March 1990	February 1996
Marvin R. Baxter .....	January 1991	Present
Ronald M. George* .....	September 1991	January 2011
Kathryn M. Werdegar .....	June 1994	Present
Ming W. Chin .....	March 1996	Present
Janice R. Brown .....	May 1996	June 2005
Carlos R. Moreno .....	October 2001	February 2011
Carol A. Corrigan .....	January 2006	Present
Tani G. Cantil-Sakauye* .....	January 2011	Present

\* Chief Justice.

\*\* Not elected to a new term, Nov. 4, 1986 general election.

† Served three terms (1870–1872; 1886–1889; 1895–1902).



## APPENDIX E

California's Legislature  
Elected Officers

## OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

1849–2011

Session	Speaker	Speaker pro Tem.	Chief Clerk	Sergeant at Arms
1849	Thomas J. White <sup>1</sup> .....	George B. Tingley <sup>2</sup> .....	E. H. Tharp <sup>3</sup> .....	Samuel N. Houston .....
	John Bigler <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	John Nugent <sup>5</sup> .....	.....
1851	John Bigler (D) .....	.....	George O. McMullin .....	William W. Gift .....
1852	Richard P. Hammond (D) .....	.....	Blanton McAlpin .....	C. C. Hornsby .....
1853	Isaac B. Wall (D) .....	Patrick Canney (D) <sup>6</sup> .....	Blanton McAlpin <sup>7</sup> .....	G. W. Coffey .....
	.....	.....	J. G. Stebbins <sup>8</sup> .....	.....
1854	Charles S. Fairfax (D) .....	Jas. W. Mandeville (D) <sup>9</sup> .....	Blanton McAlpin .....	George H. Blake .....
1855	William W. Stow (Whig) .....	.....	J. M. Anderson .....	Blanton McAlpin .....
1856	James T. Farley (Am.) <sup>†</sup> .....	.....	J. M. Anderson .....	E. Gates .....
1857	Elwood T. Beatty (D) .....	James O'Neil (D) <sup>10</sup> .....	William Campbell .....	Silas Brown .....
1858	N. E. Whiteside (D) .....	.....	Joseph W. Scoby .....	James F. Quinn .....
1859	William C. Stratton (D) .....	.....	Caleb Gilman .....	James H. Moore .....
1860	Philip Moore (D) .....	E. A. Stevenson (D) <sup>11</sup> .....	J. M. Anderson .....	Charles W. Tozer .....
1861	R. Burnell (Doug. D) <sup>†</sup> .....	D. Showalter (Breck. D) <sup>12</sup> .....	J. M. Anderson .....	M. Gray .....
1862	George Barstow (R) .....	.....	John Sedgwick .....	H. J. Clayton .....
1863	Tim N. Machin (Union) .....	James Collins (D) .....	H. G. Worthington .....	Thomas Eager .....
1864	William H. Sears (Union) .....	J. J. Owen (Union) .....	Osgood C. Wheeler .....	W. M. Rider .....
1866	John Yule (Union) .....	John W. Wilcox (Union) .....	Marcus D. Boruck .....	Benjamin Dore .....
1868	Caiaas T. Ryland (D) .....	J. J. O'Malley (D) .....	John A. Eagon .....	John K. Luttrell .....
1870	George H. Rogers (D) .....	Charles Gildea (D) .....	Robert Ferral .....	W. Dana Perkins .....
1872	Thomas B. Shannon (R) .....	Peter J. Hopper (R) .....	Marcus D. Boruck .....	A. J. Rhodes .....
1874	Morris M. Estee (Ind.) .....	Robert Howe (D) .....	D. T. Loofbourrow .....	Wm. M. Crutcher .....
1876	G. J. Carpenter (D) .....	James E. Murphy (D) .....	Robert Ferral .....	W. Dana Perkins .....
1878	Campbell P. Berry (D) .....	James E. Murphy (D) .....	Robert C. Page .....	J. M. Farrelly .....
1880	Jabez F. Cowdery (R) .....	Thomas Fraser (R) .....	C. E. Gunn .....	Robert W. Parker .....
1881	William H. Parks (R) .....	Thomas Fraser (R) .....	George E. McStay .....	E. Walters .....
1883	Hugh M. LaRue (D) .....	John T. Campbell (D) .....	M. C. Haley .....	J. M. Farrelly .....
1885	William H. Parks (R) .....	J. H. G. Weaver (R) .....	Frank D. Ryan .....	Jerome Porter .....
1887	William H. Jordan (R) .....	John R. Brierly (R) .....	Frank D. Ryan .....	P. R. Klein .....
1889	Robert Howe (D) .....	T. W. H. Shanahan (D) .....	Edward E. Leake .....	J. J. Driscoll .....
1891	Frank L. Coombs (R) .....	Nestor A. Young (R) .....	H. A. Mason .....	H. J. McKusick .....
1893	F. H. Gould (D) .....	William P. Mathews (D) .....	George W. Peckham .....	Thomas E. Healy .....
1895	John C. Lynch (R) .....	E. V. Spencer (R) .....	S. J. Duckworth .....	George C. Parkinson .....
1897	Frank L. Coombs (R) .....	Brewster C. Kenyon (R) .....	S. J. Duckworth .....	William O. Banks .....
1899	Howard E. Wright (R) <sup>13</sup> .....	Alden Anderson (R) .....	C. W. Kyle .....	William O. Banks .....
	Alden Anderson (R) <sup>14</sup> .....	F. E. Dunlap (R) <sup>15</sup> .....	.....	.....
1901	Cornelius W. Pendleton (R) .....	William C. Ralston (R) .....	Clio Lloyd .....	William O. Banks .....
1903	Arthur G. Fisk (R) .....	Henry E. Carter (R) .....	Clio Lloyd .....	John T. Stafford .....
1905	Frank C. Prescott (R) .....	T. E. Atkinson (R) <sup>16</sup> .....	Clio Lloyd .....	John T. Stafford .....
1907	R. L. Beardslee (R) .....	J. P. Transue (R) .....	Clio Lloyd .....	John T. Stafford .....
1909	P. A. Stanton (R) .....	George M. Perine (R) .....	Clio Lloyd <sup>17</sup> .....	John T. Stafford .....
	.....	.....	Thomas G. Walker <sup>18</sup> .....	.....
1911	A. H. Hewitt (R) .....	H. G. Cattell (R) .....	L. B. Mallory .....	E. H. Whyte .....
1913	C. C. Young (R) .....	W. A. Johnstone (R) .....	L. B. Mallory .....	Ed E. Reese .....
1915	C. C. Young (Prog) .....	Howard J. Fish (R) .....	L. B. Mallory .....	H. B. Miller .....
1917	C. C. Young (R) .....	James J. Ryan (R) .....	B. O. Boothby .....	W. J. Leflar .....
1919	Henry W. Wright (R) .....	Clarence W. Morris (R) .....	B. O. Boothby <sup>19</sup> .....	W. J. Leflar .....
1921	Henry W. Wright (R) .....	Albert A. Rosenshine (R) .....	J. B. Kavanaugh .....	W. J. Leflar .....
1923	Frank F. Merriam (R) .....	Frank W. Anderson (R) .....	Arthur A. Ohnimus .....	W. J. Leflar .....
1925	Frank F. Merriam (R) .....	Homer R. Spence (R) .....	Arthur A. Ohnimus .....	Charles H. Wilkinson .....
1927	Edgar C. Levey (R) .....	William M. Byrne (R) .....	Arthur A. Ohnimus .....	William J. McQuillan .....
1929	Edgar C. Levey (R) .....	William M. Byrne (R) .....	Arthur A. Ohnimus .....	Arthur Ferguson .....
1931	Edgar C. Levey (R) .....	Chester M. Kline (R) .....	Arthur A. Ohnimus .....	Arthur Ferguson .....
1933	Walter J. Little (R) .....	F. C. Cloudsley (D) .....	Arthur A. Ohnimus .....	Michael Connolly .....
1934 (Ex.)	F. C. Cloudsley (D) .....	Harry B. Riley (R) .....	Arthur A. Ohnimus .....	Michael Connolly .....
1935	Edward Craig (R) .....	John H. O'Donnell (D) .....	Arthur A. Ohnimus .....	Joseph Moloney .....
1937	Wm. Moseley Jones (D) .....	Henry P. Meehan (D) .....	James G. Smyth .....	Delwin W. Smith .....
1939	Paul Peek (D) .....	Hugh P. Donnelly (D) .....	Jack Carl Greenburg .....	David V. Gill .....
1940 (Ex.)	Gordon H. Garland (D) <sup>20</sup> .....	Gardiner Johnson (R) <sup>21</sup> .....	.....	Wilkie Ogg <sup>22</sup> .....
1941	Gordon H. Garland (D) .....	Earl D. Desmond (D) .....	Arthur A. Ohnimus .....	Wilkie Ogg .....
1943	Charles W. Lyon (R) .....	Thomas A. Maloney (R) .....	Arthur A. Ohnimus .....	Wilkie Ogg .....
1945	Charles W. Lyon (R) .....	Thomas A. Maloney (R) .....	Arthur A. Ohnimus .....	Wilkie Ogg .....

<sup>†</sup>The only persons in California history to serve as Assembly Speaker and Senate President pro Tempore were Ransom Burnell and James T. Farley.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849–2011—Continued

Session	Speaker	Speaker pro Tem.	Chief Clerk	Sergeant at Arms
1947	Sam L. Collins (R)	Thomas A. Maloney (R)	Arthur A. Ohnimus	Wilkie Ogg
1948	Sam L. Collins (R)	Thomas A. Maloney (R)	Arthur A. Ohnimus	Wilkie Ogg
1949	Sam L. Collins (R)	Thomas A. Maloney (R)	Arthur A. Ohnimus	Wilkie Ogg
1950	Sam L. Collins (R)	Thomas A. Maloney (R)	Arthur A. Ohnimus	Wilkie Ogg
1951	Sam L. Collins (R)	Thomas A. Maloney (R)	Arthur A. Ohnimus	Wilkie Ogg
1952	Sam L. Collins (R)	Thomas A. Maloney (R)	Arthur A. Ohnimus	Wilkie Ogg
1953	James W. Silliman (R)	Thomas A. Maloney (R)	Arthur A. Ohnimus	Wilkie Ogg
1954	James W. Silliman (R)	Thomas A. Maloney (R)	Arthur A. Ohnimus	Wilkie Ogg
1955	L. H. Lincoln (R)	Thomas A. Maloney (R)	Arthur A. Ohnimus	Wilkie Ogg <sup>23</sup>
1956	L. H. Lincoln (R)	Thomas A. Maloney (R)	Arthur A. Ohnimus	Tony Beard
1957	L. H. Lincoln (R)	Charles J. Conrad (R)	Arthur A. Ohnimus	Tony Beard
1958	L. H. Lincoln (R)	Charles J. Conrad (R)	Arthur A. Ohnimus	Tony Beard
1959	Ralph M. Brown (D)	Carlos Bee (D)	Arthur A. Ohnimus	Tony Beard
1960	Ralph M. Brown (D)	Carlos Bee (D)	Arthur A. Ohnimus	Tony Beard
1961	Ralph M. Brown (D) <sup>24</sup>	Carlos Bee (D)	Arthur A. Ohnimus	Tony Beard
	Jesse M. Unruh (D) <sup>25</sup>			
1962	Jesse M. Unruh (D)	Carlos Bee (D)	Arthur A. Ohnimus	Tony Beard
1963	Jesse M. Unruh (D)	Carlos Bee (D)	Arthur A. Ohnimus <sup>26</sup>	Tony Beard
			James D. Driscoll <sup>27</sup>	
1964	Jesse M. Unruh (D)	Carlos Bee (D)	James D. Driscoll	Tony Beard
1965	Jesse M. Unruh (D)	Carlos Bee (D)	James D. Driscoll	Tony Beard
1966	Jesse M. Unruh (D)	Carlos Bee (D)	James D. Driscoll	Tony Beard
1967	Jesse M. Unruh (D)	Carlos Bee (D)	James D. Driscoll	Tony Beard
1968	Jesse M. Unruh (D)	Carlos Bee (D)	James D. Driscoll	Tony Beard
1969	Bob Monagan (R)	Charles J. Conrad (R)	James D. Driscoll	Tony Beard
1970	Bob Monagan (R)	Charles J. Conrad (R)	James D. Driscoll	Tony Beard
1971	Bob Moretti (D)	Carlos Bee (D)	James D. Driscoll	Tony Beard
1972	Bob Moretti (D)	Carlos Bee (D)	James D. Driscoll	Tony Beard
1973–74	Bob Moretti (D) <sup>28</sup>	Carlos Bee (D) <sup>29</sup>	James D. Driscoll	Tony Beard
	Leo T. McCarthy (D) <sup>30</sup>			
1975–76	Leo T. McCarthy (D)	Louis J. Papan (D) <sup>31</sup>	James D. Driscoll	Tony Beard
		John T. Knox (D) <sup>32</sup>		
1977–78	Leo T. McCarthy (D)	John T. Knox (D)	James D. Driscoll	Tony Beard <sup>33</sup>
				Charles E. Greene <sup>34</sup>
1979–80	Leo T. McCarthy (D)	John T. Knox (D)	James D. Driscoll	Charles E. Greene
1981–82	Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D)	Leo T. McCarthy (D)	James D. Driscoll <sup>35</sup>	Charles E. Greene <sup>36</sup>
1983–84	Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D)	Frank Vicencia (D)	James D. Driscoll <sup>37</sup>	Charles E. Greene <sup>38</sup>
				Charles E. Bell <sup>39</sup>
1985–86	Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D)	Frank Vicencia (D)	James D. Driscoll	Charles E. Bell
1987–88	Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D)	Mike Roos (D)	James D. Driscoll <sup>40</sup>	Charles E. Bell
			R. Brian Kidney <sup>41</sup>	
1989–90	Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D)	Mike Roos (D)	R. Brian Kidney	Charles E. Bell
1991–92	Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D)	Mike Roos (D) <sup>42</sup>	R. Brian Kidney <sup>43</sup>	Charles E. Bell
		Jack O'Connell (D) <sup>44</sup>	Lawrence A. Murman <sup>45</sup>	
			E. Dotson Wilson <sup>46</sup>	
1993–94	Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D)	Jack O'Connell (D)	E. Dotson Wilson	Charles E. Bell
1995–96	Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D) <sup>47</sup>	Joe Baca (D) <sup>48</sup>	E. Dotson Wilson	Charles E. Bell <sup>49</sup>
	Doris Allen (R) <sup>50</sup>	Brian Setencich (R)		
		(Majority) <sup>51</sup>		
		Joe Baca (D)		
		(Minority) <sup>52</sup>		
	Brian Setencich (R) <sup>53</sup>	Doris Allen (R)		
		(Majority) <sup>54</sup>		
		Joe Baca (D)		
		(Minority)		
		Fred Aguiar (R)		
		(Majority) <sup>55</sup>		
	Curt Pringle (R) <sup>56</sup>	Fred Aguiar (R) <sup>57</sup>		Ronald E. Pane <sup>58</sup>
1997–98	Cruz M. Bustamante (D)	Sheila James Kuehl (D)	E. Dotson Wilson	Ronald E. Pane
	Antonio R. Villarraigosa (D) <sup>59</sup>			
1999–2000	Antonio R. Villarraigosa (D)	Fred Keeley (D)	E. Dotson Wilson	Ronald E. Pane <sup>60</sup>
	Robert M. Hertzberg (D) <sup>61</sup>			
2001–02	Robert M. Hertzberg (D)	Fred Keeley (D)	E. Dotson Wilson	Ronald E. Pane
	Herb J. Wesson, Jr. (D) <sup>62</sup>			
2003–04	Herb J. Wesson, Jr. (D)	Christine Kehoe (D) <sup>63</sup>	E. Dotson Wilson	Ronald E. Pane
	Fabian Núñez (D) <sup>64</sup>	Leland Yee (D) <sup>65</sup>		
2005–06	Fabian Núñez (D)	Leland Yee (D)	E. Dotson Wilson	Ronald E. Pane
2007–08	Fabian Núñez (D)	Sally Lieber (D)	E. Dotson Wilson	Ronald E. Pane
	Karen Bass (D) <sup>66</sup>			
2009–10	Karen Bass (D)	Lori Saldaña (D)	E. Dotson Wilson	Ronald E. Pane
	John A. Pérez (D) <sup>67</sup>			
		Fiona Ma <sup>68</sup>		
2011–12	John A. Pérez (D)	Fiona Ma	E. Dotson Wilson	Ronald E. Pane

<sup>1</sup> Resigned February 6, 1850.

<sup>2</sup> Elected March 25, 1850.

<sup>3</sup> Resigned February 21, 1850. E. H. Tharp was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court. (See *Assembly Journal*, February 20, 1850, p. 888–889.) Initial references to the title “Principal Clerk” were abandoned for the title “Chief Clerk.”

<sup>4</sup> Elected February 6, 1850.

- <sup>5</sup> Elected February 21, 1850. Nugent won election over A.D. Ohr (Asst. Clerk) and E. Dickey. (*See Assembly Journal*, February 21, 1850, p. 895.)
- <sup>6</sup> Elected April 2, 1853.
- <sup>7</sup> Resigned February 15, 1853.
- <sup>8</sup> Elected February 15, 1853.
- <sup>9</sup> Elected January 11, 1854.
- <sup>10</sup> Elected January 9, 1857.
- <sup>11</sup> Elected February 13, 1860.
- <sup>12</sup> Elected April 12, 1861.
- <sup>13</sup> Resigned January 30, 1899.
- <sup>14</sup> Elected January 30, 1899.
- <sup>15</sup> Elected January 31, 1899.
- <sup>16</sup> Assumed duties of the Speakership for the 1906 1st Extraordinary Session when Frank C. Prescott resigned January 1, 1906.
- <sup>17</sup> Clio Lloyd served as Chief Clerk in the 1910 First Extraordinary Session on September 6, 1910 but did not run for re-election for the Second Extraordinary Session, convened the following month.
- <sup>18</sup> Thomas G. Walker was elected Chief Clerk in the 1910 Second Extraordinary Session on October 3, 1910. (*See Assembly Journal*, Second Extraordinary Session, page 46.) Additionally, Walker presided over the January 2, 1911 organizational session, where L.B. Mallory was elected Chief Clerk.
- <sup>19</sup> John H. Martin served as Minute Clerk and was elected Acting Chief Clerk. (*See Assembly Journal*, April 22, 1919, p. 2100–2101.)
- <sup>20</sup> Elected January 29, 1940.
- <sup>21</sup> Elected January 29, 1940.
- <sup>22</sup> Elected January 29, 1940.
- <sup>23</sup> Died in office November 23, 1955.
- <sup>24</sup> Resigned September 19, 1961.
- <sup>25</sup> Elected by Assembly Caucus September 30, 1961.
- <sup>26</sup> Resigned October 4, 1963.
- <sup>27</sup> Appointed by the Rules Committee October 5, 1963.
- <sup>28</sup> Resigned June 27, 1974.
- <sup>29</sup> Died in office November 29, 1974.
- <sup>30</sup> Elected June 28, 1974.
- <sup>31</sup> Elected December 2, 1974 (convening of 1975–76 Regular Session). Resigned January 19, 1976.
- <sup>32</sup> Elected January 19, 1976.
- <sup>33</sup> Resigned January 15, 1977.
- <sup>34</sup> Elected January 3, 1978.
- <sup>35</sup> Continued as Chief Clerk without election until February 1, 1982, *Government Code*, Section 9150. Elected February 1, 1982.
- <sup>36</sup> Continued as Sergeant at Arms without election until February 1, 1982, *Government Code*, Section 9150. Elected February 1, 1982.
- <sup>37</sup> Continued as Chief Clerk without election until July 19, 1983, *Government Code*, Section 9150. Elected July 19, 1983.
- <sup>38</sup> Resigned March 31, 1983.
- <sup>39</sup> Elected July 19, 1983.
- <sup>40</sup> Resigned December 30, 1986.
- <sup>41</sup> Assumed duties of Chief Clerk for the 1987–88 Regular Session on January 1, 1987. Elected Chief Clerk January 4, 1988.
- <sup>42</sup> Resigned March 20, 1991.
- <sup>43</sup> Resigned January 31, 1991.
- <sup>44</sup> Elected March 18, 1991.
- <sup>45</sup> Assumed duties as Acting Chief Clerk, February 1, 1991 to January 6, 1992. Former Assembly Member John T. Knox served as “Parliamentarian” in 1991, during time when the Chief Clerk position was vacant.
- <sup>46</sup> Elected January 6, 1992. Re-elected January 4, 1996, December 2, 1996, December 4, 2000, December 2, 2002, and December 6, 2004.
- <sup>47</sup> Served January 23, 1995–June 5, 1995.
- <sup>48</sup> Elected Speaker pro Tempore February 23, 1995. *See also*, footnote 49.
- <sup>49</sup> Replaced January 4, 1996.
- <sup>50</sup> Served June 5, 1995–September 14, 1995.
- <sup>51</sup> Appointed Majority Speaker pro Tempore June 21, 1995. Served until September 14, 1995. (*Pursuant to the Isenberg Substitute Rules, Assembly Rule 6, 1995–96 Regular Session, adopted June 5, 1995, there were two Speakers pro Tempore appointed, a Majority and a Minority. See Assembly Daily Journal, page 2000.*)
- <sup>52</sup> Appointed Minority Speaker pro Tempore June 26, 1995. Served until January 4, 1996.
- <sup>53</sup> Served September 14, 1995–January 4, 1996.
- <sup>54</sup> Appointed Majority Speaker pro Tempore September 14, 1995 but did not take oath of office.
- <sup>55</sup> Appointed Majority Speaker pro Tempore December 7, 1995, succeeding Doris Allen, recalled.
- <sup>56</sup> Served January 4, 1996–November 30, 1996.
- <sup>57</sup> Appointed Speaker pro Tempore January 4, 1996. Served until November 30, 1996. (*Pursuant to the Motion by Assembly Member Richter, relative to Legislative Powers and Duties, adopted January 3, 1996, there was one Speaker pro Tempore appointed. See Assembly Daily Journal, pages 4252 and 4264.*)
- <sup>58</sup> Appointed Acting Chief Sergeant at Arms January 4, 1996. Elected Chief Sergeant at Arms April 22, 1996 and re-elected December 2, 1996.
- <sup>59</sup> Elected Speaker on January 26, 1998; took oath of office on February 26, 1998.
- <sup>60</sup> Continued as Sergeant at Arms without election until April 13, 2000, *Government Code*, Section 9150. Elected April 13, 2000. Re-elected December 4, 2000, December 2, 2002, and December 6, 2004.
- <sup>61</sup> Elected Speaker on January 24, 2000; took oath of office on April 13, 2000.
- <sup>62</sup> Elected Speaker on January 10, 2002; took oath of office on February 6, 2002.
- <sup>63</sup> Served until February 9, 2004.
- <sup>64</sup> Elected Speaker on January 8, 2004; took oath of office on February 9, 2004.
- <sup>65</sup> Appointed Speaker pro Tempore on February 9, 2004.
- <sup>66</sup> Elected Speaker on February 28, 2008 and sworn in on May 13, 2008.
- <sup>67</sup> Elected Speaker on January 7, 2010 and sworn in on March 1, 2010.
- <sup>68</sup> Appointed Speaker pro Tempore on March 18, 2010.

**CALIFORNIA'S LEGISLATURE**  
**OFFICERS OF THE SENATE**

**1849–2011**

Session	President pro Tempore	Secretary	Sergeant at Arms
1849	E. Kirby Chamberlain .....	James F. Howe .....	Thomas J. Austin
1851	Elcan Heydenfeldt (W) <sup>1</sup> .....	James F. Howe .....	Clark Burnham
1852	Benj. F. Keene (D) .....	A. C. Bradford .....	Clark Burnham
1853	Benj. F. Keene (D) .....	A. C. Bradford .....	G. W. Tenbrook
1854	Benj. F. Keene (D) <sup>2</sup> .....	John Y. Lind .....	W. H. Harvey
1855	Royal T. Sprague (D) .....	Wm. A. Cornwall <sup>3</sup> .....	John T. Knox
1856	Delos R. Ashley (Am.) .....	William Bausman .....	J. W. Ross
1857	Samuel H. Dosh (D) .....	George S. Evans .....	Alex Hunter
1858	Samuel A. Merritt (D) .....	Thomas N. Cazneau .....	James W. Hawkins
1859	W. B. Dickinson (D) .....	Edwin C. Palmer .....	James W. Hawkins
1860	Isaac N. Quinn (D) <sup>4</sup> .....	Joseph R. Beard .....	W. H. Bell
	Charles J. Lansing (D) .....	.....	.....
1861	Richard Irwin (Doug. D) <sup>5</sup> .....	Charles W. Tozer .....	William F. Williamson
1862	James McM. Shafter (Rep.) .....	Thomas Hill .....	Archibald G. Turner
1863	A. M. Crane (Union) .....	John White .....	George I. Lytl
1864	R. Burnell (Union) .....	Charles Westmoreland .....	John Hemsley
1866	S. P. Wright (Union) .....	John White .....	John H. Morgan
1868	Lansing B. Mizner (Union) .....	John White .....	F. S. Lardner
1870	Edward J. Lewis (D) .....	Joseph Roberts, Jr. ....	Nat Boyce
1872	James T. Farley (D) .....	Robert Ferral .....	James W. Hawkins
1874	William Irwin (D) .....	T. J. Shackelford .....	James W. Hawkins
1876	Benj. F. Tuttle (D) .....	T. J. Shackelford .....	James W. Hawkins
1878	Edward J. Lewis (D) .....	Rufus Shoemaker .....	William H. Bell
1880	George F. Baker (R) .....	Marcus D. Boruck .....	Andrew Wasson
1881	William Johnston (R) .....	Marcus D. Boruck .....	Andrew Wasson
1883	R. F. Del Valle (D) .....	Edwin F. Smith <sup>6</sup> .....	I. G. Messec
1885	Benj. Knight, Jr. (D) .....	Edwin F. Smith .....	I. G. Messec
1887	Stephen M. White (D) .....	Edward H. Hamilton .....	John W. Wilcox
1889	Stephen M. White (D) .....	George W. Peckham .....	George W. Taylor
1891	Thomas Fraser (R) .....	Frank J. Brandon .....	Thomas Rogers
1893	R. B. Carpenter (R) .....	Frank J. Brandon .....	Thomas Rogers
1895	Thomas Flint, Jr. (R) .....	Frank J. Brandon .....	L. B. Blackburn
1897	Thomas Flint, Jr. (R) .....	Frank J. Brandon .....	L. B. Blackburn
1899	Thomas Flint, Jr. (R) .....	Frank J. Brandon .....	J. Louis Martin
1901	Thomas Flint, Jr. (R) .....	Frank J. Brandon .....	J. Louis Martin
1903	Thomas Flint, Jr. (R) .....	Frank J. Brandon .....	J. Louis Martin
1905	Edward I. Wolfe (R) .....	Lewis A. Hilborn .....	J. Louis Martin
1907	Edward I. Wolfe (R) .....	Lewis A. Hilborn .....	J. Louis Martin
1909	Edward I. Wolfe (R) .....	Lewis A. Hilborn .....	J. Louis Martin
1911	A. E. Boynton (R) .....	Walter N. Parrish .....	Joseph L. Coughlin
1913	A. E. Boynton (R) .....	Walter N. Parrish .....	Joseph L. Coughlin
1915	N. W. Thompson (R) .....	Edwin F. Smith .....	Thomas A. Brown
1917	Arthur H. Breed (R) .....	Clifton E. Brooks .....	Thomas A. Brown
1919	Arthur H. Breed (R) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Thomas A. Brown
1921	Arthur H. Breed (R) .....	Grace S. Stoermer .....	Thomas A. Brown
1923	Arthur H. Breed (R) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1925	Arthur H. Breed (R) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1927	Arthur H. Breed (R) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1929	Arthur H. Breed (R) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1931	Arthur H. Breed (R) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1933	Arthur H. Breed (R) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1935	William P. Rich (R) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1937	William P. Rich (R) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1939	Jerrold L. Seawell (R) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1941	William P. Rich (R) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1943	Jerrold L. Seawell (R) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1945	Jerrold L. Seawell (R) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1947	Harold J. Powers (R) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1948	Harold J. Powers (R) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1949	Harold J. Powers (R) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1950	Harold J. Powers (R) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1951	Harold J. Powers (R) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1952	Harold J. Powers (R) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1953	Harold J. Powers (R) <sup>7</sup> .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1954	Clarence C. Ward (R) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1955	Clarence C. Ward (R) <sup>8</sup> .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
	Ben Hulse (R) .....	.....	.....
1956	Ben Hulse (R) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1957	Hugh M. Burns (D) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1958	Hugh M. Burns (D) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1959	Hugh M. Burns (D) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1960	Hugh M. Burns (D) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan

## OFFICERS OF THE SENATE—1849–2011—Continued

Session	President pro Tempore	Secretary	Sergeant at Arms
1961	Hugh M. Burns (D) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1962	Hugh M. Burns (D) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	Joseph F. Nolan
1963	Hugh M. Burns (D) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	P. H. Kenealy
1964	Hugh M. Burns (D) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	P. H. Kenealy
1965	Hugh M. Burns (D) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	P. H. Kenealy
1966	Hugh M. Burns (D) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	P. H. Kenealy
1967	Hugh M. Burns (D) .....	Joseph A. Beek .....	P. H. Kenealy
1968	Hugh M. Burns (D) .....	Joseph A. Beek <sup>9</sup> .....	P. H. Kenealy
1969	Hugh M. Burns (D) .....	C.D. Alexander .....	P. H. Kenealy
	Howard Way (R) <sup>10</sup> .....	.....	.....
1970	Howard Way (R) .....	Darryl R. White .....	P. H. Kenealy
	Jack Schrade (R) <sup>11</sup> .....	.....	.....
1971	James R. Mills (D) .....	Darryl R. White .....	P. H. Kenealy
1972	James R. Mills (D) .....	Darryl R. White .....	P. H. Kenealy
1973–74	James R. Mills (D) .....	Darryl R. White .....	P. H. Kenealy
1975–76	James R. Mills (D) .....	Darryl R. White .....	Frank Thomas
1977–78	James R. Mills (D) .....	Darryl R. White .....	Frank Thomas
1979–80	James R. Mills (D) .....	Darryl R. White .....	Frank Thomas <sup>12</sup>
	.....	.....	Tony Beard, Jr. <sup>13</sup>
1981–82	David A. Roberti (D) .....	Darryl R. White .....	Tony Beard, Jr. <sup>14</sup>
1983–84	David A. Roberti (D) .....	Darryl R. White .....	Tony Beard, Jr.
1985–86	David A. Roberti (D) .....	Darryl R. White .....	Tony Beard, Jr.
1987–88	David A. Roberti (D) .....	Darryl R. White .....	Tony Beard, Jr.
1989–90	David A. Roberti (D) .....	Darryl R. White .....	Tony Beard, Jr.
1991–92	David A. Roberti (D) .....	Darryl R. White <sup>15</sup> .....	Tony Beard, Jr.
	.....	John W. Rovane <sup>16</sup> .....	.....
	.....	Rick Rollens <sup>17</sup> .....	.....
1993–94	David A. Roberti (D) .....	Rick Rollens .....	Tony Beard, Jr.
	Bill Lockyer (D) <sup>18</sup> .....	.....	.....
1995–96	Bill Lockyer (D) .....	Rick Rollens <sup>19</sup> .....	Tony Beard, Jr.
	.....	John W. Rovane <sup>20</sup> .....	.....
	.....	Gregory Schmidt <sup>21</sup> .....	.....
1997–98	Bill Lockyer (D) .....	Gregory Schmidt .....	Tony Beard, Jr.
	John Burton (D) <sup>22</sup> .....	.....	.....
1999–2000	John Burton (D) .....	Gregory Schmidt .....	Tony Beard, Jr.
2001–02	John Burton (D) .....	Gregory Schmidt .....	Tony Beard, Jr.
2003–04	John Burton (D) .....	Gregory Schmidt .....	Tony Beard, Jr.
2005–06	Don Perata (D) <sup>23</sup> .....	Gregory Schmidt .....	Tony Beard, Jr.
2007–08	Don Perata (D) .....	Gregory Schmidt .....	Tony Beard, Jr.
2009–10	Darrell Steinberg (D) <sup>24</sup> .....	Gregory Schmidt .....	Tony Beard, Jr.
2011–12	Darrell Steinberg (D) .....	Gregory Schmidt .....	Tony Beard, Jr.

<sup>1</sup> David C. Broderick was elected President of the Senate January 9, 1851, when McDougall was inaugurated Governor; and on the 24th, Heydenfeldt was elected President pro Tempore.

<sup>2</sup> Elected January 10, 1853.

<sup>3</sup> Removed March 22, 1855, and Charles Dickinson elected Secretary.

<sup>4</sup> Became Acting Lieutenant Governor on the resignation of Governor Latham, having been elected President of the Senate January 20, 1860, and Charles J. Lansing was elected President pro Tempore.

<sup>5</sup> Pablo de la Guerra was elected President of the Senate and Acting Lieutenant Governor, and Richard Irwin was elected President pro Tempore.

<sup>6</sup> Edwin F. Smith served as Secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1879.

<sup>7</sup> Harold J. Powers became Lieutenant Governor on October 5, 1953, when Goodwin J. Knight resigned to become Governor.

<sup>8</sup> Clarence C. Ward died in office on May 9, 1955, and Ben Hulse was elected President pro Tempore on June 6, 1955.

<sup>9</sup> Joseph A. Beek died in office October 20, 1968.

<sup>10</sup> Howard Way elected President pro Tempore May 14, 1969.

<sup>11</sup> Jack Schrade elected President pro Tempore February 10, 1970.

<sup>12</sup> Resigned October 31, 1980.

<sup>13</sup> Tony Beard, Jr. appointed Sergeant at Arms November 1, 1980.

<sup>14</sup> Continued as Sergeant at Arms without election until January 14, 1982. *Government Code*, Section 9150. Elected January 14, 1982.

<sup>15</sup> Resigned January 31, 1991.

<sup>16</sup> Assumed duties as Acting Secretary, February 1, 1991.

<sup>17</sup> Elected February 15, 1991.

<sup>18</sup> Bill Lockyer elected President pro Tempore January 31, 1994.

<sup>19</sup> Resigned December 31, 1995.

<sup>20</sup> Assumed duties as Acting Secretary, January 1, 1996.

<sup>21</sup> Elected August 31, 1996. Also served as Executive Officer of Senate Rules Committee.

<sup>22</sup> Elected February 5, 1998.

<sup>23</sup> Don Perata was elected President pro Tempore August 26, 2004, and sworn-in on November 30, 2004.

<sup>24</sup> Darrell Steinberg was elected President pro Tempore August 21, 2008, and sworn-in on November 30, 2008.

**CALIFORNIA'S LEGISLATURE**  
**CHAPLAINS OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY<sup>1</sup>**

**1851–2011**

Session	Assembly Chaplain	Senate Chaplain
1851	.....	.....
1852	.....	Rev. Mr. Woodbridge
1853	.....	Rev. Mr. Woodbridge
1854	.....	Rev. Mr. Woodbridge
1855	.....	Rev. Mr. Pratt/Rev. Mr. Crouch
1856	Rev. Mr. Crouch	Rev. Mr. Pratt
1857	.....	.....
1858	.....	.....
1859	.....	.....
1860	.....	.....
1861	.....	.....
1862	.....	.....
1863	.....	.....
1864	Rev. M.C. Briggs	.....
1866	Rev. M.C. Briggs	Rev. J.E. Dwinelle
1868	Rev. T.H.B. Anderson	Rev. J.S. McDonald
1870	Rev. J.G. Johnson	Rev. W.R. Grober
1872	.....	Rev. J.H.C. Bonte
1874	George Charles Shelling	Rev. J.H.C. Bonte
1876	Rev. Richard Pratt	.....
1878	Rev. O.P. Fitzgerald	.....
1880	Rev. Mr. Bentley	.....
1881	Rev. Dr. Deal	.....
1883	Rev. E.B. Ware	.....
1885	Rev. Carrol M. Davis	Rev. J.F. Trefren
1887	Rev. E.R. Dille	Rev. H.C. Christian
1889	Rev. E.N. Early	Rev. A.C. Bane
1891	Rev. A.C. Herrick	Rev. J.A. Bruner
1893	Rev. H.W. Conry	Rev. W.S. Hoskinson
1895	Rev. O. Summers	Rev. G.A. Ottmann
1897	Rev. Charles F. Oehler	Rev. C.L. Miel
1899	Rev. B.W. Perry	Rev. A. J. Sturtevant
1901	Rev. C.P. Wilson	Rev. W.C. Evans
1903	Rev. J.B. Stevenson	Rev. C.L. Miel
1905	Rev. G.C. King	Rev. W.S. Hoskinson
1907	Rev. P.H. Willis	Rev. C.H. Darling
1909	Rev. S.N. Marsh	Rev. H.H. Wyman
1910(ex)	Rev. W.C. Sherman	.....
1911	Rev. Frank K. Baker	Rev. H.H. Wyman
1913	Rev. Frank K. Baker	Rev. B. Dent Naylor
1915	Rev. James Whittaker	Rev. Henry I. Stark
1917	Rev. W.S. Hoskinson	Rev. Isaac Dawson
1919	Rev. Robert L. McArthur	Rev. S. Fraser Langford
1921	Rev. William E. Harrison	Rev. Bryant Wilson
1923	Bishop William H. Moreland	Rev. William E. Harrison
1925	Dr. Rudolph I. Coffee	Rev. William E. Harrison
1927	Rev. A. Watson Brown	Rev. Bryant Wilson
1929	Rev. William H. Hermitage	Rev. Bryant Wilson
1931	Rev. Lawrence Wilson	Rev. Sherman L. Divine
1933	Rabbi Norman A. Goldberg	Rev. William F. Ehmman
1934(ex)	Rabbi Norman A. Goldberg	Rev. William F. Ehmman
1935	Rev. John E. Tumulty	Rev. Newton W. Moats
1937	Rev. William F. Ehmman	Rev. Clarence A. Kircher
1939	Rev. Raymond Lull Bailey	Rev. A. Raymond Grant
1940(ex)	Rev. Raymond Lull Bailey	Rev. A. Raymond Grant
1941	Rev. Thomas H. Markham	Rev. H.W. Opperman
1943	Rev. Clarence A. Kircher	Rev. Richard C. Dwyer
1945	Dr. Torrance Phelps	Rev. Nelson E. Hinman
1947	Rev. Raymond Renwald	Rev. William C. Pearson
1948	Rev. Raymond Renwald	Rev. William C. Pearson
1949	Dr. Torrance Phelps	Rev. Nelson E. Hinman
1950	Dr. Torrance Phelps	Rev. Nelson E. Hinman
1951	Rev. Clarence A. Kircher	Rev. John G. Terwilliger
1952	Rabbi Irving I. Hausman	Rev. John G. Terwilliger
1953	Fr. James D. Poole	Rabbi Irving I. Hausman
1954	Fr. James D. Poole	Rabbi Irving I. Hausman
1955	Rev. William C. Pearson	Rev. Torrance Phelps
1956	Rev. William C. Pearson	Fr. Luke Powleson
1957	Rev. Robert S. Romeis	Fr. Luke Powleson
1958	Rev. Robert S. Romeis	Fr. Luke Powleson
1959	Rev. R. Wilbur Simmons	Rev. I.E. Metcalf



## CHAPLAINS OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY—1851–2011—Continued

Session	Assembly Chaplain	Senate Chaplain
1960	Rev. R. Wilbur Simmons	Rev. I.E. Metcalf
1961	Rev. Richard C. Dwyer	Rev. Edwin Peet
1962	Rev. Richard C. Dwyer	Rev. John W. Pressly, Jr.
1963	Rev. Robert R. Ferguson	Fr. Keith Kenny
1964	Rev. Robert R. Ferguson	Fr. Keith Kenny
1965	Rev. Robert R. Ferguson	Fr. John W. Pressly, Jr.
1966	Rev. Robert R. Ferguson	Very Rev. J. Ogen Hoffman
1967	Rev. Robert R. Ferguson	Rev. Wilbur W.Y. Choy
1968	Fr. Leo McAllister	Fr. Constantine Raptis
1969	Fr. Leo McAllister	Rev. Robert L. Carlson
1970	Fr. Leo McAllister	Rev. Robert S. Romeis
1971	Fr. Leo McAllister	Rabbi Amiel Wohl
1972	Fr. Leo McAllister	Rev. Wilbur C. Christians
1973–74	Fr. Leo McAllister	Rev. A. Paul Jones
1975–76	Fr. Leo McAllister	Rev. Shoko Masunaga
1977–78	Richard F. Barram	Rabbi Lester A. Frazin
1979–80	Rev. Walter R. Link	Rev. Robert F. Clazie
1981–82	Rev. Walter R. Link	Rev. Wilbur A. Korfhage
1983–84	Rabbi Michael Bourne	Rev. Wilbur A. Korfhage
1985–86	Rev. Hamilton T. Boswell	Rev. Wilbur A. Korfhage
1987–88	Rev. Hamilton T. Boswell	Fr. Leo McAllister
1989–90	Rev. Hamilton T. Boswell	Fr. Leo McAllister
1991–92	Rev. Hamilton T. Boswell	Rev. Winnie Gaines
1993–94	Rev. Hamilton T. Boswell	Rev. Deacon Walter J. Little <sup>2</sup>
1995–96	Fr. Constantine C. “Dino” Pappademos	Rev. Deacon Walter J. Little
1997–98	Fr. Constantine C. “Dino” Pappademos <sup>3</sup>	Rev. Deacon Walter J. Little
1999–2000	Rabbi Mona Alfi (Alternate Chaplain: Fr. Constantine C. Pappademos) <sup>4</sup>	Rev. Deacon Walter J. Little
2001–02	Rabbi Mona Alfi (Alternate Chaplain: Fr. Constantine C. Pappademos)	Rev. Deacon Walter J. Little
2003–04	Fr. Constantine C. Pappademos (Alternate Chaplain: Reverend Ivan L. Williams, Sr.)	Rev. Deacon Walter J. Little
2005–06	Fr. Constantine C. Pappademos (Alternate Chaplain: Reverend Ivan L. Williams, Sr.)	Rev. Canon James Richardson
2007–08	Fr. Constantine C. Pappademos (Alternate Chaplain: Reverend Ivan L. Williams, Sr.)	Rev. Canon James Richardson <sup>5</sup> Rabbi Mona Alfi <sup>6</sup>
2009–10	Fr. Constantine C. Pappademos (Alternate Chaplain: Reverend Ivan L. Williams, Sr.)	Rabbi Mona Alfi
2011–12	Fr. Constantine C. Pappademos (Alternate Chaplain: Reverend Ivan L. Williams, Sr.)	Rabbi Mona Alfi

<sup>1</sup> See page 106 for discussion of constitutionality of legislative chaplaincy.

<sup>2</sup> Also served as Senate Minute Clerk.

<sup>3</sup> Acting Chaplain.

<sup>4</sup> *Assembly Journal*, 1999–2000 Regular Session, p. 53.

<sup>5</sup> Rev. Richardson resigned on July 7, 2008 to become Rector of St. Paul’s Memorial Church in Charlottesville, VA.

<sup>6</sup> Rabbi Mona Alfi replaced Rev. Richardson on August 5, 2008.

<sup>7</sup> Resigned June 1, 2011.



**APPENDIX F**  
**LEGISLATIVE COUNSELS OF CALIFORNIA**  
**1914–2011**

Legislative Counsel	Tenure	Notes
Arthur Will <sup>1</sup> .....	1914–1920	Selected by a board consisting of Governor Hiram W. Johnson and two Members of each house of the Legislature. Appointed by Governor William D. Stephens. Appointed by Governor Friend William Richardson. Appointed by Governor Friend William Richardson. Selected by adoption of a concurrent resolution. Justice, First District Court of Appeals, 1950–1959.  Longest serving Legislative Counsel in California history.
George Bush <sup>2</sup> .....	1921	
John McGilvray .....	1923	
Thomas Gannon .....	1925	
Fred B. Wood <sup>3</sup> .....	1927–1950	
Ralph N. Kleps .....	1950–1961	
Angus C. Morrisson .....	1961–1964	
George H. Murphy .....	1964–1976	
Bion M. Gregory .....	1976–2002	
Diane Boyer-Vine .....	2002–	

<sup>1</sup> The first Legislative Counsel was selected by a board consisting of the Governor and two Members of each house of the Legislature.

<sup>2</sup> In 1917, the Legislative Counsel position was made appointive at the pleasure of the Governor.

<sup>3</sup> The law was changed in 1927 to the present procedure for the selection of the Legislative Counsel by the Legislature—the adoption of a concurrent resolution at the beginning of each session.



**APPENDIX G**  
**LEGISLATIVE ANALYSTS OF CALIFORNIA**  
**1941–2011**

Legislative Analyst*	Tenure
Rolland A. Vandegrift .....	1941–1949
A. Alan Post .....	1949–1977
William G. Hamm .....	1977–1986
Elizabeth G. Hill .....	1986–2008
Mac Taylor .....	2008–

\*From 1941 to 1957, the title was “Legislative Auditor.” Chapter 176, *Statutes of 1957*, changed the title to Legislative Analyst.



**APPENDIX H**  
**CALIFORNIA STATE PRINTERS**  
**1850–2011<sup>1</sup>**

State Printer	Tenure
Henry H. Robinson .....	January 1850–May 1850
Jonas Winchester.....	May 1850–March 1851
James B. Devoe.....	March 1851–April 1851
Eugene Casserly.....	May 1851–May 1852
George K. Fitch.....	June 1852–May 1854
Benjamin B. Redding.....	May 1854–January 1856
James Allen.....	January 1856–January 1858
John O’Meara .....	January 1858–January 1860
Charles T. Botts.....	January 1860–January 1862
Benjamin P. Avery.....	January 1862–December 1863
Orlando M. Clayes.....	December 1863–December 1867
Daniel W. Gelwicks.....	December 1867–December 1871
Grant H. Springer.....	December 1871–February 1874
Edward G. Jeffries.....	July 1875–December 1875
Frank P. Thompson.....	December 1875–January 1880
John D. Young.....	January 1880–January 1883
James J. Ayers.....	January 1883–January 1887
Philip A. Shoeff.....	January 1887–January 1891
Alfred J. Johnston.....	January 1891–November 1902
William W. Shannon.....	November 1902–November 1911
Friend W. Richardson <sup>2</sup> .....	November 1911–January 1915
Robert L. Telfer.....	January 1915–October 1920
James M. Cremin.....	October 1920–January 1923
Frank J. Smith.....	January 1923–January 1925
John E. King.....	January 1925–January 1927
Charles A. Whitmore.....	January 1927–October 1927
Carroll H. Smith.....	October 1927–January 1931
Harry Hammond.....	January 1931–April 1935
George H. Moore.....	April 1935–February 1946
Paul E. Gallagher.....	June 1946–September 1962
Lloyd Lapham.....	July 1963–March 1967
Herb Silvius.....	March 1967–April 1975
Vincent J. Toolan.....	March 1976–October 1983
Donald E. Male.....	October 1983–July 1993
Celeste Maia Cron.....	November 1993–April 2001
Joseph Hills.....	April 2002–January 2003
Geoff Brandt.....	September 2005–January 2010
Kevin P. Hannah <sup>3</sup> .....	January 2010–

<sup>1</sup> State Printer was a statewide elected officer from 1850 until 1911.

<sup>2</sup> First State Printer to be “appointed.” Later elected Governor.

<sup>3</sup> Acting State Printer.





**APPENDIX I**  
**CALIFORNIA STATE AUDITORS**  
**1948–2011**

Name	Tenure
Rolland A. Vandegrift <sup>1</sup> .....	1948–1949
A. Alan Post <sup>2</sup> .....	1950–1955
Vacancy .....	1956
William H. Merrifield <sup>3</sup> .....	1957–1972
Harvey M. Rose .....	1973–1974
Glen H. Merritt <sup>4</sup> .....	1975
John H. Williams .....	1977–1978
Thomas W. Hayes .....	1979–1988
Kurt R. Sjoberg <sup>5</sup> .....	1989–1999
Mary P. Noble .....	January–August 2000
Elaine M. Howle .....	2000–

<sup>1</sup> Vandegrift served as Legislative Auditor, which was also equivalent to Legislative Analyst. See Appendix G, footnote 1, Chapter 176, *Statutes of 1957*, changed the title to Legislative Analyst.

<sup>2</sup> Post also served as Legislative Auditor before the title was changed in 1957.

<sup>3</sup> Merrifield was the first to serve as Auditor General.

<sup>4</sup> Merritt served as the Acting Auditor General because he was the Chief Deputy in the Auditor General's office.

<sup>5</sup> The title was changed to State Auditor.



**APPENDIX J**  
**CALIFORNIA DIRECTORS OF FINANCE**  
**1927–2011**

Name	Tenure
Alexander R. Heron .....	July 29, 1927–Jan. 30, 1930
Lyman M. King .....	Jan. 31, 1930–Jan. 5, 1931
Rolland A. Vandegrift .....	Jan. 6, 1931–Aug. 30, 1934
Arlin E. Stockburger .....	Jan. 31, 1934–Jan. 1, 1939
Phil S. Gibson .....	Jan. 2, 1939–Oct. 1, 1939
John R. Richards .....	Oct. 2, 1939–Sept. 10, 1940
George Killion .....	Sept. 11, 1940–Jan. 3, 1943
John Hassler .....	Jan. 4, 1943–Jan. 31, 1944
James S. Dean .....	Feb. 1, 1944–Oct. 30, 1953
John M. Peirce .....	Nov. 1, 1953–July 14, 1958
T.H. Mugford .....	July 15, 1958–Jan. 4, 1959
Bert W. Levit .....	Jan. 5, 1959–July 31, 1959
John E. Carr .....	Aug. 1, 1959–June 30, 1961
Hale Champion .....	July 1, 1961–Jan. 1, 1967
Gordon P. Smith .....	Jan. 2, 1967–Feb. 29, 1968
Caspar W. Weinburger .....	March 1, 1968–Dec. 31, 1969
Verne Orr .....	Jan. 1, 1970–Jan. 5, 1975
Roy Bell .....	Jan. 6, 1975–Nov. 30, 1978
Richard T. Silberman .....	Dec. 1, 1978–Aug. 20, 1979
Mary Ann Graves .....	Aug. 21, 1979–Dec. 31, 1982
Michael Franchetti .....	Jan. 3, 1983–Jan. 3, 1984
Jesse R. Huff .....	Jan. 4, 1984–Dec. 25, 1990
Thomas W. Hayes .....	Jan. 7, 1991–July 31, 1993
Russell S. Gould .....	Aug. 1, 1993–Feb. 23, 1996
Craig L. Brown .....	March 4, 1996–Dec. 30, 1998
B. Timothy Gage .....	Jan. 4, 1999–Jan. 17, 2003
Steve Peace .....	Jan. 21, 2003–Nov. 16, 2003
Donna Arduin .....	Nov. 17, 2003–Oct. 18, 2004
Tom Campbell .....	Dec. 1, 2004–Nov. 10, 2005
Michael C. Genest .....	Dec. 1, 2005–Dec. 31, 2009
Ana Matosantos .....	Jan. 1, 2010–



## APPENDIX K

# RULES COMMITTEE CHIEF ADMINISTRATORS<sup>1</sup>

### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

### SENATE RULES COMMITTEE

1971–2011

Executive Officer	Tenure	Notes
John C. Williamson Bruce Samuel Jerry Zanelli Cliff Berg Greg Schmidt	1971–79 1980 1981–82 1983–94 1995–	Former Assembly Member, 1959–66.  Served simultaneously as Secretary of Senate since August 30, 1996. In 2001–02, Senate Rule 9 was amended, giving the Secretary the additional title of Executive Officer.

### CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

### ASSEMBLY RULES COMMITTEE

1957–2011

Chief Administrative Officer	Tenure <sup>2</sup>	Notes
Arthur A. Ohnimus <sup>3</sup> Steven E. Smith <sup>4</sup> J. Kenneth Cory Phillip H. Schott <sup>5</sup> Vigo G. “Chip” Nielson Jr. James R. Schoning Louis J. Angelo Frederick J. Taugher Richard Ross Richard W. Brandsma Tom Isaak Maeley L. Tom Bob Connelly Mark Watts (Co-CAO) Morgan Staines (Co-CAO) Jim Richardson (Co-CAO) Geoffrey Long (Co-CAO) Jim Richardson Jonathon Waldie	1957–63 1964 1965 1966–68 1969 1969–70 1971–72 1973–80 1981–82 1982 1983 1984–86 1987–95 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1996 1997–	Also served as Chief Clerk, 1923–63.  Assembly Member, 1967–73. Controller, 1974–86.  Served until Sept. 15, 1969. Appointed Oct. 27, 1969.          Co-CAO in 1995 power-sharing plan. Co-CAO from Jan. 26, 1995 to June 8, 1995. Co-CAO from June 8, 1995 to Nov. 27, 1995. Appointed Co-CAO Nov. 28, 1995. Co-CAO from Dec. 1, 1995–Jan. 1996.

<sup>1</sup> Proposition 14 (1956) authorized the Legislature to employ full-time staff.

<sup>2</sup> Information source 1957–63: Ohnimus Collection, Handbooks, and *LA Times*. Information source for 1965–2011: Legislative Handbooks corroborated by Assembly Rules Committee.

<sup>3</sup> In 1957, the Assembly Rules Committee hired longtime Chief Clerk Arthur Ohnimus as its first “Chief Administrator” at \$1200 per month. Ohnimus created staff classifications, salary ranges, and modernized the staffing structure. While serving as CAO, he continued serving simultaneously as Chief Clerk. Fiscal Officers: James Annand (1959–60), John Saylor (1961–62), Steven E. Smith was Business Manager (1961–62) and Executive Director (1963) under Ohnimus.

<sup>4</sup> *From the JFK Library*: “Steven E. Smith . . . was the principal draftsman of the California legislative reapportionment of 1965 . . . . In 1964, he was Southern California manager of the Lyndon Johnson campaign. In 1968, he was Southern California manager of the Robert F. Kennedy campaign. Smith was a candidate for the California State Senate in 1966.”

<sup>5</sup> See also, State Archives oral histories of Tom Bane, A. Alan Post, Larry Margolis, Phillip Schott, and Steven E. Smith.



**APPENDIX L**  
**CALIFORNIA BUDGET BILLS+**  
**1901–2011**

Year	Bill No.	Date Passed Assembly (& Vote)	Date Passed Senate (& Vote)	Date Signed	Chapter Number
1901	AB 875	March 13 (47–1)	March 12 (28–0)	March 21	163
1903	AB 924	March 12 (43–3)	March 12 (30–0)	March 26	380
1905	AB 1157	March 3 (44–0)	March 2 (29–0)	March 22	563
1907 <sup>1</sup>	AB 975	March 8 (51–0)	March 8 (25–1)	March 22	475
1909	AB 1445	March 12 (66–0)	March 12 (27–0)	April 26	725
1911	AB 1586	March 26 (50–0)	March 25 (28–0)	May 1	705
1913	AB 1006	May 11 (46–0)	May 10 (29–0)	June 10	680
1915	AB 1092	May 4 (51–9)	May 4 (21–0)	May 19	393
1917	AB 455	April 27 (55–2)	April 27 (32–0)	May 14	358
1919	AB 313	April 22 (43–5)	April 21 (32–0)	May 27	645
1921 <sup>2</sup>	AB 851	April 29 (53–0)	April 29 (29–0)	June 3	905
1923	AB 999	May 3 (59–5)	May 3 (38–0)	May 7	121
1925	AB 19	March 30 (51–0)	March 26 (38–0)	March 31	30
1927	AB 500	April 5 (59–0)	April 4 (37–0)	April 14	142
1929	AB 95	March 26 (58–0)	March 25 (29–0)	April 5	39
1931	AB 53	April 21 (65–0)	April 21 (30–1)	April 22	183
1933 <sup>3</sup>	AB 675	May 4 (41–39)	April 29 (26–12)	May 11	278
1935	AB 700	June 1 (68–12)	May 31 (32–0)	June 14	341
1937	AB 500	April 26 (76–2)	April 29 (35–3)	May 4	157
1939	AB 1200	June 3 (62–9)	June 2 (37–0)	June 8	486
1941	AB 1800	June 3 (62–12)	June 3 (30–4)	June 5	600
1943	AB 1600	April 1 (64–1)	March 31 (32–1)	April 2	62
1945	AB 500	June 1 (70–7)	May 31 (36–1)	June 4	644
1947	SB 666	May 26 (72–0)	May 26 (29–0)	May 31	486
1949	AB 1100	June 17 (64–7)	June 17 (30–5)	June 18	700
1950	SB 1	March 28 (62–13)	March 29 (37–0)	April 1	2
1951	AB 500	June 12 (65–2)	June 12 (35–2)	June 14	1020
1952	AB 1	March 21 (56–15)	March 31 (32–6)	April 4	3
1953	AB 700	June 1 (67–0)	June 1 (35–0)	June 1	971
1954	AB 1	March 29 (64–12)	March 29 (35–0)	April 7	1
1955	AB 700	May 25 (75–0)	May 25 (35–0)	May 27	777
1956	AB 1	April 2 (74–0)	April 3 (37–0)	April 13	1
1957	AB 500	May 27 (75–0)	May 28 (35–2)	May 30	600
1958 <sup>4</sup>	AB 1				
	(2nd Ex. Sess.)	April 23 (66–13)	April 23 (28–11)	May 24	1
1959	AB 800	June 16 (58–20)	June 16 (32–2)	June 30	1300
1960	AB 1	March 26 (62–15)	March 26 (28–9)	April 25	11
1961	AB 800	June 14 (58–18)	June 14 (35–2)	June 24	888
1962	AB 1				
	(2nd Ex. Sess.)	April 11 (71–0)	April 12 (34–2)	April 23	1
1963	AB 800	June 21 (80–0)	June 21 (36–2)	June 28	1050
1964	AB 1				
	(2nd Ex. Sess.)	May 22 (71–3)	May 22 (37–1)	June 4	2
1965	AB 500	June 18 (55–24)	June 17 (29–4)	June 30	757
1966	SB 1				
	(2nd Ex. Sess.)	June 30 (59–11)	June 30 (30–5)	June 30	2
1967	AB 303	June 29 (64–15)	June 29 (31–8)	June 30	500
1968	SB 240	June 28 (55–20)	June 27 (33–4)	June 29	430
1969	SB 255	July 3 (58–19)	July 3 (31–5)	July 3	355
1970	AB 525	July 2 (62–15)	July 4 (27–9)	July 4	303
1971	SB 207	July 2 (54–26)	July 2 (36–2)	July 3	266
1972 <sup>‡</sup>	SB 50	June 15 (72–4)	June 15 (31–2)	June 22	156
1973	AB 110	June 28 (69–3)	June 28 (34–6)	June 30	129
1974	SB 1525	June 28 (67–7)	June 28 (27–4)	June 30	375
1975	SB 199	June 26 (67–11)	June 17 (32–5)	July 1	176
1976	SB 1410	July 1 (60–16)	June 24 (27–8)	July 2	320
1977	AB 184	June 24 (60–17)	June 24 (30–9)	June 30	219
1978	AB 2190	July 5 (70–10)	July 5 (27–10)	July 6	359
1979 <sup>5</sup>	SB 190	July 12 (56–23)	July 11 (27–12)	July 13	259
1980	AB 2020	July 10 (55–24)	July 16 (27–13)	July 16	510
1981	SB 110	June 15 (54–26)	June 15 (35–4)	June 28	99
1982	AB 21	June 25 (54–24)	June 25 (28–8)	June 30	326
1983	SB 123	July 19 (65–10)	July 19 (35–2)	July 21	324

<sup>†</sup>In early years, the “Budget Bill” was referred to as the “general appropriations bill.” In 1922, Proposition 12 added “Budget Bill” language to the Constitution and expanded the Governor’s item veto power to include budget item reductions in addition to his existing power to eliminate items. Sources for this chart: legislative histories, journals, and statutes.

<sup>‡</sup>In 1970, Proposition 3 established June 15 as the deadline to pass the Budget Bill (the new deadline took effect in 1972.)

## CALIFORNIA BUDGET BILLS—1901–2011—Continued

Year	Bill No.	Date Passed Assembly (& Vote)	Date Passed Senate (& Vote)	Date Signed	Chapter Number
1984	AB 2313	June 14 (55–24)	June 15 (33–6)	June 27	258
1985	SB 150	June 13 (54–26)	June 13 (33–6)	June 28	111
1986	AB 3217	June 12 (57–20)	June 12 (36–3)	June 25	186
1987	SB 152	July 1 (68–10)	June 23 (29–8)	July 7	135
1988	AB 224	June 30 (58–20)	June 30 (34–2)	July 8	313
1989	SB 165	June 28 (75–4)	June 29 (34–3)	July 7	93
1990	SB 899	July 27 (55–14)	July 28 (28–9)	July 31	467
1991 <sup>6</sup>	AB 222	June 20 (54–22)	June 15 (27–8)	July 16	118
1992	AB 979	Aug. 29 (54–24)	Aug. 29 (33–5)	Sept. 2	587
1993	SB 80	June 21 (54–24)	June 22 (27–11)	June 30	55
1994	SB 2120	July 2 (56–21)	July 4 (27–11)	July 8	139
1995	AB 903	Aug. 2 (56–19)	July 29 (31–9)	Aug. 3	303
1996	SB 1393	July 8 (61–17)	July 7 (32–5)	July 15	162
1997	AB 107	Aug. 11 (63–15)	Aug. 11 (30–6)	Aug. 18	282
1998	AB 1656	Aug. 11 (66–13)	Aug. 10 (34–4)	Aug. 21	324
1999	SB 160	June 16 (69–10)	June 15 (36–3)	June 29	50
2000	AB 1740	June 22 (61–18)	June 15 (31–9)	June 30	52
2001	SB 739	July 16 (54–26)	July 21 (28–11)	July 26	106
2002	AB 425	Sept. 1 (54–26)	June 29 (27–12)	Sept. 5	379
2003	AB 1765	July 29 (56–22)	July 27 (27–10)	Aug. 2	157
2004	SB 1113	July 28 (69–11)	July 29 (28–11)	July 31	208
2005	SB 77	July 7 (65–13)	July 7 (34–4)	July 11	38
2006	AB 1801	June 27 (54–23)	June 27 (30–10)	June 30	47
2007	SB 77	July 20 (56–23)	Aug. 21 (27–12)	Aug. 24	171
2008 <sup>7</sup>	AB 1781/ AB 88	Sept. 16 (61–11) Sept. 16 (59–17)	Sept. 16 (29–11) Sept. 16 (28–12)	Sept. 23 Sept. 23	268/ 269
2009 <sup>8</sup>	SB 1 (3rd Ex. Sess.)	Feb. 15 (58–21)	Feb. 19 (27–12)	Feb. 20	1
	AB 1 (4th Ex. Sess.) <sup>9</sup>	July 23 (56–23)	July 23 (27–13)	July 28	1
2010 <sup>10</sup>	SB 870	Oct. 7 (57–13)	Oct. 8 (27–9)	Oct. 8	712
2011 <sup>11</sup>	SB 69 (vetoed) SB 87	Mar. 17 (52–26) June 28 (51–28)	Mar. 17 (25–15) June 28 (21–19)	(June 16 veto) June 30	

<sup>1</sup> The Senate took two votes for final passage of AB 975 on March 8, 1907: (1) to adopt the conference report (24–3); and (2) to recede from amendments (25–1), which constituted final passage. (*Senate Journal*, 1907 Session, p. 1603; see also, *Mason's Manual*, Sec. 767).

<sup>2</sup> In 1921, the Assembly non-concurred in Senate amendments to AB 851. The Assembly asked the Senate to recede from some of the amendments to AB 851. The Senate vote on receding from the amendments resulted in a tie vote, 20–20. Lieutenant Governor C.C. Young broke the tie by voting to recede from the Senate amendments to AB 851. After all amendments were receded from, the original roll call vote applied to the bill's passage, 29–0. (*Senate Journal*, 1921 Session, p. 2254–2259; see also, *Mason's Manual*, Sec. 767).

<sup>3</sup> Two-thirds vote requirement: Proposition 1, adopted in 1933, required a two-thirds vote of each house to pass any budget where spending grew by more than 5%. In 1962, the two-thirds vote requirement was expanded by adoption of Proposition 16. The ballot pamphlet analysis reads: "The measure would also change the provision which requires a two-thirds vote by the Legislature for the passage of bills appropriating money from the General Fund, other than public school appropriations, if the appropriation exceeds an amount determined from a formula specified in the Constitution (Art. IV, Sec. 34a). The measure would remove this formula from the provision so that all such appropriations would require a two-thirds vote of the Legislature. However, because of the existence of "continuous" statutory appropriations this formula now requires a two-thirds vote for all new General Fund appropriations, so that the removal of the formula will not change the practical effect of this constitutional provision." In 2010, Proposition 25 lowered the vote threshold for budget passage to a majority vote. A two-thirds vote is still required for tax increases. Legislators forfeit salary and per diem each day they exceed June 15 deadline.

<sup>4</sup> The unusual 30-day gap between the date of passage of the 1958 budget bill and its signing by the Governor was the result of protracted negotiations on water issues. At the time, the Constitution (Art. IV, Sec. 16) allowed the Governor 30 days after the Legislature adjourned to sign a bill. Governor Knight used the 30-day signing period to unsuccessfully broker a North-South water deal. The budget was signed on the 30th day.

<sup>5</sup> Item vetoes overridden by Assembly July 20, 1979 and February 4, 1980.  
Item vetoes overridden by Senate July 19, 1979 and September 5, 1979.

<sup>6</sup> Withdrawn from Governor July 3, 1991. Returned to enrollment and to Governor July 4, 1991. *Assembly Journal*, 1991–92 Regular Session, p. 3190–3193. Budget Bill was recalled from Governor's Desk on the 12th day of consideration and then re-enrolled to Governor, to provide an additional 12 days for consideration. The additional time was needed to avoid a veto of the budget, as the budget implementation bills ("trailer bills") had yet to pass the Legislature.

<sup>7</sup> AB 88 was companion bill to AB 1781, and final measures included in budget deal passed Sept. 9, 2008.

<sup>8</sup> SB2 (3rd Ex.) amended the budget bill for the Fiscal Year 2008–09. It was signed the same day as SB1 (3rd Ex.).

<sup>9</sup> AB 1 (4th Ex.) amended the 2009–10 Budget enacted in February.

<sup>10</sup> In February and March 2010, the Legislature (by majority vote) sent several 8th Extraordinary Session bills to the Governor to address \$5 billion of solutions. The Governor vetoed these bills.

<sup>11</sup> This marked the first time in history that the Governor vetoed the Budget Bill. SB 69 was passed by both houses on March 17, 2011 and held in enrollment. AB 98, a companion bill making adjustments to SB 69, was passed by both houses on June 15, 2011, at which time both bills were sent to the Governor and vetoed. The Legislature passed a new Budget Bill on June 28.



## APPENDIX M

California Legislature  
Partisan Composition1849–2011<sup>†1</sup>

Session	Senate	Assembly
1849–1850 <sup>2</sup>	16 (NP)	36 (NP)
1851	10 (D) 4 (W) 2 (I)	17 (D) 18 (W) 1 (I)
1852	26 (D) 2 (W)	41 (D) 21 (W) 1 (I)
1853	20 (D) 7 (W)	41 (D) 22 (W)
1854	26 (D) 8 (W)	68 (D) 12 (W)
1855	26 (D) 7 (W)	42 (D) 36 (W) 2 (I)
1856	16 (D) 16 (A) 1 (W)	23 (D) 56 (A) 1 (I)
1857	19 (D) 11 (A) 3 (R)	61 (D) 8 (A) 11 (R)
1858	27 (D) 5 (R) 3 (A)	66 (D) 9 (R) 4 (A) 1 (I)
1859	25 (LD) 5 (ALD) 4 (R) 1 (I)	56 (LD) 16 (ALD) 8 (R)
1860	28 (LD) 5 (ALD) 2 (R)	70 (LD) 8 (ALD) 2 (R)
1861	20 (DD) 10 (BD) 6 (R)	37 (DD) 23 (BD) 19 (R) 1 (BE)
1862	17 (R) 16 (UD) 7 (BD)	39 (R) 32 (UD) 9 (BD)
1863	31 (U) 5 (UD) 4 (BD)	63 (U) 10 (UD) 7 (BD)
1863–1864	35 (U) 5 (D)	70 (U) 10 (D)
1865–1866	31 (U) 9 (D)	61 (U) 19 (D)
1867–1868	21 (U) 19 (D)	52 (D) 28 (U)
1869–1870	26 (D) 12 (R) 2 (I)	67 (D) 10 (R) 3 (I)
1871–1872	22 (D) 17 (R) 1 (I)	54 (R) 25 (D) 1 (I)
1873–1874	18 (R) 14 (D) 8 (I)	34 (I) 27 (D) 19 (R)
1875–1876	20 (D) 11 (I) 6 (R) 3 (ID)	64 (D) 12 (R) 4 (I)
1877–1878	27 (D) 10 (R) 2 (I) 1 (WM)	55 (D) 24 (R) 1 (WM)
1880 <sup>3</sup>	23 (R) 10 (WM) 7 (D)	46 (R) 18 (D) 16 (WM)
1881	23 (R) 10 (WM) 7 (D)	42 (R) 33 (D) 4 (WM) 1 (G)
1883	32 (D) 8 (R)	61 (D) 19 (R)
1885	20 (R) 20 (D)	60 (R) 20 (D)
1887	26 (D) 14 (R)	41 (R) 39 (D)
1889	22 (D) 18 (R)	42 (D) 38 (R)
1891	28 (R) 12 (D)	60 (R) 19 (D) 1 (A)
1893	22 (R) 18 (D)	45 (D) 31 (R) 2 (PP) 2 (I)
1895	25 (R) 15 (D)	64 (R) 14 (D) 2 (PP)
1897	28 (R) 12 (D)	47 (R) 16 (F) 8 (D) 7 (D,PP) 2 (PP)
1899	26 (R) 14 (D)	59 (R) 20 (D) 1 (I)
1901	34 (R) 6 (D)	60 (R) 20 (D)
1903	33 (R) 6 (D) 1 (D,UL) 1 (I,R)	60 (R) 13 (D) 6 (D,UL) 1 (UL)
1905	33 (R) 3 (R,UL) 3 (D) 1 (D,UL)	71 (R) 4 (R,UL) 4 (D)
1907	27 (R) 1 (R,D,UL) 5 (R,UL) 6 (D) 1 (NP,D)	56 (R) 3 (R,D,UL) 12 (R,UL) 2 (R,D) 5 (D) 1 (D,IL) 1 (IL)
1909	24 (R) 1 (R,D,UL) 5 (R,UL) 7 (D) 1 (D,UL) 1 (D,IL) 1 (NP,D)	46 (R) 12 (R,UL) 2 (R,IL) 17 (D) 2 (D,UL,IL) 1 (D,UL)
1911	28 (R) 4 (R,UL) 8 (D)	69 (R) 11 (D)
1913	30 (R) 10 (D)	54 (R) 25 (D) 1 (S)
1915	21 (R) 10 (D) 9 (Prog)	33 (R) 28 (Prog) 15 (D) 3 (S) 1 (Proh)
1917	8 (R) 6 (D) 4 (R,D) 3 (R,Prog) 3 (Prog,R) 2 (R,Prog, D) 3 (Prog,D) 2 (D,S,Proh) 2 (D,Prog,S) 1 (R,D,Prog, Proh) 1 (R,Proh) 1 (Prog,R,D,Proh) 1 (D,R,Proh) 1 (Prog) 1 (R,D,Prog) 1 (I)	42 (R) 9 (D) 5 (R,Prog) 2 (R,Proh) 1 (R,Prog,Proh) 9 (R,Prog,D) 1 (Prog,D,Proh) 1 (I) 10 (R,D)
1919	8 (R) 4 (D) 8 (R,D) 1 (R,Prog) 6 (R,Proh) 6 (R,Prog,D) 1 (R,Prog,D,Proh) 1 (R,D,Proh) 1 (I) 1 (D,Proh) 1 (R,Prog,Proh) 1 (D,R,S) 1 (D,S,Proh)	33 (R,D) 22 (R) 6 (D) 2 (D,R) 4 (R,D,Proh) 3 (R,D,S,Proh) 1 (D,R,Proh) 4 (R,Proh) 3 (R,D,Prog) 1 (D,S,Proh) 1 (R,D,S)
1921	12 (R,D) 11 (R) 5 (R,Proh) 3 (R,D,Prog) 2 (D) 2 (D,Proh) 2 (D,R) 1 (R,D,Proh) 1 (R,D,S) 1 (D,R,S)	35 (R) 31 (R,D) 5 (D,R) 3 (R,D,S) 2 (R,Proh) 2 (R,D,Proh) 1 (D,R,Proh,S) 1 (D)
1923	17 (R) 12 (R,D) 1 (R,D,Prog) 3 (R,Proh) 1 (D) 1 (R,D,Proh) 1 (I) 2 (D,R) 2 (R,D,S)	41 (R) 31 (R,D) 2 (D,R) 2 (R,Proh) 2 (R,D,Proh) 1 (D,R,Proh) 1 (D,S,Proh)
1925	37 (R) 3 (D)	75 (R) 5 (D)
1927	35 (R) 5 (D)	74 (R) 6 (D)
1929	35 (R) 5 (D)	71 (R) 7 (D) 2 (I)
1931	35 (R) 4 (D)	73 (R) 7 (D)
1933	35 (R) 5 (D)	55 (R) 25 (D)
1935	31 (R) 8 (D) 1 (I)	42 (R) 37 (D) 1 (I)

<sup>†</sup>Information generally reflects partisan balances at beginning of session only; numbers do not include resignations, deaths, etc. Note: 1995–96 Assembly session had several compositional changes due to recalls, vacancies, and special elections. This chart shows only 2 such points during the two-year session..

## California Legislature Partisan Composition—1849–2011—Continued

Session	Senate	Assembly
1937	25 (R) 15 (D)	33 (R) 47 (D)
1939	22 (R) 18 (D)	36 (R) 44 (D)
1941	24 (R) 16 (D)	38 (R) 42 (D)
1943	23 (R) 16 (D)	44 (R) 36 (D)
1945	27 (R) 13 (D)	42 (R) 37 (D) 1 (I)
1947	26 (R) 13 (D)	48 (R) 31 (D)
1948	28 (R) 12 (D)	48 (R) 29 (D)
1949	26 (R) 14 (D)	45 (R) 34 (D)
1950	25 (R) 14 (D) <sup>4</sup>	44 (R) 34 (D) <sup>4</sup>
1951	28 (R) 12 (D)	47 (R) 33 (D)
1952	28 (R) 12 (D)	46 (R) 33 (D) <sup>4</sup>
1953	29 (R) 11 (D)	53 (R) 27 (D)
1954	26 (R) 13 (D) <sup>4</sup>	52 (R) 27 (D) <sup>4</sup>
1955	24 (R) 16 (D)	48 (R) 32 (D)
1956	22 (R) 18 (D)	43 (R) 33 (D) <sup>4</sup>
1957	20 (R) 20 (D)	42 (R) 38 (D)
1958	20 (R) 20 (D)	43 (R) 37 (D)
1959	13 (R) 27 (D)	32 (R) 48 (D)
1960	13 (R) 27 (D)	32 (R) 48 (D)
1961	10 (R) 30 (D)	33 (R) 47 (D)
1962	11 (R) 29 (D)	33 (R) 47 (D)
1963	13 (R) 27 (D)	28 (R) 52 (D)
1964	13 (R) 27 (D)	28 (R) 52 (D)
1965	13 (R) 27 (D)	31 (R) 49 (D)
1966	14 (R) 26 (D)	31 (R) 49 (D)
1967	19 (R) 21 (D)	38 (R) 42 (D)
1968	20 (R) 20 (D)	38 (R) 42 (D)
1969	20 (R) 20 (D)	41 (R) 39 (D)
1970	21 (R) 19 (D)	41 (R) 39 (D)
1971	19 (R) 21 (D)	37 (R) 43 (D)
1972	19 (R) 21 (D)	36 (R) 43 (D) <sup>4</sup>
1973–74	18 (R) 22 (D)	31 (R) 49 (D)
1975–76	15 (R) 25 (D)	25 (R) 55 (D)
1977–78	14 (R) 26 (D)	23 (R) 57 (D)
1979–80	15 (R) 25 (D)	30 (R) 50 (D)
1981–82	17 (R) 23 (D)	33 (R) 47 (D)
1983–84	15 (R) 25 (D)	32 (R) 48 (D)
1985–86	15 (R) 25 (D)	33 (R) 47 (D)
1987–88	15 (R) 24 (D) 1 (I)	36 (R) 44 (D)
1989–90	15 (R) 24 (D) 1 (I)	33 (R) 47 (D)
1991–92	13 (R) 25 (D) 1 (I) <sup>4</sup>	32 (R) 48 (D)
1993–94	14 (R) 23 (D) 2 (I) <sup>4</sup>	32 (R) 47 (D) <sup>4</sup>
1995–96 <sup>†</sup>	16 (R) 21 (D) 2 (I) <sup>4</sup>	40 (R) 39 (D) 1 (I) <sup>5</sup> 41 (R) 36 (D) 1 (Ref) <sup>4</sup>
1997–1998	16 (R) 23 (D) 1 (I)	37 (R) 43 (D)
1999–2000	15 (R) 25 (D)	32 (R) 48 (D) <sup>6</sup>
2001–2002	14 (R) 26 (D)	30 (R) 50 (D)
2003–2004	15 (R) 25 (D)	32 (R) 48 (D)
2005–2006	15 (R) 25 (D)	32 (R) 48 (D)
2007–08	15 (R) 25 (D)	32 (R) 48 (D)
2009–10	15 (R) 25 (D)	29 (R) 50 (D) 1 (IND) <sup>7</sup>
2011–12	15 (R) 25 (D)	28 (R) 52 (D)

NP=Non-Partisan  
W=Whigs  
D=Democrats  
R=Republicans  
A=Americans  
I=Independent  
LD=LeCompton Democrats  
ALD=Anti LeCompton Democrats  
BD=Breckinridge Democrats  
UD=Union Democrats  
IL=Independence League  
S=Socialist

U=Union  
ID=Independent Democrats  
WM=Workingmen  
G=Greenback  
PP=People's Party  
DD=Douglas Democrats  
BE=Bell & Everett  
F=Fusion  
UL=Union Labor  
ND=Non-Partisan Democrats  
Prog=Progressives  
Proh=Prohibition

<sup>1</sup> Numbers may not total 40 Senators or 80 Assembly members because of membership (or vacancies).

<sup>2</sup> California Constitution defined the formula for membership size, which fluctuated by statute consistent with the formula.

<sup>3</sup> In 1879 the California Constitution fixed the membership of the Legislature at 40 Senators and 80 Assembly members.

<sup>4</sup> Numbers may not total 40 Senators or 80 Assembly members because of membership (or vacancies).

<sup>5</sup> Independent was replaced by Republican at recall election and 1 Democrat changed party affiliation to Reform Party.

<sup>6</sup> Information reflects partisan balances at beginning of session only. Note: Audie Bock was elected to the Assembly in a special election on March 30, 1999 as a Green Party candidate. She later changed party registration to Independent.

<sup>7</sup> Juan Arambula was elected to the Assembly as a Democrat but changed party affiliation to Independent on June 22, 2009.

APPENDIX N  
**CALIFORNIA SPECIAL ELECTIONS**  
 (Assembly, Senate, U.S. House of Representatives)  
 1961–2011

Assembly Member	Party	District	Election Date
John G. Veneman.....	R.	30	Jan. 23, 1962
Walter W. Powers.....	D.	8	Nov. 6, 1962
Robert G. Beverly.....	R.	46	May 9, 1967
Clare L. Berryhill.....	R.	30	May, 20, 1969
Bob Wood.....	R.	34	June 17, 1969
Bill Brophy.....	R.	48	Nov. 16, 1971
Bob Wilson.....	D.	76	Feb. 29, 1972
William H. Lancaster.....	R.	49	June 6, 1972
Bob McLennan.....	R.	38	May 29, 1973
Paul T. Bannai.....	R.	67	June 26, 1973
William A. Craven.....	R.	80	June 26, 1973
Doug Carter.....	R.	12	July 10, 1973
Bill Lockyer.....	D.	14	Sept. 4, 1973
S. Floyd Mori.....	D.	15	March 4, 1975
Teresa Hughes.....	D.	47	July 15, 1975
Vic Fazio.....	D.	4	Dec. 2, 1975
Mike Roos.....	D.	46	June 21, 1977
Mel Levine.....	D.	44	June 28, 1977
Richard Polanco.....	D.	55	June 3, 1986
Lucille Roybal-Allard.....	D.	56	May 12, 1987
John Burton.....	D.	16	April 12, 1988
Curtis Tucker, Jr.....	D.	50	Feb. 7, 1989
Tricia Hunter.....	R.	76	Oct. 3, 1989
Sal Cannella.....	D.	27	Jan. 30, 1990
Jeff Marston.....	R.	78	June 5, 1990
Dean Andal.....	R.	26	May 14, 1991
Barbara Friedman.....	D.	46	July 30, 1991
B.T. Collins.....	R.	5	Sept. 17, 1991
Mickey Conroy.....	R.	67	Sept. 17, 1991
Cruz Bustamante.....	D.	31	April 27, 1993
Barbara Alby.....	R.	5	July 27, 1993
Bruce McPherson.....	R.	27	Nov. 2, 1993
Denise Ducheny.....	D.	79	April 12, 1994
James Rogan.....	R.	43	May 3, 1994
Gary Miller.....	R.	60	May 16, 1995
Bob Margett.....	R.	59	June 6, 1995
Dick Ackerman.....	R.	72	Sept. 12, 1995
Scott Baugh.....	R.	67	Nov. 28, 1995
Carole Migden.....	D.	13	March 26, 1996
Gil Cedillo.....	D.	46	Jan. 13, 1998
Audie Bock.....	GRN.	16	March 30, 1999
Russ Bogh.....	R.	65	April 3, 2001
Judy Chu.....	D.	49	May 15, 2001
Ted Lieu.....	D.	53	Sept. 13, 2005
Felipe Fuentes.....	D.	39	May 15, 2007
Warren Furutani.....	D.	55	Feb. 5, 2008
Steven Bradford.....	D.	51	Sept. 1, 2009
Chris Norby.....	R.	72	Jan. 12, 2010
Mike Gatto.....	D.	43	June 8, 2010
Beth Gaines.....	R.	4	May 3, 2011
Senate Member	Party	District	Election Date
Robert Lagomarsino.....	R.	33	Oct. 3, 1961
Alvin C. Weingand.....	D.	31	Feb. 13, 1962
Paul J. Lunardi.....	D.	7	Nov. 5, 1963
Fred W. Marler, Jr.,.....	R.	5	March 16, 1965
Milton Marks.....	R.	9	Aug. 15, 1967
John A. Nejedly.....	R.	7	March 25, 1969

## CALIFORNIA SPECIAL ELECTIONS—1961–2011—Continued

Senate Member	Party	District	Election Date
Dennis E. Carpenter.....	R.	34	Aug. 18, 1970
David Roberti.....	D.	27	July 20, 1971
W. Craig Biddle.....	R.	36	June 6, 1972
Alan Robbins.....	D.	22	Feb. 27, 1973
John Stull.....	R.	38	March 6, 1973
Ruben S. Ayala.....	D.	20	Jan. 15, 1974
Omer L. Rains.....	D.	24	July 2, 1974
Bill Greene.....	D.	29	April 1, 1975
John F. Foran.....	D.	6	June 8, 1976
Alan Sieroty.....	D.	22	March 8, 1977
Ollie Speraw.....	R.	31	April 17, 1979
Ken Maddy.....	R.	14	June 9, 1979
Dan O'Keefe.....	R.	12	June 3, 1980
John Seymour.....	R.	35	April 13, 1982
Cecil Green.....	D.	33	May 12, 1987
Lucy Killea.....	D.	39	Dec. 5, 1989
Frank Hill.....	R.	31	April 10, 1990
Charles Calderon.....	D.	26	April 10, 1990
Patrick Johnston.....	D.	5	Jan. 8, 1991
Tim Leslie.....	R.	1	May 14, 1991
John R. Lewis.....	R.	35	May 14, 1991
David Roberti.....	D.	20	June 2, 1992
Rob Hurtt.....	R.	32	March 2, 1993
Mike Thompson.....	D.	2	April 27, 1993
Phil Wyman.....	R.	16	April 27, 1993
Maurice Johannesen.....	R.	4	Nov. 2, 1993
Tom Campbell.....	R.	11	Nov. 2, 1993
Steve Peace.....	D.	40	Dec. 28, 1993
Richard Mountjoy.....	R.	29	Nov. 8, 1994
Ross Johnson.....	R.	35	May 9, 1995
Byron D. Sher.....	D.	11	March 26, 1996
Don Perata.....	D.	9	Nov. 3, 1998
Nell Soto.....	D.	32	March 7, 2000
Gloria Romero.....	D.	24	March 6, 2001
Tom Harman.....	R.	35	June 6, 2006
Curren Price <sup>1</sup> .....	D.	26	May 19, 2009
Bill Emmerson.....	R.	37	June 8, 2010
Sam Blakeslee.....	R.	15	Aug. 17, 2010
Ted Gaines.....	R.	1	Jan. 4, 2011
Sharon Runner <sup>†</sup> .....	R.	17	Feb. 15, 2011
Ted Lieu <sup>†</sup> .....	D.	28	Feb. 15, 2011
Congressional Member	Party	District	Election Date
Don Clausen.....	R.	1	Jan. 22, 1963
Del Clawson.....	R.	23	June 11, 1963
Phillip Burton.....	D.	5	Feb. 18, 1964
Thomas M. Rees.....	D.	26	Dec. 15, 1965
Jerome Waldie.....	D.	14	June 7, 1966
Pete McCloskey, Jr.....	R.	11	Dec. 12, 1967
Barry Goldwater, Jr.....	R.	27	April 29, 1969
John H. Rousselot.....	R.	24	June 30, 1970
John G. Schmitz.....	R.	35	June 30, 1970
Robert Lagomarsino.....	R.	13	March 5, 1974
John L. Burton.....	D.	6	June 4, 1974
Shirley N. Pettis.....	R.	37	April 29, 1975
Bill Royer.....	R.	11	April 3, 1979
Marty Martinez.....	D.	30	July 13, 1982
Sala Burton.....	D.	5	June 21, 1983
Nancy Pelosi.....	D.	5	June 2, 1987
Gary Condit.....	D.	15	Sept. 12, 1989
Sam Farr.....	D.	17	June 8, 1993
Tom Campbell.....	R.	15	Dec. 12, 1995
Juanita M. McDonald.....	D.	37	March 26, 1996
Lois Capps.....	D.	22	March 10, 1998
Mary Bono.....	R.	44	April 7, 1998
Barbara Lee.....	D.	9	April 7, 1998

CALIFORNIA SPECIAL ELECTIONS—1961–2011—Continued

Congressional Member	Party	District	Election Date	
Joe Baca .....	D.	42	Nov.	16, 1999
Diane Watson .....	D.	32	June	5, 2001
Doris Matsui.....	D.	5	March	8, 2005
John Campbell .....	R.	48	Dec.	6, 2005
Brian Bilbray.....	R.	50	June	6, 2006
Laura Richardson.....	D.	37	Aug.	21, 2007
Judy Chu .....	D.	32	July	14, 2009
John Garamendi .....	D.	10	Nov.	3, 2009
Janice Hahn.....	D.	36	July	12, 2011

<sup>1</sup>Took oath of office on June 19, 2009.

†The Senate District 17 and 28 special primary elections were the first elections held under the state's new "Top Two" Primary System.



## APPENDIX O

**State Emblems, Insignia, Song,  
and Poet Laureate****The State Emblems**

In the enactment of the laws designating a State Flag, Animal, Bird, Tree, Flower, Fish, Rock, Mineral, Colors, Nickname, and Song, etc., California's Legislature has proved that sentiment may be included in prosaic law. The Bear Flag is emblematic of California's romantic past; the valley quail and the golden trout represent her abundance of wild game and fish; while the redwood and golden poppy are in recognition of the beauty of her trees and flowers; serpentine and gold suggest the richness and variety of her natural resources. The State Colors of blue and gold depict the azure skies and precious California metal; the song "I Love You, California" portrays the regard Californians hold for their native state.

**State Animal**

Until it became extinct in 1922, the California grizzly bear (*Ursus californicus*) played an important part in the early period of the state. Avidly hunted and at the same time mightily respected by the early rancheros, it became the most arresting symbol on the flag raised in independence at Sonoma in 1846. The Native Sons of the Golden West used the bear as an emblem as early as 1875.

Long identified with the University of California, the California grizzly bear was officially designated the State Animal in 1953.<sup>1</sup>

**State Bird**

Widely distributed throughout the state, the California valley quail (*Lophortyx californica*) is a fine game bird especially noted for its hardihood and adaptability.

A plump, gray-colored bird, it is somewhat smaller than a pigeon. Outstanding features include a black plume on top of the head, curving downward, and a black bib with a white stripe under the beak. The birds flock together in numbers ranging from a few to 60 or more in the fall and winter months, but in the spring break up into pairs. They nest in hollows scratched in the ground and concealed by foliage, and their eggs, 6 to 28 in number, are creamy white and thickly spotted with golden brown.

A large number of societies and clubs voted to determine the selection of an official bird, and the California valley quail was found to be the popular choice. Official recognition followed when the Legislature named it the State Bird and avifaunal emblem in 1931.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Government Code, Section 425.

<sup>2</sup> Government Code, Section 423.

**State Colors**

In 1951, the Legislature adopted the combination of blue and gold (Yale blue and golden yellow) as the official State Colors.<sup>3</sup> These colors frequently appear on formal resolutions of the Legislature and official documents of the Secretary of State. They are also the colors of the University of California.

**State Dance**

The official State Dance is the West Coast Swing Dance, also known as the Swing, Whip, or Jitterbug, designated in 1988.<sup>4</sup> The West Coast Dance originated in California in the 1930s, responding to the new musical forms of the time. The official dance has since been nurtured and kept alive in California.

**State Folk Dance**

The Square Dance, which has been danced in California since “Gold Rush Days,” was adopted as the state folk dance in 1988.<sup>5</sup> It shares a long and proud history as an art form that is truly an original of our country. The dance is alive and thriving today with more than 200,000 residents square dancing weekly.

**State Fish**

The golden trout (*Salmo aqua-bonita*) is sparsely distributed in the lakes and streams of the High Sierra. Originally it was isolated in a few small tributaries of upper Little Kern and South Fork of the Kern River, including a rocky stream south of Sequoia National Park once called Volcano Creek but now renamed Golden Trout Creek. The first transplant of the golden trout occurred in 1876 from the coffeepot of sheepherders at Cottonwood Creek, Inyo County. Stock originating from this transplanted source is now used by the Department of Fish and Game for producing fingerling fish used in stocking other high streams and lakes. Some fish were transplanted to other states until 1939 when the California Legislature passed a law prohibiting transportation of eggs and fry out of the state.

For most of the year, the golden trout lives beneath ice, as spring arrives late high in the mountains and their summer is brief. The growing season being very short, the golden trout rarely exceeds one foot in length, particularly in streams.

The golden trout, native only to California, is considered to be the most beautiful of freshwater fish with its profusion of vivid colors.

The *Salmo aqua-bonita* was designated the official State Fish by the Legislature of 1947.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> *Government Code*, Section 424.

<sup>4</sup> *Government Code*, Section 421.5(a).

<sup>5</sup> *Government Code*, Section 421.5(b).

<sup>6</sup> *Statutes of 1947*, Resolution Chapter 90.



### State Flag

It is generally accepted that the “Bear Flag” was raised over Sonoma on June 14, 1846. This banner was carried by a small number of disgruntled Americans living in the north central part of California, who marched on that town and, in friendly fashion, made a prisoner of Mariano G. Vallejo, the Mexican commandant. A member of the group, William B. Ide, issued what became known as Ide’s Proclamation, which declared California to be a Republic independent of Mexico.

The color of the flag—white—symbolizes purity, and the red in the star and bar, courage. The grizzly bear, regarded as the possessor of great strength, signifies this quality. The star denotes sovereignty, emulating the Lone Star of Texas.

William L. Todd, credited with the actual making of the original flag, wrote that a piece of new unbleached cotton domestic with four-inch stripes of red flannel attached to its lower side was used, that a star was placed in the upper left-hand corner of the flag, and a grizzly bear passant was placed in the center. Beneath the bear were the words “California Republic.”



The original Bear Flag was preserved for many years in the offices of the Society of California Pioneers at San Francisco, but was destroyed in the earthquake and fire of 1906.

In 1911, the Legislature adopted the Bear Flag as the State Flag of California.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> *Statutes of 1911*, Chapter 9. See *Government Code*, Section 420. “This bill sets forth in the statutes a legal description of the Bear Flag of the State of California. There never has been legislative determination of the specifications for the Bear Flag. Each manufacturer uses his own idea as to how the Flag should look. As a result, there are State Flags with bears that sometimes look like hogs, sometimes like wolves and sometimes like a combination of both. This bill will prescribe specifically how the bear shall be portrayed and also the specific colors of the Flag which shall be included in Flags manufactured hereafter.

“The bill also establishes the California grizzly bear (*Ursus californicus*) as the State Animal. The bill also sets forth the botanical names of the two species of redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*, *Sequoia gigantea*) which shall be considered the official State Tree.”—*Statement by Mr. Charles Edward Chapel relative to Senate Bill No. 1014, Journal of the Assembly*, June 2, 1953, p. 4990.

### **State Flower**

The golden poppy, also known as the flame flower, *la amapola*, and *copa de oro* (cup of gold) is said to be found blooming somewhere in California throughout the year.

The botanical name, *Eschscholtzia californica*, was given to this beautiful wildflower by Adelbert von Chamisso, a naturalist and member of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences. Chamisso was a member of a three-year scientific expedition under the patronage of Count Romanzoff, ex-Chancellor of the Russian Empire. He chose *Eschscholtzia* to honor Johann Friedrich Eschscholtz, his good friend and entomologist and surgeon of the expedition, and *californica* for the place of origin. The expedition dropped anchor in the harbor of San Francisco in 1816, surrounded by hills of the golden flowers.

In early days the golden poppy grew in great profusion the length and breadth of California, and it is said that some of the rolling foothills, aglow with their golden bloom, served as beacons to ships far out at sea. This spectacle so fired the imaginations of the sailors on the ships that they nicknamed the country “La Tierra del Fuego” or “Land of Fire.”<sup>8</sup>

The golden poppy was officially adopted as the State Flower by the Legislature in 1903.<sup>9</sup>

### **State Marine Fish**

The Garibaldi (*Hypsypops rubicundus*) was adopted by the Legislature in 1995 as the official State Marine Fish.<sup>10</sup> The Garibaldi is a resident of Pacific kelp beds from Monterey Bay, California to Baja California, Mexico. The adult Garibaldi is a uniform golden-orange color; young Garibaldi are reddish-orange with bright blue spots. They can reach 14 inches in length and have a lifespan of 17 years or more. Southern California’s most conspicuous shore fish, Garibaldi utilize their bright orange color and a loud clicking sound to indicate their territory. They are very aggressive and will even nip or threaten divers. This bold territorial behavior makes them vulnerable to spearfishermen. However, they are protected by California Law.<sup>11</sup>

### **State Motto and Official Nickname**

The official State Motto, “Eureka,” appears at the top of the Great Seal of the State.<sup>12</sup> It is from the Greek word meaning “I have found it.”

California has always been synonymous with gold. *Las Sergas de Esplandian*, de Montalvo’s 16th century novel, describes an island, “California,” on which there was no metal but gold. In 1846, John C. Fremont named the entrance to San Francisco Bay *Chrysopylae*<sup>13</sup> (Golden Gate) after the manner of Byzantium’s *Chrysoceras* (Golden Horn). Gold, first discovered in southern California in 1841, brought renown to the state with the famous discovery by

<sup>8</sup> *California Blue Book 1958*, p. 25.

<sup>9</sup> *Government Code*, Section 421.

<sup>10</sup> *Statutes of 1995*, Chapter 948. *Government Code*, Section 425.6.

<sup>11</sup> *Statutes of 1995*, Chapter 948; “Garibaldi,” <http://aqua.ucsd.edu>.

<sup>12</sup> *Government Code*, Section 420.5.

<sup>13</sup> Fremont, J. C., *Geographical Memoir Upon Upper California in Illustration of His Map of Oregon and California*, Washington, 1848, U.S. Senate, 30th Congress, 1st Session, Misc. No. 148.

James Wilson Marshall at Coloma in 1848. California's official nickname is "*The Golden State*."<sup>14</sup> This appellation has long been a popular designation, especially appreciated in the spring when the fields are covered with a profusion of golden poppies.

### **State Prehistoric Artifact**

The Chipped Stone Bear (bear-shaped eccentric) is the official state Prehistoric Artifact adopted by the Legislature in 1991.<sup>15</sup> Discovered during an excavation in southern California, this artifact successfully combines California's historic, natural and cultural heritage in one symbolic object. During an archaeological investigation lead by Dr. Henry Koerper with Cypress college students in 1985, the artifact was removed from an ancient site on the edge of a lagoon in northern San Diego County. The 2½ inch shaped bear is one of the earliest artifacts of its kind ever found in the western United States, and the oldest such object found in California. It is estimated to be more than 7,000 years old.

### **State Song**

California's official State Song is "I Love You, California," written by F. B. Silverwood, a Los Angeles merchant. The music was composed by A. F. Frankenstein, also of Los Angeles. The song was publicly introduced by Mary Garden in 1913. It was the official song of the San Francisco and San Diego Expositions of 1915, and it was played aboard the first ship to go through the Panama Canal. The lyrics appear on page i of this book.

It was not given official recognition by the state, however, until 1951, when a resolution designating it as California's State Song was adopted by both houses of the Legislature.<sup>16</sup> All royalties from the song have been given to various charitable agencies.

### **State Tree**

Common in the geologic past throughout much of the northern hemisphere, the California redwood has now reached its last stand on the Pacific Coast, where many of the finest groves are protected in state and national parks and forests. Except for a small area in Oregon, forests of these giant trees exist nowhere outside California.

There are two species: The Sierra Redwood (*Sequoia gigantea*) is to be found in the Sierra Nevada mountain region, and the Coast Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) grows in the mountains and valleys along the central and northern coast of California and the southern coastal edge of Oregon.

The maximum recorded height of the redwood is 364 feet; circumference, 101 feet; diameter, 36½ feet. The General Sherman Redwood in Sequoia National Park, with an estimated age of between 3,000 and 4,000 years, is

<sup>14</sup> *Government Code*, Section 420.75.

<sup>15</sup> *Government Code*, Section 425.8.

<sup>16</sup> *Statutes of 1951*, Resolution Chapter 87. The words and music of the song were printed in the *Journal of the Assembly*, April 24, 1951, pp. 3404–3407.

272 feet tall. The General Grant Tree, with a base diameter of 35 feet and a height of 267 feet, is known as “The Nation’s Christmas Tree.”

Both species of the California redwood were designated as the State Tree by the Legislature in 1937.<sup>17</sup>

### Other Emblems

In recent years, numerous proposals have been made to identify, publicize and protect California’s prominent natural endowments. Those which have achieved official rank are listed below in line of recognition by the Legislature.

#### ***State Mineral***

Gold was designated as the State Mineral by legislation in 1965.<sup>18</sup> More has been produced by this state than any other in the Union. Native gold is widely distributed in California, having been found in every county, occurring as free flakes or nuggets in sand and gravel, or in quartz veins. It is often found in association with copper and lead deposits. The largest nugget found to date in California was in 1854 at Carson Hill.

#### ***State Rock***

Serpentine, designated officially in 1965,<sup>19</sup> is found in great abundance in the Coast Range from Del Norte County to San Diego County, and on the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas. It ranges in color from light green to greenish black and has a waxy feeling and appearance. A basic substance in the asbestos industry, it is found in greater quantity in California than in any other state.

#### ***State Gemstone***

Benitoite is designated as the official gemstone. Sometimes called the “blue diamond,” it was first discovered at the headwaters of the San Benito River, deriving its name therefrom. The gem is extremely rare and ranges in coloration from a light transparent blue to dark, vivid sapphire blue, and occasionally it is found in a violet shade.<sup>20</sup>

#### ***State Reptile***

The Desert Tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*) is indigenous to the southeastern desert areas of California. The color of the tortoise ranges from a yellowish brown to dark brown; they are of a robust build and have a high, arched upper shell. The average adult attains a shell size of about 10 to 12 inches in length.

There are no records of the longevity of the desert tortoise but turtles generally live longer than any other vertebrate, including humans. Tortoises are not plentiful and are gradually disappearing. In California they are now

<sup>17</sup> *Government Code*, Section 422.

<sup>18</sup> *Government Code*, Section 425.1.

<sup>19</sup> *Government Code*, Section 425.2.

<sup>20</sup> *Government Code*, Section 425.3.

protected; it is illegal to remove them from their native area. In 1972, the California Legislature adopted the desert tortoise as the official State Reptile.<sup>21</sup>

### **State Insect**

The California Dog-face Butterfly (*Zerene eurydice*) officially designated as the State Insect in 1972, is strictly a native California butterfly. It inhabits the lower mountain area from the Mexican border north to the San Francisco Bay region. It is particularly common in the San Bernardino Mountains. The male is orange and black in color with a striking design on the upper wing; the female is yellow-orange in color with a small black dot on the upper wing.<sup>22</sup>

### **State Fossil**

The Saber-toothed Cat was adopted by the Legislature in 1973 as the official State Fossil.<sup>23</sup> Fossil bones of this large cat have been found in abundance preserved in the tar pits of Rancho La Brea in Los Angeles.

A muscular, short-limbed cat with a stubby tail, *Smilodon californicus* was more massive than the modern lion. It had immense upper canine teeth up to 20 cm. long which were probably used for slashing, stabbing attacks on its prey.

The cat became extinct during the Pleistocene epoch at about the same time that the mastodon disappeared.

### **State Marine Mammal**

The California Gray Whale (*Eschrichtius robustus*) was adopted by the Legislature as the State Marine Mammal in 1975.<sup>24</sup> Measuring 35 to 50 feet in length and around 20 to 40 tons in weight, it is identified by its mottled gray color and low hump in place of a dorsal fin.

The Gray Whale feeds mainly on small crustaceans along the ocean bottom in the western Bering Sea where they spend the summer. From December through February, the California Gray Whale can be seen traveling southward in small groups along the California coast on their way to the bays and lagoons of Baja California where mating occurs and the females calve. In March and April, they once again travel north following the shoreline. The whales cover approximately 6,000 to 7,000 miles each way. It is believed that memory and vision aid them on their long migration.

### **State Soil**

San Joaquin Soil was designated as the official State Soil in 1997.<sup>25</sup> This designation was made in order to promote awareness of, and to acknowledge the importance of, California's rich soil and the many benefits derived from it in everyday life.

<sup>21</sup> Government Code, Section 422.5.

<sup>22</sup> Government Code, Section 424.5.

<sup>23</sup> Government Code, Section 425.7.

<sup>24</sup> Government Code, Section 425.5.

<sup>25</sup> Statutes of 1997, Chapter 331.

**State Tartan**

The State Tartan was adopted in 2001, to honor the contributions of Californians of Scottish, Irish, and Celtic descent. A tartan is a plaid cloth pattern associated with Scottish clans. The official State Tartan of California is based on the family tartan of John Muir, but with sufficient originality as to make it unique.<sup>26</sup>

**State Gold Rush Ghost Town**

Bodie was named the official State Gold Rush Ghost Town in 2002.<sup>27</sup> During its heyday in the 1880s, Bodie boasted a population of 10,000 people and 2,000 buildings. The collapse of the mining industry, as well as destructive fires, led to Bodie's gradual decline and abandonment. By 1942, the once bustling city had become a ghost town. The state designated Bodie a State Historic Park in 1962, and maintains approximately 170 buildings in a state of arrested decay. Bodie State Historic Park is located approximately 20 miles northeast of Yosemite National Park, near the Nevada border.

**State Tall Ship**

*The Californian* was named the State Tall Ship in 2003.<sup>28</sup> Launched in 1984, the ship is a full scale replica of the *Revenue Cutter Lawrence*. *The Lawrence* was the first U.S. government ship to enforce law and order along California's coastline, performing its duties from 1849 until it wrecked off Point Lobos in 1851. *The Californian* has nine sails and weighs 130 tons. It carries a carved figurehead of Queen Calafia, namesake of California, and the ship's transom is ornamented by two California golden grizzly bears on either side of a flowing ribbon in which her name is carved. *The Californian* currently serves as a floating classroom administered by the San Diego Maritime Museum.

**State Silver Rush Ghost Town**

In 2005, Calico was named the State Silver Rush Ghost Town.<sup>29</sup> Calico is located near Barstow. During its boom period in the 1880s, the town produced over \$86 million in silver and had a population of 1,200 residents. When the silver industry declined, Calico became a ghost town. The town is now a regional park, drawing hundreds of thousands of visitors each year.

**Poet Laureate**

The honorary title of Poet Laureate was apparently first used in England during the Middle Ages. However, there does not appear to be any authentic record of the origin of the office.

The degree of Poet Laureate was awarded to those who were skilled in verse, and, in later times, the custom arose of crowning distinguished men of letters with the title.

<sup>26</sup> *Government Code*, Section 424.3.

<sup>27</sup> *Government Code*, Section 429.7.

<sup>28</sup> *Government Code*, Section 423.5.

<sup>29</sup> *Government Code*, Section 429.8.

In the history of California, there have been but five persons upon whom the Legislature has conferred the honorary title of Poet Laureate of California.

Ina Coolbrith, California's first Poet Laureate, was named "The Loved Laurel Crowned Poet of California" by the Legislature of 1919,<sup>30</sup> and held the title until her death in 1928.

Henry Meade Bland, named "The Laurel Crowned Poet of California" by the 1929 Legislature,<sup>31</sup> held the title until his death in 1931, just two years later.

In 1933, the Legislature designated John Steven McGroarty as "Poet Laureate of California,"<sup>32</sup> which title he held until his death in 1944.

Gordon W. Norris was appointed by the Legislature in 1953<sup>33</sup> and served until his death on December 18, 1961.

Charles Garrigus was appointed as Poet Laureate by the Legislature in March 1966 and served until his death in October 2000, making him the longest serving Poet Laureate in California history.<sup>34</sup> Mr. Garrigus' appointment was unique, as he was the first Poet Laureate ever appointed who had previously served as a Member of the State Legislature. After Mr. Garrigus' death, legislation was enacted creating a new appointment process. Under this new system, the Governor appoints and the Senate confirms the Poet Laureate from a list of three nominees provided by the California Arts Council.<sup>35</sup> The term for a Poet Laureate is now limited to two years.<sup>36</sup>



(July 12, 1999 photo)

**Charles Garrigus**  
**Longest-serving Poet Laureate of California**  
**(served 1966–2000)**

<sup>30</sup> *Statutes of 1919*, Resolution Chapter 51.

<sup>31</sup> *Statutes of 1929*, Resolution Chapter 23.

<sup>32</sup> *Statutes of 1933*, Resolution Chapter 105.

<sup>33</sup> *Statutes of 1953*, Resolution Chapter 210.

<sup>34</sup> *Statutes of 1966*, Resolution Chapter 8.

<sup>35</sup> Quincy Troupe was the first person nominated California Poet Laureate under the new system. Governor Gray Davis appointed him on June 11, 2002, but Troupe later withdrew from consideration on October 23, 2002. See *Senate Journal*, 2001–02 Regular Session, p. 4721, p. 6255.

<sup>36</sup> *Government Code*, Section 8761. The Arts Council may also establish an appropriate stipend for the California Poet Laureate.

Governor Gray Davis appointed Quincy Troupe on June 11, 2002 to be the first official California Poet Laureate. He served without Senate confirmation until he resigned the same year.

The office remained vacant until Al Young was appointed to the position by Governor Schwarzenegger on May 12, 2005. He was confirmed by the Senate in March 2006. Due to the 15 month delay in his confirmation, he served until October 9, 2008.

As of 2011, the Poet Laureate is Carol Muske-Dukes, founder of the University of Southern California's literature and creative writing graduate program. She was appointed by Governor Schwarzenegger on November 13, 2008. As this book went to print, several candidates were under consideration to become the next Poet Laureate.



## APPENDIX P

## Official Seals

## State—Executive—Legislative—Judicial

The origin of the use of a seal as a manner of authenticating and attesting various documents is lost in antiquity. It is enough to state their use can be traced to the beginnings of all official written communication between government and the governed.

Seals affixed to, or impressed upon wax or paper have been used by the various jurisdictions in our government since its inception. The seals shown and described below are those used by the Governor, the Legislature and the Supreme Court of California.<sup>1</sup>

## The Great Seal

The Constitutional Convention of 1849 adopted a “Great Seal of the State of California.”<sup>2</sup> The seal was designed by Major Robert Selden Garnett of the United States Army, and presented to the convention by Caleb Lyon, one of the clerks of the convention. The explanation accompanying the seal, as read to the convention on October 2, 1849, is as follows:<sup>3</sup>

## Explanation

“Around the bevel of the ring are represented thirty-one stars being the number of states of which the union will consist upon the admission of California.

“The foreground figure represents the Goddess Minerva having sprung full grown from the brain of Jupiter.<sup>4</sup> She is introduced as a type of the political birth of the State of California without having gone through the probation of a Territory. At her feet crouches a grizzly bear feeding upon clusters from a grape vine emblematic of the peculiar characteristics of the country. A miner is engaged with a rocker and bowl at his side, illustrating the golden wealth of the Sacramento upon whose waters are seen shipping typical of commercial greatness and the Snow-clad peaks of the Sierra Nevada make up the background while above [is] the Greek motto ‘Eureka’ (I have found it) applying either to the principle involved in the admission of the State, or the success of the miner at work.”<sup>5</sup>

An amendment adding the words, “The Great Seal of the State of California,” to the design was adopted on October 11, 1849.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The lower courts and most of the counties in this state have their own distinctive seals. See *Government Code*, Sections 25004 and 68075–68080; Thomas, Martin E., “*County Seals of California*,” California State Library, 1971, pp. 1–12.

<sup>2</sup> *Constitution of 1849*, Article V, Section 14; *Government Code*, Section 399(a).

<sup>3</sup> *Journal of the Convention, Assembled to Frame a Constitution, for the State of California, Sept. 1st, 1849*, pp. 95–96 (October 2, 1849). This is the only legal definition and explanation of the Seal.

<sup>4</sup> In the original document, “Jupiter” is spelled “Jupitor;” and “grizzly” is spelled “grisley.”

<sup>5</sup> *Journal of the Convention, Assembled to Frame a Constitution, for the State of California, Sept. 1st, 1849*, p. 158 (October 11, 1849).

<sup>6</sup> *Government Code*, Sections 399 and 400.

This seal, as designed and submitted to the convention, with some slight changes, has been made the official State Seal by statute<sup>7</sup> and is called “The Great Seal of the State of California.”

The design of the Great Seal of the State shall correspond substantially with the following representation:<sup>8</sup>



The Great Seal is located in the office of the Secretary of State, where its impression is affixed to official state documents.<sup>9</sup>

Any person who maliciously or for commercial purposes uses or allows to be used any reproduction or facsimile of the Great Seal of the State in any manner whatsoever is guilty of a misdemeanor.<sup>10</sup>

### Governor's Seal

In 1957 a law was enacted providing an official seal for the use of the Governor.<sup>11</sup>



<sup>7</sup> *Government Code*, Section 400, *Government Code*, Section 405, prescribes the exact colors to be used when the Great Seal is prepared in color.

<sup>8</sup> *Id.*

<sup>9</sup> *Government Code*, Section 12160.

<sup>10</sup> *Government Code*, Section 402.

<sup>11</sup> *Government Code*, Sections 426 and 427.

The seal is basically a combination of other state insignia. Its center is dominated by a state flag; the most of which is anchored in a poppy plant, the official State Flower. On the upper edge of the inner circle are 31 stars, emblematic of the state being the 31st to join the Union. The sun atop the flag presumably represents its setting in the west at day's end off the coast of California.

The seal is individualized to a certain extent by changing the Roman numerals at the bottom of the outer ring after the inauguration of each successive governor. The seal above contains the number XXXIX, as the present Governor, the Honorable Edmund G. Brown Jr., is the 39th Governor of the State of California.

### The Seal of the Assembly



At the 1967 Regular Session, the Assembly adopted a seal designed to convey the spirit and tradition of that body it represents.

The border bears the phrase "California State Assembly." In the center is a design featuring a quartered shield; in the upper left quarter is a gavel, symbolizing the legislature, in the lower right quarter is the top of a Corinthian column; in the upper right quarter are mountain peaks rising over a forest and in the lower left quarter is the top of a palm. On top of the shield is a California Grizzly and on either side are poppies. The motto of the Assembly is lettered on a banner on the lower portion and is interwoven with the shield and the poppies.<sup>12</sup>

Any person who maliciously for commercial purposes uses the seal is guilty of a misdemeanor.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>12</sup> House Resolution 410, 1967 Regular Session; Government Code, Sections 445 and 446.

<sup>13</sup> Government Code, Section 447; Assembly Rule 121.

## The Seal of the Senate



The Senate Seal is circular in shape, and the border bears the phrase “Seal of the Senate of the State of California.” The center features a quill pen placed diagonally across an open scroll. On the top of the scroll is inscribed “LEGIS” (law) and the Roman numerals MDCCCL, designating 1850, the year California was admitted to the Union. Surrounding the pen and scroll is a cluster of California live oak leaves and acorns.<sup>14</sup>

Any person who maliciously or for commercial purposes uses the seal is guilty of a misdemeanor.<sup>15</sup>

The Senate adopted the seal in 1967.

<sup>14</sup> *Senate Resolution 204, 1967 Regular Session; Government Code, Sections 440 and 441.*

<sup>15</sup> *Government Code, Section 442.*

## Seal of the Supreme Court



The Secretary of State provided the first official seals for state agencies. Accordingly, a Seal of the Supreme Court was engraved by Mr. Albert Kuner in 1850.<sup>16</sup> The design showed a Roman nobleman standing beside a Masonic altar. This seal was used until 1866 when a new seal, believed to have been engraved by Mr. Edmund L. Barber of San Francisco, was adopted. This seal, with minor variations is presently used in the court.<sup>17</sup>

The current seal depicts the goddess of justice (Roman *Justitia*) clasping a sword in her right hand; in her left hand she holds the scales of justice.

<sup>16</sup> Kuner also engraved the "Great Seal of the State of California."

<sup>17</sup> For a discussion of the origin and history of the seal, see Bowman, J. N., "The Seal of the California Supreme Court," *California Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XXXIII, March 1954, pp. 73–75.



The center panel from a three mural set, painted by Depression-era artist Lucile Lloyd on the theme of "California's Name." The murals, dedicated in 1937 in the California State Building in Los Angeles, currently reside in the "California Room" of the State Capitol.

## APPENDIX Q

## Origin and Meaning of the Name California

Numerous theories exist as to the origin and meaning of the word “California.” All that is known for certain is that someone, presumably a Spanish navigator, applied the name to the territory that now comprises the State of California sometime before the year 1541. It is probable that either Ortuno Ximenez (1533) or Hernando Cortés (1535) christened California, and that the name was perpetuated by word of mouth until it was definitely established as a geographical location on a map in 1541.

The etymology of the word California is also uncertain.<sup>1</sup> Some writers have attributed the name to a combination of the Latin words *calida* and *fornax*, “a hot furnace.” General Mariano G. Vallejo and his nephew, Juan B. Alvarado, one of the Governors when California was a territory of Mexico, maintained that the word evolved from the Lower California Native American term *kali forno*, meaning “high hill” or “native land.”

The most acceptable theory, however, is the one presented by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, who, in 1862, discovered the name “California” in a romantic novel *Las Sergas de Esplandian* (The Deeds of Esplandian) by Garcia Ordonez de Montalvo. This novel was first published early in the 16th century. Hale points out that it is likely that the Spanish adventurers were familiar with the then popular novel. The name first appears in the following passage:

“\* \* \* Know, then, that, on the right hand of the Indies, there is an island called California, very close to the side of the Terrestrial Paradise, and it was peopled by black women, without any man among them, \* \* \* Their island was the strongest in all the world, with its steep cliffs and rocky shores. Their arms were all of gold, \* \* \* For, in the whole island there was no metal but gold.”<sup>2</sup>

At the time of the explorations of Ximenez and Cortés, it was believed that California was an island; and, sailing up the west side of Mexico, these explorers thought they were at the exact site of de Montalvo’s California, “on the right hand of the Indies.”

Although Mr. Hale could not furnish the etymology for the word, in recent years P. Boissonade, a French investigator, has shed some light upon its origin.<sup>3</sup> Boissonade points out that a city, Califerne, is mentioned in the

<sup>1</sup> For further discussion of the origin and meaning of the name of California, see Erwin G. Gudde, *California Place Names*, pp. 50–51, and *California Blue Book*, 1958, p. 651, where Gudde states that, in 1849, George Ticknor found the name California in the Spanish romance *Las Sergas de Esplandian*.

<sup>2</sup> Edward Everett Hale, *The Queen of California*, p. 15. In this work Mr. Hale discusses other theories concerning the origin and meaning of the word California, and furnishes a translation of those passages from Montalvo’s work which relate to the mythical California.

<sup>3</sup> For a discussion of Boissonade’s work, see Rockwell D. Hunt and Nellie Van De Grift Sanchez, *A Short History of California*, pp. 35–38.

*Chanson de Roland* (Song of Roland), a French epic poem of the 11th century. This, he believes is the source of de Montalvo's more Spanish version "California." He points out that Califerne was the capital of Barbary in North Africa, a city so ancient that even in the 11th century its origin was attributed to giants. He suggests that Califerne stems from two Berber-Arabic words *kalaa*, a fortified city, and *iferne* or *ifrene*, its principal citizens, hence a capital city.



## APPENDIX R

## Origin and Meaning of the Names of the Counties of California With County Seats and Dates Counties Were Created<sup>1</sup>

**ALAMEDA COUNTY.** County seat, Oakland. Created March 25, 1853. The word Alameda is derived from *alamo*, the Spanish name for cottonwood or poplar tree, and means a “grove of poplar trees.” The name was applied both to the southern portion of the county (*La Alameda*), and to the stream running through it (*Río de la Alameda*) as early as 1795.

**ALPINE COUNTY.** County seat, Markleeville. Created March 16, 1864. This county derived its name from the English word *Alpine*, meaning “of, pertaining to, or connected with, the Alps.” Its geographical position, lying as it does on the crest of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, makes it particularly an alpine county, and hence its name.

**AMADOR COUNTY.** County seat, Jackson. Created May 11, 1854. The county is named for José María Amador, soldier, rancher, and miner, who was born in San Francisco on December 18, 1794, the son of Sergeant Pedro Amador, a Spanish soldier who settled in California in 1771. In 1848, José María Amador, with several Native Americans, established a successful gold mining camp near the present town of Amador. In Spanish, the word *amador* means “lover of inanimate objects.”

**BUTTE COUNTY.** County seat, Oroville. Created February 18, 1850. One of the original 27 counties of the State of California. Its name is derived from the Marysville or Sutter Buttes, which lay within the boundaries of the county when it was created. The word *butte* is derived from the Teutonic word meaning “a blunt extension or elevation.” In the French language, it signifies “a small hill or mound of earth detached from any mountain range.”

**CALAVERAS COUNTY.** County seat, San Andreas. Created February 18, 1850. Also one of the original 27 counties of California. The meaning of the word *Calaveras* is “skulls.” This county “takes its name from the Calaveras River, which was reportedly so designated by an early explorer, when he found, on the banks of the stream, many skulls of Indians who had either died of famine or had been killed in tribal conflicts over hunting and fishing grounds.”

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<sup>1</sup> The following sources were used in the preparation of the section relating to the origin and meaning of the names of California counties: *The Names of the Counties of California* by Erwin G. Gudde; *Origin and Meaning of the Names of the Counties of California* by Prentiss Maslin; *Economic Survey of California and its Counties* by the Research Department of the California State Chamber of Commerce; *Report of General Mariano G. Vallejo to the First Legislative Session*, April 16, 1850; *Historical Background of Los Angeles County* by J. F. Moroney; *California Blue Books* for 1946, 1950, 1958; *Statutes of 1850*, Chapters 15, 61.

**COLUSA COUNTY.** County seat, Colusa. Created February 18, 1850. One of the original 27 counties of the state. Named after two Mexican land grants: *Coluses* (1844) and *Colus* (1845). The name of this county in the original act of 1850 was spelled *Colusi*, and oftentimes in newspapers was spelled *Coluse*. The word is derived from the name of a Native American tribe living on the west side of the Sacramento River.

**CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.** County seat, Martinez. Created February 18, 1850. One of the original 27 counties of the state. This name signifies “opposite coast,” and the county is so called from its situation opposite San Francisco, in an easterly direction, on San Francisco Bay. In 1853, Alameda County was formed from territory originally included in this county.

**DEL NORTE COUNTY.** County seat, Crescent City. Created March 2, 1857, from territory formerly included in Klamath County. The name of this county signifies “the north,” and the county being situated in the extreme northwest corner of the state, derived its name from its geographical position.

**EL DORADO COUNTY.** County seat, Placerville. Created February 18, 1850. Also one of the original 27 counties of the state. “*El Dorado*—the far-famed fabulous region of genial clime and never-fading verdure, where gold and precious stones are as common as rocks and pebbles, where wines gently flow from fountains, where wheat spontaneously grows overtopped with tiny loaves of bread, and pigeons fly about already roasted. . . . Francis Orellana, a companion of Pizarro, first spread the account of the supposed existence of this province in South America.

“The name, meaning ‘the gilded one,’ appears at the beginning of the Sixteenth Century as that of a mythical Indian chief . . . who was said to have been covered with gold dust during the performance of religious rites. This chief was eagerly sought by the Spanish and German conquerors of northern South America until his abode was assertedly found in 1537.”

When the discovery of gold by James W. Marshall at Coloma in January, 1848, became known to the world, California, and particularly that section where gold was discovered, was called “El Dorado.” From this fact the county received its name.

**FRESNO COUNTY.** County seat, Fresno. Created April 19, 1856. Named after Fresno Creek. *Fresno* in Spanish signifies “ash tree,” and it was because of the abundance of mountain ash in Fresno County’s mountains that the county received its name.

**GLENN COUNTY.** County seat, Willows. Created March 11, 1891. This county was created out of the northern portion of Colusa County, and was named for Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, who, during his lifetime, was the largest wheat farmer in the state, and a man of great prominence in political and commercial life in California.

**HUMBOLDT COUNTY.** County seat, Eureka. Created May 12, 1853. This county derived its name from Humboldt Bay. Humboldt Bay was entered by a sea otter party in 1806, but was not rediscovered until 1849. In 1850, Douglas Ottinger and Hans Buhne entered the bay, naming it *Humboldt* in honor of the great naturalist and world explorer, Baron Alexander von Humboldt.

**IMPERIAL COUNTY.** County seat, El Centro. Created August 15, 1907. It derived its name from the Imperial Valley, situated therein, and is the “youngest” of California’s counties. The valley had been named for the Imperial Land Company, a subsidiary of the California Development Company, which, at the turn of the century, had reclaimed the south portion of the Colorado desert for agriculture.

**INYO COUNTY.** County seat, Independence. Created March 22, 1866. This county derived its name from the Native American name for the mountains in its area. The meaning of the word *Inyo* is “dwelling place of a great spirit.”

**KERN COUNTY.** County seat, Bakersfield. Created April 2, 1866. This county derived its name from the Kern River, which was named for Edward Kern, topographer of General John C. Frémont’s 1845 expedition.

**KINGS COUNTY.** County seat, Hanford. Created March 22, 1893. This county was created out of a part of Tulare County in 1893. Some 100 square miles of territory from Fresno County was added to the county in 1908. It derived its name from the Kings River, which, according to Padre Muñoz’s diary of the Morago Expedition of 1806, was discovered in 1805 by an exploring expedition and named *Río de los Santos Reyes* (River of the Holy Kings).

**LAKE COUNTY.** County seat, Lakeport. Created May 20, 1861, from territory formerly included in Napa County. This county derived its name because of the many charming lakes that are within its boundaries.

**LASSEN COUNTY.** County seat, Susanville. Created April 1, 1864. The name of this county was derived from Mount Lassen, which was named for Peter Lassen, one of General Frémont’s guides and a famous trapper and frontiersman, who was killed by the Paiutes at the base of the mountain in 1859.

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY.** County seat, Los Angeles. Created February 18, 1850. This county was one of the original 27 counties of the state, and, when created in 1850, “occupied a comparatively small area along the coast line between Santa Barbara and San Diego with Mariposa County forming its northern boundary. . . . In the following year, however, the Legislature revised the boundaries of these counties. Mariposa and San Diego Counties, which had originally been the two largest in the State, were considerably reduced, and Los Angeles County was greatly enlarged forming a broad, sprawling empire of some 35,000 square miles, extending from San Diego to Santa Barbara and from the Pacific Ocean to the Colorado River and the eastern boundary of the State.” There have been three major changes in the boundaries of Los Angeles County: in 1853, 1866, and 1889, leaving the county with a total area of 4,083.21 square miles.

The words *Los Angeles* literally means “the angels,” and are a contraction of the original name *Pueblo del Río de Nuestra Señora la Reina de Los Angeles de Porciúncula* (The Town of the River of Our Lady, Queen of the Angels). In 1781, Governor Felipe de Neve issued orders for the establishment of this pueblo on El Río Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles. The pueblo in time became known as the *Ciudad de Los Angeles* or the “City of the Angels,” and it is from this contraction that the present name is derived.

**MADERA COUNTY.** County seat, Madera. Created March 11, 1893, from a portion of Fresno County lying north of the San Joaquin River. *Madera* in Spanish signifies “timber.” The county derived its name from the Town of Madera, so named when the California Lumber Company built a flume to carry lumber to the railroad there in 1876.

**MARIN COUNTY.** County seat, San Rafael. Created February 18, 1850. One of the original 27 counties of the state. The origin of its name is not clear. One version is that the county was named for Chief Marin, of the Licatiut tribe of Native Americans who inhabited that section and waged fierce battle against the early Spanish military explorers. Chief Marin afterwards was Christianized and baptized under the name of *Marinero*, “The Mariner,” because of his intimate knowledge of the Bay of San Francisco, where he often served as ferryman for settlers. The other version is that the bay between San Pedro and San Quentin points was named *Bahía de Nuestra Señora del Rosario la Marinera* by Ayala in 1775, and it is quite possible that *Marin* is simply an abbreviation of this name.

**MARIPOSA COUNTY.** County seat, Mariposa. Created February 18, 1850. One of the original 27 counties. This county took its name from Mariposa Creek. The meaning of *Mariposa* in Spanish is “butterfly” or “moth.” Gudde states that the name for the stream originated September 27, 1806, when the Moraga Expedition camped there, and called the place “of the Mariposas” because of the great number of butterflies and moths. Maslin gives two versions, one of which is that the first explorers in the mountains of that region beheld for the first time a beautiful lily growing everywhere, gay-colored, spotted, and in some respects resembling the wings of a butterfly. In their admiration, they gave to this dainty flower the name of *Mariposa* (butterfly) lily.

**MENDOCINO COUNTY.** County seat, Ukiah. Created February 18, 1850. One of the original 27 counties of the State of California. This county derived its name from Cape Mendocino, which was probably named in honor of either Antonio de Mendoza, Viceroy of New Spain, 1535–1542 (who sent the Juan Cabrillo Expedition to this coast in 1542), or Lorenzo Suárez de Mendoza, Viceroy from 1580 to 1583. “Mendocino is an adjective form of the family name of Mendoza, which was rarely used as a geographical term. Hence the name might have been chosen without reference to either of the two viceroys.”

**MERCED COUNTY.** County seat, Merced. Created April 19, 1855, from a part of Mariposa County. The county derived its name from the Merced River, or *El Río de Nuestra Señora de la Merced* (River of Our Lady of Mercy), so named by an expedition headed by Gabriel Moraga when they came upon it on September 29, 1806, at the end of a hot dusty ride.

**MODOC COUNTY.** County seat, Alturas. Created February 17, 1874, from the easterly section of Siskiyou County. This county derived its name from a tribe of Native Americans who lived at the headwaters of the Pit River. Maslin suggests that the word *Modoc* means “the head of the river.” Gudde states that the word is derived from the Klamath word *Moatokni*, meaning “southerners,” i.e., the people living south of the Klamath tribe.

**MONO COUNTY.** County seat, Bridgeport. Created April 24, 1861. The county is named after Mono Lake, which, in 1852, was named for a Native American tribe which inhabited the Sierra Nevada from north of Mono Lake to Owens Lake. Their western neighbors, the *Yokuts*, called them *monachie*, meaning “fly people” because the pupae of a fly (*Ephyda hyans*) was their chief food staple and trading article.

**MONTEREY COUNTY.** County seat, Salinas. Created February 18, 1850. This county is one of the original 27 counties of the State of California. It derived its name from the Bay of Monterey. The word itself is composed of the Spanish words *monte* and *rey*, and literally means “king of the forest.” The bay was named by Sebastián Vizcaíno on December 16, 1602, in honor of the Conde de Monterey, then Viceroy of New Spain.

**NAPA COUNTY.** County seat, Napa. Created February 18, 1850. One of the original 27 counties of the State of California. Named after Napa Valley. The word *Napa* is of Native American derivation, and has been variously translated as “grizzly bear,” “house,” “motherland,” or “fish.” “Of the many explanations of the origin of the name, the most plausible seems to be that it is derived from the Patwin word *napo* meaning ‘house.’”

**NEVADA COUNTY.** County seat, Nevada City. Created April 25, 1851. Named after the mining town of Nevada City, which had been named from the second element of the term “Sierra Nevada.” The word *Nevada* in Spanish means “snowy” or “snowcovered.”

**ORANGE COUNTY.** County seat, Santa Ana. Created March 11, 1889. This county was given the name of “Orange” because of its extensive orange groves for which it is justly famous.

**PLACER COUNTY.** County seat, Auburn. Created April 25, 1851. *Placer* is probably a contraction of the words *plaza de oro*, the place of gold, and means in Spanish “a place near a river where gold is found.” The county derived its name from the numerous places therein where the method of extracting the gold from the earth, called placer mining, was practiced.

**PLUMAS COUNTY.** County seat, Quincy. Created March 18, 1854. The Spanish originally called one of the tributaries of the Sacramento River *El Río de las Plumas*, or the “River of the Feathers.” The Legislature, in creating this county, gave it the name of *Plumas*, because of the fact that all of the numerous branches of the Feather River have their origin in its mountains.

**RIVERSIDE COUNTY.** County seat, Riverside. Created March 11, 1893. This county was created from portions of San Diego and San Bernardino Counties, and derived its name from the City of Riverside, so christened when the upper canal of the Santa Ana River reached it in 1871.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY. County seat, Sacramento. Created February 18, 1850. This county is one of the original 27 counties of the State of California and was named after the Sacramento River. The word *Sacramento* signifies “Sacrament” or “Lord’s Supper.” “The streams known as Feather and Sacramento Rivers were first respectively named by Captain Moraga ‘Sacramento’ and ‘Jesus Maria’; but the latter now assumes the name of Sacramento, whilst the former is called Feather.”

SAN BENITO COUNTY. County seat, Hollister. Created February 12, 1874. Named after San Benito Valley. Crespi, in his expedition in 1772, named a small river in honor of *San Benedicto* (Saint Benedict), the patron saint of the married, and it is from the contraction of this name that the county took its name.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY. County seat, San Bernardino. Created April 26, 1853. Saint Bernard is the patron saint of mountain passes. The name *Bernardino* means “bold as a bear.” The Spanish gave to the snow-capped peak in southern California the name of *San Bernardino* in honor of the saint, and from this the county derived its name. Gudde states that the county was named after the City of San Bernardino which was founded as a Mormon colony in 1850, and that the name was first applied by Padre Dumetz to a temporary chapel on May 20, 1810.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY. County seat, San Diego. Created February 18, 1850. One of the original 27 counties of the State of California. Named after San Diego Bay, which had been rechristened by Vizcaíno on November 12, 1602, in honor of the Franciscan, San Diego de Alcalá de Henares, whose name was borne by his flagship. The Bay of San Diego was first discovered in 1542 by Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo who named it San Miguel.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY. County seat, San Francisco. Created February 18, 1850. This county is one of the original 27 counties of the State of California. The sixth mission in California was established here by Padre Junípero Serra on October 9, 1776, and was named *Misión San Francisco de Asís a la Laguna de los Dolores* (Saint Francis of Assisi at the Lagoon of Sorrows). The mission is now known as “Mission Dolores.” The name *San Francisco* appears on maps since 1590, but it was not identified with this bay until a detachment of the Portolá Expedition discovered it in 1769. Establishment of the presidio and mission in 1776 definitely fixed the name on the peninsula.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY. County seat, Stockton. Created February 18, 1850. This is one of the original 27 counties of the State of California, and takes its name from the San Joaquin River. In the early 1800’s, Lieutenant Moraga, commanding an expedition in the lower great Central Valley of California, gave to a small rivulet, which springs from the Sierra Nevada Mountains and empties into Buena Vista Lake, the name of *San Joaquín* (meaning Saint Joachim) and it is from this that the present river derived its name.

**SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.** County seat, San Luis Obispo. Created February 18, 1850. One of the original 27 counties of the State of California. On September 1, 1772, the Mission San Luis Obispo was established here by Padre Junípero Serra, and named for Saint Louis, the Bishop of Toulouse. The county derived its name from the mission.

**SAN MATEO COUNTY.** County seat, Redwood City. Created April 19, 1856, from territory originally a part of San Francisco County. The county was reorganized and enlarged in 1868 by adding territory from Santa Cruz County. This county bears the Spanish name for Saint Matthew. As a place name, *St. Matthew* appears as early as 1776 in Anza's diary; and the arroyo, the point, and the settlement at the unofficial San Mateo Mission are all so designated on the early maps. Until about 1850, the name appeared as *San Matheo*.

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.** County seat, Santa Barbara. Created February 18, 1850. This is another of the original 27 counties of the state. The Santa Barbara channel received its name from Sebastián Vizcaíno, when he sailed over the channel waters on December 4, 1602. In 1782, Father Junípero Serra dedicated a site near the channel for a presidio, and on December 4, 1786, he founded the nearby Mission Santa Barbara (Saint Barbara). The county derives its name from the mission.

**SANTA CLARA COUNTY.** County seat, San Jose. Created February 18, 1850. One of the original 27 counties of the State of California. The county is named after Mission Santa Clara, which was established on January 18, 1777, and named for Saint Clara of Assisi, Italy. The name *Clara* means "clear" or "bright."

**SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.** County seat, Santa Cruz. Created February 18, 1850, one of the original 27 counties of the state. In the original act passed February 18, 1850, the county was given the name of *Branciforte* after the Spanish pueblo founded there in 1797. However, less than two months later, on April 5, 1850, the name was changed to *Santa Cruz*. The Santa Cruz Mission, established in 1791, and completed in 1794, was destroyed by earthquake in 1857, but a smaller-scaled replica was erected in 1931. *Santa* is the Spanish feminine of "saint" or "holy"; *Cruz* is the Spanish for "cross," and *Santa Cruz* signifies "holy cross."

**SHASTA COUNTY.** County seat, Redding. Created February 18, 1850. This county is another of the original 27, and was named after Mount Shasta. The name *Shasta* is derived from the English equivalent for the name of a Native American tribe that once lived in the area. The name of this tribe was spelled in various ways until the present version was used when the county was established.

**SIERRA COUNTY.** County seat, Downieville. Created April 16, 1852. *Sierra* is the Spanish word for "saw," and *Sierra Nevada* or "snow saw" was applied to the Sierra Nevada chain of mountains because of the jagged, serrated or saw-tooth peaks which form their skyline. The county was so called because of these jagged peaks within its borders. Gudde states that *Sierra* means "mountain range"; and that, in Spanish times, any two or more peaks in a row formed a *sierra*.

**SISKIYOU COUNTY.** County seat, Yreka. Created March 22, 1852, and named after the mountain range. The origin of the word *Siskiyou* is not known. One version is that it is the Chinook word for “bobtailed horse,” such an animal belonging to a Hudson’s Bay Company trapper having been lost in these mountains in 1828. Another version, given in an argument delivered by Senator Jacob R. Snyder of San Francisco before the State Senate on April 14, 1852, is that the French name *Six Callieux*, meaning “six-stone,” was given to a ford on the Umpqua River by Michel La Frambeau and a party of Hudson’s Bay Company trappers in 1832 because six large stones or rocks lay in the river where they crossed. Gudde suggests that the Canadian French word *six-cailloux* was used in this version.

**SOLANO COUNTY.** County seat, Fairfield. Created February 18, 1850. One of the original 27 counties of the state. The county derives its name indirectly from that of the Franciscan missionary, Father Francisco Solano, whose name was given in baptism to the chief of one of the important Native American tribes of the region when he accepted Christianity. At the request of General Mariano Vallejo, the county was named for Chief Solano, who at one time ruled over most of the land and tribes between the Petaluma Creek and the Sacramento River. Before receiving the name of *Solano*, this chief was called *Sem-yeto*, which signifies “brave or fierce hand.” In 1934, a bronze statue of Chief Solano was erected in Fairfield.

**SONOMA COUNTY.** County seat, Santa Rosa. Created February 18, 1850. This county is also one of the original 27 counties of the state. *Sonoma* is a Native American name, translated by some as “Valley of the Moon,” and by others as “land or tribe of Chief Nose.” It is also the name of a Native American tribe once occupying the area.

**STANISLAUS COUNTY.** County seat, Modesto. Created April 1, 1854. The word *Stanislaus* is a corruption of *Estanislao*, the baptismal name of a mission-educated Native American chief who led a band of Native Americans in a series of battles against Mexican troops. He was finally defeated by General Mariano G. Vallejo in 1826. The county is named for the Stanislaus River, first discovered by Gabriel Moraga in 1806, and christened *Río de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe*. The river was later renamed *Rio Estanislao* for the Native American chief.

**SUTTER COUNTY.** County seat, Yuba City. Created February 18, 1850. This is one of the original 27 counties of the State of California. Sutter County was named after General John Augustus Sutter, a native of Switzerland, who obtained a large grant from the Mexican government, and called his first settlement New Helvetia, now the City of Sacramento. In 1841, the general established a great stock ranch in this area, to which he retired in 1850 when gold seekers deprived him of most of his holdings at Sacramento.

**TEHAMA COUNTY.** County seat, Red Bluff. Created April 9, 1856. The county is named for the City of Tehama, which, until 1857, was the county seat. Gudde states that it is not certain whether or not the name is of Native American origin, although a tribe of Native Americans by this name is mentioned in reports of the early 1850’s. Suggested possible roots are the Arabic word *tehama*, “hot lowlands” or the Mexican word *tejamanil*, “shingle.”



**TRINITY COUNTY.** County seat, Weaverville. Created February 18, 1850. This is one of the original 27 counties of the State of California. It takes its name from the Trinity River, first so called in 1845 by Major Pearson B. Reading who was under the mistaken impression that the stream emptied into Trinidad Bay. Trinity is the English version of Trinidad.

**TULARE COUNTY.** County seat, Visalia. Created April 20, 1852. Commandant Fages, while hunting for deserters in 1772, discovered a great lake surrounded by marshes and filled with rushes, which he named *Los Tules*, "the tules." It is from this lake that the county derives its name. "The root of the name [Tulare] is found in the Mexican word *tullin*, designating cattail or similar reeds." The geographical term *Los Tulares* was used as early as 1776.

**TUOLUMNE COUNTY.** County seat, Sonora. Created February 18, 1850. This county is one of the original 27 counties. "The name *Tuolumne* is of Indian origin and has been given different meanings, such as 'Many Stone Houses,' 'The Land of Mountain Lions,' and 'Straight Up Steep,' the latter an interpretation of William Fuller, a native Indian chief." Vallejo, in his Report to the First Legislature in 1850, said that the word is "a corruption of the Indian word *talmalamne*, which signifies 'cluster of stone wigwams.'" Gudde states that the county is named after the river, which, in turn, was named for a Native American tribe "mentioned as *Taulamne* in 1806, and as *Taualamnes* in 1810. The name may mean 'people who dwell in stone houses,' i.e., in caves. The suffix *umne* means 'people'."

**VENTURA COUNTY.** County seat, Ventura. Created March 22, 1872. On March 31, 1782, the Mission San Buenaventura was founded at San Buenaventura (now known as Ventura). *Buenaventura* is composed of two Spanish words, *buena*, meaning "good," and *ventura*, meaning "fortune"; hence the name signifies "good fortune." The county derives its name from the latter word, *Ventura*.

**YOLO COUNTY.** County seat, Woodland. Created February 18, 1850. This is one of the original 27 counties of the State of California, and in the original act of 1850, the name was spelled "Yola." *Yolo* is a Native American name variously believed to be a corruption of a Native American tribal name *Yo-loy*, meaning "a place abounding in rushes," or of the name of a Native American chief, *Yodo*, or of the Native American village of *Yodoi*.

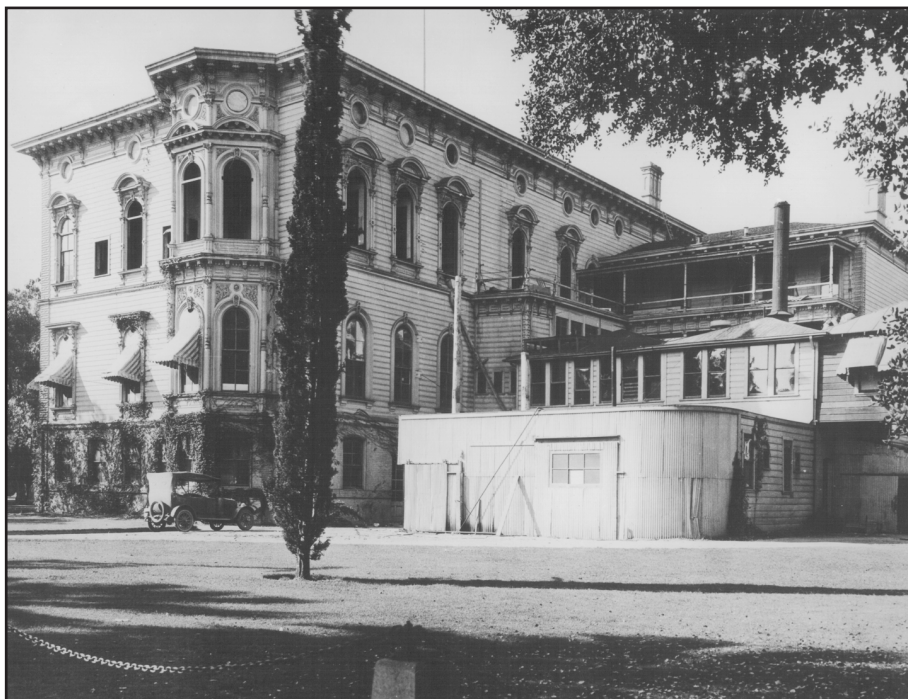
**YUBA COUNTY.** County seat, Marysville. Created February 18, 1850. This is another of the original 27 counties of the state, and was named after the Yuba River, so named by Captain John A. Sutter for the Native American village *Yubu*, *Yupu*, or *Jubu*, near the confluence of the Yuba and Feather Rivers. Vallejo, in his Report to the First Legislature in 1850, stated that the river was named *Uba* by an exploring expedition in 1834, because of the quantities of wild grapes (*uvas silvestres* in Spanish) which they found growing upon its banks.



## APPENDIX S

**Governor's Mansion and Flag****The Mansion**

At present, there is no official residence for the Governor. The most recent Governor's mansion was sold without ever being occupied by a Governor of the state.

**First Mansion**

1923 photo shows building being used as the Office of State Printing

***First Mansion***

The original mansion was a two-story, Italian style villa erected in 1871. However, when the Legislature failed to provide the funds necessary to complete it, Governor Newton Booth refused to move in. The building was later converted into quarters for the first State Printing Plant without ever having been occupied by a Governor of California. The site of this ill-fated mansion is now part of the Capitol Park.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Government Code*, Section 8170.



**Second Mansion**  
located at 16th and H Streets  
(Now a state historic park)

### ***Second Mansion***

The second mansion was designed by Nathaniel D. Goodell and built in 1877–1878 by U. M. Reese. Its original owner was Albert Gallatin, a prosperous Sacramento hardware merchant.

In 1877, the house was sold to Joseph Steffens, father of the noted journalist and newspaper correspondent, Lincoln Steffens.

The mansion was purchased by the state in 1903 for \$32,500 and housed 13 successive governors. It was first occupied by Governor George C. Pardee, and then in order by Governors James N. Gillett; Hiram W. Johnson; William D. Stephens; Friend William Richardson; C. C. Young; James Rolph, Jr.; Frank F. Merriam; Culbert L. Olson; Earl Warren; Goodwin J. Knight; Edmund G. Brown, Sr.; and Ronald Reagan.

The mansion, a combination of two Victorian styles (Second Empire and Italianate Villa), consists of three stories and an attic surmounted by a cupola, and contains 15 rooms and five bathrooms. The well-kept grounds are enclosed by an elaborate wrought-iron fence.

In 1941, the mansion was determined to be unsuitable for occupancy although five governors occupied it until Governor Reagan moved out during the first part of 1967.

The second Governor's Mansion is now operated and maintained by the State Department of Parks and Recreation and is open for public tours. It is located at 16th and H Streets in downtown Sacramento.

### ***Unoccupied Mansion***

In 1967, a citizens group raised \$200,000 and acquired property in the Sacramento suburbs as a prospective site for a new Governor's Mansion. This property in Carmichael was conveyed to the state by grant deed in 1969. The following year, the Legislature designated the donated property as the site of the mansion.<sup>2</sup> In 1972, an appropriation provided \$150,000 for preliminary plans and working drawings.<sup>3</sup>

Subsequently, the Legislature provided additional funds (\$1.3 million) for the actual construction.<sup>4</sup>

Prior to the bids being opened, attempts were made to halt the construction of the mansion. Controversies arose over the question of whether or not to permit an archaeological dig on the site which was alleged to have been formerly occupied by an ancient Maidu Native American village and burial ground and over the adequacy of the "Environmental Impact Report" required by state law. The court ruled in favor of the defendants, i.e., the state,<sup>5</sup> and the contract was awarded.

Finally, in 1975, the mansion was completed.

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<sup>2</sup> *Government Code*, Section 8170.

<sup>3</sup> *Statutes of 1972*, Chapter 156, Item 300.3.

<sup>4</sup> *Statutes of 1973*, Chapter 129, Item 339.

<sup>5</sup> *Friends of Carmichael v. State of California*, Superior Court for the County of Sacramento, Case No. 249677, August 19, 1974.



### **Unoccupied Mansion in Carmichael**

#### ***“La Casa de los Gobernadores”***

In style, the proposed gubernatorial residence, with its tiled roof, resembles a Spanish hacienda and the architecture may best be described as “early California.” The structure contains 12,000 square feet and consists of a family area including four bedrooms, a master bedroom, three baths, a recreation area and a study area. The remaining space is devoted to a library, living room, dining room, guest bedroom and bath, a kitchen, a pantry and two additional bedrooms.

Its completion did not signal the end of controversy. Edmund G. Brown Jr., the incumbent Governor at the time, chose not to take up residence for the remainder of his term, and further refinements on the site were suspended. At that point, the cost of maintaining an unoccupied mansion became the subject of much debate, which concluded with the decision to sell.

The mansion was on the verge of being sold when George Deukmejian became Governor in January 1983, but, because he indicated an interest in living in the facility, it was withdrawn from sale. However, later that year, the mansion was sold to a private citizen.

### ***Current Efforts to Build a Governor's Mansion***

The Governor's Permanent Residence Commission was created in 1999 when Governor Davis signed SB 1091.<sup>6</sup> This legislation charged the advisory body with the duty of making design and site recommendations to the Governor and Legislature by June 30, 2000. The bill also created the Governor's Residence Account, transferring the \$3.1 million from the 1983 sale of the unoccupied mansion in Carmichael. As this book went to print, California's Governor was still without an official residence. Governor Brown lives in a "loft" apartment in downtown Sacramento.

### **The Governor's Flag**

In 1957, the Legislature adopted a flag to be used by the Governor at official state occasions.<sup>7</sup>

In its center is a representation similar to the Great Seal of the State of California. A close comparison of the two shows considerable deviation. A cornucopia rests next to the grizzly at the Goddess' feet and the sun is shown setting in the Pacific; neither of these symbols are part of the Great Seal. In addition, the topography in the background is considerably altered and the miner's "rocker" and some of the ships in the harbor are missing.

The general design and details of the flag, excluding colors, are shown below:



<sup>6</sup> *Government Code*, Section 8175. SB 1091 represented a bipartisan effort to build a suitable residence for California's chief executive. However, opposition was voiced by Sacramento's neighbor to the west, the County of Yolo. The Yolo County Board of Supervisors objected to the bill's requirement that the mansion be located within the City of Sacramento. The supervisors argued that suitable sites existed in their county (just blocks from the State Capitol) within the City of West Sacramento.

<sup>7</sup> *Government Code*, Sections 428 and 429.





## APPENDIX T

## Flags That Have Flown Over California

Ten different flags have flown over California since 1542. Prior to the restoration of the Capitol, replicas of these flags were mounted on the rotunda railing on the second floor. A brief description of these flags follows:

***The Spanish Empire Flag, 1542–1785.*** This is the royal standard of Carlos V which appeared at the head of every band of Spanish explorers, as Spain had no national flag at the time. The field is white and bears the arms of Castile and Leon, with the royal crown at the top of the shield and around it the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

***The Flag of England, 1579.*** Planted by Sir Francis Drake at Drake's Bay in 1579, it flew over California for only 37 days. The flag is white with the red cross of St. George.

***The Spanish National Ensign, 1785–1822.*** The flag of the Spanish Empire was replaced by the newly adopted Spanish national flag in 1785. The flag is red with a broad center stripe of yellow which bears the shield and crown with the arms of Castile and Leon.

***The Flag of Russia, 1812–1841.*** Russian trading posts were established along the northern coast of California at Fort Ross, and remained until Captain John Sutter bought out their properties in 1841. The flag is white with the blue diagonal cross of St. Andrew. With it flew the flag of the Russian American Company which was the same as the then Russian merchant flag, except that it bore the double eagle in the white portion.

***The Buenos Aires Flag, 1818.*** Raised at Monterey by the pirate Hypolite Bouchard when he raided and captured the city, the flag was flown for only 16 days in November of 1818. It consists of three bars of equal width, the outer two of blue, and the middle one of white with a yellow sun to the left of its center.

***The Mexican Flag, 1822–1846.*** Raised over California when Mexico secured her independence from Spain, and flown until it was replaced by the American Flag. The Mexican flag has three broad stripes, one each of green, white, and red, with an eagle perched on a cactus in the center of the white stripe.

***The Fremont Flag, 1842–1846.*** Special American Flag assigned to Captain John Charles Fremont, who carried it on his explorations from 1842 to 1846. There are 26 stars representing the 26 states then in the Union. The eagle carried a pipe of peace instead of the usual 13 arrows in order to reassure the Native Americans that Fremont's mission was one of peace.

***The First Bear Flag, 1846.*** Raised at Sonoma on June 14, 1846, by a small band of Americans in revolt against Mexican authority. Replaced by the Stars and Stripes on July 9, 1846, when news of the seizure of California by Commodore Sloat reached the pueblo. The field is white with a red stripe at its lower edge, a brown star in the upper left-hand corner, and a brown bear in the center field of white with the words "California Republic" in black below it.

***The Stars and Stripes, 1846.*** Raised by Commodore Sloat at Monterey on July 7, 1846. It has 28 stars arranged in four rows of seven stars each, and was modified as new states entered the Union. The 31st star, for California when she entered the Union, was added on July 4, 1850.

***The Flag of the United States.*** The Flag of the United States contained 48 stars with the admission of New Mexico and Arizona in 1912. The admissions were on January 6th and February 14th, respectively, and the new stars were added on July 4, 1912. Alaska was admitted as the 49th state on January 3, 1959, and the 49th star was added July 4, 1959. Hawaii became the 50th state on August 21, 1959, and the 50th star was added to the National Flag on July 4, 1960.

## APPENDIX U

## Samples of Legislative Publications

Sept. 11, 1997

ASSEMBLY JOURNAL

4507

**PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY**

Assembly Member House arose to the following parliamentary inquiry:

Has it not been the established practice of the Presiding Officer to recognize Members to debate in the order their microphones are raised?

**Reply by Speaker pro Tempore Kuehl**

The Speaker pro Tempore replied in the affirmative.

**Point of Order**

Assembly Member House arose to the following point of order:

The Presiding Officer has been recognizing a Member for the purpose of closing debate.

**Ruling by Speaker pro Tempore Kuehl**

The Speaker pro Tempore ruled the point of order not well-taken; that debate is closed upon determination of the House and not by the Presiding Officer.

**CONSIDERATION OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 50  
BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT**

Assembly Member Morrissey was granted unanimous consent to take up Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 50, out of order.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 50** (Johannessen)—Relative to the 50th Anniversary of the United States Air Force.

Resolution read, and presented by Assembly Member Morrissey.

**Members Made Coauthors of  
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 50**

Assembly Member Morrissey was granted unanimous consent to open the roll for the purpose of permitting Members to add as coauthors of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 50.

**Roll Call**

The following Assembly Members indicated a desire to become coauthors:

Aroner, Battin, Baugh, Brown, Bustamante, Campbell, Cardenas, Cardoza, Davis, Ducheny, Escutia, Figueroa, Firestone, Frusetta, Gallegos, Goldsmith, Granlund, Hertzberg, Honda, Kaloogian, Keeley, Kuehl, Kuykendall, Lempert, Machado, Martinez, Mazzoni, Migden, Murray, Napolitano, Oller, Ortiz, Pacheco, Papan, Perata, Prenter, Pringle, Richter, Shelley, Sweeney, Takasugi, Thompson, Torlakson, Villaraigosa, Vincent, Washington, Wildman, and Wright.

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ASSEMBLY DAILY FILE  
 COMMITTEE HEARINGS—Continued

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1997

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**CONSUMER PROTECTION, GOVERNMENTAL  
 EFFICIENCY, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

DAVIS, Chair  
 9 a.m.—Room 447

<i>Measure:</i>	<i>Author:</i>	<i>Summary:</i>
S.B. No. 937	Polanco.	Modifies the state procurement process for acquisition of goods and information technology.
S.B. No. 1086	Schiff.	Self-storage facilities: regulation of transportation and storage of individual containers.

**SELECT COMMITTEE ON AEROSPACE**

FIGUEROA, Chair  
 1:30 p.m.—Room 127

**INFORMATIONAL HEARING**

**SUBJECT:** Understanding California's Aerospace Industry

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1997

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**JOINT HEARING  
 ASSEMBLY AND SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEES**

ESCUTIA and BURTON, Chairs  
 1 p.m.—Room 2040

**HEARING CANCELED**

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1997

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**SELECT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE CONVERSION**

BACA, Chair  
 8-9 a.m.—Room 444

**BASE RETENTION AND CONVERSION**

42

## ASSEMBLY DAILY FILE

## UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Continued

## CONCURRENCE IN SENATE AMENDMENTS—Continued

**11**

A.B. No. 754—Aroner.

An act relating to health.

**Vote required: 41****2000**

- Jul. 6—Read third time, passed, and to Assembly. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.)
- Jul. 6—In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending.  
May be considered on or after August 4 pursuant to Assembly Rule 77.

**Legislative Counsel's Digest**

AB 754 as amended in Senate June 17, 1999  
(Pursuant to Joint Rule 26.5)

AB 754, as it passed the Assembly, required the State Department of Health Services to pay to certain managed care plans with which the department contracts under the Medi-Cal program, and which receive a capitation rate increase, the interest on the difference between the current and new rates for the time period between the commencement of the contract period and the effective date of the new rate, when the capitation rates become effective after the commencement of the contract period.

The Senate amendments instead provide that when certain managed care plans with which the state contracts receive a new capitation rate decrease after the commencement of the contract period, any overpayment by the state for the time period between the commencement of the contract period and the effective date of the new rate shall not be recaptured by the state.

**Vote: 41.** Substantial substantive change: yes.

Sample #2 of a Daily File page

(showing a bill eligible for concurrence vote on floor)

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1997

241

**A.B. No. 335—Wayne and Cunneen.**

An act to add Section 25184.1 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to hazardous waste and substances.

1997

- Feb. 18—Read first time. To print.
- Feb. 19—From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.
- Mar. 6—Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.
- April 2—From committee: Do pass, and re-refer to Com. on APPR. Re-referred. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 1).
- April 9—From committee: Do pass. To Consent Calendar. (April 9).
- April 10—Read second time. To Consent Calendar.
- April 17—Read third time, passed, and to Senate. (Ayes 76. Noes 0. Page 1118.)
- April 17—In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.
- April 21—Referred to Com. on ENV. QUAL.
- May 6—From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on ENV. QUAL.
- June 16—In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.
- July 8—From committee: Do pass, and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. Re-referred. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.)
- July 18—From committee: Be placed on second reading file pursuant to Senate Rule 28.8.
- July 21—Read second time. To third reading.
- Aug. 4—Read third time, passed, and to Assembly. (Ayes 38. Noes 0. Page 2460.)
- Aug. 4—In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. May be considered on August 6 pursuant to Assembly Rule 77. Ordered to Special Consent Calendar.
- Aug. 7—Senate amendments concurred in. To enrollment. (Ayes 74. Noes 0. Page 3541.)
- Aug. 14—Enrolled and to the Governor at 11:30 a.m.
- Aug. 26—Approved by the Governor.
- Aug. 26—Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 363, Statutes of 1997.

**A.B. No. 336—Miller (Coauthors: Ackerman, Alby, Baldwin, Battin, Bordonaro, Bowler, Brewer, Cunneen, Frusetta, Goldsmith, Granlund, Havice, House, Leach, Leonard, Machado, Margett, McClintock, Morrissey, Olberg, Oller, Papan, Prenter, Runner, Scott, Takasugi, and Washington) (Senators Alpert, Costa, Dills, Hayned, Karnette, Leslie, McPherson, Mountjoy, Rainey, and Watson, coauthors).**

An act to add and repeal Section 17053.25 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to taxation, to take effect immediately, tax levy.

1997

- Feb. 18—Read first time. To print.
- Feb. 19—From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.
- Mar. 3—Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.
- April 8—In committee: Set, first hearing. Held under submission.
- April 21—From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on REV. & TAX. Read second time and amended.
- April 28—Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.
- May 13—From committee: Do pass, and re-refer to Com. on APPR. Re-referred. (Ayes 7. Noes 1.) (May 12).
- May 28—In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.
- May 30—In committee: Set, second hearing. Held under submission.
- June 2—Notice of motion to withdraw from committee given by Assembly Member Miller.
- June 5—Motion to withdraw bill from committee failed (Ayes 38. Noes 28. Page 2534.)

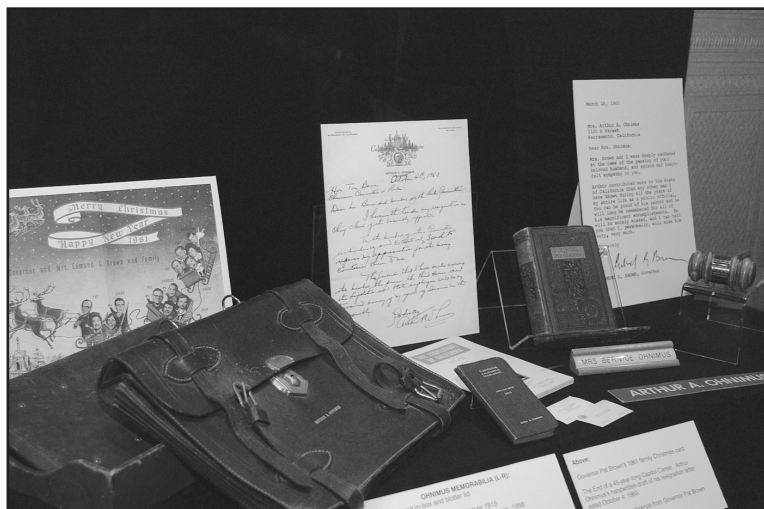
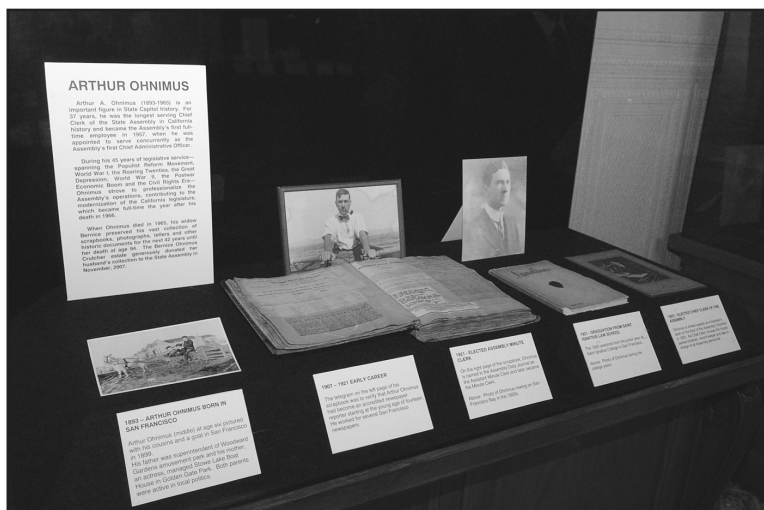
Sample of a History page

from the 1997-98 Regular Session

## APPENDIX V

## The Arthur Ohnimus Collection

Arthur A. Ohnimus (1893–1965) was an Assembly employee from 1915 to 1963. He served 37 years as the lower house's elected Chief Clerk, and became the Assembly's first full-time staff person when he was appointed as the first Chief Administrative Officer of the Rules Committee from 1957 to 1963. After Mr. Ohnimus passed away in 1965, his widow Bernice carefully stored his vast collection of papers, photos, and political and legislative memorabilia spanning the years 1898–1965. When Bernice died in 2007, her estate donated this collection to the Office of the Chief Clerk. The Collection is now housed at the California State Archives and will be made available for public research. Below are photos of two display cases from the Ohnimus Exhibit in the Capitol, April 2008. House Resolution 28 appears on the following pages:



CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2007–08 REGULAR SESSION

**House Resolution****No. 28****Introduced by Assembly Member Nunez**

March 28, 2008

House Resolution No. 28—Relative to the Arthur Ohnimus Collection.

1 WHEREAS, The Assembly is in receipt of a generous donation  
2 made by the late Assembly Chief Clerk Arthur Ohnimus and his  
3 wife Bernice Wemple Ohnimus Crutcher that consists of historical  
4 items; and

5 WHEREAS, The items in the collection offer an insight into  
6 the history of the Legislature, San Francisco politics, California  
7 political figures of the 20th century, and the Ohnimus and Wemple  
8 families; and

9 WHEREAS, Arthur Allen Ohnimus was the son of Louis Juan  
10 Ohnimus and Grace D. Pierce, and was born on June 3, 1893, in  
11 San Francisco's South of Market neighborhood. He was raised in  
12 the Western Addition, and attended Hearst Grammar School,  
13 Sacred Heart College, and Saint Ignatius College; and

14 WHEREAS, Arthur Ohnimus's father was a San Francisco city  
15 official, and also was a wildlife expert, who built the Stowe Lake  
16 Boat House in Golden Gate Park in 1894. His father was also  
17 superintendent of the Woodward Gardens Amusement Park and  
18 the Monarch grizzly bear exhibit; and

19 WHEREAS, Arthur Ohnimus's mother, Grace (Pierce) Ohnimus,  
20 was a famous actress and later managed the boat house in Golden  
21 Gate Park for over 30 years; and

22 WHEREAS, Arthur Ohnimus was employed by the Assembly  
23 beginning in 1915 as Insurance Committee clerk and subsequently,



**HR 28**

— 2 —

1 in 1917, as a stenographer and later as a bookkeeper, and in 1919  
2 and 1921, Arthur Ohnimus was employed as Assistant Minute  
3 Clerk and thereafter, later in 1921, he was elected Minute Clerk;  
4 and

5 WHEREAS, In 1921, Arthur Ohnimus graduated with a law  
6 degree from Saint Ignatius College in San Francisco and was  
7 admitted to the State Bar of California in 1922; and

8 WHEREAS, Arthur Ohnimus was first elected Chief Clerk of  
9 the Assembly in 1923, and due to the part-time nature of legislative  
10 sessions at that time, he held simultaneous employment as a Deputy  
11 District Attorney in San Francisco from 1924 to 1944 and as a  
12 Deputy Attorney General from 1944 to 1957; and

13 WHEREAS, As Chief Clerk of the Assembly, Arthur Ohnimus  
14 oversaw the modernization of the Legislature, including the  
15 installation of the electronic voting system, public address system,  
16 and increased legislative staffing levels in the postwar era; and

17 WHEREAS, The expanding state population and increased  
18 volume and complexity of legislation prompted the Assembly  
19 Committee on Rules in 1957, to appoint Arthur Ohnimus as its  
20 first Chief Administrative Officer, the Assembly's first full-time  
21 staff position; and

22 WHEREAS, As Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Clerk,  
23 Arthur Ohnimus created the Assembly's first job and salary  
24 classifications, supervised all Assembly employees and some of  
25 the first Assembly Fellows, argued for full-time legislative staff  
26 to cope with the growing population of the state; and oversaw the  
27 construction of the Capitol building annex; and

28 WHEREAS, During his tenure as Chief Clerk of the Assembly,  
29 Arthur Ohnimus served in a nonpartisan capacity under four  
30 Democratic and eight Republican Speakers; and

31 WHEREAS, Arthur Ohnimus retired at 70 years of age on  
32 October 4, 1963, after serving 45 years as an Assembly employee,  
33 with 37 cumulative years of service as Chief Clerk; and

34 WHEREAS, Recognizing his expertise in parliamentary  
35 procedures, the Assembly Committee on Rules in February 1964,  
36 contracted with Arthur Ohnimus to consult with the committee in  
37 the revision of the Assembly Rules; and

38 WHEREAS, Arthur Ohnimus, only two years into his retirement,  
39 died on March 13, 1965, at 71 years of age; and

1 WHEREAS, The future wife of Arthur Ohnimus, Bernice  
2 Marguerite Wemple, was born in Milford, California on February  
3 26, 1913, and graduated from Lassen Union High School on June  
4 12, 1930; and

5 WHEREAS, Under the crossfiling system, Bernice's father,  
6 N.V. Wemple, served as a Republican and as a Democratic  
7 Assembly Member representing Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, and  
8 Sierra Counties in the 46th Regular Session of the Legislature  
9 (1925–26) and the 47th Regular Session of the Legislature  
10 (1927–28); and

11 WHEREAS, Bernice pursued a career as a secretary, graduating  
12 from the Armstrong College of Business Administration with a  
13 Private Secretarial Curriculum on April 8, 1932, and was soon  
14 hired as a secretary and bookkeeper by the Chrome Alloys  
15 Manufacturing Company in Oakland; and

16 WHEREAS, In January 1933, Bernice was employed as a  
17 stenographer by the California State Senate, working for Senator  
18 Dan E. Williams, 26th Senate District, and Senator John L. Moran,  
19 18th Senate District; and

20 WHEREAS, On August 2, 1933, Bernice was hired by the State  
21 Board of Equalization, where she would be employed for the next  
22 35 years; and

23 WHEREAS, Bernice married Arthur Ohnimus on December  
24 27, 1943, in Santa Monica, California; and

25 WHEREAS, For decades, Bernice Ohnimus was affectionately  
26 referred to as "Cookie" by her family, friends, and Capitol  
27 denizens; and

28 WHEREAS, Arthur Ohnimus was an avid collector of political  
29 memorabilia, beginning in his boyhood years in San Francisco at  
30 the turn of the century; and

31 WHEREAS, During their 22 years of marriage, Arthur and  
32 Bernice Ohnimus collected many legislative documents, mementos,  
33 souvenirs, photographs, scrapbooks, and political memorabilia  
34 dating back to the 1890s; and

35 WHEREAS, Bernice carefully organized and stored Arthur  
36 Ohnimus's historical items, safekeeping them for the next 42 years;  
37 and

38 WHEREAS, Bernice married Anson H. Crutcher, Sr., on June  
39 8, 1968, in Reno, Nevada; and

HR 28

— 4 —

1 WHEREAS, Anson H. Crutcher, Sr. was the former Chief of  
2 the State Police and the field representative for State Board of  
3 Equalization member Paul R. Leake; and

4 WHEREAS, Bernice Ohnimus Crutcher retired from the State  
5 Board of Equalization on August 28, 1968, after having worked  
6 for many years for various divisions within the board, including  
7 service as secretary to board Member Paul R. Leake; and

8 WHEREAS, Only two years into their marriage, Bernice's  
9 husband Anson H. Crutcher, Sr. died on October 10, 1970 in Elko,  
10 Nevada at 57 years of age; and

11 WHEREAS, In 1973, the Legislature adopted Assembly  
12 Concurrent Resolution 93, directing the Department of General  
13 Services to plant a redwood tree in Capitol Park in honor of Arthur  
14 Ohnimus; and

15 WHEREAS, In her later years, Bernice lived in Applegate,  
16 California and was a lover of horses and the foothills and was  
17 cared for by Italene Allen; and

18 WHEREAS, Bernice Ohnimus Crutcher passed away on  
19 September 29, 2007, at 94 years of age; and

20 WHEREAS, On November 2, 2007, the Bernice Ohnimus  
21 Crutcher Estate, under the guidance of Anson H. Crutcher, Jr.,  
22 Lindsay Kayser Hendricks, Steven Kayser, Dana Wemple, and  
23 Nancy Wemple, donated the historical collection to the Assembly  
24 Office of the Chief Clerk so that it may be archived and used for  
25 research; and

26 WHEREAS, This collection includes many important letters,  
27 news clippings, political and legislative memorabilia, campaign  
28 literature, historic photographs, and personal effects, including a  
29 dress made of the Assembly draperies, sewn by Nadene Kayser;  
30 now, therefore, be it

31 *Resolved that the Assembly of the State of California, That the*  
32 *Assembly commends the Bernice Ohnimus Crutcher Estate and*  
33 *appreciates the decades of public service that the Ohnimus,*  
34 *Wemple, and Crutcher families have dedicated to the people of*  
35 *California; and be it further*

36 *Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies*  
37 *of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.*

O



Assembly Floor Ceremony for the Ohnimus Collection, April 1, 2008. Pictured with legislators are family, friends, and associates of the late Arthur and Bernice Ohnimus.



Assembly Floor Ceremony for the Ohnimus Collection, April 1, 2008. Pictured (l. to r.): Minority Leader Mike Villines, Justice Ronald Robie, Assembly Member William Bagley (ret.), Speaker Karen Bass, Assembly Member John Knox (ret.), Assembly Member Mervyn Dymally, Assembly Member Jerome Waldie (ret.), former Speaker Robert Monagan (ret.), and former Chief Clerk R. Brian Kidney (ret.).

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